

No. 29497

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
and
BOLIVIA**

**Treaty concerning the promotion and mutual protection of
investments (with protocol). Signed at La Paz on
23 March 1987**

Authentic texts: German and Spanish.

Registered by Germany on 28 January 1993.

**RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE
et
BOLIVIE**

**Traité relatif à l'encouragement et à la protection réciproque
des investissements (avec protocole). Signé à La Paz le
23 mars 1987**

Textes authentiques : allemand et espagnol.

Enregistré par l'Allemagne le 28 janvier 1993.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

TREATY¹ BETWEEN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
AND THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA CONCERNING THE PRO-
MOTION AND MUTUAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Bolivia,

Desiring to intensify economic cooperation between the two States,

Intending to create favourable conditions for investments by nationals and companies of either State in the territory of the other State, and

Recognizing that the promotion and contractual protection of such investments are apt to stimulate private business initiative and to increase the prosperity of the two nations,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purpose of this Treaty:

(1) The term “investments” shall comprise every kind of asset, in particular:

(a) Movable and immovable property as well as any other rights *in rem*, such as mortgages, liens and pledges;

(b) Shares of companies and other kinds of interest;

(c) Claims to money which has been used to create an economic value or claims to any performance having an economic value;

(d) Copyrights, industrial property rights, technical processes, trade marks, trade names, know-how and goodwill;

(e) Business concessions under public law, including concessions to search for, extract and exploit natural resources.

Any alteration of the form in which assets are invested shall not affect their classification as an investment.

(2) The term “returns” shall mean the amounts yielded by an investment for a definite period as profit, dividends, interest, licence or other fees.

(3) The term “nationals” shall mean:

(a) In respect to the Federal Republic of Germany:

Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany;

(b) In respect of the Republic of Bolivia:

Bolivians within the meaning of the Political Constitution and other relevant legal provisions in force in its territory.

¹ Came into force on 9 November 1990, i.e., one month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Bonn on 9 October 1990, in accordance with article 14 (2).

(4) The term “companies” shall mean:

(a) In respect of the Federal Republic of Germany:

Any juridical person as well as any commercial or other company or association with or without legal personality having its seat in the German areas of application of this Treaty, irrespective of whether or not its activities are directed at profit;

(b) In respect of the Republic of Bolivia:

Any company, corporation and firm established in conformity with the legal provisions in force in any part of its territory.

Article 2

(1) Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its legislation, permit in its territory investments of capital by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party and promote such investments as far as possible. It shall in any case accord such investments fair and equitable treatment.

(2) Neither Contracting Party shall, through arbitrary or discriminatory measures, prejudice the management, maintenance, use and enjoyment in its territory of the investments of nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party.

Article 3

(1) Neither Contracting Party shall subject investments in its territory owned or influenced by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party to treatment less favourable than it accords to investments of its own nationals or companies or to investments of nationals or companies of any third State.

(2) Neither Contracting Party shall subject nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party in its territory, insofar as their investment related activities are concerned, to treatment less favourable than it accords to its own nationals and companies or to nationals and companies of any third State.

(3) Such treatment shall not extend to privileges which either Contracting Party accords to nationals or companies of third States on account of their membership in or in association with a customs or economic union, a common market or a free-trade area.

(4) The treatment granted under this article shall not refer to privileges granted by either Contracting Party to nationals or companies of third States by virtue of a double taxation agreement or other agreements regarding matters of taxation.

Article 4

(1) Investments by nationals or companies of either Contracting Party shall enjoy full protection as well as security in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

(2) Investments by nationals or companies of either Contracting Party shall not be expropriated, nationalized, or subjected to any other measure the effects of which would be tantamount to expropriation or nationalization in the territory of the other Contracting Party, except for the public benefit and against compensation. Compensation shall be equivalent to the value of the investment expropriated immediately before the date of actual impending expropriation, nationalization or com-

parable measure was publicly announced. The compensation shall be paid without delay and shall carry the usual bank interest until the time of payment; it shall be actually realizable and freely transferable. Appropriate measures must be taken by the time of expropriation, nationalization or comparable measure, at the latest, to determine the amount of compensation and to pay it. The legality of any such expropriation, nationalization or comparable measure and the amount of compensation shall be subject to review by due process of law.

(3) Nationals or companies of either Contracting Party whose investments suffer losses in the territory of the other Contracting Party owing to war or other armed conflict, revolution, a state of national emergency, or revolt, shall be accorded by such other Contracting Party treatment no less favourable than that which that Party accords to its own nationals or companies as regards restitution, indemnification, compensation or other valuable consideration. Such payments shall be freely transferable.

(4) Nationals or companies of either Contracting Party shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in the territory of the other Contracting Party in respect of the matters provided for in this article.

Article 5

Each Contracting Party shall guarantee to the nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party the free transfer of payments connected with an investment, especially:

- (a) Of the capital and additional amounts to maintain or increase the investment;
- (b) Of the returns;
- (c) In repayment of loans;
- (d) Of licence and other fees for the rights defined in article 1, paragraph 1 (d);
- (e) Of the proceeds from the sale of the whole or any part of the investment.

Article 6

If either Contracting Party makes payment to any of its nationals or companies under a guarantee it has assumed in respect of an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter Contracting Party shall, without prejudice to the rights of the former Contracting Party under article 10, recognize the assignment, whether under a law or pursuant to a legal transaction, of any right or claim from such national or company to the former Contracting Party. The latter Contracting Party shall also recognize the subrogation of the former Contracting Party to any such right or claim (assigned claims) which that Contracting Party shall be entitled to assert to the same extent as its predecessor in title. As regards the transfer of payments by virtue of such assignment, article 4, paragraphs 2 and 3, as well as article 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 7

(1) Transfers pursuant to article 4, paragraph 2 or 3, article 5, or article 6 shall be made without delay at the rate in effect in each case.

(2) Such a rate shall coincide with the cross rate resulting from the exchange rates which the International Monetary Fund would apply if, at the time of pay-

ment, the currencies of the countries concerned were converted into special drawing rights.

Article 8

(1) If the legislation of either Contracting Party or obligations under international law existing at present or established hereafter between the Contracting Parties in addition to this Treaty contain a regulation, whether general or specific, entitling investments by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party to a treatment more favourable than is provided for by this Treaty, such regulation shall, to the extent that it is more favourable, prevail over this Treaty.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall observe any other obligations it may have entered into with regard to investments in its territory by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party.

Article 9

This Treaty shall also apply to investments made prior to its entry into force by nationals or companies of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party consistent with the latter's legislation.

Article 10

(1) Disputes between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty should as far as possible be settled by the Governments of the two Contracting Parties.

(2) If a dispute cannot thus be settled, it shall upon the request of either Contracting Party be submitted to an arbitral tribunal.

(3) Such arbitral tribunal shall be constituted *ad hoc* as follows: each Contracting Party shall appoint one member and these two members shall agree upon a national of a third State as their chairman to be appointed by the Governments of the two Contracting Parties. Such members shall be appointed within two months, and such chairman within three months from the date on which either Contracting Party has informed the other Contracting Party that it intends to submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal.

(4) If the periods specified in paragraph 3 above have not been observed, either Contracting Party may, in the absence of any other relevant arrangement, invite the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointments. If the President is a national of either Party or if he is otherwise prevented from discharging the said function, the Vice-President shall make the necessary appointments. If the Vice-President is a national of either Contracting Party or if he, too, is prevented from discharging the said function, the member of the Court next in seniority who is not a national of either Contracting Party shall make the necessary appointments.

(5) The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decisions by a majority of votes. Such decisions shall be binding. Each Contracting Party shall bear the cost of its own member and of its representatives in the arbitral proceedings; the cost of the chairman and the remaining costs shall be borne in equal parts by the Contracting Parties.

The arbitral tribunal may make a different regulation concerning costs. In all other respects, the arbitral tribunal shall determine its own procedure.

(6) If both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States,¹ the arbitral tribunal provided for above may, in consideration of the provisions of article 27, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, not be appealed to where agreement has been reached between the national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party under article 25 of the Convention. This shall not affect the possibility of appealing to such arbitral tribunal in the event that a decision of the arbitral tribunal established under the said Convention (article 27) is not complied with or in the case of an assignment under a law or pursuant to a legal transaction as provided for in article 6 of this Treaty.

Article 11

(1) Disputes between either Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party in connection with investments should as far as possible be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.

(2) If a dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it has been raised by either Party, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal. In such case, article 10, paragraphs 3 to 5, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, on the understanding that the parties to the dispute shall appoint the members of the arbitral tribunal in accordance with article 10, paragraph 3, and that, if the deadlines referred to in article 10, paragraph 3, are not observed, either party to the dispute may, in the absence of other arrangements, request the President of the Court of Arbitration of the Paris International Chamber of Commerce to make the necessary appointments.

(3) If both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, any disputes between either Contracting Party and an investor, as referred to in this article, shall be submitted, in accordance with the rules of the said Convention, to mediation and arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.

Article 12

This Treaty shall remain in force even in case of conflict between the Contracting Parties, without prejudice to the right to take provisional measures as authorized by the general rules of international law. Measures of this kind shall be abrogated, at the latest, when the conflict ends, irrespective of whether or not diplomatic relations exist between the Parties.

Article 13

With the exception of the provisions in paragraph 6 of the Protocol, which refer to air transport, this Treaty shall also apply to *Land Berlin*, provided that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not make a contrary declaration to the Government of Bolivia within three months of the date of entry into force of this Treaty.

¹United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 575, p. 159.

Article 14

(1) This Treaty shall be ratified; the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Bonn.

(2) This Treaty shall enter into force one month from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of 10 years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period unless denounced in writing by either Contracting Party 12 months before its expiration. After 10 years, the Treaty may be denounced at any time, with 12 months' prior notice.

(3) In respect of investments made prior to the date of termination of this Treaty, articles 1 to 13 shall continue to be effective for a further period of 20 years from the date of termination of this Treaty.

DONE at La Paz on 23 March 1987, in two originals in the German and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Federal Republic of Germany:

H. SAUMWEBER
Ambassador

HANS KLEIN
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation

For the Republic of Bolivia:

BEDREGAL
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship

PROTOCOL

On signing the Treaty concerning the Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investments concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Bolivia, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have, in addition, agreed on the following provisions which shall be regarded as an integral part of the said Treaty:

(1) *Ad article 1*

(a) Returns from the investment, and, in the event of their reinvestment, the returns therefrom, shall enjoy the same protection as the investment.

(b) Without prejudice to any other method of determining nationality, in particular, any person in possession of a passport issued by the competent authorities of the Contracting Party concerned shall be deemed to be a national of that Party.

(2) *Ad article 2*

(a) Investments made, in accordance with the laws and regulations of either Contracting Party, within the area of application of the law of that Party by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall enjoy the full protection of this Treaty.

(b) This Treaty shall apply also in exclusive economic maritime zones and continental shelf areas, provided that the Contracting Party concerned is entitled under international law to exercise rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction in these zones.

(3) *Ad article 3*

(a) The following shall more particularly, though not exclusively, be deemed “activity” within the meaning of article 3, paragraph 2: the management, maintenance, use and enjoyment of an investment. The following shall, in particular, be deemed “treatment less favourable” within the meaning of article 3: restricting the purchase of raw or auxiliary materials, of energy or fuel or of means of production or operation of any kind, impeding the marketing of products inside or outside the country, as well as any other measures having similar effects. Measures that have to be taken for reasons of public security and order, public health or morality shall not be deemed “treatment less favourable” within the meaning of article 3.

(b) The provisions of this article do not obligate a Contracting Party to extend tax privileges, exemptions and relief accorded only to natural persons and companies resident in its territory in accordance with its tax laws also to natural persons and companies resident in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

(c) The Contracting Parties shall within the framework of their national legislation give sympathetic consideration to applications for the entry and sojourn of persons of either Contracting Parties who wish to enter the territory of the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment; the same shall apply to nationals of either Contracting Party who in connection with an investment wish to enter the territory of the other Contracting Party and sojourn there to take up employment. Application for work permits shall also be given sympathetic consideration.

(4) *Ad article 4*

A claim to compensation shall also exist when, as a result of State intervention in the company in which the investment is made, its economic substance is severely impaired.

(5) *Ad article 5*

A transfer shall be deemed to have been made “without delay” within the meaning of article 7, paragraph 1, if effected within such period as is normally required for the completion of transfer formalities. The said period, which may not in any case exceed two months, shall begin at the time when the respective request is transmitted.

(6) Whenever goods or persons connected with an investment are to be transported, each Contracting Party shall neither exclude nor hinder transport enterprises of the other Contracting Party and shall issue permits as required to carry out such transport. This shall include the transport of:

(a) Goods directly intended for an investment within the meaning of this Treaty or acquired in the territory of either Contracting Party or of any third State by or on behalf of an enterprise in which assets within the meaning of this Treaty are invested;

(b) Persons travelling in connection with an investment.

DONE at La Paz on 23 March 1987, in two originals in the German and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Federal Republic of Germany:

H. SAUMWEBER
Ambassador

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Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation

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