

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

APPLICATION

INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS

filed in the Registry of the Court
on 24 April 2013

OBLIGATION TO NEGOCIATE ACCESS TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

(BOLIVIA *v.* CHILE)

COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE

REQUÊTE

INTRODUCTIVE D'INSTANCE

enregistrée au Greffe de la Cour
le 24 avril 2013

OBLIGATION DE NÉGOCIER UN ACCÈS À L'OCÉAN PACIFIQUE

(BOLIVIE *c.* CHILI)

2013
General List
No. 153

I. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA TO THE
REGISTRAR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

La Paz, 24 April 2013.

I have the honour to address the Registrar in order to inform him that the Bolivian Government has appointed His Excellency Ambassador Eduardo Rodríguez Veltzé as Agent in the case concerning the sovereign access of Bolivia to the sea between Bolivia and Chile.

(Signed) David CHOQUEHUANCA CÉSPEDES.

I certify that the signatures below are those of Ambassador Rodríguez Veltzé.

(Signed) Eduardo RODRÍGUEZ VELTZÉ.

II. THE AGENT OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA
TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT
OF JUSTICE

La Paz, 24 April 2013.

I have the honour to present the original Application of the Plurinational State of Bolivia against the Republic of Chile concerning the sovereign access of Bolivia to the sea. This original document and its Annexes, dated today, are signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Extraordinary Ambassador with Plenipotentiary Representation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ambassador Eduardo Rodríguez Veltzé as Agent named for these proceedings, with the purpose to be filed with the Registry in accordance with Article 52, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court.

This original Application and its Annexes are accompanied by a copy that the undersigned Agent certifies as identical to the original for purposes of communication to the other Party in accordance with Article 43, paragraph 4, of the Statute.

The annexed documents are certified as accurate and identical to the originals, and the translations are also certified as true and accurate translations into the English language.

(Signed) Eduardo RODRÍGUEZ VELTZÉ.

SUPREME RESOLUTION

PRESIDENCY OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

No. 09385.

La Paz, 3 April 2013.

Considering and whereas:

That Article 267 of the State Political Constitution, establishes that the Bolivian State declares its inalienable and imprescriptible right over the territory that gives it an access to the Pacific Ocean and its maritime space. Additionally, it determines that the effective solution to the maritime dispute through peaceful means and the full exercise of the sovereignty over such territory constitute permanent and inalienable objectives of the Bolivian State;

That Article 11 of the Law 1444, of 15 February 1993, regarding the Foreign Affairs Service, stipulates that the President of the Republic, current President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, in accordance with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, current Minister of Foreign Affairs, can delegate Plenipotentiary Representation with the status of Extraordinary Ambassador to any Minister of State, parliamentary or national personality, for Special Public or confidential Missions of temporary nature;

That subparagraphs *(e)* and *(f)* of Article 4 of the Supreme Decree No. 0834, of 5 April 2011, establish as duties and powers of the Executive General Director of the Strategic Maritime Vindication Office, to elaborate and file the international claim regarding the Bolivian maritime vindication prior favourable opinion of the National Maritime Vindication Council; and, to represent the Plurinational State of Bolivia before the International Courts to which the maritime claim will be submitted, to carry on the proceedings and, to assume the technical legal defense until its termination. For that purpose, Supreme Resolution No. 06472, of 31 October 2011, designated the citizen Fausto Juan Lanchipa Ponce, as Executive General Director of the Strategic Maritime Vindication Office with the status of Extraordinary Ambassador with Plenipotentiary Representation;

That with the purpose of guaranteeing the fulfilment of such powers and, to contribute to the fulfilment of the duties entrusted to the Executive General Director of the Strategic Maritime Vindication Office, it results necessary to designate an Extraordinary Ambassador with Plenipotentiary Representation who carries out the duty of Agent of the Plurinational State of Bolivia before such International Courts;

That numerals 5 and 8 of Article 172 of the State Political Constitution, establish as attribution of the President of the State to lead the Foreign Policy and to pronounce Supreme Decrees and Resolutions;

Further resolved

Unique,

- I. To designate the citizen Enrique Eduardo Rodríguez Veltzé, as Extraordinary Ambassador with the Plenipotentiary Representation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, who will hold the position of Agent of the Plurinational State of Bolivia before International Courts in which the Maritime Application will be submitted, and who will take office with proper formalities, previous fulfilment of the law.
- II. Abrogate and repeal all dispositions contrary to the current Resolution.

Registered, communicated and filed.

(Signed) Evo MORALES AYMA,
Constitutional President of
the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

(Signed) David CHOQUEHUANCA CÉSPEDES,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

True copy of the original, 8 April 2013.

(Signed) Norberto VARGAS CRUZ,
Chief of Unit from the General File
President's Office of the Plurinational
State of Bolivia

III. APPLICATION INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS

We, the undersigned, being duly authorized by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, have the honour to submit to the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Articles 36 (1) and 40 (1) of the Statute of the Court and Article 38 of the Rules of Court, an Application instituting proceedings against the Republic of Chile.

I. THE DISPUTE

1. The present Application concerns the dispute between the Plurinational State of Bolivia (“Bolivia”) and the Republic of Chile (“Chile”) relating to Chile’s obligation to negotiate in good faith and effectively with Bolivia in order to reach an agreement granting Bolivia a fully sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean.

2. The subject of the dispute lies in: (a) the existence of that obligation, (b) the non-compliance with that obligation by Chile, and (c) Chile’s duty to comply with the said obligation.

3. At present, contrary to the position that it had itself adopted, Chile rejects and denies the existence of any obligation between the Parties concerning the subject of the present Application¹.

4. Bolivia asserts that Chile’s denial of the obligation to enter into negotiations regarding Bolivia’s fully sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean evidences a fundamental difference in points of view. It closes any possibility of negotiating a solution to this difference, and constitutes a legal dispute between the Parties, which Bolivia hereby has the honour to submit to the Court.

II. THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AND ADMISSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT APPLICATION

5. The jurisdiction of the Court in this case is based on Article XXXI of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá) of 30 April 1948, which reads as follows:

“In conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the High Contracting Parties declare that they recog-

¹ See for example: Note 745/183 of Chile, 8 November 2011 (Annex 1); Declaration by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, 26 September 2012, as quoted in *La Tercera: “Canciller Moreno y emplazamiento de Evo Morales: ‘Entre Chile y Bolivia no hay controversia, sino que hay tratados’*”, 26 September 2012, available at: <http://www.latercera.com/noticia/politica/2012/09/674-485312-9-canciller-moreno-y-emplazamiento-de-evo-morales-entre-chile-y-bolivia-no-hay.shtml> (Annex 2); Speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Mr. Alfredo Moreno Charme, during the 15th plenary meeting of the Sixty-Seventh Session of the UN General Assembly, 28 September 2012, UN doc. A/67/PV.15, available at: http://www.minrel.gob.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20120928/pags/20120928164005.php.

nize, in relation to any other American State, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory *ipso facto*, without the necessity of any special agreement so long as the present Treaty is in force, in all disputes of a juridical nature that arise among them concerning: (a) The interpretation of a treaty; (b) Any question of international law; (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute the breach of an international obligation; (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.”

6. Both Bolivia and Chile are parties to the Pact of Bogotá. Bolivia ratified it on 9 June 2011² and Chile on 21 August 1967³. No pertinent reservation made by either Party is in force at the present date.

7. The two States, Bolivia and Chile, are *ipso jure* parties to the Statute of the Court by virtue of their membership to the United Nations Organization. The conditions laid down in the Statute and Rules of Court concerning admissibility of the present Application are satisfied.

III. STATEMENT OF FACTS

8. In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Court, which requires the party making the application to provide a succinct statement of the facts, the main relevant facts on which this claim is based are as follows.

9. On 6 August 1825, Bolivia achieved independence as a State with an access to the Pacific Ocean, with a coastline of more than four hundred kilometres long and a coastal territory of more than one hundred and twenty thousand square kilometres, which bordered Peru to the north and Chile to the south beyond parallel 25°.

10. The Treaty of 10 August 1866 delimited the boundary between Bolivia and Chile at parallel 24°, and this boundary was confirmed by the Treaty of 6 August 1874. Thus, Chile formally and legally recognized Bolivia’s sovereignty over the coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

11. On 14 February 1879, Chile invaded and militarily occupied the Bolivian port of Antofagasta, which led to the so-called “War of the Pacific” and deprived Bolivia of its access to the sea. Bolivia’s economic and social development has suffered for more than a century as a result of its confinement.

12. Bolivia signed a Truce Pact on 4 April 1884⁴, accepting under pressure the continuing military occupation of its Department of Litoral by Chile.

13. Chile admitted to the overriding need to grant Bolivia a fully sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean. In this sense, on 18 May 1895, Bolivia and Chile signed various treaties in Santiago with the aim of finally resolving the pending issues between the two States. One of them, particularly important in this regard, was the Special Treaty on the Transfer of Territories⁵.

² Plurinational State of Bolivia, Instrument of Ratification of the “Pact of Bogotá”, 14 April 2011, and, Instrument of Withdrawal of Reservation to the “Pact of Bogotá”, 3 April 2013, available at: <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/signs/a-42.html#Bolivia> (Annex 3).

³ Republic of Chile, Decree No. 526 of 21 August 1967, published in *Official Gazette* No. 26837 of 6 September 1967, available at: <http://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=400563&buscar=decreto+526> (Annex 4).

⁴ Truce Pact between the Republics of Bolivia and Chile, 4 April 1884 (Annex 5).

⁵ Agreement on the Transfer of Territories between the Republics of Bolivia and Chile, 18 May 1895. In the preamble to this Treaty, it is stated that: “a superior need and the future development and commercial prosperity of Bolivia require its free and natural access

14. While the Bolivian Department of Litoral was under military occupation, on 20 October 1904, Bolivia signed the “Treaty of Peace and Friendship” with Chile. By this treaty, Chile imposed its rule over the occupied Bolivian territories⁶. This treaty did not cancel previous Chilean declarations and commitments concerning Bolivia’s sovereign access to the sea.

15. Six years after the Treaty of 1904 had been signed, faced with the uncertainty of the territorial situation of the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica and aiming at finding an access to the sea for Bolivia through these territories, Bolivia’s Minister of Foreign Affairs put a proposal to Chile and Peru, which was also made known to the other countries of the continent⁷. This proposal reaffirmed the expectations which had been created by Chile and which had survived the signing of the Treaty of 1904. Chile reaffirmed its position in a Protocol signed with Bolivia on 10 January 1920⁸.

16. On the basis of these and other commitments, Bolivia and Chile entered into negotiations regarding an agreement that is contained in the Notes exchanged on 1 and 20 June 1950.

17. The Bolivian Note of 1 June 1950, invoking the different declarations and commitments formulated by Chile, proposed:

“for the Governments of Bolivia and Chile to formally enter into a direct negotiation to satisfy Bolivia’s fundamental need for obtaining an own and sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean, thus resolving the problem of Bolivia’s confinement, on the basis of mutual conveniences and the true interests of both countries”⁹.

18. The Chilean Note in response, dated 20 June 1950, states that:

“my Government . . . it is willing to formally enter into a direct negotiation aiming at finding the formula which would make it possible to grant Bolivia an own and sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean and for Chile to obtain compensations that are not of a territorial nature and that effectively take into account its interests”¹⁰.

19. The content of this agreement was reaffirmed through a Memorandum which the Chilean Embassy forwarded to the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 10 July 1961¹¹.

to the sea”; the Treaty therefore provided (Bases I and II) that if through a plebiscite or direct arrangements, Chile were to acquire control and permanent sovereignty over the territories of Tacna and Arica, it undertakes to transfer them to the Republic of Bolivia, except for the area from the Quebrada de Camarones to the Quebrada de Vitor which would remain under Chilean control. The Treaty also indicated (Base IV) that if Chile were unable to gain such sovereignty “it undertakes to transfer the Caleta de Vitor up to the Quebrada de Camarones or any other similar area to Bolivia” (Annex 6).

⁶ Treaty of Peace and Friendship entered into by Bolivia and Chile, 20 October 1904 (Annex 7).

⁷ Memorandum of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, Daniel Sánchez Bustamante, forwarded to the Republics of Chile and Peru, 22 April 1910 (Annex 8).

⁸ Protocol (“Acta Protocolizada”) signed by the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Gutiérrez, and the Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of the Republic of Chile, Emilio Bello Codesido, 10 January 1920 (Annex 9).

⁹ Note of Bolivia, 1 June 1950 (Annex 10).

¹⁰ Note of Chile, 20 June 1950 (Annex 11).

¹¹ Memorandum of Chile, 10 July 1961 (Annex 12).

20. On 8 February 1975, the Presidents of Bolivia and Chile signed the Joint Declaration of Charaña, in the fourth point of which they agreed to continue with the dialogue, within a spirit of mutual understanding and a constructive mindset, in order to find formulas to solve the vital issues which both countries faced, such as the one relating to the confinement affecting Bolivia¹².

21. In the course of the Charaña negotiations, through a Note of 19 December 1975, Chile once more declared “Chile would be prepared to negotiate with Bolivia the cession of a strip of land north of Arica up to the Línea de la Concordia”¹³.

22. When the dialogue between the Parties was re-established in 1986, Bolivia proposed various solutions for its maritime confinement. Nevertheless, and in an untimely manner, on 9 June 1987, Chile rejected Bolivia’s proposals for granting an appropriate and sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean, contravening its own prior declarations and commitments.

23. Finally, it is important to mention that the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted resolution 426 during its ninth period of sessions in 1979, in which, underscoring the continuing hemispheric interest in finding an equitable solution whereby Bolivia will obtain appropriate sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean, it resolved “[t]o recommend to the States most directly concerned with this problem that they open negotiations for the purpose of providing Bolivia with a free and sovereign territorial connection with the Pacific Ocean.”¹⁴

24. The general hemispheric will expressed in resolution 426 of 1979 was confirmed in another ten subsequent resolutions during the following decade¹⁵ whereby it was determined that Bolivia’s maritime problem would be kept permanently on the agenda of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States until being solved. In particular, resolution 686 of 1983 urges Bolivia and Chile especially to find “a formula for giving Bolivia a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean, on bases that take into account mutual conveniences and the rights and interest of all parties involved”¹⁶.

25. Faced with Bolivia’s claims in international forums, on 22 February 2000, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia and Chile issued a joint communiqué, the second point of which referred to their agreement to put together a work agenda including, without any exclusion, the essential matters of the bilateral relationship. The Presidents of both countries confirmed this position on 1 September 2000.

¹² Joint Declaration of Charaña between Bolivia and Chile, 8 February 1975 (Annex 13).

¹³ Note of Chile, 19 December 1975 (Annex 14).

¹⁴ Resolution 426, General Assembly of the Organization of American States, 31 October 1979, available at: <http://www.oas.org/pdfs/agres/ag03793E01.pdf>.

¹⁵ Organization of American States’ resolutions: AG/RES 481 of 27 November 1980; AG/RES 560 of 10 December 1981; AG/RES 602 of 20 November 1982; AG/RES 686 of 18 November 1983; AG/RES 701 of 17 November 1984; AG/RES 766 of 9 December 1985; AG/RES 816 of 15 November 1986; AG/RES 873 of 14 November 1987; AG/RES 930 of 19 November 1988; AG/RES 989 of 18 November 1989.

¹⁶ Resolution 686, General Assembly of the Organization of American States, 18 November 1983, available at: <http://scm.oas.org/pdfs/agres/ag03797E01.pdf>.

26. In July 2006, the Governments of Evo Morales and Michelle Bachelet, Presidents of Bolivia and Chile, respectively, agreed on the “Agenda of the 13 Points”, which included the “Maritime Issue” in point VI¹⁷. On the occasion of the 22nd meeting of the Bolivia-Chile Bilateral Mechanism for Political Consultations (from 12 to 14 July 2010) both States agreed that the bilateral dialogue had to give rise to concrete, appropriate and feasible solutions on point VI of the Bilateral Agenda referred to the “Maritime Issue”¹⁸ in the next and subsequent meetings. For that purpose, a meeting was planned to take place in November 2010, but when the said date arrived Chile unilaterally suspended the meeting. The negotiations were never resumed.

27. In February 2011, the President of Bolivia publicly asked the Government of Chile to draft a written and concrete proposal to carry forward the process for solving Bolivia’s confinement¹⁹. Far from responding to this invitation, Chile stated that “Bolivia lacks any legal basis to access the Pacific Ocean through territories appertaining to Chile”²⁰.

28. Later, at the Sixty-Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 21 September 2011, the President of Bolivia stated that the channels for a bilateral negotiation with Chile to find a solution for the Bolivian maritime issue remain open²¹. The response received from the President of Chile was that there are no pending issues between the two countries²².

29. Further, at the Sixty-Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2012, the President of Bolivia once more requested that the Government of Chile “finally solve its maritime confinement, using peaceful dispute solving mechanisms”²³. This request was rejected categorically by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, who pointed out that “there is no dispute between Chile and Bolivia”²⁴, that there are no pending issues between the two

¹⁷ Minutes of the 2nd meeting of the Working Group on Bilateral Affairs Bolivia-Chile, Agenda of the 13 Points, 17 July 2006 (Annex 15).

¹⁸ Minutes of the 22nd meeting of Bolivia-Chile Mechanism for Political Consultations, 14 July 2010, available at: http://www.rree.gob.bo/webmre/notasprensa/2010/2010_julio/Acta%20final.pdf (Annex 16).

¹⁹ Declaration of the President of Bolivia, Evo Morales Ayma, 17 February 2011, as quoted in: *Los Tiempos*, “Evo pide a Chile entregar propuesta marítima hasta el 23 de marzo para debatirla”, 17 de febrero de 2011, available at: http://www.lostiempos.com/diario/actualidad/nacional/20110217/evo-pide-a-chile-entregar-propuesta-maritima-hasta-el-23-de-marzo-para_113493_224396.html (Annex 17).

²⁰ Declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, 12 July 2011, available at: http://www.minrel.gob.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20110712/pags/20110712144736.php.

²¹ Speech by the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Mr. Evo Morales Ayma, on the occasion of the 13th plenary meeting of the Sixty-Sixth Session of the UN General Assembly, 21 September 2011, UN doc. A/66/PV.13, available at: <http://gadebate.un.org/66/bolivia-plurinational-state>.

²² Speech by the President of Chile, Mr. Sebastián Piñera Echeñique, on the occasion of the 15th plenary meeting of the Sixty-Sixth Session of the UN General Assembly, 22 September 2011, UN doc. A/66/PV.15, available at: <http://gadebate.un.org/66/chile>.

²³ Speech by the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Mr. Evo Morales Ayma, during the 11th plenary meeting of the Sixty-Seventh Session of the UN General Assembly, 26 September 2012, UN doc. A/67/PV.11, available at: <http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/522/19/pdf/N1252219.pdf?OpenElement> or <http://gadebate.un.org/67/bolivia-plurinational-state>.

²⁴ See footnote 1 *supra*.

States and that “Bolivia lacks any right to claim a sovereign access to the sea”²⁵.

30. In these circumstances, it is clear that Chile has no intention of truly going forward in the formal negotiation regarding the agreement to perform its obligation of effectively ensuring a fully sovereign access to the sea for Bolivia. Therefore, being a peaceful State, Bolivia has decided to solve the present dispute with Chile by means of peaceful settlement mechanisms provided for in international law. Bolivia therefore submits the present dispute to the International Court of Justice.

IV. THE LEGAL GROUNDS ON WHICH THE CLAIM IS BASED

31. The facts provided above (Section III) show that, beyond its general obligations under international law, Chile has committed itself, more specifically through agreements, diplomatic practice and a series of declarations attributable to its highest-level representatives, to negotiate a sovereign access to the sea for Bolivia. Chile has not complied with this obligation and, what is more, at the present date Chile denies the very existence of its obligation.

V. SUBMISSIONS

32. For the above reasons Bolivia respectfully requests the Court to adjudge and declare that :

- (a) Chile has the obligation to negotiate with Bolivia in order to reach an agreement granting Bolivia a fully sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean;
- (b) Chile has breached the said obligation;
- (c) Chile must perform the said obligation in good faith, promptly, formally, within a reasonable time and effectively, to grant Bolivia a fully sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean.

33. Bolivia reserves the right to supplement, modify and amplify the present Application in the course of the proceedings.

34. Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of this Court in the present case, Bolivia reserves the right to request that an arbitral tribunal be established in accordance with the obligation under Article XII of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded with Chile on 20 October 1904 and the Protocol of 16 April 1907, in the case of any claims arising out of the said Treaty.

VI. JUDGE *AD HOC*

35. For the purposes of Article 31 (3) of the Statute of the Court and Article 35 (1) of the Rules of Court, Bolivia declares its intention of exercising the right to designate a judge *ad hoc*.

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²⁵ See footnote 1 *supra*.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 40 of the Rules of Court, the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has appointed the undersigned Ambassador Eduardo Rodríguez Veltzé as Agent for these proceedings.

It is requested that all communications relating to this case be sent to the Embassy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the Netherlands, Nassaulaan 5, 2514 JS The Hague, the Netherlands.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Eduardo RODRÍGUEZ VELTZÉ.
Agent.

(Signed) David CHOQUEHUANCA CÉSPEDES.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CERTIFICATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

24 April 2013.

The undersigned Agent of the Plurinational State of Bolivia certifies that the documents contained in this file, and hereunder listed, are true and accurate copies of the original of documents annexed to the Application by the Plurinational State of Bolivia instituting proceedings against the Republic of Chile concerning the sovereign access of Bolivia to the sea. The documents contained in this file are the following:

LIST OF ANNEXES TO THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA'S
APPLICATION INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

- Annex 1.* Note of Chile No. 745/183, Addressed to the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 8 November 2011.
- Annex 2.* Minister of Foreign Affairs Moreno Responds to the Statement Made by Evo Morales: "There is no dispute between Bolivia and Chile, but there are Treaties".
- Annex 3.* Instrument of Ratification of the "Pact of Bogotá", 14 April 2011, and Instrument of Withdrawal of Reservation to the "Pact of Bogotá", 3 April 2013.
- Annex 4.* Chilean Decree No. 526 of 21 August 1967, published in the *Official Journal* No. 26837 of 6 September 1967.
- Annex 5.* Truce Pact between Bolivia and Chile, 4 April 1884.
- Annex 6.* Agreement on Transfer of Territory between Bolivia and Chile, 18 May 1895.
- Annex 7.* Treaty of Peace and Friendship Entered into by the Government of Bolivia and the Government of Chile, 20 October 1904.
- Annex 8.* Memorandum from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, Daniel Sánchez Bustamante, 22 April 1910.
- Annex 9.* Protocol ("Acta Protocolizada") subscribed between the Foreign Affairs Minister of Bolivia, Carlos Gutiérrez, and the Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of the Republic of Chile, Emilio Bello Codesido, 10 January 1920.
- Annex 10.* Note of 1 June 1950 from the Ambassador of Bolivia to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile.
- Annex 11.* Note of 20 June 1950 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile to the Ambassador of Bolivia.
- Annex 12.* Memorandum from the Embassy of Chile in La Paz, 10 July 1961.
- Annex 13.* Joint Declaration of Charaña, 8 February 1975.
- Annex 14.* Note No. 686 of 19 December 1975 to the Ambassador of Bolivia from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile.

- Annex 15.* Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of the Working Group on Bilateral Affairs Bolivia-Chile, 17 July 2006.
- Annex 16.* Minutes of the 22nd Meeting of the Bolivia-Chile Mechanism for Political Consultations, 14 July 2010.
- Annex 17.* Declaration of the President of Bolivia, Evo Morales Ayma, dated 17 February 2011.
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