

**Country  
Fact Sheets**

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<b>Compulsory Insurances</b>	None
<b>Major Insurance Laws</b>	L.E.A. (Ley de Entidades Aseguradoras) of 1978 - regulates the incorporation and operation of insurance companies, supervision by the Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros, the activities of intermediaries, and reinsurance.
<b>Non-admitted Insurance</b>	Not allowed.
<b>Premium Taxes, Stamp Duties and Fees</b>	A 2% tax is charged for reinsurance cessions and 1% for transactions on net premiums. Fees for forms: US\$ 5-10.- 11.11% Value Added Tax is charged on the subtotal.
<b>Exchange Controls</b>	None
<b>Other Information</b>	Bolivia is a non-tariff market.
	Locally there are no reinsurance facilities (see taxes on reinsurance cessions abroad).

With the compliments of:

ZURICH INSURANCE GROUP  
International Division, Marketing & Information

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# **Latin American Presentation**

**Bolivia**

**May/June 1989**

**Latin American Insurance Report  
Bolivia****Contents**

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## **1. General Country Information**

### **1.1. History**

Long before the first Spaniard entered Bolivia, the advanced Aymara and, later, the sophisticated Inca cultures, thrived in this country which was founded on solid social and political structures. Subsequently, under Spanish rule, the indigenous population was predominately employed in the mining industry and agriculture.

At beginning of the 19th Century, the population, led by the country's principal liberator, Simon Bolivar, started a campaign for independence; this was achieved in 1825.

Due to the devastating conditions prevailing after the independence struggle, the period until the 1870 was characterised by political disorder and economic stagnation. From 1900 onwards, the political party system was consolidated, which led to a period of economic growth and political stability.

After the Bolivian - Paraguayan War, which ended in 1935, the country was once again plagued by instability. In the 1950s, the government of Victor Paz Estensorro initiated a social revolution. He was overthrown in 1964 by the military which then dominated politics until 1982, when they handed over power to a democratically elected government.

### **1.2. Population**

Bolivia has almost 6.5 million inhabitants. The racial composition of the population (Indians, Mestizos, Europeans) varies from region to region. La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, are the most densely populated provinces. The official language is Spanish, yet large parts of the population still use their native languages Quechua and Aymara. Some 80% of the population is Catholic.

Educational standards are comparatively poor. Many children never attend school, though it is theoretically compulsory.

### **1.3. Climate**

Bolivia is divided into three climatic regions - the low plains, the high valleys and the high plateaus (altiplano).

The low plains in the east, almost at sea level, have an average temperature of 25C.

The high valleys constitute a moderate zone at an altitude of between 1000 and 3000m, with an average temperature of 15C. The altiplano in the west of the country is located at a height of 3500m. The rainy season is from December to April, and the average temperature is 10C.

## **1.4. Geography**

Bolivia is a landlocked republic. Its territory is about as big as those of France and Spain together (1,098,581 sq km).

The country is politically divided into nine provinces ("departamentos"). It shares borders with Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

## **1.5. Political Powers**

The political structure of the country is based on three powers:

- The Executive is embodied by the President, who appoints a 17-member cabinet. He cannot be re-elected immediately after a four-year term of office.
- The legislative power - the Congress - consists of two chambers: the Senate with 27 members, and the Chamber of Deputies. The members of both chambers hold office for four years.

Both the Executive and the Legislature reside in La Paz.

- The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, in Sucre, the district courts and other tribunals.

## **1.6. Legal System**

The basis for all legislation is the country's constitution, which is predominant over all other legislation.

Laws are passed, repealed, modified and interpreted by Congress and enacted by the Executive.

In general, laws are codified, for example in the "Codigo Civil", "Codigo Penal", and the "Codigo de Comercio".

The judiciary, i.e. the Supreme Court, the district courts and the lower courts, staffed by independent judges, are empowered to apply the law in practice.

## **2. Economic Situation**

The GNP changed as follows in the last years (preliminary figures):

1985	- 0.2 %
1986	- 2.9 %
1987	2.2 %

Source: "Instituto Nacional de Estadística"

Shares of the various branches of industry in the GNP for 1987\*:

Agriculture	23.3 %
Mining	10.0 %
Industry, Construction Ind.	13.7 %
Electricity	0.9 %
Transport, Traffic	7.3 %
Trade	12.6 %
Other Service Industries	32.2 %

Per capita GNP 1987 (US\$): 654\*

\* provisional figures

Source: "Banco Germanico de la Amèrica de Sud"

## 2.1. Statistics

### 2.1.1. Structure of the Economy

The State is responsible for more than 70% of the GNP through its control of the major mining activities, oil and gas production, and its monopoly in the petroleum industry, metal smelting and telecommunications. The private sector, on the other hand, deals in the production of consumer goods, the extraction of minerals and the service industries. There is practically no heavy or electronics industry in the country.

At present, a considerable structural change is taking place. In the last few years the government has been trying to shift emphasis from a strongly state-dominated economy to a private enterprise economy. However, many private companies are not yet in a position to fill the gap.

### 2.1.2. Foreign Exchange Reserves

The gross reserves on 31.12.1988 amounted to US\$ 400 million.

#### Trade Deficit / Surplus

In million US \$	1987
Exports	473
Imports	776

### 2.1.3. Inflation

After the hyperinflation in the years 1983-85, which left the country practically bankrupt, the government introduced severe austerity measures in the mid-1980s. Today, Bolivia's inflation rate is low by comparison with the rest of South America.



The latest figures available are:

December 1986	66.00 %
December 1987	10.70 %
October 1988	18.64 %

Source: "Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas"

#### **2.1.4. Economic Problems**

The country has to fight against a number of economic problems:

Its backwardness can partly be attributed to the rugged terrain which makes communication between the various parts of the country extremely difficult.

The country's economy has suffered greatly because of price decreases in the world market for its major export products, above all for tin.

One of the most urgent problems is unemployment. The government has reduced its staff by approximately 30%, and the private sector has not been able to absorb such a large additional labour force. Many of the unemployed take up illicit activities with wages, in many cases, higher than in officially established companies. An increasing number of people dedicate themselves to growing the coca leaf, which is used for making the drug cocaine.

#### **2.2. Exchange Control Regulations**

Supreme Decree 21060 determines that all foreign currency transactions are legal.

The system for determining the value of the local currency, the boliviano, is based on daily sales of a fixed amount of dollars by the "Banco Central de Bolivia" (Central Bank). Everyday, purchase offers for determined amounts of dollars are received. The official value of the dollar is the average value of the offers received. Lately, the difference between the official and the parallel market has been less than 1%.

##### **2.2.1. Labour Laws**

Decree Law of May 24, 1939, which was ratified on December 8, 1942, and its amendments, regulate relations between the State, employers and employees, establishing rules about individual and collective work contracts, minimum salaries, maximum working hours etc.

The right to found employers' organisations, as well as trade unions, is guaranteed. Workers have the right to strike and suspend their activities temporarily in defence of their rights.

The State resolves conflicts between employers and employees through tribunals which apply labour legislation introduced for this purpose.

There are no salary controls, but since the State is the largest employer in the country, whatever actions it takes has a significant impact on the rest of the economy.

### **2.2.2. Social Insurance**

The social security system is compulsory for all employers and employees, with the exception of agricultural labourers and the self-employed. It covers sickness, old age pensions, physical disability, accidents, occupational risks and death. Benefits are paid in local currency and are based on a percentage of the insured's salary.

Most employees participate in the main state-run social security fund, although there are special funds for certain groups of employees (railway workers' fund, bank employees' fund etc.). Foreign staff are covered.

### **2.2.3. The Social Cost of Doing Business**

Employees pay 5% of their income into the social security fund, while salaries represent 15% (formerly 30%) of employers' expenditure.

### **2.2.4. Membership of Economic Groups**

Bolivia is a member of the following economic organisations:

- "Grupo Andino" (Andean Pact - consists of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela)
- ALADI ("Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion" - Latin American Integration Association)
- "Asociacion de los Paises de la Cuenca del Rio de la Plata" (Association of River Plate Basin Countries)

According to Supreme Decree 21660, Bolivia will become a member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), subject to negotiations on terms and conditions.

## **2.3. Main Products**

As already mentioned, minerals, including oil, are the most important export products. Tin is the main mineral exported, although it has lost its lead position to natural gas. The mining sector is in decline.

### **2.3.1. Raw Materials**

Bolivia has a great variety of mineral resources. The country produces tin, antimony, zinc, lead, silver, copper, tungsten, gold, and sulphur. There are extensive unexploited iron and lithium deposits.

**2.3.2. Manufacturing Industry**

Major established industries are textiles, tobacco and pharmaceuticals (all three sectors are subject to foreign competition), dairy and canned products, beverages, construction, plastics, chemicals, hydroelectric power, sugar, cement and smelting industries, and, more recently, furniture and food processing. High-tech industry does not exist.

**2.3.3. Commerce**

Exports CIF in 1987 (Jan. - Sept.):

	Percentage of Total Exports
a) Traditional products	81.72
I. Minerals	33.97
1) Metallic tin	2.03
2) Concentrated tin	9.69
3) Silver	5.24
4) Zinc	5.69
5) Wolfram	0.95
6) Antimony	3.86
7) Lead	0.60
8) Gold	5.48
9) Others	0.44
II. Hydrocarbons	47.74
10) Petrol	0.20
11) Natural gas	45.91
12) Others	1.64
b) Non-traditional products	18.28
13) Cattle	1.50
14) Soya	3.12
15) Coffee	1.62
16) Sugar	1.45
17) Timber	5.69
18) Leather	1.23
19) Rubber	0.31
20) Chestnuts	1.11
21) Cotton	0.13
22) Handicraft	0.08
23) Coca	0.01
24) Others	2.03

Imports divided by usage or economic purpose (1986\*):

Consumer goods	19.28
For short-term consumption	6.65
For long-term consumption	12.65
Raw materials and intermediate products	40.21
Fuel and related products	0.34
Raw materials and intermediate Products for agriculture	2.64
Raw materials and intermediate Products for industry	33.44
Construction materials	3.79
Capital goods	36.60
Capital goods for agriculture	3.95
Capital goods for industry	19.79
Transport equipment	12.86
Others	3.91

\* Estimated figures

Source: UDAPE

#### **2.3.4. Service Industries**

Service industries, such as banking, consultancy, computer services, entertainment and insurance, to name the most important, are very significant as they employ a large number of people (however, skilled staff is scarce). Almost all firms are privately owned.

According to law, insurance companies may not offer financial services.

#### **2.3.5. Agriculture**

Agriculture is the dominant feature in the Bolivian economy. There are small farms in the "altiplano" area and larger scale farming in the low plains.

Due to the climatic variety and the rich soil of the country, a wide range of crops can be grown, including coffee, citrus fruits, soybeans, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. Large areas are still unexploited. However, with international aid, concerted efforts are being made to intensify farming activities on the altiplano and fishing in Lake Titticaca .

#### **2.3.6. Exports - Imports**

Minerals have traditionally been Bolivia's most important export goods. Mining accounts for about 95% of the export earnings.

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There is complete freedom in the importation of goods, with the exception of sugar (in order to protect this heavily indebted industry which provides many jobs) and products that might jeopardise public health or national security.

### **2.3.7. Major Export Markets**

Argentina and the European Community, followed by the United States, are Bolivia's major export markets.

Exports in 1986:	US \$
Argentina	340,588,000
EC	117,027,000
United States	92,356,000
Other ALADI countries	64,827,000
COMECON countries	5,735,000
Japan	1,982,000
Other	10,079,000
Total Exports	632,594,000

Source: "Muller & Machicado Asociados, Evaluacion economica 1986 and 1987" La Paz, 1987 and 1988

## **3. Insurance Market\***

### **3.1. The Zurich Cooperative Partner in Bolivia**

The Bolivian cooperative partners of the "Zurich" are:

La Continental de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.  
Plaza Venezuela - Edif. Herrmann  
La Paz

Tel.: 356926 - 30  
Telex: 2336 Contseg BV  
Telefax: 372336

Compania Boliviana de Seguros S.A.  
Calle Colon No. 282  
La Paz

Tel.: 355790 - 322907 - 355433  
Telex: 2562 COBOSEG BV  
Telefax: 320564

"La Continental S.A." was founded in 1975 and the "Compania Boliviana de Seguros S.A." in 1946. Both companies practically belong to the same group of shareholders,

which ensures similar strategies as regards management, underwriting, reinsurance, etc. They are licensed to write all lines.

Their experience and the extensive domestic network available to both companies enable the Group - the most significant in the local market - to offer the best possible service to "Zurich" clients.

### **3.2. Insurers**

Sixteen domestic and three foreign companies form the Bolivian insurance market at the moment. The three foreign companies, however, are withdrawing from the market.

### **3.3. Insurance Laws**

The "Ley de Entidades Aseguradoras" (L.E.A.) of 1978 regulates the incorporation and operation of insurance companies and their supervision, as well as the activities of intermediaries and reinsurers.

#### **3.3.1. Insurance Supervision**

The supervisory authority is the "Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros", whose functions are defined in the L.E.A..

Among its most important functions are:

The introduction and supervision of regulations for insurance and reinsurance companies and their intermediaries.

- The granting of authorisation for the establishment and operation of the companies;
- Approval of policies, clauses, etc.;
- Orientation of the population as regards insurance matters.

#### **3.3.2. Requirements**

Insurance activities may be carried out by

- Locally founded joint-stock companies;
- Branch offices of foreign insurance companies;
- Cooperatives and mutual insurance funds;
- Entities created by legal dispositions in order to operate in certain lines of insurance.

Authorisation is granted or refused by the "Superintendencia".

If the foreign capital exceeds 49% of the total capital, or if foreign votes outnumber local votes in the shareholder's board, a company is considered to be foreign.

### **3.3.3. Government vs. Private Insurers**

In Bolivia, the State is not involved in the insurance sector, neither in direct business nor in reinsurance, as an intermediary, in loss adjustment or other fields.

There is one reinsurance company, the "Reaseguradora Boliviana S.A.", which is practically inactive.

The foreign companies which were operating in the country have either withdrawn from the market or are in the process of doing so. Their portfolios are being taken over by local companies.

### **3.3.4. Non-Admitted Insurance**

Insurance outside the country for risks situated in Bolivia is illegal.

## **3.4. Statistics**

In July of each year, the "Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros" publishes its "Memoria", containing a great deal of statistical information on the market.

### **3.4.1. Solvency and Financial Stability of Insurers**

According to legislation, the companies must comply with certain minimum capital requirements in order to obtain authorisation to operate (see section on Capital Requirements).

The "Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros" has determined that a guarantee deposit equivalent to 10% of the minimum capital required must be deposited in its name.

According to the L.E.A., the proportion between the net assets of a company and its annual production may not be less than 15%, and the net assets, as well as the technical reserves, must be invested entirely within the country. The investments must constitute 80% of the assets plus the technical reserves, and the remainder has to be deposited in a bank.

### **3.4.2. List of Direct Insurers**

The following insurance companies constitute the Bolivian market at present:

Rank	Companies	Market Share (%)
1	Santa Cruz	29.64
2	Boliviana	22.79
3	Union	10.49
4	La Continental	10.13
5	Creditinform	7.88
6	Bolivar	5.05
7	La Mercantil	2.74
8	Illimani	2.42
9	Cooperativa Crucena	1.85
10	Delta	1.33
11	Reabol	1.31
12	Americana	0.85
13	La Financiera	0.83
14	Argos	0.60
15	La Fènix	0.19
16	Latinoamericana	0.05

The market shares of the foreign companies are as follows:

1	Cigna	1.20
2	American Home	0.64
3	Real	0.01

(Status: 31st December 1987)

### **3.5. Associations and Institutes**

- "Asociacion Boliviana de Aseguradoras"  
comprises all insurance companies in the country)

#### **3.5.1. Pools**

As there are significant economic, financial, technical and administrative differences among the various companies, the system of pools is of virtually no importance in Bolivia.



## 3.5.2. Cashed Premiums / Paid Losses in 1987 (Bolivianos)

Lines	Premiums	%	Losses	%
Fire and Similar Risks	9,332,178	20.52	1,800,603	9.80
Burglary	156,598	0.35	129,153	0.70
Marine	5,308,621	11.67	2,852,720	15.53
Ships (Hull)	12,837	0.03	--	--
Motor	12,463,223	27.41	7,958,919	43.32
Aviation	8,263,645	18.17	2,939,495	16.00
Personal				
Accidents	2,337,323	5.14	547,060	2.98
Technical				
Insurance	3,753,417	8.25	770,720	4.20
Liability	911,079	2.00	370,879	2.02
Miscellaneous				
Risks	2,234,882	4.91	473,483	2.58
Guarantee and Fidelity	694,231	1.53	526,203	2.86
Animal	7,696	0.02	1,610	0.01
Total	45,475,721	100.00	18,370,845	100.00

## 3.5.3. Capital Requirements

The minimum capital amounts required to operate in Bolivia are:

Non-life insurance (excl. aviation):	US \$ 500,000
Aviation	US \$ 250,000
Long-term life Insurance	US \$ 250,000
Fidelity and guarantee	US \$ 250,000
All lines	US \$ 1,250,000

For foreign companies the capital amounts required are double those of Bolivian companies.

## 3.5.4. Overseas Involvement

The market is open to local and foreign companies. However, as mentioned previously, foreign companies must provide additional capital.

## 3.6. Intermediaries (Agents, Brokers)

Systems:

The intermediaries' activities are regulated by Art. 100 - 111 of the L.E.A..

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Insurance companies place business either via established insurance brokers, through exclusive agents or by negotiating directly with the client.

Commissions:

The average commission for insurance brokers is about 17.5%.

### **3.6.1. Reinsurance Scene**

Situation:

There are no restrictions for reinsurance cessions, either within the country or abroad. For premiums ceded abroad a 2% tax is applied.

Within the country, no professional reinsurers operate. The ones which existed in the past have withdrawn from the market. As a consequence, reinsurance is now undertaken by important international reinsurers.

R/I commission under treaties and facultative business:

The average commissions are:

Under treaties:	37.5%
Under facultative business:	25.0%
Aviation:	15.0%
Interest on reserves:	5.0%

Compulsory cessions:

Obligatory cessions do not exist.

### **3.7. Tariff/Non-tariff Situation, Rating:**

There are no fixed tariffs in Bolivia. The market operates with absolute freedom.

The only exception is motor insurance, where a minimum tariff approved by the "Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros" does exist.

### **3.8. Basic Coverages**

There are no obligatory coverages in Bolivia.

## **4. Property Insurance**

The basic coverage for fire includes fire, lightning and explosion.

Additional coverages are available for

- Riot, strike, malicious damage
- Civil commotion, vandalism, sabotage and terrorism
- Collapse
- Sonic boom
- Damages caused by water, rain or flood
- Windstorm, hurricane and typhoon
- Hail and snow pressure
- Aircraft and vehicle impact
- Smoke
- Explosion of boilers
- Violent robbery
- Damages to electrical equipment
- Landslide
- Tenants & neighbours liability
- Rock-fall
- Volcanic eruption
- Tremor and earthquake
- Damages to locks and padlocks
- Spontaneous combustion
- Debris removal
- Extra expenses
- Business interruption

#### **4.1. Catastrophe Exposures**

The exposure to catastrophes varies from region to region. There is the risk of flooding (La Paz, Cochabamaba, Santa Cruz, Beni, Tarija), hurricanes (in the high region, Santa Cruz, Beni), hail (the high region, Tarija), and tremor and thunderstorm (Sucre).

#### **4.2. Terrorism / Sabotage**

Both coverages are extensions of the fire policies. Terrorism coverage is not sold very frequently.

##### **4.2.1. Fire Protection and Fire Brigades**

All nine province capitals, as well as the airports and oil installations, have fire brigades, which are not, however, frequently active. Bolivia is notable for the low incidence of property damage caused by fire.

Other sub-branches of property insurance are, for instance, glass breakage, robbery of money and securities from safes or counters, the insurance of money in transit against robbery and assault.

## **5. Accident**

### **5.1. Motor**

The basic coverage includes only total loss due to robbery or accident:

Additional coverages are:

- Damages to the insured due to accident
- Riot, strike, malicious damage and civil commotion
- Accessories
- Robbery
- Liability

### **5.2. Workers' Compensation and Employers' Liability**

While workers' compensation for accidents is covered by the social security system, employers' liability can be purchased as an extension to the standard liability policy.

### **5.3. Liability**

Coverage:

Basic liability insurance covers the extra-contractual liability of the insured towards third parties.

The insurer will also reimburse the insured's defense costs in addition to the limits of indemnity established by the policy.

The following coverages can be added by endorsement:

- Contractual liability
- Employers' liability
- Products liability
- Family liability
- Cross liability

### **5.4. Legal Base (Common Law or Other)**

The legal base for liability is Art. 984 of the "Codigo Civil" which establishes that "Whoever causes an unjust damage to another person by a fraudulent or negligent act, is obliged to indemnify for it".

Regulations on liability insurance regarding the scope of insurance, procedures etc. can be found in Art. 1087-1093 of the "Codigo de Comercio".

## **5.5. Various**

### **5.5.1. Professional Indemnity**

According to Art. 1093, "Codigo de Comercio", the risk of professional liability is insurable.

### **5.5.2. Personal Accident**

This insurance can cover death as a consequence of accident, total or partial permanent disability, temporary disability and medical costs.

### **5.5.3. Bonds**

Various types of coverage are available in this branch:

- Guarantee of seriousness of a bid;
- Guarantee for the fulfillment of a public works contract;
- Guarantee for the fulfillment of a service contract;
- Guarantee for the fulfillment of a delivery contract;
- Guarantee for the correct investment of advance payments;
- Guarantee for the correct realisation of public works.

For fidelity insurance, all risks, as well as named perils, policies are available.

### **5.5.4. CAR / EAR / Machinery Breakdown**

These three coverages fall under the line technical insurance. For all three, as well as for electronic equipment insurance, the Swiss Re wording is applied. Other coverages are business interruption as a consequence of machinery breakdown and insurance of cold-storage rooms.

## **6. Marine, Aviation and Transit**

The following coverages can be purchased:

- All risks; )According to the clauses
- Including particular average; )A, B, and C of the London
- Free of particular average; )Institute
- War, strike and civil commotion.

### **6.1. Aviation**

Under aviation, it is possible to insure the following perils:

- Hull all risks;
- Third-party piability;
- Personal accidents for crew and passengers;

- Loss of license;
- Violation of guarantee.

## **7. Future**

### **7.1. Politics**

General elections took place in May, 1989. The population's democratic consciousness and the delicate economic situation of the country seem to guarantee a continuation of the democratic process in the years to come.

### **7.2. Social and Economic**

The greatest social problem the country has to cope with is the high unemployment rate. A substantial proportion of the unemployed are now active in the illicit labour market ("economía informal"). However, due to the economic growth a positive trend in the labour market can be observed.

As described above, Bolivia has to fight a variety of serious economic problems. Yet the opening up of the economy to private investors, negotiations about large exports of gas to Brazil, the industrial developments related to agriculture and considerable financial support from abroad, are all promising indicators for the future.

### **7.3. Insurance Market**

Up to 1980, the State was the principal purchaser of insurance in Bolivia, due to the fact that it controlled about 80% of the economy. The privatisation and decentralisation process has led to a situation where the premiums of insurance effected by the State amounted to no more than 40% of the premium volume in 1984.

### **7.4. Other Developments**

Compared to international standards, the professional level in the insurance sector is still relatively low in Bolivia. This is reflected by the lack of continuity in the relations between insurers, reinsurers, adjusters, financial institutes, etc.

\* Source for all insurance figures, unless otherwise indicated, was "Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros Memoria 1987".

## **Overview of Perils Insured Against in Basic Fire Policy**

### Bolivia

a	Fire	c	Sprinkler Leakage
a	Lightning	b	Collapse
a	Explosion	b	Smoke
b	Aircraft	b	Sonic Boom
b	Windstorm	c	Molten Material
b	Hail	c	Radioactive Contamination
b	Vehicle Impact	b	Earthquake
b	Strike	b	Volcanic Eruption
b	Riot	b	Flood
b	Civil Commotion	b	Snow Pressure
b	Malicious Damage	b	Landslide
b	Vandalism	b	Tenants & Neighbours
b	Sabotage		Liability
b	Terrorism	c	All Risks available (local form)
		c	All Risks allowed (fronting)

- a Perils covered in a standard policy
- b Perils can be added by endorsement
- c Perils cannot be added by endorsement