

AGRARIAN REFORM LAW OF BOLIVIA

Law 1715 (October-18-1996)

NEW LAW OF LAND IN BOLIVIA

SOME ARTICLES OF AGRARIAN LAW OR LAW OF LAND IN BOLIVIA

Article 1 (Purpose of Land Law in Bolivia).

This law aims to establish the organizational structure and responsibilities of the National Service of Agrarian Reform and the land distribution scheme. Guarantee the right owner. Create the Agrarian Superintendence.

Article 3 (Constitutional guarantees).

I. Is recognized and guaranteed private land ownership for individuals or corporations, to exercise their right under the State Constitution, and according to the Agrarian Law of Bolivia.

IV. The median property and agricultural enterprises recognized by the State Constitution and the law, enjoy the protection of the State, while performing duties socioeconomic and are not abandoned in accordance with the provisions of this law. These conditions are fulfilled, the State guarantees the right to ownership of property in Bolivia.

Article 41 (Classification of agricultural property in Bolivia).

I. Agricultural property in Bolivia is classified as: Farmer Field; Small Property; Median Property; Agricultural Company; Community Lands of Origin; Community Properties:

1. The Farmers Field is a place of residence of the farmer and his family. It is indivisible and inalienable;
2. The Small Property is the source of livelihood of the owner and his family. It is indivisible and inalienable;
3. The Median Property is the property belonging to natural or legal persons. May be transferred, pledged or mortgaged under Civil Law of Bolivia;
4. The Agricultural Company is the property belonging to natural or legal persons. May be transferred, pledged or mortgaged under Civil Law of Bolivia;
5. The Community Lands of Origin are the geographical areas which constitute the habitat of indigenous peoples and communities and native. They are inalienable, indivisible,

irreversible, collective, composed of communities or associations, indefeasible and imprescriptible;

6. The Community Properties are those collectively titled and are the source of livelihood of their owners. They are inalienable, indivisible, irreversible, collective, indefeasible and imprescriptible.

Article 46 (Limitations of having agricultural properties in Bolivia for foreign persons).

I. States and foreign governments and government corporations may not purchase or possess of agrarian property in Bolivia.

II. Foreign persons may not purchase or possess of land in Bolivia within fifty kilometers of international borders of Bolivia.

III. For foreign persons may not be endowed or sold of public land in the territory of Bolivia.

Article 66 (Purposes of land regularization in Bolivia).

I. Land regularization has the following purposes:

1. The titling of lands who are fulfilling the socioeconomic function or social function;
2. The legal cadaster of agricultural property;
3. Reconciliation of conflicts related to agricultural properties;
4. Titration of agrarian proceedings under way;

For more information about Land Law of Bolivia or buy rural properties (for ranching, farming, timber harvesting, construction of tourist centers...) in Bolivia communicate with BOLIVIANLAND.

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