Glencore Finance (Bermuda) Ltd. (Claimant)

 $-\,VS\,-\,$

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Respondent)

BOLIVIA'S REPLIES TO CLAIMANT'S OBJECTIONS TO BOLIVIA'S REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

QUANTUM PHASE

20 September 2019 Members of the Tribunal:

Prof. Ricardo Ramírez Hernández Prof. John Y. Gotanda Prof. Philippe Sands



Dechert (Paris) LLP

32 rue de Monceau

75008 Paris, France

- 1. In accordance with the procedural calendar annexed to Procedural Order No. 7, dated 29 July 2019, the Plurinational State of Bolivia ("Bolivia") hereby requests the Arbitral Tribunal to order Glencore F inance (Bermuda) L td. ("Glencore B ermuda" o r " Claimant") t o produce the documents and categories of documents (the "Documents R equested") described below (the "Requests").
- 2. Pursuant to paragraph 58 of Procedural Order No. 2, Bolivia submits its Requests in tabular form and using the template annexed to Procedural Order No. 2.
- 3. Bolivia confirms that the Documents Requested are not in its possession, custody or control.
- 4. Should the native files of any of the Documents Requested (*e.g.*, Excel files, Outlook files) be available, Bolivia requests that Claimant produce the Documents Requested in such native format.
- 5. Should the documents responsive to the Requests be accompanied by attachments, enclosures, cover l etters a nd/or e xhibits, B olivia r equests t hat C laimant pr oduce t hem a longside t he responsive documents.
- 6. When producing doc uments, e ither v oluntarily or pur suant to the A rbitral T ribunal's o rder, Bolivia requests Claimant to identify to which Request each produced document is responsive to.
- 7. The following defined terms are used in Bolivia's Requests:
 - **AFEs**: authorizations for expenditures;
 - Antimony Smelter: Vinto antimony smelter, located near the city of Oruro, Bolivia;
 - **Assets**: the Antimony Smelter, the Tin Smelter and the Mine Lease, whether collectively or individually;
 - Colquiri: C olquiri S .A., a B olivian company i ndirectly owned and c ontrolled by Glencore International through Sinchi Wayra and Kempsey (a Panamanian Company);
 - **COMIBOL**: the Bolivian State entity "Corporación Minera de Bolivia";
 - Compass Lexecon: Compass Lexecon, LLP;
 - Compass Lexecon Report: Expert Report of Messrs. Manuel Abdala and Carla Chavich of Compass Lexecon, dated 15 August 2017;

- Comsur: Compañía Minera del Sur S.A. and, following the change in the company's name in 2005, Sinchi Wayra;
- Cooperativa(s): or ganisations of i ndependent w orkers known as *Cooperativas* or *cooperativistas* (formerly *subsidiarios*) operating at the Colquiri Mine. The Cooperativas include, but are not limited to, the *Cooperativa 26 de Febrero*, the *Cooperativa 21 de Diciembre* and/or the Association of Cooperativas of Colquiri;
- Correspondence: a ny c ommunication s ent or received in a ny format a nd form (soft and/or hard copy), including but not limited to letters, emails, faxes, memoranda, SMS, WhatsApp messages, handwritten notes, official announcements, press releases and their draft versions;
- **Document(s)**: all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including but not limited to emails, letters, notes, minutes of meetings, memoranda, surveys, audits, assessments, internal analyses, reports, contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations;
- **FMV:** fair market value:
- Glencore Bermuda: Glencore (Finance) Bermuda Limited, the Claimant in this arbitration;
- Glencore International: Glencore International AG;
- Glencore G roup: Glencore International AG, Gl encore I nternational p lc, Gl encore (Finance) Bermuda Limited and their affiliates and subsidiaries;
- **Hearing**: hearing on jurisdiction and merits carried out in Paris in May 2019;
- **Huanuni Mine**: the main tin mine in Bolivia, located in the province of Pantaleón Dalence, Department of Oruro (42 km from the city of Oruro);
- Lazcano I: First Witness Statement of Eduardo Lazcano, dated 15 August 2017;
- Management: any individual that holds managerial positions with some executive power
 within Glencore Group and/or any of its affiliates and/or subsidiaries, including but not
 limited to Sinchi Wayra;
- March 2 012 In vestment P lan: the investment plans ubmitted by S inchi Wayra to COMIBOL in April 2012 (identified as exhibit EO-7);

- Mine: the C olquiri m ine, a z inc and t in m ine l ocated in the P rovince of Inquisivi, Department of La Paz (226 km from La Paz and 70 km from the city of Oruro), Bolivia;
- Mine Lease: Lease agreement for the Colquiri Mine between the Ministry of External Trade and Investment, COMIBOL, Colquiri S.A. and Comsur dated 27 April 2000 (identified as exhibit C-11);
- Mirones Re port: E xpert R eport o f Ar chitect Di ego M irones Ven egas, d ated 1 7 December 2017;
- Moreira I: First Witness Statement of David Alejandro Moreira, dated 17 December 2017;
- Old Tailings Reprocessing Project: a concept which involved the reprocessing of the residual w aste product from the beneficiation process carried out at the Colquiri processing plant (disposed at the old tailings dam) through ane w pur pose-built beneficiation plant, never implemented;
- **Productive Units**: machinery in the Tin Smelter's production line, such as reverberating, roasting, e lectric, vol atilization and f uming f urnaces, c rushing s ystems, c onveying systems and crystallizers;
- Quadrant: Quadrant Economics, LLC, formerly Econ One Research, Inc.;
- Quadrant Report: Expert Report of Mr Daniel Flores of Quadrant, dated 18 December 2017:
- **Reply**: C laimant's R eply on t he M erits a nd C ounter-Memorial on Ju risdictional Objections, dated 22 June 2018;
- Rosario Agreement: A greement between Colquiri S.A., FEDECOMIN, FENCOMIN, Central Local de Cooperativas Mineras de Colquiri, Cooperativa Minera Collpa Cota, Cooperativa Minera Socavón Inca, and Cooperativa 26 de Febrero dated 7 June 2012 (identified as exhibit C-35);
- Rosario Vein: the richest vein of the Colquiri Mine, which was the subject of the Rosario Agreement;
- RPA: Roscoe Postle Associates, Inc.;
- **RPA Report**: Expert Report of Messrs. Graham Clow and Richard Lambert of RPA, dated 15 August 2017;

- Russo Report: Expert Report of Architect Gina Russo Asbún, dated 15 August 2017;
- Sinchi Wayra: Sinchi Wayra S.A. (and prior to the change in the company's name in 2005, C omsur), a B olivian c ompany i ndirectly owned and c ontrolled by G lencore International through the Panamanian companies Kempsey, Iris and Shattuck;
- Smelters: the Tin Smelter and the Antimony Smelter, whether collectively or individually;
- SRK: SRK Consulting, Inc.;
- SRK Report: Expert Report of Mr Neal Rigby of SRK, dated 18 December 2017;
- Statement of Claim: Claimant's Statement of Claim dated 15 August 2017;
- Statement of Defence: Bolivia's Preliminary Objections, Statement of Defence, and Reply on Bifurcation dated 18 December 2017;
- Tin Smelter: Vinto tin smelter, located near the city of Oruro, Bolivia;
- Triennial Pla n: the latest triennial plan prepared by Colquiri's management, in July 2011, for the Colquiri Mine (identified as exhibit C-108);
- Villavicencio I: First Witness Statement of Ramiro Villavicencio Niño de Guzmán, dated 18 December 2017; and
- Vinto: C omplejo M etalurgico V into S.A., a B olivian c ompany i ndirectly owned and controlled by Glencore International through Sinchi Wayra.
- 8. These Requests are without prejudice to all of Bolivia's rights and, in particular, to Bolivia's right to request further documents after reviewing the Documents Requested or any other Document that Claimant may submit in these proceedings.

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Bolivia's Request for Production of Documents

			nateriality, incl. references to submissions			
No.	Documents or category of documents requested	References to Submissions, Exhibits, Witness Statements or Expert Reports	Comments	Reasoned objections to document production request	Response to objections to document production request	Tribunal's decision
A.	COLQUIRI: INVEST	MENT PLANS, BUD	GETS AND OTHER RELATED	DOCUMENTS		
1.	The draft(s) of the Triennial Plan prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group prior to July 2011 (date of the Triennial Plan submitted by Claimant).	Statement of Claim, ¶¶ 268-270; Statement of Defence, ¶ 16 and Sections 7.1.2.1, 7.3.4.1, 7.3.4.2; RPA Report, ¶¶ 13, 24-25, 47, 97, 113, 117, 123, 126; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 26, 50- 55; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 38-44; 66-75; SRK Report, ¶¶ 43, 47, 56-58, 67-71; Moreira I, ¶¶ 18-31; Lazcano I, ¶¶ 22-30, 46; C- 108.	As explained by Bolivia in its Statement of Defence (¶ 630), Claimant's experts rely on the Triennial Plan (C-108) to determine the Mine's key value drivers that underlie the compensation claimed in these proceedings for the reversion of the Mine Lease. The Triennial Plan was issued in July 2011, when social tensions at the Mine were already exacerbated (Statement of Defence, ¶ 185). The reversion of the Mine Lease was decreed by the State on 20 June 2012. The relevance of the Documents Requested should therefore not be in dispute. In any event, the Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that the Claimant's real expectations about the	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence in International Arbitration (the IBA Rules). The issue before the Tribunal in relation to this request is whether Claimant's experts correctly rely on the Triennial Plan (C-108) in their valuation of Claimant's investments in the Colquiri Mine, and in particular, whether Claimant would have implemented the Triennial Plan but-for the expropriation of said	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant's assertion that the Documents Requested are not relevant or material to the dispute is based on a deliberate mischaracterization of Bolivia's case. Claimant states that "Bolivia has failed to articulate how drafts of the Triennial Plan [] could have possibly been 'made-for-litigation'." (emphasis added). However, Bolivia does not seek to establish that the "drafts of the Triennial Plan [were]	Request granted.

Mine's future performance are consistent with the projections by Respondent's experts and, in turn, to establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' projections.

The Documents Requested are also necessary to enable Respondent's experts to test the Claimant's experts' reliance on the Triennial Plan and to assess the technical and economic reasonability of their key variables and forecasts.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) the projections underlying Respondent's experts' valuation are correct and (ii) that the Triennial Plan was made-for-litigation and cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of the Claimant. investments (SoD, ¶¶ 630-633).

Bolivia has failed to articulate why drafts of the Triennial Plan (C-108), on which Claimant's experts do not rely, are relevant or material to the outcome of this case, or why the Requested Documents would indicate "that the Claimant's real expectations about the Mine's future performance are consistent with the projections by Respondent's experts" or "enable Respondent's experts to test the Claimant's experts' reliance on the Triennial Plan and to assess the technical and economic reasonability of their key variables and forecasts." Claimant's experts only rely on the final version of the Triennial Plan (C-108), which is the only version approved. Therefore, only the Triennial Plan in its final form is relevant and material to the issues in dispute in this arbitration.

Bolivia uses this opportunity to submit allegations which are based on mere speculation. Namely, Bolivia's allegation "that the Triennial Plan was made-for-litigation and made-for-litigation." Rather, these drafts, prepared farther away in time from the emergence of social tensions at the Mine, will show (i) that Claimant's real contemporary expectations are consistent with Respondent's experts' projections, and (ii) that the Triennial Plan, prepared when social tensions at the Mine were already exacerbated, was made-for-litigation.

Claimant admits that the issue before this Tribunal is "whether Claimant would have implemented the Triennial Plan but-for the expropriation of said investments." Bolivia's request goes precisely to this point. As explained in the "comments" column, the Documents Requested will show that the Triennial Plan was made-for-litigation and would thus never have been implemented in the but-for scenario.

Second, Claimant emphasizes that its "experts only rely on the final version of the Triennial Plan [...] [t] herefore, only the Triennial Plan in its final form is relevant and material to the issues in dispute in this arbitration." Claimant, again,

cannot be relied upon to deliberately misses the point. calculate any compensation in The relevance standard should be applied with regard to this case" crumbles under its Bolivia's case, and not own weight. As Bolivia itself notes, "[t]he Triennial Plan Claimant's. The fact that was issued in July 2011," ie, Claimant's experts have cited a before Bolivia's breaches of single investment plan in an attempt to inflate damages does the Treaty vis-à-vis the Mine, which occurred in 2012. not mean that all other During 2011, the Mine was documents created in the one of the most competitive ordinary course of business are mines in Bolivia, operating at somehow irrelevant or an average rate of 96% of its immaterial. On the contrary, capacity (Reply, ¶ 109). these documents are relevant to Bolivia has failed to articulate provide the full context of how drafts of the Triennial Claimant's business, assess Plan, prepared before the final Claimant's real and version of the Triennial Plan contemporaneous expectations, was adopted in July 2011 and and confirm that the Triennial long before Bolivia's breaches Plan was made-for-litigation. of the Treaty vis-à-vis the Mine occurred, could have possibly been "made-forlitigation." Therefore, Bolivia's request is based on false. mere speculation. Bolivia also fails to specify how the Requested Documents could possibly establish that "the projections underlying Respondent's experts' valuation are

Third, Claimant alleges that this Request is based on "mere speculation" and "amounts to a fishing expedition." This is

One, Claimant's allegation that this Request is based on "mere speculation" is premised on Claimant's case being correct (i.e., that the Triennial Plan was not made-for-litigation and would have been implemented in the but-for scenario). Accepting Claimant's objection would necessarily require the Tribunal to prejudge this issue,

correct." There is no basis for

"tribunals are generally very

As noted by Gary Born,

this allegation.

unwilling to permit parties to engage in 'fishing expeditions', aimed at identifying possible claims or sources of further inquiry" and "[t]he focus of disclosure should be on obtaining relevant and material evidence, not playing guessing games" (G Born, International Commercial Arbitration (2d edn 2014), pp 2359, 2361). This request amounts to a fishing expedition by Bolivia in an attempt to construct a case on the basis of evidence that it *hopes* to find in Claimants' files. Such fishing expeditions are not permitted under the IBA Rules. (b) Bolivia's Request 1 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 1 is unacceptably broad, as it seeks, broadly,

Request 1 is unacceptably broad, as it seeks, broadly, documents "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Colquiri and Sinchi Wayra, without identifying any particular custodians. The something this Tribunal cannot (and should not) do.

Two, Bolivia's request for the production of the drafts of the Triennial Plan is narrow and specific. It pertains to a specific category of documents (drafts of a single document), which can be easily identified by Claimant, who is the only party who knows the author and context in which the Triennial Plan and its drafts were prepared. This request thus does not amount to a fishing expedition ("Article 3.3" [of the IBA Rules] is designed to prevent a broad "fishing expedition", while at the same time permitting parties to request documents that can be identified with reasonable specificity and which can be shown to be relevant to the case and material to its outcome" - Commentary to the IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence in International Arbitration, p. 8).

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant argues that this Request would be excessively broad as it would require Claimant to search through the files of the more than 200

"Glencore Group," as defined companies that allegedly by Bolivia, comprises over compose the Glencore Group. 200 entities around the world. It is disingenuous to suggest Responding to this request that all of the Glencore Group's would therefore be companies could have excessively burdensome for documents relating to Glencore's operations at the Claimant as it would have to Colquiri Mine, given the search through a vast number opacity of Glencore's corporate of documents to locate this information which would be structure. Glencore knows which of the Group's scattered across the files of companies were involved in the many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and Colquiri Mine operation and thus should be able to easily cost of producing them significantly outweigh their find the Documents Requested. expected probatory value, It is not reasonable to expect especially in light of the fact that Bolivia identifies which that Bolivia has failed to specific companies of the establish the relevance and Glencore Group hold the materiality of the requested Documents Requested. documents. Glencore's structure and (c) In any event, the request organization is not public, is obscure and unknown even to seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in its own employees. Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules. This request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Mine. Bolivia

Second, Claimant criticizes

Bolivia for not identifying the

has in fact produced several

documents from Colquiri's

internal files, showing that it indeed does have access to such information (*see*, *eg*, SoD, ¶¶ 174-75; R-33; R-34; R-194; R-195; R-197; R-198; R-199; R-200; R-201; R-202; R-203; R-204; R-205; R-208; R-209; R-210; R-212; R-253).
Furthermore, Bolivia even

Furthermore, Bolivia even recognized that it has "search[ed] through Colquiri's Documents" (Bolivia's Request for Production of Documents (9 February 2018), Request 13; *see also* Moreira I, ¶ 26). Claimant, on the other hand, lost control of the Mine on 30 May 2012.

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody and control.

custodians of the Documents Requested. The IBA Rules do not require that a request identify custodians and, in any case, as explained above, Bolivia cannot be expected to identify such custodians given the opacity of the Glencore Group's organization. Bolivia's request for the "draft(s) of the Triennial Plan" is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules, which provides that "A request to produce shall contain a description of each requested document sufficient to identify

c. <u>The Documents Requested</u> <u>are not in Bolivia's possession</u>, custody or control

In limine, Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied being in possession, custody or control of the Documents Requested. Rather, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would be in Bolivia's possession "by reason of having expropriated the Mine." This is false.

First, Bolivia confirms that it is not in possession, custody or control of these Documents. As explained by Mr Moreira, Colquiri's general manager

after the reversion of the Mine
Lease, "[l] amentablemente, los
archivos que tenemos son muy
escasos porque, según me han
comentado empleados que
estuvieron presentes al
momento de la reversión, en
ese momento nos quedamos sin
información y sin equipos de
computación que permitan
verificar los antecedentes
históricos de la administración
de Colquiri hasta finales de
junio de 2012" (Moreira I, ¶
13). Claimant has not disputed
Mr Moreira's statement in its
Reply or during his cross-
examination at the Hearing.
Ma Dichy, Dolivio's mining
Mr Rigby, Bolivia's mining
expert from SRK, also
confirmed during his site visit
to the Mine that there were no archives and electronic files for
resource and reserves
estimations (such as electronic
block models and drill hole
databases) because "these had
been reportedly removed by
Glencore when the Lease
Agreement was terminated"
(SRK Report, ¶ 24).
Second, Claimant has the
burden to prove that the
Documents Requested would
be in Bolivia's possession,
custody or control (Bolivia
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cannot further demonstrate that
it does not have these
documents, i.e., a negative
fact). Claimant has failed to
prove that much. Instead,
Claimant refers to several
exhibits submitted by Bolivia
(e.g., R-194, R-195, R-208, R-
209, R-210 and R-212) to
suggest that Bolivia would
have access to all of the
documents that were stored at
the Mine as of the date of
Reversion (and, thus, that
Bolivia would have access to
the Documents Requested).
Claimant's argument is a <i>non</i>
sequitur.
One, it suffices to review the
exhibits referenced by
Claimant to see that most of
them are public documents to
which any Bolivian citizen,
company or entity has access.
Two, the exhibits referenced by
Claimant are unrelated to the
Documents Requested
("draft(s) of the Triennial
Plan"). These exhibits pertain
to, for instance, public deeds
(R-210) and Colquiri's
Memorias Anuales (as
registered in the Public
Mercantile Register; see R-
194; R-195; R-208; R-209; R-
212).

					Three, even if Bolivia had access to some data, as explained by Mr Moreira, left at the Mine at the time of the Reversion, it does not follow that the Documents Requested are in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. The fact that Bolivia has submitted a few historical documents pertaining to the Mine (which are wholly unrelated to the Documents Requested) does not mean that Bolivia has access to all the historical documents. If this were the case, Bolivia would not be requesting the Documents sought.	
2.	Any other triennial and/or 5-year plans for the Mine prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group within 5 years prior to the reversion of the Mine Lease on 20 June 2012.	Statement of Claim, ¶¶ 268-270; Statement of Defence, ¶ 16 and Sections 7.1.2.1, 7.3.4.1, 7.3.4.2; RPA Report, ¶¶ 13, 24-25, 47, 97, 113, 117, 123, 126; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 26, 50- 55; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 38-44; 66-75; SRK Report, ¶¶ 43, 47, 56-58, 67-71; Moreira I, ¶¶ 18-31; Lazcano I,	The Documents Requested are relevant as they will enable Respondent's experts to compare the projections contained in plans for the Mine prepared by Glencore during the ordinary course of business (as opposed to plans made-for-litigation, as the Triennial Plan) with the Mine's historical performance. This, in turn, will enable Respondent's experts to test the reasonability of relying on Glencore's business plans to assess the Mine's future performance and will confirm that the forecasts prepared by	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This paragraph provides, in full, that: "Expert reports shall be accompanied by any documents or information upon which they rely, unless	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant's objection is premised on a deliberate mischaracterization of Bolivia's request. Claimant states that "[t]he issue before the Tribunal in relation to this request is	Request denied.

¶¶ 22-30, 46; C-108.

Respondent's experts are reasonable.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate (i) that Respondent's experts' analyses and projections are correct, and (ii) that the Triennial Plan (which is the basis for Claimant's experts' forecasts) cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Claimant's experts have confirmed the existence of the Documents Requested and have had access to and/or relied on them, as shown by the fact that, (i) in its report, Compass Lexecon makes reference to the "latest Triennial Plan" (¶ 52 (a)) and (ii) Compass Lexecon acknowledges that, to perform its valuation, it relied "on historical information and contemporaneous business plans prior to the expropriation [...]" (Compass Lexecon Report, $\P 4$).

Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's

such documents or information have already been submitted with the Parties' written submissions, in which case the reference to the number of the exhibit will be enough." Contrary to Bolivia's suggestion, this provision does not give Bolivia "the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts to perform their analyses," even less so to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. Indeed, it does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

The issue before the Tribunal in relation to this request is whether Claimant's experts can reasonably rely on the Triennial Plan (C-108) when compared against the Mine's historical performance. All data relating to the historical performance of the Mine is on the record (see CLEX-011; RPA-33; RPA-34; RPA-35; RPA-36; RPA-37; RPA-46; **RPA-47**; **RPA-48**) and has been referred to and relied upon by the experts of both sides (see RPA Report, ¶¶ 88, 115, 118; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 25, 49, 51; Econ

whether Claimant's experts can reasonably rely on the Triennial Plan (C-108) when compared against the Mine's historical performance."

This view is incomplete.
Bolivia does not (only) aim to compare the Triennial Plan with the Mine's historical performance, but also (and specifically through this Request) to compare other contemporaneous business plans with the Mine's historical performance to test the reasonability of Glencore's reliance on the Triennial Plan to project the Mine's future performance.

Second, Claimant alleges that this Request is based on "mere speculation" and "amounts to a fishing expedition." This is false.

One, Claimant's allegation that this Request is based on "mere speculation" is premised on Claimant's case being correct (i.e., that the Triennial Plan was not made-for-litigation and would have been implemented in the but-for scenario). Accepting Claimant's objection would necessarily require the Tribunal to prejudge this issue,

experts to perform their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

For the reasons stated above, Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of the Claimant.

One Report, ¶¶ 33, 38, 41; SRK Report, ¶¶ 50, 60, 87, Appendix B: Documents Relied Upon). Bolivia takes quotes from the executive summary in the Compass Lexecon Report out of context: in relation to the Mine, Claimant's experts only rely on the Triennial Plan (C-108) and no other business plans, as it can be clearly seen from Section V.1.1.a of Compass Lexecon's Report, which specifically relates to the Mine.

Bolivia has failed to articulate why old triennial and/or 5-year plans for the Mine on which Claimant's experts do not rely, are relevant or material to the outcome of this case, or why the Requested Documents would indicate "that the Triennial Plan (which is the basis for Claimant's experts' forecasts) cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case."

Moreover, to the extent the Requested Documents exist, many would have been prepared or reviewed in the context of Glencore's negotiations with Bolivia something this Tribunal cannot (and should not) do.

Two, Bolivia's request for "triennial and/or 5-year plans [...] within 5 years prior to the reversion of the Mine Lease on 20 June 2012" is narrow and specific. It pertains to a specific category of documents (triennial and /or 5-years business plans), which can be easily identified by Claimant, who is the only party who knows the author and context in which those business plans were prepared. This Request thus does not amount to a fishing expedition, as explained in Request No. 1.

b. <u>Bolivia's alternative basis</u> for this Request

Claimant contends that ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1 "does not give Bolivia 'the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts to perform their analyses". This is plainly wrong and in breach of due process.

In limine, ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1 is broad, as it provides that "Expert reports shall be accompanied by any documents or information upon which they rely" (emphasis added). This provision simply

regarding the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared risk agreements, and are therefore confidential "without prejudice" settlement documents (R-231). And such documents were prepared in the specific context of the negotiations for the global migration of the mining contracts, which necessarily entails that they contain conservative estimates and projections concerning the investment commitments by which Claimant would be bound subject to the termination of the envisaged agreement. This is clearly distinct from the question of the viability of Claimant's experts' projections in the context of this arbitration. As such, they cannot be used in this arbitration and are in any event neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this case.

Once again, Bolivia uses this opportunity to submit allegations which are based on mere speculation. As explained above in the reasoned objection to Request 1, Bolivia's allegations that the Triennial Plan was "made-

reflects the principle of equality of arms. Both Parties' experts must have access to the same information.

Claimant's reading of ¶ 8.2 deprives it of any practical effect. The fact that Claimant's experts must submit the documents they relied upon necessarily means that Bolivia has the right to review those documents. Under Claimant's reading, if its experts fail to submit "any documents or information upon which they rely", Bolivia would not have the right to request the missing documents. This is absurd and would prevent Bolivia from duly presenting its case.

Claimant's experts acknowledge having relied upon contemporaneous business plans (in plural) and examined the "latest Triennial Plan" when preparing their reports. ¶ 4 of the Compass Lexecon Report states that "[i]n providing our opinion we rely on [...] the reading of multiple financial and operational documents related to the mining and smelter operations, business and investment plans, [...] we rely on historical information and

for-litigation" and was not contemporaneous business "prepared [...] during the plans prior to expropriation ordinary course of business" [...] (emphasis added). lacks any basis. Bolivia also Even assuming (quod non) that fails to specify how the Claimant's experts did not rely Requested Documents could on the Documents Requested possibly establish that "the (which would contradict their projections underlying own reports), at a minimum, Respondent's experts' the citations above confirm that valuation are correct." they have reviewed these Bolivia's allegations are based Documents. As a matter of due on mere speculation. Like process, Bolivia's experts have Request 1, above, this request the right to review those amounts to a fishing Documents too. As stated by expedition by Bolivia in an O'Malley, "a party's right to attempt to construct a case on examine the evidence used by the basis of evidence that an expert to arrive at his it hopes to find in Claimants' conclusions outweighs the files. Such fishing expeditions burden imposed in producing are not permitted under the it. This view accords with basic IBA Rules. notions of procedural fairness (b) Bolivia's Request 2 as a which require that the adverse whole is excessively broad party should at all times be adequately allowed to and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of challenge an expert's conclusions if they are Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required potentially material" (Nathan by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA D. O'Malley, Rules of Evidence in International Arbitration Rules. (Routledge 2012), ¶ 5.18, Like Request 1, Request 2 is emphasis added). unacceptably broad, as it seeks, broadly, documents c. The Documents Requested "prepared and/or reviewed by" are not confidential the Glencore Group as a Claimant argues that the whole, in addition to Colquiri Documents Requested would and Sinchi Wayra, over a have been created in the

period of five years, without "context of Glencore's identifying any particular negotiations with Bolivia custodians. The "Glencore regarding the global migration Group," as defined Bolivia, of the mining contracts for comprises over 200 entities Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to around the world. shared risk agreements", and, as such, and pursuant to the Responding to this request confidentiality agreement of 6 would therefore be October 2008, could not be excessively burdensome for used in the present arbitration. Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number This is false. of documents to locate this One, this is premised on a information which would be misreading of the scattered across the files of confidentiality agreement (Rmany individuals at Claimant 231). and its affiliates. The time and Claimant submits that the cost of producing them confidentiality agreement significantly outweigh their covers documents "prepared or expected probatory value, reviewed in the context of especially in light of the fact Glencore's negotiations with that Bolivia has failed to Bolivia." But R-231 makes no establish the relevance and reference to documents materiality of the requested "reviewed" during the documents. negotiations; it only protects (c) In any event, the request "información generada durante seeks Documents that are, or el proceso de negociación" would reasonably be, in (i.e., prepared for the Bolivia's possession, custody, negotiations). or control, contrary to the Given that the Documents requirements of Article 3.3(c) Requested (i.e., business plans) of the IBA Rules. were prepared in the ordinary As explained in Claimant's course of business, they fall reasoned objections to outside the scope of the Request 1, above, this request confidentiality agreement. pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files

and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Mine (see, eg, SoD, ¶¶ 174-75; Moreira I, ¶ 26; **R-33; R-34;** R-194; R-195; R-197; R-198; R-199; R-200; R-201; R-202; R-203; R-204; R-205; R-208; R-209; R-210; R-212; R-253). Claimant, on the other hand, lost control of the Mine on 30 May 2012. Furthermore, as explained above, to the extent Documents exist responsive to this Request, these may have been shared with Bolivia in the context of Glencore's negotiations regarding the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared risk agreements, and are therefore confidential "without prejudice" settlement documents (R-231).

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody and control.

Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of any triennial and/or 5-year plan prepared by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra <u>Two</u>, Claimant's confidentiality objection is contrary to good faith.

As Bolivia explained in its submissions (Rejoinder, ¶ 348 and recent correspondence regarding Procedural Order No. 8), Claimant openly breached its confidentiality obligations when Claimant (Reply, ¶ 175) and its witness (Eskdale I, ¶¶ 109-119) discussed at length the "negotiations with Bolivia regarding the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared risk agreements" in its first submission.

Claimant now attempts to use the same confidentiality that it has breached to avoid production of documents that are relevant to Bolivia's case and material to the outcome of this dispute. This is contrary to good faith.

Three, Claimant states that part of the information included in the Documents Requested would already be in the record (see references to CLEX-011; RPA-33; RPA-34; RPA-35; RPA-36; RPA-37; RPA-46; RPA-47; RPA-48). Therefore, under Claimant's own case, by submitting these documents as

	within 12 months prior to the	attachments to its expert
	takeover of the Mine, not in	reports, Claimant breached the
	the context of the negotiations	confidentiality agreement (R-
	between Glencore and Bolivia	231) and waived any
	concerning the global	confidentiality. Claimant
	migration of the mining	cannot cherry-pick the alleged
	contracts for Porco, Bolivar	confidentiality (by submitting
	and Colquiri to shared-risk	confidential documents and
	agreements.	objecting to the production on
		the basis of confidentiality).
		Four, aware of the weakness of
		its objection, Claimant is
		already making arguments on
		the basis of documents that
		Bolivia has not reviewed (e.g.,
		according to Claimant, the
		Documents Requested would
		"contain conservative estimates
		and projections"). This sort of
		arguments only serve to
		reinforce the need for Bolivia
		to be able to review the
		Documents Requested in order
		to respond to Claimant's case.
		d. Bolivia's request is narrow
		and specific
		First, Claimant argues that this
		Request would be excessively
		broad as it would require
		Claimant to search through the
		files of the more than 200
		companies that allegedly
		compose the Glencore Group.
		For the same reasons stated in
		Request No. 1 above, this
		objection should be dismissed
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6-	

	(i.e., Glencore know	
	the Group's compa	
	related to the Colqu	
	and Bolivia cannot	
	those companies du	
	Group's opaque str	acture and
	organization).	
	Second, Claimant of	riticizes
	Bolivia for failing to	o identify
	the custodians of the	e
	Documents Reques	ted. As
	stated in Request N	o. 1 above,
	the IBA Rules do n	ot require
	identifying specific	
	and, in any case, B	olivia's
	request is complian	
	3(3)(a)(i) of the IB.	
	it contains "a descr	
	each requested doc	
	sufficient to identify	v it.").
	Third, Claimant sta	
	"[t]he time and cos	v .
	producing [the Doc	
	Requested] signific	
	outweigh their expe	
	probatory (sic) val	
	for Claimant to self	= -
	determine the prob	
	of the Documents I	_
	Pursuant to Art. 27	
	UNCITRAL Rules	
	the Tribunal to dec	de.
	In any case, Bolivia	
	demonstrated that t	
	Documents Reques	
	confirm that the Tr	ennial Plan

					cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case. e. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. * * * Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of any Triennial and/or 5-year plan prepared by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra within 12 months prior to the reversion of the Mine Lease. In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, in terms of the timeframe and companies covered), Bolivia maintains its Request.	
3.	The Documents supporting the data and statements in the Triennial Plan, specifically: a. In relation to the Mine, the economic and/or financial analyses	Statement of Claim, ¶¶ 268-270; Statement of Defence, ¶ 16 and Sections 7.1.2.1, 7.3.4.1, 7.3.4.2; RPA Report, ¶¶ 13, 24-25, 47, 97, 113, 117, 123, 126;	The relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that Claimant submitted the Triennial Plan with its Statement of Claim (C-108) and its experts have extensively relied on it to value the Mine Lease (see, for instance, RPA	Claimant objects to this request for the following two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 3 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore	Request granted as narrowed down by Respondent.

that include as input and/or yield as output the:

- total life of the Mine tin production;
- total life of the Mine zinc production;
- reserves;
- resources;
- head grades;
- waste dilution levels;
- cut-off grades;
- stripping ratios;
- mining costs;
- metal price forecasts:
- power consumpti on levels:

Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 26, 50-55; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 38-44; 66-75; SRK Report, ¶¶ 43, 47, 56-58, 67-71; Moreira I, ¶¶ 18-31; Lazcano I, ¶¶ 22-30, 46; C-108.

Report, ¶ 174: "RPA has prepared physicals and costs assumptions for the Mine, Colquiri Tailings Project and Tin Smelter based on available information from Glencore. The physicals and costs assumptions are based on the following data sources, modified were considered appropriate by RPA: [...] 2011 Colquiri Triennial Plan 2012-2014" (emphasis added), and ¶ 47: "[...] [t]he production rate is [also] based on the Triennial Plan"; see Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 52: "[w]e value Colquiri based on a production profile [...] following the latest Triennial *Plan* [...]").

In any event, the Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that the Triennial Plan was overly optimistic when compared with the operations and technical data available to the Claimant at the time, and that, as explained by Bolivia, a willing buyer "would have audited the Triennial Plan, realized its assumptions are overly optimistic [...]") and dismissed the Plan (Statement of Defence, ¶ 778).

The Documents Requested are also necessary to enable

by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 3 is unacceptably broad, as it fails to identify any particular custodians or provide any time frame, as the IBA Rules require. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. Claimant's experts only rely on the final version of the Triennial Plan (C-108), which is the only version approved. Therefore, only the Triennial Plan in its final form is relevant and material to the issues in dispute in this arbitration.

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to acquired control of the Mine) and June 2011.

Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:

a. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for not identifying the custodians or providing a timeframe for the Documents Requested. As stated in relation to Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying the specific custodians. Such Rules do not require that the requesting party identifies a particular timeframe either, if the request is specific enough. Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules, as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it". Indeed, as shown by the word "specifically" in the first paragraph of the Request, the Documents Requested are limited to "the economic and/or financial analyses that include as input and/or yield as output"

- water consumpti on levels;
- capital expenditur es –CAPEX;
- operating expenditur es OPEX (including documents forecasting the OPEX as mining goes deeper into the mine); and/or
- social and environme ntal costs.
- b. In relation to
 the Mine's
 processing
 plant, the
 economic
 and/or financial
 analyses that
 include as input
 and/or yield as
 output the:
 - annual schedule of tin

Respondent's experts to assess the technical and economic reasonability of the Triennial Plan's key variables and forecasts.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate (i) that Respondent's experts' analyses and projections are correct, and (ii) that the Triennial Plan cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Claimant's experts have confirmed the existence of the Documents Requested and have had access to and/or relied on them, as confirmed by Claimant's allegation that its experts have "analyze[d] the assumptions and projections in the Triennial Plan" and confirmed "that the inputs in the Triennial Plan were reasonable" (Statement of Claim, ¶ 270).

Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their

search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

(b) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of

the specific parameters listed in the Request.

Second, and without prejudice to the foregoing, Claimant criticizes Bolivia's definition of the term "Documents" for allegedly being "extremely broad".

This is false and inconsistent with Claimant's own requests.

In fact, Claimant uses a much broader definition of Documents in its requests, according to which Documents include "a writing or recording of any kind, whether recorded on paper, electronic means, audio or visual recordings, or any other mechanical or electronic means [...], including, but not limited to, emails, faxes, correspondence, memoranda, working drafts, loose and pad notes, presentations, internal files, guidelines, charts, advertising or reporting material, contemporaneous meeting notes, minutes and analyses, advice or recommendations. records of discussions or deliberations, draft decisions or assessments, orders or instructions" (Claimant's Request for the Document Production on Quantum, ¶ 4).

analyses (such as the having expropriated the Mine Third, Claimant states (with no concentrate (see, eg, SoD, ¶¶ 174-75; Documents Requested). explanation whatsoever) that production; Moreira I, ¶ 26; **R-33; R-34**; the Documents Requested For the reasons stated above, would provide "a fragmented R-194; R-195; R-197; R-198; Bolivia reasonably believes that annual R-199; R-200; R-201; R-202; view." This is false, contrary to the Documents Requested exist schedule of R-203; R-204; R-205; R-208; common sense and a non and are in the possession, zinc R-209; R-210; R-212; Rsequitur: having access to the custody or control of Claimant. concentrate 253). Claimant, on the other Documents Requested (i.e., hand, lost control of the Mine documents supporting the production; on 30 May 2012. Triennial Plan) can only provide a more complete view • metallurgic The documents requested by and enable a better assessment al Bolivia are therefore plainly of said Plan. Moreover, recoveries; within its possession, custody whether Documents to be and control. processing disclosed provide a costs; Notwithstanding and without "fragmented" or "complete prejudice to the above, in the view" of a factual or technical power spirit of cooperation, Claimant consumpti issue is irrelevant to grant or offers to conduct a reasonable on levels; deny a request for Documents; search of presentations, it is for the Tribunal – not the water budgets, assessments, reports Claimant – to weigh the consumpti and analyses created by evidence, once submitted by on levels; Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra the Parties. within 12 months prior to the • transportati Fourth. Claimant submits that issuance of the Triennial Plan on costs: responding to this Request supporting the data and would be excessively • capital statements included therein in burdensome, as it would have expenditur relation to the specific to "search through a vast es – parameters requested by number of documents to locate CAPEX; Bolivia in Request 3. this information which would operating be scattered across the files of expenditur many individuals at Claimant es and its affiliates". OPEX; and This is simply not believable. Claimant's quantum case in the arbitration is premised entirely

social and on the Triennial Plan. If this	
environme Plan was as important as	
ntal costs. Claimant contends, "the	
economic and/or financial	
analyses" that support it should	
be readily accessible and	
Claimant and its experts must	
have already reviewed such	
Documents before relying on	
the Plan so heavily. If Claimant	
could locate the Triennial Plan,	
it could easily locate the	
information that allegedly	
supports it.	
Regarding Claimant's	
allegation that the time and cost	
of producing the Documents	
Requested would outweigh its	
probative value, as stated in	
relation to Request No. 2	
above, this is not for Claimant	
but for the Tribunal to decide	
(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).	
In any case, Bolivia has	
demonstrated that the	
Documents Requested will	
confirm that the Triennial Plan	
cannot be relied upon to	
calculate any compensation in	
this case.	
b. Bolivia's alternative basis	
for this Request	
Claimant alleges that Bolivia	
"grossly mischaracterizes	
paragraph 8.2 of Procedural	
Order No. 1." For the same	

reasons in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of
this provision deprives it of any practical meaning and Bolivia's
experts have the due process
right to review the Documents
Requested.
c. <u>The Documents Requested</u>
are not in Bolivia's possession,
<u>custody or control</u>
For the same reasons in
Request No. 1 above, the
Documents Requested are not
in Bolivia's possession,
custody or control.
* * *
Claimant offers to conduct a
reasonable search of
presentations, budgets,
assessments, reports and
analyses created by Colquiri
and/or Sinchi Wayra within 12
months prior to the issuance of
the Triennial Plan supporting
the data and statements
included therein in relation to
the specific parameters
requested by Bolivia in
Request 3.
In light of the unjustifiably
narrow scope of Claimant's
offer (inter alia, in terms of the
timeframe and group of
companies covered), Bolivia
maintains its Request.
mamamo no request.
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- 4. The Documents and Communications prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group that refer to the approval and/or budgeting for and/or implementation of the Triennial Plan, including but not limited to:
 - a. minutes of director meetings;
 - b. minutes of budget committee meetings;
 - c. reports and/or assessments of the Triennial Plan's economic viability;
 - d. budgets, AFEs and investment authorizations for the budgeting for and/or implementation

Statement of Claim. ¶¶ 268-270; Statement of Defence, ¶ 16 and Sections 7.1.2.1, 7.3.4.1, 7.3.4.2; RPA Report, ¶¶ 13, 24-25, 47, 97, 113, 117, 123, 126; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 26, 50-55; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 38-44; 66-75; SRK Report, ¶¶ 43, 47, 56-58, 67-71; Moreira I, ¶¶ 18-31; Lazcano I, ¶¶ 22-30, 46; C-108.

The relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that Claimant submitted the Triennial Plan with its Statement of Claim (C-108) and its experts have extensively relied on it to value the Mine Lease (see, for instance, RPA Report, ¶ 174: "RPA has prepared physicals and costs assumptions for the Mine, Colquiri Tailings Project and Tin Smelter based on available information from Glencore. The physicals and costs assumptions are based on the following data sources, modified were considered appropriate by RPA: [...] 2011 Colquiri Triennial *Plan 2012-2014*" (emphasis added), and ¶ 47: "[...] [t]heproduction rate is [also] based on the Triennial Plan"; see Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 52: "[w]e value Colquiri based on a *production profile* [...] following the latest Triennial *Plan* [...]").

In any case, the Triennial Plan was issued in July 2011 (C-108), so in the one year before the reversion of the Mine Lease (on 20 June 2012), there was ample time for the Plan to be approved, budgeted for and

Claimant <u>objects</u> to this request for the following two reasons:

(a) Bolivia's Request 4 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 4 is unacceptably broad, as it seeks, broadly, Documents and Communications "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Colquiri and Sinchi Wayra, without identifying any particular custodians or providing any time frame, as the IBA Rules require. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover. the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts,

Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents and Communications prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Mine) and June 2012.

In limine, Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:

a. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant argues that this Request is excessively broad as it would require Claimant to search through the files of the more than 200 companies that allegedly compose the Glencore Group.

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, this objection should be dismissed (*i.e.*, Glencore knows which of the Group's companies were involved in the Colquiri Mine operation, and Bolivia cannot

Request granted as narrowed down by Respondent.

- of the Triennial Plan;
- expenses
 arising out of
 the
 implementation
 of the Triennial
 Plan booked as
 OPEX and/or
 CAPEX; and
- f. social and/or environmental studies required for and/or related to the Triennial Plan's implementation, including but not limited to:
 - Environm
 ental
 Impact
 Study
 ("Estudio
 de
 Impacto
 Ambiental
 ");
 - Environm ental file ("ficha

implemented, and a record of the expenses incurred as a result of such implementation should exist.

The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that the costs in the Triennial Plan were overly optimistic and were dissociated from the reality of the Mine (characterized by a history of undercapitalization under Glencore's tenure).

The Documents Requested are also relevant and necessary to enable Respondent's experts to test the Claimant's experts' reliance on the Triennial Plan and to assess the technical and economic reasonability of its key variables and forecasts.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate (i) that Respondent's experts' analyses and projections are reasonable and (ii) that the Triennial Plan cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Claimant's experts have confirmed the existence of the Documents Requested and have had access to and/or relied on

photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information, which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

(b) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

identify those companies due to the Group's opaque structure and organization).

Second, Claimant submits that responding to this Request would be excessively burdensome, as it would have to "search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates".

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 3 above, this objection is simply not believable (Claimant's case in the arbitration is entirely premised on the execution of the Triennial Plan. If this Plan was as important as Claimant contends, the Documents Requested – which pertain to the Plan's approval, budgeting for and implementation – should be readily accessible (and, in any case, must have already been reviewed by Claimant and its experts).

Regarding Claimant's allegation that the time and cost of producing the Documents Requested would outweigh its probative value, as stated in Request No. 2 above, this is not for Claimant but for the

ambiental" them, as confirmed by As explained in Claimant's Tribunal to decide Claimant's allegation that its reasoned objections to (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).); and experts have "analyze[d] the Request 1, above, this request In any case, Bolivia has pertains to documents that demonstrated that the Evaluation assumptions and projections in of the Triennial Plan" and were kept in Colquiri's files Documents Requested will confirm that the Triennial Plan Environm confirmed "that the inputs in the and over which Bolivia would ental Triennial Plan were have access by reason of cannot be relied upon to reasonable" (Statement of having expropriated the Mine. calculate any compensation in Impact For instance, Bolivia itself Study Claim, ¶ 270). this case. ("Estudio introduced into the record of Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Third, Claimant criticizes this arbitration Exhibit R-34. de Bolivia's definition of the term Procedural Order No. 1, Evaluació which corresponds to sub-Respondent's experts have the "Documents" for being category (d) of Request 4. n de right to review the documents "extremely broad." Claimant, on the other hand, Impacto relied upon by Claimant's For the same reasons stated in Ambiental lost control of the Mine on 30 experts when performing their Request No. 3 above, this May 2012. analyses (such as the objection is not only Documents Requested). The documents requested by unwarranted but also Bolivia are therefore plainly For the reasons stated above, inconsistent with Claimant's within its possession, custody Bolivia reasonably believes that own requests (which use a and control. the Documents Requested exist broader concept of and are in the possession, Notwithstanding and without "Documents"). custody or control of Claimant. prejudice to the above, in the b. Bolivia's alternative basis spirit of cooperation, Claimant for this Request offers to conduct a reasonable Claimant alleges that Bolivia search of presentations, "grossly mischaracterizes minutes of meetings, AFEs, paragraph 8.2 of Procedural investment authorizations. Order No. 1." environmental studies. contracts and agreements For the same reasons stated in prepared and/or executed by Request No. 2 above, Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra Claimant's reading of this after the issuance of the provision deprives it of any Triennial Plan that refer to the sense and Bolivia's experts approval and/or budgeting have the due process right to and/or implementation of the review the Documents

Triennial Plan.

Requested.

		c. The Documents Requested
		are not in Bolivia's possession,
		<u>custody or control</u>
		For the same reasons stated in
		Request No. 1 above, the
		Documents Requested are not
		in Bolivia's possession,
		custody or control. In addition:
		One, the only exhibit cited by
		Claimant as evidence that
		Bolivia would have access to
		all the Documents Requested
		(R-34) is, precisely, described
		by Mr Moreira as one of the
		few documents that he was able
		to locate after Glencore left the
		Mine with most of the
		corporate records (Moreira I, ¶¶
		13, 26).
		Two, contrary to Claimant's
		contention, exhibit R-34 is not
		responsive to category (d)
		("budgets, AFEs and
		investment authorizations for
		the budgeting for and/or
		implementation of the Triennial
		Plan"). Exhibit R-34 does not
		account for the budgeting
		and/or the implementation of
		the Triennial Plan at all.
		* * *
		Claimant offers to conduct a
		reasonable search of
		presentations, minutes of
		meetings, AFEs, investment
		meetings, III Lo, III, comione

					authorizations, environmental studies, contracts and agreements prepared and/or executed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra after the issuance of the Triennial Plan that refer to the approval and/or budgeting and/or implementation of the Triennial Plan. In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, in terms of the group of companies covered), Bolivia maintains its Request.	
5.	The Documents supporting the data and statements in the March 2012 Investment Plan (exhibit EO-7), specifically: a. In relation to the Mine, the economic and/or financial analyses that include as input and/or yield as output the: • total life of the Mine tin production;	Statement of Defence, ¶ 641; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 48-52; EO-07.	Bolivia explained in its Statement of Defence that the March 2012 Investment Plan submitted by Sinchi Wayra to COMIBOL in April 2012 (i.e., close to the Mine Lease's valuation date, which Claimant argues is 29 May 2012 and Bolivia argues is 19 June 2012) "contains significantly different (more conservative) projections and investments from those reflected in the Triennial Plan" (Statement of Defence, ¶ 641). The Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that the assessment of the Mine's key value drivers by Bolivia's experts is reasonable and consistent with Claimants' own contemporaneous (i.e., as of the	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. As explained above in Claimant's objections to Request 2, in relation to the Mine, Claimant's experts only rely on the Triennial Plan (C-108) and no other business plans, as it can be clearly seen from Section V.1.1.a of Compass Lexecon's Report, which specifically relates to the valuation of the Mine.	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to the period between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Mine) and June 2012. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Requested Documents are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant states that its experts did not rely on the March 2012 Investment Plan (EO-7) when preparing their	Request g ranted but limited to the period b etween October 20 04 t o June 201 2 and only related to the Colquiri Mine.

- total life of the Mine zinc production;
- reserves;
- resources:
- head grades;
- waste dilution levels;
- cut-off grades;
- stripping ratios;
- mining costs;
- metal price forecasts:
- power consumpti on levels;
- water consumpti on levels;
- capital expenditur es – CAPEX;
- operating expenditur

time of the reversion) documents and expectations.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate (i) that Respondent's experts' analyses and projections are reasonable and (ii) that Claimant's experts' analyses and projections (which rely extensively on the Triennial Plan) cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of the Claimant.

Furthermore, Bolivia breached its confidentiality obligations when it introduced Exhibit **EO-7** into the record because. as is evident from this document itself, it was prepared and provided to Comibol specifically in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements. Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on confidential "without prejudice" documents such as Exhibit **EO-7** in the arbitration (R-231). Consequently, Bolivia also cannot rely on Documents "supporting data and statements" made in Exhibit EO-7.

In any event, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2 above, given that the March 2012 Investment Plan (EO-7) was prepared in the specific context of the negotiations for the global migration of the mining contracts, it is clearly distinct from the question of the viability of Claimant's experts' projections in the

expert reports, and, therefore, such Plan would be irrelevant for this case. This is, again, a non sequitur.

As Bolivia explained in its Request No. 1, the fact that Claimant's experts have referred to a single document (i.e., the Triennial Plan) in an attempt to inflate damages does not make other business plans prepared in the ordinary course of business (such as the March 2012 Investment Plan) irrelevant or immaterial. On the contrary, the March 2012 Investment Plan (prepared only 3 months before the reversion of the Mine Lease) is relevant to assess Claimant's real expectations as to the future performance of the Mine.

Second, Claimant objects to this Request because the Documents Requested would allegedly contain information regarding the mines of Porco and Bolivar, which are not at issue in this dispute. This objection is baseless.

One, the fact that some of the Documents Requested may contain, in part, information that is not relevant to this specific dispute is not a valid ground to refuse to produce

es – OPEX (including documents forecasting the OPEX as mining goes deeper into the mine); and/or

- social and environme ntal costs.
- b. In relation to
 the Mine's
 processing
 plant, the
 economic
 and/or financial
 analyses that
 include as input
 and/or yield as
 output the:
 - annual schedule of tin concentrate s production;
 - annual schedule of zinc concentrate s production;

context of this arbitration.
Thus, the Requested
Documents are neither
relevant nor material to the
outcome of this case.

Moreover, the Requested Documents contain information regarding Porco and Bolivar, neither of which is at issue in the present dispute. Thus, such information is neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this arbitration.

(b) Bolivia's Request 5 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 5 does not establish a time frame as required by the IBA Rules, nor does it refer to individual custodians. It refers broadly to "Documents", defined by Bolivia in an extremely broad way to cover "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts,

responsive Documents altogether. There are several mechanisms – which Claimant knows very well – to produce the Documents Requested while protecting confidential information on Porco and Bolivar (such as partial redactions).

Two, Claimant's objection is inconsistent with Claimant's own acts, as Claimant itself has incorporated to the record documents that contain information related to Porco and Bolivar (see, for instance, C-283).

In any case, Bolivia confirms it is not interested in (or requesting) accessing data that pertains to the Porco or Bolivar mines.

b. <u>The Documents Requested</u> are not confidential

Claimant alleges that Bolivia would have breached its confidentiality obligations by adding Exhibit **EO-7** to the record. This argument is belated, false and contrary to good faith.

First, Exhibit **EO-7** has been in the record since December 2017, when Bolivia submitted its Statement of Defense. For

- metallurgic al recoveries:
- processing costs;
- power consumpti on levels;
- water consumpti on levels;
- transportati on costs;
- capital expenditur es –CAPEX;
- operating expenditur es –
 OPEX; and
- social and environme ntal costs.

photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. Most data and statements sit in the files of a number of individuals (who Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles. It would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce the Requested Documents.

(c) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Mine (see, eg, SoD, ¶¶ 174-75; Moreira I, ¶ 26; R-33; R-34; R-194; R-195; R-197; R-198; R-199; R-200; R-201; R-202; R-203; R-204; R-205; R-208;

more than 18 months, Claimant has never argued that **EO-7** was a confidential document (it is not). Claimant did not argue this, for instance, when it addressed the alleged breach of confidentiality in its Reply (¶¶ 171-175).

Second, Claimant has not demonstrated that EO-7 (and much less the Documents Requested) were generated "for the purposes of the negotiations" and thus would be covered by the confidentiality agreement in R-231. The letter in the first page of EO-7 merely says that the March 2012 Investment Plan (generated in the ordinary course of business) should be included as an annex to the "contrato de asociación."

Third, for the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's objection is contrary to good faith (Claimant breached and waived the confidentiality, and thus cannot rely on confidentiality to object to Bolivia's requests).

c. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians or providing a

R-209; R-210; R-212; R-	time frame for the Documents
253). Claimant, on the other	Requested. As stated in
hand, lost control of the Mine	Request No. 1 above, the IBA
on 30 May 2012.	Rules do not require
The decomments requested by	identifying specific custodians
The documents requested by	nor a particular time frame and,
Bolivia are therefore plainly	in any case, Bolivia's request is
within its possession, custody	compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i)
and control.	of the IBA Rules (as it contains
	"a description of each
	requested document sufficient
	to identify it").
	Indeed, as shown by the word
	"specifically" in the first
	paragraph of the Request, the
	Documents Requested are
	limited to "the economic and/or
	financial analyses that include
	as input and/or yield as output"
	the limited number of
	parameters described in the
	Request.
	Second, Claimant criticizes
	Bolivia's definition of the term
	"Documents" for being
	=
	"extremely broad."
	For the same reasons stated in
	Request No. 3 above, this
	objection is not only
	unwarranted but also
	inconsistent with Claimant's
	own requests (which use a
	broader concept of
	"Documents").
	Third Claimant states (with no
	explanation whatsoever) that

the Documents Requested
would provide "a fragmented
view." This is false, contrary to
common sense and a <i>non</i>
sequitur: having access to the
Documents Requested (i.e.,
documents supporting the
March 2012 Investment Plan)
can only provide a more
complete view and enable a
better assessment of said Plan.
Moreover, whether Documents
to be disclosed provide a
"fragmented" or "complete
view" of a factual or technical
issue is irrelevant to grant or
deny a request for Documents;
it is for the Tribunal – not the
Claimant – to weigh the
evidence, once submitted by
the Parties.
Fourth, Claimant submits that
responding to this Request
would be excessively
burdensome, as it would have
to search through the files of
many individuals and affiliates.
This objection is simply not
believable. Bolivia is
requesting for "the economic
and/or financial analyses" that
support the March 2012
Investment Plan. This Plan
was prepared shortly before the
reversion of the Mine Lease,
contains a detailed assessment
Committee appropriately

					of the Mine's projected performance, and Claimant cannot seriously contend it does not know who holds the Documents and where. Given that the Documents Requested relate only to the March 2012 Investment Plan, Claimant can easily identify the responsive Documents by reaching out to the individuals and departments who authored this single plan. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
6.	The Documents and Communications prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group that refer to the approval and/or budgeting for and/or implementation of the March 2012 Investment Plan, including but not limited to:	Statement of Defence, ¶ 641; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 48-52; EO-07.	The March 2012 Investment Plan was issued in March 2012 (EO-07). In the 3 months before the reversion of the Mine Lease (on 20 June 2012), there was ample time for the Plan to be approved and for its implementation to commence. As explained by Quadrant, "not only did the March 2012 Investment Plan anticipate a longer ramp-up period, a lower long-term level of ore processed, and did not include investments related to the old	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. As explained in Claimant's objection to Request 5 above, Bolivia breached its confidentiality obligations when it introduced the March 2012 Investment Plan (EO-7)	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents and Communications prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Mine) and June 2012. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:	Request g ranted but limited to the period b etween October 20 04 t o June 201 2 and only related to the Colquiri Mine.

- a. minutes of director meetings;
- b. minutes of budget committee meetings;
- c. reports and/or assessments of the March 2012 Investment Plan's economic viability;
- d. budgets, AFEs and investment authorizations for the implementation of the March 2012
 Investment
 Plan;
- e. any accrued expenses arising out of the implementation of the March 2012
 Investment Plan booked as

tailings reprocessing project, but the plan also anticipated the need for US\$12.3 million more in CAPEX compared to the Triennial Plan" (Quadrant, ¶ 51).

The Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that Respondent's experts' analyses and projections regarding operating costs (OPEX), capital investments (CAPEX), production rates and other relevant metrics are reasonable and consistent with Claimant's own contemporaneous (*i.e.*, as of the time of the reversion) documents and expectations about the Mine's performance.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate (i) that Respondent's experts' analyses and projections are reasonable and (ii) that Claimant's experts' analyses and projections (which rely extensively on the prepared-forlitigation Triennial Plan) cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, into the record, which in any event is irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration. Just as it cannot rely on the March 2012 Investment Plan (EO-7) in this arbitration, Bolivia also cannot rely on "Documents and Communications . . . that refer to the approval and/or budgeting for and/or implementation of the March 2012 Investment Plan" (EO-7). Thus, the Requested Documents are neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this case.

Moreover, the Requested Documents contain information regarding Porco and Bolivar, neither of which are at issue in the present dispute. Thus, such information is neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this arbitration.

(b) Bolivia's Request 6 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 6 is unacceptably broad, as it seeks, broadly,

a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome

Claimant attempts to relate the purported confidentiality of the Documents Requested to its alleged lack of relevance or materiality. The IBA Rules, however, make clear that these are two separate issues (as confirmed by the fact that confidential documents may be produced if they are relevant and material to the dispute – IBA Rules, Art. 9(4)).

In fact, because this is the only ground on which Claimant has objected to relevance and materiality, Claimant has not disputed the relevance or materiality of the Documents Requested.

b. The Documents Requested are not confidential

First, Claimant alleges that Bolivia has breached its confidentiality obligations by submitting Exhibit **EO-7**.

As stated in Request No. 5 above, Claimant's objection is belated, false and contrary to good faith.

Second, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would contain information

OPEX and/or	custody or control of the	Documents and	regarding the mines of Porco
CAPEX; and	Claimant.	Communications "prepared	and Bolivar, which are not at
		and/or reviewed by" the	issue at the present dispute.
f. social and/or		Glencore Group as a whole, in	As stated in Request No. 5
environmental		addition to Colquiri and	above, this is not a valid
studies required		Sinchi Wayra, without	ground to object to Bolivia's
for and/or		identifying any particular	Request. Bolivia confirms that
related to the		custodians or providing any	it is not requesting information
March 2012		time frame, as the IBA Rules	concerning the Porco and
Investment		require. The "Glencore	Bolivar mines.
Plan's		Group," as defined by Bolivia,	Bolivar mines.
implementation,		comprises over 200 entities	c. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u>
including but		around the world. Moreover,	and specific
not limited to:		the definition of "Documents"	First, Claimant criticizes
		provided by Bolivia is	Bolivia for failing to identify
- Environm		extremely broad and covers	the custodians or providing a
ental		"all forms of written	time frame for the Documents
Impact		communications and	Requested. As stated in
Study		Correspondence, including,"	Request No. 1 above, the IBA
("Estudio		to provide only a few	Rules do not require
de		examples, "emails, notes, .	identifying specific custodians
Impacto		contracts, agreements,	nor a particular time frame and,
Ambiental		drawings, graphs, charts,	in any case, Bolivia's request is
");		photographs, phono records,	compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i)
		and data compilations."	of the IBA Rules (as it contains
- Environm		The Demonstrat Demonstrate and	"a description of each
ental file		The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and	requested document sufficient
("ficha			to identify it"). Indeed, the
ambiental"		difficult to locate, but they	Documents Requested only
); and		will also provide a fragmented	pertain to the approval,
		view. They sit in the files of a	budgeting for and
- Evaluation		number of individuals (who	implementation of a single
of		Bolivia fails to identify) with	business plan (the March 2012
Environm		technical and operational	Plan), and are thus easily
ental		roles. It would thus be unduly	identifiable.
Impact		and disproportionately	identifiable.
Study		burdensome for Claimant to	Second, Claimant criticizes
			Bolivia's definition of the term

collect and produce the "Documents" for being ("Estudio Requested Documents. de "extremely broad." Evaluació For the same reasons stated in (c) In any event, the request n de seeks Documents that are, or Request No. 3 above, this Impacto would reasonably be, in objection is not only Ambiental Bolivia's possession, custody, unwarranted but also or control, contrary to the inconsistent with Claimant's requirements of Article 3.3(c) own requests (which use a broader concept of of the IBA Rules. "Documents"). As explained in Claimant's Third, Claimant states (with no reasoned objections to explanation whatsoever) that Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that the Documents Requested would provide "a fragmented were kept in Colquiri's files view". This is false, contrary to and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of common sense and a non sequitur: having access to the having expropriated the Mine (see, eg, SoD, ¶¶ 174-75; Documents Requested (i.e., documents that refer to the Moreira I, ¶ 26; **R-33**; **R-34**; approval, budgeting for and/or R-194; R-195; R-197; R-198; implementation of the March R-199; R-200; R-201; R-202; R-203; R-204; R-205; R-208; 2012 Investment Plan) can only provide a more complete view R-209; R-210; R-212; R-253). Claimant, on the other and enable a better assessment hand, lost control of the Mine of said Plan. Moreover, on 30 May 2012. whether Documents to be disclosed provide a The documents requested by "fragmented" or "complete Bolivia are therefore plainly view" of a factual or technical within its possession, custody issue is irrelevant to grant or and control. deny a request for Documents; it is for the Tribunal – not the Claimant – to weigh the evidence, once submitted by the Parties.

Fourth, Claimant submits that
responding to this Request
would be excessively
burdensome, as it would have
to search through the files of
many individuals and affiliates.
This objection is simply not
believable. Bolivia is
requesting for Documents that
"refer to the approval and/or
budgeting for and/or
implementation of the March
2012 Investment Plan". This
Plan was prepared shortly
before the reversion of the
Mine Lease contains a detailed
assessment of the Mine's
projected performance, and
Claimant cannot seriously
contend it does not know who
holds the Documents and
where. Given that the
Documents Requested relate
only to the March 2012
Investment Plan, Claimant can
easily identify the responsive
Documents by reaching out to
the individuals and departments
who authored this single plan.
d. The Documents Requested
are not in Bolivia's possession
For the same reasons stated in
Request No. 1 above, the
Documents Requested are not
in Bolivia's possession,
custody or control.
·

- 7. In relation to the "renegotiation of [Glencore International Plc's] mining contracts with the Government of Bolivia" [EO-10, 4th paragraph]:
 - a. Documents that show the "investment commitments from Glencore of over \$160 million over the next five years" of the Mine Lease (EO-10, 4th paragraph);
 - b. Documents that detail how the "\$56 million [which] would have been invested in the Colquiri mine [alone]" were calculated (EO-10, 4th paragraph); and
 - c. Documents
 containing the
 economic and/or
 financial analyses
 of the
 investments

Glencore Press
Release, "Glencore
response to the
nationalization of
the Colquiri Mine
in Bolivia", June
22, 2012 (EO-10);
Statement of
Defence, ¶ 784;
SRK Report, ¶ 67;
Quadrant Report, ¶
44.

The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that the capital investment (CAPEX) estimates underlying Respondent's experts' projections are reasonable and consistent with contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) documents. For instance, SRK estimates that a capital investment (CAPEX) of US \$ 50 million would be needed as of 2012 over a 5-year period (SRK Report, ¶ 79: "The key design and operating parameters that I developed are: [...] h) Capex of US\$ 50 million over 5 years as catch up and sustaining capital (2012 to 2016)"). This figure is consistent with Glencore's public statements reflected in Exhibit **EO-10** and, hence, will be vindicated by the Documents Requested.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate (i) that the capital investment (CAPEX) estimates underlying Quadrant's valuation are reasonable and (ii) that those underlying Compass Lexecon's valuation cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation

Claimant <u>objects</u> to this request for the following three reasons:

(a) First, the Requested

Documents are irrelevant to
this case and immaterial to its
outcome, and should therefore
be excluded pursuant to
Article 9.2(a) of the IBA
Rules.

The Requested Documents were prepared in the specific context of the negotiations for the global migration of the mining contracts, which, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, are neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this case.

Furthermore, Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on Documents produced in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements (R-231).

(b) Bolivia's Request 7 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably

Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:

a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material for its outcome

Claimant relates the purported confidentiality of the Documents Requested to its alleged lack of relevance or materiality. The IBA Rules, however, make clear that these are two separate issues (as confirmed by the fact that confidential documents may be produced if they are relevant and material to the dispute – IBA Rules, Art. 9(4)).

In fact, because this is the only ground on which Claimant has objected to relevance and materiality, Claimant has not disputed the relevance or materiality of the Documents Requested.

b. The Documents Requested are not confidential

Claimant states that Bolivia cannot rely on documents "prepared in the specific context of the negotiations for the global migration of the

Request granted.

mentioned in paragraphs a. and b. above, including but not limited to:

- Any
 business
 plan that
 considers
 these
 additional
 investments;
- Any
 assessment
 of the
 economic
 rationale for
 making such
 investments:
- Minutes of meetings in which the directors and/or shareholders of the Glencore

in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

In light of Glencore
International Plc's public
statements (as reflected in EO10), Bolivia reasonably believes
that the Documents Requested
exist and are in the possession,
custody or control of the
Claimant.

believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 7 does not establish a time frame as required by the IBA Rules, nor does it refer to individual custodians. It refers broadly to "Documents", defined by Bolivia in an extremely broad way to cover "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. It would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce the Requested Documents.

(c) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

mining contracts" (emphasis added) as this would be contrary to the confidentiality agreement signed by the Parties (R-231).

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 5 above, this objection is belated and contrary to good faith, and should thus be dismissed.

Furthermore, Claimant's novel interpretation of the confidentiality agreement (R-231) is plainly incorrect and absurd. Under Claimant's view, any document prepared between 2008 (when negotiations started) and 2012 would be confidential (because prepared "in the context of the negotiations") and thus would be excluded from this arbitration. This is wrong and contradicted by Claimant's own behavior prior to these objections, when it submitted dozens of documents dated between 2008 and 2012. As explained above, the confidentiality agreement (R-231) only covers those documents prepared for the purposes of the negotiations. Claimant has not demonstrated that this was the case for the Documents Requested.

Request 7 seeks documents that relate to the rengeotiation of Ghencure's mining contracts with the Government of Holivia. Bolivia, as a party to these negotiations, is or should be in custody, possession or control of such documents. A clear cample of this is the March 2012 Investment Plan exhibited by Bolivia as E-O-7. The documents requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The documents requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The documents requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The documents requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and control. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and econtrol. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and econtrol. The accuments requested by Bolivia possession, custody and econtrol. The accuments requested by Ghencore International in exhibit RO-10, and are thus easily identifiable. Second, Claimant criticizes Bolivia's request No. 3 above, this objection is not only unwarranted but also inconsistent with Claimant's own requests (which use a broader concept of "Documents"). Third, Claimant states (with no explanation whatsoever) that			
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					the Documents Requested would provide "a fragmented view." This is false, contrary to common sense and a non sequitur: having access to the Documents Requested (i.e., documents supporting the specific investments identified in exhibit EO-10) can only provide a better understanding of the CAPEX investments allegedly foreseen by Claimant. Moreover, whether Documents to be disclosed provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or technical issue is irrelevant to grant or deny a request for Documents; it is for the Tribunal – not the Claimant – to weigh the evidence, once submitted by the Parties. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
8.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the	Lazcano I, ¶¶ 34; SRK Report, ¶¶ 55- 56; Statement of Defence, ¶ 649.	Bolivia's experts have demonstrated that the implementation of the Triennial Plan "would far exceed the existing infrastructure (including tailings dam	Claimant <u>objects</u> to this request for the follow two reasons: (a) <u>Bolivia's Request 8 as a whole is excessively broad</u>	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested per the clarification at the end of this reply.	Request granted.

period 2010-2012 that refer to the construction of a new tailings dam for the Mine, including but not limited to:

- a. Documents identifying "los terrenos donde se construiría el nuevo dique" (Lazcano I, ¶ 34);
- Documents and/or Communicati ons r elating he to t "términos d e [la] c ompra con e l dueño de l OS [terrenos donde s е construiría el nuevo diauel" (Lazcano I, ¶ 31);
- c. engineering studies f or the construction of t he ne w tailings dam;

capacity)" and that, as a result, a new tailings dam would need to be built at the Mine site (SRK Report, ¶¶ 55-56).

Mr Lazcano, one of Claimant's witnesses, has stated that, by 2012, Claimants had already reached an agreement to buy "los terrenos donde se construiría el nuevo dique" (Lazcano I, ¶ 34).

The Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that the capital investment (CAPEX) estimated by Respondent's experts for the construction of the new tailings dam is reasonable and consistent with Claimant's own contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) documents and with the stringent requirements to build a new tailings dam.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate (i) that the capital investment (CAPEX) estimates underlying Quadrant's valuation are reasonable, and (ii) that the capital investments (CAPEX) assumed by Compass Lexecon are unduly low and cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and,

and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 8 is excessively broad, as it seeks, broadly, Documents and Communications "including but not limited to" those identified in paragraphs (a)-(f), "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Colquiri and Sinchi Wayra, without identifying any particular custodians or providing any time frame, as the IBA Rules require. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for not identifying the custodians or providing a timeframe for the Documents
Requested.

Claimant's objection is wrong and reveals its copy-paste exercise in objecting to as many of Bolivia's requests as possible, regardless of the credibility of its objections. As a matter of fact, Bolivia has identified the timeframe for this Request: the "period 2010-2012," per the first paragraph of the Request.

In any case, as stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require that a request for documents identifies a particular timeframe. They do not require Bolivia to identify the custodians of the documents requested either.

- d. environment
 al studies
 required for
 and/or
 related to the
 construction
 of the new
 tailings dam,
 including but
 not limited
 to:
 - Environ mental Impact Study ("Estudi o de Impacto Ambient al");
 - Environ mental file ("ficha ambienta l"); and
 - Evaluati
 on of
 Environ
 mental
 Impact
 Study
 ("Estudi
 o de

as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

the statements by Mr Lazcano cited above, Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant.

Furthermore, given its broadness Request 8 seeks Documents that would have been prepared or reviewed in the context of Glencore's negotiations with Bolivia regarding the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared risk agreements. As previously explained, these Documents cannot be used in this arbitration and are in any event neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this case.

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. They sit in the files of a number of individuals (who Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles. It would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce the Requested Documents.

(b) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules, as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it". The Documents Requested relate to a specific project (i.e., the construction of a new tailings dam) and some of them are even referred to expressly by one of Claimant's witnesses, Mr Lazcano, so they should be easily identifiable. In any case, given that the Documents Requested relate to a specific project which Claimant was allegedly going to implement shortly after the reversion of the Mine Lease, the Documents Requested must be readily accessible.

Second, Claimant argues that this Request is excessively broad as it would require Claimant to search through the files of the more than 200 companies that allegedly compose the Glencore Group.

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, this objection should be dismissed (*i.e.*, Glencore knows which of the Group's companies were involved in the Colquiri Mine operation, and Bolivia cannot identify those companies due to

Evaluaci ón de Impacto Ambient al")

the technical studies required by Art. 46 of the Environment al Rules for Mining Activities ("Reglament o Ambiental para Actividades Mineras"), approved by Supreme Decree 24782 dated 31 July 1997, for the construction of the new

tailings dam; and economic and/or financial analyses regarding the

construction

tailings dam.

of the new

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Mine (see, eg, SoD, ¶¶ 174-75; Moreira I, ¶ 26; **R-33; R-34**; R-194; R-195; R-197; R-198; R-199; R-200; R-201; R-202; R-203; R-204; R-205; R-208; R-209; R-210; R-212; R-253). Claimant, on the other hand, lost control of the Mine on 30 May 2012.

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody and control.

Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of: (i) any agreement, contract and/or payment record in Sinchi Wayra's possession relating to the acquisition of rights over the land where the new tailings dam was going to be built; and (ii) any engineering, environmental, technical and/or financial study relating

the Group's opaque structure and organization).

Third, Claimant criticizes Bolivia's definition of the term "Documents" for being "extremely broad."

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 3 above, this objection is not only unwarranted but also inconsistent with Claimant's own requests (which use a broader concept of "Documents").

Fourth, Claimant states (with no explanation whatsoever) that the Documents Requested would provide "a fragmented view." This is false, contrary to common sense and a non sequitur: having access to the Documents Requested (which involve, inter alia, the land where the project would be built; the project's technical, engineering and environmental studies) can only provide a more complete view and a better assessment of the CAPEX needed to build a new tailings dam. Moreover, whether Documents to be disclosed provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or technical issue is irrelevant to grant or

1	
to the construction of the new	deny a request for Documents;
tailings dam.	it is for the Tribunal – not the
	Claimant – to weigh the
	evidence, once submitted by
	the Parties.
	Fifth, Claimant submits that
	responding to this Request
	would be excessively
	burdensome, as the Documents
	Requested "sit in the files of a
	number of individuals [] with
	technical and operational
	roles".
	This objection is groundless.
	Bolivia is requesting for
	Documents relating to the
	construction of a new tailings
	dam for the Mine. As Mr
	Lazcano (one of Claimant's
	witnesses) argues that Claimant
	had started the process to build
	the new tailings dam shortly
	before the reversion of the
	Mine Lease, Claimant cannot
	seriously contend it does not
	know who holds the
	Documents and where. Given
	that the Documents Requested
	relate only to one project (the
	new tailings dam), Claimant
	can easily identify the
	responsive Documents by
	reaching out to the individuals
	and departments responsible
	for this project.
	r p5j

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				b. The Documents Requested
				are not confidential
				Claimant alleges that the
				Documents Requested "would
				have been prepared or
				reviewed in the context of
				Glencore's negotiations with
				Bolivia" (emphasis added) and
				thus could not be used in this
				arbitration.
				As stated in the Reply to
				Claimant's objections to
				Request No. 5 above, this
				objection should be dismissed
				as it is premised on an incorrect
				interpretation of the scope of
				the Parties' confidentiality
				agreement (R-231) and is, in
				any case, contrary to good
				faith.
				c. The Documents Requested
				are not in Bolivia's possession,
				custody or control
				For the same reasons stated in
				Request No. 1 above, the
				Documents Requested are not
				in Bolivia's possession,
				custody or control.
				It suffices to review the
				exhibits referenced by
				Claimant (which are the same
				referenced in its objection to
				Request No. 1 above) to
				confirm that most of them are
				public documents to which any
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					Bolivian citizen, company or entity could have access. Furthermore, the exhibits referenced by Claimant have nothing to do with the Documents Requested and are simply aimed at creating confusion. * * * Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of (i) any agreement, contract and/or payment record in Sinchi Wayra's possession relating to the acquisition of rights over the land where the new tailings dam was going to be built; and (ii) any engineering, environmental, technical and/or financial study relating to the construction of the new tailings dam. In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, in terms of the group of companies covered and the non-inclusion of economic studies), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
9.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore	Lazcano I, ¶ 15; SRK Report, ¶¶ 55- 56, 85, 94; Statement of Defence, ¶ 649.	The Documents Requested are relevant to compare the actual costs of building and/or expanding the existing tailings dam at the Mine with the capital investment (CAPEX) estimated	Claimant objects to this request for the follow two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 9 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow	Bolivia agrees with Claimant that R-302 is responsive to Request 9(a). Bolivia thus moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested in Request 9(b).	Request granted as reformulated by Respondent.

Group sufficient to show:

- a. the cost of building t he existing tailings d am at t he M ine; and
- b. cost
 estimates f or
 expanding
 the e xisting
 tailings dam.

by the Parties' experts to build a new tailings dam.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate (i) that the capital investment (CAPEX) estimates underlying Quadrant's valuation are reasonable, and (ii) that the capital investments (CAPEX) assumed by Compass Lexecon are unduly low and cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Given the CAPEX required (which must have been recorded), Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. and specific . . . category of

Documents that are reasonably
believed to exist," as required
by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA
Rules.

The record of this arbitration already contains documents with information corresponding to Request 9.a, such as **R-302**. These documents are already "sufficient to show" the costs referred to in Request 9.a.

Request 9 is excessively broad, as it seeks unspecified Documents "sufficient to show" a series of costs and cost estimates, "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Colquiri and Sinchi Wayra. It does so without identifying any particular custodians or providing any time frame, as the IBA Rules require. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few

Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested in 9 (b).

Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:

a. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Bolivia is not requesting all Documents responsive to the category of Documents Requested, but only a limited amount of Documents that are "sufficient to show" the cost estimates for expanding the existing tailings dam. Once Claimant has identified the Documents "sufficient to show" the cost estimates for expanding the existing tailings dam, it can stop searching for Documents. Bolivia's Request thus cannot be considered as "excessively broad".

Second, and in line with the above, Claimant's (i) criticisms to the definition of "Documents", (ii) criticisms to the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group" and (iii) allegation that the Request would be unduly burdensome as the Documents Requested would "sit in the files of a

examples, "emails, ... notes, . .. contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Furthermore, given its broadness, Request 9 seeks Documents that would have been prepared or reviewed in the context of Glencore's negotiations with Bolivia regarding the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared risk agreements. As previously explained, these Documents cannot be used in this arbitration and are in any event neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this case.

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. They sit in the files of a number of individuals (who Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles. It would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce the Requested Documents.

(b) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or

number of individuals [...] with technical and operational roles" are misplaced.

In any case, for the same reasons stated in the Replies to Claimant's objection to Requests No. 1 and 3 above, Claimant's objection mentioned in (i) and (ii) are unwarranted. In relation to (iii), it is hard to believe that the Documents Requested ("cost estimates for expanding the existing tailings dame") would sit in the files of several individuals as they pertain to one specific cost issue and, in any case, this fact would not render the Request unduly burdensome (as the Documents Requested relate to only one issue, they should be readily accessible).

Third, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for failing to identify
the custodians or providing a
time frame for the Documents
Requested. As stated in
Request No. 1 above, the IBA
Rules do not require
identifying specific custodians
nor a particular time frame and,
in any case, Bolivia's request is
compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i)
of the IBA Rules (as it contains
"a description of each

would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Mine (see, eg, SoD, ¶¶ 174-75; Moreira I, ¶ 26; **R-33; R-34**; R-194; R-195; R-197; R-198; R-199; R-200; R-201; R-202; R-203; R-204; R-205; R-208; R-209; R-210; R-212; R-253).Claimant, on the other hand, lost control of the Mine on 30 May 2012.

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody and control.

Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of cost estimates prepared by and/or for Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra for the expansion of the existing tailings dam foreseen in the Triennial Plan within 12

requested document sufficient to identify it"). The Documents Requested relate to a specific issue, *i.e.* the costs of expanding the existing tailings dam.

Fourth, Claimant states (with no explanation whatsoever) that the Documents Requested would provide "a fragmented view." This is false, contrary to common sense and a non sequitur: having access to the Documents Requested (i.e., cost estimates for the expansion of the existing tailings dam) can only provide a more complete understanding and a better assessment – by reference to historical costs – of the CAPEX necessary to build the new tailings dam. Moreover, whether Documents to be disclosed provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or technical issue is irrelevant to grant or deny a request for Documents; it is for the Tribunal – not the Claimant – to weigh the evidence, once submitted by the Parties.

b. <u>The Documents Requested</u> are not confidential

Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested "would

	T
months prior to, and/or after,	have been prepared or
its issuance, not in the context	reviewed <u>in the context of</u>
of the negotiations between	Glencore's negotiations with
Glencore and Bolivia	Bolivia" (emphasis added) and
concerning the global	thus could not be used in this
migration of the mining	arbitration.
contracts for Porco, Bolivar	As stated in the reply to
and Colquiri to shared-risk	Claimant's objections to
agreements.	Request No. 2 above, this
	objection should be dismissed
	as it is premised on an incorrect
	interpretation of the scope of
	the Parties' confidentiality
	agreement (R-231) and is, in
	any case, contrary to good
	faith.
	Taim.
	There is evidence on the record
	of this case that the Documents
	Requested were not prepared
	for the purposes of the
	negotiations. The exhibit
	referred to by Claimant (R-
	302), which is a Glencore
	internal memo prepared in
	2004, already foresaw the
	expansion of the existing
	tailings dam ("It [the existing
	tailings dam] will be increased
	in 2006 and 2009, increasing
	the current height of 52 m in 10
	and 8 m more, respectively").
	The Documents Requested
	were thus prepared in the
	ordinary course of business and
	should be produced.
	_

В.	COLQUIRI: MANAG	EMENT REPORTS	AND DOCUMENTS RELATED	TO PRODUCTION, RESOUR	c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. * * * Claimant offers to conduct a search for Documents pertaining to the costs of expanding the existing tailings dam prepared only by Colquiri and Sinchi Wayra within 12 months prior and/or after the issuance of the Triennial Plan (i.e., July 2011), excluding those documents prepared in the context of the negotiations. In light of the unduly narrow group of companies and timeframe covered by Claimant's offer (especially given that R-302 foresaw that the tailings dam would be expanded in 2006 and 2009), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
В.	COLQUIRI: MANAG	EMENT REPORTS	AND DOCUMENTS RELATED	TO PRODUCTION, RESOURG	CES AND RESERVES	T
10.	The complete set (i.e., since 2006) and versions of the Colquiri S.A. yearly and monthly reports,	Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 38, 55, footnote 91; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 48-49, 53-54;	Compass Lexecon relies on excerpts of some of the Documents Requested to prepare its forecasts and to calculate the compensation	The Requested Documents, as requested by Respondent, <u>do</u> <u>not exist</u> .	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested.	Request granted, as clarified by Respondent.

similar to those submitted by Claimant as CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9.

Statement of Defence, ¶ 823; CLEX-011.

claimed in these proceedings for the reversion of the Mine Lease (see exhibits CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9, corresponding to the Colquiri S.A. reports for the months of December 2006, December 2008, December 2009, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012, respectively).

Compass Lexecon presumably had access to the full versions and complete set of these documents – as well as of the other Colquiri S.A. reports prepared since it acquired control of Colquiri – when carrying out its assessment. Indeed, the excerpts provided are very limited in scope and only show some graphs with some "key performance indicators", general production statistics and cost figures.

Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

As an independent basis for this request, the relevance and materiality of the Documents

Between 2006 and 2012, Colquiri S.A. did not prepare yearly or monthly reports similar to those submitted as CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9. The said reports were prepared by Sinchi Wayra. Accordingly, CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9 are the section pertaining to Colquiri of Sinchi Wayra's monthly reports.

Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of the complete monthly reports prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, December 2007, December 2008, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012, only with respect to information pertaining to Colquiri.

Claimant misconstrues
Bolivia's Request in two
different ways.

First, Claimant's assertion that "[b]etween 2006 and 2012, Colquiri S.A. did not prepare yearly or monthly reports similar to those submitted as CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9" is false.

Indeed, there is evidence on the record showing that Colquiri S.A. did prepare such reports (see, *e.g.*, exhibits **R-194**, **R-195**, **R-208**, **R-209**, **R-212**).

The only reason why Claimant could have asserted that the Documents Requested do not exist is because it is construing the words "similar to" in the Request as meaning "identical to" or "similar in form to". This interpretation is not correct. For the avoidance of doubt, Bolivia clarifies that the reference to reports "similar to those submitted by Claimant as CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-**011-9**" (emphasis added) relates to the content of the documents and not to its form. Bolivia is interested in accessing reports with information similar (and not identical), in terms of its content, to that contained in

Requested should not be in dispute given that, as indicated above, Compass Lexecon has relied on these Documents and attached some to its Report (CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9).

In any case, the Documents Requested are relevant as they will enable Quadrant to (i) assess the full historical record (including relevant operational metrics, geological and financial data – as explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" $(\P 47)$) and (ii) confirm the reasonability of its analysis and forecasts.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' analyses and forecasts are correct, and (ii) Compass Lexecon's analyses and forecasts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents R equested exist

exhibits CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9.

Second, Bolivia further clarifies that this Request is not limited to reports prepared by Colquiri S.A. (the Request does not mention the word "prepared" at all). On the contrary, the Request includes monthly and yearly reports (pertaining to Colquiri's operations) similar to those submitted by Claimant as CLEX-011-4 through CLEX-011-9, irrespective of which entity within the Glencore Group prepared them.

Bolivia notes that Claimant has confirmed that part of the Sinchi Wayra reports pertains to Colquiri's operations.

* * *

Claimant offers to conduct a search for the complete monthly reports "prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, December 2007, December 2008, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012, only with respect to information pertaining to Colquiri" (emphasis added).

In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (Claimant has not

			and a rein the possession, custody or control of Claimant.		disputed the relevance or materiality of the Documents Requested and, still, does not offer to produce (i) the reports pertaining to months other than December for the period 2006-2012, or (ii) the yearly reports prepared during the period 2006-2012), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
11.	The complete set (i.e., since 2006) and versions of the Colquiri Profit and Production monthly reports, similar to those submitted by Claimant as CLEX-011-11.	Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 38, 55, footnote 91; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 48-49, 53-54; Statement of Defence, ¶ 823; CLEX-011.	For the same reasons stated in the justification to Request No. 10 above, (i) Respondent's experts have the right to review the Documents Requested and (ii) these Documents are relevant and material to the outcome of the case. The excerpts of the Document Requested relied upon by Compass Lexecon in this case are included in CLEX-011-11 (Colquiri Profit and Production monthly reports for December 2008, December 2009 and December 2010). Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of the Claimant.	The Requested Documents, as requested by Respondent, do not exist. Like with Request 10, between 2006 and 2012, Colquiri S.A. did not prepare Profit and Production monthly reports similar to CLEX-011-11 between 2006 and 2012. The said report was prepared by Sinchi Wayra. Accordingly, CLEX-011-11 is the section pertaining to Colquiri of Sinchi Wayra's monthly reports. *** Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of the complete monthly reports prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, December 2007, December 2008, December 2008, December	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. As explained in the previous Request, Claimant uses a self-serving interpretation of Bolivia's Request (in this case, for Colquiri's Profit and production monthly reports). Bolivia requests the Tribunal to order Claimant to confirm if there are Documents responsive to this Request and, in the affirmative, to produce such Documents. Bolivia rejects Claimant's offer for being unjustifiably narrow.	Request granted, as clarified by Respondent.

12.	The complete set (i.e.,	Quadrant Report,	For the same reasons stated in	2009, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012, only with respect to information pertaining to Colquiri. Claimant objects to this	Bolivia moves to compel the	Request granted
	since 2006) and versions of the Sinchi Wayra Consolidated – Management Report (yearly and monthly reports), similar to those submitted by Claimant as CLEX-011-10.	¶¶ 38, 55, footnote 91; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 48-49, 53-54; Statement of Defence, ¶ 823; CLEX-011.	the justification to Request No. 10 above, (i) Respondent's experts have the right to review the Documents Requested and (ii) these Documents are relevant and material to the outcome of the case. The excerpt of the Document Requested relied on by Compass Lexecon in this case is included in CLEX-011-10 (Sinchi Wayra Consolidated – Management Report, December 2006). Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of the Claimant.	request for two reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are immaterial to the outcome of this case, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The Requested Documents contain information that is duplicative of information already on the record as Exhibits R-195, R-208, R-209, R-212, CLEX-011-4, CLEX-011-5, CLEX-011-6, CLEX-011-7, CLEX-011-10, CLEX-011-11, CLEX-011-12, CLEX-011-13, RPA-35, RPA-36, RPA-37, RPA-46, RPA-47, RPA-48. Furthermore, the Requested Documents contain information relating to 7 assets that are not in dispute in this arbitration, several of which continue to operate in Bolivia. This information is irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration.	production of the Documents Requested. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not disputed the relevance of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would contain information that is duplicative of information already in the record. While Claimant has the burden to prove that this would be the case, Claimant has not satisfied this burden. Claimant's "demonstration" is limited to making reference to several exhibits in the record, without specifying the pages allegedly containing duplicative information. This is enough to dismiss Claimant's objection.	but limited to documentation in relation to the assets in dispute.

It is also commercially In any event, Bolivia has sensitive given that it relates reviewed the exhibits referred to going concerns in Bolivia. to by Claimant and confirms they do not contain the The Requested Documents are information requested. therefore immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration. It For example, the exhibits referred to by Claimant do not would thus be contain information on disproportionately burdensome to require expected tin and zinc prices, tin Claimant to produce the and zinc concentrates valuation, a "per mt ore" Requested Documents. analysis and a detailed Capital Importantly, as explained in Cost Expenditure Report, Claimant's reasoned among others. objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly Second, Claimant asserts that mischaracterizes paragraph the Documents Requested 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. would be immaterial because This provision does not give they would contain information Bolivia the right to request relating to 7 assets that are not documents on which at issue in this arbitration. Claimant's experts do not rely. Claimant further asserts that In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not the information pertaining to address the Parties' right to these assets would be commercially sensitive. request documents in this arbitration at all. These objections should be (b) Bolivia's Request 12 as a dismissed. whole is excessively broad One, Claimant's objection and fails to identify a "narrow based on the alleged sensitive and specific . . . category of data contained in the Documents that are reasonably Documents Requested is believed to exist," as required inconsistent with its own prior by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA acts. Rules. Indeed, Claimant has Request 12 is excessively introduced exhibit CLEX-011broad, given that it seeks 10 (and its expert, RPA, exhibit Documents that contain

information relating to 7
assets that are not in dispute in
this arbitration, as explained
above. Moreover, Request 12
fails to provide any temporal
limit, as required by the IBA
Rules.

Notwithstanding and without

Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of the complete monthly reports prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, December 2007, December 2008, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012, only with respect to information pertaining to Colquiri.

In addition, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of the complete "Consolidated – Management Report" prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, to the extent that there is any missing information pertaining to Colquiri in CLEX-011-10.

RPA-35) to the record of this case, both of which have information pertaining to the other 7 assets referred to by Claimant. Claimant and its expert introduced these exhibits without any redactions.

Therefore, Claimant cannot validly allege that the Documents Requested contain commercially sensitive information.

Two, as stated in the Reply to Claimant's objections to Request No. 5 above, the fact that the Documents Requested may contain information relating to assets that are not at issue in the present dispute is not a valid ground to object to producing these Documents (there are several mechanisms for Claimant to produce the Documents Requested in these circumstances).

In any case, Bolivia confirms it has no interest in information concerning the assets that are not at issue in the present dispute.

Three, Claimant argues that it would be "disproportionately burdensome to require Claimant to produce the Requested Documents".

 1	1	
		This allegation fails in its own
		terms. Claimant does not
		provide any support
		whatsoever for its allegation
		and, in any case, it is simply
		not believable that producing a
		set of management reports for
		one sole company (Sinchi
		Wayra) could possibly be
		"disproportionately
		burdensome."
		b. Bolivia's alternative basis
		for this Request
		Claimant alleges that Bolivia
		"grossly mischaracterizes
		paragraph 8.2 of Procedural
		Order No. 1."
		For the same reasons stated in
		Request No. 2 above,
		Claimant's reading of this
		provision deprives it of any
		sense and Bolivia's experts
		have the due process right to
		review the Documents
		Requested.
		c. Bolivia's request is narrow
		and specific
		Claimant criticizes the Request
		alleging that it would be
		excessively broad.
		First, Claimant argues that the
		Request would be excessively
		broad as "it seeks Documents
		that contain information

relating to 7 assets that are not in dispute in this arbitration." As explained above, Bolivia is not interested in information pertaining to assets that are not at issue in the present dispute, and there are several mechanisms for Claimant to produce the Documents Requested in these circumstances. Thus, the Request cannot be considered as "excessively broad". Second, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for not providing a timeframe for the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require that a request for documents identifies a particular timeframe. Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules, as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it". Indeed, the Documents Requested are the Sinchi Wayra Consolidated Management Reports prepared between 2006 and 2012, which should be easily identifiable by Claimant. ***

					search for: (i) the complete monthly reports "prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, December 2008, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012, only with respect to information pertaining to Colquiri"; and (ii) "Consolidated – Management Report" prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, to the extent that there is any missing information pertaining to Colquiri in CLEX-011-10". In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (Claimant has not disputed the relevance of the Documents Requested and, still, with the exception of (ii) above, does not offer to produce the Sinchi Wayra Consolidated – Management Report (monthly and yearly versions) prepared during the period 2006-2012), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
13.	The complete set (<i>i.e.</i> , since 2006) and versions of the Sinchi Wayra monthly reports, similar to those submitted by	Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 38, 55, footnote 91; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 48-49, 53-54; Statement of	For the same reasons stated in the justification to Request No. 10 above, (i) Respondent's experts have the right to review the Documents Requested and (ii) these Documents are	Claimant objects to this request for two reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are immaterial to the outcome of this case, and should therefore be excluded pursuant	For the same reasons stated in Bolivia's Reply to Claimant's objections to Request No. 12 above, Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested.	Request granted but limited to documentation in relation to the assets in dispute.

_	T	T = 2 = 222			
	Claimant as CLEX-	Defence, ¶ 823;	relevant and material to the	to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA	To the extent that there are
	011-12 and CLEX-	CLEX-011.	outcome of the case.	Rules.	Documents responsive to
	011-13.		The excerpts of the Documents	The Requested Documents	Request No. 10 which are also
			Requested relied upon by	contain information that is	responsive to the present
			Compass Lexecon in this case	duplicative of information	Request, Bolivia agrees that
			are included in CLEX-011-12	already on the record as	Claimant identifies those
			(Sinchi Wayra monthly report,	Exhibits R-195 , R-208 , R-	Documents as responsive to
			December 2011) and CLEX-	209, R-212, CLEX-011-4,	both Requests.
			011–13 (Sinchi Wayra monthly	CLEX-011-5, CLEX-011-6,	
			report, December 2012).	CLEX-011-7, CLEX-011-8,	
				CLEX-011-9, CLEX-011-10,	
			Bolivia reasonably believes that	CLEX-011-11,	
			the Documents Requested exist	CLEX-011-12,	
			and are in the possession,	CLEX-011-13, RPA-35,	
			custody or control of the	RPA-36, RPA-37, RPA-46,	
			Claimant.	RPA-47, RPA-48. Claimant	
				also notes that Request 13 is	
				duplicative of Request 10.	
				Furthermore, the Requested Documents contain	
				information relating to 7	
				assets that are not in dispute in	
				this arbitration. As previously	
				explained, this information is	
				irrelevant and immaterial to	
				the outcome of this arbitration.	
				It is also commercially	
				sensitive given that it relates	
				to going concerns in Bolivia.	
				The Requested Documents are	
				therefore immaterial to the	
				outcome of this arbitration. It	
				would thus be	
				disproportionately	
				burdensome to require	

Claimant to produce the Requested Documents.
Importantly, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.
(b) Bolivia's Request 13 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.
Request 13 is excessively broad, as it seeks documents that contain information relating to 7 assets that are not in dispute in this arbitration. Moreover, Request 13 fails to provide any temporal limit, as required by the IBA Rules.
Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the

				spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search of the complete monthly reports prepared by Sinchi Wayra for December 2006, December 2007, December 2008, December 2009, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012, only with respect to information pertaining to Colquiri.		
14.	To the extent not covered by prior Requests, the Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group sufficient to show the historical data – for the 5 years prior to 20 June 2012 – for the following parameters: • tin and zinc concentrates production; • head grades; • waste dilution levels; • cut-off grades; • stripping ratio; • mining costs;	SRK Report, Sections 7.3.3 - 7.3.7, 7.3.9; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 25, 28, 36, 41, 42, 47, 75, 94, Sections III.C: 5, 6.b, 7, 9- 10; Statement of Defence, ¶ 634.	As explained in Request No. 10 above, Claimant's experts rely on selected historical data extracted from excerpted reports to assess key value drivers of the Mine's operation. Claimant's experts must have had access to the Documents Requested to perform their analyses and prepare their forecasts. Compass Lexecon has, in fact, confirmed this was the case when it stated that "In providing our opinion, [] we rely on historical information and contemporaneous business plans prior to expropriation []" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 4). Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The relevant data for the Mine's historical performance is already on the record as Exhibits R-41 (confirming that Comibol and Empresa Minera Colquiri have the historic operation reports from 2001 through 2012), R-208, R-209, R-212, C-109, CLEX-008-6, CLEX-008-7, CLEX-008-10, CLEX-008-11, CLEX-011-5, CLEX-011-6, CLEX-011-7, CLEX-011-8, CLEX-011-9,	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant and material to the outcome of the case First, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for not "referring [in its Request] to any particular asset of the Glencore Group." Bolivia notes its surprise with Claimant's criticism. Given that the title of the present subsection is "Colquiri: management reports and documents related to production, resources and reserves" (emphasis added), it	Request denied.

- power consumption levels;
- water consumption levels;
- capital expenditures (CAPEX);
- operating expenditures (OPEX);
- royalties; and
- income taxes.

experts when performing their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

In any case, and as an independent basis for this request, the Documents Requested are relevant as they will enable Quadrant to (i) assess the full historical record (including relevant operational metrics, geological and financial data – as explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" $(\P 47)$) and (ii) confirm the reasonability of its analysis and forecasts.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' analyses and forecasts are correct, and (ii) Compass Lexecon's analyses and forecasts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. CLEX-011-10, CLEX-011-11, CLEX-011-12, CLEX-011-13, RPA-35, RPA-36, RPA-37, RPA-46, RPA-47, RPA-48.

Request 14 seeks Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by ... Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group sufficient to show the historical data . . . for [numerous] parameters," without referring to any particular asset of the Glencore Group. Request 14 thus seeks information regarding the enumerated parameters for all assets of the Glencore Group, without regard to the connection of the relevant assets to the present dispute. Bolivia fails to establish how such information is relevant and material to the present dispute. It is not.

Request 14 is therefore duplicative and seeks Documents that are neither relevant nor material to the outcome of the case.

(b) Bolivia's Request 14 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably

is evident that the Documents Requested pertain to Colquiri.

Second, Claimant alleges that the data regarding the Mine's historical performance would already be in the record.

While Claimant has the burden to prove that this would be the case, Claimant has not satisfied this burden. Claimant's "demonstration" is limited to making reference to several exhibits on the record, without even specifying the pages allegedly containing the Mine's historical performance data. This is enough to dismiss Claimant's objection.

In any event, Bolivia has reviewed the exhibits referred to by Claimant and confirms they do not contain the information requested.

One, Claimant states that **R-41** would confirm "that Comibol and Empresa Minera Colquiri have the historic operation reports from 2001 through 2012." This is false.

According to **R-41**, COMIBOL received (i) metallurgical balances for years 2004, 2006 and 2012 through 2017 (i.e., after the reversion of the Mine Lease), (ii) chemical grade

believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 14 seeks Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by ... Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group sufficient to show the historical data . . . for [numerous] parameters," without referring to any particular assets of the Glencore Group or custodians. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations." The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. Most Requested Documents are unlikely to have been distributed to the management team, and sit in the files of a number of individuals (who

certificates on the processing plant's operations for certain months (with data of entire years of Glencore's tenure missing, such as 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011) and (iii) four monthly mineral movement reports pertaining to 2001, 2002, 2011 and 2012.

The documents listed in (i) above are not responsive to this Request (both based on the data they contain and the period they cover).

The documents listed in (ii) above are also not responsive (they refer to the Colquiri processing plant, which is the subject of a different request – Request No. 16 below).

The documents listed in (iii) above are also not responsive (both based on the data they contain, as they refer to the Colquiri processing plant, which is the subject of Request No. 16 below, and the period they cover).

Two, the other exhibits cited by Claimant contain five types of documents: a) one Colquiri weekly report; b) Colquiri reports; c) Colquiri financial statements; d) excerpts of Sinchi Wayra reports pertaining to Colquiri; and e)

Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles. It would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce the Requested Documents, particularly given their lack of relevance and materiality to the outcome of this arbitration.

Furthermore, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

(c) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this Request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files

other excerpts of Sinchi Wayra reports.

While Bolivia acknowledges that some of the exhibits cited by Claimant are partially responsive to Bolivia's Request (as they contain information on the production of concentrates, head grades, CAPEX and OPEX), they (i) do not cover the entire period of time of the Request (i.e., 5 years prior to June 2012) and (ii) do not contain information on waste dilution levels, cut-off grades, stripping ratio, mining costs, power consumption levels, water consumption levels, royalties and income tax.

Three, and without prejudice to the foregoing, Bolivia's Request cannot be duplicative as it requires Documents "to the extent not covered by prior Requests." Thus, by definition, Claimant shall only produce those documents not covered by prior Requests.

b. Bolivia's request is narrow and specific

First, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for failing to identify
the custodians of the
Documents Requested. As
stated in Request No. 1 above,
the IBA Rules do not require

and over which Bolivia would identifying specific custodians have access by reason of and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. having expropriated the Mine. See R-41 and SRK-18, p 2 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as (confirming that Comibol and it contains "a description of Empresa Minera Colquiri have each requested document the historic operation reports sufficient to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia has clearly from 2001 through 2012), R-195, R-208, R-209, R-212; identified the parameters of the see also Moreira I, ¶ 26. historical data that it is seeking Claimant, on the other hand, to obtain through this Request. lost control of the Mine on 30 Second, Claimant argues that May 2012. the Request would be too The documents requested by broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia are therefore plainly Bolivia's use of an ample within its possession, custody definition of the term and control. "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group." Bolivia is not requesting all Documents responsive to the category of Documents Requested, but only a limited amount of Documents that are "sufficient to show" historical data – for the 5 years prior to 20 June 2012 – for the specific parameters identified in the Request. Once Claimant has identified the Documents "sufficient to show" the above historical data, it can stop searching for Documents. Thus, Claimant's objections to the scope of the

term "Documents" or the
reference to "the Glencore
Group" are misplaced. It
cannot be "unduly and
disproportionately burdensome
for Claimant to collect and
produce" the Documents
Requested.
In any case, for the same
reasons stated in Requests No.
1 and 3 above, Claimant's
objections are misplaced and
unwarranted.
Third, Claimant states (with no
explanation whatsoever) that
the Documents Requested
would provide "a fragmented
view." This is false, contrary to
common sense and a <i>non</i>
sequitur: having access to the
Documents Requested (i.e.,
historical data on specific
parameters of the Mine) can
only provide a more complete
view and understanding of the
Mine's performance.
Moreover, whether Documents
to be disclosed provide a
"fragmented" or "complete
view" of a factual or technical
issue is irrelevant to grant or
deny a request for Documents;
it is for the Tribunal – not the
Claimant – to weigh the
evidence, once submitted by
the Parties.

			. Bolivia's alternative basis for
		<u>th</u>	nis Request
			Claimant alleges that Bolivia
			grossly mischaracterizes
			aragraph 8.2 of Procedural
			Order No. 1."
		F	or the same reasons stated in
		R	equest No. 2 above,
			Claimant's reading of this
		l pi	rovision deprives it of any
		Se	ense and Bolivia's experts
		h	ave the due process right to
		re	eview the Documents
		R	equested.
		d.	. The Documents Requested
			re not in Bolivia's possession,
		<u>cı</u>	ustody or control
		C	Claimant cites R-41 and SRK-
		11	8 as evidence that Bolivia
		w	yould have access to the
		D	Occuments Requested.
		A	as explained above, R-41 is
			ot responsive to this Request.
		S	RK-18 is a December 2005
		re	eport on resources and
			eserves that only contains
			nformation on the cut-off
		gı	rade. SRK-18 does not
		m	nention any of the other
		pa	arameters described in this
			equest or covers any year
			esides 2005 (which is not
		co	overed by this Request).
<u> </u>			

15.	The Documents	Statement of Claim,	The relevance and materiality of	Claimant objects to this	Claimant makes further reference to exhibits R-195, R-208, R-209 and R-212 to argue that Bolivia would have access to the Documents Requested. As described in Request No. 1, these are public Colquiri reports (registered in the Public Registry) which only contain a two-page description of Colquiri's operation for the report's year. They are thus not responsive to this Request in any way. Bolivia moves to compel the	Request g ranted,
	prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group since 2005 that contain estimates of and/or were used to estimate mineral resources and/or mineral reserves for the Mine, including but not limited to: a. the drillhole databases supporting such estimates; b. the electronic block models supporting such estimates;	¶¶ 268-270; Statement of Defence, ¶ 16, Sections 7.1.2.1, 7.3.4.1, 7.3.4.2; RPA Report, ¶¶ 13, 24-25, 47, 88, 97, 113, 117, 123, 126, 174, 176; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 26, 50-55; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 29, 38- 44, 48-52; 66-75; SRK Report, ¶¶ 23- 24, 43, 47, 56-58, 67-71, 85, 94, Appendix D (¶¶ 5- 8); Moreira I, ¶¶ 18-36, 54-64; Lazcano I, ¶¶ 22- 30, 46; C-108.	the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that reserves and resources data are the starting point for any mine valuation. Quadrant has explained that, among others, "revenues depend on the (i) quantity of raw material available for extraction (measured through reserve estimates) []" (Quadrant Report, ¶ 25). RPA has dedicated one full section and around 10 pages of its expert report to discussing "Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" at the Mine (RPA Report, section 4.4), and Compass Lexecon has relied upon RPA's analysis to estimate the compensation claimed in this case for the	request for the following two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 15 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 15 seeks Documents that contain data already on the record as Exhibits C-108 (pp 22-29), R-193 (p 79), R-252 (p 72), CLEX-11-11 (pp 6, 14, 22), CLEX-11-12 (p 6), CLEX-11-13 (p 5), RPA-35 (p 6), RPA-36 (p 6), RPA-37 (p 6), RPA-46 (p 6), RPA-47 (p 5), EO-11 (p 79), SRK-18.	production of the Documents Requested. In limine, Bolivia notes that, according to Claimant, "Request 15 seeks Documents spanning over 12 years []". While Bolivia considers that a good faith interpretation of the Request clearly shows that it spans for a period of only 7 ½ years (i.e. since 2005 until June 2012, when the Mine Lease reverted to the State), for the avoidance of doubt, Bolivia clarifies this is the Request's timeframe. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not disputed the relevance or the materiality of the Documents Requested.	but limited to the period since 2 005 until J une 2 012, as cl arified b y Respondent.

- c. the exploration data supporting the aforementioned block models and drillhole databases; and
- d. reserves and resources certifications.

reversion of the Mine Lease (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 4).

Mr Rigby explains in the SRK Report that he was not able to make an independent resource and reserve estimate because, when he visited the Mine, he did not have "access to the electronic block model and drill hole database, as these had been reportedly removed by Glencore when the Lease Agreement was terminated (in June 2012)" (SRK Report, ¶ 24; see, also, Moreira I, ¶ 14). The Documents Requested are, thus, relevant and necessary to enable Mr Rigby to make an independent resource and reserve estimate, and for Quadrant to rely on it to perform its valuation.

The Documents Requested are also relevant for Respondent's experts to test the assumptions regarding resources and reserves underlying Claimant's experts' valuation. As explained by Compass Lexecon, its valuation assumes "[a]n extension of total production until the end of the Colquiri Lease in 2030, based on RPA's opinion that the life of the mine could be extended beyond the resources and reserved registered given the

Request 15 seeks Documents spanning over 12 years, without referring to any specific custodians or establishing a temporal limit, as required by the IBA Rules.

Instead, Request 15 refers broadly to "Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group." The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Thus, the Requested
Documents are not only
voluminous and difficult to
locate, but they will also
provide a fragmented view.
Most Requested Documents
are unlikely to have been
distributed to the management
team, and sit in the files of a

Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:

(a) <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would contain information that is duplicative of information already in the record, and that this Request would be duplicative of Requests No. 2, 3 and 5. Both statements are inaccurate.

One, the exhibits cited by Claimant contain five types of documents: a) Glencore International's prospectus and annual report for 2011; b) Glencore International's 2011 IPO prospectus; c) the Triennial Plan; d) excerpts of Sinchi Wayra reports pertaining to Colquiri; and e) a December 2005 Colquiri report on resources and reserves.

While Bolivia acknowledges that some of the exhibits cited by Claimant contain information that may be also found in the Documents Requested (as they contain estimates of the Mine's resources and reserves), they (i) do not cover the entire period of time of the Request (*i.e.*,

mine operator's long history of replenishing the reserves and resources" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 52 b.).

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that the resource and reserve estimates underlying Claimant's experts' forecasts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

The existence of the Documents Requested cannot be in dispute. Claimant has stated that Colquiri's mineral resources and ore reserves estimates are compliant with the JORC Rules 2004 ("[t]he [Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (MROR)] estimate is reported by Glencore to be compliant with JORC 2004 [the JORC Code 2004, or the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves]" (RPA Report, ¶ 87) that require that a qualified and independent person – after verification of the Mine's exploration data, geological block models, etc. (i.e., the Documents Requested)

number of individuals (who Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles.

Furthermore, information contained in Requested Documents for Request 15 is reflected in Documents corresponding to Requests 2, 3 and 5, and Request 15 is therefore duplicative.

Moreover, Claimant notes that Documents used to estimate mineral resources and/or mineral reserves for the Mine may contain proprietary information that would be protected by trade secrets and commercial confidentiality, and not subject to disclosure in this arbitration.

Finally, given its broadness, Request 15 includes
Documents that were prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements. As explained above, these are not relevant and material to the outcome of the dispute and Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely

from 2005 to 2012 – e.g., there's no information whatsoever for the period 2006-2007) and (ii) do not contain information pertaining to the drillhole databases, electronic block models, exploration data and resources and reserves certifications requested by Bolivia.

Two, this Request is not duplicative of Requests No. 2, 3 and 5 (which seek triennial or 5-year plans for Colquiri and documents supporting the Triennial Plan and the March 2012 Investment Plan).

While the Documents responsive to these Requests may contain information on resources and reserves for certain years (e.g. 2011 and 2012, date of the Triennial Plan and of the March 2012 Investment Plan, respectively), this Request seeks resources and reserves estimates since 2005 and, more importantly, the Documents underlying such estimates. The present Request is indeed quite specific and distinguishable from the other ones, as shown by the request for drillhole databases, electronic block models and exploration data.

- certify the reasonability of the mineral resources and ore reserves estimated (SRK Report, Appendix D, ¶¶ 5-8).

For the reasons stated above, Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. on such confidential "without prejudice" documents (R-231).

For the reasons set out above, it would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce the Requested Documents.

(b) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Mine (see, eg, Moreira I, ¶ 26). Claimant, on the other hand, lost control of the Mine on 30 May 2012. For example, the reserves and resources report for 2005 was exhibited in the record as **SRK-18**.

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody and control. In any case, to the extent that there are Documents responsive to Requests No. 2, 3 or 5 which are also responsive to the present Request, Bolivia agrees that Claimant identifies those Documents as responsive to both Requests.

Second, Claimant criticizes the Request for not identifying the custodians of the Documents Requested and for spanning over a period of 12 years.

As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require that a request for documents identifies its custodians. Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules, as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it" (the Documents Requested relate to a specific issue, i.e. the Mine's resources and reserves estimates).

On the other hand, as stated at the beginning of this reply, this Request only spans for a period of 7 ½ years (*i.e.*, from 2005 to June 2012). This period is reasonable and corresponds to Glencore's tenure of the Mine.

Third, Claimant's criticisms to (i) the definition of "Documents" used in the

		 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		Request and (ii) the fact that
		the Request seeks Documents
		prepared and/or reviewed by
		"the Glencore Group" are
		misplaced and unwarranted for
		the same reasons stated in
		Requests No. 1 and 3 above.
		Fourth, Claimant submits that
		responding to this Request
		would be excessively
		burdensome as it would have to
		search through the files of
		many individuals and affiliates
		to find the Documents
		Requested.
		This is simply not believable.
		Claimant has stated that
		Colquiri's mineral resources
		and ore reserves estimates are
		compliant with the JORC Rules
		2004 (RPA Report, ¶ 87). This
		requires that a qualified and
		independent person verifies the
		Mine's exploration data,
		geological block models, etc.
		(i.e., the Documents
		Requested) to certify the
		reasonability of the mineral
		resources and ore reserves
		estimated. Therefore,
		Claimant's own allegations
		confirm that the Documents
		Requested must be readily
		available. Furthermore, the
		data contained in the
		Documents Requested is used
 '	'	l l

course of business, so it must be easily accessible. Fifth, Claimant states (with no explanation whatsoever) that the Documents Requested would provide a fragmented view." This is false, contrary to common sense and a non sequenter having access to the Documents Requested (i.e., documents related to the Mine's resources and reserves) can only provide a more complete understanding and a better assessment of the Mine and its fature production. Moreover, whether Documents to be disclosed provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or technical issue is irrelevant to grant or deny a request for Documents; it is fur the Tribunal — not the Claimant — to weigh the evidence, once submitted by the Parties. b. The Documents Requested are not confidential First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested are not confidential First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested are not confidential First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested are not confidential proprietary information that would be protected by trade severes and commercial confidentially" in order to object to Bolivia's			
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order to object to Bolivia's			
			order to object to Bolivia's

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		Request (emphasis added).
		This objection should be
		dismissed.
		One, Claimant fails to provide
		any support as to why the
		Documents Requested would
		be protected by "trade secrets
		and commercial
		confidentiality". In fact,
		Claimant's own statement that
		the Documents Requested
		" <u>may</u> be protected []"
		(emphasis added) confirms that
		Claimant does not know
		whether this is the case. The
		fact that, in these
		circumstances, Claimant still
		objects to Bolivia's Request
		confirms that Claimant is
		seeking by all means to
		obstruct Bolivia's access to
		Documents that are relevant to
		its case and material to the
		outcome of this dispute.
		<u>Two</u> , there's no support
		whatsoever for Claimant's
		allegation that historical data
		on resources and reserves (i.e.,
		produced between 2005 and
		2012) would be confidential.
		This is illogic (since it is
		historical data) and is also
		contradicted by Claimant's
		own acts (Claimant and its
		experts have introduced into
		the record of the case data
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		pertaining to the Mine's	
		resources and reserves $-e.g.$,	
		see the exhibits mentioned at	
		the beginning of Claimant's	
		objection to this Request, under	
		literal a)).	
		Third, Claimant cannot choose	
		what data Bolivia and its	
		experts review. Claimant's	
		experts have had access to the	
		Documents Requested when	
		preparing their reports, as	
		confirmed by Mr Moreira's and	
		Mr Rigby's statements that	
		Glencore took away the	
		Documents Requested at the	
		time of the reversion of the	
		Mine Lease (SRK Report, ¶ 24;	
		see, also, Moreira I, ¶ 14).	
		Bolivia's experts have the right	
		to review the same information	
		reviewed by Claimant's experts	
		when preparing their reports	
		(which includes the Documents	
		Requested).	
		Second, Claimant asserts that	
		the Documents Requested	
		"[would have been] prepared	
		or reviewed in the context of	
		Glencore's negotiations with	
		Bolivia" (emphasis added) and	
		thus could not be used in this	
		arbitration.	
		As stated in the reply to	
		Claimant's objections to	
		Request No. 2 above, this	
<u> </u>		1 ,	

objection should be dismissed as it is premised on an incorrect interpretation of the scope of the Parties' confidentiality agreement (R-231) and is, in any case, contrary to good faith. It is evident that the Documents Requested — which involve exploration data, drillhole databases, electronic block models, resources and reserves certifications, ele. — were prepared in the ordinary course of business and not for the purposes of the negotiations. c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. Mr Rigby, Bolivia's mining expert, further confirmed this during his site visit to the Mine ("(fibel Colquir management and technical personnel [] conveyed that, when the reversion took place, Glencore removed all the archives and electronic files which had been used for previous resource and receptors. The reversion took place, Glencore removed all the archives and electronic files which had been used for previous resource and receptors.	
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reserve estimation. The	v -
	reserve estimation. The

C. PROCESSI	NC BLANT AT COLOURN			Colquiri team had to go back to the old manual ways of determining resources and reserves" (SRK Report, ¶ 23). Given the lack of data, Mr Rigby was not able to prepare an independent resource and reserve estimate for the purposes of his report (SRK Report, ¶ 24).	
16. The Docume prepared and reviewed by and/or Sinch and/or the Group suffice show historic for the 5 years 20 June 201 following part the Colque processing processi	Colquiri ai Wayra lencore cient to cal data— rs prior to 2 — for the arameters iri clant: all dule of tin zi nc centrates luction; allurgical veries; essing Defence, ¶ 634; SRK Report, Section 7.3.6, 7.3.7, 7.3.9, 7.4; Quadrant Report, ¶ 25, 28- 32, 38-44; 48-51, 69, 70, 75; Compass Lexecon Report, Section V.1.1.a.	[1] [1] [2] [3] [3] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	Claimant objects to this request for the following two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 16 is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules. Claimant notes that the relevant data for the Colquiri processing plant's historical performance is already on the record as Exhibits R-193, R-208, R-209, R-212, R-252, RPA-35, RPA-36, RPA-37, RPA-44, RPA-46, RPA-47, RPA-48, C-108 (pp 49-50, 55, 60), C-109, CLEX-008-6, CLEX-008-7, CLEX-008-10, CLEX-008-11, CLEX-011-5, CLEX-011-6, CLEX-011-7,	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. Bolivia's request is narrow and specific First, Claimant alleges that the data regarding the Colquiri processing plant's historical performance would already be on the record. While Claimant has the burden to prove that this would be the case, Claimant has not satisfied this burden. Claimant's "demonstration" is limited to	Request denied.

- power consumption levels;
- water consumption levels;
- transportation costs;
- capital expenditures (CAPEX); and
- operating expenditures (OPEX).

CLEX-011-8, CLEX-011-9, CLEX-011-10, CLEX-011-11, CLEX-011-12, CLEX-011-13. Furthermore, Request 16 seeks Documents containing information contained in Documents corresponding to Requests 10

through 13, and Request 16 is therefore duplicative.

Request 16 seeks Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group sufficient to show the historical data . . . for [numerous] parameters," without identifying any specific custodians. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records,

and data compilations."

making reference to several exhibits, without specifying (with one sole exception) the pages allegedly containing the duplicative information. This is enough to dismiss Claimant's objection.

In any event, Bolivia has reviewed the exhibits referred to by Claimant and confirms they do not contain the information requested.

While Bolivia acknowledges that some of the exhibits cited by Claimant contain information that may be also found in the Documents Requested (as they contain information on the annual schedule of concentrates. metallurgical recoveries, CAPEX and OPEX), these exhibits do not contain, for example, information on processing costs, power consumption levels, water consumption levels and transportation costs.

Second, Claimant alleges that the present Request "seeks Documents containing information contained in Documents corresponding to Requests 10 through 13, and Request 16 [would] therefore [be] duplicative".

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. Most Requested Documents are unlikely to have been distributed to the management team, and sit in the files of a number of individuals (who Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles.

Furthermore, given its broadness Request 16 includes Documents that were prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements. As explained above, these are not relevant and material to the outcome of the dispute and Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on such confidential "without prejudice" documents (R-231).

It would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce the Requested Documents.

Bolivia denies the existence of duplicity. In any case, to the extent there are Documents responsive to Requests No. 10 through 13 which are also responsive to the present Request, Bolivia agrees that Claimant identifies those Documents as responsive to both Requests.

Third, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians of the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia has clearly identified the parameters of the historical data that it is seeking to obtain through this Request.

Fourth, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i)
Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term
"Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group".

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

(b) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Mine. Similar documents introduced into the record by Bolivia confirm as much (R-208, R-209, R-212; see also Moreira I, ¶ 26). Claimant, on the other hand, lost control of the Mine on 30 May 2012.

Bolivia is not requesting all Documents responsive to the category of Documents Requested, but only a limited amount of Documents that are "sufficient to show" historical data – for the 5 years prior to 20 June 2012 – for the specific parameters identified in the Request.

Once Claimant has identified the Documents "sufficient to show" the above historical data, it can stop searching for Documents. Thus, Claimant's objections to the scope of the term "Documents" or the reference to "the Glencore Group" are misplaced. It cannot be "unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to collect and produce" the Documents

Requested.

In any case, for the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, Claimant's objections are unwarranted and misplaced.

Fifth, Claimant states (with no explanation whatsoever) that the Documents Requested would provide "a fragmented view." This is false, contrary to common sense and a non sequitur: having access to the

T I	Т	Th. 1	D
		The documents requested by	Documents Requested (i.e.,
		Bolivia are therefore plainly	historical data on specific
		within its possession, custody	parameters of the Colquiri
		and control.	processing plant) can only
			provide a more complete view
			and understanding of the
			Colquiri processing plant's
			performance. Moreover,
			whether Documents to be
			disclosed provide a
			"fragmented" or "complete
			view" of a factual or technical
			issue is irrelevant to grant or
			deny a request for Documents;
			it is for the Tribunal – not the
			Claimant – to weigh the
			evidence, once submitted by
			the Parties.
			b. The Documents Requested
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			Claimant alleges that the
			Documents Requested would
			have been "prepared and
			provided to Bolivia in the
			context of the negotiations
			between Glencore and Bolivia"
			and thus could not be used in
			this arbitration.
			As stated in the reply to
			Claimant's objections to
			Request No. 5 above, this
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			as it is premised on an incorrect
			interpretation of the scope of
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			•
			agreement (R-231) and is, in

					any case, contrary to good faith. c. Bolivia's alternative basis for this Request Claimant alleges that Bolivia "grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1." For the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this provision deprives it of any sense and Bolivia's experts have the due process right to review the Documents Requested. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
17.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group before the Mine Lease's reversion showing projections of the following parameters	Statement of Defence, ¶ 634; SRK Report, Section 7.3.6, 7.3.7, 7.3.9, 7.4; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 25, 28- 32, 38-44; 48-51, 70, 75; Compass Lexecon Report, Section V.1.1.a.	The Documents Requested will demonstrate that Claimant's own contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations about Colquiri's processing plant future performance are consistent with the projections by Respondent's experts and, in turn, confirm the	Claimant objects to this request for the following two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 17 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore	Request denied.

for Colquiri's processing plant:

- annual schedule of tin and zinc concentrates production;
- processing costs;
- power consumption levels;
- water consumption levels;
- transportation costs;
- capital expenditures (CAPEX);
 and
- operating expenditures (OPEX).

lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' forecasts.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate (i) that Respondent's experts' forecasts are correct, and (ii) that Claimant's forecasts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 17 seeks Documents that contain data and information that is already on the record as Exhibits C-108 (pp 83-104), R-33, R-34, CLEX-11-8 (pp 1-2), CLEX-11-9 (pp 1-2), RPA-37 (pp 3-5, 9), RPA-47 (pp 2-4, 6-7).

Request 17 is not only duplicative, it is also excessively broad. Contrary to the IBA Rules, Request 17 does not refer to a specific timeframe or to individual custodians. It seeks, broadly, Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group" showing projections for several broad parameters. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover. the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . .. contracts, agreements,

acquired control of the Mine) and June 2012.

Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested contain information that is duplicative of information already in the record, and that this Request would be duplicative of Requests No. 1 through 6. Both statements are inaccurate.

One, the exhibits cited by Claimant contain three types of documents: a) the Triennial Plan; b) Colquiri's 2012 budget and 2012 investment plan; and c) excerpts of Sinchi Wayra's monthly reports for December 2011 and 2012.

While Bolivia acknowledges that some of the exhibits cited by Claimant contain information that may be also found in the Documents Requested (as they contain some projections for the annual schedule of concentrates

drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view.

Furthermore, Request 17 seeks Documents containing information reflected in Documents corresponding to Requests 1 through 6, and Request 17 is therefore duplicative.

Moreover, given its broadness, Request 17 includes Documents that were prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements. As explained above, these are not relevant and material to the outcome of the dispute and Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on such confidential "without prejudice" documents (R-231).

It would thus be unduly and disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to

production, CAPEX and OPEX), they (i) do not cover the entire period of time of the Request (i.e., from October 2004 to June 2012 – the exhibits cited by Claimant only pertain to years 2011 and 2012) and (ii) do not contain projections for processing costs, power consumption levels, water consumption levels and transportation costs.

Two, this Request is not duplicative of Requests No. 1 through 6 (which seek drafts of the Triennial Plan, triennial or 5-year plans for Colquiri and documents supporting the Triennial Plan and the March 2012 Investment Plan).

Even assuming that Documents responsive to these Requests <u>may</u> contain projections for <u>some</u> of the parameters of the Colquiri processing plant, such projections will certainly not cover the full period of this Request (*i.e.*, October 2004 – June 2012; the Triennial Plan and the March 2012 Investment Plan were prepared in 2011 and 2012, respectively).

In any case, to the extent there are Documents responsive to Requests No. 1 through 6 which are also responsive to

collect and produce the the present Request, Bolivia agrees that Claimant identifies Requested Documents. those Documents as responsive (b) In any event, the request to both Requests. seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Second, Claimant criticizes Bolivia's possession, custody, Bolivia for failing to identify or control, contrary to the the custodians or providing a requirements of Article 3.3(c) time frame for the Documents of the IBA Rules. Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA As explained in Claimant's Rules do not require reasoned objections to identifying specific custodians Request 1, above, this request nor a particular time frame and, pertains to documents that in any case, Bolivia's request is were kept in Colquiri's files compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) and over which Bolivia would of the IBA Rules (as it contains have access by reason of "a description of each having expropriated the Mine. requested document sufficient Similar documents introduced to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia into the record by Bolivia has clearly identified the confirm as much (R-33, R-34; parameters of the projections see also Moreira I, ¶ 26). that it is seeking to obtain Claimant, on the other hand, through this Request. lost control of the Mine on 30 May 2012. In any case, as stated at the beginning of this Request, The documents requested by Bolivia has set as the Bolivia are therefore plainly timeframe of this Request the within its possession, custody period October 2004 – June and control. 2012. Third, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents

prepared and/or reviewed by
"the Glencore Group".
For the same reasons stated in
Requests No. 1 and 3 above,
these objections are misplaced
and unwarranted.
Fourth, Claimant states (with no explanation whatsoever)
that the Documents Requested would provide "a fragmented
view." This is false, contrary to
common sense and a <i>non</i>
sequitur: having access to the
Documents Requested (i.e.,
projections for specific
parameters of the Colquiri
processing plant) can only
provide a more complete view
and understanding of
Claimant's contemporary
expectations on the processing
plant's performance. Moreover,
whether Documents to be
disclosed provide a
"fragmented" or "complete
view" of a factual or technical
issue is irrelevant to grant or
deny a request for Documents;
it is for the Tribunal – not the
Claimant – to weigh the
evidence, once submitted by
the Parties.
Fifth, Claimant submits that
collecting and producing the
Documents Requested would
be unduly burdensome
os anasij ouraensome

This objection is simply not
believable. Bolivia is
requesting projections for
specific parameters of the
Colquiri processing plant.
These projections are prepared
and used by Colquiri and, more
generally, the Glencore Group
in the ordinary course of
business in order to prepare
budgets, business and financial
plans, reports for management
and investors, among many
others. Given their importance
and recurrent use, the
Documents Requested should
be readily available and easy to
find.
b. The Documents Requested
are not confidential
Claimant alleges that the
Documents Requested would
have been "prepared and
provided to Bolivia in the
context of the negotiations
between Glencore and Bolivia"
and thus could not be used in
this arbitration.
As stated in the reply to
Claimant's objections to
Request No. 5 above, this
objection should be dismissed
as it is premised on an incorrect
interpretation of the scope of
the Parties' confidentiality
agreement (R-231) and is, in
was to make the same to, in

					any case, contrary to good faith. It is evident that the Documents Requested – which involve projections prepared by Glencore, since October 2004, for specific parameters of the Colquiri processing plant – were prepared in the ordinary course of business and not for the purposes of the negotiations. c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
18.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group before the Mine's reversion that refer to metallurgical recoveries at Colquiri's processing plant for any period of time between June 2012 and 2030.	Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 651, 663; SRK Report, ¶ 66.	The Documents Requested will demonstrate that Claimant's own contemporaneous (<i>i.e.</i> , as of the time of the reversion) expectations about future metallurgical recoveries at the Colquiri processing plant are consistent with the projections by Respondent's experts and, in turn, confirm the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' projections. The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate	Claimant objects to this request for the following two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 18 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 18 seeks Documents that contain data and information that is already on	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Mine) and June 2012. Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance	Request denied.

(i) that the metallurgical recovery rates estimated by Respondent's experts are correct, and (ii) that the metallurgical recovery rates assumed by Claimant's experts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. the record as Exhibits **C-108** (pp 83-104), **R-33**, **R-34**, **CLEX-11-8** (pp 1-2), **CLEX-11-9** (pp 1-2), **RPA-37** (pp 3-5, 9), **RPA-47** (pp 2-4, 6-7).

Request 18 is not only duplicative, it is also excessively broad. Contrary to the IBA Rules, Request 18 does not refer to a specific timeframe (for when the Requested Documents were either "prepared and/or reviewed") or to individual custodians. It seeks, broadly, Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group." The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

and materiality of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would contain information that is duplicative of information already in the record, and that this Request would be duplicative of Requests No. 1 through 6 and 17. Both statements are inaccurate.

One, the exhibits cited by Claimant contain three types of documents: a) the Triennial Plan; b) Colquiri's 2012 budget and 2012 investment plan; and c) extracts of Sinchi Wayra's monthly reports for December 2011 and 2012.

Bolivia acknowledges that one of the exhibits cited by Claimant, **R-33** (Colquiri's Annual Budget for 2012), contains information that may be also found in the Documents Requested as it contains projections for the metallurgical recovery rates for 2012 (i.e., for only 1 year out

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. Most data and statements are unlikely to have been distributed to the management team, and sit in the files of a number of individuals (who Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles.

Furthermore, information contained in Requested Documents for Request 18 is reflected in Documents corresponding to Requests 1-6, 17, and Request 18 is therefore duplicative.

Moreover, given its broadness, Request 18 includes Documents that were prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements. As explained above, these are not relevant and material to the outcome of the dispute and Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on such confidential "without

of the 18-year timeframe covered by the Request).

The other exhibits cited by Claimant either do not contain any information on the processing plant's metallurgical recovery rates (R-34) or contain only data on actual recovery rates (CLEX-11-8, CLEX-11-9, RPA-37, RPA-47).

Two, this Request is not duplicative of Request No. 17 (which, although seeks Documents showing projections for specific parameters of the processing plant, does not include metallurgical recoveries as one of those parameters).

Three, this Request is not duplicative of Requests No. 1 through 6 (which seek drafts of the Triennial Plan, triennial or 5-year plans for Colquiri and documents supporting the Triennial Plan and the March 2012 Investment Plan).

Even assuming that Documents responsive to these Requests <u>may</u> contain projections for the metallurgical recovery rates of the Colquiri processing plant, such projections will certainly not cover the full period of this Request (i.e., October 2004 –

prejudice" documents (R-June 2012; the Triennial Plan 231). and the March 2012 Investment Plan were prepared in 2011 and It would thus be unduly and 2012, respectively). disproportionately burdensome for Claimant to In any case, to the extent there collect and produce the are Documents responsive to Requested Documents. Requests No. 1 through 6 which are also responsive to (b) In any event, the request the present Request, Bolivia seeks Documents that are, or agrees that Claimant identifies would reasonably be, in those Documents as responsive Bolivia's possession, custody, to both Requests. or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) Second, Claimant criticizes of the IBA Rules. Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians or providing a As explained in Claimant's time frame for the Documents reasoned objections to Requested. As stated in Request 1, above, this request Request No. 1 above, the IBA pertains to documents that Rules do not require were kept in Colquiri's files identifying specific custodians and over which Bolivia would nor a particular time frame and, have access by reason of in any case, Bolivia's request is having expropriated the Mine. compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) Similar documents introduced of the IBA Rules (as it contains into the record by Bolivia "a description of each confirm as much (R-33, R-34; requested document sufficient see also Moreira I, ¶ 26). to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia Claimant, on the other hand, has clearly identified that it is lost control of the Mine on 30 seeking to obtain projections May 2012. for metallurgical recovery rates The documents requested by for the years 2012-2030 Bolivia are therefore plainly through this Request. within its possession, custody In any case, as stated at the and control. beginning of this Request, Bolivia has set as the timeframe of this Request the

period October 2004 – June 2012. Third, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Clinence Group". In any case, for the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, Claimant's objections are misplaced and unwarranted. Fourth, Claimant states (with no explanation whatsoever) that the Documents Requested view." This is false, contrary to common sense and a non sequitur: having access to the Documents Requested (i.e., projections for the metallurgical rates of the Colquiri processing plant) can only pravide a mure complete view and understanding of Claimant's contemporary expectations on the processing plant) can only pravide a mure complete view and understanding of Claimant's contemporary expectations on the processing plant is falter metallurgical rates of the Colquiri processing plant) can only pravide a mure complete view and understanding of Claimant's contemporary expectations on the processing plant is falter metallurgical recoveries. Moreover, whether Documents to be disclosed provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or technical issue is irrelevant to	
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Claimant's contemporary expectations on the processing plant's future metallurgical recoveries. Moreover, whether Documents to be disclosed provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or	
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plant's future metallurgical recoveries. Moreover, whether Documents to be disclosed provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or	
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provide a "fragmented" or "complete view" of a factual or	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
"complete view" of a factual or	
technical issue is irrelevant to	<u> </u>
	technical issue is irrelevant to

grant or deny a request for
Documents; it is for the
Tribunal – not the Claimant –
to weigh the evidence, once
submitted by the Parties.
Fifth, Claimant submits that
collecting and producing the
Documents responsive to this
Request would be unduly
burdensome.
This objection is simply not
believable. Bolivia is
requesting projections for the
metallurgical recovery rates of
Colquiri's processing plant.
These projections are prepared
and used by Colquiri and, more
generally, the Glencore Group
in the ordinary course of
business in order to prepare
budgets, business and financial
plans, reports for management
and investors, among many
others. Given their importance
and recurrent use, the
Documents Requested should
be readily available and easy to
find.
b. The Documents Requested
are not confidential
Claimant alleges that the
Documents Requested would
have been "prepared and
provided to Bolivia in the
context of the negotiations
between Glencore and Bolivia"
07

D	CONCENTRATES AN	ND INCOT PRICES			and thus could not be used in this arbitration. As stated in the reply to Claimant's objections to Request No. 5 above, this objection should be dismissed as it is premised on an incorrect interpretation of the scope of the Parties' confidentiality agreement (R-231) and is, in any case, contrary to good faith. It is evident that the Documents Requested – which involve metallurgical recovery rates projections of the Colquiri processing plant – were prepared in the ordinary course of business and not for the purposes of the negotiations. c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
D.	CONCENTRATES AN	ND INGOT PRICES				
19.	a) T he contracts f or the sale and/or purchase of tin and/or zinc concentrates signed by Colquiri	Statement of Defence, ¶ 811- 813; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 59-65; SRK Report, ¶ 79	As explained by Quadrant, Compass Lexecon relies on two contracts (exhibits CLEX-31.4 and CLEX-31.5) whereby Colquiri sold tin and zinc	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons:	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts	Request granted but limited to: Contracts providing for the sale of tin and/or

and/or Sinchi W ayra
and/or the Glencore
Group (among
themselves a nd/or
with any third parties)
between O ctober
2004 and June 2 012,
including bu t not
limited to:

- a. contracts
 whereby
 Colquiri
 sold
 concentrates
 to n onrelated
 parties; and
- b. To the extent n ot covered by a. ab ove, contracts whereby the Glencore Group s old or a cquired concentrates
- b) The i nvoices and payments corresponding to supplies under each of the a forementioned contracts; and
- c) D ocuments sufficient to e stablish

k); Compass
Lexecon Report,
¶ 62-64; CLEX31.4 and CLEX31.5, Colquiri Sale
Contracts and
Invoices; CLEX-32

concentrates to Glencore International to estimate future tin and zinc concentrate prices (Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 60-61).

The relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that, as indicated above, Claimant's experts have relied on these Documents and attached some to their Reports (see exhibits CLEX-31.4 and CLEX-31.5).

In any event, the Documents Requested are relevant and necessary to enable Respondent's experts to (i) assess the full historical record and ascertain relevant operational metrics (such as concentrates prices) – "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (Quadrant, ¶ 47), and (ii) prepare its own tin and zinc concentrates price forecast (so far, in the absence of the Documents Requested, Quadrant is relying on Compass Lexecon's forecast – Quadrant Report, ¶ 65).

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this

(a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 19 seeks documents that contain documents that are already on the record as Exhibits C-86, R-54, R-55, R-56, R-57, R-58, R-59, R-60, R-61, R-62, R-78, R-194, R-195, R-198, R-199, R-200, R-201, R-202, R-203, R-204, R-204, R-205, R-208, R-209, R-212, RPA-22, RPA-23, RPA-24, RPA-25, RPA-26, CLEX-031-2, CLEX-031-3, CLEX-031-4, CLEX-031-5, CLEX-031-6, CLEX-031-7. CLEX-031-7, CLEX-031-8, CLEX-031-9.

Request 19 is not only duplicative, it is also excessively broad. Request 19 seeks contracts signed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group for the sale and/or purchase of tin and/or zinc concentrates, as well as invoices and payments and other unspecified documents corresponding to supplies under each of the aforementioned contracts regardless of the origin or

to limit its Request to the 2 years prior to the reversion of the Mine Lease (i.e. 20 June 2010 to 20 June 2012).

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material for its outcome

First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would include documents already in the record, and thus that the Request would be duplicative. This is inaccurate.

The exhibits cited by Claimant contain four types of documents: a) Colquiri reports; b) metallurgical balances from the Vinto Tin Smelter; c) reports and proof of payment related to the purchase of ore from *cooperativas*; and d) contracts for the sale of tin or zinc concentrates between Colquiri and Glencore International AG and between Colquiri and Vinto.

Neither a), b) or c) are responsive to this Request.

In relation to d), while Bolivia acknowledges that some of the exhibits cited by Claimant are partially responsive to zinc concentrates produced in the Colquiri Mine signed between June 2010 and 20 June 2012; and invoices corresponding to sales of tin and/or zinc concentrates made between June 2010 and 20 June 2012.

the quantity and metal concentration of the supplies mentioned in b) above. case, as they will demonstrate that Compass Lexecon's tin and zinc concentrates price forecast cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Compass Lexecon has confirmed the existence of the Documents Requested and that it has had access to them. In its expert report, it said that (i) "[f] or the tin concentrate, we rely on the latest available contract dated August 13, 2007" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 63), and (ii) "[f] or the zinc concentrate, we rely on latest (sic) available Amendment to Contract No. 062-03-10287-P dated May 02, 2012" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 64).

Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

For the reasons stated above, Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist destination of the relevant concentrates, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in the present case. The Requested Documents therefore include numerous documents that are neither relevant nor material to the present dispute.

(b) Bolivia's Request 19 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 19 is excessively broad in scope, seeking documents spanning a period of almost 8 years relating to the sale and/or purchase of tin and/or zinc concentrates regardless of the origin and destination of the relevant concentrates, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in the present case. Furthermore, Request 19(c) refers broadly to "Documents" defined as "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements,

Bolivia's Request (as they involve contracts for the sale / purchase of concentrates signed between companies of the Glencore Group), Claimant has not confirmed that these are all the contracts executed between companies of the Glencore Group nor has submitted Documents responsive to paragraphs a), b) and c) of this Request.

Second, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively broad" as it "seeks contracts signed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group for the sale and/or purchase of tin and/or zinc concentrates [...] regardless of the origin or destination of the relevant concentrates, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in the present case".

Claimant's objection is inconsistent with its experts' own calculation of future tin and zinc concentrate prices (which, it is undisputed, are relevant to the valuation of the Mine Lease).

Compass Lexecon follows a two-step methodology to calculate Colquiri's future tin and zinc concentrate prices: (i)

and are in the possession, "First, we forecast world tin drawings, graphs, charts, custody or control of the photographs, phono records, and zinc ingot prices as of the Claimant. and data compilations." date of valuation (i.e., May 29, 2012) as these prices define the Moreover, given its broadness, basis of the tin and zinc Request 19 includes concentrate prices" (emphasis documents that were prepared added) (Compass Lexecon and provided to Bolivia in the Report, ¶ 59), and (ii) "Second, context of the negotiations we value the concentrate's between Glencore and Bolivia metal contained based on the concerning the global ingot reference price and migration of the mining Colquiri's sale contracts" contracts for Porco, Bolivar (which are used to determine and Colquiri to shared-risk the typical length of Colquiri's agreements. As explained contracts, bonuses and above, these are not relevant deduction provisions, etc.) and material to the outcome of (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ the dispute and Bolivia agreed 62). not to, and thus cannot, rely on such confidential "without As shown by the citations prejudice" documents (Rabove, Compass Lexecon 231). calculates Colquiri's future tin and zinc concentrate prices Responding to this request based on "world tin and zinc would therefore be ingot prices". At no point excessively burdensome for Compass Lexecon considers in Claimant as it would have to its calculation the "origin or search through a vast number destination of the relevant of documents to locate this concentrates". information which would be scattered across the files of Furthermore, the relevance of many individuals at Claimant the contracts whereby the and its affiliates. The time and Glencore Group sold or cost of producing them acquired concentrates is further significantly outweigh their confirmed by the fact that, as expected probatory value, explained above, Claimant has especially in light of the fact already submitted to the record that Bolivia has failed to contracts that are responsive to

this Request (C-086, RPA-22, establish the relevance and materiality of the requested RPA-23, RPA-24, RPA-26, documents. CLEX-31-1, CLEX-31-4, CLEX-31-5, CLEX-31-6, Claimant further notes that, as CLEX-31-9). explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to b. Bolivia's alternative basis Request 2, above, Bolivia for this Request grossly mischaracterizes Claimant alleges that Bolivia paragraph 8.2 of Procedural "grossly mischaracterizes Order No 1. This provision paragraph 8.2 of Procedural does not give Bolivia the right Order No. 1." to request documents on For the same reasons stated in which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this does not address the Parties' provision deprives it of any right to request documents in sense and Bolivia's experts this arbitration at all. have the due process right to (c) In any event, the request review the Documents seeks Documents that are, or Requested. would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, c. Bolivia's request is narrow or control, contrary to the and specific requirements of Article 3.3(c) *First*, Claimant states that this of the IBA Rules. Request is excessively broad and burdensome because it As explained in Claimant's seeks Documents from a period reasoned objections to of time that spans over "almost Request 1, above, this request 8 years". pertains to documents that were kept in Colquiri's files Bolivia's Request is not and over which Bolivia would excessively broad or have access by reason of burdensome. The timeframe of having expropriated the Mine. this request was fixed based on In fact, Bolivia itself the period of Glencore's tenure introduced the following over the Mine (October 2004 – documents corresponding to June 2012), and its purpose is Request 19 in the record: to allow Bolivia's experts to

access the full historical record R-194, R-195, R-198, R-199, R-200, R-201, R-202, R-203, to properly perform its DCF R-204, R-204, R-205, R-208, analysis ("[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for R-209, R-212. Claimant, on the other hand, lost control of the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more the Mine on 30 May 2012. reliable source of information The documents requested by for projecting future cash Bolivia are therefore plainly flows" (Quadrant, ¶ 47). within its possession, custody Producing the Documents and control. Requested would not be overly Notwithstanding a nd w ithout burdensome to Claimant given prejudice to the above, in the that, as its own expert spirit of cooperation, Claimant concedes, Colquiri's contracts offers to conduct a reasonable typically last one-to-two years search o f (i) c ontracts (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ providing for the s ale oft in and/or zinc co ncentrates produced in the Colquiri Mine Without prejudice to the signed within 12 months of the foregoing, in the spirit of Colquiri Mine's takeover; and cooperation, Bolivia narrows (ii) i nvoices c orresponding to its Request to cover only the 2 sales of tin a nd/or z inc years prior to the reversion of concentrates m ade within 12 the Mine Lease (i.e., the period months of the Colquiri Mine's 20 June 2010 – 20 June 2012). takeover. Second. Claimant criticizes Bolivia's definition of the term "Documents" for allegedly being "extremely broad." For the same reasons stated in Request No. 3 above, this objection is wrong and inconsistent with Claimant's own requests (which adopt a definition of "Documents" that is larger than the one used by

		Bolivia), and thus should be
		dismissed.
		Third, Claimant submits that
		responding to this Request
		would be excessively
		burdensome as it would have to
		search through the files of
		many individuals and affiliates
		to find the Documents
		Requested.
		This is simply not believable.
		Glencore has global
		departments in charge of the tin
		and zinc metals (e.g., Mr
		Eskdale, one of Claimant's
		witnesses, is the Head of
		Glencore's Global Zinc
		Operations) which no doubt
		have easy access to the
		Documents Requested.
		Furthermore, the Documents
		Requested contain data that is
		relevant for the projections
		prepared and used by Glencore
		in the ordinary course of
		business, so Glencore cannot
		seriously contend that it does
		not know who holds the
		Documents and where .
		Fourth, Claimant submits that
		"the time and cost of producing
		[the Documents Requested]
		significantly outweigh their
		expected probatory value".
		As stated in Request No. 2
		above, this is not for Claimant

but for the Tribunal to decide
(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
In any case, Bolivia has
demonstrated that the
Documents Requested will
enable its experts to prepare its
own tin and zinc concentrates
price forecast, and will confirm
that Compass Lexecon's tin
and zinc concentrates price
forecast cannot be relied upon
to calculate any compensation
in this case.
Finally, the aforementioned
objections raised by Claimant
based on the scope of the term
"Documents", the searches it
would have to perform and the
time and cost of producing the
Documents Requested should
all be dismissed in light of
Bolivia's narrowing of the
timeframe of this Request.
d. The Documents Requested
are not confidential
Claimant alleges that the
Documents Requested "were
prepared and provided to
Bolivia in the context of the
negotiations between Glencore
and Bolivia" and thus could not
be used in this arbitration.
As stated in the Reply to
Claimant's objections to
Request No. 2 above, this
objection should be dismissed
objection should be dismissed

as it is premised on an incorrect	
interpretation of the scope of	
the Parties' confidentiality	
agreement (R-231) and is, in	
any case, contrary to good	
faith.	
It is evident that the Documents	
Requested – which involve	
contracts and invoices for the	
sale and purchase of tin and	
zinc concentrates – were	
prepared in the ordinary course	
of business and not for the	
purposes of the negotiations.	
e. The Documents Requested	
are not in Bolivia's possession,	
custody or control	
<u>custody of control</u>	
For the same reasons stated in	
Request No. 1 above, the	
Documents Requested are not	
in Bolivia's possession,	
custody or control.	
Claimant offers to conduct a	
search for (i) contracts	
providing for the sale of tin	
and/or zinc concentrates	
produced in the Colquiri Mine	
signed within 12 months of the	
reversion date of the Mine	
Lease, and (ii) invoices	
corresponding to sales of tin	
and/or zinc concentrates made within 12 months of the	

					reversion date of the Mine Lease. In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, it limits the search of Documents to the 12 months before the reversion of the Mine Lease, which is not reasonable – concentrate prices projections have to be made for approx. 13 years according to Bolivia's expert and for 18 years according to Claimant's experts) (Quadrant Report, ¶ 29; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 52), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
20.	Tin concentrate price forecasts prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group within the 12 months prior to 20 June 2012, including but not limited to: a) any tin concentrate price forecasts used by any of the abovementioned companies in the regular course of business (e.g. for	Compass Lexecon, Section V.1.2; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 59-65; Statement of Defence, ¶811.	The Documents Requested are relevant to (i) show Claimant's own contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations for future tin concentrate prices in the ordinary course of business, (ii) to enable Respondent's experts to assess the historical record and ascertain relevant operational metrics (such as concentrates prices) – "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (Quadrant, ¶ 47), and (iii) to enable	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 20 seeks tin concentrate price forecasts prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group regardless of the origin or grade of the relevant tin concentrates, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in this arbitration. The Requested Documents	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material for its outcome In limine, Bolivia notes its surprise for Claimant's allegation that the Documents Requested would not be relevant or material for this dispute. It is beyond doubt that tin price forecasts (especially those prepared by Glencore in the ordinary course of business)	Request granted.

budgeting purposes); and
b) a ny high, l ow a nd base case future price

scenarios.

Respondent's experts to prepare its own tin concentrate price forecast (so far, in the absence of the Documents Requested, Quadrant is relying on Compass Lexecon's forecast – Quadrant Report, ¶ 65).

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that the tin concentrate price forecasts used by Claimant's experts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. therefore include numerous documents that are neither relevant nor material to the present dispute.

(b) Bolivia's Request 20 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 20 is excessively broad in scope, seeking documents relating to the price forecasts for tin concentrates prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group over a period of 12 months regardless of the origin or grade of the relevant tin concentrates, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in this arbitration.

Moreover, given its broadness Request 20 includes documents that were prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements. As explained are relevant to understand Claimant's own contemporaneous expectations (*i.e.*, as of the date of reversion of the Mine Lease) and, as a result, to value the Mine Lease.

Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would not be relevant or material for this case because they include tin concentrate price forecasts "regardless of the origin or grade of the relevant tin concentrates" (emphasis added).

As explained in Request No. 19 above, at no point in its calculation of tin concentrate prices Claimant's own experts considered "the origin [...] of the relevant [tin] concentrates". Compass Lexecon relied on world tin ingot prices.

Claimant's objection based on Bolivia's non-specification of the "grade of the tin concentrates" considered in the forecasts is also baseless.

Concentrates are valued based on the metal contained in them. The metal price is multiplied by the percentage of metal within the concentrate to obtain the latter's value. Thus, specifying the "grade of the tin

above, these are not relevant and material to the outcome of the dispute and Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on such confidential "without prejudice" documents (**R-231**).

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

(c) In any event, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, this request pertains to documents that

concentrates" is not necessary. For the avoidance of doubt, Bolivia's Request is for the tin price forecasts prepared within the 12 months prior to 20 June 2012. This is consistent with the fact that, in Request No. 19 above, Bolivia already requested "Documents sufficient to establish the quantity and metal concentration" (emphasis added) of the concentrates supplied pursuant to the contracts indicated in said Request.

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant submits that this Request would be "excessively broad in scope" because it covers "over a period of 12 months [...]".

Bolivia's Request does not cover a period of *more* than 12 months. Rather, as the first paragraph of the Request clearly indicates, it only covers "the 12 months prior to 20 June 2012". This period is clearly not overbroad (as confirmed by the fact that, in response to other Requests, Claimant itself has proposed carrying out searches of

were kept in Colquiri's files documents for 12-month	
and over which Bolivia would periods).	
have access by reason of Second, Claimant submits that	
having expropriated the Mine.	
Claimant, on the other hand, would be excessively	
lost control of the Mine on 30 would be excessively burdensome as it would have to	
Most 2012	
search through the files of	
The documents requested by many individuals and affiliates	
Bolivia are therefore plainly to produce the Documents	
within its possession, custody Requested.	
and control. This is simply not believable.	
Glencore has global	
departments in charge of the tin	
and zinc metals (e.g., Mr	
Eskdale, one of Claimant's	
witnesses, is the Head of	
Glencore's Global Zinc	
Operations) which no doubt	
have easy access to the	
Documents Requested.	
Furthermore, the Documents	
Requested ("tin concentrate	
price forecasts") are used by	
Glencore in the ordinary course	
of business, so Glencore cannot	
seriously contend that it does	
not know who holds the	
Documents and where .	
Third, Claimant submits that	
"the time and cost of producing	
[the Documents Requested]	
significantly outweigh their	
expected probatory value".	
As stated in Request No. 2	
above, this is not for Claimant	
but for the Tribunal to decide	
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	(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).	
	In any case, Bolivia has	
	demonstrated that the	
	Documents Requested will	
	enable its experts to prepare its	
	own tin concentrates price	
	forecast, and will confirm that	
	Compass Lexecon's tin	
	concentrates price forecast	
	cannot be relied upon to	
	calculate any compensation in	
	this case.	
	The Designate Beauty 1	
	c. The Documents Requested	
	are not confidential	
	Claimant alleges that the	
	Documents Requested "were	
	prepared and provided to	
	Bolivia in the context of the	
	negotiations between Glencore	
	and Bolivia" and thus could not	
	be used in this arbitration.	
	As stated in the reply to	
	Claimant's objections to	
	Request No. 2 above, this	
	objection should be dismissed	
	as it is premised on an incorrect	
	interpretation of the scope of	
	the Parties' confidentiality	
	agreement (R-231) and is, in	
	any case, contrary to good	
	faith.	
	It is evident that the Documents	
	Requested (<i>i.e.</i> , tin concentrate	
	price forecasts) were prepared	
	in the ordinary course of	

					business, and thus should be produced to Bolivia. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
21.	Zinc concentrate price forecasts p repared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra a nd/or the Glencore G roup within the 12 m onths prior to 20 June 2012, including bu t not limited to: a) a ny zi nc concentrate p rice forecasts used by any of t he abovementioned companies i n t he regular c ourse of business (e.g. f or budgeting purposes); and b) a ny high, low a nd base case future price scenarios.	Compass Lexecon Report, Section V.1.2; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 59-65; Statement of Defence, ¶ 811.	The Documents Requested are relevant and material to the outcome of this dispute for the same reasons set out in Request No. 20.	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 21 seeks zinc concentrate price forecasts prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group regardless of the origin or grade of the relevant zinc concentrates, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in this arbitration. The Requested Documents therefore include numerous documents that are neither relevant nor material to the present dispute. (b) Bolivia's Request 21 as a whole is excessively broad	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material for its outcome In limine, Bolivia notes its surprise for Claimant's allegation that the Documents Requested would not be relevant or material for this dispute. It is beyond doubt that tin price forecasts (especially those prepared by Glencore in the ordinary course of business) are relevant to understand Claimant's own contemporaneous expectations (i.e., as of the date of reversion of the Mine Lease) and, as a result, to value the Mine Lease.	Request granted.

and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 21 is excessively broad in scope, seeking documents relating to the price forecasts for zinc concentrates prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group over a period of 12 months regardless of the origin or grade of the relevant zinc concentrates, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in this arbitration.

Moreover, given its broadness, Request 21 includes Documents that were prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements. As explained above, these are not relevant and material to the outcome of the dispute and Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on such confidential "without

Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would not be relevant or material for this case because they include zinc concentrate price forecasts "regardless of the origin or grade of the relevant tin concentrates" (emphasis added).

As explained in Request No. 19 above, at no point in its calculation of zinc concentrate prices Claimant's own experts considered "the origin [...] of the relevant [zinc] concentrates". They rather relied on world zinc ingot prices.

Claimant's objection based on Bolivia's non-specification of the "grade of the zinc concentrates" considered in the forecasts is also baseless.

Concentrates are valued based on the metal contained in them. The metal price is multiplied by the percentage of metal within the concentrate to obtain the latter's value. Thus, specifying the "grade of the zinc concentrates" is not necessary. For the avoidance of doubt, Bolivia's Request is for the zinc price forecasts prepared within the 12 months prior to 20 June 2012. This is

prejudice" documents (Rconsistent with the fact that, in 231). Request No. 19 above, Bolivia already requested "Documents Responding to this request sufficient to establish the would therefore be *quantity and metal* excessively burdensome for concentration" (emphasis Claimant as it would have to added) of the concentrates search through a vast number supplied pursuant to the of documents to locate this contracts indicated in said information which would be Request. scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant b. Bolivia's request is narrow and its affiliates. The time and and specific cost of producing them First, Claimant submits that significantly outweigh their this Request would be expected probatory value, "excessively broad in scope" especially in light of the fact because it covers "over a that Bolivia has failed to period of 12 months [...]". establish the relevance and Bolivia's Request does not materiality of the requested cover a period of *more* than 12 documents. months. Rather, as the first (c) In any event, the request paragraph of the Request seeks Documents that are, or clearly indicates, it only covers would reasonably be, in "the 12 months prior to 20 Bolivia's possession, custody, June 2012". This period is or control, contrary to the clearly not overbroad (as requirements of Article 3.3(c) confirmed by the fact that, in of the IBA Rules. response to other Requests, Claimant itself has proposed As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to carrying out searches of Request 1, above, this request documents for 12-month pertains to documents that periods). were kept in Colquiri's files Second, Claimant submits that and over which Bolivia would responding to this Request have access by reason of would be excessively having expropriated the Mine. burdensome as it would have to Claimant, on the other hand,

search through the files of

lost control of the Mine on 30	many individuals and affiliates
May 2012.	to produce the Documents
The documents requested by	Requested.
Bolivia are therefore plainly	This is simply not believable.
within its possession, custody	Glencore has a global
and control.	department in charge of the
and control.	zinc metals (e.g., Mr Eskdale,
	one of Claimant's witnesses, is
	the Head of Glencore's Global
	Zinc Operations) which no
	doubt have easy access to the
	Documents Requested.
	Furthermore, the Documents
	Requested ("zinc concentrate
	price forecasts") are used by
	Glencore in the ordinary course
	of business, so Glencore cannot
	seriously contend that it does
	not know who holds the
	Documents and where.
	Third, Claimant submits that
	"the time and cost of producing
	[the Documents Requested]
	significantly outweigh their
	expected probatory value".
	As stated in Request No. 2
	above, this is not for Claimant
	but for the Tribunal to decide
	(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
	In any case, Bolivia has
	demonstrated that the
	Documents Requested will
	enable its experts to prepare its
	own zinc concentrates price
	forecast, and will confirm that
	Compass Lexecon's zinc

concentrates price forecast
cannot be relied upon to
calculate any compensation in
this case.
c. <u>The Documents Requested</u>
are not confidential
Claimant alleges that the
Documents Requested "were
prepared and provided to
Bolivia in the context of the
negotiations between Glencore
and Bolivia" and thus could not
be used in this arbitration.
As stated in the reply to
Claimant's objections to
Request No. 2 above, this
objection should be dismissed
as it is premised on an incorrect
interpretation of the scope of
the Parties' confidentiality
agreement (R-231) and is, in
any case, contrary to good
faith.
It is evident that the Documents
Requested (i.e., zinc
concentrate price forecasts)
were prepared in the ordinary
course of business, and thus
should be produced to Bolivia.
d. The Documents Requested
are not in Bolivia's possession,
custody or control
Fandle account to 1'
For the same reasons stated in
Request No. 1 above, the
Documents Requested are not

22.	Tin a nd z inc i ngot price f orecasts prepared a nd/or reviewed by Co lquiri and/or Sinchi W ayra and/or the Glencore Group within the 12 months prior to 20 June 20 12, including but not limited to: a) a ny t in a nd z inc ingot p rice forecasts used by a ny of t he abovementioned companies i n t he regular c ourse of business (e.g. f or budgeting purposes); and b) a ny high, l ow a nd base case future price scenarios.	Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 55 – 58, 116, 120; Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 811-813; 865; Statement of Claim, ¶ 260; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 83-84.	The Documents Requested are relevant to (i) show Claimant's own contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations for future tin and zinc ingot prices in the ordinary course of business, and (ii) enable Quadrant to prepare its own independent tin and zinc ingot price forecast (so far, in the absence of the Documents Requested, Quadrant is relying on Compass Lexecon's forecast – Quadrant Report, ¶ 58, 120). The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that the tin and zinc ingots price forecasts used by Claimant's experts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 22 seeks tin and zinc ingot price forecasts prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group regardless of the origin or grade of the relevant ingots, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in this arbitration. The Requested Documents therefore include numerous documents that are neither relevant nor material to the present dispute.	in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. Bolivia disagrees with the objections submitted by Claimant, namely, that (i) the Documents Requested would not be relevant or material, (ii) the Request would fail to identify a narrow and specific category of Documents and (iii) the Documents Requested would be in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. Without prejudice to the foregoing, to the extent that Requests No. 20 and 21 are granted, Bolivia withdraws the present Request. In case Request No. 20 is not granted, for the same reasons stated therein, Bolivia insists in the present Request in what pertains to the tin price forecasts. In case Request No. 21 is not	Since Requests 20 and 21 were granted, the Tribunal takes note that Respondent withdraws the present request.
	budgeting purposes); and b) a ny high, l ow a nd base case future price		that the tin and zinc ingots price forecasts used by Claimant's experts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result,	connection to the Assets in dispute in this arbitration. The Requested Documents therefore include numerous documents that are neither relevant nor material to the	granted, for the same reasons stated therein, Bolivia insists in the present Request in what pertains to the tin price	

	T T		
		Documents relating to the	ļ
		price forecasts for tin and zinc	ļ
		ingots prepared and/or	ļ
		reviewed by Colquiri and/or	ļ
		Sinchi Wayra and/or the	ļ
		Glencore Group over a period	ļ
		of 12 months <u>regardless of the</u>	
		origin or grade of the relevant	ļ
		ingots, or their connection to	ļ
		the Assets in dispute in this	ļ
		<u>arbitration</u> .	
		Moreover, given its broadness,	
		Request 22 includes	
		Documents that were prepared	
		and provided to Bolivia in the	
		context of the negotiations	ļ
		between Glencore and Bolivia	
		concerning the global	
		migration of the mining	ļ
		contracts for Porco, Bolivar	
		and Colquiri to shared-risk	ļ
		agreements. As explained	
		above, these are not relevant	
		and material to the outcome of	
		the dispute and Bolivia agreed	
		not to, and thus cannot, rely	
		on such confidential "without	
		prejudice" documents (R-	
		231).	
		Responding to this request	ļ
		would therefore be	ļ
		excessively burdensome for	ļ
		Claimant as it would have to	ļ
		search through a vast number	ļ
		of documents to locate this	
		information which would be	ļ
<u> </u>		mornation when would be	

		7	scattered across the files of	
			many individuals at Claimant	
			and its affiliates. The time and	
			cost of producing them	
			significantly outweigh their	
			expected probatory value,	
			especially in light of the fact	
			that Bolivia has failed to	
			establish the relevance and	
			materiality of the requested	
			documents.	
			(c) In any event, the request	
			seeks Documents that are, or	
			would reasonably be, in	
			Bolivia's possession, custody,	
			or control, contrary to the	
			requirements of Article 3.3(c)	
			of the IBA Rules.	
			As explained in Claimant's	
			reasoned objections to	
			Request 1, above, this request	
			pertains to documents that	
			were kept in Colquiri's files	
			and over which Bolivia would	
			have access by reason of	
			having expropriated the Mine.	
			Claimant, on the other hand,	
			lost control of the Mine on 30	
			May 2012.	
			The documents requested by	
			Bolivia are therefore plainly	
			within its possession, custody	
			and control.	
			 and control.	
E.	ROSARIO VEIN			
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- 23. The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group that show:
 - a) the costs, revenues, profitability and/or margins derived from the Rosario Vein's mining and refining activities for any period of time between 2004 and 2012;
 - b) the costs, revenues, profitability and/or margins projected to result from the Rosario Vein's mining and refining activities after the date of reversion of the Mine Lease; and
 - c) contracts whereby Colquiri purchased tin and/or zinc from the Cooperativas.

Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 93-94; C-35 ("Acta de Acuerdos"); Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 783-785.

On June 7th, 2012, Colquiri, the Cooperativas and the State signed the Rosario Agreement, whereby Colquiri assigned the mining rights to the Rosario Vein, a portion of the Mine, to the Cooperativas. Colquiri retained the right to refine and sell the concentrate derived from the ore (C-35; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 93-94).

In light of the above, in its valuation, Quadrant "eliminate[d] the profit Colquiri S.A. would have derived from mining ore in the Rosario Vein [as this was assigned to the Cooperativas], while maintaining profits associated with the value added from the refining activity" (Quadrant Report, ¶ 94).

However, given the limited information available, Quadrant estimated the portion of revenues associated with the mining activity (assigned to the Cooperativas) and the refining activity (kept by Colquiri) based on the portion of costs represented by mining costs and refining costs, respectively (Quadrant Report, ¶ 94).

The Documents Requested are relevant to enable Quadrant to assess the full historical record Claimant <u>objects</u> to this request for the following three reasons:

(a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules.

The Requested Documents are irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration because the date of valuation to quantify the Claimant's damages pre-dates the Rosario Agreement, given that Claimant permanently lost control over its investments in the Mine on 30 May 2012, and Bolivia's plan to nationalize the Mine was publically known by 5 June 2012.

Claimant notes that the Rosario Agreement was concluded on 8 June 2012 (not on 7 June 2012) (C-36; Hearing TR, Day 3, Testimony of Minister Romero, 631:1-21, 648:14-23, 655:19-22, 658:8-11, 659:6-13).

(b) <u>Bolivia's Request 23 as a</u> whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of

Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Mine) and June 2012.

Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:

a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome

Claimant's objection to the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested is premised on Claimant's case being correct (*i.e.*, on Claimant's valuation date – 30 May 2012 – being correct). Claimant cannot rely on its own case to object to Bolivia's Requests. The Tribunal would have to prejudge this case in order to entertain Claimant's objection, something this Tribunal cannot (and should not) do.

As explained by Bolivia in its submissions, Claimant only lost control of the Mine on 20

Request granted but limited to the period between October 2004 until June 2012.

and confirm the reasonability of its estimate of the profits that Colquiri would have derived from mining ore and refining concentrates in the Rosario vein. As explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the *implementation of a DCF* analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (¶ 47). The Documents Requested will also confirm that Respondent's experts estimates are consistent with Claimant's own contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' revenue estimates for the Mine Lease are correct, and (ii) the revenues estimated by Claimant's experts (who have ignored the Rosario Agreement for the purposes of their analyses) cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 23 is excessively broad in scope, seeking Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group" (which again comprises over 200 entities), without specifying any time frames or custodians. This is all the more excessive that Bolivia has defined the term "Documents" to encompass "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them

June 2012, when the Mine Lease reverted to the State. This has been confirmed by Claimant's own declarations and by the ongoing production of minerals (Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 705-707). Thus, pursuant to Art. V of the Treaty, the valuation date of the Mine Lease is 19 June 2012 (i.e., after the signature of the Rosario Agreement).

The date of the Rosario Agreement is 7 June 2012 and not the day after, as Claimant contends. 7 June 2012 is the date expressly stated in C-35 and, also, the date Claimant attributed to this Agreement in its index of exhibits (Statement of Claim, ¶ 105 and footnote 195).

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for failing to identify
the custodians or providing a
time frame for the Documents
Requested. As stated in
Request No. 1 above, the IBA
Rules do not require
identifying specific custodians
nor a particular time frame and,
in any case, Bolivia's request is
compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i)
of the IBA Rules (as it contains

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and are in the possession,	significantly outweigh their	"a description of each
custody or control of Claimant.	expected probatory value,	requested document sufficient
	especially in light of the fact	to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia
	that Bolivia has failed to	has clearly stated that it seeks
	establish the relevance and	Documents showing the "costs,
	materiality of the requested	revenues, profitability and/or
	documents.	margins" derived from (or
	(c) In any event, the request	projected to derive from) the
	seeks Documents that are, or	Rosario Vein's mining and
	would reasonably be, in	refining activities.
	Bolivia's possession, custody,	In any case, as stated at the
	or control, contrary to the	beginning of this Request,
	requirements of Article 3.3(c)	Bolivia has set as the
	of the IBA Rules.	timeframe of this Request the
		period October 2004 – June
	As explained in Claimant's	2012.
	reasoned objections to	
	Request 1, above, this request	Second, Claimant argues that
	pertains to documents that	the Request would be too
	were kept in Colquiri's files	broad, as shown by (i)
	and over which Bolivia would	Bolivia's use of an ample
	have access by reason of	definition of the term
	having expropriated the Mine.	"Documents", and (ii) the
	Similar documents introduced	request for Documents
	into the record by Bolivia	prepared and/or reviewed by
	confirm as much (R-198,	"the Glencore Group".
	R-199, R-200, R-201, R-202,	For the same reasons stated in
	R-203, R-204, R-205; see	Requests No. 1 and 3 above,
	also Moreira I, ¶ 26).	these objections are misplaced
	Claimant, on the other hand,	and unwarranted.
	lost control of the Mine on 30	and unwarranted.
	May 2012.	Third, Claimant submits that
		collecting and producing the
	The documents requested by	Documents Requested would
	Bolivia are therefore plainly	be unduly burdensome.
	within its possession, custody	This ship wise is simply as t
	and control.	This objection is simply not
		believable. Given that Claimant

		assigned the rights to the
		Rosario vein to the
		cooperativas, the Documents
		Requested should be readily
		available. Furthermore, given
		that Rosario is the most
		lucrative vein in the Mine,
		Claimant must have prepared
		Documents pertaining to its
		profitability and/or margins
		(such as the Documents
		Requested) in the ordinary
		course of business. Claimant
		cannot thus seriously contend it
		does not know who holds the
		Documents and where.
		Fourth, Claimant submits that
		"the time and cost of producing
		[the Documents Requested]
		significantly outweigh their
		expected probatory value".
		This is clearly false, as the
		Documents Requested will
		provide Bolivia's experts with
		detailed information to assess
		and confirm their estimate of
		the profits that Colquiri would
		have derived from mining ore
		and refining concentrates in the
		Rosario vein.
		In any case, as stated in
		Request No. 2 above, it is not
		for Claimant but for the
		Tribunal to decide the
		probative value of the
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F.	COLQUIRI OLD TAILINGS REPI	ROCESSING PROJECT		Documents Requested (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4). c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
24.	The Documents supporting the data and statements in RPA 14, which is an undated internal presentation of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project, including but not limited to Documents that refer to: a. the "process and instrumentati on diagram design" for the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project (RPA-14, slide 8);	RPA has submitted with its expert report exhibit RPA-14, which is an undated internal presentation of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project containing a summary of, among others, the "activities [allegedly] in progress" to develop this project (RPA-14, slide 8). These include: (i) the "process and instrumentation diagram design"; (ii) "detailed engineering"; and (iii) "site geotechnical studies". The relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that, as indicated above, Claimant's experts have relied on RPA-14 to prepare their Reports. In any case, the Documents Requested are relevant to	Claimant objects to this request for the following two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 24 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 24 seeks Documents that are already on the record. For instance, with respect to Request 24(d), RPA's Report (¶¶ 37, 40, 153-156) confirms that Exhibit RPA-14 is based on Exhibits RPA-13 and RPA-15. Request 24 is unacceptably broad, as it fails to identify any particular custodians or	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not objected to the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. Bolivia's request is narrow and specific First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would already be on the record of the. This is inaccurate. The exhibits cited by Claimant contain 2 types of documents: a) a feasibility study; and b) a capital cost estimate.	Request granted.

- b. the "site geotechnical studies" for the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project (RPA-14, slide 8);
- c. the "detailed engineering" for the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project (RPA-14, slide 8); and
- d. the documents underlying the capital estimates for the construction of the new concentrator plant (RPA-14, slide 6).

demonstrate that Respondent's experts' assessment of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project and their conclusion that it is not economically viable are reasonable and consistent with historical data.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' assessment of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project is correct, and (ii) the revenues estimated by Claimant's experts for the Mine Lease (which include revenues from the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project) cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, RPA presumably had access to the Documents Requested to assess the reasonability of the parameters contained in RPA-14 and, more generally, to assess the viability of this project. Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when

provide any time frame, as the IBA Rules require. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Moreover, given its broadness Request 24 includes Documents that were prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements As explained above, these are not relevant and material to the outcome of the dispute and Bolivia agreed not to, and thus cannot, rely on such confidential "without prejudice" documents (R-231).

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to While Bolivia acknowledges that exhibit RPA-15 contains information responsive to Request 24 d. (as it shows the breakdown of the capital estimated for the construction of the new concentrator plant), Claimant has not confirmed that these are all the documents underlying such capital estimates nor has submitted Documents responsive to paragraphs a., b. and c. of this Request.

Second, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians or providing a time frame for the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians nor a particular time frame and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia has clearly specified that it is looking for the Documents supporting the data and statements in RPA 14 (which is an undated internal presentation of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project).

performing their analyses (such search through a vast number Third, Claimant argues that the as the Documents Requested). of documents to locate this Request would be too broad, as shown by Bolivia's use of an information which would be **RPA-14**, Bolivia reasonably ample definition of the term scattered across the files of believes that the Documents many individuals at Claimant "Documents". Requested exist and are in the and its affiliates. The time and possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in cost of producing them of Claimant. Request No. 3 above, this significantly outweigh their objection is not only expected probatory value. unwarranted but also As explained in Claimant's inconsistent with Claimant's reasoned objections to own requests (which use a Request 2, above, Bolivia broader concept of grossly mischaracterizes "Documents"). paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Fourth, Claimant submits that Order No 1. This provision "the time and cost of producing does not give Bolivia the right [the Documents Requested] to request documents on significantly outweigh their which Claimant's experts do expected probatory value". not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 As stated in Request No. 2 does not address the Parties' above, this is not for Claimant right to request documents in but for the Tribunal to decide this arbitration at all. (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4). (b) In any event, the request In any case, as explained by seeks Documents that are, or Bolivia, the Documents would reasonably be, in Requested are relevant to Bolivia's possession, custody, confirm that the Old Tailings or control, contrary to the Reprocessing Project is not requirements of Article 3.3(c) economically viable. of the IBA Rules. Fifth, Claimant submits that As explained in Claimant's responding to this Request reasoned objections to would be excessively Request 1, above, this request burdensome, "as it would have pertains to documents that to search through a vast were kept in Colquiri's files number of documents to locate and over which Bolivia would this information which would have access by reason of be scattered across the files of

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having expropriated the Mine.	many individuals at Claimant
Claimant, on the other hand,	and its affiliates".
lost control of the Mine on 30	This is simply not believable.
May 2012.	If, as Claimant contends, the
In addition, Respondent	Old Tailings Reprocessing
introduced into the record	Project was being evaluated at
exhibits that confirm it had	the time of the reversion of the
access to the Requested	Mine Lease (Statement of
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Documents (see, eg, R-42).	Claim, ¶ 271; RPA Report,
The documents requested by	¶ 41), the Documents
Bolivia are therefore plainly	Requested should be easily
within its possession, custody	accessible. This is confirmed
and control.	by the fact that RPA-14 is an
	exhibit submitted by RPA,
	Claimant's mining expert, who
	presumably had access to the
	Documents Requested to assess
	the reasonability of the
	parameters contained in RPA-
	14. In any case, given that the
	Documents Requested relate
	only to RPA-14 (a Power Point
	presentation), Claimant can
	easily identify the responsive
	Documents by reaching out to
	the individuals and departments
	who prepared such
	presentation.
	b. The Documents Requested
	are not confidential
	are not confidential
	Claimant alleges that the
	Documents Requested would
	have been "prepared and
	provided to Bolivia in the
	context of the negotiations
	between Glencore and Bolivia"
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and thus could not be used in this arbitration. This objection is inconsistent with Chairman's experts' own acts. Bolivia is requesting the production of documents supporting RPA-14, which is a presentation submitted by Claiman's mining expert (RPA) into the record of this arbitration. If RPA-14 is not confidential, the documents supporting it cannot be confidential cither. In any case, as stated in the reply to Claiman's objections to Request No. 5 above, Claiman's objections to Request No. 5 above, Claiman's objection should be dismissed as it is premised on an incorrect interpretation of the scope of the Parties' confidentiality agreement (R-231) and is, in any case, contrary to good faith. c. Bolivia's alternative basis for this Request Claiman alleges that Bolivia "grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8 z 9 of Procedural Order No. 1." For the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this provision deprives it of amy seene and Bolivia's experts is provision deprives it of amy seene and Bolivia's request No. 2 above.	_	 		
This objection is inconsistent with Claimant's experts' own acts. Bolivin is requesting the production of documents supporting RPA-14, which is a presentation submitted by Claimant's mining expert (RPA) into the record of this arbitration. If RPA-14 is not confidential, the documents supporting it cannot be confidential, the documents supporting it cannot be confidential either. In any case, as stated in the reply to Claimant's objections to Request No. 5 above, Claimant's objections to Request No. 5 above, Claimant's objection should be dismissed as it is premised on an incorrect interpretation of the scope of the Partics' confidentiality agreement (R-231) and is, in any case, contrary to good faith. c. Bolivia's alternative basis for this Request Claimant alleges that Bolivia "grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No.1." For the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this provision deprives it of any				ised in
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					have the due process right to review the Documents Requested. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control Claimant argues that Bolivia would have access to the Documents Requested because it introduced into the record exhibit R-42, which is a 3-page report prepared by COMIBOL that merely describes the project and studies carried out by Comsur in 2003. The report simply enunciates the general characteristics of the project as it had been envisioned in 2003 and thus in period prior to the relevant time frame for this Request (i.e, R-42 is not a responsive Document). For the same reasons stated in Request No. 1 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
25.	The Documents and Communications prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the period 2004-2012 that	Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 624, 637, 653, 825-839; Moreira I, ¶ 58; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 45-46, Section III.C: 5.b and 6; SRK Report, ¶ 19,	As explained by Bolivia, the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project was never implemented because of the uncertainty of its geological and economic viability (Statement of Defence, ¶ 829). Commenting on the latter, Mr Rigby, Bolivia's	Claimant objects to this request, for the following two reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 25 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents and communications prepared	Request granted as narrowed down by Respondent.

refer to the Section 8.2: assessment and/or Compass Lexecon feasibility of the Old Report, ¶¶ 56-57. Tailings Reprocessing Project, including but not limited to: a. minutes of director and/or shareholders meetings; minutes of risk committee meetings; communicati

ons

discussing

implementati

on of the Old

Reprocessing

Project; and

assessments

Reprocessing

of the Old

Tailings

Project's

viability.

the non-

Tailings

whether the Tailings Reprocessing Project was truly economically viable in 2012, and indeed, whether it would be economically viable today" (SRK Report, ¶ 95).

The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that Respondent's experts' assessment of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project and their conclusion that it is not economically viable are reasonable and consistent with Claimant's own historical documents.

mining expert, has stated that "I

have serious reservations as to

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' assessment of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project is correct, and (ii) the revenues estimated by Claimant's experts for the Mine Lease (which include revenues from the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project) cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist

believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 25 seeks Documents that are already on the record of this arbitration. For instance, Exhibits C-91, C-107 (p 15), C-161, R-42, RPA-12, RPA-13, RPA-14, RPA-15, RPA-49, RPA-50, CLEX-013, CLEX-014.

Request 25 is excessively broad in scope, seeking Documents and Communications "prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group" (which again comprises over 200 entities) over a period spanning 9 years, without specifying any custodians. This is all the more excessive that Bolivia has defined the term "Documents" to encompass "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Moreover, given its broadness, Request 25 includes

and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Mine) and June 2012.

Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. Bolivia's request is narrow and specific

First, Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would already be in the record. This is inaccurate.

One, many exhibits cited by Claimant are duplicates: (i) C-**91. RPA-14** and **CLEX-14** are identical (a presentation on the Old Tailings Project); (ii) RPA-50 and C-161 are identical (a 2004 study on the Old Tailings Project) and (iii) RPA-49 and CLEX-13 are identical (a 2004 business plan for the Old Tailings Project).

Claimant disingenuously cites duplicate exhibits in its objections to create the false impression that there are many documents on the record with

and are in the possession,	Documents that were prepared	information on the Old Tailings
custody or control of Claimant.	and provided to Bolivia in the	Project.
	context of the negotiations	Two, while Claimant has the
	between Glencore and Bolivia	burden to prove that the
	concerning the global	- I
	migration of the mining	Documents Requested would
	contracts for Porco, Bolivar	contain information that is
	and Colquiri to shared-risk	duplicative of information
	agreements. As explained	already in the record, Claimant
	above, these are not relevant	has not satisfied this burden.
	and material to the outcome of	Claimant's "demonstration" is
	the dispute and Bolivia agreed	limited to making reference to
	not to, and thus cannot, rely	several exhibits, without even
	on such confidential "without	specifying (with one sole
	prejudice" documents (R-	exception) the pages allegedly
	231).	containing the duplicative
	231).	information. This is enough to
	(b) In any event, the request	dismiss Claimant's objection.
	seeks Documents that are, or	In any event, Bolivia has
	would reasonably be, in	reviewed the exhibits referred
	Bolivia's possession, custody,	to by Claimant and confirms
	or control, contrary to the	they do not contain the
	requirements of Article 3.3(c)	
	of the IBA Rules.	information requested.
		As a matter of fact, none of the
	As explained in Claimant's	exhibits cited by Claimant is
	reasoned objections to	responsive to Bolivia's request.
	Request 1, above, this request	
	pertains to documents that	RPA-13 is a study on the
	were kept in Colquiri's files	feasibility of the Old Tailings
	and over which Bolivia would	Project. This study is dated
	have access by reason of	2003 and thus it not responsive.
	having expropriated the Mine.	RPA-49 is a study on the
	Claimant, on the other hand,	feasibility of the Old Tailings
	lost control of the Mine on 30	Project. This study is dated
	May 2012.	March 2004 and thus it not
	In addition, Respondent	responsive.
		responsive.
	introduced into the record	

Other studies on the record exhibits that confirm it had either contain summarized access to the Requested Documents (see, eg, R-42). descriptions of the project (RPA-12, RPA-14 and R-42) The documents requested by or refer to another document Bolivia are therefore plainly for the feasibility analysis (Cwithin its possession, custody 161, p. 2), but do not contain and control. the information requested. *** The remaining exhibits cited by Notwithstanding and without Claimant are also not prejudice to the above, in the responsive to Bolivia's request spirit of cooperation, Claimant (e.g., Glencore's IPO offers to conduct a reasonable prospectus). search of presentations and Second, Claimant criticizes assessments concerning the Bolivia for failing to identify Tailings Plant prepared by the custodians of the Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra Documents Requested. As under Claimant's control, not stated in Request No. 1 above, in the context of the the IBA Rules do not require negotiations between Glencore identifying specific custodians and Bolivia concerning the and, in any case, Bolivia's global migration of the mining request is compliant with Art. contracts for Porco, Bolivar 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as and Colquiri to shared-risk it contains "a description of agreements. each requested document sufficient to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia has clearly specified that it is looking for the Documents and Communications that refer to the assessment and/or feasibility of the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project. Third, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's use of

an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group". For the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, these objections are misplaced and unwarranted. Fourth, Claimant criticizes the Request for spanning over a period of 9 years. In limine, based on the timeframes et at the beginning of this reply, the time period covered by this Request is 7 ½ years. Claimant's criticism is unwarranted. The timeframe of this Request has been fixed based on the period of Glencore's tenure over the Mine (October 2004 – June 2012), and its purpose is to allow Bolivia's experts to access the full historical record to properly perform its analysis. The request for Documents dating back to October 2004 is necessary and reasonable because there's evidence that studies were performed shortly before this date in relation to the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project		Г	 	1 1 0 12 0 1
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	(see, notably, RPA-13 and RPA-49).
	b. The Documents Requested are not confidential
	Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would have been "prepared and provided to Bolivia in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia" and thus could not be used in this arbitration.
	As stated in the reply to Claimant's objections to Request No. 5 above, Claimant's objection should be dismissed as it is premised on an incorrect interpretation of the scope of the Parties' confidentiality agreement (R- 231) and is, in any case, contrary to good faith.
	Claimant contends in the arbitration that it was planning to develop the Old Tailings Reprocessing Project as part of its ordinary course of business (Statement of Claim, ¶¶ 52, 58, 271). Therefore, under Claimant's own case, the Documents Requested cannot be within the scope of the confidentiality agreement (which only covers documents

	 		,
			prepared for the purposes of the
			negotiations).
			In any case, Bolivia notes that
			the Documents Requested
			cover a period of time (October
			2004 – June 2012) broader than
			that of the negotiations
			(October 2008 – June 2012 (R -
			(October 2008 – June 2012 (K -231)).
			231)).
			c. The Documents Requested
			are not in Bolivia's possession,
			custody or control
			Claimant argues that Bolivia
			would have access to the
			Documents Requested because
			it introduced into the record
			exhibit R-42 .
			As stated in the reply to
			Claimant's objections to
			Request No. 24 above, R-42 is a 3-page report prepared by
			COMIBOL that merely
			describes the Old Tailings
			Reprocessing Project and
			studies carried out by Comsur
			in 2003.
			In any case, for the same
			reasons stated in Request No. 1
			above, the Documents
			Requested are not in Bolivia's
			possession, custody or control.
			* * *
			Claimant offers to conduct a
			"reasonable search of
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					presentations and assessments concerning the Tailings Plant prepared by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra under Claimant's control, not in the context of the negotiations between Glencore and Bolivia concerning the global migration of the mining contracts for Porco, Bolivar and Colquiri to shared-risk agreements". In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, it is limited to presentations and assessments prepared by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
G.	IMPAIRMENT TEST				MC11 1993 & 01 10	
26.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group that support the US \$ 110 million impairment charges reflected in Glencore International's 2012 Annual Report (EO-05, page 128), including but not limited to Documents that show:	Quadrant Report, fn. 15; EO-5, Glencore Annual Report 2012, p. 128; CLEX-008, Colquiri Financial Statements 2012, pp. 4, 6, 12, of PDF.	In 2012, Glencore International impaired US \$ 110 million in assets related to its Mining and Metals segment due to "the change in legal status of certain of [its] operations, particularly in Bolivia" (EO-05, page 128). From the information available in Glencore's Annual Report, "it is unclear [] whether the US\$ 110 million impairment is entirely in relation to the nationalization of the Colquiri mine" (Quadrant Report, fn. 15).	Claimant objects to this request for the following two reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. Bolivia quotes page 128 of Glencore International's 2012 Annual Report (EO-05) out of context to make substantive submissions that have no	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons: (a) The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant alleges that "the impairment made in relation to Glencore's Bolivian operations relates only to "[p]roperty, plant and	Request granted.

- a. a detailed description of the assets considered in the US \$ 110 million impairment charges;
- b. the value that the Mine Lease represents of the US \$ 110 million impairment charges; and
- c. the calculation underlying the US \$ 110 million impairment charges.

The Documents Requested will demonstrate that the value attributed by Glencore International, in 2012, to the Mine Lease is consistent with Respondent's experts' assessment of the Mine Lease and, as a result, that Respondent's valuation is reasonable.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' assessment of the Mine Lease is correct, and (ii) the assessment made by Claimant's experts of the Mine Lease cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant.

basis. As is clear from the relevant extract of the 2012 Annual Report (EO-05), the impairment made in relation to Glencore's Bolivian operations relates only to "[p]roperty, plant and equipment" and thus necessarily excludes the value of the Mine Lease. In addition, the value reflected as impairment value reflects the book value of the assets and thus do not reflect the fair market value as required by international law. Bolivia fails to articulate how the Requested Documents could possibly "demonstrate . . . the value attributed by Glencore International, in 2012, to the Mine Lease." Therefore, the Requested Documents are neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this case.

(b) Bolivia's Request 26 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 26 is excessively broad in scope, seeking Documents "prepared and/or

equipment" and thus necessarily excludes the value of the Mine Lease". This is false.

One, the excerpt of Glencore's 2012 annual report (EO-5) cited by Claimant refers to "asset impairment" ("[d]uring the regular assessment of whether there is an indication of an asset impairment [...]") (emphasis added) (EO-5, p. 128).

An asset is subject to impairment tests because its value can be impaired/affected for different reasons. The purpose of impairment tests (usually carried out annually) is to determine if the value of an asset has deteriorated in the year and may not be recovered in full.

As of June 2012, Glencore's asset was the operation of the Mine (made possible by the Mine Lease). This is an asset whose value can be impaired by different circumstances (such as the termination of the Mine Lease) and which, as a result, is subject to impairment tests.

<u>Two</u>, in line with the above, Glencore's 2012 annual report (**EO-5**, p. 120) provides that

reviewed by Colquiri and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group" (which again comprises over 200 entities), without specifying any relevant time frame or custodians. This is all the more excessive that Bolivia has defined the term "Documents" to encompass "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Moreover, as is clear from page 128 of Glencore International's 2012 Annual Report (EO-05), the relevant US\$ 110 million impairment charges relate to assets that have no connection to the present dispute, in addition to Claimant's investments in the Mine. Bolivia's request is therefore excessively broad.

The time and cost of producing the Requested Documents significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia

"[f] ormal impairment tests are carried out, at least annually, for cash generating units containing goodwill and for all other non current assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable" (emphasis added).

Glencore's operation of the Mine (made possible by the Mine Lease) is a "cash generating unit containing goodwill" and, thus, is subject to impairment tests.

Three, the impairment of Glencore's Bolivian assets is reported in Glencore's 2012 annual report, *i.e.*, the same year in which the Mine Lease reverted to the State. It is thus clear – and, in any case, reasonable to believe – that the reversion of the Mine Lease motivated the impairment of the Bolivian assets reported in Glencore's 2012 annual report (EO-5).

Second, Claimant alleges that "the value reflected as impairment value reflects the book value of the assets and thus do not reflect the fair market value as required by international law". This is inaccurate.

1	
has failed to establish the	One, book value and fair
relevance and materiality of	market value (FMV) may be
the requested documents.	similar or differ depending on
	the asset and the circumstances
	(EO-5 , p. 120). This is
	something for Bolivia's experts
	to analyse and thus cannot be
	the basis for an objection.
	Two, Glencore's 2012 annual
	report (EO-5) explains how
	impairment tests are
	performed:
	"A formal impairment test
	involves determining whether
	the carrying amounts [i.e.,
	book value] are in excess of
	their recoverable amounts. <u>An</u>
	asset's recoverable amount is
	determined as the higher of its
	fair value less costs to sell and
	its value in use. Such review
	are undertaken on an asset-by-
	asset basis, except where assets
	do not generate cash flows
	independent of other assets, in
	which case the review is
	undertaken at the cash
	generating unit level. <u>If the</u>
	carrying amount of an asset
	exceeds its recoverable
	amount, an impairment loss is
	recorded in the income
	statement to reflect the asset at
	the lower amount" (emphasis
	added) (EO-5, p. 120).

	T T		
			As the paragraph cited above
			shows, to determine whether an
			impairment loss must be
			recorded or not, the fair value
			of the relevant asset must be
			calculated (to compare it,
			thereafter, with the carrying
			amount of the same asset as
			recorded in the company's
			financial statements). This
			calculation, which is part of the
			Documents Requested by
			Bolivia ("the calculation
			underlying the US \$ 110
			million impairment charges"),
			is clearly relevant to Bolivia's
			case and material to the
			outcome of this dispute.
			b. Bolivia's request is narrow
			and specific
			First, Claimant criticizes
			Bolivia for failing to identify
			the custodians or providing a
			time frame for the Documents
			Requested. As stated in
			Request No. 1 above, the IBA
			Rules do not require
			identifying specific custodians
			nor a particular time frame and,
			in any case, Bolivia's request is
			compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i)
			of the IBA Rules (as it contains
			"a description of each
			requested document sufficient
			to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia
			has clearly specified that it is
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looking for the Documents that support the US \$110 million impairment charges reflected in Glencore International's 2012 Annual Report (£0-45, p. 128). Second, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivin's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group". For the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, Claimant's objections are misplaced and unwarranted. Third, Claimant states that the Documents Requested "Petate to assess that have no connection to the present dispute". For the reasons stated above, it is more than reasonable to believe that the impairment recorded by Glencore related to the Mine Leuse. Even if such impairment would involve other Bolivian assets not at issue in this dispute, this would not be ground to object or to refuse to produce the Documents Requested, Indeed,	 	 	
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					there are several mechanisms – which Claimant no doubt knows very well – to produce the Documents Requested in these circumstances. Fourth, Claimant submits that "the time and cost of producing [the Documents Requested] significantly outweigh their expected probatory value". As stated in Request No. 2 above, this is not for Claimant but for the Tribunal to decide (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4). In any case, the Documents Requested will confirm that the value attributed by Glencore International, in 2012, to the Mine Lease is consistent with Respondent's experts' assessment of the Mine Lease.	
Н.	VINTO TIN SMELTE	CR.				
27.	The complete set of the monthly and yearly reports of Vinto's operations and/or financials prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the period 2004-2007, including but not limited to the	CLEX-011 – 1; CLEX-011 – 2; CLEX-011 – 3; RPA-19; RPA-20; RPA-21; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶85; RPA Report, ¶ 172; Statement of Claim, ¶ 261; Statement of Defence, ¶ 876;	Claimant's experts have relied on excerpts of the Documents Requested to perform their valuation of the Tin Smelter. Claimant's experts presumably had access to the complete set and/or full versions of these documents – as well as other similar documents prepared since October 2004, when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter (CLEX-011 – 1 through CLEX-011 – 3; RPA-	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are immaterial to the outcome of this case, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The Requested Documents are duplicative. The relevant historical performance data for	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to the complete monthly and yearly reports prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin	Request granted as narrowed down by Respondent.

complete versions of the following documents:

a. Report,

- a. Report,
 Vinto S.A. –
 December
 2005
 (CLEX-011 1 and
 CLEX-011 2; RPA-19
 and RPA-20); and
- b. Report, Vinto S.A. – December 2006 (CLEX-011 – 3 and RPA-21).

Quadrant Report, ¶ 111.

19 through RPA-21), inter alia, to corroborate the accuracy of the operating costs figures included in Figure 7 (¶ 85) and Table 11 (p. 52) of the Compass Lexecon and RPA Reports, respectively. Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their analyses.

As an independent basis for this request, the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that, as indicated above, Claimant's experts have relied on these Documents and attached some to their Reports (CLEX-011 – 1 through CLEX-011 – 3; RPA-19 through RPA-21).

In any event, the Documents Requested are relevant to Respondent's case as they will enable Respondent's experts (i) to assess the full historical record and ascertain relevant operational metrics and financial data (as explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more

Vinto is already on the record as Exhibits RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21, CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3.

Between 2004 and 2007 Vinto did not prepare yearly or monthly reports similar to those submitted as CLEX-011-1 through CLEX-011-3 and RPA-19 through RPA-21. Those reports were prepared by Sinchi Wayra (formerly Comsur). Accordingly, Exhibits **CLEX-011-1** through CLEX-011-3 and RPA-19 through RPA-21 are the sections pertaining to Vinto of Sinchi Wayra's monthly reports.

The December monthly reports prepared by Sinchi Wayra or Comsur for each year summarize the relevant information for the entire year (see CLEX-011-1 (pp 1-3), **CLEX-011-2** (pp 1, 6-7, 9-11, 14-16), CLEX-011-3 (pp 1-2, 9-11, 14-18, 25-27), **RPA-19** (pp 1-11), **RPA-20** (pp 3-16), **RPA-21** (pp 1-2, 9-11, 14-18, 25-27); information contained in the monthly reports for previous months in the same vear, and information contained in yearly reports, is

Smelter) and 9 February 2007.

Bolivia notes that Claimant does not dispute the relevance of the Documents Requested.

a. The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case

In limine, Bolivia wishes to clarify that this Request is not limited to reports prepared by Vinto S.A. (the Request, in fact, mentions "prepared and/or reviewed by") but, rather, that it includes monthly and yearly reports (pertaining to Vinto's operations and/or financials) irrespective of which entity within the Glencore Group prepared them.

Claimant alleges that the December monthly reports prepared by Sinchi Wayra or Comsur "summarize the relevant information for the entire year" and, as a result, that the reports for the other months and the yearly reports would contain "duplicative and immaterial" information.

Claimant's argument is absurd and should be dismissed.

One, Claimant's argument is a non-sequitur. Bolivia does not understand how the fact that

reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (¶ 47)) and (ii) confirm that the operating and financial metrics underlying their analyses are reasonable.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' forecasts for Vinto are correct, and (ii) the metrics used by Claimant's experts in their valuation of the Vinto Tin Smelter cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. therefore duplicative and immaterial.

Claimant further notes that, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

(b) Bolivia's Request 27 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 27 is unacceptably broad, as it seeks, broadly, documents "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra, without identifying any particular custodians. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world.

the December monthly reports contain a summary of the year-long information can make the monthly and yearly reports (which, by definition, contain the detailed information pertaining to each month and year) duplicative. By definition, a summary of something does not reflect its full content.

Two, even if there was some duplication in the information (which Claimant has not proved and Bolivia denies to be the case), this would not make the Documents Requested immaterial. Claimant states but does not explain why the alleged duplicity would make the Documents Requested immaterial.

Three, Claimant's objection to the materiality of the Documents Requested is inconsistent with Claimant's own behaviour. Indeed, Claimant itself has added to the record of this case exhibits that include excerpts of Vinto's reports, thus confirming the materiality of the Documents Requested. Claimant does not get to choose what Documents are reviewed by Bolivia's

Moreover, as Bolivia recognizes, Claimant acquired the ownership of the Tin Smelter as of October 2004. Moreover, Claimant lost control over the Tin Smelter on 9 February 2007, when it was expropriated and the Bolivian army took over its premises. Thus, Request 27 as a whole is also overbroad because it seeks Documents for the periods from January 2004 to September 2004, and from February 2007 to December 2007, during which the Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership.

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

experts. This is for Bolivia's experts to decide.

b. <u>Bolivia's alternative basis</u> for this Request

Claimant alleges that Bolivia "grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1."

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this provision deprives it of any sense and Bolivia's experts have the due process right to review the Documents Requested.

c. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians of the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia has clearly specified that it seeks to obtain the monthly and yearly reports of Vinto's operations and/or

(c) Furthermore, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

This request pertains to documents that were kept in the Tin Smelter's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Tin Smelter. One of Bolivia's experts has produced an internal report from Comibol expressly acknowledging that EMV has received the correspondence and "all the documents" from the Tin Smelter, which were duly delivered to the "Archivo Histórico COMIBOL" in August 2007 (EO-14, p 28). Bolivia's witness, Mr Villavicencio, also confirms having reviewed Vinto's historic internal files (Villavicencio I, ¶ 14). Bolivia has indeed produced several documents from these internal files, showing that it indeed does have access to such information (see, eg, R-52, R-53, R-54, R-55, R-56, R-68, R-69, R-78).

financials prepared between October 2004 and June 2012.

Second, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group".

For the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, these objections are misplaced and unwarranted.

Third, Claimant submits that collecting and producing the Documents Requested would be unduly burdensome.

This objection is simply not believable. Bolivia has requested a set of reports (those pertaining to Vinto's operations and/or financials) that were prepared and used by Glencore in the ordinary course of business. Claimant has even submitted excerpts of some of these reports to the record of this arbitration (see exhibits CLEX-011-1 through CLEX-011-3 and RPA-19 through RPA-21). Thus, producing the Documents

By contrast, Claimant lost Requested cannot be unduly burdensome to Claimant. control of the Tin Smelter on 9 February 2007, when it was Fourth, Claimant states that expropriated and Bolivia took "[t]he time and cost of over its premises through the producing [the Documents intervention of its army. Requested] significantly The documents requested by outweigh their expected probatory value." Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody As stated in Request No. 2 and control. above, this is not for Claimant *** but for the Tribunal to decide (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4). Notwithstanding and without In any case, the Documents prejudice to the above, in the Requested will confirm that the spirit of cooperation, Claimant operating and financial metrics offers to conduct a reasonable underlying Bolivia's experts' search of the complete analyses are reasonable. monthly reports prepared by Sinchi Wayra and/or Comsur c. The Documents Requested for December 2004, December are not in Bolivia's possession, 2005 and December 2006, to custody or control the extent that there is any In limine, Bolivia notes that missing information Claimant has not denied being pertaining to Vinto in in possession, custody or CLEX-011-1 through control of the Documents **CLEX-011-3** and **RPA-19** Requested. Rather, Claimant's through RPA-21. objection is premised on the assumption that the Documents Requested would be in Bolivia's possession "by reason of having expropriated the Tin Smelter." First, Bolivia confirms it is not in possession, custody or control of the Documents Requested.

	<u>, </u>	,	
			Second, Claimant has the
			burden to prove that the
			Documents Requested would
			be in Bolivia's possession,
			custody or control (Bolivia
			cannot demonstrate that it does
			not have these documents, <i>i.e.</i> ,
			a negative fact). Claimant has
			failed to prove this:
			One, Claimant relies on EO-14
			to say that Bolivia "has
			received the correspondence
			and 'all the documents' from
			the Tin Smelter", and thus
			would be in possession of the
			Documents Requested.
			EO-14 is an economic &
			financial report for purposes of
			the liquidation of EMV that
			contains the inventory of the
			assets and liabilities of the
			company. This report states, in
			passing, that on 1 August 2007
			the documentation from EMV
			(left after the reversion) was
			delivered to the "Archivo
			Histórico" COMIBOL (EO-14,
			p. 25). The report does not
			specify which data was
			delivered.
			In light of Glencore's modus
			operandi (recall that, as
			explained by Mr Moreira,
			Glencore took away most of
			Colquiri's data when the Mine
			Lease reverted to the State),
Ь			,

 , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		there is no reason to believe
		that much of EMV's historical
		data was left by Glencore after
		the reversion and, in any case,
		that Bolivia would have access
		to the Documents Requested.
		If this was the case, Bolivia
		would not be asking for the
		Documents Requested.
		For the same reason, Mr
		Villavicencio's statement that
		he reviewed some of EMV's
		documents for the period he
		was not at the Company (i.e.,
		2006-2009) does not mean that
		Bolivia has EMV's full
		historical record or is in
		possession of the Documents
		=
		Requested.
		Two, Claimant refers to some
		exhibits submitted by Bolivia
		to the record of this arbitration
		in an attempt to show that
		Bolivia would have access to
		the documents that were stored
		at the Tin Smelter as of the date
		of reversion (and, as a result, to
		the Documents Requested).
		The exhibits referenced by
		Claimant have nothing to do
		with the Documents Requested
		(i.e., monthly and yearly
		reports of Vinto's operations
		and financials) and thus are
		simply aimed at creating
		confusion. These exhibits
		Confusion. These Camors

					pertain to, for instance, lists and graphs indicating the status of the Tin Smelter's production units (R-68, R-69), and metallurgical balances (R-52, R-53, R-54, R-55 and R-56). * * * * Claimant offers to conduct a search for the complete monthly reports "prepared by Sinchi Wayra and/or Comsur for December 2004, December 2005 and December 2006, to the extent that there is any missing information pertaining to Vinto in CLEX-011-1 through CLEX-011-3 and RPA-19 through RPA-21" (emphasis added). In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, Claimant does not offer to produce (i) the reports pertaining to months other than December for the period October 2004-February 2007, or (ii) the yearly reports prepared during years 2004-2006), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
28.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore	Statement of Defence, ¶ 855; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 103-108; SRK Report, ¶ 102;	RPA states in ¶ 161 of its Expert Report that "a number of projects and works" executed between 2002 and 2006 in Vinto's metallurgical complex	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested.	Request granted.

Group that detail the "projects and works executed [from 2002 to 2006] at the Vinto Metallurgical Complex to optimize the process" referred to by Claimant's expert RPA (RPA, ¶ 161), including but not limited to:

- a. a c omplete l ist of t hese "projects a nd works";
- b. the e ngineering and f easibility assessments f or each o f these "projects a nd works";
- c. the budg ets approved f or each o f these "projects a nd works";
- d. the detail of the amounts invested f or each o f these "projects a nd works";
- e. the D ocuments detailing h ow each o f these

Villavicencio I, ¶¶
41-42; Statement of
Claim, ¶ 259;
Compass Lexecon
Report, ¶ 79; RPA
Report, ¶¶ 161-163.

"allowed the Tin Smelter to operate more efficiently and the level of tin production [to increase] from 2005 to 2006 [...]" (RPA Report, ¶ 163). Compass Lexecon, in turn, relies on RPA's analysis to estimate the Tin Smelter's future production (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 4).

RPA presumably had access to the Documents Requested when assessing these "projects and works" in order to state that they "allowed the Tin Smelter to operate more efficiently and the level of tin production [to increase] from 2005 to 2006 [...]" (RPA Report, ¶ 163). Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

As an independent basis for this request, the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that, as explained above, RPA relied upon the "projects and works executed [from 2002 to 2006] at the Vinto Metallurgical Complex"

immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules.

The issues in dispute between the Parties are the condition in which the Vinto Tin Smelter was at the time Bolivia expropriated it, and its productivity (SoC, ¶¶ 73,161, 167, 246, 258-259, 265; SoD, ¶¶ 846-847, 852-856, 870-871).

The details of the projects and works executed at the Vinto Metallurgical Complex from 2002 to 2006, beyond those already provided in Exhibit RPA-53 on which Claimant's experts rely, are not relevant or material to this issue; the only issues in dispute are the condition and productivity of the Vinto Tin Smelter at the time of its expropriation on 9 February 2007, after those projects and works had been implemented.

Claimant further notes that, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right

Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons:

(a) The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome

First, the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that Claimant's own mining expert, RPA, has relied on the "projects and works" that are the subject of this Request to perform its analysis (RPA Report, ¶ 163).

In this context, it is not for Claimant to decide what details of the "projects and works" allegedly executed by Glencore are relevant to Bolivia's case and which ones are not. The fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean they are not relevant for Bolivia's case. This is for Bolivia to decide.

Second, Claimant alleges that the only issues in dispute in relation to the Vinto Tin Smelter would be "the condition in which the Vinto Tin Smelter was at the time Bolivia expropriated it, and its productivity".

- "projects a nd works" contributed t o "optimiz[ing] the pr ocess" a t the V into Tin Smelter;
- f. the D ocuments detailing h ow each o f these "projects a nd works" contributed t o make the V into Tin S melter "operate m ore efficiently" and to i ncrease production;
- g. any b usiness plan(s) that consider(s) these " projects and works"; and
- h. any analyses of the co steffectiveness of these "projects and works".

(RPA Report, ¶ 161) to assess key value drivers of the Tin Smelter.

In any event, the Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that the "projects and works" referred to by Claimant's experts did not change the overall condition of the Vinto Tin Smelter and that, as explained by SRK, "in 2007, the smelter was old and subject to frequent breakdowns. impacting availability, utilization and performance" (SRK Report, ¶ 100). The Documents Requested will thus also confirm the reasonability of Respondent's experts' forecasts for the Vinto Tin Smelter.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' costs and production forecasts are correct, and (ii) Compass Lexecon's costs and production forecasts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of the Claimant. to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

(b) Bolivia's Request 28 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 28 is excessively broad in scope because it seeks, broadly, Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra, without identifying any particular custodians or time frame for such preparation and/or review, as required by the IBA Rules. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few

This view is incomplete. Both Parties' experts' rely on the DCF method to perform their valuation of the Vinto Tin Smelter (Statement of Claim, ¶ 247; Statement of Defence, ¶ 736) and it is undisputed that historical data (i.e. preceding the reversion of the Vinto Tin Smelter to the State) is relevant and necessary to apply such method. As explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (¶ 47). Claimant's experts acknowledge having relied on "historical information [...] prior to expropriation" to perform their valuation (Compass Lexecon Report, $\P 4$).

b. <u>Bolivia's alternative basis</u> for this Request

In limine, RPA-53 is a very basic document with very limited information in relation to the "projects and works" allegedly executed in the Vinto Tin Smelter. This document includes general descriptions and/or pictures which are insufficient for Bolivia's

examples, "emails, ... notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations." The request is also unacceptably broad because it seeks Documents relating to projects and works that took place at the Vinto Metallurgical Complex before October 2004, while it was under the ownership, management and control of a third party, "including but not limited" to those falling in the specifically enumerated categories of paragraphs (a)-(h). Such Documents pertain to events that occurred between 13 and 17 years ago.

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and

experts to properly analyse these "projects and works" and their impact in the future productivity of the Tin Smelter.

To be able to draw a cause-effect link between these "projects and works" and an alleged increase in the Tin Smelter's efficiency and productivity, RPA must have analysed the Documents Requested. Claimant cannot seriously assert that RPA-53 is sufficient to perform this analysis.

Claimant alleges that Bolivia "grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1."

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this provision deprives it of any sense and Bolivia's experts have the due process right to review the Documents Requested.

c. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for failing to identify
the custodians or providing a
time frame for the Documents
Requested. As stated in
Request No. 1 above, the IBA

materiality of the requested Rules do not require identifying specific custodians documents. nor a particular time frame and, (c) Furthermore, the request in any case, Bolivia's request is seeks Documents that are, or compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) would reasonably be, in of the IBA Rules (as it contains Bolivia's possession, custody, "a description of each or control, contrary to the requested document sufficient requirements of Article 3.3(c) to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia of the IBA Rules. has clearly stated that it seeks As explained in Claimant's Documents detailing the reasoned objections to "projects and works [...] Request 27, this request executed [from 2002 to 2006] pertains to documents that at the Vinto Metallurgical were kept in the Tin Smelter's Complex to optimize the files and over which Bolivia process" referred to by would have access by reason Claimant's expert RPA (RPA of having expropriated it. Report, ¶ 161). Similar documents introduced Second, Claimant argues that into the record by Bolivia the Request would be too confirm as much (R-44, R-45, broad, as shown by (i) R-46, R-47, R-68, R-69; see Bolivia's use of an ample also EO-14, p 28, definition of the term Villavicencio I, ¶ 14). By "Documents", and (ii) the contrast, Claimant lost control request for Documents of the Tin Smelter on 9 prepared and/or reviewed by February 2007, when it was "the Glencore Group". expropriated and Bolivia took over its premises through the For the same reasons stated in intervention of its army. Requests No. 1 and 3 above, these objections are misplaced The documents requested by and unwarranted. Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody Third, Claimant argues that the and control. Request would be "unacceptably broad" because it seeks Documents relating to projects and works that took

place before October 2004,
while Vinto was under the
ownership of a third party.
The Request is not
"unacceptably broad", as it
only relates to "projects and
works" executed during a 4-
year period (i.e. 2002-2006) at
the Vinto Metallurgical
Complex.
Claimant's objection is further
inconsistent with Claimant's
own acts. It was Claimant's
mining expert (RPA) who
considered the aforementioned
"projects and works" in its
analysis of the Vinto Tin Smelter, and Claimant cannot
now pretend to limit Bolivia's
experts' right to access
Documents relating to those
same "projects and works" to
better assess key value drivers
of the Tin Smelter.
Fourth, Claimant submits that
responding to this Request
would be excessively
burdensome, "as it would have
to search through a vast
number of documents to locate
this information which would
be scattered across the files of
many individuals at Claimant
and its affiliates".
This is simply not believable.
After listing in its report some

of the "projects and works"
executed in Vinto between
2002 and 2006, RPA states that
"[t]he[se] process contributed
to operational efficiencies,
reduced emissions, and
improved the work room
environment and this is
reflected in increased capital
expenditures across most areas
in 2006" (RPA Report, ¶ 162).
RPA must have reviewed or, at
least, been provided with the
Documents Requested to make
these statements, so Claimant
cannot seriously contend it
does not know who holds the
Documents and where. Thus,
producing the Documents
Requested cannot be
considered "unacceptably
burdensome".
Fifth, Claimant submits that
"the time and cost of producing
[the Documents Requested]
significantly outweigh their
expected probatory value".
As stated in Request No. 2
above, it is not for Claimant but
for the Tribunal to decide the
probative value of the
Documents Requested
(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
In any case, the Documents
Requested will confirm that the
"projects and works" referred

29.	The Documents	Statement of	The Documents Requested are	Claimant objects to this	to by Claimant's experts did not change the overall condition of the Vinto Tin Smelter (which was old and subject to frequent breakdowns as of the reversion date). d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. The exhibits referenced by Claimant have nothing to do with the Documents Requested (i.e., "projects and works" executed during a 4-year period at the Tin Smelter) and thus are simply aimed at creating confusion. These exhibits pertain to, for instance, Vinto reports from 1998 (R-44 and R-45), a water and sewerage project from 1993 (R-46), an asphalt and paving project from the 1990s (R-47) and lists that indicate which Productive Units were operational or out of service (R-68, R-69).	Request granted
	prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto	Defence, ¶ 855; Quadrant Report, ¶¶	relevant to demonstrate that, in the ordinary course of business,	request for the following three reasons:	production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down	as narrowed

and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the period 2004-2007 that refer to the expansion of the Tin Smelter's processing capacity and/or the acquisition of new Productive Units, including but not limited to:

- a. Investment plans;
- b. Economic and/or f inancial analyses;
- c. Price quotations;
- d. Design plans;
- e. Engineering studies; and
- f. Construction and/or assembly plans.

103-108; SRK
Report, ¶ 102;
Villavicencio I, ¶¶
41-42; Statement of
Claim, ¶ 259;
Compass Lexecon
Report, ¶ 79; RPA
Report, ¶ 159.

Vinto itself – under the management and control of Claimant – understood that increasing processing capacity would require additional and significant capital investments. The Documents Requested will therefore vindicate Respondent's experts' assessment of the Tim Smelter's processing forecasts (according to which, absent additional expansion investments, the Tin Smelter would continue to process 25,161 tonnes of tin concentrates per year (Quadrant Report, ¶ 108)) and, in turn, establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' processing forecasts (according to which the Tin Smelter would process 30,000 tonnes of tin concentrates per year between 2008 and 2026 (RPA Report, ¶ 195, Figure 15)).

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' forecasts for the Tin Smelter's future processing capacity are correct, and (ii) Compass Lexecon's forecasts for the Tin Smelter's future processing capacity cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation

(a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules.

Claimant has never claimed that Claimant's management had planned to increase the processing capacity of the Tin Smelter or acquire new Productive Units; instead, Claimant's experts' forecasted production for the Vinto Tin Smelter is based on the Tin Smelter's existing capacity and infrastructure (SoC, ¶ 259; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 79; RPA Report, ¶¶ 159, 195). Thus, the Requested Documents are irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration.

Bolivia also fails to articulate how Documents relating to the months in 2004 and 2007 during which the Vinto Tin Smelter was <u>not</u> under Claimant's ownership (namely, January to September 2004, and February to December 2007), could possibly support its allegation that "Vinto itself – <u>under the management and control of Claimant</u> – <u>understood that</u>

below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007.

Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome

First, Claimant objects to producing the Documents Requested on the basis that they would not be relevant to Claimant's case ("Claimant's experts' forecasted production for the Vinto Tin Smelter is based on the Tin Smelter's existing capacity and infrastructure [...]. Thus, the Requested Documents are irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration").

The fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean

down by Respondent.

in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. increasing processing capacity would require additional and significant capital investments."

(b) Bolivia's Request 29 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

As explained above, Bolivia uses this opportunity to submit allegations which are based on mere speculation. Claimant and its experts never relied on any such plans for its quantum claims. This request thus amounts to a fishing expedition by Bolivia in an attempt to construct a case on the basis of evidence that it hopes to find in Claimants' files. As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, such fishing expeditions are not permitted under the IBA Rules.

Request 29 is excessively broad in scope because it seeks Documents that refer to unspecified expansion and/or acquisition plans whose existence is based only on

they are not relevant for Bolivia's case. Bolivia clearly explained in the justification for this request why the Documents Requested are relevant to its case. Claimant has not disputed such justification. As explained above, the Documents Requested will demonstrate that "in the ordinary course of business, Vinto itself – under the management and control of Claimant - understood that increasing processing capacity would require additional and significant capital investments", and thus will "vindicate Respondent's experts' assessment of the Tim Smelter's processing forecasts".

The Documents Requested will further confirm the fallacy of the *magical* Tin Smelter underlying Claimant's case, which suddenly (and exponentially) increases its tin ingot production levels without no investment backing such increase (Statement of Defence, ¶ 656). Investments are needed to increase production levels, as shown by the investments made in the Ausmelt furnace and the resulting increase in

Bolivia's speculation
"including but not limited" to
Documents falling in the
specifically enumerated
categories of paragraphs (a)(f).

Furthermore, Request 29 is excessively broad in scope because it seeks Documents broadly "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra over a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago, and it does not specify any time frame for the occurrence of the supposed underlying events. It does so without identifying any particular custodians. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. And the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

production levels (Statement of Defence, ¶ 659).

Second, and relatedly, Claimant's objection to the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested is premised on its case being correct (i.e., that the Vinto Tin Smelter's processing capacity could increase without investments – see Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 78-79; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 103-107). The Tribunal would have to prejudge this case in order to entertain Claimant's objection, something this Tribunal cannot (and should not) do.

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant alleges that this Request is based on "mere speculation" and "amounts to a fishing expedition." This is false.

One, Claimant's allegation that this Request is based on "mere speculation" is premised on Claimant's case being correct (i.e., that the Vinto Tin Smelter's processing capacity could increase without expansion investments). Accepting Claimant's objection would necessarily require the Tribunal to prejudge this issue,

Finally, Claimant acquired the ownership of the Tin Smelter as of October 2004. Moreover, Claimant lost control of the Tin Smelter on 9 February 2007 when it was expropriated and the Bolivian army took over their premises. Thus, Request 29 as a whole is overbroad because it seeks Documents for the periods from January 2004 to September 2004, and from February 2007 to December 2007, during which the Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership.

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

something this Tribunal cannot (and should not) do.

Two, Bolivia's request for Documents "that refer to the expansion of the Tin Smelter's processing capacity and/or the acquisition of new Productive Units" is narrow and specific. It pertains to a specific category of documents (those related to the expansion of the plant or the acquisition of new Productive Units), which can be easily identified by Claimant, who is the only party who knows the author and context in which such Documents were prepared. This Request thus does not amount to a fishing expedition, as explained in Request No. 1.

Second, Claimant criticizes the Request "for [seeking]
Documents that refer to unspecified expansion and/or acquisition plans whose existence is based only on Bolivia's speculation 'including but not limited' to Documents falling in the specifically enumerated categories."

One, contrary to Claimant's allegation, the expansion (of the Tin Smelter's processing capacity) and the acquisition

(c) Furthermore, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 27, this request pertains to documents that would have been kept in the Vinto Tin Smelter's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated it. Similar documents introduced into the record by Bolivia confirm as much (R-44, R-45, R-46, **R-47**, **R-68**, **R-69**; see also EO-14, p 28, Villavicencio I, ¶ 14). By contrast, Claimant lost control of the Tin Smelter on 9 February 2007, when it was expropriated and Bolivia took over its premises through the intervention of its army.

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody and control. (of new Productive Units) plans are reasonably specified in Bolivia's Request. Claimant cannot reasonably require Bolivia to describe these plans in more detail (Bolivia only took control of the Vinto Tin Smelter on 10 February 2007, and the Documents Requested precede this period).

Two, Claimant's objection is inconsistent with its own requests, as Claimant has used the expression "included but not limited to" in 4 out of its 12 requests (i.e., in 33.3% of its requests).

Third, Claimant argues that the Request would be "unacceptably broad" because it seeks Documents "over a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago."

Besides the basic arithmetical error (the period 2004-2007 was not "13 to 17 years ago"), this objection has no merit in the present arbitration since the period in which the Tin Smelter was controlled by Glencore was, precisely, 12 to 15 years ago. Most Documents on the record that pertain to the Tin Smelter are from this period (and were submitted by Claimant). Accepting this

	objection would essentially block all Requests related to the Tin Smelter, violating Bolivia's due process.
	Fourth, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by
	"the Glencore Group". For the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, these objections are misplaced and unwarranted.
	Fifth, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians of the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art.
	3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it"). The Documents Requested relate to two specific issues, i.e. the expansion of the Tin Smelter's processing capacity and the acquisition of new Productive Units.

Sixth, Claimant submit	
responding to this Req	uest
would be excessively	
burdensome, "as it wor	ıld have
to search through a va.	st
number of documents t	o locate
this information which	would
be scattered across the	files of
many individuals at Cl	
and its affiliates".	
This is simply not believe	
Claimant can easily ide	
responsive Documents	-
reaching out to the indi	
and departments who v	vould
have had to assess and	or
approve these two proj	ects (i.e.,
the expansion of the Ti	n
Smelter's processing c	
and Vinto's plan to acc	= -
new Productive Units).	
Seventh, Claimant subi	
"the time and cost of pa	_
[the Documents Reque	_
significantly outweigh	
expected probatory val	lue".
As stated in Request N	0. 2
above, it is not for Clai	
for the Tribunal to deci	
probative value of the	inc are
Documents Requested	
	rt 27.4)
(UNCITRAL Rules, A	· ·
In any case, the Docum	
Requested will confirm	
absent additional inves	
the Tin Smelter would	continue

30.	The Documents prepared and/or	Statement of Defence, ¶ 856;	Bolivia has demonstrated that, at the time of the reversion of	Claimant objects to this request for the following three	to process 25,161 tonnes of tin concentrates per year. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents	Request granted with limitation
	reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the period 2004-2007 that refer to the condition and/or maintenance of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units, including but not limited to: a. documents showing the number of days each Productive Unit w as in operation, i dle and/or down for maintenance; b. analyses of the remaining useful life of the	Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 107-110; SRK Report, ¶ 108; Villavicencio I, ¶¶ 32, 46-47.	the Vinto Tin Smelter, the Productive Units had not received periodical in-depth maintenance (overhauls), were in urgent need of repair and some were not even functional (Villavicencio I, ¶¶ 46-47; R-68 and R-69). The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that, in the ordinary course of business, Vinto itself – under the management and control of Claimant – understood that significant costs and down times were expected for maintenance and repair of the Productive Units, thereby increasing future costs and limiting future production. The Documents Requested will therefore vindicate Respondent's experts' assessment of the Tim Smelter's	reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The only relevant issue for this case in relation to this request is the condition of the Tin Smelter at the date of valuation. The information and data relating to the Tin Smelter's historical performance, which is the only relevant information reflecting the condition of the Tin Smelter at that date, is already in the record of this arbitration (CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3, CLEX-017, RPA-18, RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21,	Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant alleges that "[t]he only relevant issue for this case in relation to this	put forward by Respondent.

Productive Units;

- c. preventive maintenance programs for the Productive Units;
- d. reports o f the preventive maintenance activities performed o n any o f the Productive Units;
- e. corrective
 maintenance
 programs for the
 Productive
 Units; and
- f. reports o f the corrective maintenance activities performed o n any o f the Productive Units.

costs and processing forecasts and, in turn, establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' forecasts.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' costs and production forecasts for the Tin Smelter are correct, and (ii) Compass Lexecon's costs and production forecasts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. RPA-53, R-68). Thus, the Requested Documents are irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration.

Bolivia also fails to articulate how Documents relating to the months in 2004 and 2007 during which the Vinto Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership (namely, January to September 2004, and February to December 2007), could possibly support its allegation that "Vinto itself - under the management and control of Claimant – understood that increasing processing capacity would require additional and significant capital investments."

(b) Bolivia's Request 30 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 30 is excessively broad in scope, seeking Documents that refer the condition and/or maintenance of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units "including but not limited" to Documents

request is the condition of the Tin Smelter at the date of valuation" (emphasis added).

Claimant provides no support whatsoever for this assertion. It also does not explain why Documents pertaining to the historical maintenance of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units would be irrelevant (in fact, under Claimant's own case, these documents would be relevant to understand the condition of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units as of the date of valuation).

In any case, the Documents Requested (which pertain to the maintenance and condition of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units during Glencore's control of EMV) are directly relevant to assess the future costs and processing capacities of the Tin Smelter. As explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (¶ 47). Claimant's own economic expert has relied on historical data (e.g., 2005-2006 data) to make cost and production projections for the

falling in the specifically enumerated categories of paragraphs (a)-(f). It seeks Documents broadly "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra, over a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago, and it does not specify any time frame for the occurrence of the underlying condition or maintenance. It does so without identifying any particular custodians. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Claimant notes that it acquired the ownership of the Tin Smelter as of October 2004, and lost control thereof on 9 February 2007 when it was expropriated and the Bolivian army took over its premises. Vinto Tin Smelter (see CLEX-2, tabs "Production" and "OPEX").

Second, Claimant alleges that "the only relevant information reflecting the condition of the Tin Smelter at [the date of valuation]" (emphasis added) would already be in the record.

One, the fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean they are not relevant for Bolivia's case. Bolivia clearly explained in the justification for this request why the Documents Requested are relevant to its case. Claimant has not disputed such justification. In addition to what was said above, the Documents Requested will demonstrate that "in the ordinary course of business, *Vinto itself – under the* management and control of Claimant – understood that significant costs and down times were expected for maintenance and repair of the Productive Units, thereby increasing future costs and limiting future production", and thus will "vindicate Respondent's experts' assessment of the Tim

Bolivia has failed to articulate how Documents for the period from January to September 2004 and from February 2007 to December 2007 could possibly support its allegation that "Vinto itself – under the management and control of Claimant – understood that significant costs and down times were expected for maintenance and repair of the Productive Units, thereby increasing future costs and limiting future production." Thus, Request 30 as a whole is overbroad because it seeks Documents for the periods from January 2004 to September 2004, and from February 2007 to December 2007, during which the Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership.

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value,

Smelter's costs and processing forecasts".

Two, without prejudice to the foregoing, the exhibits cited by Claimant contain five types of documents: a) excerpts of two Sinchi Wayra monthly reports (December 2005 and 2006), b) CRU Tin Monitor of February 2007 (wholly unrelated to this Request), c) one spreadsheet titled "Investments" (wholly unrelated to this Requested), d) 2007 monthly sheets that list the Productive Units that are functional or paralyzed (**R-68**) and e) an undated document describing projects carried out at Vinto between 2002 and 2006.

Bolivia notes that exhibits CLEX-011-1 and RPA-19 are identical, as are CLEX-011-2 and RPA-20, and CLEX-011-3 and RPA-21. Claimant disingenuously cites several exhibits in an attempt to create the impression that many documents in the record would contain information pertaining to the condition of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units.

With the exception of the monthly sheets added by Bolivia to the record of the case (**R-68**), the only information

especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

(c) Furthermore, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 27, this request pertains to documents that were kept in the Tin Smelter's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated the Tin Smelter. Similar documents introduced into the record by Bolivia confirm as much (R-68, R-69; see also EO-14, p 28, Villavicencio I, ¶ 14). By contrast, Claimant lost control of the Tin Smelter on 9 February 2007, when it was expropriated and Bolivia took over its premises through the intervention of its army.

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody and control. that may be considered responsive to this Request are a few generic cost figures for "maintenance smelter" for December 2005 (CLEX-011-2, p. 7) and equally generic cost figures for "furnace maintenance" for December 2006 (CLEX-011-3, p. 18). These exhibits do not contain any information pertaining to the condition and/or maintenance of the Productive Units and thus fail to demonstrate that the information sought by Bolivia is already in the record.

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively broad" as it seeks "Documents that refer the condition and/or maintenance of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units 'including but not limited' to Documents falling in the specifically enumerated categories" (emphasis added).

Claimant's objection is inconsistent with its own requests, as Claimant has used the expression "included but not limited to" in 4 out of its 12 requests (i.e., in 33.3% of its requests).

Second, Claimant argues that the Requests would be "excessively broad" because it seeks Documents "over a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago." Besides the basic arithmetical error (the period 2004-2007 was not "13 to 17 years ago"), this objection has no merit in the present arbitration since the period in which the Tin Smelter was controlled by Glencore was, precisely, 12 to 15 years ago. Most Documents on the record that pertain to the Tin Smelter are from this period (and were submitted by Claimant). Accepting this objection would essentially block all Requests related to the Tin Smelter, violating Bolivia's due process. Third, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's due for our ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group". For the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, these objections are misplaced and unwarranted.	 	 	
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these objections are misplaced			

Fourth, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for failing to identify
the custodians of the
Documents Requested. As
stated in Request No. 1 above,
the IBA Rules do not require
identifying specific custodians
and, in any case, Bolivia's
request is compliant with Art.
3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as
it contains "a description of
each requested document
sufficient to identify it"). The
Documents Requested relate to
two specific issues, <i>i.e.</i> the
maintenance and/or condition
of Tin Smelter's Productive
Units during the period October
2004 – 9 February 2007.
Claimant's further allegation
that the Request "does not
specify any time frame for the
occurrence of the underlying
condition or maintenance"
should also be dismissed. As
explained above, the Request is
compliant with the IBA Rules
and, in any case, it does specify
a timeframe for the Documents
Requested (October 2004 – 9
February 2007). There is no
reason why (and Claimant does
not explain why) the Request
should also specify a "time
frame for the occurrence of the
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		Requested will confirm that

					significant costs and down times were expected, after the reversion date, for maintenance and repair of the Productive Units, thereby increasing future costs and limiting future production. c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
31.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the period 2004-2007 that refer to the repair of any of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units, including but not limited to: a. minutes of inspections identifying Productive Unit(s) in ne ed of repair; b. communication s that d iscuss	Statement of Defence, ¶ 856; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 107-110; SRK Report, ¶ 108; Villavicencio I, ¶¶ 32, 46-47.	The Documents Requested are relevant and material to the outcome of this dispute for the same reasons set out in Request No. 30.	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The only relevant issue for this case in relation to this request is the condition of the Tin Smelter at the date of valuation. The information and data relating to the Tin Smelter's historical performance, which is the only relevant information reflecting the condition of the Tin Smelter at that date, is	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

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repair any of the
Productive
Units;
assessments o f
the i mpact t hat
not r epairing
any P roductive
Unit could have
Unit could have in t he T in

c.

d. repair reports.

operations; and

already on the record of this arbitration (CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3, CLEX-017, RPA-18, RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21, RPA-53, R-68). Thus, the Requested Documents are irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration.

Bolivia also fails to articulate how Documents relating to the months in 2004 and 2007 during which the Vinto Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership (namely, January to September 2004, and February to December 2007), could possibly support its allegation that "Vinto itself – under the management and control of Claimant – understood that increasing processing capacity would require additional and significant capital investments."

(b) Bolivia's Request 31 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 31 is excessively broad in scope, seeking

a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome

First, Claimant alleges that "[t]he only relevant issue for this case in relation to this request is the condition of the Tin Smelter at the date of valuation" (emphasis added).

Claimant provides no support whatsoever for this allegation. It also does not explain why Documents pertaining to the historical repair of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units would be irrelevant (in fact, under Claimant's own case, these documents would be relevant to understand the condition of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units as of the date of valuation).

The Documents Requested (which pertain to the repair of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units during Glencore's control of EMV) are directly relevant to assess the future costs and processing capacities of the Tin Smelter. As explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash

Documents that refer to the repair of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units "including but not limited" to Documents falling in the specifically enumerated categories of paragraphs (a)-(d). It seeks Documents broadly "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra over a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago, and it does not specify any time frame for the occurrence of the underlying repair events. It does so without identifying any particular custodians. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations." Claimant notes that it acquired the ownership of the Tin Smelter in October 2004, and

lost control thereof on 9

flows" (¶ 47). Claimant's own economic expert has relied on historical data (e.g., 2005-2006 data) to make cost and production projections for the Vinto Tin Smelter (see CLEX-2, tabs "Production" and "OPEX").

Second, Claimant alleges that "the only relevant information reflecting the condition of the Tin Smelter at [the date of valuation]" (emphasis added) would already be in the record.

One, the fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean they are not relevant for Bolivia's case. Bolivia clearly explained in the justification for this request why the Documents Requested are relevant to its case. Claimant has not disputed such justification. In addition to what was said above, the Documents Requested will demonstrate that "in the ordinary course of business, Vinto itself – under the management and control of Claimant – understood that significant costs and down times were expected for repair of the Productive Units, thereby increasing future costs

February 2007 when it was expropriated and the Bolivian army took over its premises. Bolivia has failed to articulate how Documents for the period from January to September 2004 and from February 2007 to December 2007 could possibly support its allegation that "Vinto itself - under the management and control of Claimant – understood that significant costs and down times were expected for maintenance and repair of the Productive Units, thereby increasing future costs and limiting future production." Thus, Request 31 as a whole is overbroad because it seeks Documents for the periods from January 2004 to September 2004, and from February 2007 to December 2007, during which the Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership.

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and

and limiting future production", and thus will "vindicate Respondent's experts' assessment of the Tim Smelter's costs and processing forecasts".

Two, for the same reasons stated in Request No. 30 above, the information sought by Bolivia pursuant to this Request is not on the record.

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively broad" as it seeks "Documents that refer to the repair of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units 'including but not limited' to Documents falling in the specifically enumerated categories" (emphasis added).

Claimant's objection is inconsistent with its own requests, as Claimant has used the expression "included but not limited to" in 4 out of its 12 requests (i.e., in 33.3% of its requests).

Second, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively broad" because it seeks Documents "over a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago."

cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents. (c) Furthermore, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the

requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 27, this request pertains to documents that were kept in the Tin Smelter's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated it. Similar documents introduced into the record by Bolivia confirm as much (R-68, R-69; see also **EO-14**, p 28, Villavicencio I, ¶ 14). By contrast, Claimant lost control of the Tin Smelter on 9 February 2007, when it was expropriated and Bolivia took over its premises through the intervention of its army.

The documents requested by Bolivia are therefore plainly

Besides the basic arithmetical error (the period 2004-2007 was not "13 to 17 years ago"), this objection has no merit in the present arbitration since the period in which the Tin Smelter was controlled by Glencore was, precisely, 12 to 15 years ago. Most Documents on the record that pertain to the Tin Smelter are from this period (and were submitted by Claimant). Accepting this objection would essentially block all Requests related to the Tin Smelter, violating Bolivia's due process.

Third, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents prepared and/or reviewed by "the Glencore Group".

For the same reasons stated in Requests No. 1 and 3 above, these objections are misplaced and unwarranted.

Fourth, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians of the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians

	1	.,,	
		within its possession, custody	and, in any case, Bolivia's
		and control.	request is compliant with Art.
			3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as
			it contains "a description of
			each requested document
			sufficient to identify it"). The
			Documents Requested relate to
			an specific issue, <i>i.e.</i> the repair
			of the Tin Smelter's Productive
			Units during the period October
			2004 – 9 February 2007.
			Claimant's further allegation
			that the Request "does not
			specify any time frame for the
			occurrence of the underlying
			repair events" should also be
			dismissed. As explained
			above, the Request is compliant
			with the IBA Rules and, in any
			case, it does specify a
			timeframe for the Documents
			Requested (October 2004 – 9
			February 2007). There is no
			reason why (and Claimant does
			not explain why) the Request
			should also specify a "time
			frame for the occurrence of the
			underlying repair events".
			Fifth, Claimant submits that
			responding to this Request
			would be excessively
			burdensome, "as it would have
			to search through a vast
			number of documents to locate
			this information which would
			be scattered across the files of
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		many individuals at Claimant
		and its affiliates".
		This is simply not believable.
		Claimant can easily identify the
		responsive Documents by
		reaching out to the individuals
		and departments who were in
		charge of supervising and/or
		carrying out the repair of the
		Tin Smelter's Productive Units
		during Glencore's tenure of the
		Tin Smelter.
		Sixth, Claimant submits that
		"the time and cost of producing
		[the Documents Requested]
		significantly outweigh their
		expected probatory value".
		As stated in Request No. 2
		above, it is not for Claimant but
		for the Tribunal to decide the
		probative value of the
		Documents Requested
		(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
		In any case, the Documents
		Requested will confirm that
		significant costs and down
		times were expected, after the
		reversion date, for repair of the
		Productive Units, thereby
		increasing future costs and
		=
		limiting future production.
		c. The Documents Requested
		are not in Bolivia's possession,
		custody or control

					For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
32.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the period 2004-2007 detailing the amounts spent (i) to perform preventive maintenance, (ii) to perform corrective maintenance and (iii) to repair any of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units.	Statement of Defence, ¶ 856; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 107-110; SRK Report, ¶ 108; Villavicencio I, ¶¶ 32, 46-47.	The Documents Requested are relevant and material to the outcome of this dispute for the same reasons set out in Request No. 30.	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The only relevant issue for this case in relation to this request is the condition of the Tin Smelter at the date of valuation. The information and data relating to the Tin Smelter's historical performance, which is the only relevant information reflecting the condition of the Tin Smelter at that date, is already on the record of this arbitration (CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3, CLEX-017, RPA-18, RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21, RPA-53, R-68). Thus, the Requested Documents are irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration.	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant alleges that "[t]he only relevant issue for this case in relation to this request is the condition of the Tin Smelter at the date of valuation" (emphasis added). Claimant provides no support whatsoever for this allegation.	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

It also does not explain why Bolivia also fails to articulate Documents pertaining to the how Documents relating to the months in 2004 and 2007 amounts spent on the maintenance and/or repair of during which the Vinto Tin Smelter was not under the Tin Smelter's Productive Claimant's ownership Units would be irrelevant (in (namely, January to fact, under Claimant's own September 2004, and February case, these documents would to December 2007), could be relevant to better understand possibly support its allegation the condition of the Tin that "Vinto itself – under the Smelter's Productive Units as management and control of of the date of valuation). Claimant – understood that The Documents Requested increasing processing (which pertain to the amounts capacity would require spent on the maintenance additional and significant and/or repair of the Tin capital investments." Smelter's Productive Units (b) Bolivia's Request 32 as a during Glencore's control of whole is excessively broad EMV) are directly relevant to and fails to identify a "narrow assess the future costs and and specific . . . category of processing capacities of the Tin Documents that are reasonably Smelter. As explained by believed to exist," as required Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA requiring historical data for Rules. the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more Request 32 is excessively reliable source of information broad in scope, seeking for projecting future cash Documents that refer the flows" (¶ 47). Claimant's own preventive and corrective economic expert has relied on maintenance, as well as the historical costs (e.g., for 2006) repair, of the Tin Smelter's to make cost projections for the Productive Units. It seeks Vinto Tin Smelter (see CLEX-Documents relating to events 2, tabs "Production" and that occurred in an unspecified "OPEX"). period of time, that were broadly "prepared and/or

reviewed by" the Glencore Second, Claimant alleges that Group as a whole, in addition "the only relevant information to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra, reflecting the condition of the over the course of 4 years Tin Smelter at [the date of valuation]" (emphasis added) occurring 13 to 17 years ago. It does so without identifying would already be in the record. any particular custodians or One, the fact that some time frame for the occurrence Documents may not be relevant of the underlying for Claimant's case does not maintenance/repair events. mean they are not relevant for The "Glencore Group," as Bolivia's case. Bolivia clearly defined by Bolivia, comprises explained in the justification over 200 entities around the for this request why the world. Moreover, the Documents Requested are definition of "Documents" relevant to its case. Claimant provided by Bolivia is has not disputed such extremely broad and covers iustification. In addition to "all forms of written what was said above, the communications and Documents Requested will Correspondence, including," demonstrate that "in the to provide only a few ordinary course of business, examples, "emails, . . . notes, . *Vinto itself – under the* . . contracts, agreements, management and control of drawings, graphs, charts, Claimant – understood that photographs, phono records, significant costs and down and data compilations." times were expected for maintenance and/or repair of Claimant notes that it acquired the ownership of the Tin the Productive Units, thereby Smelter as of October 2004, increasing future costs and and lost control thereof on 9 limiting future production", February 2007, when it was and thus will "vindicate expropriated and the Bolivian Respondent's experts' army took over its premises. assessment of the Tim Bolivia has failed to articulate Smelter's costs and processing how Documents for the period forecasts". from January to September 2004 and from February 2007

to December 2007 could possibly support its allegation that "Vinto itself - under the management and control of Claimant – understood that significant costs and down times were expected for maintenance and repair of the Productive Units, thereby increasing future costs and limiting future production." Thus, Request 32 as a whole is overbroad because it seeks Documents for the periods from January 2004 to September 2004, and from February 2007 to December 2007, during which the Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership.

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and

<u>Two</u>, for the same reasons stated in Request No. 30 above, the information sought by Bolivia pursuant to this Request is not on the record.

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively broad" as it seeks "Documents that refer the [sic] preventive and corrective maintenance, as well as the repair, of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units".

Claimant's objection is not only unsupported, but also false: Bolivia is not requesting "Documents that refer the [sic] preventive and corrective maintenance, as well as the repair", but rather Documents that detail the amounts spent in preventive maintenance, corrective maintenance and repair of the Tin Smelter's Productive Units. Bolivia's Request is very narrow.

Second, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively broad" because it seeks Documents "over a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago."

Besides the basic arithmetical error (the period 2004-2007

materiality of the requested was not "13 to 17 years ago"), documents. this objection has no merit in the present arbitration since the (c) Furthermore, the request period in which the Tin Smelter seeks Documents that are, or was controlled by Glencore would reasonably be, in was, precisely, 12 to 15 years Bolivia's possession, custody, ago. Most Documents on the or control, contrary to the record that pertain to the Tin requirements of Article 3.3(c) Smelter are from this period of the IBA Rules. (and were submitted by As explained in Claimant's Claimant). Accepting this reasoned objections to objection would essentially Request 27, this request block all Requests related to pertains to documents that the Tin Smelter, violating were kept in the Tin Smelter's Bolivia's due process. files and over which Bolivia Third, Claimant argues that the would have access by reason Request would be too broad, as of having expropriated it. shown by (i) Bolivia's use of Similar documents introduced an ample definition of the term into the record by Bolivia "Documents", and (ii) the confirm as much (R-68, R-69; request for Documents see also **EO-14**, p 28, prepared and/or reviewed by Villavicencio I, ¶ 14). By "the Glencore Group". contrast, Claimant lost control of the Tin Smelter on 9 For the same reasons stated in February 2007, when it was Requests No. 1 and 3 above, expropriated and Bolivia took these objections are misplaced over its premises through the and unwarranted. intervention of its army. Fourth, Claimant criticizes The documents requested by Bolivia for failing to identify Bolivia are therefore plainly the custodians of the within its possession, custody Documents Requested. As and control. stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art.

3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as
it contains "a description of
each requested document
sufficient to identify it"). Tthe
Documents Requested relate to
a very specific issue, <i>i.e.</i> the
amounts spent on maintenance
and repair of the Tin Smelter's
Productive Units during the
period October 2004 – 9
February 2007.
Claimant's further allegation
that the Request "does not
specify any time frame for the
occurrence of the underlying
maintenance/repair events"
should also be dismissed. As
explained above, the Request is
compliant with the IBA Rules
and, in any case, it does specify
a timeframe for the Documents
Requested (October 2004 – 9
February 2007). There is no
reason why (and Claimant does
not explain why) the Request
should also specify a "time
frame for the occurrence of the
underlying maintenance/repair
events".
Fifth, Claimant submits that
responding to this Request
would be excessively
burdensome, "as it would have
to search through a vast
number of documents to locate
this information which would
inis information which would

 	 -	
	be scattered across the files o	
	many individuals at Claimant	
	and its affiliates".	
	This is simply not believable.	
	The Documents Requested	
	(i.e., Documents detailing the	
	amounts spent on the	
	maintenance / repair of the Ti	n
	Smelter's Productive Units)	
	must be kept by Glencore's	
	accounting department or	
	equivalent, and Claimant can	
	thus easily access them by	
	reaching out to said	
	department.	
	Sixth, Claimant submits that	
	"the time and cost of producing	ng
	[the Documents Requested]	
	significantly outweigh their	
	expected probatory value".	
	As stated in Request No. 2	
	above, it is not for Claimant b	ut
	for the Tribunal to decide the	
	probative value of the	
	Documents Requested	
	(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
	In any case, the Documents	
	Requested will confirm that	
	significant costs and down	
	times were expected, after the	
	reversion date, for maintenance	ce
	and repair of the Productive	
	Units, thereby increasing futu	re
	costs and limiting future	
	production.	

					c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request N o. 27 above, t he Documents R equested a re not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
33.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group reporting Vinto's general and administrative expenses (G&A) for the period 2004-2007, including but not limited to a detailed list of these costs.	Statement of Defence, ¶ 876; Quadrant Report, ¶ 47 and 111; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 85.	Based on the average of 2005 and 2006 G&A expenses, Quadrant assumes in its DCF analysis that the Mine's G&A expenses will amount to US \$ 507,819 per year from 2007 until the end of the Vinto Tin Smelter's productive life (Quadrant Report, ¶ 111). The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that Respondent's experts' projections for G&A expenses are reasonable and consistent with Vinto's historical record. Furthermore, as explained by Quadrant, "[t] he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (¶ 47). The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts'	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. Request 33 is duplicative. As explained in relation to Request 27, above, the relevant historical performance data for the Vinto Tin Smelter is already on the record as Exhibits CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3, CLEX-017, RPA-18, RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21. Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group, beyond those already on the record of this arbitration, are not material to the outcome of this arbitration. Thus, Request 33	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not disputed the relevance of the Documents Requested nor denied their existence. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case Claimant alleges that the Documents Requested would contain information that is	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

projections for G&A expenses for the Tin Smelter are correct, and (ii) the G&A expenses projections used by Claimant's experts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. seeks Documents that are not material to the outcome of the arbitration.

(b) <u>Bolivia's Request 33 is</u> excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific ... category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 33 is excessively broad in scope, as it seeks Documents relating to events that occurred in a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago, that were broadly "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra. It does so without identifying any particular custodians or time frame as to when the preparation and/or review of the Requested Documents should have occurred. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover, the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, .

duplicative of information already in the record.

One, Bolivia notes that exhibits CLEX-011-1 and RPA-19 are identical, as are CLEX-011-2 and RPA-20, and CLEX-011-3 and RPA-21.

Claimant disingenuously cites several exhibits in an attempt to create the impression that many documents in the record would contain information pertaining to Vinto's general and administrative expenses.

Two, while Claimant has the burden to prove that the Documents Requested would contain information that is duplicative of information already in the record, Claimant has not satisfied this burden. Claimant's "demonstration" is limited to making reference to several exhibits, without even specifying the pages allegedly containing the duplicative information. This is enough to dismiss Claimant's objection.

In any event, Bolivia has reviewed the exhibits referred to by Claimant and confirms they do not contain the information requested.

While Bolivia acknowledges that the two Sinchi Wayra

monthly reports cited by .. contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, Claimant contain information photographs, phono records, that may be also found in the and data compilations." Documents Requested (i.e., an indication of the G&A general Claimant notes that it acquired figure for 2005 and 2006 – see the ownership of the Tin CLEX-011-2, p. 4, CLEX-Smelter as of October 2004, **011-3**, p. 15), these exhibits do and lost control thereof on 9 not contain a "detailed list of February 2007 when it was these costs" and Claimant has expropriated and the Bolivian not confirmed whether these army took over its premises. are all the Documents that exist Bolivia has failed to articulate "reporting Vinto's general and how Documents for the period administrative expenses" from January to September 2004 and from February 2007 Second, Claimant's objection to to December 2007 could the materiality of the possibly support its allegation Documents Requested is that "Vinto itself – under the inconsistent with Claimant's management and control of own behaviour. Indeed, Claimant – understood that Claimant itself has added to the significant costs and down record of this case exhibits that contain a general indication of times were expected for maintenance and repair of the Vinto's G&A expenses Productive Units, thereby (CLEX-011-2, p. 4, CLEXincreasing future costs and **011-3**, p. 15), thus confirming limiting future production." the materiality of the Thus, Request 33 as a whole is Documents Requested. overbroad because it seeks Claimant does not get to choose what Documents are Documents for the periods reviewed by Bolivia's experts. from January 2004 to September 2004, and from This is for Bolivia's experts to February 2007 to December decide. 2007, during which the Tin b. Bolivia's request is narrow Smelter was not under and specific Claimant's ownership. First, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

(c) Furthermore, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the requirements of Article 3.3(c) of the IBA Rules.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 27, this request pertains to documents that were kept in the Tin Smelter's files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason of having expropriated it. Similar documents introduced into the record by Bolivia confirm as much (R-68, R-69;

broad" because it seeks

Documents "over a period of 4
years, 13 to 17 years ago."

Besides the basic arithmetical error (the period 2004-2007 was not "13 to 17 years ago"), this objection has no merit in the present arbitration since the period in which EMV was controlled by Glencore was, precisely, 12 to 15 years ago. Most Documents on the record that pertain to EMV are from this period (and were submitted by Claimant). Accepting this objection would essentially block all Requests related to EMV and the Tin Smelter, violating Bolivia's due process.

Second, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians of the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it"). Indeed, Bolivia has clearly identified the Documents that it is seeking to obtain through this Request, as they refer to

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see also EO-14 , p 28,	Vinto's general and
Villavicencio I, ¶ 14). By	administrative expenses.
contrast, Claimant lost control	Furthermore, while the IBA
of the Tin Smelter on 9	Rules do not require that a
February 2007, when it was	request for documents sets a
expropriated and Bolivia took	timeframe, Bolivia has indeed
over its premises through the	set one for this Request
intervention of its army.	(October 2004 – 9 February
The documents requested by	2007). Claimant does not
Bolivia are therefore plainly	explain why Bolivia should
within its possession, custody	have also indicated a timeframe
and control.	"as to when the preparation
and control.	and/or review of the Requested
	Documents should have
	occurred".
	occurred.
	Third, Claimant argues that the
	Request would be too broad, as
	shown by (i) Bolivia's use of
	an ample definition of the term
	"Documents", and (ii) the
	request for Documents
	prepared and/or reviewed by
	"the Glencore Group".
	For the same reasons stated in
	Requests No. 1 and 3 above,
	these objections are misplaced
	and unwarranted.
	Fourth, Claimant submits that
	responding to this Request
	would be excessively
	burdensome, "as it would have
	to search through a vast
	number of documents to locate
	this information which would
	be scattered across the files of
	or sealered deross the files of

		many individuals at Claimant
		and its affiliates".
		This is simply not believable.
		Detailed information on
		general and administrative
		expenses are kept by all
		companies and enterprises,
		regardless of their size. Thus,
		it suffices for Glencore to reach
		out to the relevant department
		to access the Documents
		Requested. Furthermore, the
		Documents Requested were
		produced by Glencore in the
		ordinary course of business and
		used to prepare budgets,
		business and financial plans,
		among many others, so they
		should be readily available.
		Fifth, Claimant submits that
		"the time and cost of producing
		[the Documents Requested]
		significantly outweigh their
		expected probatory value".
		As stated in Request No. 2
		above, it is not for Claimant but
		for the Tribunal to decide the
		probative value of the
		Documents Requested
		(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
		In any case, the Documents
		Requested will confirm that
		Respondent's experts'
		projections for G&A expenses
		for the Tin Smelter are correct.

					c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
34.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group up to 2007 that project Vinto's OPEX and/or CAPEX costs for any period of time between 2007 and 2026.	Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 873- 876; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 109-111; SRK Report, ¶¶ 100, 103; Statement of Claim, ¶ 261; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 85; RPA Report, ¶ 172.	The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that Claimant's contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations about Vinto's future OPEX and CAPEX costs are consistent with the projections by Respondent's experts and, in turn, establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' forecasts (which assume "that only US\$ 800,000 per year will be spent, as sustaining capital [i.e., OPEX], in the Tin Smelter" (Statement of Defence, ¶ 873; Villavicencio, ¶86) and do not consider any expansion investment to reach the 30,000 tonnes per year processing levels assumed (Quadrant Report, ¶ 108)). The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' CAPEX and OPEX estimates	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The record of this arbitration already contains all relevant information regarding the OPEX and CAPEX projections on which Claimant's experts rely (RPA Report, ¶¶ 172-173, 194-204; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 79, 80-85; CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3, CLEX-017, CLEX-030, RPA-18, RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21). Thus, Request 34 seeks Documents that are irrelevant and immaterial, based on Bolivia's wishful speculation that such data would support Bolivia's	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to Documents prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant objects to producing the Documents Requested on the basis that they would not be relevant to Claimant's case ("[t]]he record	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

are correct, and (ii) the CAPEX and OPEX assumed by Claimant's experts cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. experts. Such a fishing expedition is not allowed under the IBA Rules.

Moreover, As explained in relation to Request 29, above, Claimant's experts' forecasted production for the Vinto Tin Smelter are based on the Tin Smelter's existing capacity and infrastructure (SoC, ¶ 259; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 79; RPA Report, ¶¶ 159, 195), without any need for "expansion investment". Thus, Bolivia has failed to provide a justification for its request for Documents relating to CAPEX by reference to any issues in dispute in this arbitration.

Thus, the Requested Documents are irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration.

(b) Request 34 is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific... category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Bolivia's request seeks a category of documents "prepared and/or reviewed" "up to 2007" making projections for "any period of

of this arbitration already contains all relevant information regarding the OPEX and CAPEX projections on which Claimant's experts rely") (emphasis added).

The fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean they are not relevant for Bolivia's case. This does not mean either that Bolivia's Request amounts to a fishing expedition.

Bolivia clearly explained in the justification for this request why the Documents Requested are relevant to its case. As explained above, the Documents Requested will confirm that "Claimant's contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations about Vinto's future OPEX and CAPEX costs are consistent with the projections by Respondent's experts and, in turn, establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' forecasts".

Second, Claimant objects to this Request alleging that its experts' forecasts "are based on the Tin Smelter's existing capacity and infrastructure [...], without any need for

time between 2007 and 2026" without establishing a temporal limit as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules. It goes without saying that complying with such a broad and temporally indeterminate request would also be excessively burdensome.

Request 34 is also excessively broad in scope because it seeks, broadly, Documents "prepared and/or reviewed by" the Glencore Group as a whole, in addition to Vinto and Sinchi Wayra, without identifying any particular custodians. The "Glencore Group," as defined by Bolivia, comprises over 200 entities around the world. Moreover. the definition of "Documents" provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Responding to this request would therefore be

<u>expansion investment</u>" (emphasis added).

Claimant's objection is premised on its case being correct (i.e., that the Vinto Tin Smelter's processing capacity could increase exponentially without any investments – see Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 78-79; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 103-107). Bolivia opposes to this view, arguing that large investments would have been needed to increase production, and that this would be consistent with Claimant's contemporaneous (i.e., as of the date of the reversion) expectations. The Tribunal would have to prejudge this case in order to entertain Claimant's objection, something this Tribunal cannot (and should not) do.

b. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant alleges that this Request would be "broad and indeterminate in time" and that complying with it would be "excessively burdensome" since it seeks documents prepared and/or reviewed up to 2007 making projections for "any period of time between 2007 and 2026".

excessively burdensome for One, in the spirit of Claimant as it would have to cooperation, Bolivia has narrowed down its Request to search through a vast number Documents prepared and/or of documents to locate this information which would be reviewed between October scattered across the files of 2004 and 9 February 2007 (i.e., many individuals at Claimant Glencore's tenure of the Tin and its affiliates. The time and Smelter). cost of producing them Two, relatedly, it cannot be significantly outweigh their "excessively burdensome" to expected probatory value, produce Documents pertaining especially in light of the fact to a period spanning less than 2 that Bolivia has failed to ½ years, especially when the establish the relevance and Documents Requested (i.e., materiality of the requested projections of Vinto's OPEX documents. and/or CAPEX costs) are (c) Furthermore, the request prepared and used by Glencore in the ordinary course of seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in business. These Documents Bolivia's possession, custody, should be readily available. or control, contrary to the Second, Claimant criticizes requirements of Article 3.3(c) Bolivia for failing to identify of the IBA Rules. the custodians of the As explained in Claimant's Documents Requested. As reasoned objections to stated in Request No. 1 above, Request 27, this request the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians pertains to documents that and, in any case, Bolivia's were kept in the Tin Smelter's files and over which Bolivia request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as would have access by reason it contains "a description of of having expropriated it (see EO-14, p 28; Villavicencio I, each requested document ¶ 14). By contrast, Claimant sufficient to identify it"). lost control of the Tin Smelter Indeed, the Request specifies on 9 February 2007, when it that Bolivia is seeking was expropriated and Bolivia

took over its premises through	Documents that project Vinto's
the intervention of its army.	OPEX and/or CAPEX costs.
The documents requested by	Third, Claimant argues that the
Bolivia are therefore plainly	Request would be too broad, as
within its possession, custody	shown by (i) Bolivia's use of
and control.	an ample definition of the term
	"Documents", and (ii) the
	request for Documents
	prepared and/or reviewed by
	"the Glencore Group".
	For the same reasons stated in
	Requests No. 1 and 3 above,
	these objections are misplaced
	and unwarranted.
	Fourth, Claimant submits that
	responding to this Request
	would be excessively
	burdensome, "as it would have
	to search through a vast
	number of documents to locate
	this information which would
	be scattered across the files of
	many individuals at Claimant
	and its affiliates".
	In light of the specificity of the
	Documents Requested (i.e.,
	projections for the Tin
	Smelter's CAPEX and OPEX)
	and the fact that these
	projections are prepared and
	used in the ordinary course of
	business (inter alia, to prepare
	budgets, business and financial
	plans, reports for management
	and investors), the Documents

					Requested should be readily available and easy to access. Fifth, Claimant submits that "the time and cost of producing [the Documents Requested] significantly outweigh their expected probatory value". As stated in Request No. 2 above, it is not for Claimant but for the Tribunal to decide the probative value of the Documents Requested (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4). In any case, the Documents Requested will confirm that Respondent's experts' CAPEX and OPEX estimates are correct. c. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
35.	The contracts signed during the period 2004-2007 for Vinto's acquisition of tin concentrates from the Cooperativas and/or the Huanuni Mine, as well as (i) the invoices and payments	Statement of Defence, ¶ 875; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 113-115; SRK Report, ¶ 98; Villavicencio I, ¶ 16; Statement of Claim, ¶ 260;	The Parties agree that "Vinto processed tin concentrates from a variety of sources, including the Huanuni mine, the Colquiri mine and various Cooperatives" (Quadrant Report, ¶ 115; RPA Report, ¶ 158).	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to the period October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

corresponding to As explained by Quadrant, pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of Compass Lexecon the Tin Smelter) and 9 supplies under each of Report, ¶82. "Compass Lexecon bases its [tin the IBA Rules. February 2007. concentrate price forecasts] on these contracts; and Compass Lexecon has Bolivia notes that Claimant has (ii) Documents the provisions of a single submitted on the record of this not denied the existence of the sufficient to establish contract between Vinto and arbitration all the relevant Documents Requested. the quantity and metal Colquiri [...]" signed on March documents and data on which Claimant's objections to the concentration of those 2017 (CLEX-31) (Quadrant it relies to reach its valuation Report, ¶ 115). Request are misplaced for the supplies. (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ following reasons: The relevance and materiality of 80, 82; CLEX-030, a. The Documents Requested the Documents Requested CLEX-031-9). Instead, the are relevant and material to the should not be in dispute given contract on which Compass Lexecon relies and to which outcome of the case that, as indicated above, Compass Lexecon had relied on, Quadrant refers is a contract, *In limine*, Bolivia notes its at least, one tin concentrate as Bolivia recognizes, between surprise with Claimant's purchase contract (CLEX-31) Vinto and Colquiri (Compass objections to this Request. The signed by Vinto to prepare its Lexecon Report, ¶ 80, 82; relevance and materiality of the Report. **CLEX-031-9**). Thus, the Documents Requested should Requested Documents are not be in dispute given that In any case, the Documents irrelevant and immaterial to Claimant's own experts have Requested are relevant and the outcome of this arbitration. necessary to enable relied on tin concentrate purchase contracts signed by Respondent's experts to (i) (b) Bolivia's Request 35 as a assess the full historical record whole is excessively broad Vinto to prepare their report. That Claimant objects to this and ascertain relevant and fails to identify a "narrow Request simply confirms its operational metrics (such as and specific . . . category of objective to prevent Bolivia concentrates prices) – "[t]he Documents that are reasonably from presenting its case. purpose of requiring historical believed to exist," as required data for the implementation of a by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA First, Claimant objects to DCF analysis is to provide a Rules. producing the Documents more reliable source of Requested on the basis that The request seeks Documents information for projecting they would not be relevant to regarding supplies occurring future cash flows" (Quadrant, in an unspecified period of Claimant's case ("Compass ¶ 47), and (ii) prepare its own time, under contracts signed Lexecon has submitted on the independent tin concentrate record of this arbitration all during a period of 4 years, 13 price forecast (so far, in the to 17 years ago, including the the relevant documents and absence of the Documents data on which it relies to reach periods from January 2004 to Requested, Quadrant is relying

September 2004, and from

on Compass Lexecon's forecast – Quadrant Report, ¶ 120).

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that Compass Lexecon's tin concentrate price forecast cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Compass Lexecon has confirmed the existence of the Documents Requested and that it has had access to them. In its expert report, it acknowledged having "modele[ed] the [tin concentrates] purchase costs based on Vinto's existing purchase contracts" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶82).

Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their analyses.

For the reasons stated above, Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, February 2007 to December 2007, during which the Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership.

Moreover, the definition of "Documents" (requested in sub-paragraph (ii) of the Request) provided by Bolivia is extremely broad and covers "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, . . . notes, . . . contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations."

Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

its valuation") (emphasis added).

One, the fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean they are not relevant for Bolivia's case. Bolivia clearly explained in the justification for this request why the Documents Requested are relevant to its case. Claimant has not disputed such justification. As explained above, the Documents Requested will "enable Respondent's experts to (i) assess the full historical record and ascertain relevant operational metrics [...] and (ii) prepare its own independent tin concentrate price forecast".

Furthermore, as explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (¶ 47). Claimant's own economic expert has relied on production and costs historical data (e.g., for 2005-2006) to make projections for the Vinto Tin Smelter (see CLEX-2, tabs "Production" and "OPEX").

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	custody or control of the	Claimant also notes that, as	Two, Claimant's allegation that
	Claimant.	explained in Claimant's	only one contract for the
		reasoned objections to	purchase of tin concentrates
		Request 2, above, Bolivia	(CLEX-031-9) would be
		grossly mischaracterizes	relevant and material to this
		paragraph 8.2 of Procedural	arbitration (which,
		Order No 1. This provision	coincidentally, was signed by
		does not give Bolivia the right	two entities of the Glencore
		to request documents on	Group) is preposterous. It is
		which Claimant's experts do	not in dispute that Vinto
		not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2	purchased concentrates from
		does not address the Parties'	sources other than Colquiri
		right to request documents in	("[t]he Tin Smelter processes
		this arbitration at all.	various concentrates from not
		(c) <u>Furthermore</u> , the request	only the Colquiri Mine, but
		seeks Documents that are, or	also from other mines and
		would reasonably be, in	cooperatives" – Compass
		Bolivia's possession, custody,	Lexecon Report, ¶ 79), and it is
		or control, contrary to the	evident that these contracts,
		requirements of Article 3.3(c)	executed in the ordinary course
		of the IBA Rules.	of business, are relevant to
			forecast tin concentrate prices.
		As explained in Claimant's	b. Bolivia's request is narrow
		reasoned objections to	and specific
		Request 27, this request	and specific
		pertains to documents that	First, Claimant argues that this
		were kept in the Tin Smelter's	Request would be "excessively
		files and over which Bolivia	broad" as it seeks "Documents
		would have access by reason	regarding supplies <u>occurring in</u>
		of having expropriated it. By	an unspecified period of time,
		contrast, Claimant lost control	under contracts signed during
		of the Tin Smelter on 9	a period of 4 years, 13 to 17
		February 2007, when it was	years ago" (emphasis added).
		expropriated and Bolivia took	One, Claimant's objection that
		over its premises through the	Bolivia has not specified when
		intervention of its army.	<u> </u>
			the supplies occurred is, to say the least, absurd. Bolivia's
			uic icasi, aosuru. Donivia s

The documents requested by Request is limited to contracts Bolivia are therefore plainly signed during the period October 2004 – 9 February within its possession, custody 2007 (i.e., during Glencore's and control. tenure of the Vinto Tin *** Smelter) for Vinto's acquisition Notwithstanding and without of tin concentrates. There's no prejudice to the above, in the reason why the Request should spirit of cooperation, Claimant identify the period in which the offers to conduct a reasonable supplies under these contracts search for contracts signed by occurred (and, in any case, Vinto within the 12 months of Bolivia cannot know this). Vinto's takeover, whereby Two, besides the basic Vinto agreed to purchase tin arithmetical error (the period concentrates from 2004-2007 was not "13 to 17 cooperativas and/or years ago"), Claimant's cooperativistas, as well as objection has no merit in the invoices and payments present arbitration since the corresponding to purchases of period in which the Tin Smelter tin concentrates from was controlled by Glencore cooperativas and/or was, precisely, 12 to 15 years cooperativistas within this ago. Most Documents on the date range. record that pertain to the Tin Smelter are from this period (and were submitted by Claimant). Accepting this objection would essentially block all Requests related to the Tin Smelter, violating Bolivia's due process. Second, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents."

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	For the same reasons stated in
	Request No. 3 above, these
	objections should be dismissed.
	Third, Claimant submits that
	responding to this Request
	would be excessively
	burdensome, "as it would have
	to search through a vast
	number of documents to locate
	this information which would
	be scattered across the files of
	many individuals at Claimant
	and its affiliates".
	This is simply not believable.
	Claimant can easily identify the
	Documents Requested (inter
	alia, contracts for the purchase
	of tin concentrates) by reaching
	out to Glencore's contracts
	department. Furthermore, the
	Documents requested were
	produced in the ordinary course
	of business and further used by
	Glencore to prepare budgets,
	business and financial plans,
	reports for management and
	investors, among many others,
	so they must be readily
	available.
	Fourth, Claimant submits that
	"the time and cost of producing
	[the Documents Requested]
	significantly outweigh their
	expected probatory value".
	As stated in Request No. 2
	above, it is not for Claimant but
20	

	for the Tribunal to decide the
	probative value of the
	Documents Requested
	(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
	In any case, the Documents
	Requested will enable Bolivia's
	experts to prepare its own tin
	concentrate price forecast, and
	will also confirm that Compass
	Lexecon's tin concentrate price
	forecast cannot be relied upon
	to calculate any compensation
	in this case.
	c. Bolivia's alternative basis for
	this Request
	Claiment alleges that Delivie
	Claimant alleges that Bolivia "grossly mischaracterizes
	paragraph 8.2 of Procedural
	Order No. 1."
	For the same reasons stated in
	Request No. 2 above,
	Claimant's reading of this
	provision deprives it of any
	sense and Bolivia's experts
	have the due process right to
	review the Documents
	Requested.
	d. The Documents Requested
	are not in Bolivia's possession,
	custody or control
	For the same reasons stated in
	Request No. 27 above, the
	Documents Requested are not
	in Bolivia's possession,
	custody or control.
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					* * *	
					Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search for contracts signed by Vinto within the 12 months of Vinto's takeover, whereby Vinto agreed to purchase tin concentrates from cooperativas and/or cooperativistas, as well as invoices and payments corresponding to purchases of tin concentrates from cooperativistas within this date range. In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, in terms of timeframe and the type of contracts covered – purchases from the Huanuni mine are not covered –), Bolivia insists in its Request.	
36.	The tin ingot sale contracts executed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group (among themselves and/or with any third parties) during the period 2004-2007.	Statement of Defence, ¶ 866; Quadrant Report, ¶¶ 117-119; Villavicencio I, ¶¶ 87-88; Statement of Claim, ¶ 260; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶¶ 83-84.	As explained by Quadrant, "Compass Lexecon adds a 3% price premium on the tin ingot sale price based on a single contract between Vinto and Soft Metals as of February 2006" (Quadrant Report, ¶ 117). The relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that, as indicated above,	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules.	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to contracts executed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007.	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

Compass Lexecon has relied on one tin ingot sale contract signed by Vinto (CLEX-32) to base its tin ingot price premium forecast (even though Compass Lexecon has submitted with its expert report 22 similar tin ingot sale contracts; see Quadrant Report, ¶ 117 and fn 192).

In any event, the Documents Requested are relevant and necessary to enable Respondent's experts to (i) assess the full historical record and ascertain relevant operational metrics (such as tin ingot prices) – "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (Quadrant, ¶ 47), and (ii) to prepare its own independent tin ingot price forecast (so far, in the absence of the Documents Requested, Quadrant is relying on Compass Lexecon's forecast – Quadrant Report, ¶ 120).

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that Compass Lexecon's tin ingot price forecast cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and,

Request 36 is duplicative, as it seeks documents that are already on the record (see RPA-28, RPA-29, CLEX-032-1, CLEX-032-2.CLEX-032-3.C LEX-032-4, CLEX-032-5, CL EX-032-5, CLEX-032-6, CLE X-032-7.CLEX-032-8.CLEX -032-9,CLEX-032--10,CLEX -032-11.CLEX-032-12,CLEX-032-13,CLEX-032-14,CLEX-032-15,CLEX-032-16, CLEX-032-17, CLEX-032-18.CLEX-032-19,CLEX-032-20,CLEX-032-21.CLEX-032-22,CLEX-032-23).

It is also excessively broad, because it seeks tin ingot sale contracts executed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group, including contracts signed "among themselves" and/or "with any third parties", regardless of the counterparties to these contracts, the date of performance for those contracts, the origin or destination of the relevant tin ingots, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in the present case. The Requested

Bolivia notes that Claimant has not disputed the existence of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. The Documents Requested are relevant and material to the outcome of the case

First, Claimant's objection to the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested is inconsistent with Claimant's own behaviour (Claimant itself has added to the record of this case some of the contracts for the sale of tin ingots signed during its tenure of the Tin Smelter). Claimant cannot get to choose what tin ingot sale contracts Bolivia's experts review. This is for Bolivia's experts to decide.

Second, Claimant alleges that the tin ingot sale contracts that were in force at the time of the reversion "are the only relevant and material contracts for Vinto's valuation because they reflect the market conditions at the date of valuation".

This is false. Both Parties' experts' rely on the DCF method to perform their valuation of the Vinto Tin

as a result, Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Compass Lexecon has confirmed the existence of the Documents Requested and that it has had access to them. In its expert report, it stated that "The latest [tin] ingot sale contracts signed by Vinto prior to the expropriation were undertaken on September 13, 2005 and February 20, 2006" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 84).

Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. Documents therefore include numerous documents that are neither relevant nor material to the present dispute.

Claimant's experts rely on the tin ingot sale contracts that were in force at the time of Vinto's takeover and that are the only relevant and material contracts for Vinto's valuation because they reflect the market conditions at the date of valuation.

(b) Bolivia's Request 36 is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific ... category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 36 is excessively broad in scope, seeking contracts executed during a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago, including the periods from January 2004 to September 2004, and from February 2007 to December 2007, during which the Tin Smelter was not under Claimant's ownership. Furthermore, it seeks contracts relating to the sale of tin ingots, regardless of counterparties to these contracts, the date of

Smelter (Statement of Claim, ¶ 247; Statement of Defence, ¶ 736) and it is undisputed that historical data (i.e. preceding the reversion of the Vinto Tin Smelter) is relevant and necessary to apply such method. As explained by Quadrant, "[t]he purpose of requiring historical data for the implementation of a DCF analysis is to provide a more reliable source of information for projecting future cash flows" (¶ 47). Claimant's experts acknowledge having relied on "historical information [...] prior to expropriation" to perform their valuation (Compass Lexecon Report, $\P 4$).

Third, Claimant argues that the Request would be "excessively broad" as it "seeks tin ingot sale contracts executed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group, including contracts signed 'among themselves' and/or 'with any third parties', regardless of the counterparties to these contracts, the date of performance for those contracts, the origin or destination of the relevant tin ingots, or their connection to

performance for those contracts, the origin and destination of the relevant tin ingots, or their connection to the Assets in dispute in the present case. Request 36 is also excessively broad because it fails to identify any specific custodians within Vinto, Sinchi Wayra and the Glencore Group, which (as explained above) comprises over 200 entities around the world. Responding to this request would therefore be

excessively burdensome for Claimant as it would have to search through a vast number of documents to locate this information which would be scattered across the files of many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

Claimant further notes that, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia the Assets in dispute in the present case" (emphasis added).

Claimant's objections are inconsistent with its experts' own calculation of future tin ingot prices.

Compass Lexecon calculates Vinto's future tin ingot prices by "project[ing] the term of the company's sale contracts to Glencore and third parties" (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 83), considering the premium charged over the tin ingot price, which would be "a fixed dollar amount that is added to the final LME price or a percentage premium over the tin ingots price" (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 84).

As shown by the citations above, Compass Lexecon calculates Vinto's future tin ingot prices based on the "company's sale contracts to Glencore and third parties". At no point Compass Lexecon considers in its calculation the "the date of performance for those contracts, the origin or destination of the relevant tin ingots" or even "the counterparties to these contracts" (as the contracts are

signed with Glencore and third grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural parties). Order No 1. This paragraph As explained by Quadrant, does not address the Parties' "Compass Lexecon adds a 3% right to request documents in price premium on the tin ingot this arbitration at all. sale price based on a single (c) Furthermore, the request contract between Vinto and seeks Documents that are, or Soft Metals as of February 2006" (Quadrant Report, ¶ would reasonably be, in 117). This is evidently Bolivia's possession, custody, or control, contrary to the unreasonable and reinforces the requirements of Article 3.3(c) need for Bolivia to access the Documents Requested (which, of the IBA Rules. inter alia, will allow Bolivia's As explained in Claimant's experts to assess historical reasoned objections to price premiums in Vinto's Request 27, this request contracts for the sale of tin pertains to documents that ingots). were kept in the Tin Smelter's files and over which Bolivia Fourth, Claimant alleges that would have access by reason the Documents Requested of having expropriated it. would contain documents Similar documents introduced already in the record, and thus into the record by Bolivia that the Request would be duplicative. This is inaccurate. confirm as much (R-54, R-55, **R-56**, **R-57**, **R-78**; see also One, some of the exhibits cited EO-14, p 28, Villavicencio I, by Claimant are duplicates ¶ 14). By contrast, Claimant (RPA-28 is identical to CLEXlost control of the Tin Smelter **032-18**, and **RPA-29** is on 9 February 2007, when it identical to CLEX-032-19). was expropriated and Bolivia Claimant disingenuously cites took over its premises through duplicate exhibits to create the the intervention of its army. impression that there are more The documents requested by documents on the record Bolivia are therefore plainly responsive to this Request than within its possession, custody in reality. and control.

Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search for contracts signed by Vinto within the 12 months of Vinto's takeover, whereby Vinto sold tin ingots. Two, 9 of the exhibits cited by Claimant are contracts for the sale of tin ingots which are not responsive to this Request (they are not covered by the timeframe of this Request, as they were executed before or after Glencore's tenure of the Tin Smelter). Three, the remaining 14 exhibits are contracts for the sale of tin ingots signed by Vinto (in many instances, with Glencore International). While Bolivia acknowledges that some of these exhibits are partially responsive to this
Request (as they involve contracts for the sale of tin ingots signed by Vinto), Claimant has not confirmed that these are all the contracts that exist in response to this Request. b. Bolivia's request is narrow and specific First, Claimant argues that this Request would be "excessively broad" as it seeks contracts signed "during a period of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago." One, in spirit of cooperation, Bolivia has narrowed down its request to Documents prepared

February 2007 (i.e., Gler	
tenure of the Tin Smelter).
<u>Two</u> , besides the basic	
arithmetical error (the pe	riod
2004-2007 was not "13 t	0.17
years ago"), Claimant's	
objection has no merit in	the
present arbitration since	he
period in which the Tin S	melter
was controlled by Glenco	ore
was, precisely, 12 to 15 y	rears
ago. Most Documents of	n the
record that pertain to the	Tin
Smelter are from this per	iod
(and were submitted by	
Claimant). Accepting th	s
objection would essentia	ly
block all Requests related	
the Tin Smelter, violating	5
Bolivia's due process.	
Second, Claimant criticiz	es
Bolivia for failing to ider	itify
the custodians of the	
Documents Requested.	As
stated in Request No. 1 a	bove,
the IBA Rules do not req	uire
identifying specific custo	dians
and, in any case, Bolivia	
request is compliant with	
3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rul	*
it contains "a description	•
each requested documen	•
sufficient to identify it").	
Indeed, Bolivia has clear	•
identified the Documents	
Requested as contracts for	or the

sale of tin ingots signed
between October 2004 and 9
February 2007.
Third, Claimant argues that the
Request would be too broad, as
shown by (i) Bolivia's use of
an ample definition of the term
"Documents", and (ii) the
request for contracts executed
by "the Glencore Group".
For the same reasons stated in
Requests No. 1 and 3 above,
these objections are misplaced
and unwarranted.
Fourth, Claimant submits that
responding to this Request
would be excessively
burdensome, "as it would have
to search through a vast
number of documents to locate
this information which would
be scattered across the files of
many individuals at Claimant
and its affiliates".
This is simply not believable.
Claimant can easily identify the
Documents Requested (i.e., tin
ingot sale contracts) by
reaching out to Glencore's
contracts department.
Furthermore, the Documents
requested were produced in the
ordinary course of business and
further used by Glencore to
prepare forecasts, business and
financial plans, reports for

among many others, so they must be readily available. Fifth, Claimant submits that "the time and cost of producing [the Documents Requested] significantly outweigh their expected probatory value". As stated in Request No. 2 above, it is not for Claimant but for the Tribunal to decide the probative value of the Documents Requested (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4). In any case, the Documents Requested will enable Bolivia's experts to prepare its own tin ingot price forecast, and will also confirm that Compass Lexecon's tin ingot price forecast cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case. c. Bolivia's alternative basis for this Request Claimant alleges that Bolivia	 		
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c. Bolivia's alternative basis for this Request Claimant alleges that Bolivia			
this Request Claimant alleges that Bolivia		in this case.	
Claimant alleges that Bolivia		c. <u>Bolivia's alternative basis for</u>	
		this Request	
		Claimant alleges that Bolivia	
"grossly mischaracterizes"		"grossly mischaracterizes	
paragraph 8.2 of Procedural			
Order No. 1."			
For the same reasons stated in		For the same reasons stated in	
Request No. 2 above,		Request No. 2 above,	
Claimant's reading of this		Claimant's reading of this	
provision deprives it of any			
sense and Bolivia's experts		sense and Bolivia's experts	
have the due process right to		have the due process right to	

					review the Documents Requested. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. * * * Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search for "contracts signed by Vinto within the 12 months of Vinto's [reversion], whereby Vinto sold tin ingots." In light of the unjustifiably narrow scope of Claimant's offer (inter alia, in terms of the timeframe and group of companies covered), Bolivia insists on its Request.	
37.	Any business plan(s) for Vinto and all versions of such business plan(s) prepared and/or reviewed by Vinto and/or Sinchi Wayra and/or the Glencore Group during the period 2004-2007.	Statement of Defence, ¶ 873; Quadrant Report, ¶ 103; Villavicencio I, ¶ 39; Statement of Claim, ¶ 261; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 4.	Claimant's experts have confirmed the existence of the Documents Requested and have had access to them. Compass Lexecon acknowledges that, to value the Tin Smelter, "we rely on historical information and contemporaneous business plans prior to the expropriation []" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 4).	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules.	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested as narrowed down below in the spirit of cooperation: Bolivia accepts to limit its Request to business plans for Vinto prepared and/or reviewed between October 2004 (when Glencore acquired control of	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts to perform their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

As an independent basis for this request, the Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that Claimant's contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations about future processing levels, operating costs, capital investments and other relevant metrics for the Vinto Tin Smelter's operations are consistent with those projected by Respondent's experts and, in turn, establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' projections.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that Claimant's experts' projections for the Tin Smelter cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist

Bolivia's justification for its Request 37 relies on a quote from the Executive Summary of Compass Lexecon's Expert Report, which refers to "business plans" generically. It is clear from the rest of this report that Compass Lexecon's valuation of Vinto does not rely on any business plans. This is consistent with Claimant's position that no expansion of the Tin Smelter was necessary to reach the forecasted production on which Compass Lexecon relies (SoC, ¶ 259; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 79; RPA Report, ¶¶ 159, 195). Indeed, Compass Lexecon only relies on the Tin Smelter's existing capacity and historical performance for its valuation (CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3, CLEX-017, RPA-18, RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21, RPA-53). This is the only information that is relevant and material to the outcome of this arbitration. By contrast, the Requested Documents are neither relevant nor material.

(b) <u>Bolivia's Request 37 is</u> excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents

the Tin Smelter) and 9 February 2007.

Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of the Documents Requested.

Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:

a. The Documents Requested are relevant and material to the outcome of the case

First, Claimant's objections are inconsistent with its own acts. Claimant relies extensively on the Triennial Plan (which, according to Claimant, would have been prepared by Colquiri in the ordinary course of business) to value the Colquiri Mine Lease. However, in gross contradiction with the above, Claimant now denies that business plans prepared for Vinto during the ordinary course of business would be relevant to value the Tin Smelter. This is absurd and suffices to dismiss Claimant's objections.

Second, Claimant argues that Bolivia would take out of context a quote from the Executive Summary of Compass Lexecon's Report, and that Compass Lexecon's

	1 ' 4 '	.,	1 2 11 4 1
	and are in the possession,	that are reasonably believed to	valuation would not rely on any
	custody or control of Claimant.	exist," as required by Article	business plans for Vinto. This
		3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.	is false.
		Request 37 is excessively	Claimant's experts'
		broad because it seeks	acknowledge having relied
		business plans "prepared	upon contemporaneous
		and/or reviewed" for a period	business plans (in plural) in its
		of 4 years, 13 to 17 years ago,	valuation of the Vinto Tin
		including the periods from	Smelter. ¶ 4 of the Compass
		January 2004 to September	Lexecon Report provides that
		2004, and from February 2007	"[i]n providing our opinion <u>we</u>
		to December 2007, during	<u>rely</u> on [] the reading of
		which the Tin Smelter was not	multiple financial and
		under Claimant's ownership.	operational documents related
		Request 37 is also excessively	to the mining and smelter
		broad in scope because it	operations, <u>business and</u>
		seeks, broadly, Documents	investment plans, third-party
		"prepared and/or reviewed by"	industry analysis, and overall
		the Glencore Group as a	market information on the
		whole, in addition to Vinto	assets. For the purposes of
		and Sinchi Wayra, without	examining the prospective
		identifying any particular	production and cost profile of
		custodians. The "Glencore	the Colquiri Mine <u>and the Tin</u>
		Group," as defined by Bolivia,	Smelter, we rely on historical
		comprises over 200 entities	information and
		around the world.	<u>contemporaneous business</u>
		Responding to this request would therefore be excessively burdensome for	plans prior to expropriation[] (emphasis added).Bolivia's experts have the right
		Claimant as it would have to	to review these business plans,
		search through a vast number	which include the Documents
		of documents to locate this	Requested.
		information which would be	Third Claimant alloges that
		scattered across the files of	Third, Claimant alleges that
			"Compass Lexecon only relies
		many individuals at Claimant and its affiliates. The time and	on the Tin Smelter's existing
		and its aiminates. The time and	capacity and historical

cost of producing them performance for its valuation [...] [and, therefore, that this significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, would be the] only information especially in light of the fact that is relevant and material to that Bolivia has failed to the outcome of this arbitration" establish the relevance and (emphasis added). materiality of the requested Without prejudice to what was documents. said above, the fact that some Documents may not be relevant As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to for Claimant's case does not Request 2, above, Bolivia mean they are not relevant for grossly mischaracterizes Bolivia's case. Bolivia clearly paragraph 8.2 of Procedural explained in the justification Order No 1. This provision for this request why the does not give Bolivia the right Documents Requested are to request documents on relevant to its case. Claimant which Claimant's experts do has not disputed such not rely. In fact, paragraph 8.2 justification. The Documents does not address the Parties' Requested will confirm that right to request documents in "Claimant's contemporaneous this arbitration at all. (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations about (c) Furthermore, the request future processing levels, seeks Documents that are, or operating costs, capital would reasonably be, in investments and other relevant Bolivia's possession, custody, metrics for the Vinto Tin or control, contrary to the *Smelter's operations are* requirements of Article 3.3(c) consistent with those projected of the IBA Rules. by Respondent's experts and, in As explained in Claimant's turn, establish the lack of reasoned objections to reasonability of Claimant's Request 27, this request experts' projections". pertains to documents that b. Bolivia's request is narrow were kept in the Tin Smelter's and specific files and over which Bolivia would have access by reason First, Claimant argues that this Request would be "excessively of having expropriated it.

Similar documents introduced broad" as it seeks contracts signed "during a period of 4 into the record by Bolivia years, 13 to 17 years ago." confirm as much (R-54, R-55, **R-56**, **R-57**, **R-78**; see also One, in spirit of cooperation, EO-14, p 28, Villavicencio I, Bolivia has narrowed down its ¶ 14). By contrast, Claimant request to Documents prepared lost control of the Tin Smelter between October 2004 and 9 on 9 February 2007, when it February 2007 (i.e., Glencore's was expropriated and Bolivia tenure of the Tin Smelter). took over its premises through the intervention of its army. Two, besides the basic arithmetical error (the period The documents requested by 2004-2007 was not "13 to 17 Bolivia are therefore plainly years ago"), Claimant's within its possession, custody objection has no merit in the and control. present arbitration since the period in which the Tin Smelter was controlled by Glencore was, precisely, 12 to 15 years ago. Most Documents on the record that pertain to the Tin Smelter are from this period (and were submitted by Claimant). Accepting this objection would essentially block all Requests related to the Tin Smelter, violating Bolivia's due process. Second, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify the custodians of the Documents Requested. As stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require identifying specific custodians and, in any case, Bolivia's request is compliant with Art.

3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as it contains "a description of	
it contains "a description of	
each requested document	
sufficient to identify it'').	
Indeed, Bolivia has clearly	
identified the Documents	
Requested as business plans for	
Vinto prepared and/or reviewed	
between October 2004 and 9	
February 2007.	
Third, Claimant argues that the	
Request would be too broad, as	
shown by the request for	
business plans prepared and/or	
reviewed by "the Glencore	
Group".	
For the same reasons stated in	
Request No. 1 above, this	
objection should be dismissed.	
Fourth, Claimant submits that	
responding to this Request	
would be excessively	
burdensome, "as it would have	
to search through a vast	
number of documents to locate	
this information which would	
be scattered across the files of	
many individuals at Claimant	
and its affiliates".	
This is simply not believable.	
The Documents Requested	
(i.e., business plans for Vinto)	
were prepared in the ordinary	
course of business and were	
vital for the operation of EMV.	
Indeed, business plans are used	

for different purposes,
including to prepare budgets, to
prepare reports for
management and investors,
etc., so they must be readily
available. Claimant's experts
have further confirmed
reviewing historical and
contemporaneous business
plans for Vinto when preparing
their reports (Compass
Lexecon Report, ¶ 4), and
Claimant has introduced to the
record business plans for
Colquiri.
Fifth, Claimant submits that
"the time and cost of producing
[the Documents Requested]
significantly outweigh their
expected probatory value".
As stated in Request No. 2
above, it is not for Claimant but
for the Tribunal to decide the
probative value of the
Documents Requested
(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
In any case, the Documents
Requested will confirm that the
future processing levels,
operating costs, capital
investments and other relevant
metrics for the Vinto Tin
Smelter's operations
underlying Respondent's
'experts analyses are
reasonable.

					c. Bolivia's alternative basis for this Request Claimant alleges that Bolivia "grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1." For the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this provision deprives it of any sense and Bolivia's experts have the due process right to review the Documents Requested. d. The Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control For the same reasons stated in Request No. 27 above, the Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control.	
38.	The Documents supporting the data and statements in the business plans for Vinto referred to in Request No. 37 above, including but not limited to: • annual schedule of tin ingot production;	Statement of Defence, ¶ 873; Quadrant Report, ¶ 103; Villavicencio I, ¶ 39; Statement of Claim, ¶ 261; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 4.	As explained in the previous Request, Compass Lexecon acknowledges that, to value the Tin Smelter, it relied upon "historical information and contemporaneous business plans prior to the expropriation []" (emphasis added) (Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 4). Claimant's expert presumably had access to the Documents Requested in order to assess the reasonability of the parameters	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. As explained in relation to Bolivia's Request 37, Compass Lexecon's valuation	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections to the Request are misplaced for the following reasons:	Request granted with limitation put forward by Respondent.

- waste;
- processing costs;
- power consumption levels;
- water consumption levels;
- transportatio
 n costs;
- capital expenditures (CAPEX);
- operating expenditures (OPEX); and
- income taxes.

and projections contained in the aforementioned business plans. Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts to perform their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

As an independent basis for this request, the Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that Claimant's contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations about future processing levels, operating costs, capital investments and other relevant metrics for the Vinto Tin Smelter's operations are consistent with those projected by Respondent's experts and, in turn, establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' projections.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Respondent's experts' forecasts for the Tin Smelter are correct, and (ii) Claimant's experts' forecasts for the Tin Smelter cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in

of Vinto does not rely on any business plans. This is consistent with Claimant's position that no expansion of the Tin Smelter was necessary to reach the forecasted production on which Compass Lexecon relies (SoC, ¶ 259; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 79; RPA Report, ¶¶ 159, 195). Indeed, Compass Lexecon only relies on the Tin Smelter's existing capacity and historical performance for its valuation (CLEX-011-1, CLEX-011-2, CLEX-011-3, CLEX-017, RPA-18. RPA-19, RPA-20, RPA-21, **RPA-53**). This is the only information that is relevant and material to the outcome of this arbitration. By contrast, the Requested Documents are neither relevant nor material.

As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This paragraph does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, it does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all. Nor does it

a. The Documents Requested are relevant and material to the outcome of the case

First, Claimant's objections are inconsistent with its own acts. Claimant relies extensively on the Triennial Plan (which, according to Claimant, would have been prepared by Colquiri in the ordinary course of business) to value the Colquiri Mine Lease. However, in gross contradiction with the above, Claimant now denies that business plans (and their supporting documentation) prepared for Vinto during the ordinary course of business would be relevant to value the Tin Smelter. This is absurd and suffices to dismiss Claimant's objections.

Second, Claimant argues that "Compass Lexecon's valuation does not rely on any business plans" for Vinto. This is false.

Claimant's experts' acknowledge having relied upon contemporaneous business plans (in plural) in its valuation of the Vinto Tin Smelter. ¶ 4 of the Compass Lexecon Report provides that "[i]n providing our opinion we rely on [...] the reading of multiple financial and

this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. render irrelevant and immaterial documents, such as those sought in Request 38, relevant and material.

Bolivia uses this opportunity to submit allegations which are based on mere speculation. This request thus amounts to a fishing expedition by Bolivia in an attempt to construct a case on the basis of evidence that it *hopes* to find in Claimant's files. As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, such fishing expeditions are not permitted under the IBA Rules.

(b) Bolivia's Request 38 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 38 is excessively broad because it seeks "Documents"—defined to cover "all forms of written communications and Correspondence, including," to provide only a few examples, "emails, ... notes, ... contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts,

operational documents related to the mining and smelter operations, business and investment plans, third-party industry analysis, and overall market information on the assets. For the purposes of examining the prospective production and cost profile of the Colquiri Mine and the Tin <u>Smelter</u>, we rely on historical information and contemporaneous business plans prior to expropriation [...] (emphasis added). Bolivia's experts have the right to review these business plans and their supporting documentation.

Third, Claimant alleges that "Compass Lexecon only relies on the Tin Smelter's existing capacity and historical performance for its valuation [...] [and, therefore, that this would be the] only information that is relevant and material to the outcome of this arbitration" (emphasis added).

Without prejudice to what was said above, the fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean they are not relevant for Bolivia's case. Bolivia clearly explained in the justification

photographs, phono records, and data compilations" without referring to any custodians or time frames, as required by the IBA rules.

The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. Most data and statements sit in the files of a number of individuals (who Bolivia fails to identify) with technical and operational roles. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.

Again, paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1 does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do <u>not</u> rely. In fact, it does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

(c) <u>Furthermore</u>, the request seeks Documents that are, or would reasonably be, in <u>Bolivia's possession</u>, custody, or control, contrary to the

for this request why the Documents Requested are relevant to its case. Claimant has not disputed such justification. The Documents Requested will confirm that "Claimant's contemporaneous (i.e., as of the time of the reversion) expectations about future processing levels, operating costs, capital investments and other relevant metrics for the Vinto Tin Smelter's operations are consistent with those projected by Respondent's experts and, in turn, establish the lack of reasonability of Claimant's experts' projections."

Fourth, Claimant alleges that this Request is based on "mere speculation" and "amounts to a fishing expedition." This is false.

One, Claimant's allegation that this Request is be based on "mere speculation" is premised on Claimant's case being correct (i.e., that Claimant's experts' forecasts would be reasonable and consistent with Claimant's contemporaneous expectations). Accepting Claimant's objection would necessarily require the Tribunal to prejudge this issue,

requirements of Article 3.3(c) something this Tribunal cannot of the IBA Rules. (and should not) do. As explained in Claimant's Two, Bolivia's request for reasoned objections to Documents supporting Vinto's Request 27, this request business plans is narrow and pertains to documents that specific. It pertains to a specific were kept in the Tin Smelter's category of documents files and over which Bolivia (supporting documents for would have access by reason business plans prepared for of having expropriated it (see Vinto between October 2004 EO-14, p 28, Villavicencio I, and 9 February 2007), which ¶ 14). By contrast, Claimant can be easily identified by lost control of the Tin Smelter Claimant, who is the only party on 9 February 2007, when it who knows the author and was expropriated and Bolivia context in which those business took over its premises through plans were prepared. This the intervention of its army. Request thus does not amount to a fishing expedition, as The documents requested by explained in Request No. 1. Bolivia are therefore plainly within its possession, custody b. Bolivia's request is narrow and specific and control. First, Claimant criticizes Bolivia's definition of the term "Documents" for being "extremely broad." For the same reasons stated in Request No. 3 above, this objection is inconsistent with Claimant's own requests (which are premised on a broader concept of "Documents") and thus should be dismissed. Second, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for failing to identify

the custodians of the
Documents Requested. As
stated in Request No. 1 above,
the IBA Rules do not require
identifying specific custodians
and, in any case, Bolivia's
request is compliant with Art.
3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules (as
it contains "a description of
each requested document
sufficient to identify it'').
Indeed, Bolivia has clearly
identified the Documents
Requested as those which
support Vinto's business plans,
which are the object of Request
No. 37 above.
Third, Claimant states (with no
explanation whatsoever) that
the Documents Requested
would provide "a fragmented
view." This is false, contrary to
common sense and a <i>non</i>
sequitur: having access to the
Documents Requested (i.e.,
Documents that support
Vinto's business plans) can
only provide a more complete
view and understanding of
Claimant's contemporaneous
expectations regarding the Tin
Smelter's future performance.
Moreover, whether Documents
to be disclosed provide a
"fragmented" or "complete
view" of a factual or technical
issue is irrelevant to grant or
issue is intelevant to grant of

deny a request for Documents;
it is for the Tribunal – not the
Claimant – to weigh the
evidence, once submitted by
the Parties.
Fourth, Claimant submits that
responding to this Request
would be excessively
burdensome, as "most data and
statements sit in the files of a
number of individuals (who
Bolivia fails to identify) with
technical and operational
roles".
Business plans for Vinto were
prepared in the ordinary course
of business and were vital for
the operation of EMV. Indeed,
business plans are used for
different purposes, including to
prepare budgets, to prepare
reports for management and
investors, etc., so they – and
their supporting documentation
– must be readily available.
Claimant's experts have further
confirmed reviewing historical
and contemporaneous business
plans for Vinto when preparing
their reports (Compass
Lexecon Report, ¶ 4).
Fifth, Claimant submits that
"the time and cost of producing
[the Documents Requested]
significantly outweigh their
expected probatory value".
27

		As stated in Request No. 2
		above, it is not for Claimant but
		for the Tribunal to decide the
		probative value of the
		Documents Requested
		(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
		In any case, the Documents
		Requested will confirm that the
		future processing levels,
		operating costs, capital
		investments and other relevant
		metrics for the Vinto Tin
		Smelter's operations
		underlying Respondent's
		experts' analyses are
		reasonable.
		c. Bolivia's alternative basis for
		this Request
		Claimant alleges that Bolivia
		"grossly mischaracterizes
		paragraph 8.2 of Procedural
		Order No. 1."
		For the same reasons stated in
		Request No. 2 above,
		Claimant's reading of this
		provision deprives it of any
		sense and Bolivia's experts
		have the due process right to
		review the Documents
		Requested.
		d. The Documents Requested
		are not in Bolivia's possession,
		custody or control
		For the same reasons stated in
		Request No. 27 above, the
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I. 39.	VINTO ANTIMONY With respect to the	Statement of	The Russo Report estimates the	Claimant objects to this	Documents Requested are not in Bolivia's possession, custody or control. Bolivia moves to compel the	Request granted
	"[v]alor de mercado [] provisto por immobiliarias [] y por peritos valuadores que trabajan en Bolivia []" (Russo Report, ¶ 5.2 b)): a. the Documents and Correspondence exchanged between Ms Russo and/or anyone working under her control and any of the "inmobiliarias" and/or "peritos valuadores"; and b. the notes taken by Ms Russo and/or by anyone working under her control in preparation for and/or resulting	Defence, ¶ 900; Mirones Report, ¶ 45; Quadrant Report, ¶ 133; Russo Report, ¶¶ 5.2-5.4; Statement of Claim, ¶ 282; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ 95.	value of the Antimony Smelter's plot based on two sources of information, one of them being the "[v]alor de mercado de las zonas escogidas como representativas de la zona de la Fundición de Antimonio provisto por inmobiliarias que trabajan en las ciudades de Oruro y La Paz en la compra y venta de inmuebles y por peritos valuadores que trabajan en Bolivia para la banca privada en la evaluación de inmuebles ofrecidos como garantías contra préstamos bancarios." (Russo Report, ¶ 5.2 b)). The relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that, as indicated above, Ms Russo relies on the "[v]alor de mercado [] provisto por inmobiliarias [] y por peritos valuadores que trabajan en Bolivia []" (Russo Report, ¶ 5.2 b) to prepare its Report and value the Antimony Smelter's plot.	request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. All Documents and Correspondence corresponding to Request 39(a) that Ms Russo received from the "immobiliarias" and "peritos valuadores" have been annexed to Ms Russo's expert report, and are therefore in Bolivia's possession, custody and control (GR-7-A, GR-7-B, GR-7-C, GR-7-D, GR-7-E, GR-7-F, GR-7-G, GR-7-H). These are the only documents that are relevant and material to the outcome of this arbitration. Claimant notes that, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia	production of the Documents Requested in the terms set forth at the end of this Request. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons: a. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and material to its outcome First, Claimant objects to the relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested by stating that all the "Documents and Correspondence corresponding to Request 39(a) that Ms Russo received from the 'immobiliarias' and 'peritos valuadores' have been annexed to Ms. Russo's expert report' and that these would be "the only documents that are relevant and material to the outcome of this arbitration' (emphasis added). Bolivia takes note of Claimant's statement that all the Documents and Correspondence received by	as reformulated by Respondent.

from meetings and/or phone calls with any of the "inmobiliarias" and/or "peritos valuadores." In any event, the Documents Requested are relevant for Mr Mirones (Respondent's expert) to identify the properties underlying the values provided by the "inmobiliarias [...] y por peritos valuadores" to Ms Russo and confirm that, once their "forma, posibles afectaciones, etc." are factored into the analysis (Mirones Report, ¶ 45), their values are consistent with and support Mr Mirones' valuation of the Antimony Smelter's plot.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Mr Mirone's valuation of the Antimony Smelter's plot is reasonable, and (ii) Ms Russo's valuation of the Antimony Smelter's plot cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Ms Russo presumably had access to the Documents Requested when performing its analysis given that she led the discussions with the "inmobiliarias" and "peritos valuadores". As explained by Ms Russo, "la suscripta

grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely, nor does it make such documents relevant or material to the outcome of this arbitration. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

Indeed, pursuant to the Work Production / Litigation privilege, any Documents and Correspondence corresponding to Request 39 would not be disclosable in this arbitration, because they were prepared for purposes of this arbitration. Thus, the Requested Documents are neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this arbitration.

Bolivia uses this opportunity to submit allegations which are based on mere speculation. This request thus amounts to a fishing expedition by Bolivia in an attempt to construct a case on the basis of evidence that it *hopes* to find in Claimants' files. As explained in Claimant's reasoned

Ms. Russo that are responsive to Request 39 a. are in the record of the case.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, for the same reasons stated in Bolivia's reply to Claimant's objection to Request No. 38 above, Bolivia reiterates that the fact that some Documents may not be relevant for Claimant's case does not mean they are not relevant for Bolivia's case.

Second, Claimant alleges that this Request is based on "mere speculation" and "amounts to a fishing expedition." This is false.

One, Claimant's allegation that this Request is based on "mere speculation" is premised on Claimant's case being correct (i.e., that the values provided by the "inmobiliarias [...]ypor peritos valuadores" to Ms Russo would be reasonable and would not need to be adjusted to reflect the market value of the Antimony Smelter's plot). Accepting Claimant's objection would necessarily require the Tribunal to prejudge this issue, something this Tribunal cannot (and should not) do.

Two, Bolivia's request for "Documents and

contactó a inmobiliarias que trabajan en Oruro en la compra y venta de inmuebles y a peritos evaluadores que trabajan en Oruro para la banca privada. A cada uno de ellos se le consultó [...]" (emphasis added) (Russo Report, ¶ 5.8). Thus, consistent with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1, Respondent's experts have the right to review the documents relied upon by Claimant's experts when performing their analyses (such as the Documents Requested).

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. objections to Request 1, above, such fishing expeditions are not permitted under the IBA Rules.

(b) Bolivia's Request 39 as a whole is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.

Request 39 is excessively broad because it refers, broadly, to "Documents and Correspondence" without specifying any time frame (as required by the IBA Rules) or specific custodians (referring instead, broadly, to "anyone working under [Ms Russo's] control and any of the 'inmobiliarias' and/or 'peritos valuadores"). Nor does Request 39 refer to a specific subject matter for the relevant Documents, Correspondence and/or phone calls. Ms Russo may have been in communication with these individuals for a variety of reasons unrelated to this arbitration.

Correspondence exchanged between Ms Russo [...] and any of the 'inmobiliarias' and/or 'peritos valuadores", and (ii) "the notes taken by Ms Russo [...] in preparation for and/or resulting from meetings and/or phone calls with any of the 'inmobiliarias' and/or 'peritos valuadores" is narrow and specific. It pertains to a specific category of documents, which can be easily identified by Claimant and Ms. Russo, who knows the context in which the Documents were prepared. This Request thus does not amount to a fishing expedition, as explained in Request No. 1.

b. The Documents Requested are not protected by legal professional privilege (or attorney-client privilege)

Claimant argues that the Documents Requested would be subject to "work production / litigation privilege" and, as a result, would not be disclosable in this arbitration. This is false.

First, Claimant bears the burden of proof of establishing that the Documents Requested would be privileged.

Claimant has failed to meet this

¹ Holmes v. Pension Plan of Bethlehem Steel Corp., 213 F.3d 124, 138 (3d Cir. 2000).

		Moreover, Request 39 seeks,	burden (indeed, Claimant
		broadly, "Documents", which	asserts the existence of
		are defined to cover "all forms	privilege but provides no
		of written communications	support whatsoever for its
		and Correspondence,	assertion). This suffices to
		including," to provide only a	dismiss Claimant's objection.
		few examples, "emails, notes, contracts, agreements, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and data compilations".	Second, this Request is aimed at obtaining the disclosure of documents from Ms Russo, Claimant's expert. In the context of expert disclosure,
		-	privilege is limited to (i)
		The Requested Documents are	communications between the
		not only voluminous and	expert and counsel, ² and (ii)
		difficult to locate, but they	draft versions of the expert
		will also provide a fragmented	report. ³
		view. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents. Again, paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1 does not give Bolivia the right to	The Documents Requested do not fall in any of these two categories, as they only seek Documents, Correspondence and notes in relation to communications between Ms Russo and third parties (the "inmobiliarias" and/or "peritos valuadores"). Consequently, the Documents Requested are not subject to privilege and
		request documents on which	must be disclosed.
		Claimant's experts do <u>not</u> rely. In fact, it does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration	c. Bolivia's alternative basis for this Request Claimant alleges that Bolivia
		at all.	"grossly mischaracterizes

² Privilege does not protect all forms of communication between expert and counsel, as there are exceptions established by law. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(4)(C). ³ Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(4)(B).

(c) <u>Furthermore, the request</u>
<u>seeks Documents and</u>
<u>Correspondence that are not in</u>
<u>Claimant's possession,</u>
<u>custody and control.</u>

With respect to Request 39(a), Ms Russo has confirmed that she did not keep a copy of Documents and Correspondence corresponding to Request 39(a) that she hand delivered to the "inmobiliarias" and "peritos valuadores." Those Documents and Correspondence are therefore outside Claimant's possession, custody and control.

Furthermore, Ms Russo has confirmed that no Documents or Correspondence exist that would correspond to Request 39(b).

Notwithstanding and without prejudice to the above, in the spirit of cooperation, Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search for any model letter that Ms Russo used when requesting information from "inmobiliarias" and "peritos valuadores." This offer may not in any way be deemed a waiver of any of the privileges applicable to this or any other

paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No. 1."

For the same reasons stated in Request No. 2 above, Claimant's reading of this provision deprives it of any sense and Bolivia's experts have the due process right to review the Documents Requested.

d. <u>Bolivia's request is narrow</u> and specific

First, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for failing to identify
the custodians or providing a
time frame for the Documents
Requested. As stated in
Request No. 1 above, the IBA
Rules do not require
identifying specific custodians
nor a particular time frame and,
in any case, Bolivia's request is
compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i)
of the IBA Rules (as it contains
"a description of each
requested document sufficient
to identify it").

Second, Claimant's allegation that Bolivia's Request would be excessively broad as "Ms Russo may have been in communication with these individuals for a variety of reasons unrelated to this arbitration" is absurd.

category of documents.	The Request is clearly focused
Claimant reserves all of its	on the exchanges that Ms
legal privileges in full.	Russo had with the
	"inmobiliarias [] y peritos
	valuadores que trabajan en
	Bolivia []" for the purposes
	of preparing her expert report
	(the Request even cites the
	relevant paragraphs of Ms
	Russo's report).
	Third, Claimant argues that the
	Request would be too broad, as
	shown by Bolivia's use of an
	ample definition of the term
	"Documents".
	For the same reasons stated in
	Request No. 3 above, this
	objection is not only
	unwarranted but also
	inconsistent with Claimant's
	own requests (which use a
	broader concept of
	"Documents").
	Fourth, Claimant states (with
	no explanation whatsoever)
	that the Documents Requested
	would provide "a fragmented
	view." This is false, contrary to
	common sense and a <i>non</i>
	sequitur: having access to the
	Documents Requested can only
	provide a more complete view
	and enable a better assessment
	of Ms Russo's valuation of the
	Antimony Smelter's plot.
	Moreover, whether Documents
	moreover, whether Documents

T		T	T
			to be disclosed provide a
			"fragmented" or "complete
			view" of a factual or technical
			issue is irrelevant to grant or
			deny a request for Documents;
			it is for the Tribunal – not the
			Claimant – to weigh the
			evidence, once submitted by
			the Parties.
			Fifth, Claimant states that
			"[t]he time and cost of
			producing [the Documents
			Requested] significantly
			outweigh their expected
			probatory value."
			As stated in Request No. 2
			above, it is not for Claimant but
			for the Tribunal to decide the
			probative value of the
			Documents Requested
			(UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4).
			In any case, the Documents
			Requested are relevant to
			confirm the reasonability of Mr
			Mirone's valuation of the
			Antimony Smelter's plot.
			e. The Documents Requested
			are in Claimant's possession,
			custody or control
			In relation to Request No. 39
			b., Bolivia takes note of Ms
			Russo's statement that there are
			no responsive documents.
			In relation to Request No. 39
			a., Bolivia takes note (i) that all
1	ı	1	**

	the Documents and
	Correspondence <u>received</u> by
	Ms. Russo that are responsive
	to this Request are on the
	record, and (ii) of Ms Russo's
	statement that she did not keep
	a copy of the Documents and
	Correspondence corresponding
	to this Request No. 39(a) that
	she <u>hand delivered</u> to the
	"inmobiliarias" and "peritos
	valuadores."
	In relation to (ii):
	One, Claimant has the
	obligation to conduct a
	reasonable search of the
	Documents Requested
	(according to the Commentary
	to the IBA Guidelines on Party
	Representation in International
	Arbitration, "[a] Party
	Representative should advise
	the Party whom he or she
	represents to take, and assist
	such Party in taking,
	reasonable steps to ensure
	that: (i) a reasonable search is
	made for Documents that a
	Party has undertaken, or been
	ordered, to produce"). The
	obligation to conduct a
	reasonable search includes
	asking the "inmobiliarias" and
	"peritos valuadores" if they
	have kept a copy of the
	documents hand delivered by
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>

					Ms Russo. Bolivia thus requests Claimant to confirm if it has made such inquiry and, if it has not, to do so. Two, Bolivia notes that Claimant has not denied the existence of Documents Requested other than those hand delivered to the "inmobiliarias" and "peritos valuadores". Bolivia thus request Claimant to confirm if such Documents exist and, if so, to produce them. * * * Claimant offers to conduct a reasonable search for any model letter that Ms Russo used when requesting information from "inmobiliarias" and "peritos valuadores". Bolivia takes note of Claimant confirms that there are no other documents responsive to Request No. 39 a., Bolivia insists in its Request.	
40	The Decourse of	Statement - 5	As indicated in the constitute	Claimant abiasts to this	-	No action by the
40.	The Document generated in anticipation of as well as those generated as a result of the "llamadas telefónicas"	Statement of Defence, ¶ 900; Quadrant Report, ¶ 134; Mirones Report, ¶ 45; Russo Report, ¶ ¶ 5.2-5.4;	As indicated in the previous Request, Ms Russo estimates the value of the Antimony Smelter's plot based on two sources of information, the second one being the "valor de	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and	Bolivia disagrees with the objections submitted by Claimant, namely, that (i) the Documents Requested would not be relevant or material, (ii) the Request would fail to	No action by the Tribunal required.

efectuadas por la suscrita [Ms Russo] a las partes vendedoras en cada publicación [el Diario La Patria]" to obtain sales values (Russo Report, Table 1, footnote n. 19), including but not limited to:

- a. Documents
 sufficient to
 identify the
 individuals
 with whom
 Ms. Russo
 had each of
 the phone
 calls and the
 date of such
 calls;
- b. the notes
 taken by Ms
 Russo and/or
 by anyone
 working
 under her
 control in
 preparation
 for and/or
 resulting
 from each of
 these phone
 calls; and
- c. the Corresponde

Statement of Claim, ¶ 282; Compass Lexecon Report, ¶ mercado de las zonas escogidas como representatives de la zona de la Fundición de Antimonio tomado de publicaciones locales del año 2017 especializadas en la valoración de benes inmuebles" (Russo Report, ¶ 5.2 a).

Ms Russo relies on "the newspaper La Patria and the magazine Ultracasas. For the 22 parcel prices derived from La Patria, Ms Russo admits that the prices did not actually appear in the publication, but were communicated by phone" (Quadrant Report, ¶ 134). As explained by Ms Russo, "[r]especto de los valores de venta de terrenos publicados en el Diario La Patria, los mismos surgen de llamadas telefónicas efectuadas por la suscrita [Ms Russo] a las partes vendedoras en cada publicación" (Russo Report, Table 1, footnote n. 19).

The relevance and materiality of the Documents Requested should not be in dispute given that, as indicated above, Ms Russo relies on the phone calls with the "partes vendedoras en cada publicación [el Diario La Patria]" (Russo Report, Table 1, footnote n. 19) to prepare its

immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules.

All Documents and Correspondence on which Ms Russo relies for her Expert Report have been annexed to said report, and are therefore in Bolivia's possession, custody and control (GR-2, GR-3-A, GR-3-B, GR-3-C, GR-3-D, GR-4, GR-5, GR-6, GR-7-A, GR-7-A, GR-7-B,GR-7-C,GR-7-D,GR -7-E,GR-7-F,GR-7-G, GR-7-H, GR-8, GR-9, GR-10, GR-11, GR-12, GR-13, GR-14, GR-15). These are the only documents that are relevant and material to the outcome of this arbitration. Information received during the phone calls referred to in Request 40

Claimant notes that, as explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 2, above, Bolivia grossly mischaracterizes paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1. This provision does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on

was directly input in Table 1

in Ms Russo's expert report.

identify a narrow and specific category of Documents and (iii) the Documents Requested would be privileged.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, Bolivia takes note of Ms Russo's confirmation that "no Documents exist that would correspond to Request 40".

nce
exchanged
by Ms Russo
and/or by
anyone
working
under her
control in
relation to
these phone
calls.

Report and value the Antimony Smelter's plot.

In any case, the Documents Requested are relevant for Mr Mirones (Respondent's expert) to identify the specific properties subject to the sale offers published in the newspaper La Patria and confirm that, once their "forma, sus posibles afectaciones, etc." are properly factored into the analysis (Mirones Report, ¶ 45), their values are consistent with and support Mr Mirones' valuation of the Antimony Smelter's plot.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of this case, as they will demonstrate that (i) Mr Mirones' valuation of the Antimony Smelter's plot is reasonable, and (ii) Ms Russo's valuation of the Antimony Smelter's plot cannot be relied upon to calculate any compensation in this case and, as a result, that Claimant's valuation is flawed.

As an independent basis for this request, Ms Russo presumably had access to the Documents Requested when performing her analysis given that she led the phone calls with "las partes vendedoras en cada publicación"

which Claimant's experts do not rely, nor does it make such documents relevant or material to the outcome of this arbitration. In fact, paragraph 8.2 does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.

Indeed, pursuant to the Work Production / Litigation privilege, Documents and Correspondence corresponding to Request 40 would not be disclosable in this arbitration, because they were prepared for purposes of this arbitration. Thus, the Requested Documents are neither relevant nor material to the outcome of this arbitration.

Bolivia uses this opportunity to submit allegations which are based on mere speculation. This request thus amounts to a fishing expedition by Bolivia in an attempt to construct a case on the basis of evidence that it *hopes* to find in Claimants' files. As explained in Claimant's reasoned objections to Request 1, above, such fishing expeditions are not permitted under the IBA Rules.

[el Diario La Patria]" (Russo (b) Bolivia's Request 40 as a whole is excessively broad Report, Table 1, footnote n. 19). As explained by Ms Russo, and fails to identify a "narrow and specific . . . category of "[r]especto de los valores de venta de terrenos publicados en Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required el Diario La Patria, los mismos surgen de llamadas telefónicas by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA efectuadas por la suscripta a las Rules. partes vendedoras en cada Request 40 is excessively publicación" (emphasis added) broad because it refers, (Russo Report, Table 1, broadly, to Correspondence footnote n. 19). Thus, consistent and "Documents" (defined to with ¶ 8.2 of Procedural Order cover "all forms of written No. 1, Respondent's experts communications and have the right to review the Correspondence, including," documents relied upon by to provide only a few Claimant's experts when examples, "emails, . . . notes, . performing their analyses (such . . contracts, agreements, as the Documents Requested). drawings, graphs, charts, Bolivia reasonably believes that photographs, phono records, the Documents Requested exist and data compilations") and are in the possession, without specifying any time custody or control of Claimant. frame (as required by the IBA Rules) or specific custodians (referring instead, broadly, to "anyone working under [Ms Russo's] control" and other "individuals"). Nor does Request 40 refer to a specific subject matter for the relevant phone calls. Ms Russo may have been in communication with these individuals for a variety of reasons unrelated to this arbitration.

	The Requested Documents are not only voluminous and difficult to locate, but they will also provide a fragmented view. The time and cost of producing them significantly outweigh their expected probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia has failed to establish the relevance and materiality of the requested documents.
	Again, paragraph 8.2 of Procedural Order No 1 does not give Bolivia the right to request documents on which Claimant's experts do not rely. In fact, it does not address the Parties' right to request documents in this arbitration at all.
	(c) Furthermore, the request seeks Documents and Correspondence that are not in Claimant's possession, custody and control. Ms Russo has confirmed that no Documents exist that would correspond to Request
	40. Information received during the phone calls referred to in Request 40 was directly input in Table 1 in Ms Russo's expert report, to which Bolivia has access.

J.	CONTRIBUTORY FA	AULT		In any event, pursuant to the Work Production / Litigation doctrine, any Documents corresponding to subcategories (b) and (c) of Request 40 would not be disclosable in this arbitration.		
41.	The Documents prepared and/or reviewed by and/or available to the Glencore Group at any time during the period 2004-2005 that refer to the risks identified in the due diligence carried out by "a series of sophisticated advisers [] in the summer of 2004" of the Assets (Reply, ¶ 57), including but not limited to: a. the reports issued by the "sophisticate d advisers" that carried out the due diligence over the Assets;	Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 956- 960; C-198 (Second Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement between Minera and Glencore International (Iris Shares) of 30 January 2005).	Claimant states that "Glencore International and its Peruvian subsidiary, IRSA, participated in a series of negotiations and engaged a series of sophisticated advisers beginning in the summer of 2004 in order to conduct due diligence over the Assets" (Reply, ¶ 57). After the due diligence, Minera S.A. and Glencore International A.G. signed the Second Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement (C-198, p. 49) which reflected a US \$ 5 million "due diligence adjustment" (i.e., a US \$ 5 million deduction) from the initial offer made by Glencore International A.G. to Minera S.A. for the acquisition of the Assets. The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that, when Glencore acquired the Assets, it was fully aware of the risk of their subsequent	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 41 is inadmissible. In addition to making substantive submissions in its Redfern Schedule, Bolivia is seeking to impermissibly reopen issues that were fully argued in the jurisdiction and liability phase of this arbitration. Despite making seven requests for Documents relating to these allegations during the 2018 document production, receiving 127 Documents in response to these requests, and wasting the Parties' resources in the course of burdensome Section 1782 proceedings in in US courts, Bolivia has still failed to provide any evidence for its speculative allegation that "when Glencore acquired"	Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested. Claimant's objections are, in any event, misplaced for the following reasons: a. Bolivia's Request is admissible First, Claimant criticizes Bolivia for allegedly "seeking to impermissibly re-open issues that were fully argued in the jurisdiction and liability phase of this arbitration." To do so, Claimant contends that Bolivia would be attempting to "disguise this allegation as a quantum issue". One, Bolivia does not need to educate the Tribunal on issues of contributory negligence. The analysis of contributory negligence presupposes a finding on liability: only if the Tribunal were to conclude (quod non) that Bolivia	Request partially granted. The Tribunal has decided to grant Request 41(a).

- b. Any
 assessment
 of the impact
 and/or
 potential
 impact of the
 risks
 identified in
 the value of
 any of the
 Assets; and
- The **Documents** and calculations supporting the US \$ 5,000,000 "due diligence adjustment" reflected in Schedule 2.1 of the "Second Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement between Minera and Glencore International " (C-198, p.

49).

reversion to the State. For instance, as explained by Bolivia in relation to the Vinto Tin Smelter. "Glencore International decided to acquire the Tin Smelter from fleeing president Sánchez de Lozada nonetheless, being fully aware of the risk that this Asset might be reverted to the State in the *near future*" given the ample publicity surrounding its irregular privatization since 2001 (Statement of Defence, ¶ 959). Glencore's negligent conduct thus contributed to its own alleged losses.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that any compensation awarded to Claimant should be reduced to reflect its contribution to its own damages.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. the Assets, it was fully aware of the risk of their subsequent reversion to the State".

Since all the facts on the record demonstrate that Bolivia's hypothesis is false, this request amounts to yet another fishing expedition on this issue, as it asks for a broad universe of documents in the *hopes* of creating a case where it has none. Bolivia cannot invent a claim purely for the purpose of obtaining documents via this disclosure process –it must first establish a prima facie claim and use the disclosure process to obtain documents that exist and are relevant and material to that claim.

Bolivia should not be allowed to succeed in its efforts to disguise this allegation as a quantum issue, just so it can continue the fishing expedition that it started in 2018 on the issue of Glencore's due diligence in relation to Claimant's acquisition of the Assets. This is procedurally inadmissible and sufficient ground for the Tribunal to reject Bolivia's Request 41.

breached the Treaty, it will assess the damages suffered by Claimant (if any) and the latter's contribution to such damages. Thus, by definition, the Documents Requested pertain to the quantum stage of the case and Bolivia is not trying to "disguise" anything.

Two, it suffices to review Bolivia's memorials in this arbitration to confirm that it has always dealt with the issue of contributory negligence as part of its quantum analysis: (i) in Bolivia's Statement of Defence, contributory negligence is a sub-section of the Quantum section (Section 7.5) and (ii) the issue of contributory negligence was not mentioned in Bolivia's Rejoinder. Bolivia has not addressed (much less "fully argued") these issues in the jurisdiction and liability phase of this arbitration.

Second, Claimant alleges that Bolivia would have made "seven requests for Documents relating to these allegations during the 2018 document production, receiving 127 Documents in response to the requests". This is false.

(b) The Requested Documents are irrelevant to this case and immaterial to its outcome, and should therefore be excluded pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of the IBA Rules. The only relevant issue in the quantum phase of this

arbitration is the value of Claimant's investments at the relevant dates of valuation.

The Tribunal will only calculate the compensation owed to Claimant after rejecting Bolivia's argument that the disputes at issue in this arbitration were not highly foreseeable at the time of acquisition (see SoC, ¶¶ 316-321; Reply, ¶¶ 222-247; Rejoinder on Jurisdiction, ¶¶ 54-130) and finding Bolivia liable for its violations of the Treaty. As a result, the Tribunal cannot then logically accept Bolivia's argument that Claimant was contributorily negligent because "when Glencore acquired the Assets, it was fully aware of the risk of their subsequent reversion to the State" and reduce the compensation owed by Bolivia.

Therefore, the price for which Claimant acquired the Assets,

One, Bolivia notes that Claimant's statement above lacks any support. Indeed, Claimant fails to identify any of the 7 document production requests that Bolivia would have made or any of the Documents that Claimant would have produced in relation to "these allegations". Claimant does not even provide one example in support of its statements. This lack of evidence should suffice to dismiss Claimant's allegation.

Two, without prejudice to the foregoing, it suffices to review the document production requests made in 2018 to confirm that Bolivia did not make any requests related to issues of contributory negligence.

Third, Claimant alleges that this Request would amount to a fishing expedition "since all the facts on the record demonstrate that Bolivia's hypothesis [that 'when Glencore acquired the Assets, it was fully aware of the risk of their subsequent reversion to the State'] is false."

One, Claimant's objection is premised on its case being correct (i.e., that, when

or Bolivia's allegation that Glencore acquired the Assets, it said price "reflected a US\$ 5 was not aware of the risks million 'due diligence surrounding them). Bolivia opposes this view, and argues adjustment'... from the initial offer made by Glencore that Claimant was indeed aware International A.G. to Minera of such risks and took measures S.A. for the acquisition of the to address them, Assets" are patently irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome Accepting Claimant's objection would of this arbitration. necessarily require the Tribunal (c) Bolivia's request is to prejudge this issue, excessively broad and fails to something this Tribunal cannot identify a "narrow and specific (and should not) do. . . . category of Documents that are reasonably believed to Two, Bolivia's request for exist," as required by Article Documents relating to the due diligence of the Assets that was 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules. carried out by "a series of Request 41 is impermissibly sophisticated advisers [...] in broad, as it seeks, broadly, the summer of 2004" (Reply, ¶ "Documents prepared and/or 57) is narrow and specific. It reviewed by" and even pertains to a specific category Documents merely "available of documents (those related to to" the "Glencore Group". It the specified due dilligence), does so without identifying which can be easily identified any specific custodians within by Claimant, who is the only the Glencore Group, which (as party who knows the author defined by Bolivia) comprises

over 200 entities around the

requesting such Documents

for a period of 4 years that

definition of "Documents"

extremely broad and covers

provided by Bolivia is

occurred 13 to 17 years ago. As with its other requests, the

world—all the while

and context in which the

to a fishing expedition, as

explained in Request No. 1.

Fourth, Claimant states that

purely for the purpose of obtaining documents via this

Bolivia "cannot invent a claim

Documents were prepared. This

Request thus does not amount

"all forms of written disclosure process – it must communications and first establish a prima facie claim" (emphasis added). Correspondence, including," to provide only a few One, Claimant's objection fails examples, "emails, . . . notes, . on its own terms. Claimant . . contracts, agreements, argues that Bolivia would be drawings, graphs, charts, inventing a claim to obtain photographs, phono records, documents at this stage but, at and data compilations." the same time, argues that The search for and production Bolivia would be "seeking to of documents responsive to impermissibly <u>re-open issues</u> this Request would be unduly that were fully argued in the jurisdiction and liability phase and excessively burdensome of this arbitration" (emphasis for Claimant, as it would require Claimant to search added). This contradiction shows the weakness of through a data room underlying a transaction that Claimant's criticisms. occurred approximately 15 Two, Bolivia has established a years ago, through a vast prima facie case for Claimant's number of documents contributory negligence scattered across the files of (Statement of Defence, section many individuals at Claimant 7.5), and will continue to and its affiliates. The time and develop this argument in its cost of gathering, reviewing Rejoinder on Quantum. and producing the Requested Documents significantly b. The Documents Requested are relevant to the case and outweigh their expected material to its outcome probatory value, especially in light of the fact that Bolivia First, Claimant alleges that has failed to establish the "the only relevant issue in the relevance and materiality of quantum phase of this the requested documents. arbitration [would be] the value of Claimant's investments at the relevant dates of valuation".

Bolivia does not need to
explain to the Tribunal why
this view is incomplete.
Claimant self-servingly
assumes that there can be no
finding of contributory
negligence in the quantum
stage of the proceedings. This
is simply false.
Second, according to Claimant,
if the Tribunal were to find that
Bolivia breached the Treaty,
"the Tribunal cannot then
logically accept [] that
Claimant was contributorily
negligent because 'when
Glencore acquired the Assets,
it was fully aware of the risk of
their subsequent reversion to
the State' and reduce the
compensation owed by
Bolivia".
This is incorrect. As explained
above, the principle of
contributory negligence
necessarily implies a finding of
liability by the Tribunal.
Claimant's interpretation of the
contributory negligence
principle would deprive it of
any sense.
c. Bolivia's request is narrow
and specific
First, Claimant criticizes
Bolivia for not identifying the
custodians of the Documents
custodians of the Documents

	Requested and for "requesting Documents for a period of 4 years that occurred 13 to 17 years ago".	
	One, as stated in Request No. 1 above, the IBA Rules do not require that a request for documents identifies its custodians. Bolivia's request is compliant with Art. 3(3)(a)(i) of the IBA Rules, as it contains "a description of each requested document sufficient to identify it."	
	Two, besides the evident copypasting error (the period 2004-2005 is not a "4 year period" and it was not "13 to 17 years ago"), this objection has no merit in the present arbitration since the period in which the Assets were controlled by Glencore started precisely in 2004 (i.e., 15 years ago). Accepting this objection would essentially block most Requests related to the Assets, violating Bolivia's due process.	
	Second, Claimant argues that the Request would be too broad, as shown by (i) Bolivia's use of an ample definition of the term "Documents", and (ii) the request for Documents	

	 	prepared and/or reviewed by
		"the Glencore Group".
		For the same reasons stated in
		Requests No. 1 and 3 above,
		these objections are misplaced
		and unwarranted.
		Third, Claimant submits that
		responding to this Request
		would be excessively
		burdensome, "as it would
		require Claimant to search
		through a data room
		underlying a transaction that
		occurred approximately 15
		years ago, through a vast
		number of documents scattered
		across the files of many
		individuals at Claimant and its
		affiliates".
		This is simply not believable.
		The Documents Requested
		pertain to the risks identified in
		the due diligence that preceded
		the acquisition of the Assets.
		These risks were definitely
		assessed by Glencore's top-
		level management and
		executives. In light of their
		importance, the Documents
		Requested must be readily
		available and, in any case,
		Claimant can easily access
		them by reaching out to the
		"sophisticated advisors" and/or
		to the individuals who assessed
		these risks.

					Fourth, Claimant submits that "[t]he time and cost of gathering, reviewing and producing the Requested Documents significantly outweigh their expected probatory value". As stated in Request No. 2 above, it is not for Claimant but for the Tribunal to decide the probativevalue of the Documents Requested (UNCITRAL Rules, Art. 27.4). In any case, the Documents Requested are relevant to confirm that Glencore's negligent conduct contributed to its own alleged losses.	
42.	In relation to the section entitled "Key risks" dedicated to former president Sánchez de Lozada in "Glencore's Interoffice Correspondence" (C-196): a. Communicati ons prepared and/or reviewed by the Glencore Group at any time during the period 2004-2005	Statement of Defence, ¶¶ 956- 960; C-196 (Glencore inter office correspondence from Mr Eskdale to Mr Strothotte and Mr Glasenberg of 20 October 2004).	While negotiating the acquisition of the Assets, an internal document from the Glencore Group identified issues related to former president Sánchez de Lozada, then owner of the Assets, as key risks for the transaction. The section titled "key risks" of this document stated, among others, that "there is clearly a risk that Goni's personal issues might have a bearing on the group's sale. We need to be extremely cautious both in terms of the warranties and indemnities given in any share purchase agreement and also in the	Claimant objects to this request for the following three reasons: (a) Bolivia's Request 42, like its Request 41, is inadmissible. As explained in relation to Request 41, in addition to making substantive submissions in its Redfern Schedule, Bolivia is seeking to impermissibly re-open issues that were fully argued in the jurisdiction and liability phase of this arbitration. Despite making seven requests for Documents relating to	For the same reasons stated in Bolivia's reply to Claimant's objections to Request No. 41 above, Bolivia moves to compel the production of the Documents Requested.	Request denied.

that discuss the risks described in the "Key risks" section (C-196);

b. Any assessment of the impact and/or potential impact of any of the risks identified in the "Kev risks" section (C-196) in the operation of any of the Assets prepared and/or reviewed by the Glencore Group at any time during the period 2004-2005; and

c. Any
assessment
of the impact
and/or
potential
impact of

handling and presentation of the transition in country" (C-196, p. 5).

The Documents Requested are relevant to demonstrate that, when Glencore acquired the Assets, it was fully aware of the risk of their subsequent reversion to the State. For instance, as explained by Bolivia in relation to the Vinto Tin Smelter, "Glencore International decided to acquire the Tin Smelter from fleeing president Sánchez de Lozada nonetheless, being fully aware of the risk that this Asset might be reverted to the State in the *near future*" given the ample publicity surrounding its irregular privatization since 2001 (Statement of Defence, ¶ 959). Glencore's negligent conduct thus contributed to its own alleged losses.

The Documents Requested are material to the outcome of the case, as they will demonstrate that any compensation awarded to Claimant should be reduced to reflect its contribution to its own damages.

Bolivia reasonably believes that the Documents Requested exist and are in the possession, custody or control of Claimant. these allegations during the 2018 document production, receiving 127 Documents in response to these requests, and wasting the Parties' resources in the course of burdensome Section 1782 proceedings in US courts, Bolivia has still failed to provide *any* evidence for its speculative allegation that "when Glencore acquired the Assets, it was fully aware of the risk of their subsequent reversion to the State".

Since all the facts on the record demonstrate that Bolivia's hypothesis is false, this request amounts to yet another fishing expedition on this issue, as it asks for a broad universe of documents in the *hopes* of creating a case where it has none. Bolivia cannot invent a claim purely for the purpose of obtaining documents via this disclosure process – it must first establish a prima facie claim and use the disclosure process to obtain documents that exist and are relevant and material to that claim.

Bolivia should not be allowed to succeed in its efforts to disguise this allegation as a quantum issue, just so it can

any of the	continue the fishing
risks	expedition that it started in
identified in	2018 on the issue of
the "Key	Glencore's due diligence in
risks" section	relation to Claimant's
(C-196) in	acquisition of the Assets. This
the value of	is procedurally inadmissible
any of the	and sufficient ground for the
Assets	Tribunal to reject Bolivia's
prepared	Request 42.
and/or	(b) The Requested Documents
reviewed by	are irrelevant to this case and
the Glencore	immaterial to its outcome, and
Group at any	should therefore be excluded
time during	pursuant to Article 9.2(a) of
the period	the IBA Rules.
2004-2005.	
	The only relevant issue in the
	quantum phase of this
	arbitration is the value of
	Claimant's investments at the
	relevant dates of valuation.
	The Tribunal will only
	calculate the compensation
	owed to Claimant after
	rejecting Bolivia's argument
	that the disputes at issue in
	this arbitration were not
	highly foreseeable at the time
	of acquisition (see SoC, ¶¶
	316-321; Reply, ¶ 222-247;
	Rejoinder on Jurisdiction, ¶¶
	54-130) and finding Bolivia
	liable for its violations of the
	Treaty. As a result, the
	Tribunal cannot then logically
	accept Bolivia's argument that
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	Claimant was contributorily negligent because "when Glencore acquired the Assets, it was fully aware of the risk
	of their subsequent reversion to the State" and reduce the compensation owed by Bolivia.
	Therefore, any risks identified in the due diligence conducted by Glencore in connection with Claimant's acquisition of the Assets are patently irrelevant and immaterial to the outcome of this arbitration.
	(c) Bolivia's request is excessively broad and fails to identify a "narrow and specific category of Documents that are reasonably believed to exist," as required by Article 3.3(a) of the IBA Rules.
	Request 42 is impermissibly broad, as it seeks, broadly, documents "prepared and/or reviewed by the "Glencore Group", without identifying any specific custodians within that Group, which (as defined by Bolivia) comprises over 200 entities around the
	world—all the while requesting such Documents for a period of 4 years that occurred 13 to 17 years ago.

	T1 1 1	
	The search for and production	
	of documents responsive to	
	this Request would be unduly	
	and excessively burdensome	
	for Claimant, as it would	
	require Claimant to search	
	through a data room	
	underlying a transaction that	
	occurred approximately 15	
	years ago, through a vast	
	number of documents	
	scattered across the files of	
	many individuals at Claimant	
	and its affiliates. The time and	
	cost of gathering, reviewing	
	and producing the Requested	
	Documents significantly	
	outweigh their expected	
	probatory value, especially in	
	light of the fact that Bolivia	
	has failed to establish the	
	relevance and materiality of	
	the requested documents.	
	-	