

## Grid stabilization bolivia

2. Brazil: 13.7% 3. Argentina: 12.8% 4. Colombia: 7.69% 5. Japan: 7.00%  
6. Peru: 6.43% 7. China: 4.67% 8. South Korea: 3.91% 9. United Arab Emirates:  
3.73% 10. Ecuador: 3.01% 11. United States: 2.83% 12. Netherlands: 1.79%  
13. Chile: 1.77% 14. Belgium: 1.72% 15. Australia: 1.41% 16. Italy: 1.34%  
17. Spain: 1.19% 18. United Kingdom: 1.17% 19. Hong Kong: 1.01% 20. Turkey:  
0.98%

2. China: 19.3% 3. Chile: 13.0% 4. Peru: 8.74% 5. Argentina: 5.98%  
6. United States: 5.85% 7. Singapore: 2.43% 8. Germany: 2.15% 9. Mexico:  
2.03% 10. Japan: 1.81% 11. Colombia: 1.59% 12. Spain: 1.36% 13. India: 1.33%  
14. Italy: 1.05% 15. Paraguay: 1.04% 16. Netherlands: 1.03% 17. Russia: 0.83%  
18. South Korea: 0.71% 19. Thailand: 0.70% 20. Uruguay: 0.65%

In April 2000 violent protests over plans to privatize the water utility in the city of Cochabamba led to nationwide disturbances. The government eventually cancelled the contract without compensation to the investors, returning the utility to public control. The foreign investors in this project pursued an investment dispute case against Bolivia for its actions. A similar situation occurred in 2005 in the cities of El Alto and La Paz.

Protest and widespread opposition to exporting gas through Chile led to the resignation of President Sanchez de Lozada in October 2003. The government held a binding referendum in 2004 on plans to export natural gas and on hydrocarbons law reform. By May 2005, the carbons law draft was being considered by the Senate.

Bolivia's 2016 gross domestic product referred to PPP totaled \$78.35 billion and in the official exchange \$35.69 billion. Its standard of living, as measured in GDP in PPP per capita was US\$7,191. Economic growth was about 5.2% a year and inflation was 4.5% in 2012. Bolivia experienced a budget surplus of about 1.5% of GDP in 2012. Expenditures were nearly US\$12.2 billion while revenues amounted to about US\$12.6 billion. The government runs surplus accounts since 2005.

The following table shows the main economic indicators in 1980-2023 (with IMF staff estimates for 2024-2028). Inflation below 5% is in green.

In 2018, Bolivia produced 9.6 million tons of sugarcane, 2.9 million tons of soy, 1.2 million tons of maize, 1.1 million tons of potato, 1 million tons of sorghum, 700 thousand tons of banana, 541 thousand tons of rice, 301 thousand tons of wheat, in addition to smaller yields of other agricultural products, such as tangerine, cassava, orange, beans, sunflower seed, cotton etc.

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Most of Bolivia's gas comes from megafields located in San Alberto, San Antonio, Margarita, and Incahuasi. These areas are in the territory of the indigenous Guarani people, and the region is frequently viewed as a remote backwater by non-residents.

Mining the mineral deposits would involve disturbing the country's salt flats (called Salar de Uyuni), an important natural feature which boosts tourism in the region. The government does not want to destroy this unique natural landscape to meet the rising world demand for lithium.

In January 2013 Bolivia opened a lithium production plant in Uyuni, producing mainly potassium chloride. Also, the Bolivian government signed intentions to develop not only lithium extraction but also lithium-ion battery production with numerous countries, especially from the Asia Pacific region.

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