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# Chapter 1

## 30

### 1.1 30.guide

Texified version of data for Bolivia.

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Bolivia

### 1.2 30.guide/Bolivia

Bolivia  
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Geography (Bolivia)  
 People (Bolivia)  
 Government (Bolivia)  
 Government (Bolivia 2. usage)  
 Economy (Bolivia)  
 Economy (Bolivia 2. usage)  
 Communications (Bolivia)  
 Defense Forces (Bolivia)

### 1.3 30.guide/Geography (Bolivia)

Geography (Bolivia)

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Location:

Central South America, between Brazil and Chile

Map references:

South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,098,580 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

1,084,390 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Land boundaries:

total 6,743 km, Argentina 832 km, Brazil 3,400 km, Chile 861 km, Paraguay 750 km, Peru 900 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

has wanted a sovereign corridor to the South Pacific Ocean since the ↔ Atacama

area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Chile over Rio Lauca water rights

Climate:

varies with altitude; humid and tropical to cold and semiarid

Terrain:

rugged Andes Mountains with a highland plateau (Altiplano), hills, lowland plains of the Amazon basin

Natural resources:

tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron ore, lead, gold, timber

Land use:

arable land:

3%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:

25%

forest and woodland:  
 52%  
 other:  
 20%  
 Irrigated land:  
 1,650 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 cold, thin air of high plateau is obstacle to efficient fuel combustion;  
 overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification  
 Note:  
 landlocked; shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake ↔  
 with Peru

## 1.4 30.guide/People (Bolivia)

### People (Bolivia)

=====

Population:  
 7,544,099 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 2.31% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 32.83 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 8.63 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 -1.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 76.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 62.77 years  
 male:  
 60.34 years  
 female:  
 65.33 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 4.31 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Bolivian(s)  
 adjective:  
 Bolivian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Quechua 30%, Aymara 25%, mixed 25-30%, European 5-15%  
 Religions:  
 Roman Catholic 95%, Protestant (Evangelical Methodist)  
 Languages:  
 Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara (official)  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:  
 78%  
 male:  
 85%  
 female:  
 71%  
 Labor force:  
 1.7 million  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 50%, services and utilities 26%, manufacturing 10%, mining 4%,  
 other 10% (1983)

## 1.5 30.guide/Government (Bolivia)

Government (Bolivia)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Republic of Bolivia  
 conventional short form:  
 Bolivia  
 local long form:  
 Republica de Bolivia  
 local short form:  
 Bolivia  
 Digraph:  
 BL  
 Type:  
 republic  
 Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of ←  
 judiciary)  
 Administrative divisions:  
 9 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Chuquisaca,  
 Cochabamba, Beni, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija  
 Independence:  
 6 August 1825 (from Spain)  
 Constitution:  
 2 February 1967  
 Legal system:  
 based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ  
 jurisdiction  
 National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 6 August (1825)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime PAZ Zamora; Nationalist  
 Democratic Action (ADN), Hugo BANZER Suarez; Nationalist Revolutionary  
 Movement (MNR), Gonzalo SANCHEZ de Lozada; Civic Solidarity Union (UCS), ←  
 Max  
 FERNANDEZ Rojas; Conscience of the Fatherland (CONDEPA), Carlos PALENQUE  
 Aviles; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge AGREDO; Free Bolivia  
 Movement (MBL), Antonio ARANIBAR; United Left (IU), a coalition of leftist  
 parties that includes Patriotic National Convergence Axis (EJE-P), Walter

DELGADILLO and Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), Humberto RAMIREZ;  
 Revolutionary Vanguard - 9th of April (VR-9), Carlos SERRATE Reich  
 Suffrage:  
 18 years of age; universal and compulsory (married) 21 years of age;  
 universal and compulsory (single)  
 Elections:  
 Chamber of Deputies:  
 last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held 6 June 1993); results - percent of  
 vote by party NA; note - legislative and presidential candidates run on a  
 unified slate, so vote percentages are the same as in section on  
 presidential election results; seats - (130 total) MNR 40, ADN 35, MIR 33,  
 IU 10, CONDEPA 9, PDC 3  
 Chamber of Senators:  
 last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held 6 June 1993); results - percent of  
 vote by party NA; note - legislative and presidential candidates run on a  
 unified slate, so vote percentages are the same as in section on  
 presidential election results; seats - (27 total) MNR 9, ADN 7, MIR 8,  
 CONDEPA 2, PDC 1

## 1.6 30.guide/Government (Bolivia 2. usage)

Government (Bolivia 2. usage)

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President:  
 last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held 6 June 1993); results - Gonzalo  
 SANCHEZ de Lozada (MNR) 23%, Hugo BANZER Suarez (ADN) 22%, Jaime PAZ Zamora  
 (MIR) 19%; no candidate received a majority of the popular vote; Jaime PAZ  
 Zamora (MIR) formed a coalition with Hugo BANZER (ADN); with ADN support,  
 PAZ Zamora won the congressional runoff election on 4 August and was  
 inaugurated on 6 August 1989  
 Executive branch:  
 president, vice president, Cabinet  
 Legislative branch:  
 bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper ↔  
 chamber  
 or Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber  
 of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)  
 Judicial branch:  
 Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)  
 Leaders:  
 Chief of State and Head of Government:  
 President Jaime PAZ Zamora (since 6 August 1989); Vice President Luis OSSIO  
 Sanjines (since 6 August 1989)  
 Member of:  
 AG, ECLAC, FAO, GATT, G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC,  
 ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM,  
 OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO,  
 WTO  
 Diplomatic representation in US:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Jorge CRESPO  
 chancery:



3014 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008  
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 (202) 483-4410 through 4412  
 consulates general:  
 Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and San Francisco  
 US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Charles R. BOWERS  
 embassy:  
 Banco Popular del Peru Building, corner of Calles Mercado y Colon, La Paz  
 mailing address:  
 P. O. Box 425, La Paz, or APO AA 34032  
 telephone:  
 [591] (2) 350251 or 350120  
 FAX:  
 [591] (2) 359875  
 Flag:  
 three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with the coat  
 of arms centered on the yellow band; similar to the flag of Ghana, which ←  
 has  
 a large black five-pointed star centered in the yellow band

## 1.7 30.guide/Economy (Bolivia)

### Economy (Bolivia)

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#### Overview:

With its long history of semifeudalistic social controls, dependence on  
 volatile prices for its mineral exports, and bouts of hyperinflation,  
 Bolivia has remained one of the poorest and least developed Latin American  
 countries. Since August 1989, President PAZ Zamora, despite his Marxist  
 origins, has maintained a moderate policy of repressing domestic terrorism,  
 containing inflation, and achieving annual GDP growth of 3 to 4%. For many  
 farmers, who constitute half of the country's work force, the main cash ←  
 crop

is coca, which is sold for cocaine processing.

#### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$4.9 billion (1992)

#### National product real growth rate:

3.8% (1992)

#### National product per capita:

\$670 (1992)

#### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10.5% (December 1992)

#### Unemployment rate:

5% (1992)

#### Budget:

revenues \$1.5 billion; expenditures \$1.57 billion, including capital  
 expenditures of \$627 million (1993 est.)

#### Exports:

\$609 million (f.o.b., 1992)

#### commodities:

metals 46%, hydrocarbons 21%, other 33% (coffee, soybeans, sugar, cotton, timber)

partners:  
US 15%, Argentina

Imports:  
1.185 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:  
food, petroleum, consumer goods, capital goods

partners:  
US 22%

External debt:  
\$3.7 billion (December 1992)

Industrial production:  
growth rate 7% (1992); accounts for almost 32% of GDP

Electricity:  
865,000 kW capacity; 1,834 million kWh produced, 250 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:  
mining, smelting, petroleum, food and beverage, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing; illicit drug industry reportedly produces 15% of its revenues

Agriculture:  
accounts for about 21% of GDP (including forestry and fisheries); principal commodities - coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, timber ↔  
;  
self-sufficient in food

Illicit drugs:  
world's second-largest producer of coca (after Peru) with an estimated 47,900 hectares under cultivation; voluntary and forced eradication program unable to prevent production from rising to 82,000 metric tons in 1992 from 74,700 tons in 1989; government considers all but 12,000 hectares illicit; intermediate coca products and cocaine exported to or through Colombia and Brazil to the US and other international drug markets

Economic aid:  
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$990 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2,025 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$340 million

## 1.8 30.guide/Economy (Bolivia 2. usage)

Economy (Bolivia 2. usage)

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Currency:

1 boliviano (\$B) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

bolivianos (\$B) per US\$1 - 3.9437 (August 1992), 3.85 (1992), 3.5806 (1991) ↔  
,  
3.1727 (1990), 2.6917 (1989), 2.3502 (1988), 2.0549 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.9 30.guide/Communications (Bolivia)

### Communications (Bolivia)

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#### Railroads:

3,684 km total, all narrow gauge; 3,652 km 1.000-meter gauge and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track

#### Highways:

38,836 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

#### Inland waterways:

10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

#### Pipelines:

crude oil 1,800 km; petroleum products 580 km; natural gas 1,495 km

#### Ports:

none; maritime outlets are Arica and Antofagasta in Chile, Matarani and Ilo in Peru

#### Merchant marine:

2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 14,051 GRT/22,155 DWT

#### Airports:

total:

1,225

usable:

1,043

with permanent-surface runways:

9

with runways over 3,659 m:

2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

7

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

161

#### Telecommunications:

microwave radio relay system being expanded; improved international services; 144,300 telephones; broadcast stations - 129 AM, no FM, 43 TV, 68 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

## 1.10 30.guide/Defense Forces (Bolivia)

### Defense Forces (Bolivia)

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#### Branches:

Army (Ejercito Boliviano), Navy includes Marines (Fuerza Navala), Air Force (Fuerza Aereo de Bolivia), National Police Force (Boliviano Policia Nacional)

#### Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,786,137; fit for military service 1,162,160; reach military age (19) annually 78,125 (1993 est.)

#### Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$80 million, 1.6% of GDP (1990 est.)