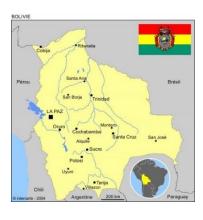
Country profile: Bolivia

Main cities: Santa Cruz de la Sierra (2 439 945 inhab), La Paz (2 364 235 inhab), Cochabamba (1 336 210 inhab), Tarija (409 189 inhab), Sucre (363 531 inhab), Potosi (294 912 inhab), Oruro (292 442 inhab).

Urban population:~69.4%



Technology	Environmental	Economic issues	Political stability	Customs posture
Bolivia has a	Its landlocked	4.3% growth in	Corruption hurts	Bolivia is open to outside
large	isolation harms	2018. Sustained	intercountry exchanges.	countries.
resource of	trade.	growth over the	Growing scandals around	Bolivia cannot surely be a full-
lithium but	Exporter of	past 10 years	the heads of government.	time member of Mercosur
does not	organic quinoa,	thanks to robust	Delays and political	because it supports the
have the	cocoa and rice	internal demand	interference.	violence done in Venezuela
knowledge to	among others.	and very high	40% of the population lives	and this is frowned upon by
exploit it. Evo	Dependence on	public spending.	below the poverty line.	the other Mercosur countries.
Morales	mineral	Inflation under	Country destabilized	Bolivia has been a member of
insisted that	resources,	control with a	following the escape of	the WTO for over two
these	especially gas.	slight increase	Morales (President) to	decades.
reserves	Vast resources of	(4.2% in 2019). Low	Mexico and the taking of	It is the tenth largest exporter
remain in the	lithium.	public debts (50.9%	the interim presidency of	in South America and the
hands of the		of GDP). Bolivia	its main opponent; it looks	ninth importer.
Bolivians and		also has significant	like a coup.	However, certain opinions of
could enrich		foreign exchange	In 2016, the government	the country can make it
them.		resources.	approved the National	difficult to join the trading
However,		However, Bolivia is	Economic and Social	bloc, notably its allegiance to
today it only		dependent on oil	Development Plan 2016-	certain undemocratic
exports it but		prices.	2020, which focuses on	governments and its rhetoric
tends to keep			infrastructure and the	against imperialism, which
it and			development of public	often leave the country
industrialize			enterprises in the energy	isolated and in a difficult
it in Bolivia.			sector, aims to maintain	diplomatic situation.
			growth of 5% and reduce	
			poverty. The plan, which	
			provides for spending of 10	
			billion USD per year, should	
			be financed by external	
			debt and financial support	
			from Bolivia's strategic	
			partners (China, etc.). In	
			addition, the party suffers	
			from a decline in popularity	
			due to a difficult economic	
			context and the growing	
			scandals surrounding the	
			members of the party.	

Who is this country already trading with?

The main partner countries of Bolivia are: Brazil, china, Argentine, India, Japan, Peru, South Korea and the USA.

What are the problems facing Bolivia today?

Bolivia wishes to:

- Overcome the problem of dependence on mineral resources;
- Reform the justice system;
- Modernize infrastructure;
- Increase the competitiveness of the workforce;
- Combating insecurity and tackling the problem of violence against women are the country's main long-term challenges.