

ITC by Country Report

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
05/12/2014



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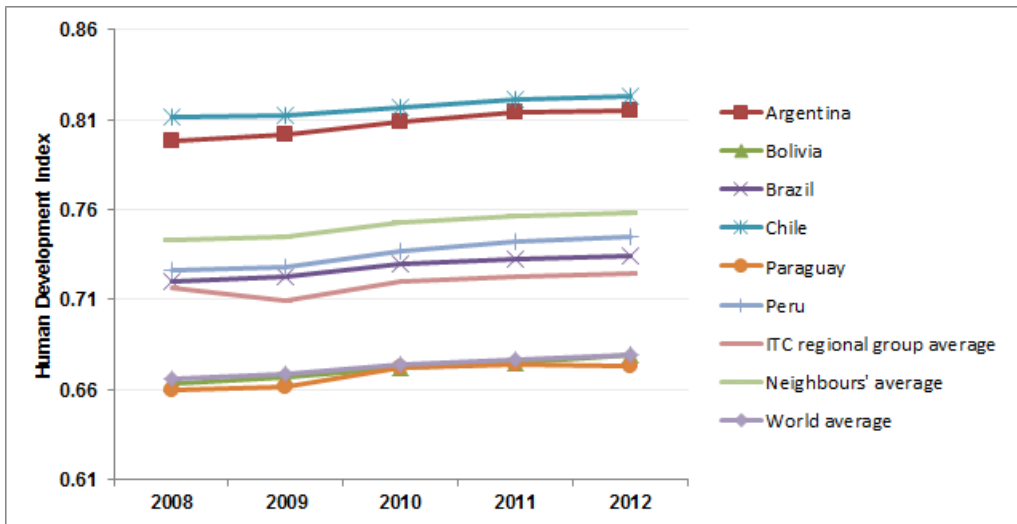
1. Country / Territory Brief



Bolivia has a solid macro-economic situation and a very low unemployment level. The country faces development challenges, including high inequality and poor living conditions and low levels of investments in key economic sectors. Bolivia's key trade issues include the need to diversify the economy into products with higher value added and services as well as to upgrade its infrastructure. In this context the Bolivian Government is trying to enhance private investment; continue the implementation of a far-reaching program of macroeconomic stabilization and structural reform creating conditions for sustained growth; continue implementation of autonomy and industrialization policy; while increasing domestic demand. ITC aims to work both at national and provincial level to strengthen the existing trade support institutions.

2. People and Economy

2.1 People

Total population (growth rates per annum)	9,834,098 in 2012 with growth rates of 1.6% p.a during 2008-2012
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	9 in 2012
Female population	50.2% in 2012
Population below 15 years of age	35.2% in 2008 ; 37.0% in 2012
Urban population	65.5% in 2012
Population living below \$1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)	15.6% in 2012
Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI)	108 out of 186 in 2012
Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)	 <p>Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.undp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition</p>
Health	Life expectancy at birth (years) (67); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (41.4) in 2012
Education	Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (71 out of 191) in 2012
Income level	GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (4,247) in 2012
Inequality	Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (85 out of 191)in 2012
Poverty	Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank)(50 out of 191) in 2012
Gender	Gender inequality index (rank) (52 out of 191) in 2012
Sustainability	NA

2.2 Economy

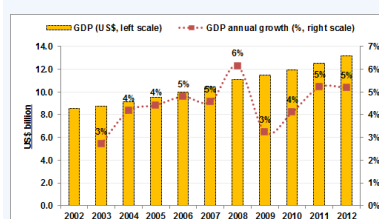
Added value per sector (current US\$ and % of GDP)

Sector added value	2004		2008		2012	
	US \$	%GDP	US \$	%GDP	US \$	%GDP
Agriculture	1,169	15.4	1,741	13.5	0	0
Industry	2,355	31	4,958	38.4	0	0
Manufacturing	1,097	14.4	1,862	14.4	0	0
Services	4,079	53.7	6,227	48.2	0	0

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US\$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US\$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

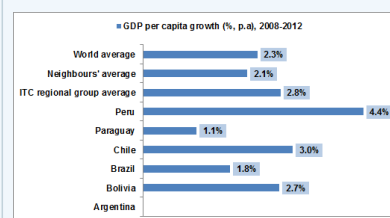
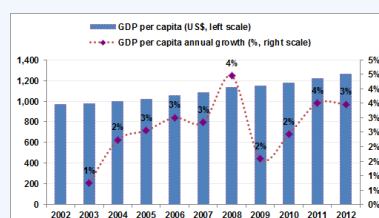
Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US\$)



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

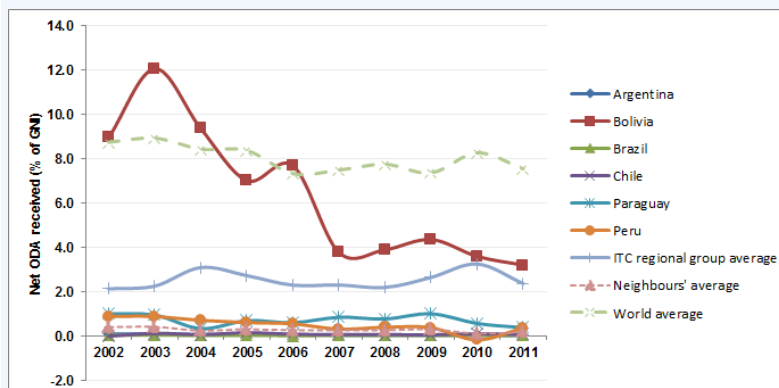
Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US\$)



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

**Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross
National Income)**



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

**Remittances as a Share of GDP
Remittances as a Share of GDP**

	2004	2008	2012
Remittance (\$ millions)	211	1,135	NA
Remittance (% GDP)	240	680.5	Na

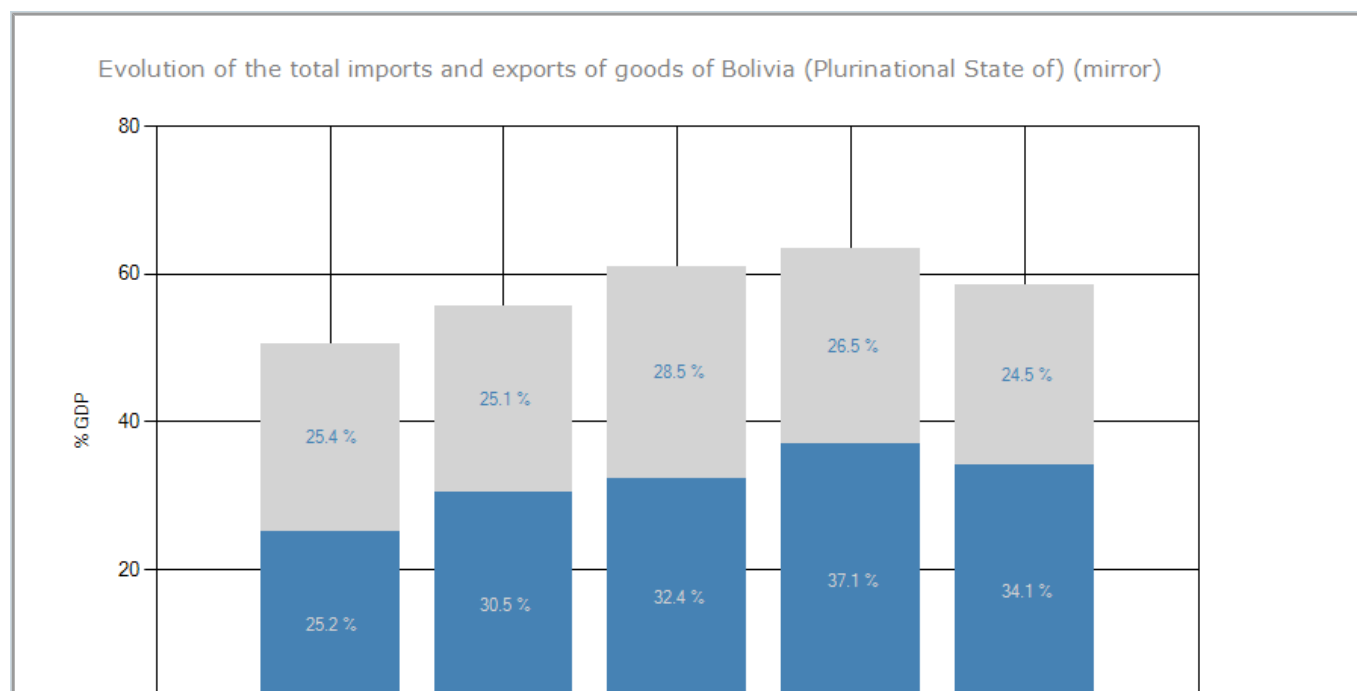
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

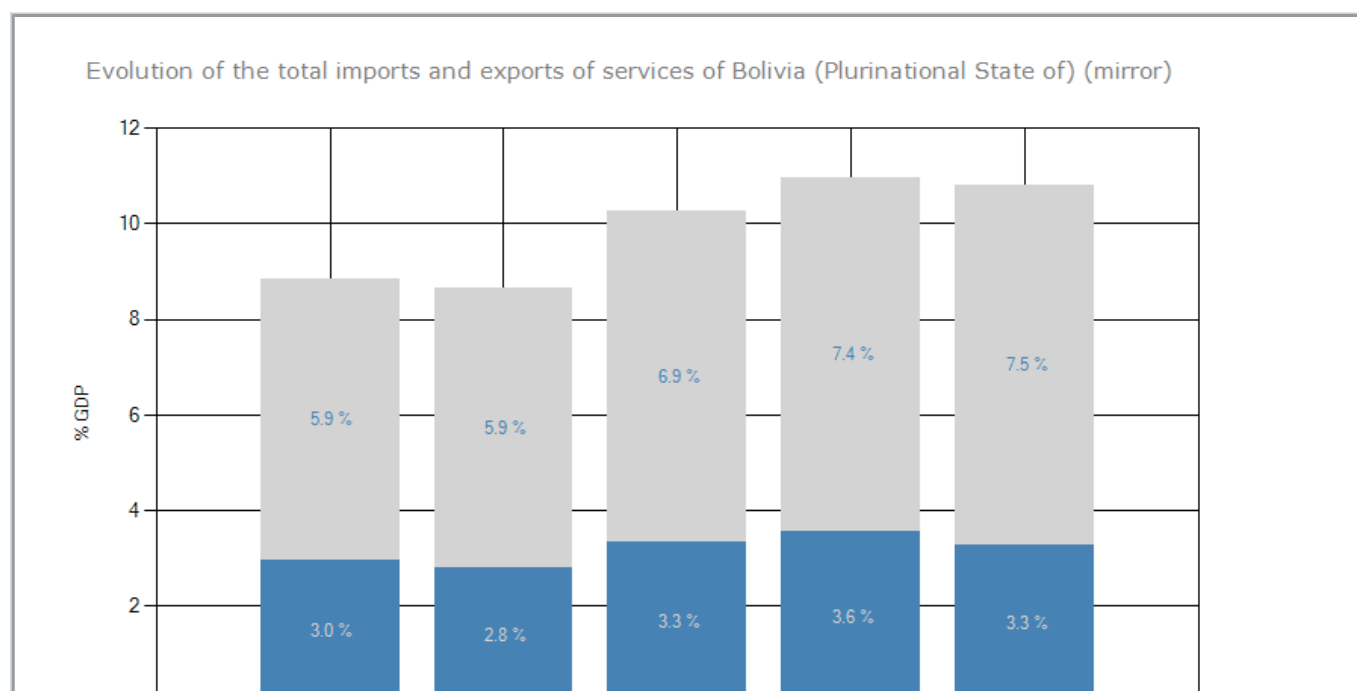
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

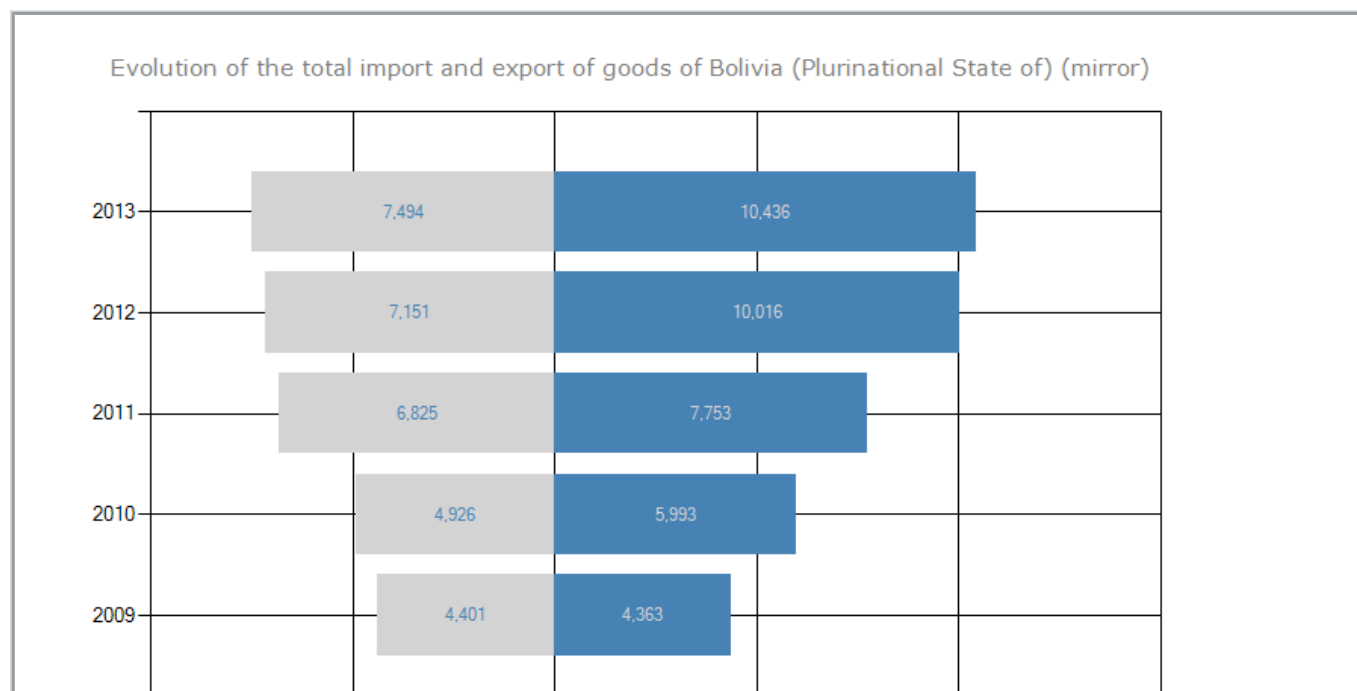
3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods



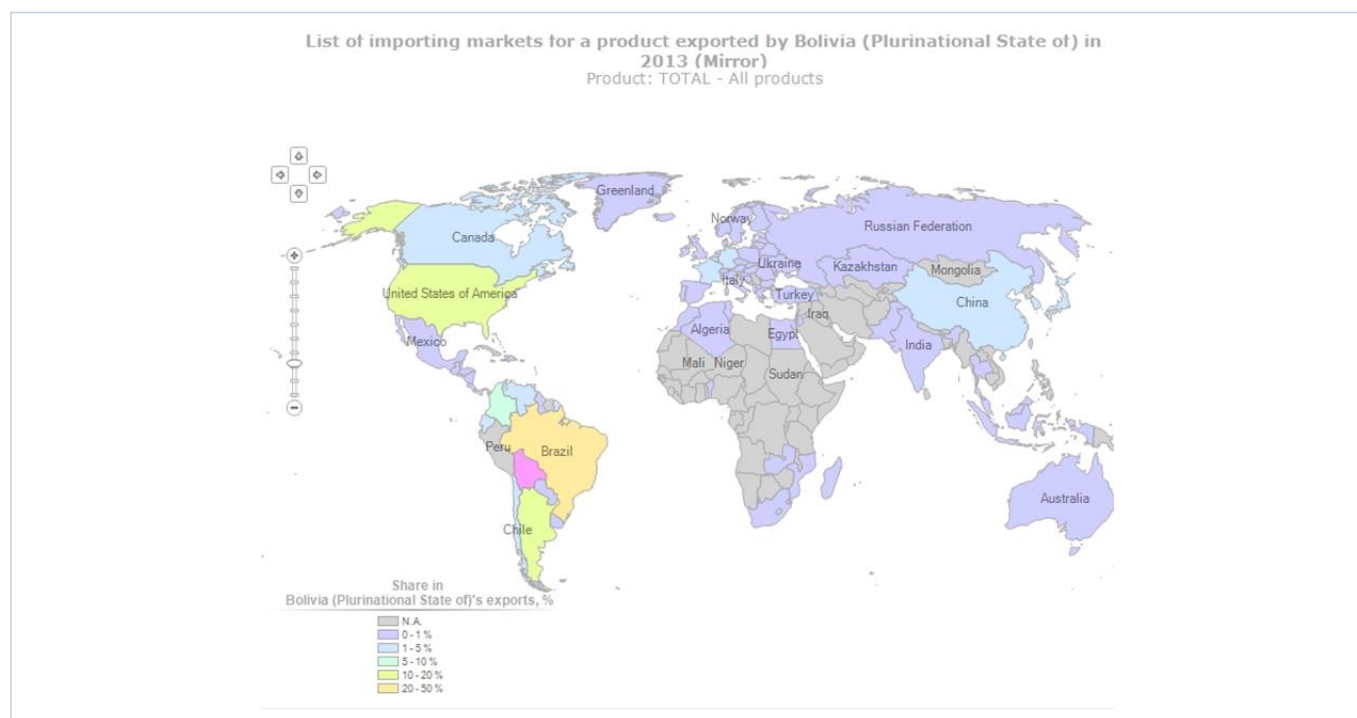
3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services



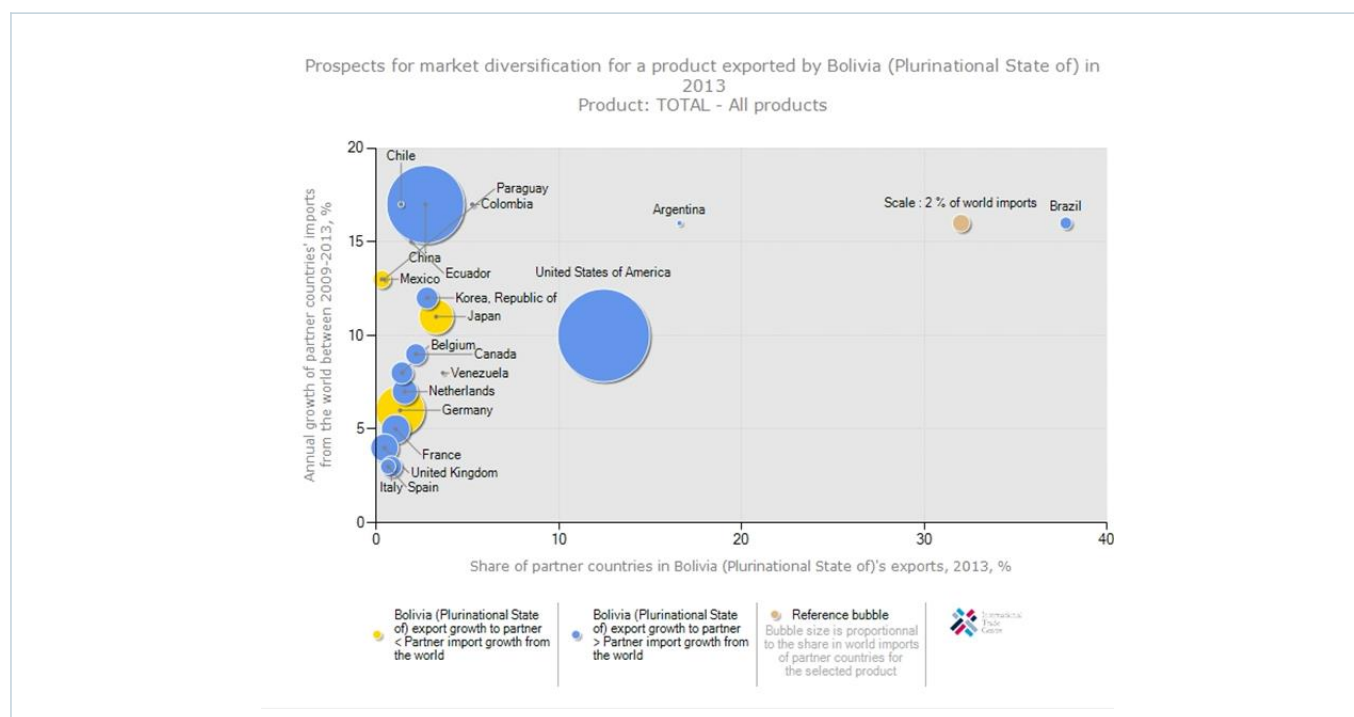
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade



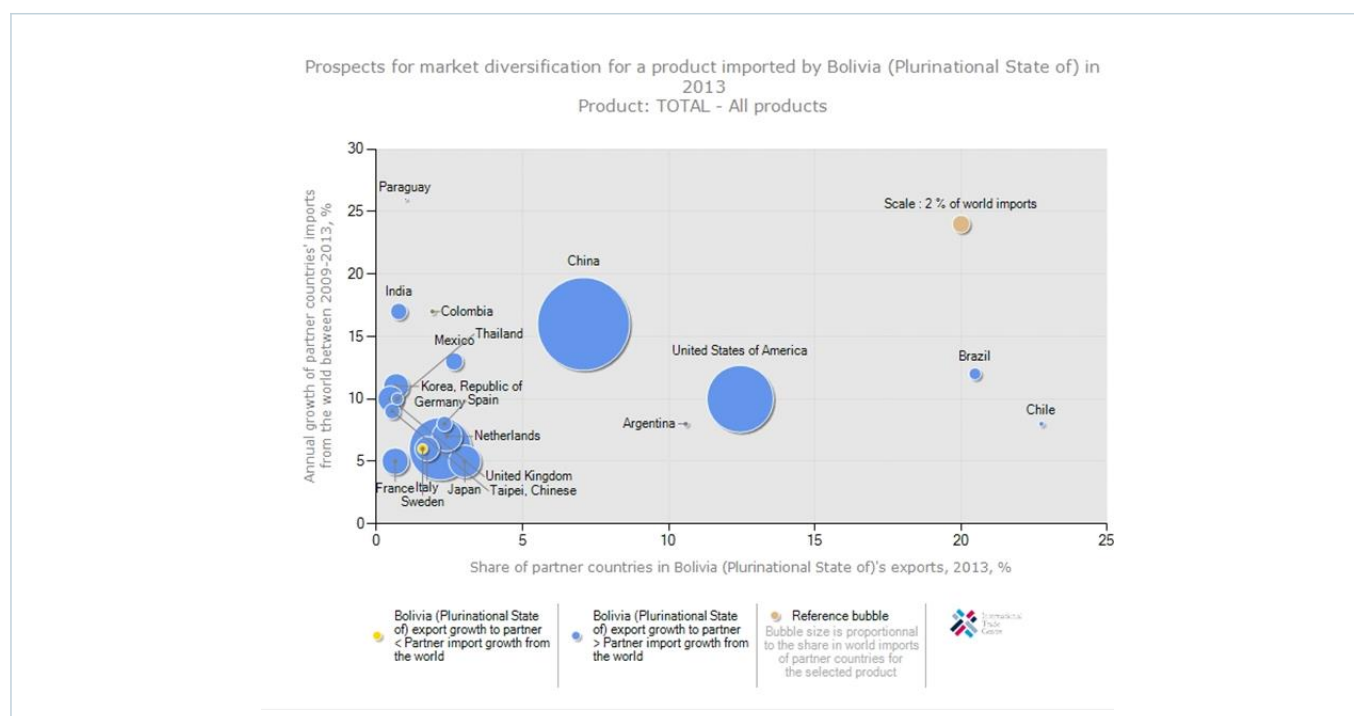
3.1.4 Trade Map



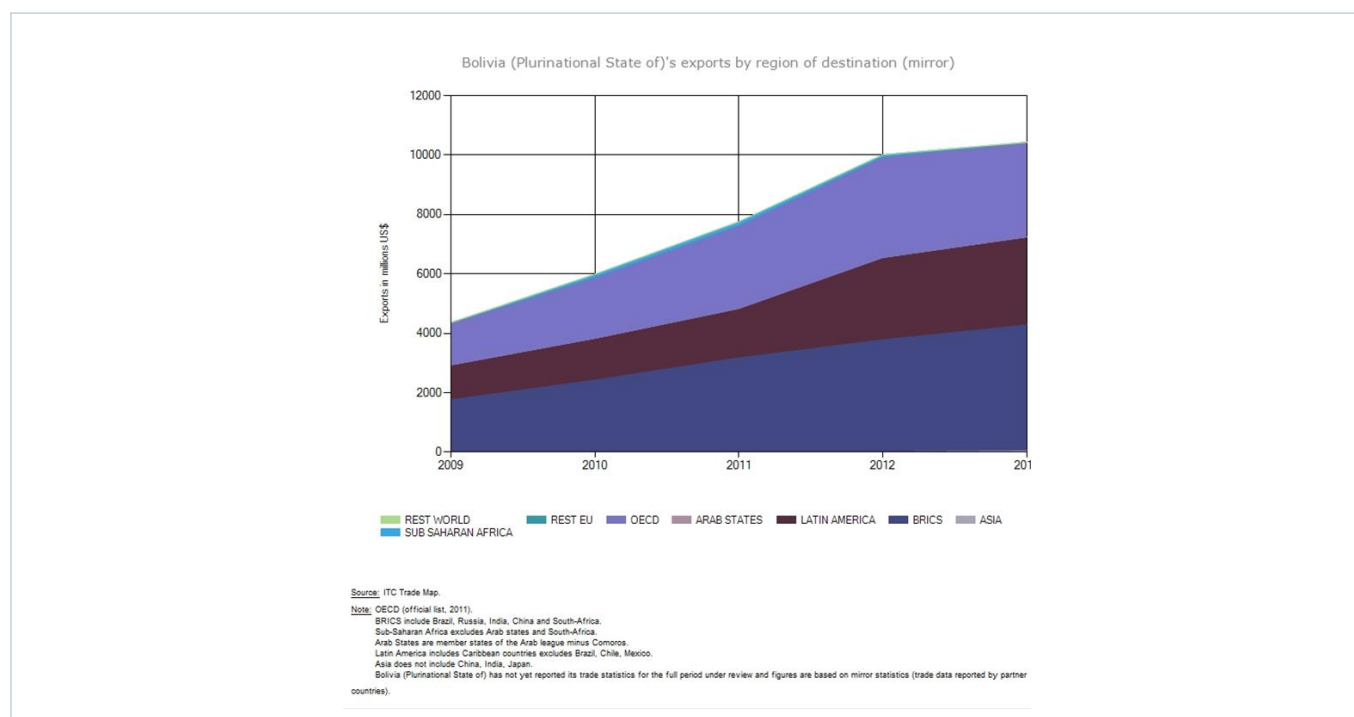
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export



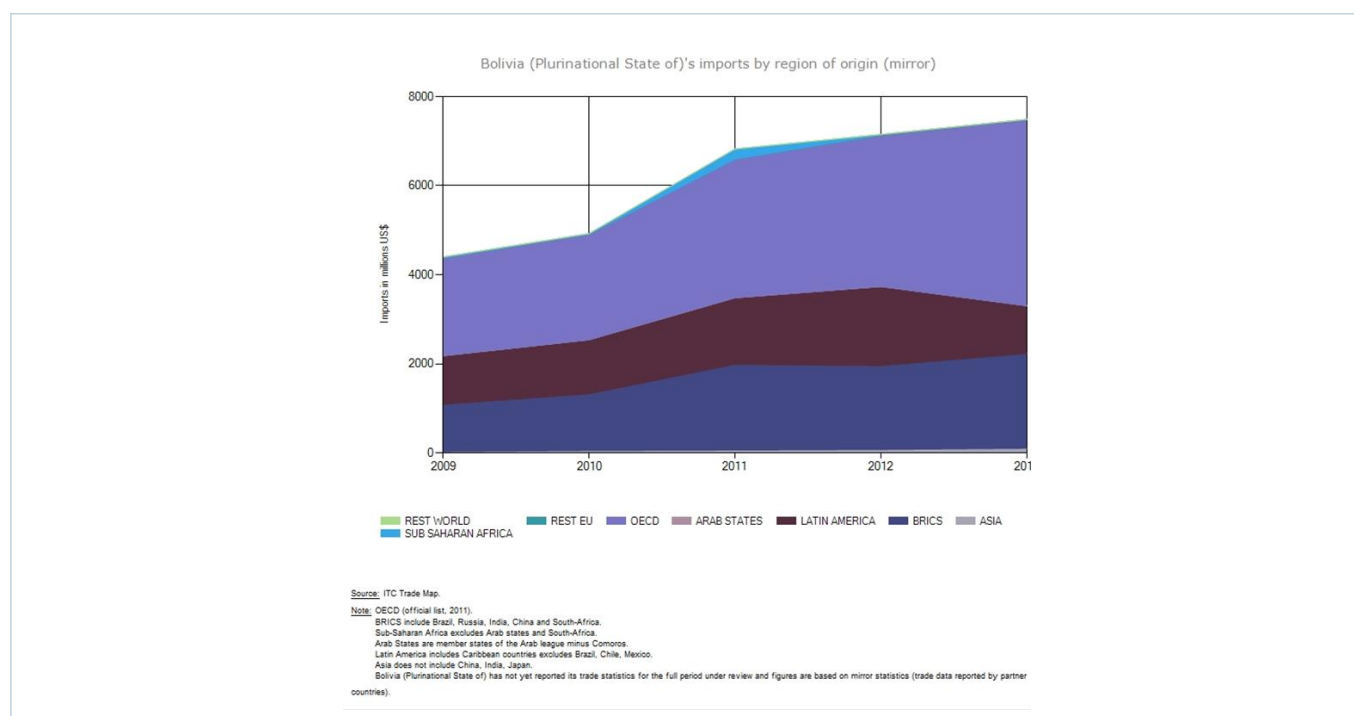
3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import



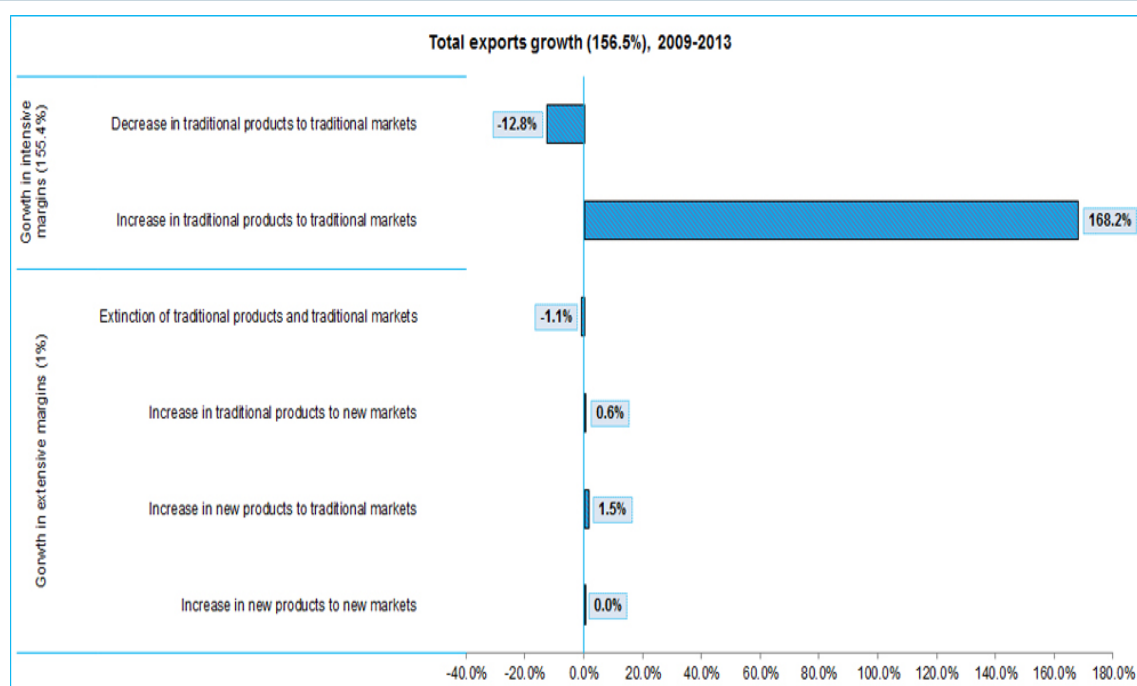
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export



3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import



3.1.9 Total Export Growth



Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

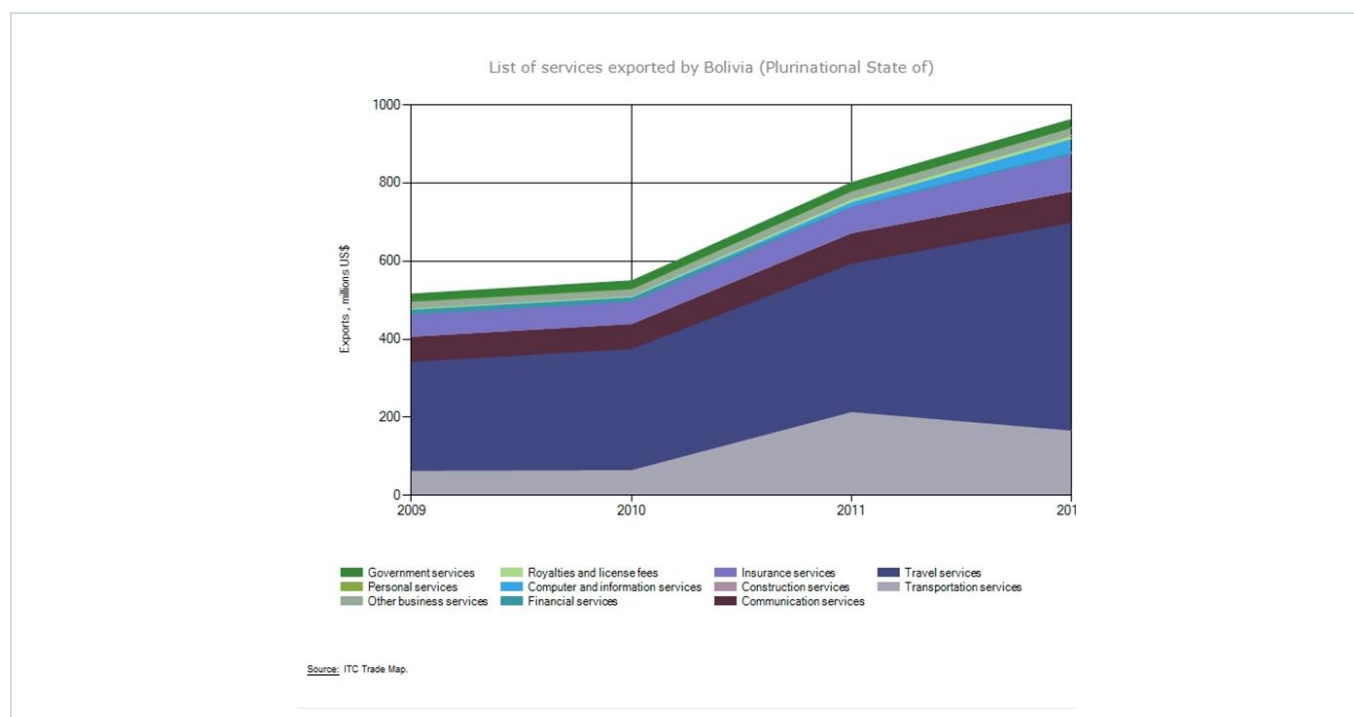
3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

From 2009 to 2013, the country's total export in value Increased by 156.5%		
Marginal Growth Due to	US\$ change	% change
Growth due to world trade's growth	1,983,398.8	48.7
Growth due to product specialisation	443,726.0	10.9
Growth due to geographic specialisation	4,691,217.2	115.3
Growth due to competitiveness	-751,399.0	-18.5
Sum of the marginal growths	6,366,943.0	156.5

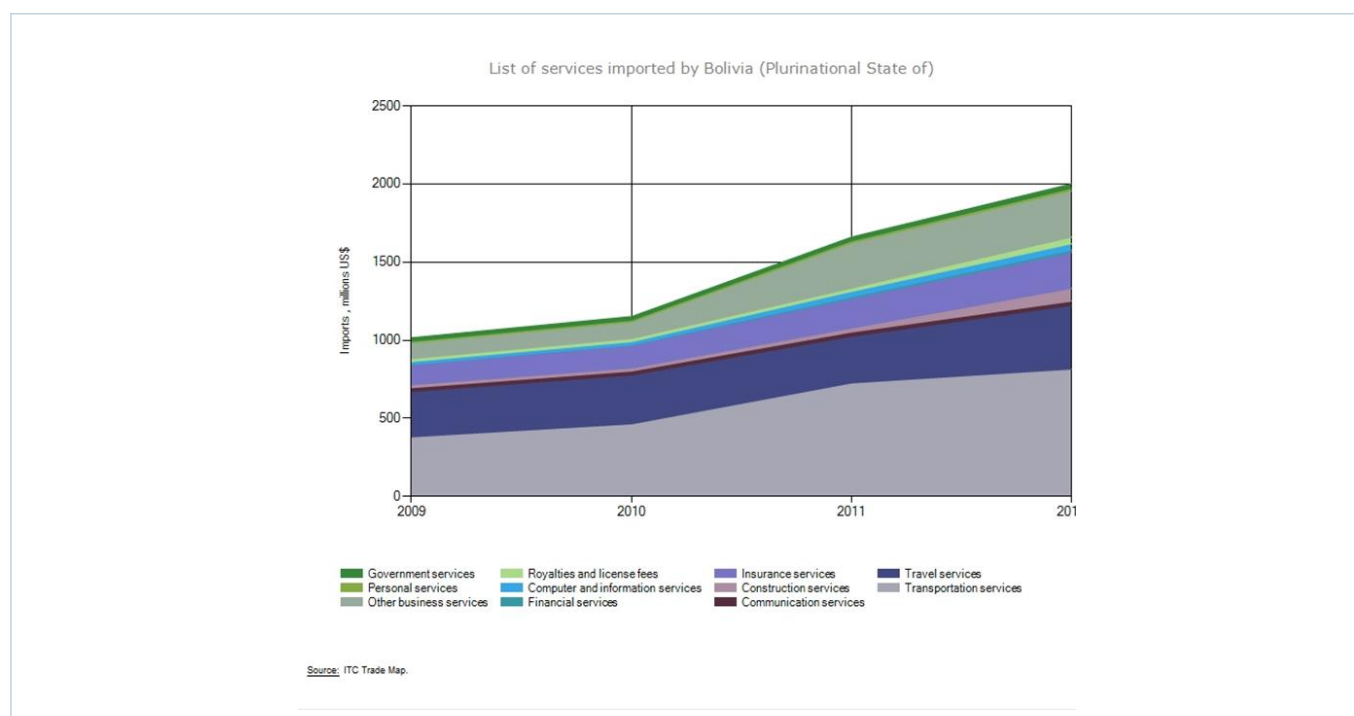
Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US\$ thousands.

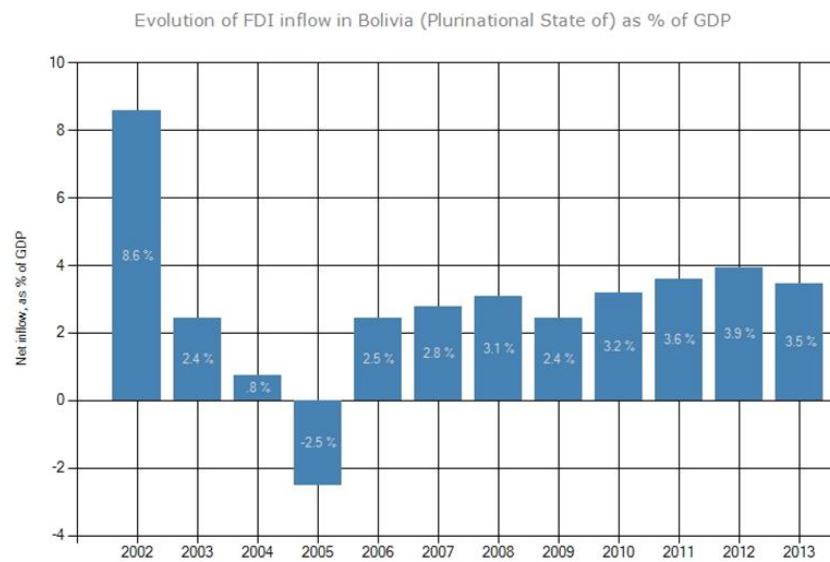
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export



3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import



3.1.13 Evolution of FDI



Source: ITC based on World Bank WDI.

3.2 Sector Trade Performance

3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

Sectoral diversification in products for Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s exports (mirror)

Sector	Average share of sector in country's exports 2009-2013	Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's exports		Sector's leading exported product HS6
		2009	2013	
Minerals	68.7 %	88.5 %	90.3 %	271121 Natural gas in gaseous state
Processed food	9.7 %	76.7 %	80.2 %	230400 Soya-bean oil-cake&oth solid residues,whether or not gr or pellet
Basic manufactures	5.6 %	95.9 %	97.0 %	800110 Tin not alloyed unwrought
Fresh food	5.4 %	51.4 %	70.6 %	120100 Soya beans
Unclassified products	5.1 %	97.0 %	93.5 %	710812 Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary
Chemicals	1.9 %	79.5 %	76.3 %	220710 Undenaturd ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strth by vol of 80 vol/higher
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.9 %	79.3 %	78.1 %	711319 Articles of jewellery&pt therof of/o prec met w/n platd/clad prec met
Wood products	0.9 %	57.1 %	67.6 %	440799 Lumber, non-coniferous nes
Clothing	0.5 %	64.4 %	35.4 %	610910 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted
Leather products	0.4 %	57.4 %	76.1 %	410411 Full grains, unsplit and grain splits, in the wet state "incl blu
Textiles	0.2 %	73.7 %	52.0 %	650100 Hat-forms,hat bodies and hoods of felt; plateaux and manchons,of felt
Non-electronic machinery	0.0 %	36.3 %	42.3 %	843221 Disc harrows
IT & consumable electronics	0.0 %	60.9 %	65.1 %	852580 Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders
Electronic components	0.0 %	78.0 %	90.7 %	850710 Lead-acid electric accumulators of a kind usd f startg pis engines
Transport equipment	0.0 %	73.1 %	71.6 %	880230 Aircraft nes of an unladen weight > 2,000 kg but not exc 15,000 kg

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nas in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

Sectoral diversification in products for Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s imports (mirror)

Sector	Average share of sector in country's imports 2009-2013	Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's imports		Sector's leading imported product HS6
		2009	2013	
Non-electronic machinery	16.7 %	17.0 %	17.6 %	850239 Electric generating sets
Chemicals	16.3 %	17.8 %	16.5 %	380893 Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators
Transport equipment	13.5 %	40.2 %	47.7 %	870323 Automobiles w reciprocating piston engine displac > 1500 to 3000 cc
Basic manufactures	12.2 %	21.1 %	28.7 %	721420 Bars & rods,i/nas,hr,hd or he,ctng indent,nbs,etc.prod d rpltar,nes
Minerals	12.2 %	89.4 %	95.6 %	271019 Other petroleum oils and preparations
Processed food	6.4 %	44.1 %	33.9 %	210690 Food preparations nes
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.7 %	30.6 %	23.4 %	950300 Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys dolls's carr
Electronic components	3.9 %	20.8 %	25.1 %	854449 Electric conductors, for a voltage not exceeding 80 V, ne
IT & consumable electronics	3.5 %	28.7 %	44.8 %	851712 Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or fo other wirele
Wood products	2.5 %	36.3 %	33.1 %	481840 Sanitary articles of paper,incl sanit towels&napkin (diapers babies
Fresh food	1.8 %	36.8 %	32.3 %	100630 Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed
Textiles	1.6 %	31.2 %	28.1 %	540771 Woven fab,>=85% of synthetic filaments,unbleached or bleached,nes
Leather products	1.3 %	60.0 %	76.5 %	640419 Footwear o/t sports,w outer soles of rubber/plastics&upp tex mat
Clothing	1.0 %	14.1 %	37.7 %	611595 Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery incl. f
Unclassified products	0.7 %	98.3 %	100.0 %	999999 Commodities not elsewhere specified

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nas in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

Sectoral diversification in destination for Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s exports (mirror)

Sector	Sector's export growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013	Share of top 3 importing countries in sector's exports		List of the top 3 importing countries	
		2009	2013	2009	2013
Unclassified products	75.7 %	97.9 %	99.7 %	Belgium ; United States of America ; Mexico	United States of America ; Denmark ; Germany
Leather products	33.4 %	63.2 %	73.9 %	Italy ; China ; Chile	Italy ; China ; Chile
Non-electronic machinery	32.1 %	52.0 %	69.8 %	United States of America ; Venezuela ; Spain	Venezuela ; United States of America ; Germany
Minerals	29.5 %	80.4 %	84.6 %	Brazil ; Japan ; Argentina	Brazil ; Argentina ; Japan
Fresh food	29.3 %	44.3 %	44.8 %	United States of America ; Colombia ; Argentina	United States of America ; Colombia ; Brazil
Electronic components	26.5 %	83.5 %	96.5 %	United States of America ; Paraguay ; Argentina	Paraguay ; Chile ; Argentina
Chemicals	24.1 %	63.8 %	47.7 %	Italy ; France ; United States of America	United States of America ; France ; Colombia
Basic manufactures	19.8 %	71.2 %	71.9 %	United States of America ; China ; Netherlands	United States of America ; Netherlands ; China
Processed food	14.2 %	87.7 %	84.6 %	Venezuela ; Colombia ; Chile	Colombia ; Venezuela ; Chile
IT & consumable electronics	12.5 %	69.3 %	65.8 %	El Salvador ; United States of America ; Canada	Chile ; United States of America ; Netherlands
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-4.3 %	93.8 %	89.4 %	United States of America ; Germany ; United Kingdom	United States of America ; Chile ; Venezuela
Wood products	-7.1 %	52.1 %	44.6 %	United States of America ; China ; Netherlands	United States of America ; China ; Chile
Clothing	-9.2 %	66.7 %	66.6 %	Venezuela ; United States of America ; Chile	Venezuela ; Chile ; Argentina
Transport equipment	-19.4 %	69.4 %	73.0 %	Indonesia ; Canada ; United States of America	South Africa ; United States of America ; France
Textiles	-23.6 %	92.5 %	67.1 %	Venezuela ; Colombia ; Mexico	Venezuela ; Mexico ; Colombia

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

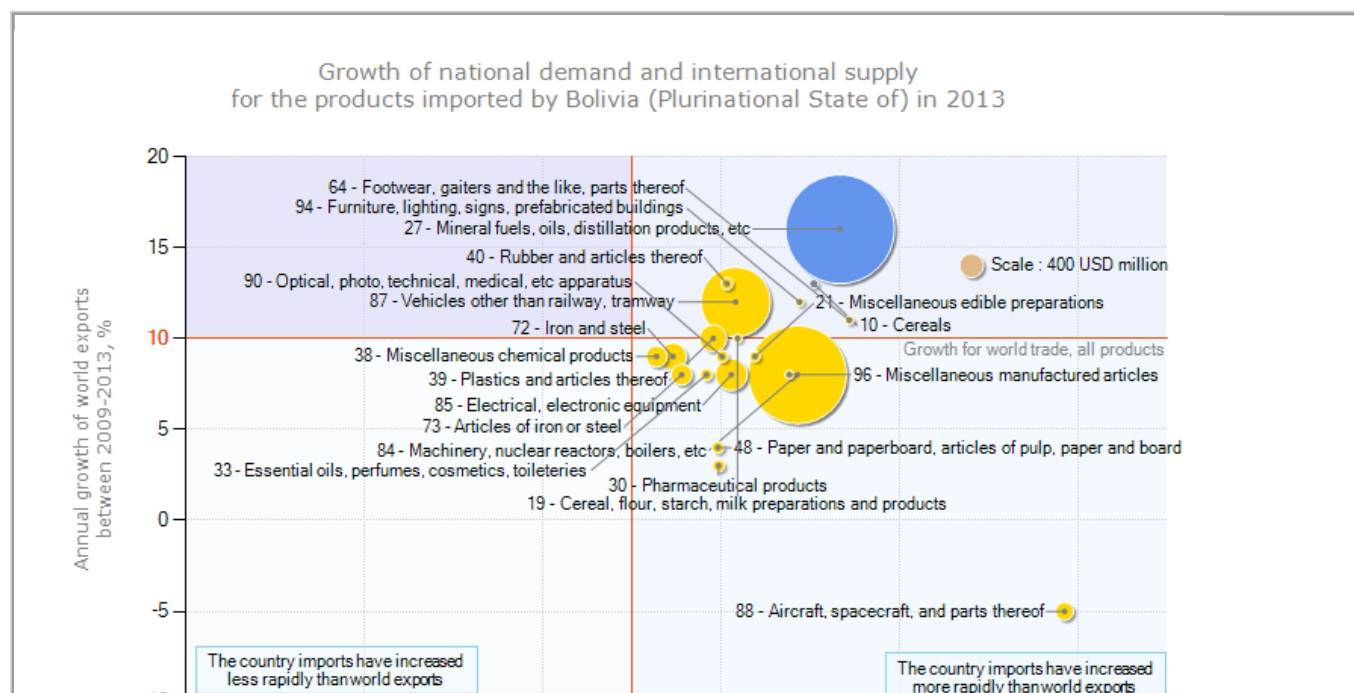
Sectoral diversification in origin for Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s imports (mirror)

Sector	Sector's import growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013	Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports		List of the top 3 supplying countries	
		2009	2013	2009	2013
Minerals	36.5 %	95.9 %	71.3 %	Chile ; Brazil ; Argentina	Chile ; Argentina ; Brazil
Transport equipment	29.9 %	70.4 %	61.3 %	Chile ; Japan ; United States of America	Chile ; Japan ; China
Non-electronic machinery	24.9 %	54.5 %	47.3 %	Brazil ; United States of America ; Chile	United States of America ; Brazil ; China
Clothing	19.9 %	91.6 %	93.5 %	Chile ; Brazil ; Colombia	Chile ; Brazil ; Colombia
Fresh food	17.8 %	89.3 %	81.7 %	Argentina ; Brazil ; Chile	Argentina ; Brazil ; Chile
Electronic components	13.8 %	71.7 %	64.1 %	Brazil ; Chile ; United States of America	Brazil ; Chile ; United States of America
Leather products	13.3 %	94.7 %	97.2 %	Chile ; Brazil ; China	Chile ; Brazil ; China
Basic manufactures	13.2 %	79.8 %	69.7 %	Brazil ; Argentina ; Chile	Brazil ; Argentina ; Chile
Chemicals	12.0 %	63.9 %	59.6 %	Brazil ; Argentina ; Chile	Brazil ; Argentina ; Chile
Wood products	11.8 %	79.5 %	69.1 %	Brazil ; Chile ; Argentina	Brazil ; Argentina ; Chile
				United States of America ;	United States of America ;

3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

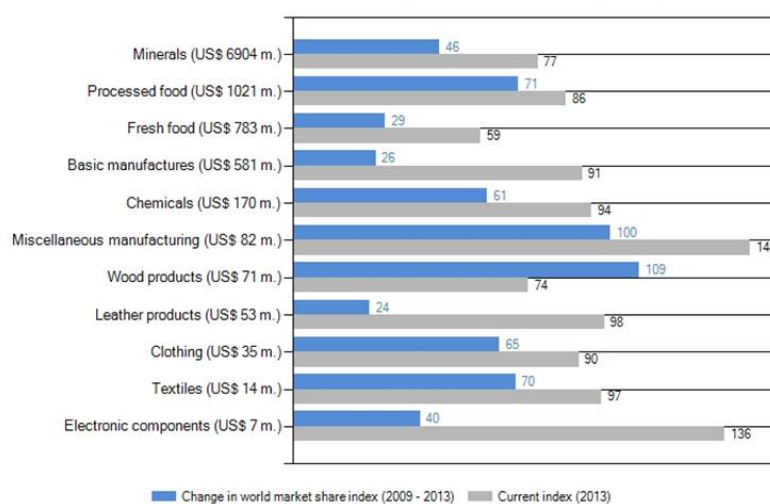


3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import



3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

Trade Performance Index of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (mirror)



Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.
Note: The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country's global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products. The current index and change in world market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review. Only sectors with more than 1 US\$ million exports are considered. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported).

4. Trade Strategy and Policy

4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

Year	Strategy name	Sector
2008	Estrategia de Desarrollo Industrial The National Industrial Plan provides a diagnostic analysis of the current industrial...	
2007	UNDAF Bolivia 2008-2012 The UNDAF is aligned with the national priorities set by the Plan...	
2006	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo: Bolivia Digna, Soberana, Productiva y Democrática para Vivir Bien The National Development Plan outlines a wide-ranging strategy aiming at transforming Bolivia's...	
2001	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - Bolivia The document provides an assessment of the situation of poverty in Bolivia...	

4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

INDICATOR, UNITS	RANK/132	SCORE
Domestic Market Access <i>The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country's tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</i>	83	4.65
Foreign Market Access <i>The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country's exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</i>	15	3.90
Tariff rate (%) <i>This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</i>	95	8.77
Complexity of tariffs , index 1-7 (best) <i>This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1-7 score, using the min-max method.</i>	66	6.12
Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) <i>This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country's tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</i>	85	8.98
Tariffs peaks (%) <i>This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</i>	71	4.90
Specific tariffs (%) <i>This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem)</i>	1	0.00
Number of distinct tariffs <i>This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</i>	32	8.00
Share of duty-free imports (%) <i>Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012</i>	78	55.75
Tariffs faced (%) <i>This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods</i>	22	4.93
Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) <i>This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.</i>	23	53.42

Source : [World Economic Forum, Global Enabling Trade Report 2014](#)

4.3 Trade Facilitation

4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

Multilateral Trade Instruments

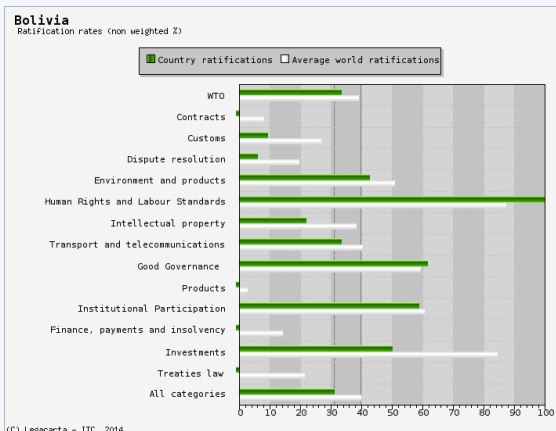
Abstract

The *Trade Treaties Map* tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade

Instrument ratified :	83 / 266 instruments		
Ratification rate :	31.2%		
Weighted score :	41.6/100		
		Ratification Rate Rank	Weighted Score Rank
In World :		131 / 193	127 / 193
In Region :	South America	10/ 10	10/ 10
In Development level :	Developing country	66/ 88	63/ 88

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country's ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.



Instruments ratified

[Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments](#)

4.5 Infrastructure

Indicator	Value	Rank/148
Quality of overall infrastructure <i>How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] 2012–13 weighted average.</i>	3.02	105
Quality of roads <i>How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) 2010, 2011.</i>	3.40	84
Quality of railroad infrastructure <i>How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) 2010, 2011.</i>	2.81	58
Quality of port infrastructure <i>How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways 2010, 2011.</i>	2.46	133
Quality of air transport infrastructure <i>How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) 2010, 2011.</i>	3.46	109
Individuals using Internet (%) <i>Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</i>	90.44	99
Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop <i>According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</i>	34.19	84
Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: <i>The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</i>	1.05	100
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Enabling Trade Report 2014		

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

No Current Projects Found!

5.1.2 Recent projects

No Recent Projects Found!

5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events

No data

5.2.2 Recent events

No data

5.3 ITC Contacts

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6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

6.1.3 Selected online information sources

6.2 Trade Contacts

Official Name	Address	City	Phone Number	Fax Number	Email	Website
Alpaca Style	N° 14 Calle 22 de Achumani	La Paz	591 2 2711233	591 2 2711005	info@alpacastyle.net	http://www.alpacastyle.net
Asociación Artesanal Boliviana Senior de Mayo	Urbanización Primero de Mayo, Plan 48, Manzano T #13, El Alto	La Paz	591 22 83 1061	591 22 83 1061	srdemayo@ceibo.entelnet.bo	http://www.senorde-mayo.org/pages/principalpag.html
Asur	Casa Capellanica. Calle San Alberto No 413	Sucre	591 64 53841	591 64 62194	asur@marascre.entelnet.bo	http://www.boliviainet.com/asur/index.htm
Centro de Investigación, Diseño Artesanal y Comercialización Cooperativa (CIDAC)	LLANOS, Santa Cruz		591-03 3559133	591 03 3521933	cidacscz@scbbs.com.bo	http://www.artecampo.com/
Consejo de Guías Espirituales "Los Andes"	Avenida Panorámica Nro. 33 Oficina 7 - Plaza Ballivian sobre la riel - El Alto	La Paz	591 2 2395805; 71254942	591 2 2395805	qhutiya@qhutiya.org	http://www.qhutiya.org/sitio.shtml
Coordinadora de Integración de Organizaciones Económicas Campesinas de Cochabamba (CIOEC Cochabamba)	Calle Beni # 285, esquina Departamento Pando	La Paz	591 2 2145050		cioecbba@cioecbolivia.org	http://www.cioecbolivia.org/
Camara de Exportadores de Cochabamba	Centro Logístico de Comercio	Cochabamba,	591 4 4599419 / 21	591 4 4599423	gerencia@cadexco.bo	www.cadexco.co
Cámara Nacional de Industrias	Ed. Cámara Nacional de Com., P. 14	La Paz	+591 2 374476	+591 2 350620	sgce-cni@entelnet.bo	http://www.bolivia-industry.com
Instituto Boliviano de Normalización y Calidad	Av. Del Ejército Nacional No 487	Santa Cruz	591 3 3551549	591 3 3113380	infosc@ibnorca.org	www.ibnorca.org
Integra de la Sierra Consultoria	Calle Bumberque No. 400	Santa Cruz	591 3 3398180	591 3 3398180	integracion@comotas.com.bo	www.integra.com.bo
Organismo Boliviano del Envase	Av. Velarde No. 131	Santa Cruz	+591 3 337 2051	+591 3 333 4641	promocion@envase.org.bo	www.envase.org.bo
Centro de Promoción Bolivia	Calle Mercado N° 1328	La Paz	+591 2 2336886	+591 2 2336996	eparedes@ceprobol.gov.bo	www.ceprobol.gov.bo
Bolivian National Chamber of Trade	Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz N° 1392	La Paz	+5912 2378606	+5912 2391004	g.morales@boliviacomercio.org.bo	www.boliviacomercio.org.bo

Chamber of Exporters of Santa Cruz	Av. Velarde 131	Santa Cruz	5913 3362030	5913 3321509	gerencia@cadex.org	www.cadex.org/
Fundación Boliviana para el Desarrollo de la Mujer	Calle René Moreno 476	Santa Cruz De La Sierra	+591 3 3352101	+591 3 3352101	funbodem.org	www.funbodem.org
Promueve Bolivia	CP 10871	La Paz	591 2 2336886	591 2 2336996	guachalla@promueve.gob.bo	www.promueve.gob.bo
Cámara Nacional de Comercio	Avenida Mariscal Santa Cruz 1392	La Paz	+591 2 2378606	+591 2 2391004	cnc@boliviacomercio.org.bo	http://www.boliviacomercio.org.bo/
Cámara departamental de Industria de Cochabamba	Av. Brallivian paseo	Cochabamba	591 4425 7057	591 4425 7060	comex@camind.com	www.camind.com
Prosalud-Socios para el Desarrollo	PO Box 6152	La Paz	591 2 244 04 31	591 2 214 51 81	rromero@prosalud-socios.org.bo	www.prosalud-socios.org.bo
Instituto Boliviano de Comercio Exterior	Av. Arce esq. Goitia Nº 2017	La Paz	591 2 215 22 29		ibce-lpz@ibce.org.bo	http://www.ibce.org.bo
Camara Nacional de Exportadores de Bolivia	Av. Arce 2017 (esq. Goitia)	La Paz	591 2 244 09 43	591 2 244 14 91	caneb@mail.megalink.com	http://www.caneb.org.bo/
Trade Point Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Cám. de Exp. de Santa Cruz (CADEX)	Santa Cruz De La Sierra	+591 3 3362030	+591 3 3321509	tp-santacruz@cadex.org	http://www.cadex.org/trade-point
Cámara de Exportadores de la Paz	Avda. Arce 2021	La Paz	+591 2 341220	+591 2 393063	secretaria@caneb.org.bo	http://www.caneb.org.bo
Cámara de Industria, Comercio, Servicios y Turismo de Santa Cruz	Avenida Las Américas - Saavedra 7	Santa Cruz De La Sierra	+591 3 3334555	+591 3 3342353	cainco@cainco.org.bo	www.cainco.org.bo