

How can Bolivia improve energy production?

Bolivia continues to make efforts to upgrade the infrastructure needed for renewable energy production. The National Interconnected System (SIN), which the government has put in place, aims to improve the nation's capacity for producing electricity by building additional power plants, transmission lines and substations.

Does the World Bank support the electricity sector in Bolivia?

External assistance to the electricity sector in Bolivia is heavily focused on rural electrification with no funding for large-scale generation, which has been fully privatized. Currently, the World Bank is involved in two projects in the energy sector in Bolivia:

Can Bolivia achieve universal access to electricity by 2025?

Bolivia is moving forward with its objective of reducing poverty and achieving universal access to electricity by 2025. Between 2014 and 2019, 4,300 households were connected to the power grid, providing electricity to approximately 20,200 people. In addition, the country constructed 708 kilometers of electricity distribution lines. Challenge

What type of energy system does Bolivia use?

Similar to the country's total energy system, the power sector relies heavily on natural gas (AETN, 2016). The electricity network in Bolivia is broken into two classifications: the National Interconnected System (SIN) and the Isolated Systems (SAs).

What is the framework for electricity generation in Bolivia?

The framework for electricity generation in Bolivia is the 1994 electricity law (Law 1604). It empowers the federal government to set a minimum participation for hydropower in the electricity system. A new electricity law reflecting the 2009 constitutional changes is under development.

What are the policy guidelines for the energy sector in Bolivia?

The Bolivian government has established the following policy guidelines for the energy sector: energy sovereignty, energy security, energy universalization, energy efficiency, industrialization, energy integration, and strengthening of the energy sector (MHE, 2014).

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The University of Warwick is set to help Bolivia become a world leader in renewable energies and electric vehicles, thanks to a historic partnership on lithium battery research with the Bolivian Government.

Bolivia is making efforts in its electric sector, such as increasing the share of renewable energy and decommissioning inefficient power plants. However, these efforts remain limited when compared to the total national energy demand. Currently, more than 80% of internal energy consumption in Bolivia is of fossil origin.

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In 1994, Bolivia initiated an infrastructure reform program that included the privatization of the major state owned enterprises. The Electricity Law 1994/1604 mandated the privatization of the electricity system and the unbundling of generation, transmission and distribution activities.

Bolivia's overall energy mix is dominated by fossil fuels, with natural gas (50%) and petroleum products (31%) supplying most of the country's energy in 2020. In 2021, Bolivia's national electricity agency ENDE announced its intention to generate up to 80% of the country's power from renewable sources by 2025.

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Regardless, these results highlight a pathway along which Bolivia can eliminate its direct GHG emissions by 2050 while becoming completely energy independent, thereby ensuring a secure and sustainable energy future.

renewable energy in electricity generation. In 2011, Bolivia defined the Policies for Renewable Energy in the Electric Sector, including action through four programmes: (1) deployment of renewable energy, (2) rural electrification, (3) development of the regulatory framework; and (4) research and development (R& D).

developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

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