

INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

[List of properties and business for sale in Bolivia.](#) Farmlands, ranches, lumbering camps, country houses and others.

[List of commercial offers.](#) Lines and industrial equipment, machinery, vehicles and others.

[Projects in Bolivia financed by the IDB.](#) The Inter-American Development Bank and Bolivia have been working together to improve the lives of all Bolivians for over 50 years. A fifth of the public investment has been funded by the IDB. The IDB has financed several projects aimed at improving human capital.

[Projects in Bolivia financed by the Corporación Andina de Fomento.](#) CAF has the mission of stimulating sustainable development and regional integration by financing projects in the public and private sectors, and providing technical cooperation and other specialized services. Founded in 1970 and currently with 18 member countries from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe along with 14 private banks.

[Projects for Bolivia financed by the World Bank.](#) The World Bank is one of four institutions created at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital programs. The World Bank differs from the World Bank Group, in that the World Bank comprises only two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.

1. INVESTMENT PROJECTS: AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, INDUSTRIES, TREE PLANTING.

1.1. Topinambour cultivation. Topinambour is cultivated as a valuable forage, fiber and food plant. There are more than of 300 varieties and hybrids of topinambour. Some distinguished by a large crop of tubers, others - green mass (small tubers), and others - a special decorative.

1.2. Soybean cultivation. Soybeans can produce at least twice as much protein per acre than any other major vegetable or grain crop, 5 to 10 times more protein per acre than land set aside for grazing animals to make milk, and up to 15 times more protein per acre than land set aside for meat production. [Results of planting and harvested of soybeans in Bolivia.](#)

1.3. Chia cultivation. Chia is an annual herb growing up to 1 m tall, with opposite leaves that are 4-8 cm long and 3–5 cm wide. Its flowers are purple or white and are produced in numerous clusters in a spike at the end of each stem. Chia is grown commercially for its seed, a food that is rich in omega-3 fatty acids, since the seeds yield 25-30% extractable oil, including α -linolenic acid. Of total fat, the composition of the oil can be 55% ω -3, 18% ω -6, 6% ω -9, and 10% saturated fat.

1.4. Sugarcane cultivation. Sugarcane cultivation requires a tropical or temperate climate, with a minimum of 60 centimeters of annual moisture. It is one of the most efficient photosynthesizers in the plant kingdom. It is a plant, able to convert up to 2 percent of incident solar energy into biomass.

1.5. Sweet sorghum cultivation. Sweet sorghum is ready to harvest in 90 days. Can be done up to three harvests of the same plant.

1.6. Planting of teak trees. The project, which offers excellent economic revenue and at the same time pays regard to environmental aspects, which are of utmost importance when it comes to developing the Bolivian countryside.

1.7. Planting of eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptus is a tree rather unpretentious and good growing. The density of dry wood is of 700 to 900 kg/m³; wood has high durability and bio persistence.

1.8. Planting of stevia. One kg of dry leaves of stevia sweetens 150 liters of water. One kg of stevioside (glycosides from the stevia extract) sweetens 1,500 liters of water. With its extracts having up to 300 times the sweetness of sugar, stevia has garnered attention with the rise in demand for low-carbohydrate, low-sugar food alternatives. Medical research has also shown possible benefits of stevia in treating obesity and high blood pressure. Because stevia has a negligible effect on blood glucose, it is attractive as a natural sweetener to people on carbohydrate-controlled diets.

1.9. Construction of factory for processing of topinambour. Processing of topinambour with obtaining the following products: inulin, pectin, fructose and glucose syrup, dietary fiber and other products.

1.10. Construction of factory for processing of rice and waste of rice. It is the predominant dietary energy source for 17 countries in Asia and the pacific, 9 countries in North and South America and 8 countries in Africa. One can build plant in Bolivia for processing of rice and waste of rice with the following characteristics.

1.11. Construction of factory for processing of citrus and other tropical fruits. Finished products: juices, essential oils, pectin, and other products. The company offers design and construction of any capacity plant.

1.12. Construction of factory for processing of soybeans. Processing of soybeans with obtaining the following products: soybean oil, soybean meal, soybean protein, soybean lecithin, soybean refined glycerin, balanced food for animals.

1.13. Construction of factory for processing of sweet sorghum. Processing of sweet sorghum with obtaining the following products: syrup, liquid sugar, artificial honey, ethanol, biodiesel, balanced food for animals and electric power.

1.14. Construction of factory for processing of agave. Processing of agave with obtaining the following products: syrup, artificial honey, inulin, aguamiel (very nutritious drink that has a very low percentage of alcohol), tequila, ethanol, biodiesel, paper.

2. INVESTMENT PROJECTS: WOOD PROCESSING.

2.1. Manufacture of particleboard. In the design and structure of lines for productions of particleboard are used as own intellectual products, and numerous international patents.

2.2. Manufacture of pellets and briquettes. Pellets are produced by compressing the wood material, which has first passed through a hammer mill to provide a uniform dough-like mass. A briquette is a block of flammable matter used as fuel to start and maintain a fire. Common types of briquettes are charcoal briquettes and biomass briquettes. Raw material - wood waste, rice husks, sugar cane bagasse, waste paper pulp, paper, coconut husk, cotton waste, cardboard.

3. INVESTMENT PROJECTS: PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

3.1. Repair of pipelines (spanish language). Placement of composite bands for reinforcement and repair of oil and gas pipelines. [Pipelines networks in Bolivia.](#)

4. INVESTMENT PROJECTS: MINING.

4.1. Iron ore exports from Bolivia. Supply of necessary equipment for increase the extraction and processing of iron ore. Supply the necessary loading and transport means for transporting of iron ore.

4.2 Mining company in Bolivia. Main minerals: antimony and silver. Processing capacity (raw materials) – 150 metric tons per day. Analysis of antimony concentrate: antimony - 52.66%; silver - 392 g/metric ton; gold - 11.32 g/metric ton.

4.3. Extraction of antimony ore in Bolivia. There are two deposits for the organization of extraction of antimony ore. It is also possible extraction of the following minerals: gold, siderite, pyrite, hematite and quartz. In this zone is possible to build a plant for concentration of antimony ore.

5. SEVERAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS.

5.1. [Construction of residential buildings in Bolivia.](#) Project of construction of 3-story building. Project of construction of 4-story building. Project of construction of 5-story building. Project of construction of eight story building.

5.2. [Construction of housing complex in Bolivia.](#)