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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910716145403321  |
| Titolo                  | Bridge across the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington.<br>December 18, 1925. -- Ordered to be printed                     |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | [Washington, D.C.] : , : [U.S. Government Printing Office], , 1925   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (1 page)   |
| Collana                 | Senate report / 69th Congress, 1st session. Senate ; ; no. 5<br>[United States congressional serial set ] ; ; [serial no. 8524]    |
| Altri autori (Persone)  | JonesWesley Livsey <1863-1932> (Republican (WA))   |
| Soggetti                | Bridge construction industry<br>Bridges - Design and construction<br>Bridges<br>Legislative amendments<br>Legislative materials.   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Batch processed record: Metadata reviewed, not verified. Some fields updated by batch processes.<br>FDLP item number not assigned. |

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| 2. Record Nr.          | UNINA9910962138003321  |
| Autore                 | Cerutti Eugenio  |
| Titolo                 | Bolivia : : The Hydrocarbons Boom and the Risk of Dutch Disease // Eugenio Cerutti, Mario Mansilla   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa     | Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2008   |
| ISBN                   | 9786612841057<br>9781462302321<br>1462302327<br>9781452771281<br>1452771286<br>9781282841055<br>128284105X<br>9781451870121<br>1451870124  |
| Edizione               | [1st ed.]  |
| Descrizione fisica     | 1 online resource (22 p.)  |
| Collana                | IMF Working Papers<br>IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/154  |
| Altri autori (Persone) | MansillaMario  |
| Disciplina             | 628.161  |
| Soggetti               | Hydrocarbons - Economic aspects - Bolivia<br>Foreign exchange rates - Bolivia<br>Currency<br>Dutch disease<br>Economic forecasting<br>Economic theory & philosophy<br>Economic Theory<br>Exports and Imports<br>Exports<br>Foreign Exchange<br>Foreign exchange<br>Gas industry<br>Hydrocarbon Resources<br>Industries: Energy<br>International economics<br>Natural gas sector<br>Petroleum, oil & gas industries<br>Real effective exchange rates<br>Real exchange rates<br>Resource Booms<br>Trade: General |

Bolivia Economic conditions

Bolivia

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| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.   |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Contents; I. Introduction; II. Key Developments in the Hydrocarbons Sector; Figures; 1. Foreign Direct Investment by Sectors; 2. Natural Gas Reserves; A. Looming Capacity Constraints and Prospects for Additional Investments; 3. Natural Gas Sales Volume; B. Recent Institutional Changes and Possible Impact on Investment; III. Hydrocarbons Boom and Risk of Dutch Disease; A. Evolution of the real exchange rate; 4. Distribution of Gas Exports Receipts and Fiscal Balances; 5. Real and Nominal Exchange Rate; 6. Inflation and Relative Prices; IV. Policy Implications<br>7. External Sector Performance and Growth Appendix: Equilibrium Real Exchange Rate; References  |
| Sommario/riassunto      | The hydrocarbons sector has become one of the most dynamic economic activities in the Bolivian economy and the main driver of improved export performance and international reserve accumulation. The central role of the hydrocarbons sector in the economy is attributable to the high levels of investment made in the late 1990s, which permitted much higher production levels, particularly of natural gas. However those positive developments in the hydrocarbons sector have given rise to the possibility of a new case of "Dutch disease." While Bolivia's economy has already seen many benefits from its higher gas exports, especially in terms of lower external vulnerability and improved fiscal stance, the new resources could also limit the development of other economic sectors in terms of output and factor income. This paper explores the transmission channels of Dutch disease, as well as its main symptom, the appreciation of the real exchange rate. |

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