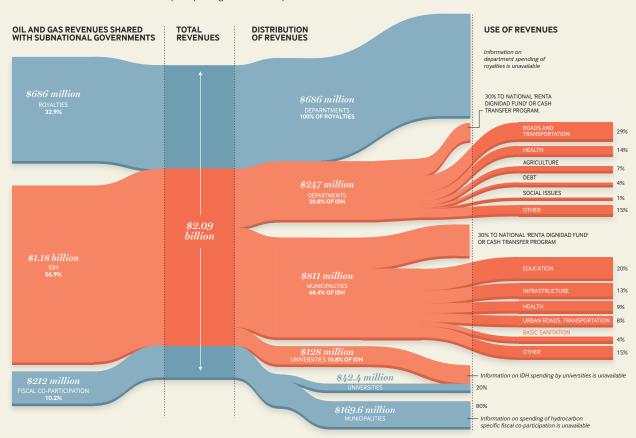
# Bolivia: Oil and Gas Revenue Sharing

**46.4%** OIL AND GAS EXPORTS AS A SHARE OF TOTAL BOLIVIAN EXPORTS .5% OIL AND GAS REVENUE AS A SHARE OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE

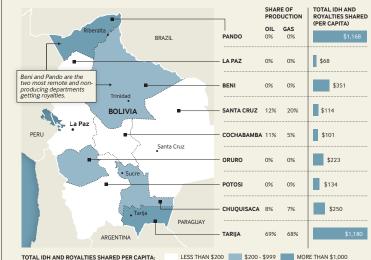
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REVENUES AND DISTRIBUTION (2012) Direct tax on hydrocarbons (IDH) and royalties are the main source of income for departments. IDH and hydrocarbon revenue through the general tax regime (fiscal co-participation) are the main source of income for municipalities.
Hydrocarbon royalties are distributed only to the four producing departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Tarija, and Santa Cruz, and the two most remote and non-producing departments of Beni and Pando.
IDH is shared more equitably across all departments and municipalities (Tarija is an exception). Revenue from fiscal co-participation goes to all municipalities and universities.

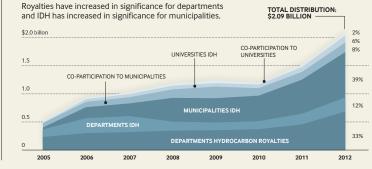


### **GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION** (2012)

Bolivia is formed of nine departments, which in turn contain 339 municipalities.



## PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION



### Source: Lasa Aresti, M. Oil and Gas. Revenue Sharing in Bolivia (Natural Resource Governance Institute, 2016). http://www.resourcegovernance.org/ analysis-tools/publications/revenue-sharing **HISTORY OF REFORMS** 1920 1952 1993 2005 2006 2015 1936 1938 1956 1996 case-study-oil-and-gas-revenue-sharing-b Natural Standard Oil obtains its first National Oil Company, Sub-First attempt to Beginning of First law on oil End of the State participation Creation of the Nationalization of oil Resource concessions - beginning of Yacimientos Petroleros create nationalist era includes a 11% rovalty nationalist in hydrocarbons direct Tax on and gas, 32% additional national the hydrocarbon Fiscales Bolivianos departmental and strong provision, later decreases from Hydrocarbons tax on megafields Governance era elections approved in 1960 exploitation period (YPFB) is created rovalties state control 50% to 18% (32%) production Institute