

GONZALO SÁNCHEZ DE LOZADA

Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada was born in La Paz, Bolivia, and as the son of a diplomat, professor and political exile (due to his advocacy of democracy), grew up mainly in the United States where he received most of his education. He graduated from The University of Chicago with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy. He is married to Ximena Iturralde Monje of La Paz, Bolivia and they have a daughter and a son, and five grandchildren.

Upon returning to Bolivia, Mr. Sánchez de Lozada founded a documentary and commercial film production company and later started a petroleum services company which provided aerial photography, geodetic surveys and administration of geophysical and drilling camps. In 1962, he founded a multinational mining company dedicated to the production of tin, zinc, lead-silver, and gold in Peru, Bolivia and Argentina. Mr. Sánchez de Lozada served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer until he entered public service.

In 1979, Mr. Sánchez de Lozada served in the Chamber of Deputies representing the department of Cochabamba and after two terms, he was elected Senator and then President of the Senate. His career in public service led him to the executive branch where he became Minister of Planning and Coordination in the administration of President Victor Paz Estenssoro. During this time Mr. Sánchez de Lozada gained national and international recognition as author of the 1985 economic program that brought Bolivia's 25,000% p.a. hyperinflation under control and laid the foundations for future economic stability and growth.

In 1989, after being selected presidential candidate at the convention of his party, the MNR (Nationalist Revolutionary Movement), he won the election by a small margin but a Congressional run-off resulted in the selection of the candidate third in the popular vote.

In 1993, Mr. Sánchez de Lozada won the general election by a landslide and was inaugurated as the 61st President of Bolivia. He served from August of 1993 until August of 1997 and implemented the "Plan de Todos" (Plan for Everyone), based on profound economic, social and political reforms: Popular Participation, Administrative Decentralization, Education Reform, Capitalization of State-Owned Enterprises, Pension Reform, Constitutional and Judicial Reform.

Mr. Sánchez de Lozada also won the 2002 Presidential election and was sworn in for a second period on August 6, 2002. In October, 2003, he was forced to resign the presidency and now resides in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area, where he continues to be an advocate for democracy and its return to Bolivia.

Mr. Sánchez de Lozada is presently the non-Executive Chairman of a company with mining investments in the Americas and Europe. He is also a member of international associations and serves on the boards of organizations that promote peace, democracy, and international economic development. He has received distinctions and awards as well as honorary degrees from universities in Japan, the United States and Ecuador.