# Colombia: strengths, challenges & opportunities

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Istanbul, November 28, 2017



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### **General Aspects**

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### A large and dynamic economy

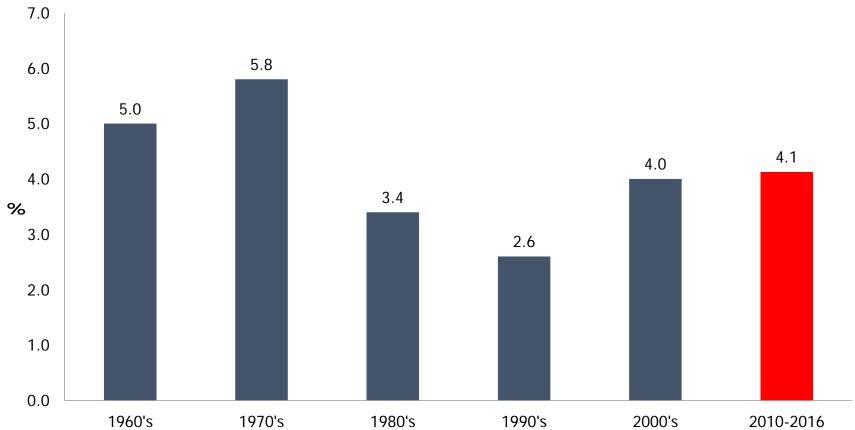
Country	Population (millions, 2015)	GDP (USD billions 2015)	Average GDP growth (2005-2015)
Argentina	43	585	3,8
Colombia*	48	292	4,6
Chile	18	243	4,0
Brazil	206	1.804	2,9
Mexico	126	1.151	2,5
Peru	31	189	5,9
Venezuela	31	371**	4,5

Source: World Bank

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  Upper-middle income in IMF-Weo since 2005;  $\ ^{\star\star}$  In 2013

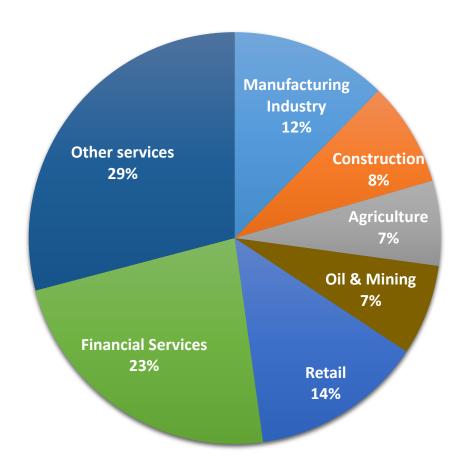
### **Growth has been sustained**





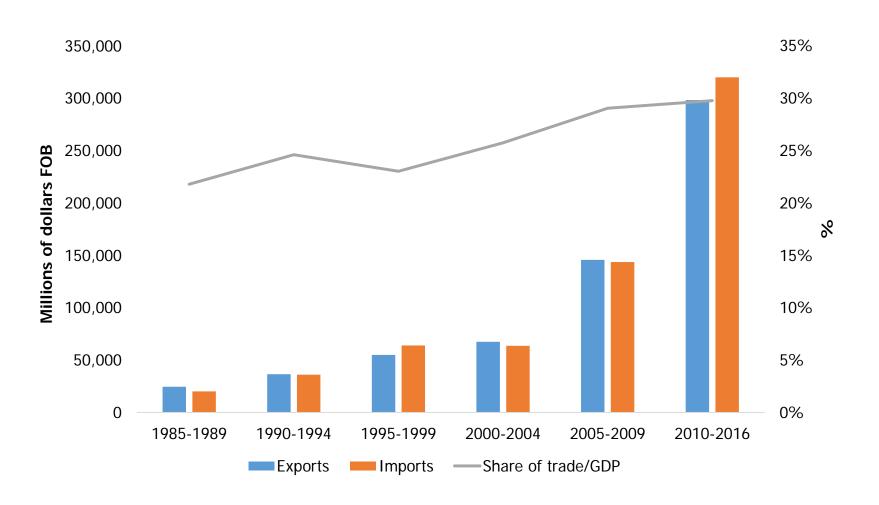
Source: DANE

# Diversified output (GDP in 2016)





# International trade has grown, albeit still a rather closed economy



Source: DANE and Fedesarrollo

## Main trading partners

#### **Exports**

Country	USD Millions	Participation (%)
United States	10.023	31,9
European Union	4.971	18,5
Panama	1.989	6,3
China	1.161	3,7

#### **Imports**

Country	USD Millions	Participation (%)
United States	13.116	26,5
China	6.631	19,2
Mexico	3.410	7,6
Brazil	2.117	4,7

Source: DANE and Fedesarrollo. 2016

# Main exports & imports

Exports	Imports	
Mineral products (48%)	Machines (22%)	
Vegetable products (16%)	Chemical products (16%)	
Chemical products (6,3%)	Transport (10%)	
Precious metals (4,6%)	Mineral products (8,9)	
Metals (3,3%)	Metals (6,8)	
Plastics and rubbers (4,2%)	Plastics and rubbers (6,7%)	
Food products (4,1%)	Vegetable products (5,5%)	
Machines (2,9%)	Food products (5,3%)	
Textiles (2,3%)	Textiles (4,3%)	
Transport (1,9%)	Instruments (3,4%)	
Paper products (1,3%)	Bi-products (1,4%)	

Source: The Observatory of Economic complexity. 2016

### Some salient features

- ☐ 52% of the population is under 30 and 10 metropolitan areas have at least 1 million inhabitants
- ☐ Oonly country in South America with coasts on both the Atlantic and the Pacific
- ☐ Ssecond most biodiverse country in the world, after Brazil
- ☐ 1.141.748 km2; terrestrial boarders with 5 countries and maritime boarders with 11



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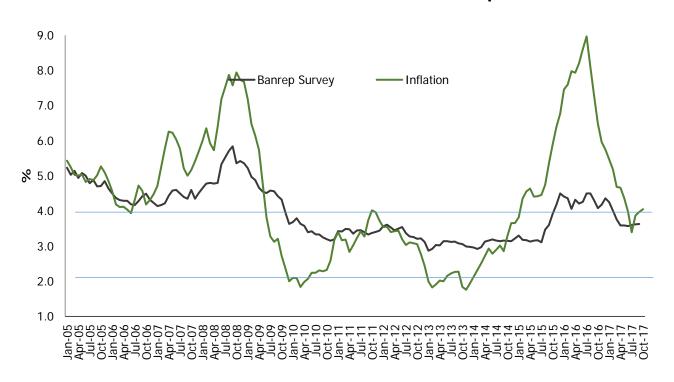
### Strong macroeconomic framework

Inflation targeting under a floating exchange rate regime

 Adherence to a reasonably well-conceived fiscal rule

### A successful Inflation Targeting framework

#### Inflation and 12-months inflation expectations

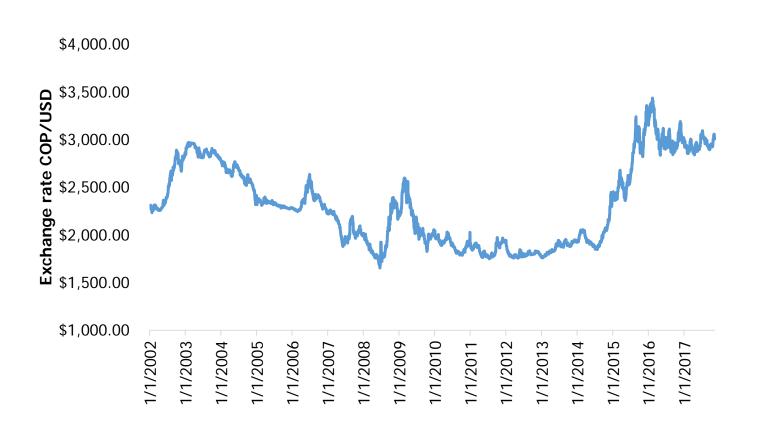


Note: Inflation expectations are from a Banco de la República survey and are 12 months ahead.

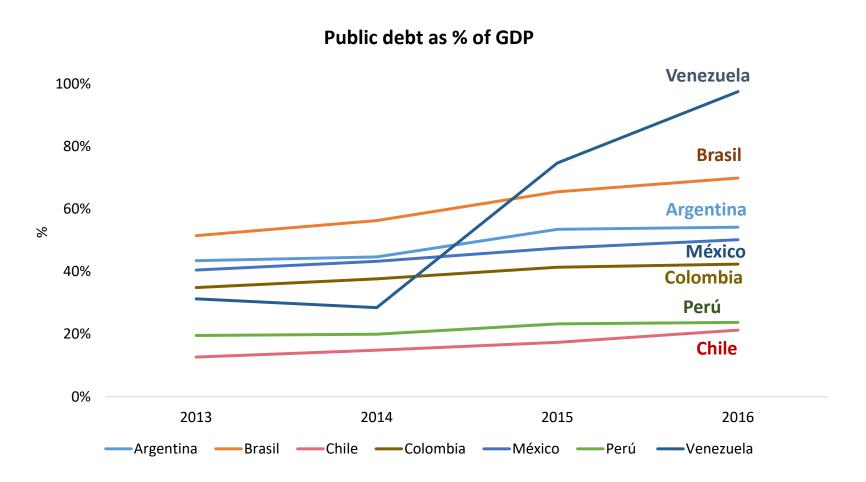
Source: Banco de la República



## A truly floating exchange rate regime



# A "fiscal rule" supports a moderate and sustainable public debt



Source: Latin Focus, November 2017

# Good credit standing and ample access to foreign financing

- Investment grade since 2011
- Currently BBB with stable outlook for Standard & Poor's
- One of three countries (with Mexico and Poland) with access to the IMF's Flexible Credit Line, available only to "strong performers"
- Currently, Colombia's FCL is a US\$11.35 billion dollar line of credit

# Succes not withstanding, there are challenges in the macroeconomic front

Corporate taxes are very high

The Oil Stabilization Fund is very small

# Consistent reductions in poverty & improvements in key social indicators

Hea	2002	2015
Poverty	49,7%	27,8%
Middle class	16,3%	30,50%
Health insurance coverage	61,8%	94,6%
Years of education (5-19 years of age)	4,4	7,0

Source: Poverty: National Administrative Department of Statistics – DANE Middle class: The gained decade: the evolution of the middle class in Colombia

between 2002 and 2011. Document CEDE # 50. Universidad de los Andes. And RADDAR for 2013 data.

Middle class 2015: DNP

Cobertura en salud: ECV DANE

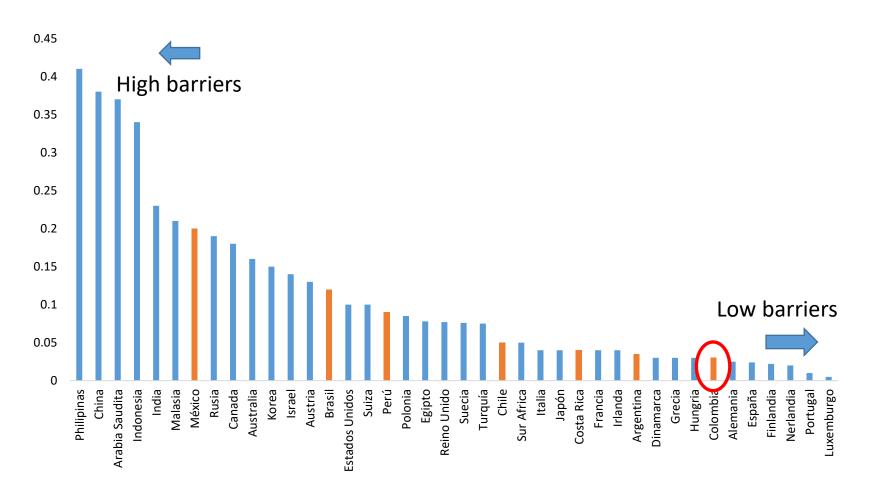
# A good business envioronment

According to the 2017 World Bank's Doing Business, within the Latin American and Caribbean region, Colombia is:

- # 1 In obtaining credit
- #1 In protecting minority shareholders
- #2 In dealing with construction permits
- #2 In ease of doing business
- #3 In registering property
- #5 In starting a business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2017.

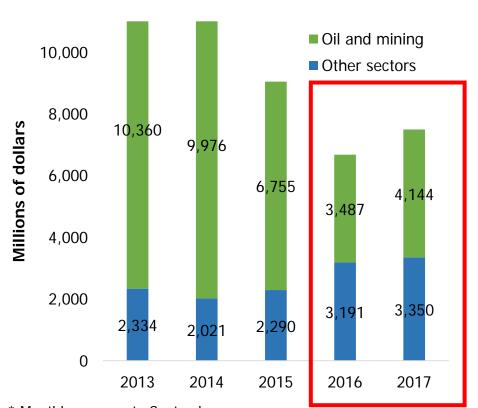
# According to the OECD, Colombia has the lowest barriers to Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America



Source: OECD, 2015

### Foreign Investment

## Foreign Direct investment (Accumulated January-September)



\* Monthly average to September Source: Balanza Cambiaria - Banco de la República. World Bank

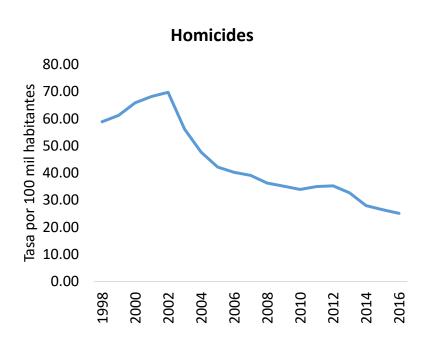
### Foreign Direct investment %GDP

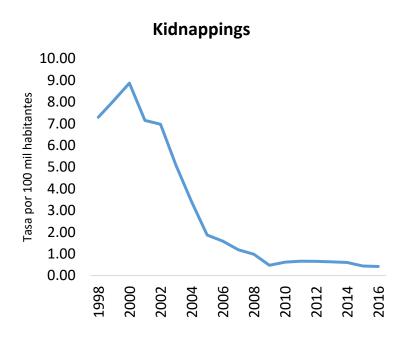
Average 2004-2016		
Chile	7,90%	
Peru	4,50%	
Colombia	4,10%	
Brazil	3,10%	
Mexico	2,60%	
Argentina	2,10%	



### Impressive progress in terms of security

- 2016 Peace Agreement with FARC
- Negotiations with ELN





Source: Ministerio de Defensa

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# Challenges and weakness bring about opportunities



# Significant lags in infrastructure

País	Score (1-7)	Ranking (140)	
Chile	4,66	44	
Mexico	4,26	57	
Ecuador	3,99	71	
Brazil	3,98	72	
Colombia	3,67	84	
Argentina	3,66	85	
Peru	3,57	89	
Venezuela	2,57	121	

Source: World Economic Forum. 2016-2017

# The needs in terms of infrastructure are particularly pressing with regard to transportation

Infrastucture	84	3.7
Quality of overall infrastructure	113	3.0
Quality of roads	120	2.8
Quality of railroad infrastructure	104	1.4
Quality of port infrastructure	83	3.7
Quality of air transport infrastucture	76	4.2
Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	35	693.7
Quality of electricity supply	70	4.8
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop	70	115.7
Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop	71	14.4

Source: World Economic Forum

### A new era has begun...

Planned investments of USD\$70 billion between 2015-2035

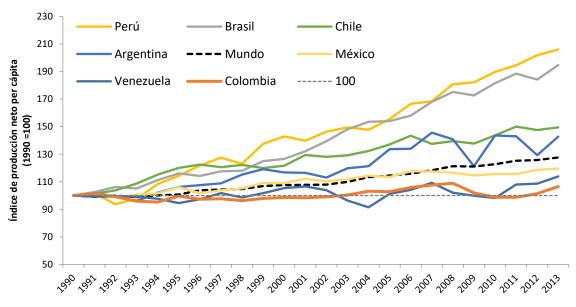
- ✓ Roads (4G)
- ✓ Rail
- ✓ Upgrading 31 airports
- ✓ Metro de Bogotá
- ✓ Tertiary roads



### Worrisome lack of dynamism in agriculture

- Since 1990 agricultural outtput increased 55%, whereas in Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Chile it more than doubled
- Between 1990 and 2013, agricultural output per person grew 6,6%, in sharp contrast to Peru and Brazil (106% and 95%, respectively)

#### Per capita agricultural output index (1990=100)



Source: Fedesarrollo. Based on FAO

### Land is not the issue

Sub-sector	Vocation	on	Current	use
	area (has)	%	area (has)	%
Agriculture	22.077.625	19,3	5.315.705	4,7
Cattle raising	15.192.738	13,3	34.898.456	30,6
Forestry	64.204.294	56,2	60.703.476	53,2
Conservation	6.303.503	5,5	4.332.133	3,8
Other	6.396.640	5,6	8.925.031	7,8

Source: IGAC (2012)



### **Energy**

- Oil reserves have been declining
- First steps in non-conventional oil & gas
- Significant natural gas discoveries in shallow and in deep waters in the Caribbean
- Huge potential in renewables (high levels of solar radiation, velocity of winds, huge tax breaks)



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# Trade agreements with 47 countries and 1,5 billion consumers...

#### Already operative

#### **Under negotiation**

Australia Pakistan Turkey Japan Signed, not yet operative

Israel Panama

Alianza del Pacífico (Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile) Triángulo del Norte (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) **CAN** (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) **CARICOM** (15 Caribbean nations) MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay) **EFTA** (Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Island) Chile Mexico Canada USA Partial agreements with Cuba EU Venezuela

Nicaragua

Source: TLC.gov.co

# And 11 Investment Treaties are already operative

#### **Operative**

Mexico

Chile

**Triángulo del Norte** 

**EFTA** 

Canada

**USA** 

Spain

**Switzerland** 

Peru

China

India

Signed, not yet operative

EU

Singapour

**France** 

Turkey

Japan

**Under negotiation** 

**Russian Fed** 

Source: TLC.gov.co

### Alianza del Pacífico

México Colombia

Perú

Chile

- ✓ Four countries, 38% of LATAM's GDP
- √ 50% of regional trade and 47% of regional FDI

	Alianza del Pacífico	Brazil
Per capita GDP (USD)	14.226	12.026
Population (millons)	216.112	204.213

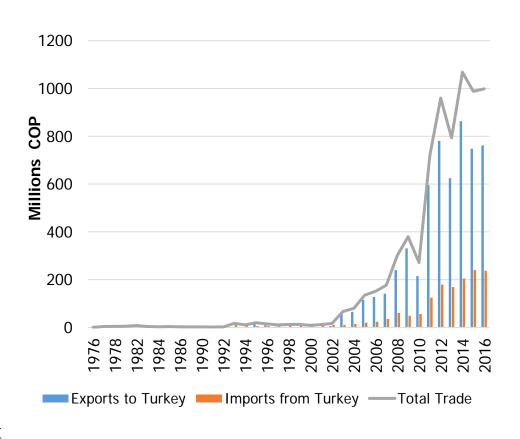
Source: World Bank, 2014

# **Global Competitiveness Index**

Country	Ranking (140)	
Chile	35	
Mexico	57	
Turkey	51	
Colombia	61	
Peru	69	
Ecuador	76	
Brazil	75	
Argentina	106	
Venezuela	132	

Source: World Economic Forum. 2016-2017

# Colombia – Turkey FTA negotiations began in 2011



Source: DANE

# Colombian exports to Turkey, growing from a very low base

Sector	USD FOB 2016	Part %
Mining - Energy	753.241.442	98,90%
Non mining	8.084.377	1,10%
Agriculture	1.711.473	21,20%
Agro Industry	1.591.569	19,70%
Packaging & containers	1.264.594	15,60%
Plastic & rubber	995.314	12,30%
Chemicals	766.528	9,50%
Otros	1.753.900	21,70%
Total	761.325.820	100%

Source: Procolombia

# Opportunities for Colombian exporters in Turkey

### Agriculture and food

Cocoa, coffee, animal feed, confectionery (candy)

#### Other manufacturing

Crafts and household items

#### Chemicals

Cosmetics and grooming products (aseo)

### Apparel

Leather manufactures, textiles (swimwear)

Source: Procolombia.2016

### **Opportunities for Turkey in Colombia**

#### **Investment**

Agro industry

Rubber

Manufacturaing

Auto-parts, Metallurgy, Apparel

Services

Infrastructure and logistics

#### **Exports**

Textile

Algodón y confecciones

Manufacturing

Artillery

Agriculture

Grains, nuts

Source: Procolombia.2016