

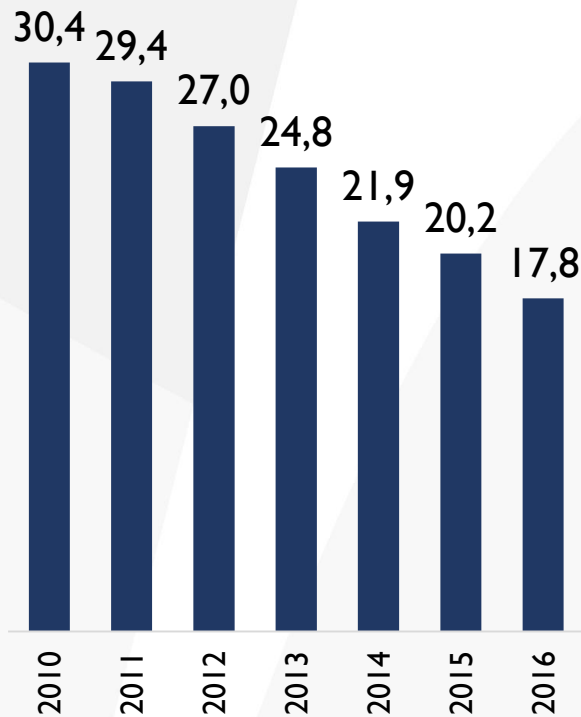
# Colombia: Macroeconomic and Fiscal Outlook

Ministry of Finance and Public Credit  
July 2017

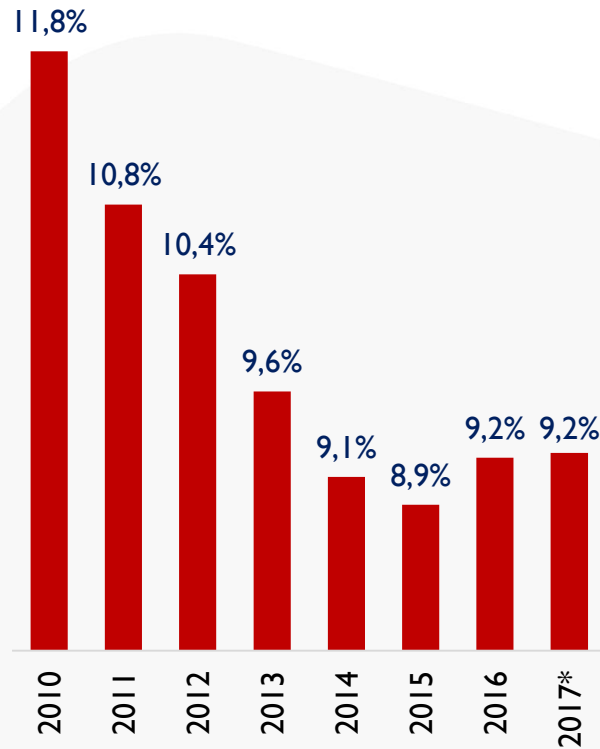
COLOMBIA  
REPUNTA 

# Middle Class Continues to Consolidate

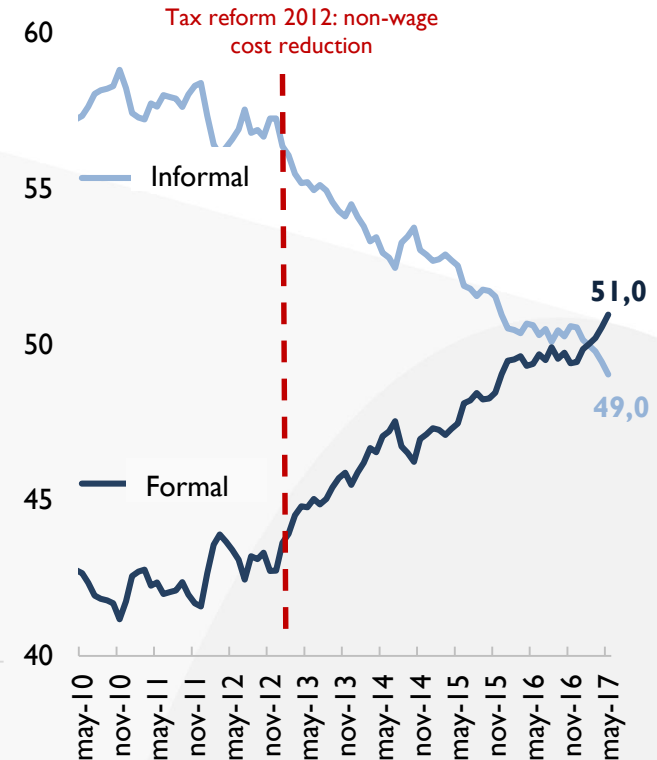
**Multi-Dimensional Poverty**  
(% of population)



**National Unemployment Rate**  
(Annual average)



**Informality Rate. 13 main cities\*\***  
(% of population)



Source: DANE

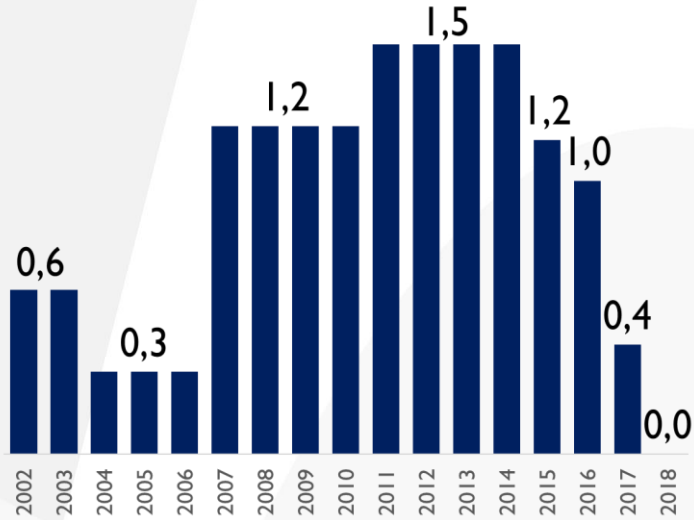
\* 12 month average up to May 2017

\*\* Informality defined according to the criteria of affiliation to social security - pensions

Note: Multidimensional poverty is an index with 5 dimensions: 1. Households education condition, 2. Children and young people situations, 3. Health, 4. Jobs, 5. Utilities access and house conditions

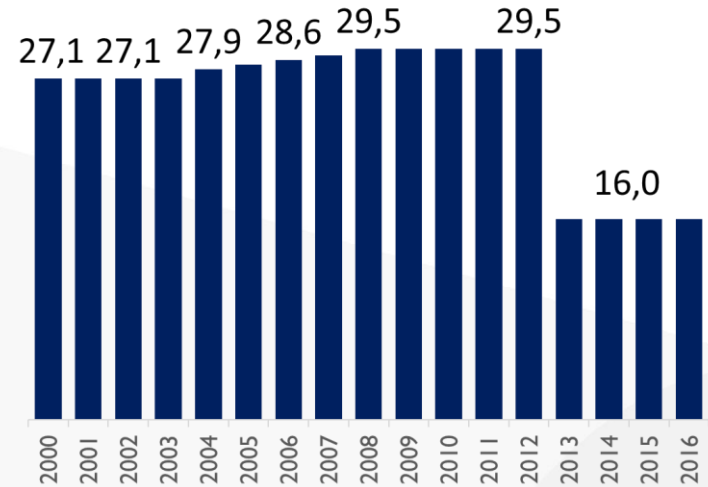
# Improved Competitiveness: Corporate Taxes Have Been Reduced to Help Firms Invest and Generate Formal Jobs

## Wealth Tax Rate\*, %



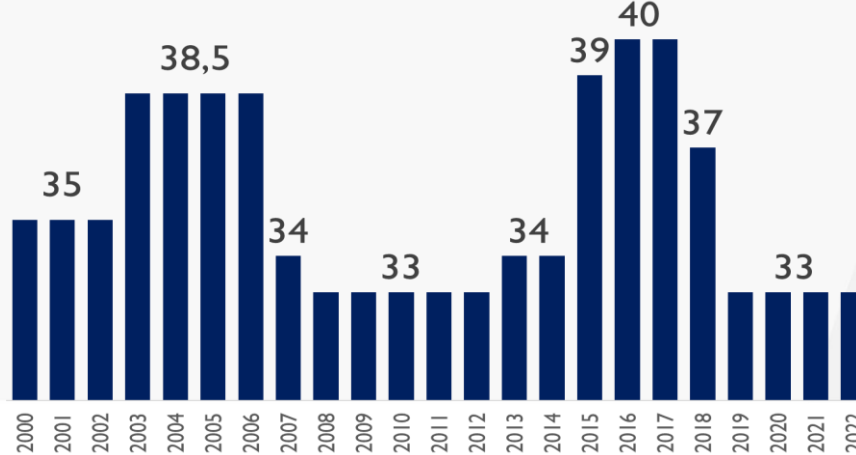
\* Net equity greater than COP 5 billion. 2015-2017 marginal tariffs

## Payroll Tax Rate\*\*, %



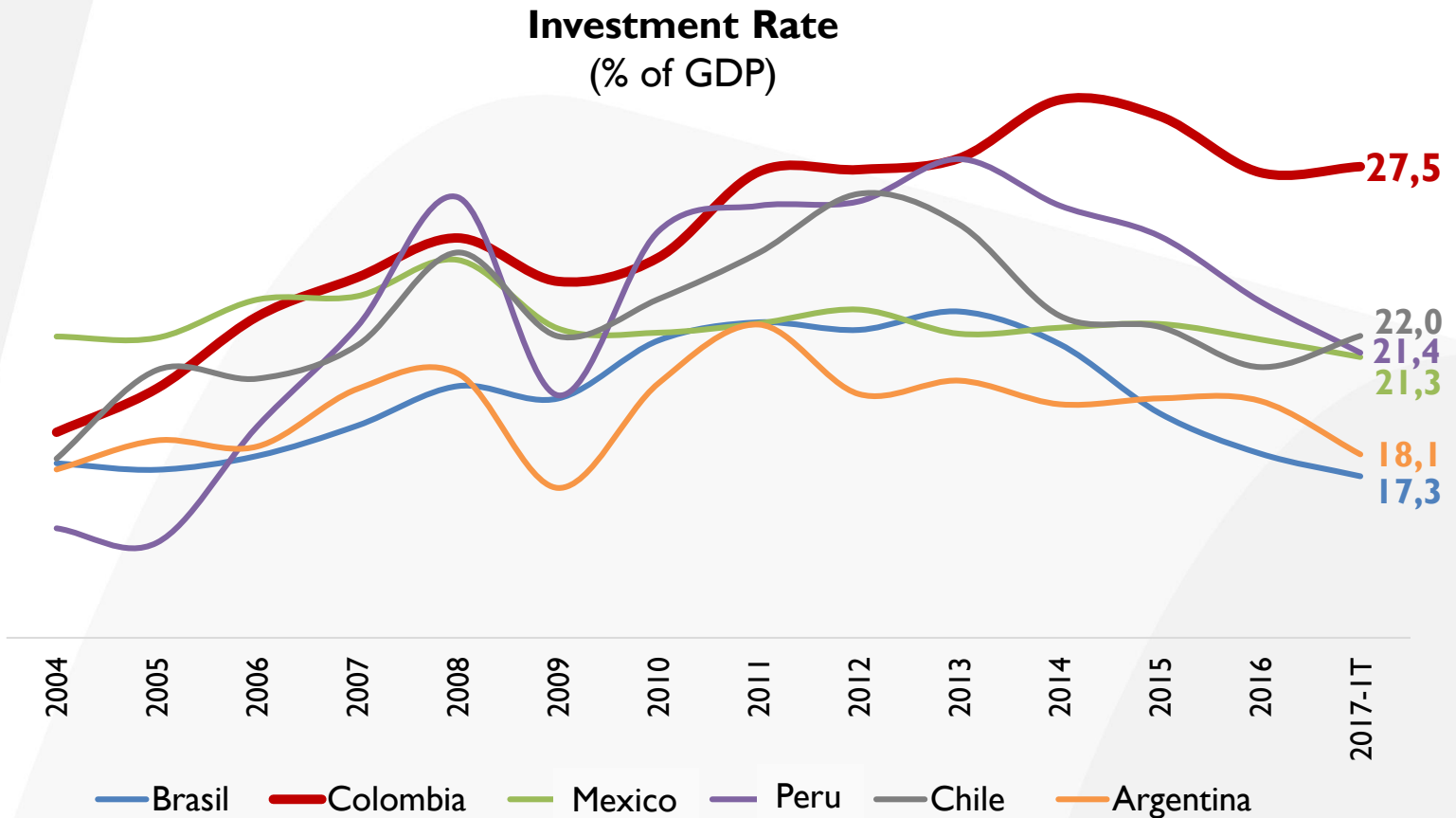
\*\* Health, pension, ICBF, SENA y CCF paid by employers (<10 Monthly Legal Minimum Wage)

## Income Tax Rate\*\*\*, %



\*\*\* Includes CREE

# Investment Rate is the Highest Among Large Latin American Economies



Source: National statistics institute of each country

# Peso Depreciation was Critical for External Adjustment

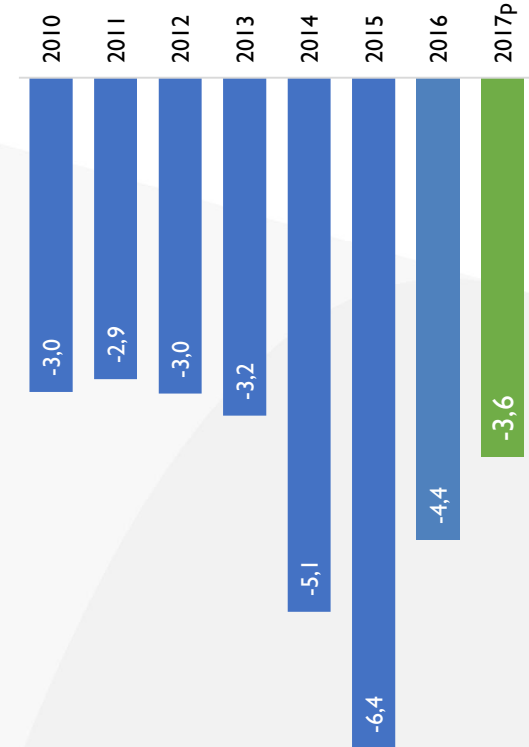
**Nominal Exchange Rate**  
(COP/USD)



**Real Exchange Rate\***  
(Index 2010=100)



**Current Account Deficit**  
(% of GDP)

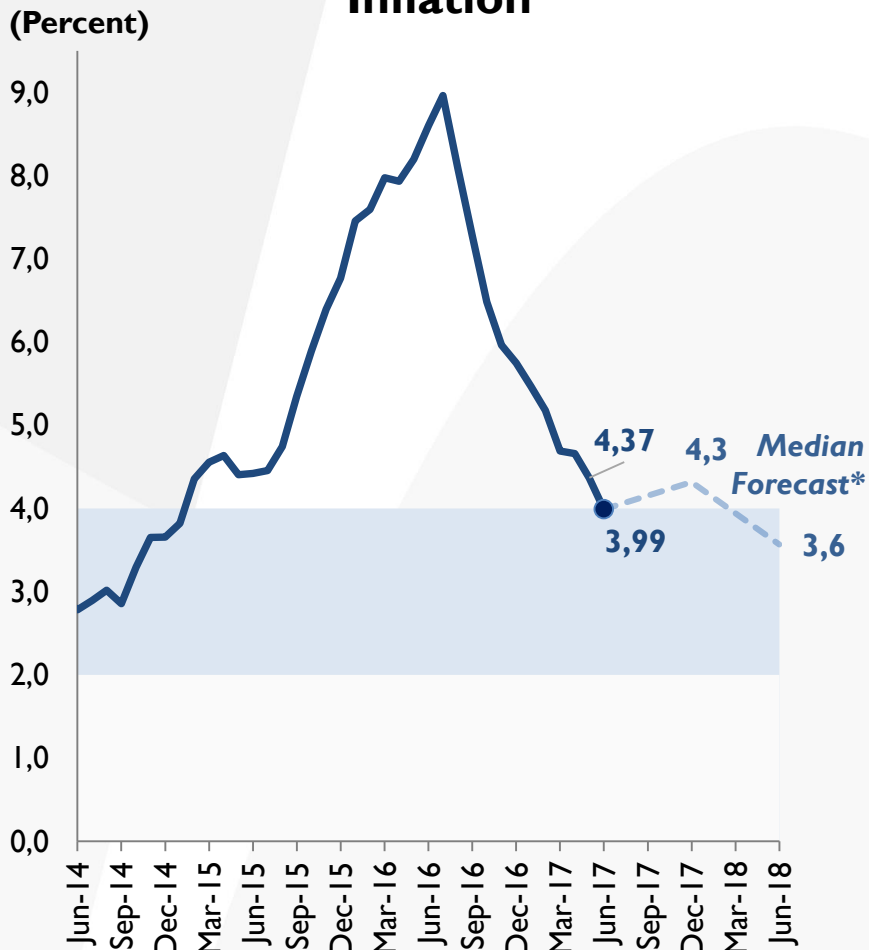


Source: Central Bank

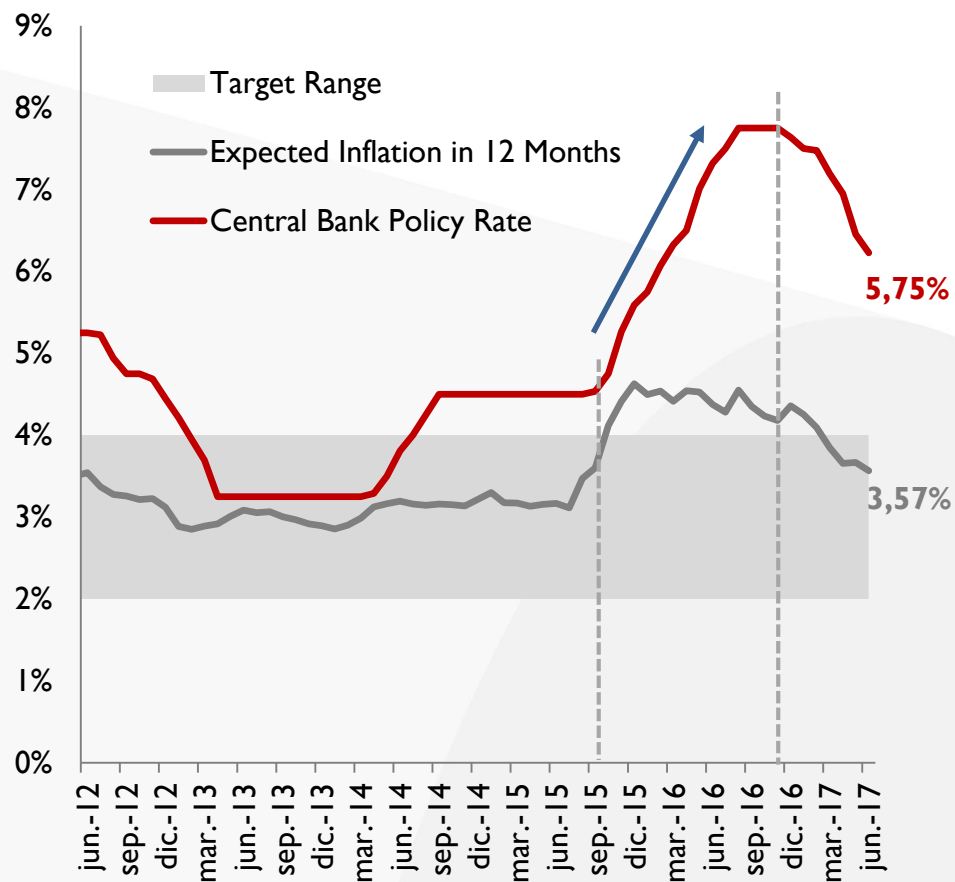
\* Non traditional, using Producer Price Index.

# Inflation is Again Within the Target

## Inflation



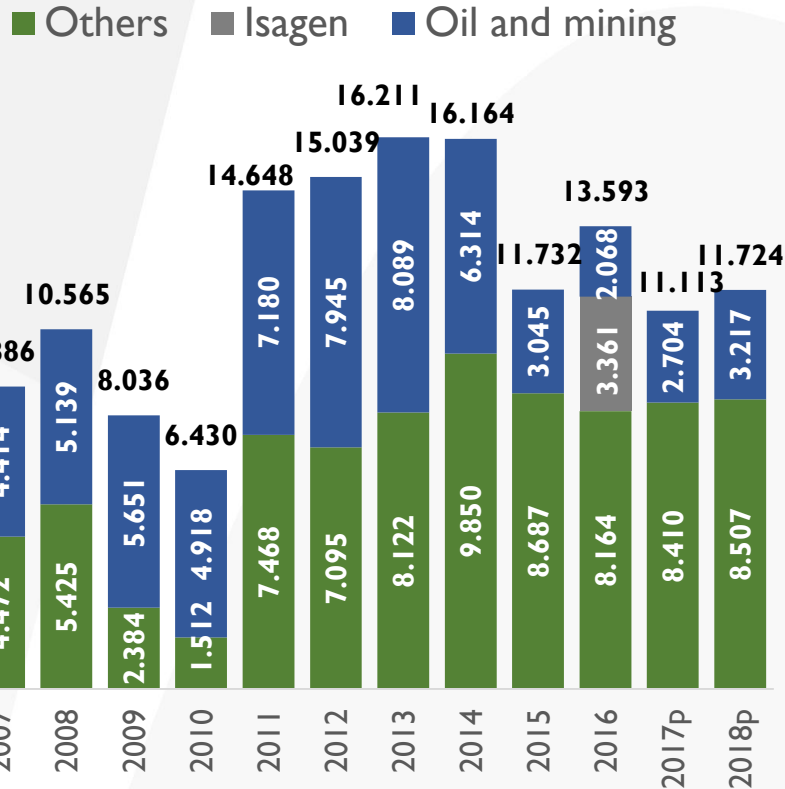
## Interest rate and inflation expectations



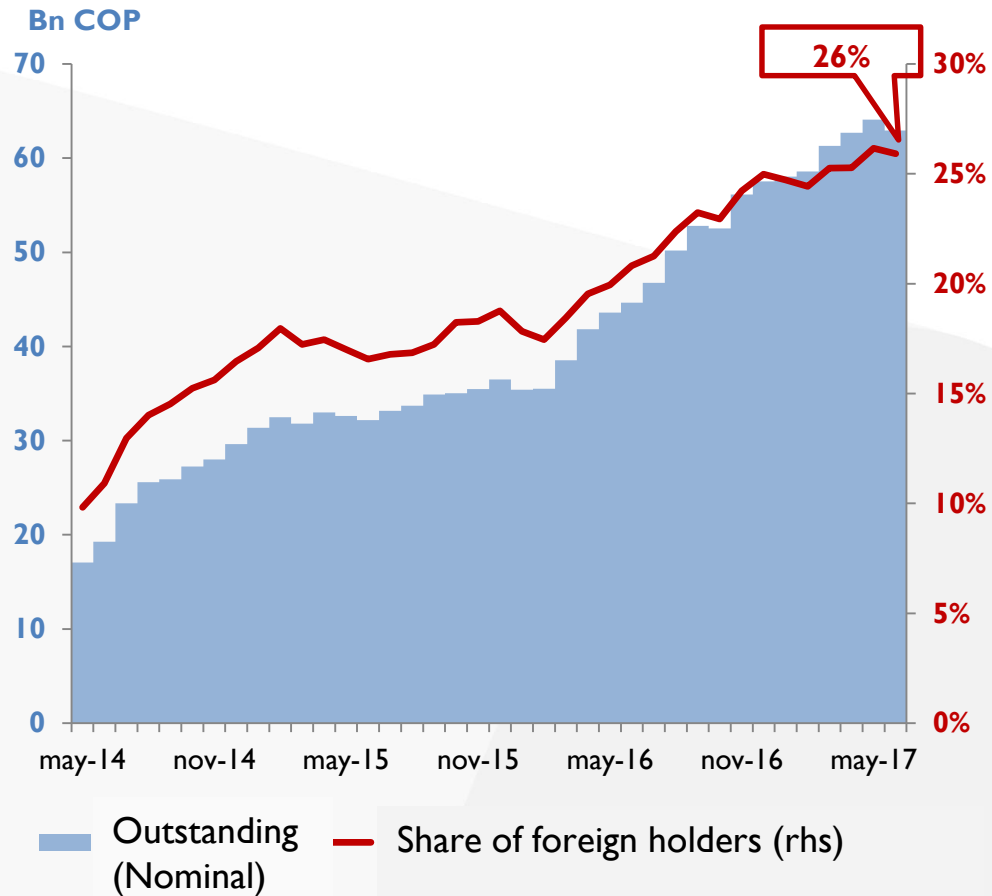
\* Central Bank Market Survey  
Source: DANE and Central Bank

# Appetite for Colombian Assets is Strong

## Gross Foreign Direct Investment (USD Millions)



## Portfolio Foreign Investment on TES

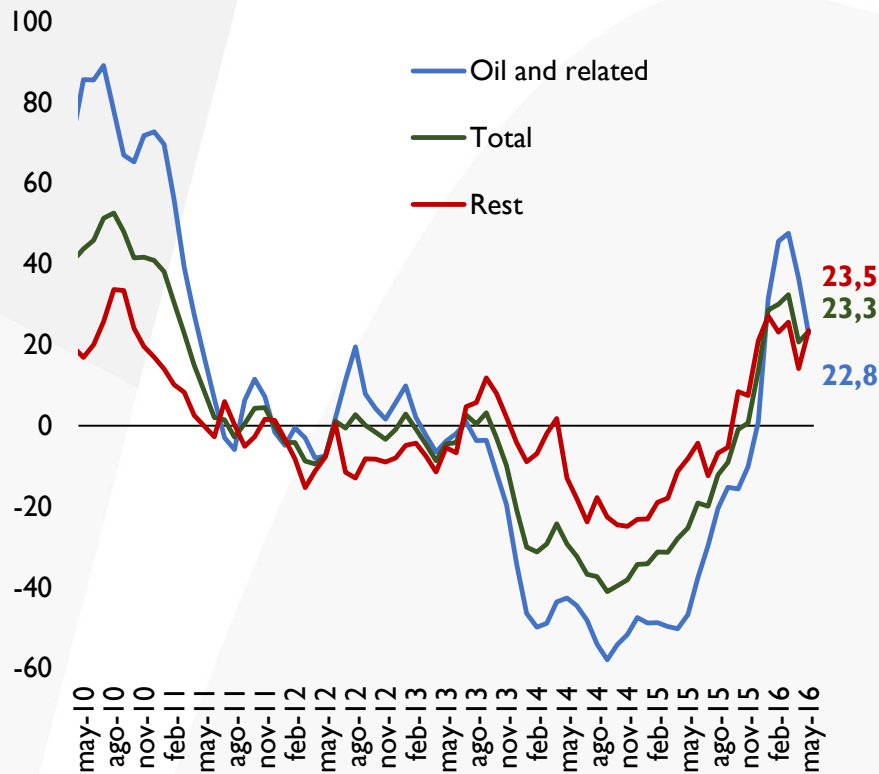


Source: Ministry of Finance. Data up to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017

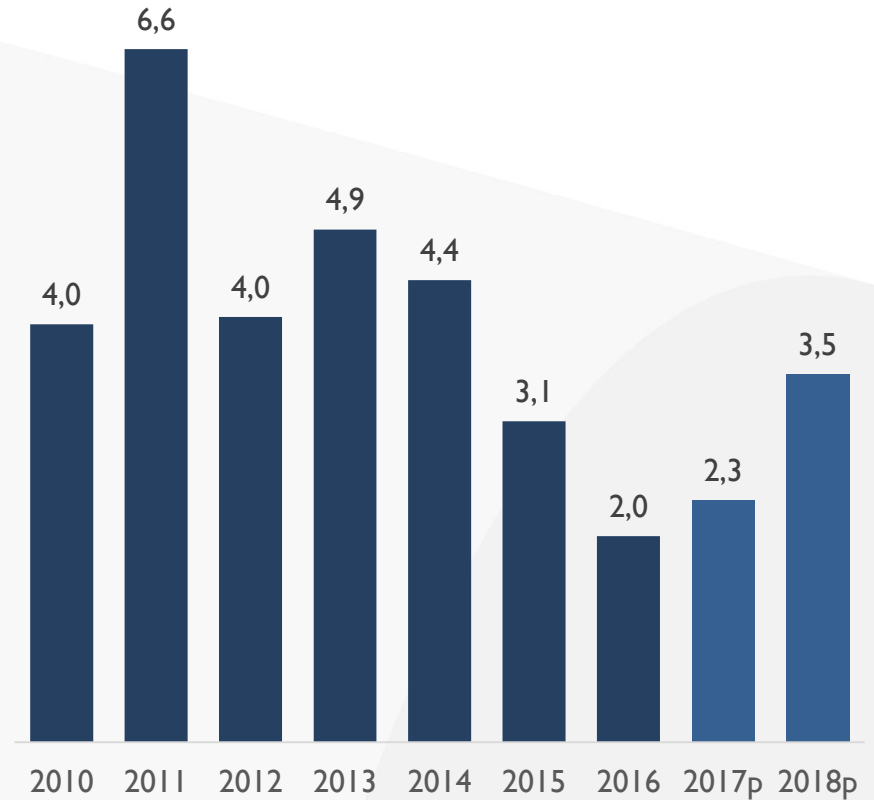
Source: Central Bank and Ministry of Finance

# Exports and Growth are Recovering

## Exports in USD annual growth (3-month moving average)



## Real GDP Growth (%)



Source: DANE

## Summary: macroeconomic outlook

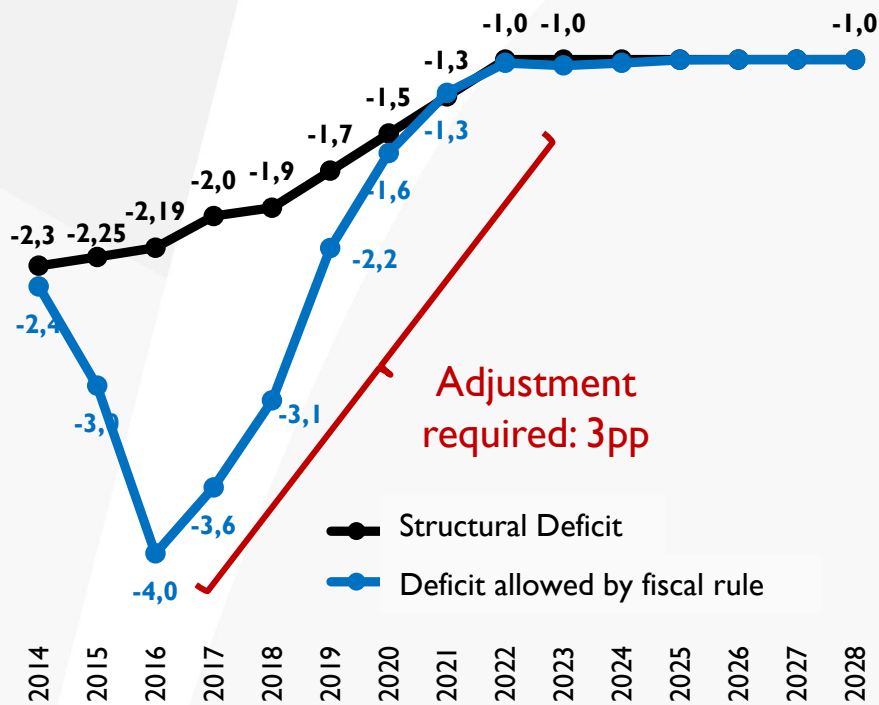
	<b>Medium Term Fiscal Framework (2017) Forecast</b>					
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Real GDP (annual growth, %)	2.0	2.3	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
Inflation (end of period, %)	5.8	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Exchange Rate (annual average, COP/USD)	3,052	2,977	2,930	2,878	2,832	2,851
Exports (USD annual growth, %)	-13.4	13.9	10.3	6.4	4.8	3.5
Non-traditional (USD annual growth, %)	-7.6	6.4	5.2	9.4	11.5	10.5
Imports (USD annual growth, %)	-17.0	5.9	5.2	6.7	6.2	6.7
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-4.4	-3.6	-2.9	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9
Brent Crude Oil (annual average, USD/barrel)	45.1	51.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	70.0
Colombian Crude Oil (annual average USD/barrel)	35.7	41.5	50.5	55.5	60.5	60.5

Source: DANE, Central Bank and Ministry of Finance.

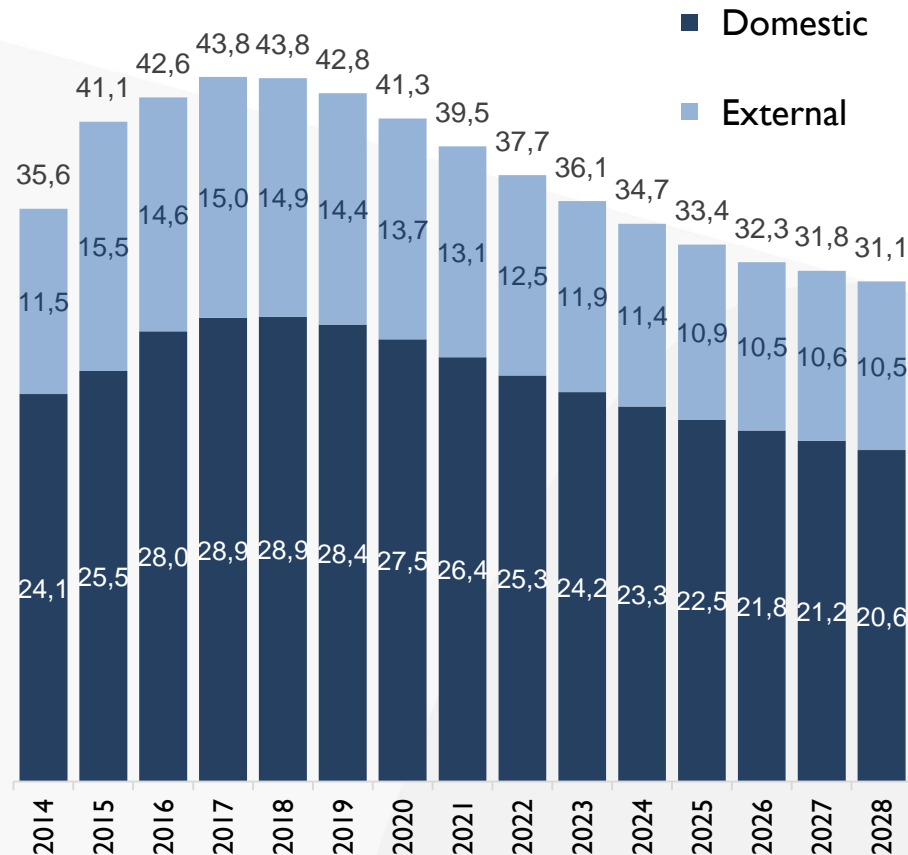
# Fiscal Outlook

# Fiscal Outlook

## Structural Deficit and Cycles (% of GDP)



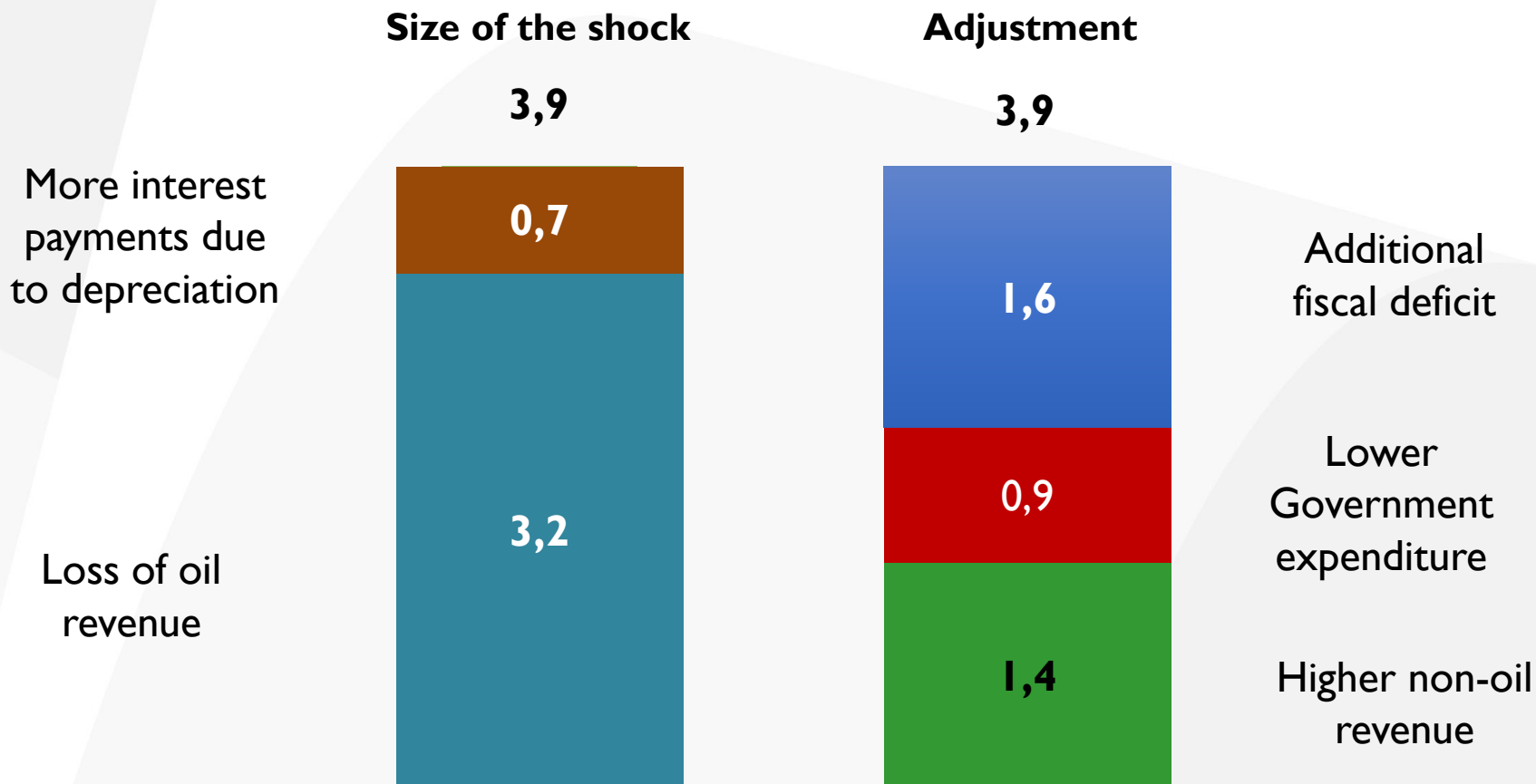
## Central Government Net Debt (% of GDP)



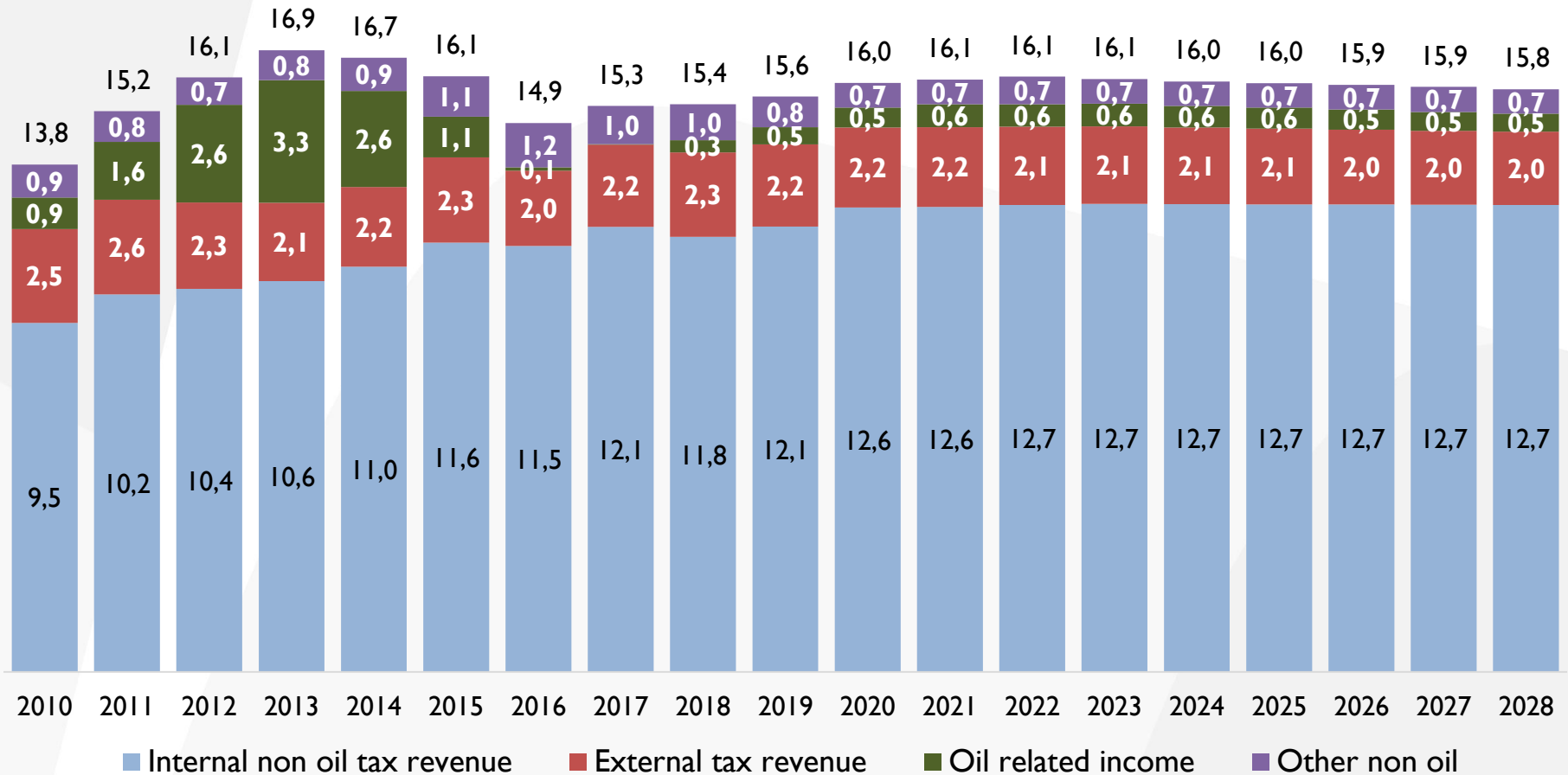
Source: Ministry of Finance

# Intelligent Austerity

## Fiscal Adjustment Between 2013 and 2016 (% of GDP)



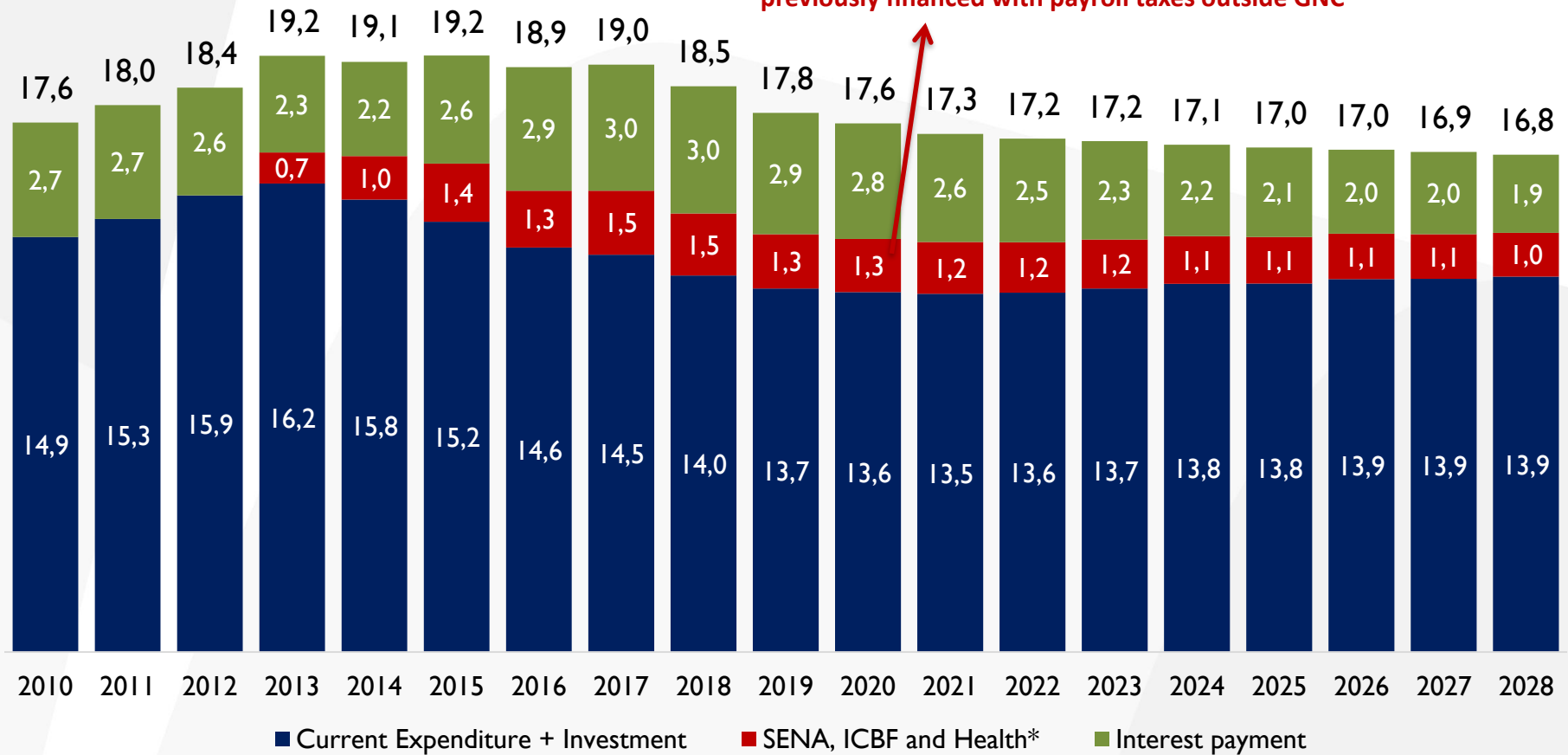
# National Central Government Revenue (% of GDP)



Source: MHCP

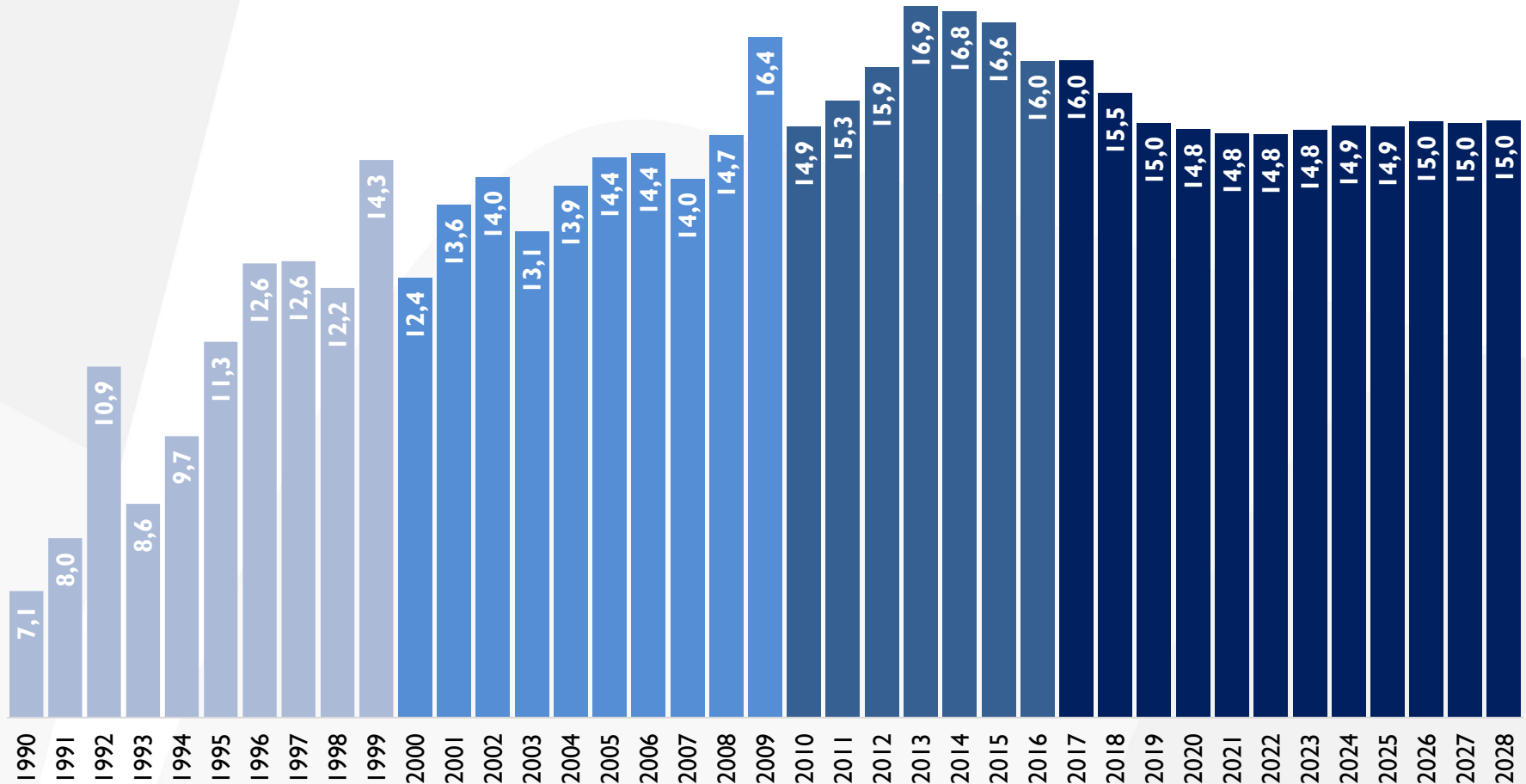
# National Central Government Expenditure (% of GDP)

**\*Since 2013, Central Government (GNC) absorbed the cost of SENA, ICBF and Health; which was previously financed with payroll taxes outside GNC**



Source: MHCP

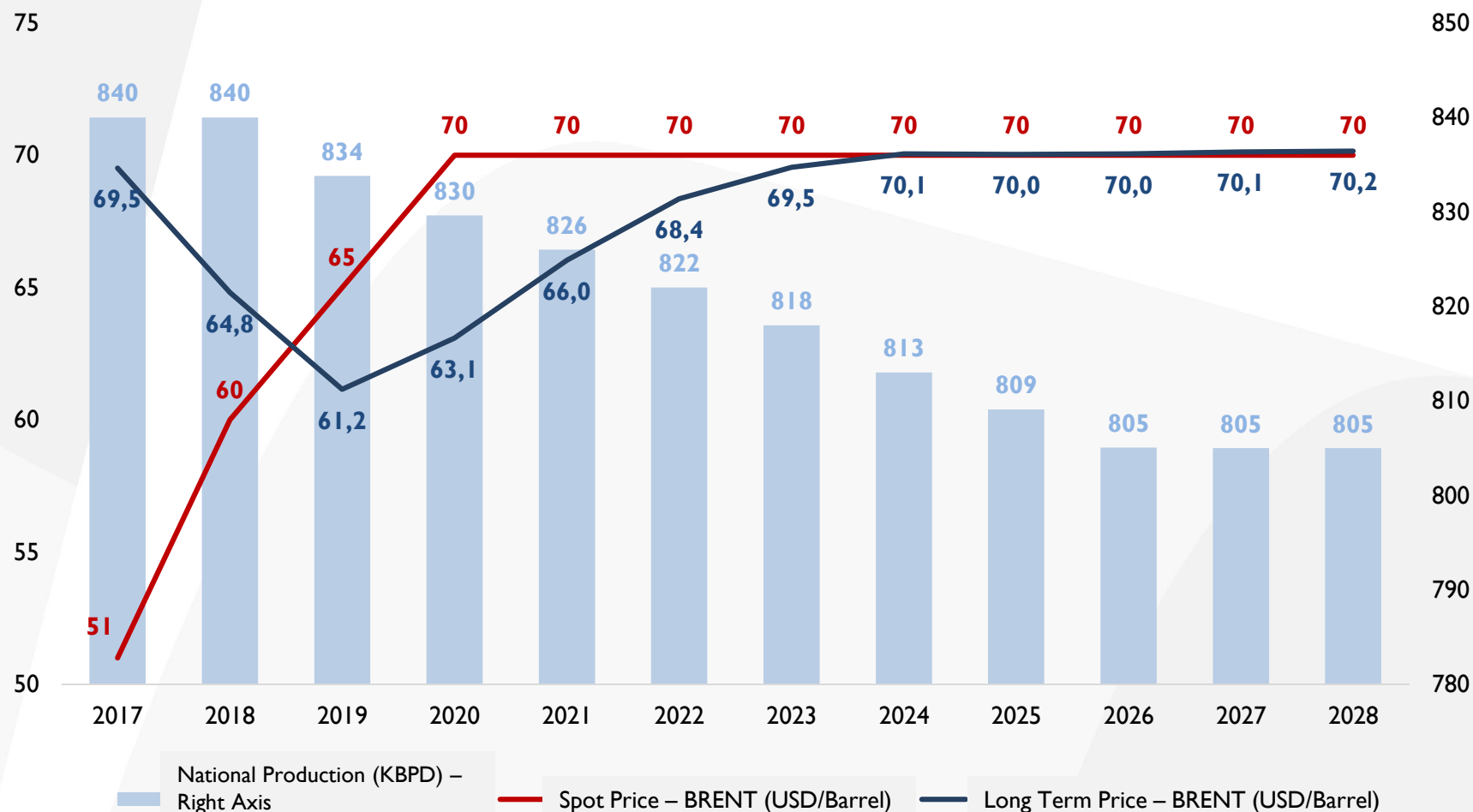
# National Central Government Expenditures Without Interest Payments (% of GDP)



\* From 2013 onwards, the NCG expenditure includes Health, First Childhood, and Technical education (1.3% of GDP in 2016). These expenses were not covered by the NCG, but with payroll taxes

Source: MHCP

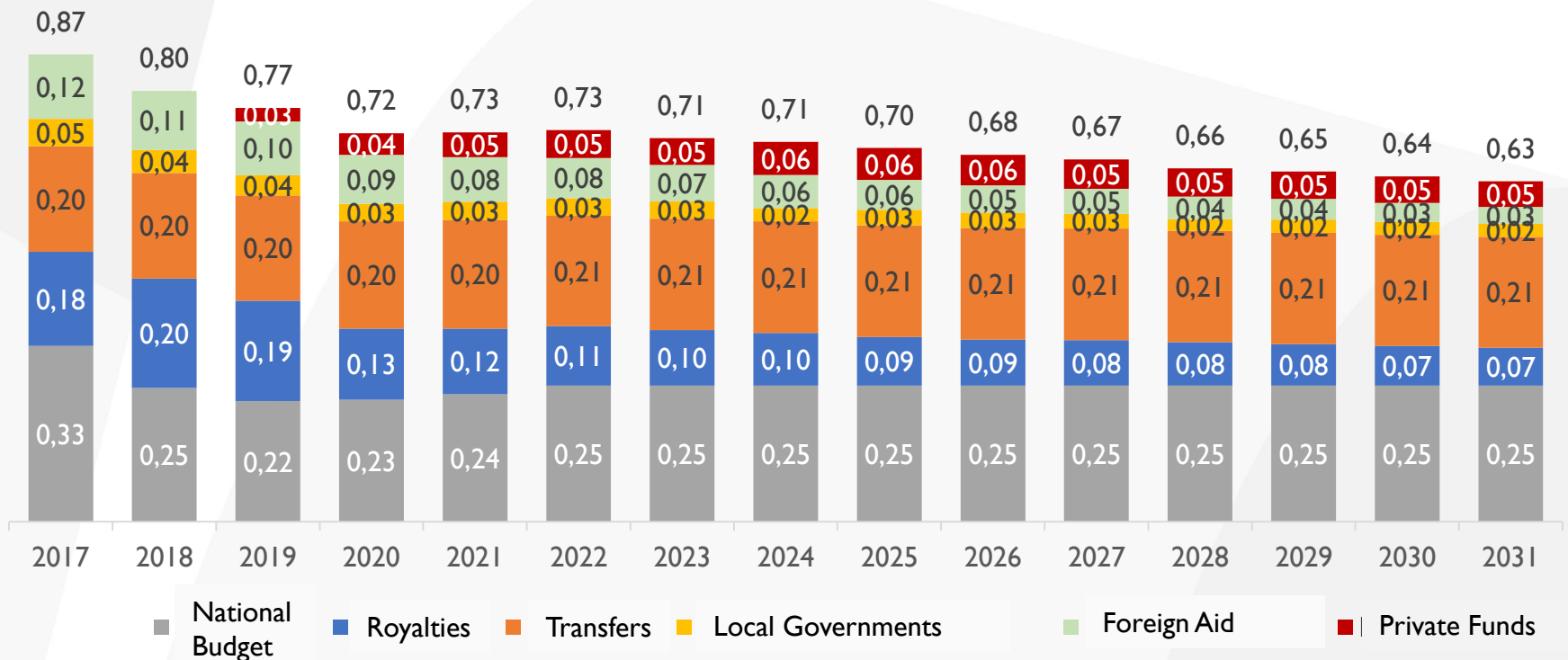
# Oil: production and prices



Source: Ministry of Finance and Fiscal Rule Committee

# Sources of Financing the Peace Agreement (% of GDP)

Total Cost = COP 129,5 billion



\* Constant prices of 2017

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning Department

## To Conclude

- Colombia faced a large external shock, aggravated by El Niño
- After the adjustment, the economy is recovering
- We need to continue the fiscal consolidation path
- Key pillars for growth:
  - Peace
  - 4G program
  - Education

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