



COLOMBIA: CONTEXT, URBANIZATION AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



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Who are we and what do we do?



CAMACOL is an industry association that gathers and represents companies and individuals along the building value chain.

Our mission

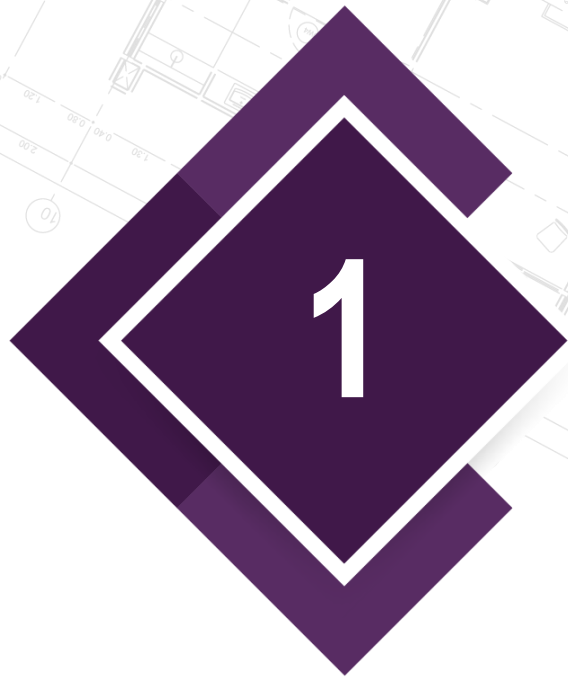
Represent and articulate the building value chain, by promoting its competitive development and the progress of Colombia.

Our vision

Our vision is to lead responsible and sustainable urban development, reducing the housing deficit and promoting our industry towards new opportunities and markets.



CONTEXT, URBANIZATION AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES





Economic and social progress
has established a new stage of
development.

General information

Location: Northwest of South America

Capital city: Bogotá D.C.

Municipalities: 1.102

Area: 1.141.748 km² (4th in Latin America)

Socio-Economic data

GDP Per capita (2018): USD 6.500

Gini Index (2016): 0,522 (high)

Population

Total population: 50 million inhabitants

Urban population: 39 million inhabitants (78%)

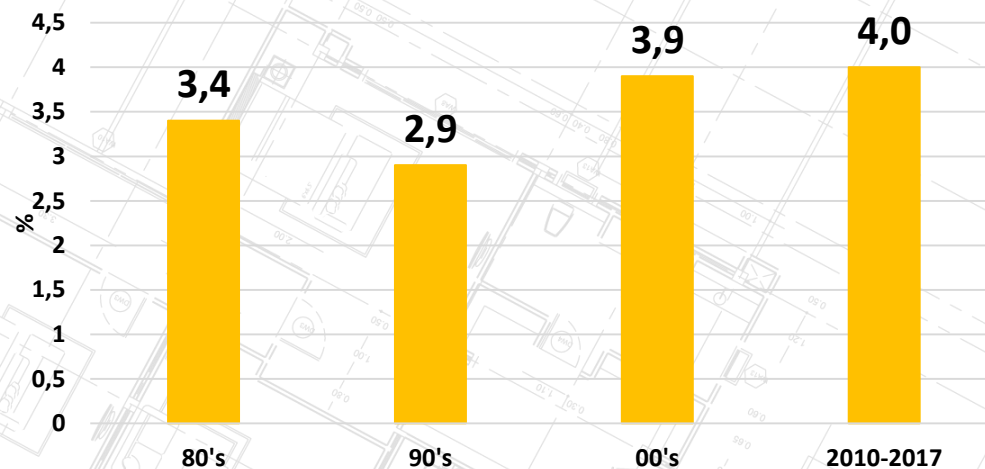


Colombia has showed economic advances

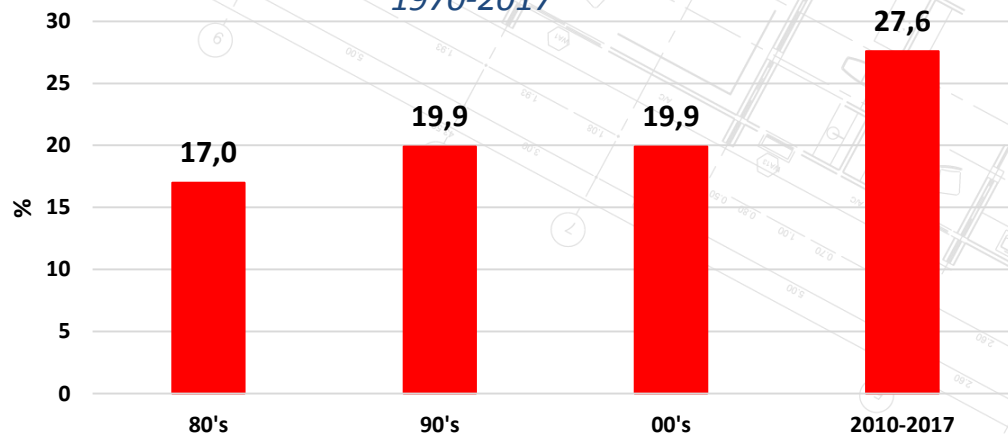


The economic dinamyc
has increased the level
of investment.

GDP Average anual growth
1970-2017

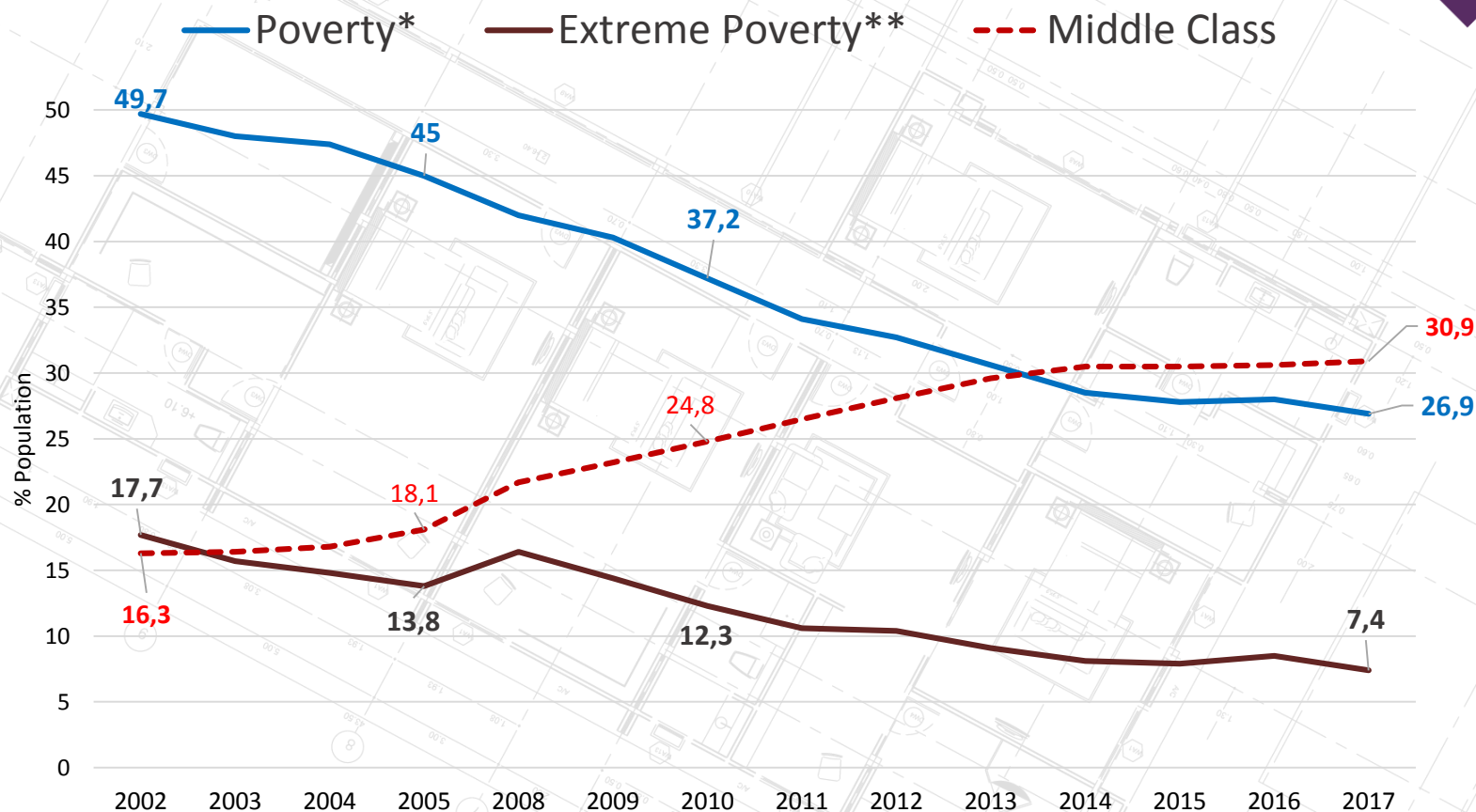


Investment /GDP – Anual Average
1970-2017



Economic confidence has
been critical in the
investment increase

- From the demand perspective, the middle class has been a driver of economic prosperity.



*The national poverty line is calculated as the minimum per capita cost of a basic basket of goods (food and non-food).

**The extreme poverty line is calculated as the minimum per capita cost necessary to acquire only the basket of food goods, which allow a level of survival.

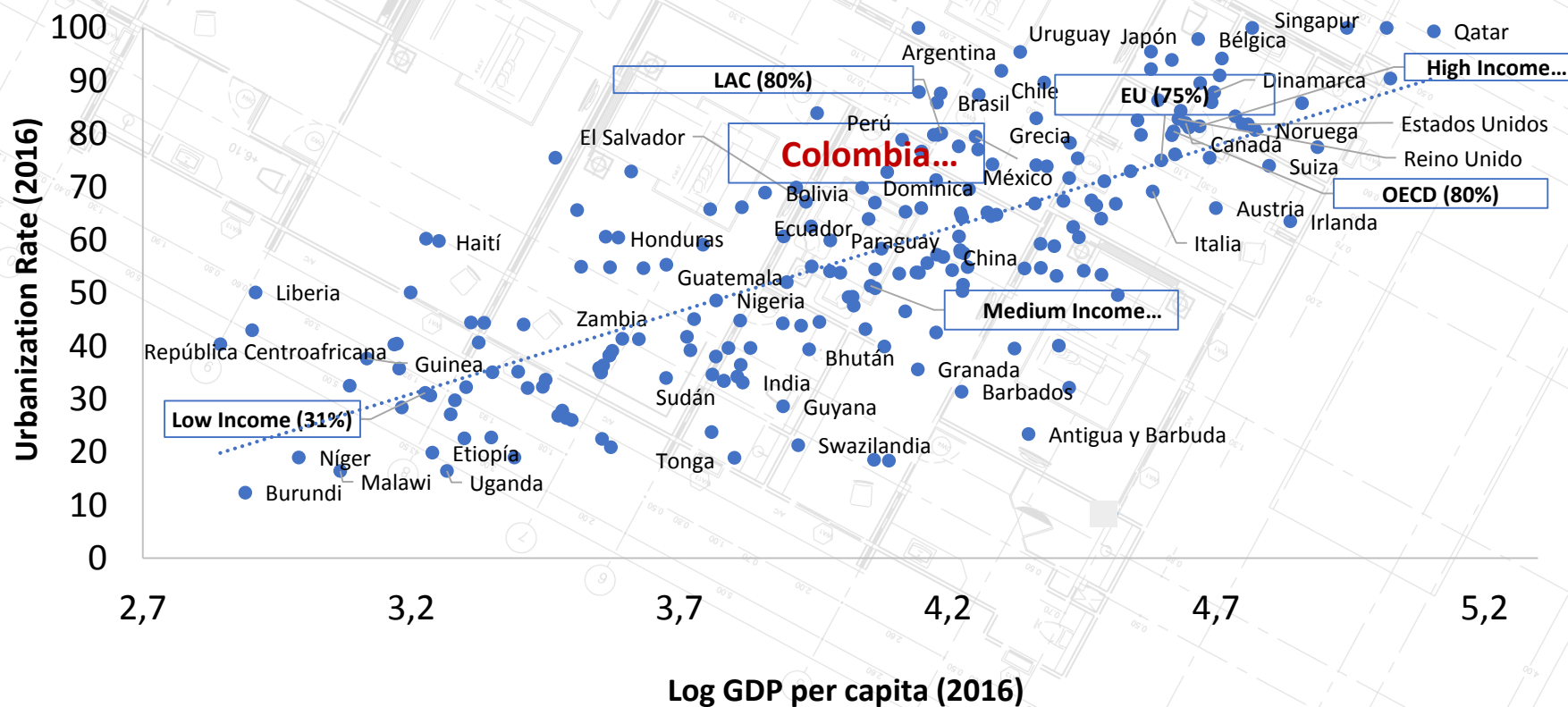


The urbanization as an
advantage

The urbanization process generates economic benefits. The higher the urbanization rate, the higher the average income levels.



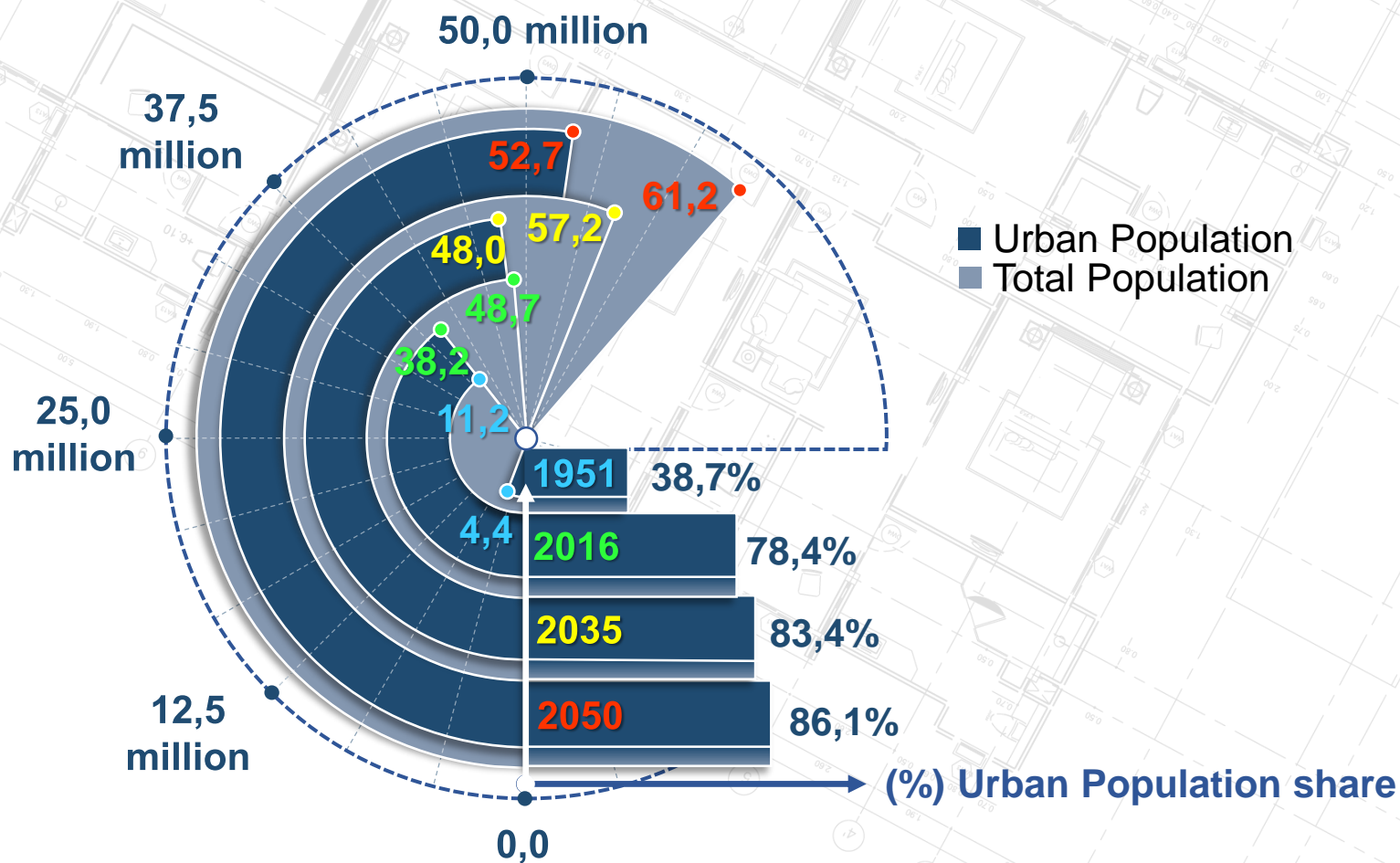
GDP per capita vs % Urban Population



Colombia has experienced a fast urbanization process. It is expected that the country follows this trend for the next 3 decades

2

Population 1951-2050



- In Colombia, cities share functional relationships at different levels. It has allowed the formation of a whole Urban System



Cities with more than 100.000 inhabitants

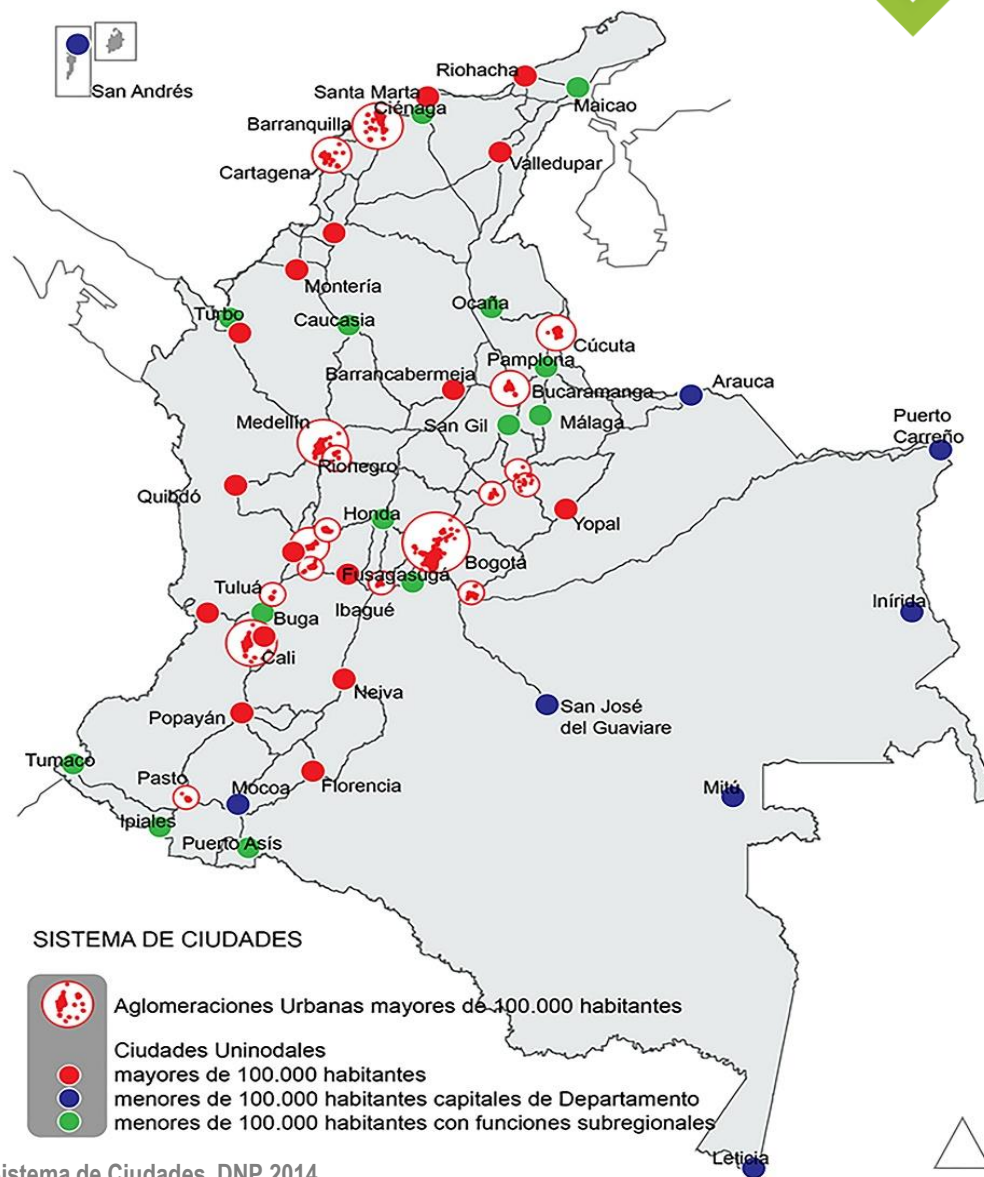
18 urban agglomerations
113 Municipalities

Single node cities
16 Municipalities

Cities with less than 100.000 inhabitants

Capital Cities
8 Municipalities

Subregional relevance
14 Municipalities





3

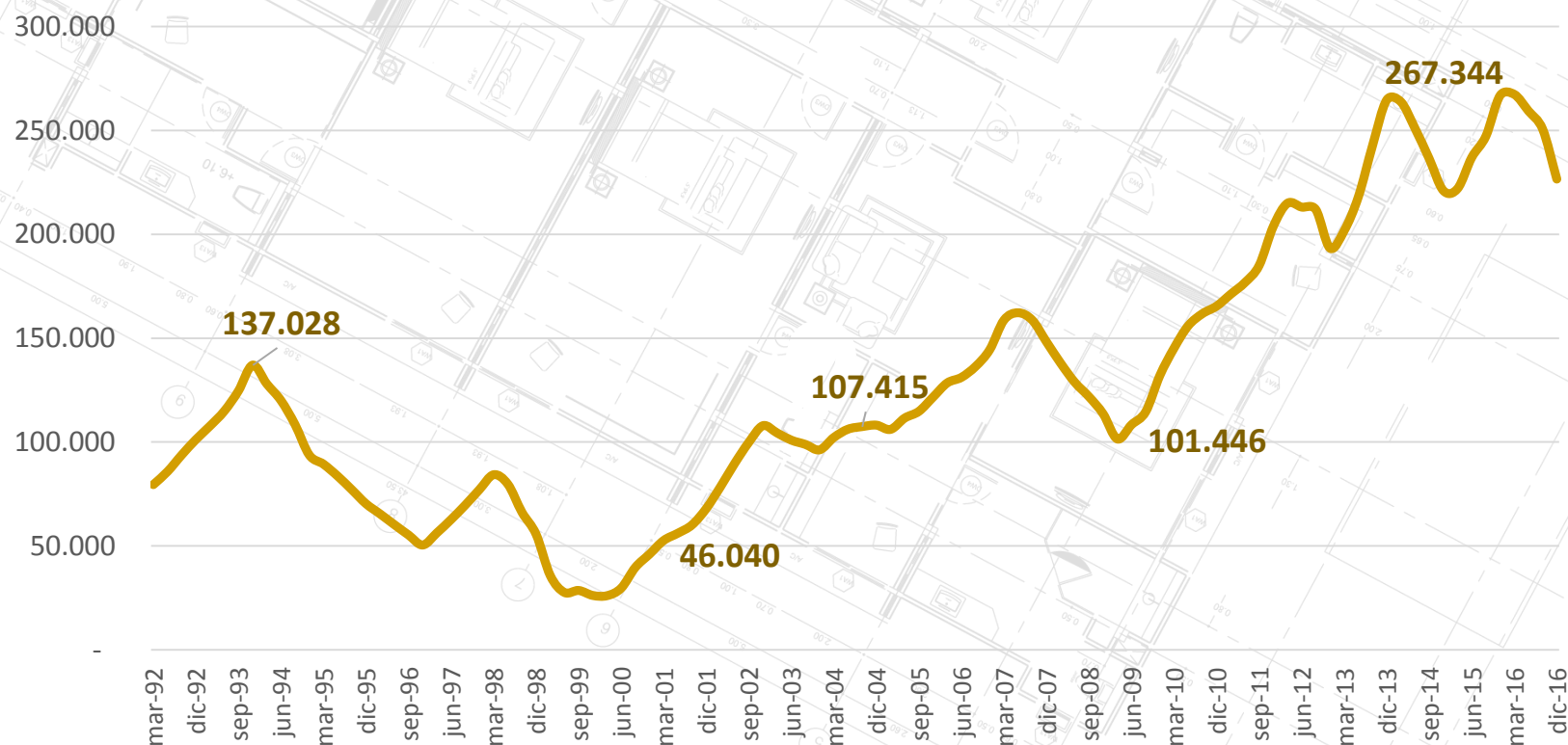
3

Construction sector has reacted to the urban and demographic transitions.

The housing production increased from **1,5 houses** per thousand inhabitants in **90's** to **7,5 in 2017**. Housing starts were multiplied by **6 along 15 years**.

3

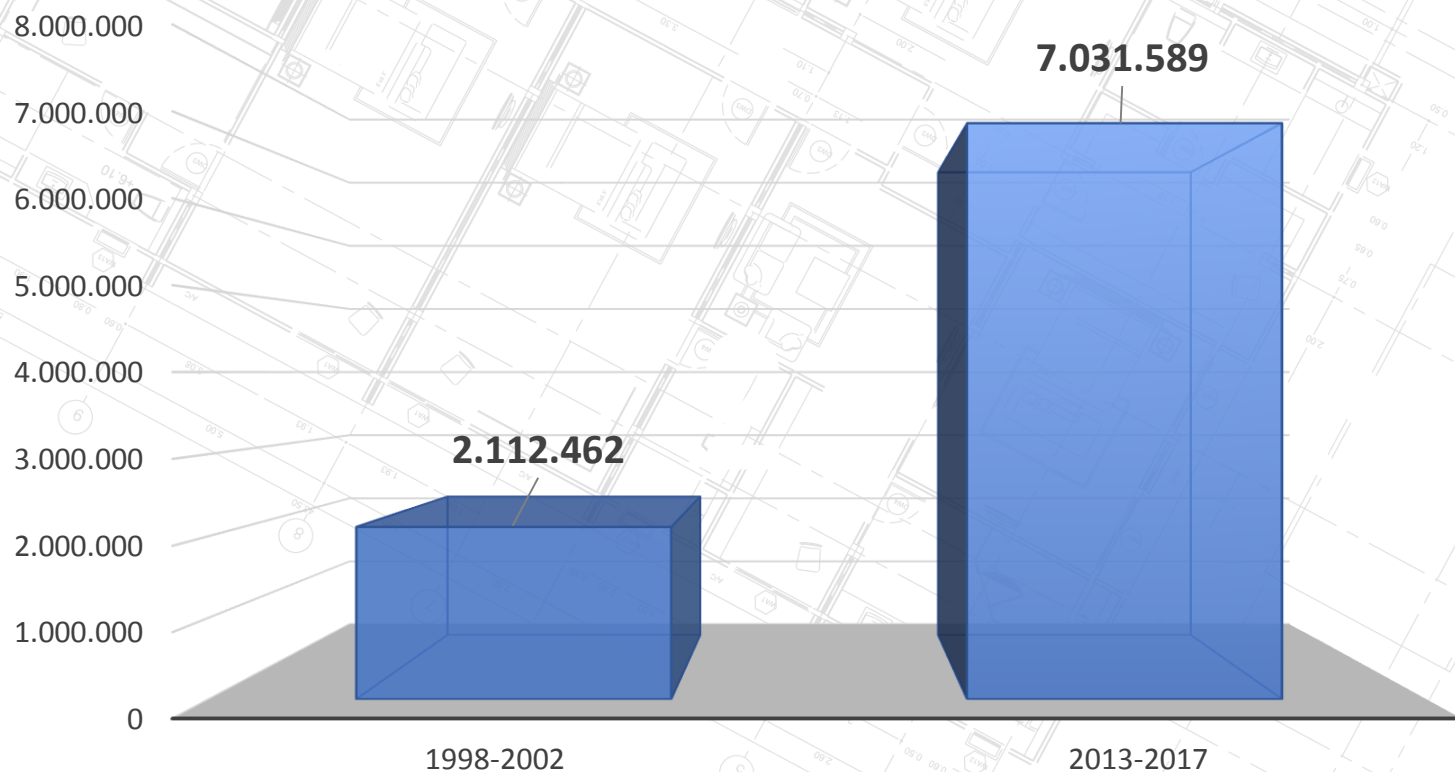
Housing Starts – Colombia 1993 - 2016



Nowadays, our industry builds **5 million of m² more** in commercial areas than a decade ago.

3

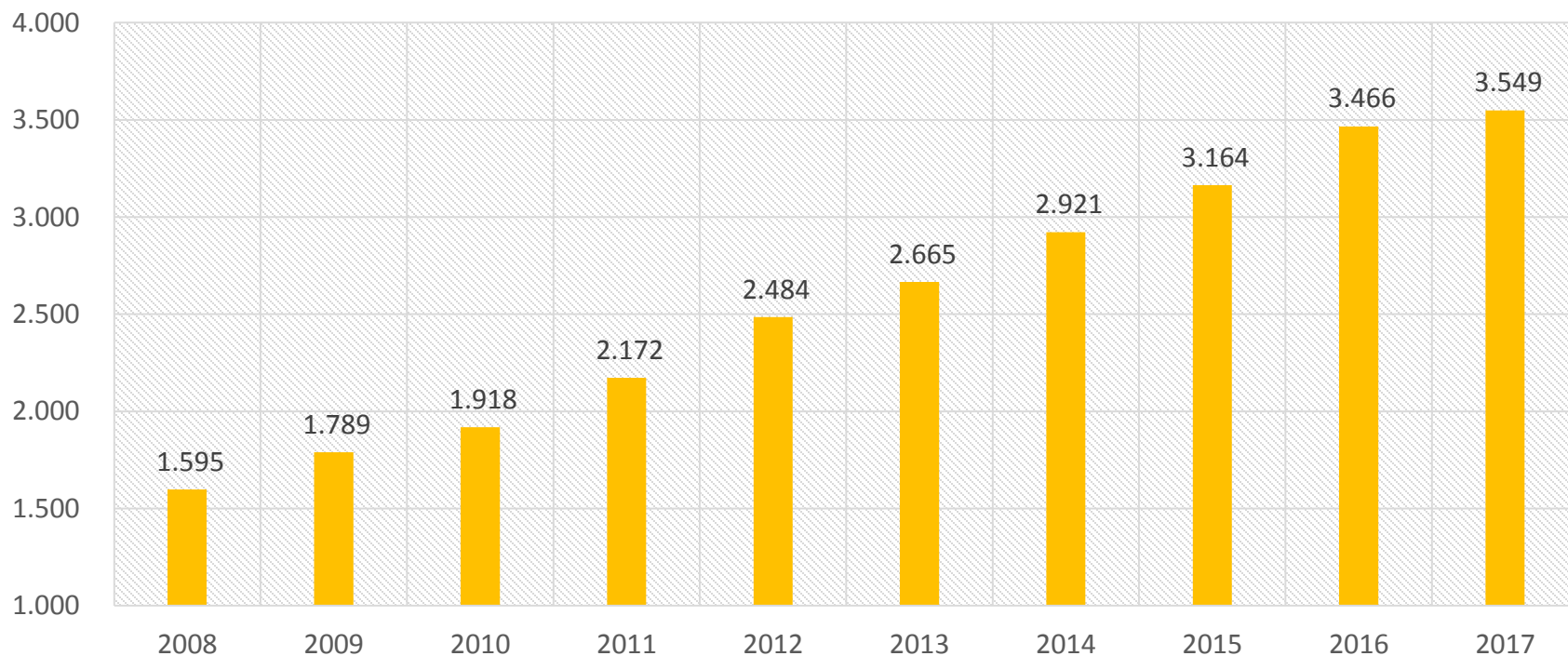
- Building permits – Commercial areas – M²
Annual average 1998- 2002 Vs. 2013 - 2017



The number of housing projects have grown **122%** in the last decade.
Recently, it accounts for more than **3.500** projects.



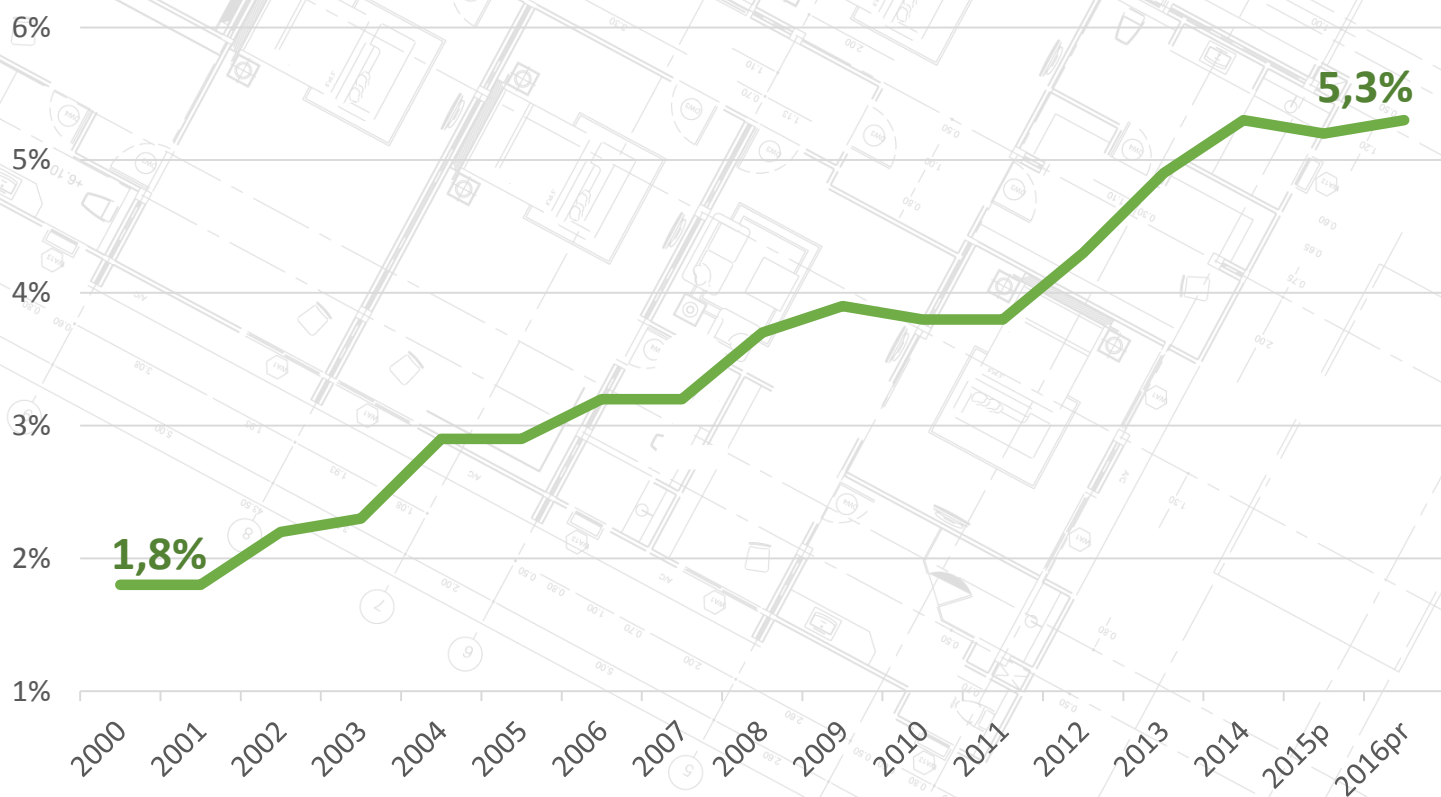
- Housing Projects -
2008 - 2017



As a result, the building activity has increased its participation in the national economy.

3

Building activity / GDP
2000 - 2016



Where do the opportunities come from?



- Where do the opportunities come from?

In a nutshell: housing and urban infrastructure

To give you some examples...



Colombia has a household formation that accounts **285.000** by year. The urbanization process definitely will continue.



- **44%** of the urban added value is generated in 3 urban agglomerations (Bogotá, Medellín y Bucaramanga).
- **79%** of the urban added value is generated in the Urban System



205 municipalities will require infrastructure for adequate waste disposals



86% of the municipalities in the system of cities require regional integrated transportation systems

The background of the slide is a detailed architectural floor plan of a building. It shows various rooms, corridors, and structural elements. Dimensions are written throughout the plan, such as 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00, 42.00, 43.00, 44.00, 45.00, 46.00, 47.00, 48.00, 49.00, 50.00, 51.00, 52.00, 53.00, 54.00, 55.00, 56.00, 57.00, 58.00, 59.00, 60.00, 61.00, 62.00, 63.00, 64.00, 65.00, 66.00, 67.00, 68.00, 69.00, 70.00, 71.00, 72.00, 73.00, 74.00, 75.00, 76.00, 77.00, 78.00, 79.00, 80.00, 81.00, 82.00, 83.00, 84.00, 85.00, 86.00, 87.00, 88.00, 89.00, 90.00, 91.00, 92.00, 93.00, 94.00, 95.00, 96.00, 97.00, 98.00, 99.00, 100.00. There are also circular markers with numbers 1 through 10. The plan is oriented with a north arrow in the top left corner.

Thank you!

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