



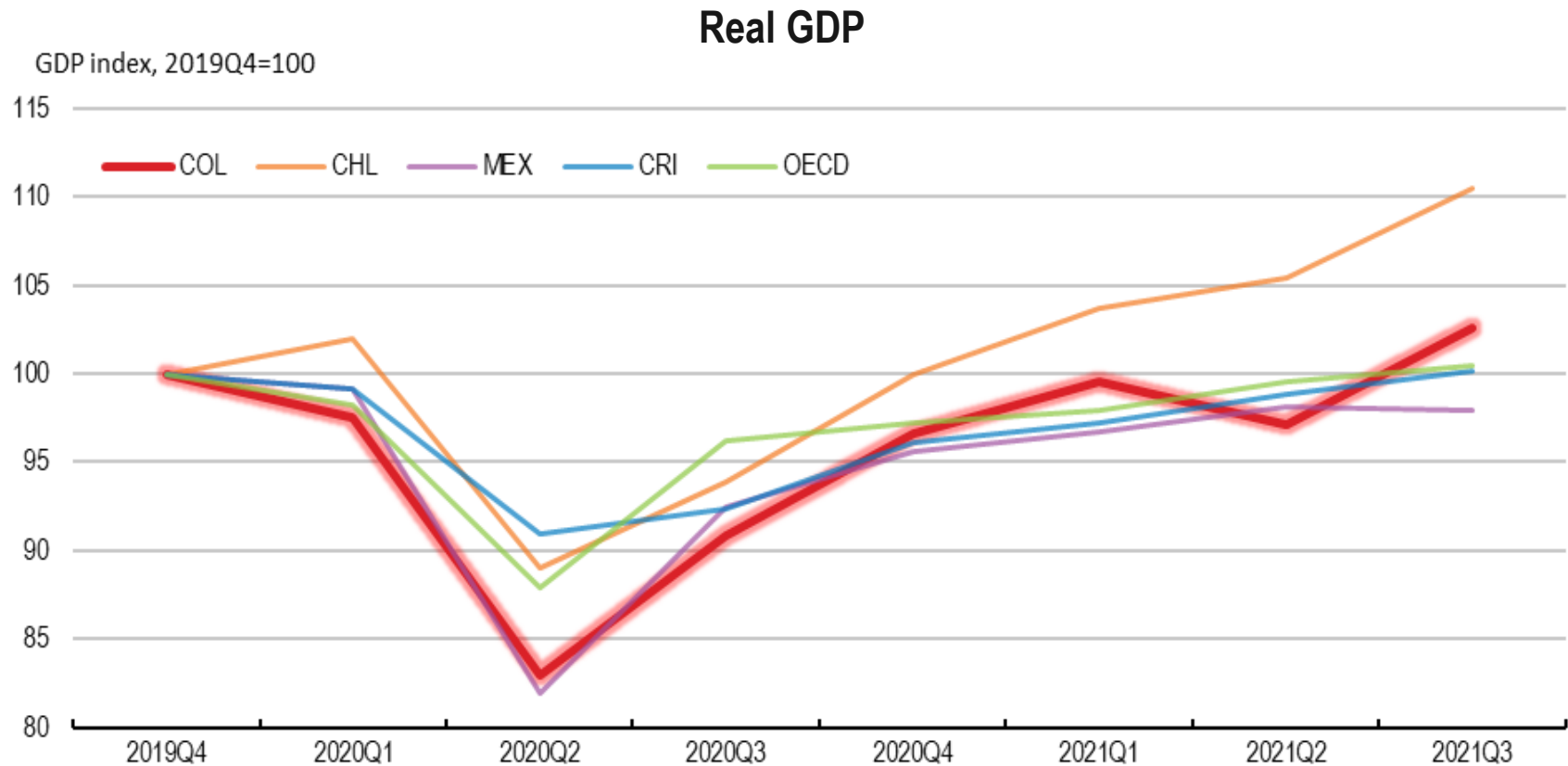
2022 OECD ECONOMIC SURVEY OF COLOMBIA

Towards a more sustainable recovery

10 February 2022, Paris



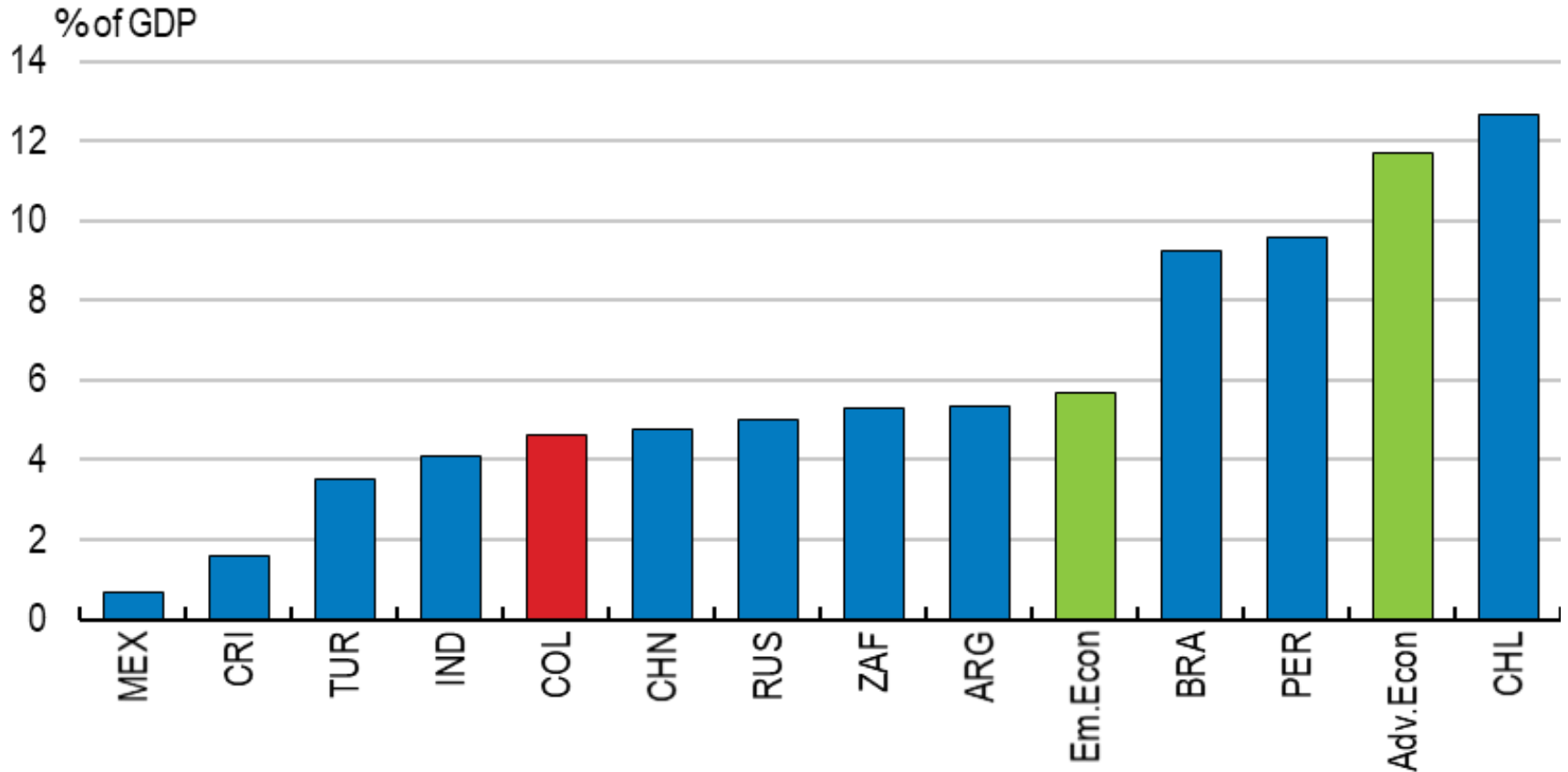
The economy has recovered well





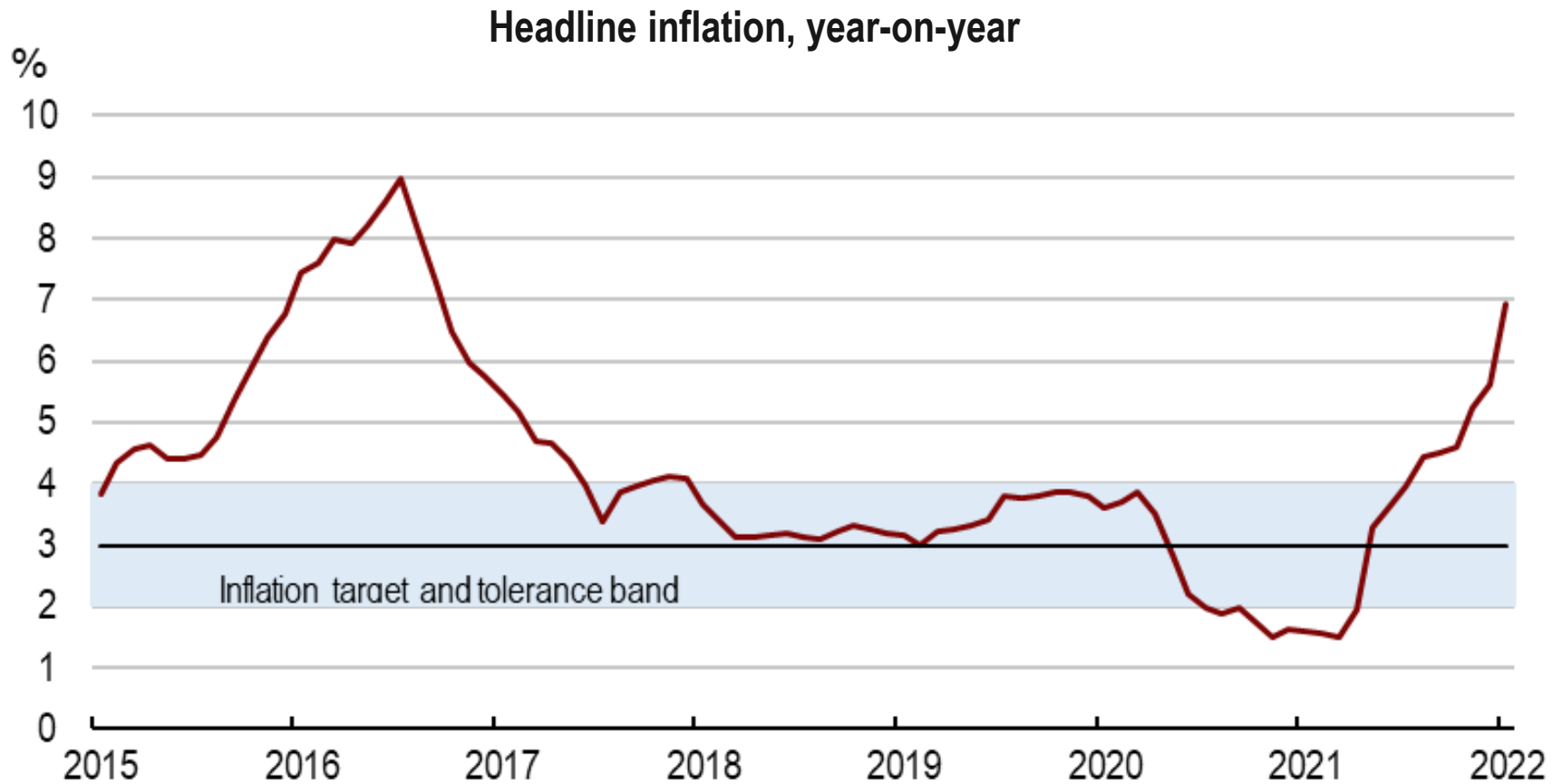
Fiscal support has been significant

Additional public spending and foregone revenue during COVID-19





Inflation has picked up



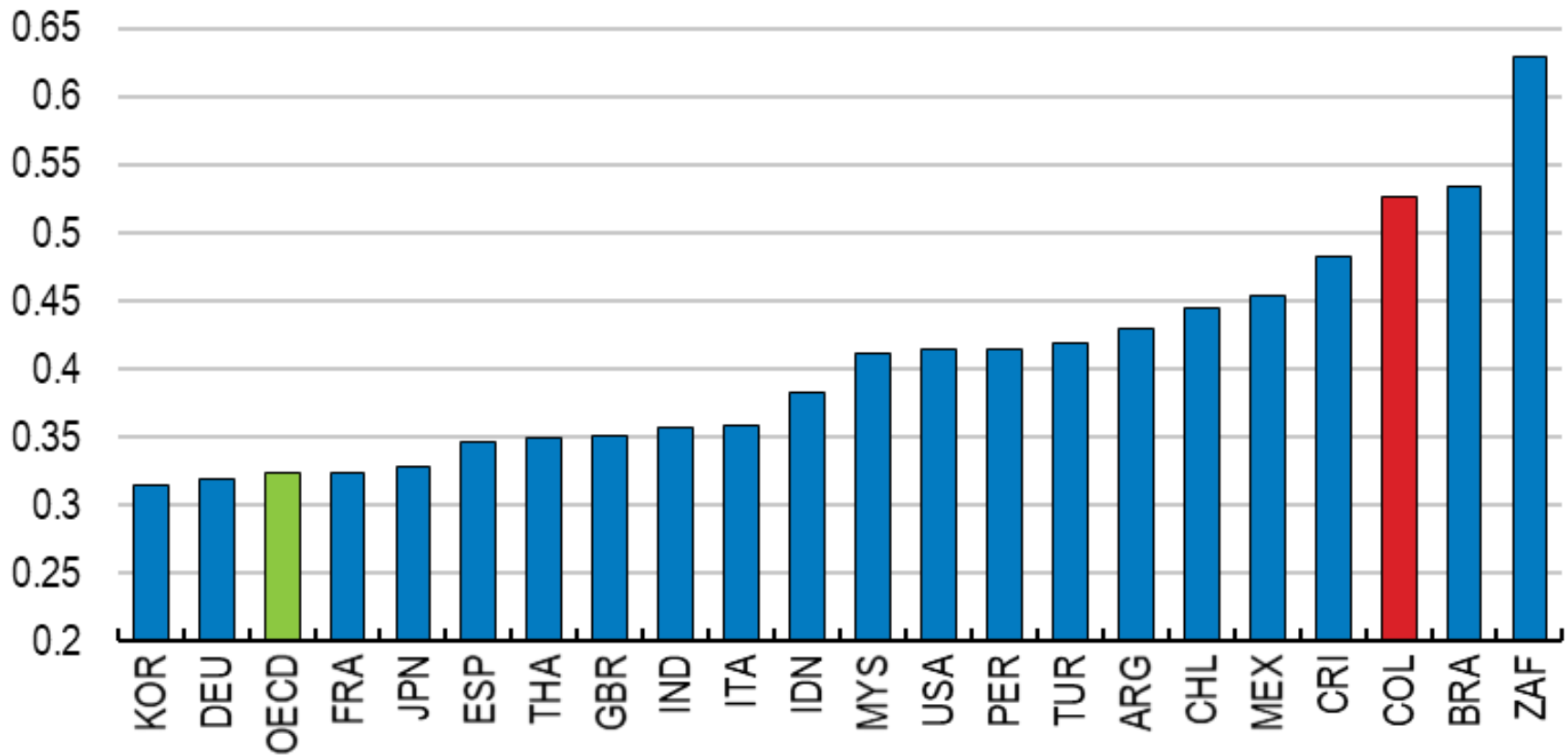


Expanding social protection and addressing informality



Income disparities are high

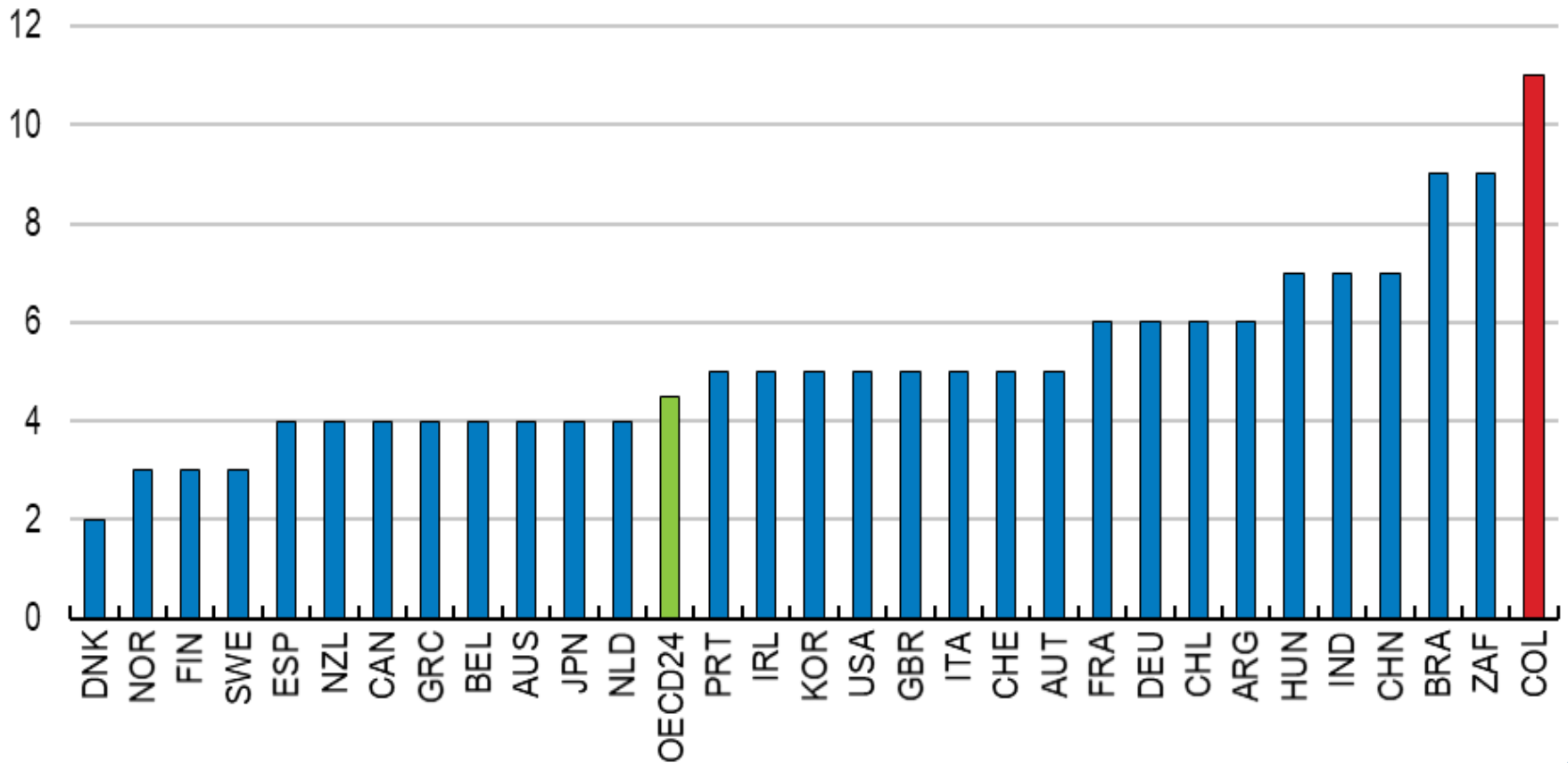
Gini coefficient, 2019 or latest





Social mobility across generations is low

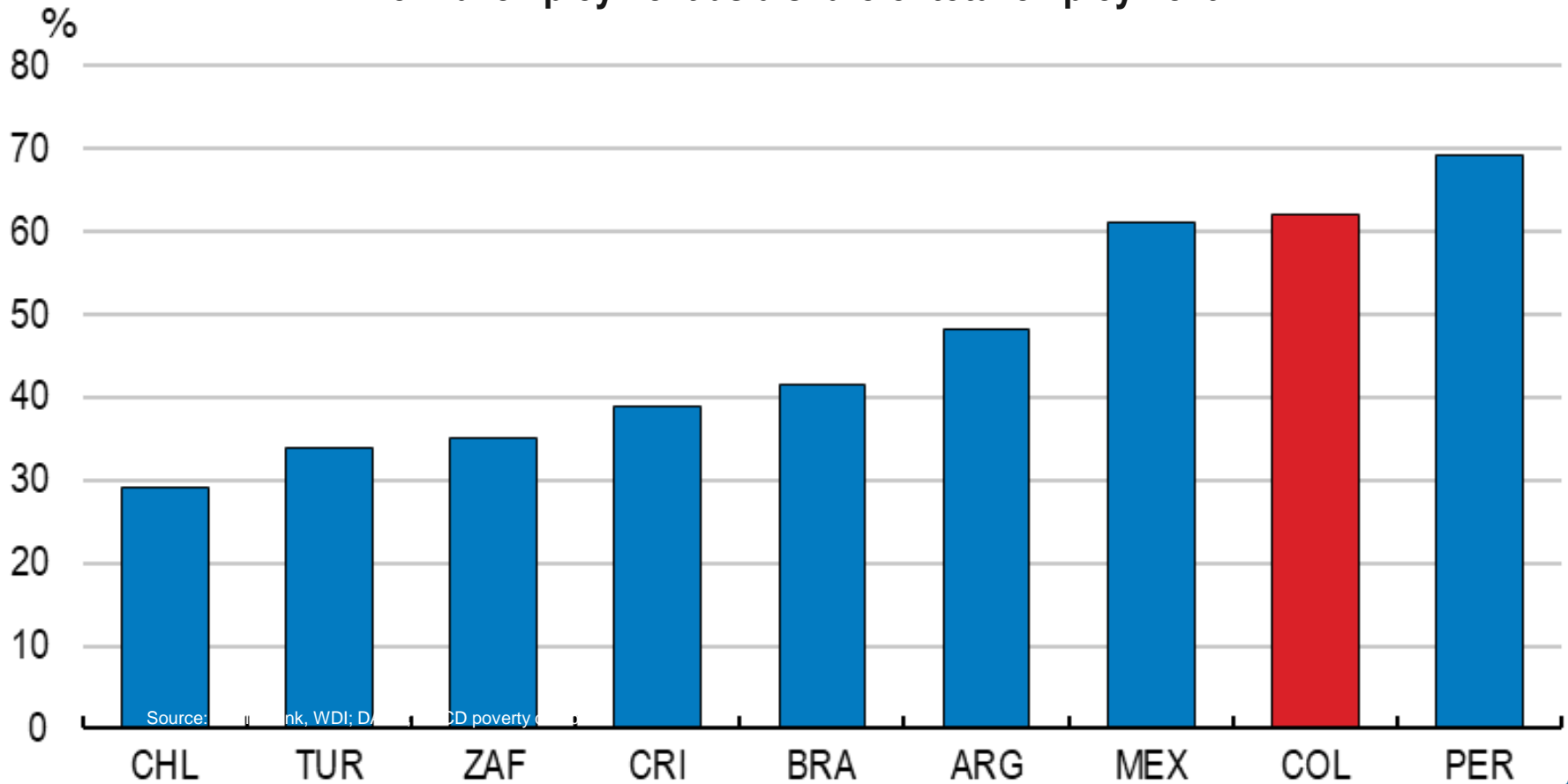
Number of generations required to rise from the bottom 10% to the mean income





Many workers have informal jobs

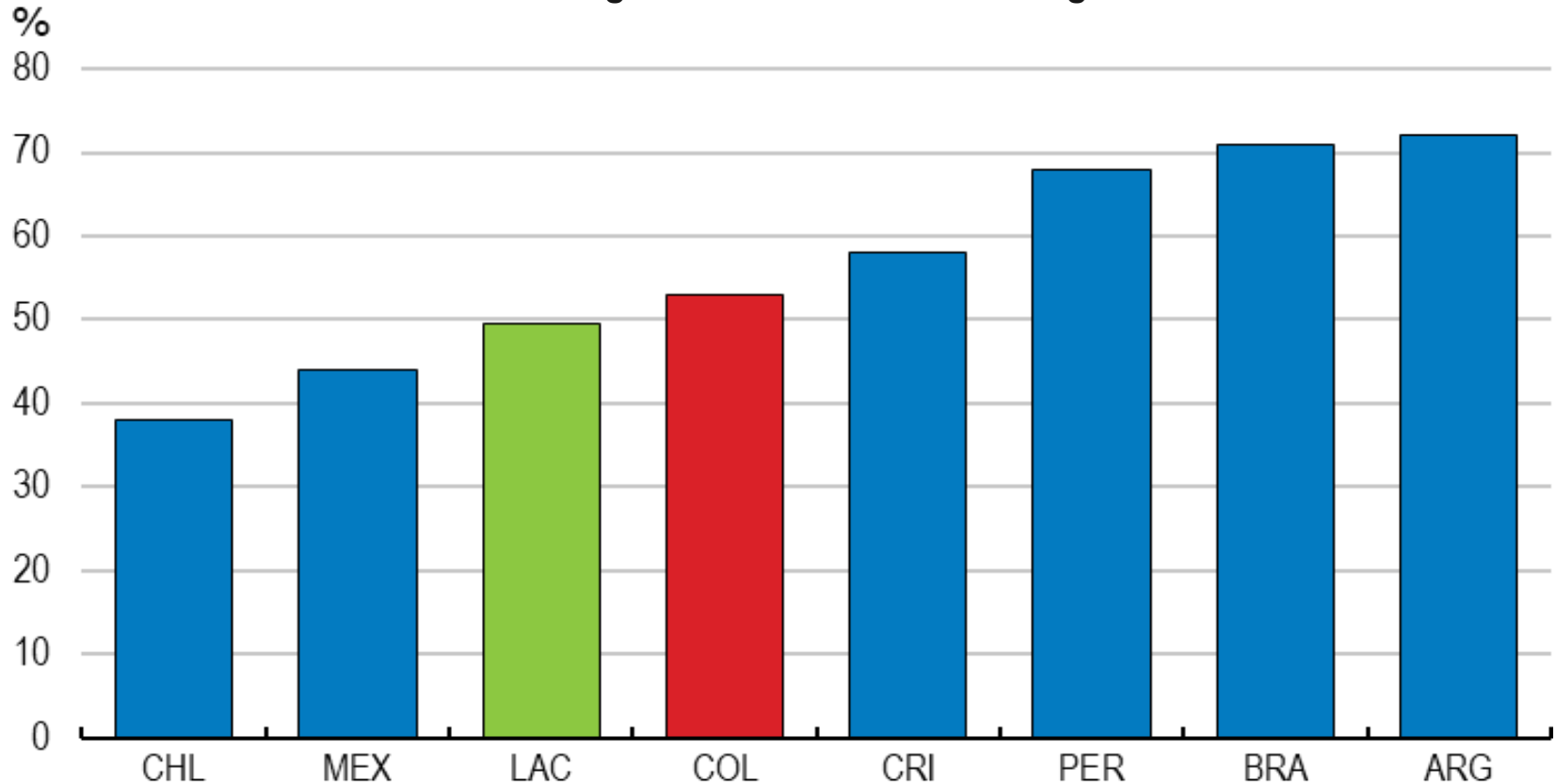
Informal employment as a share of total employment





Non-wage labour costs are high

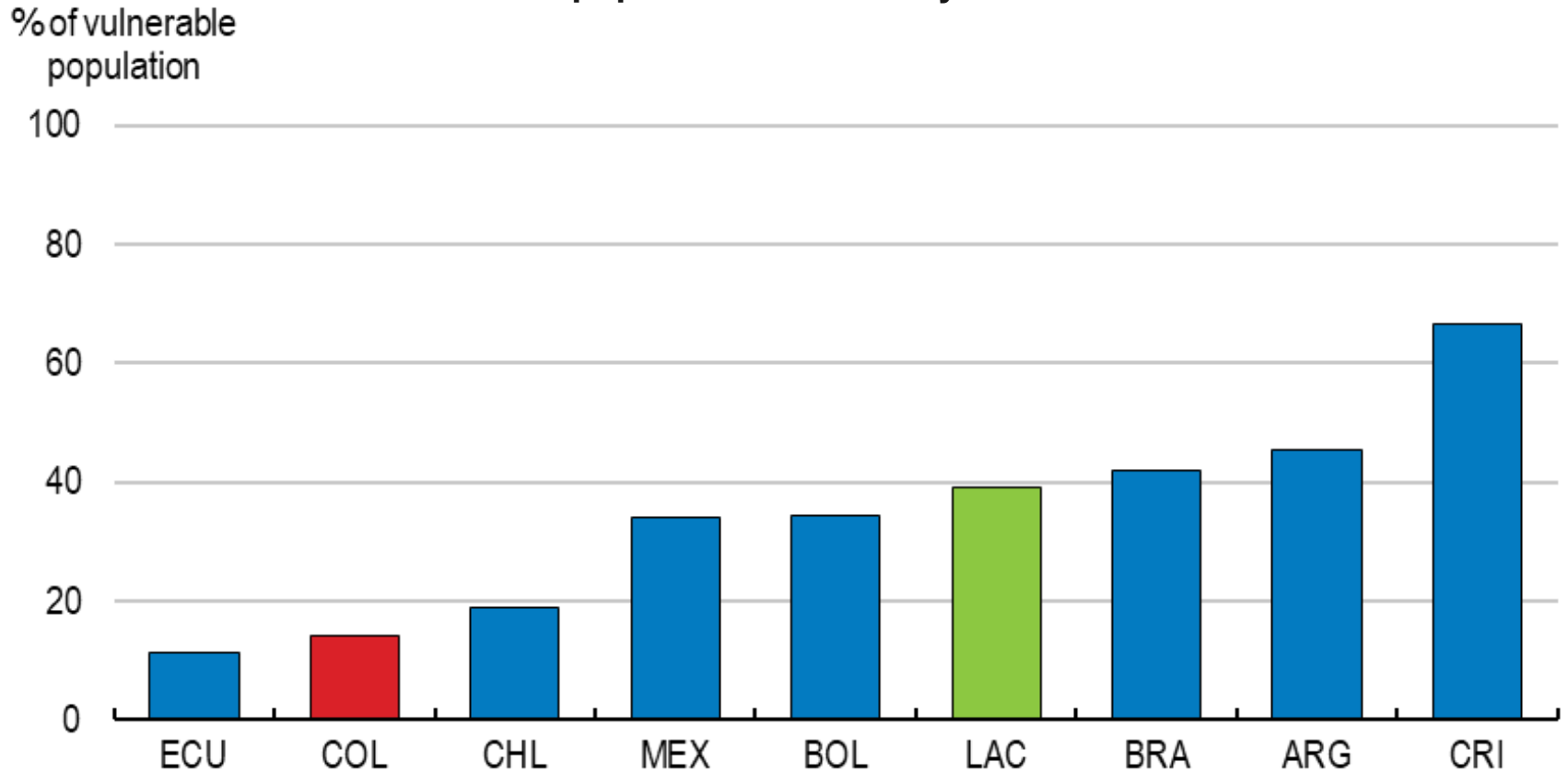
Non-wage costs relative to net wages





Vulnerable households are often left behind

Vulnerable population covered by cash transfers



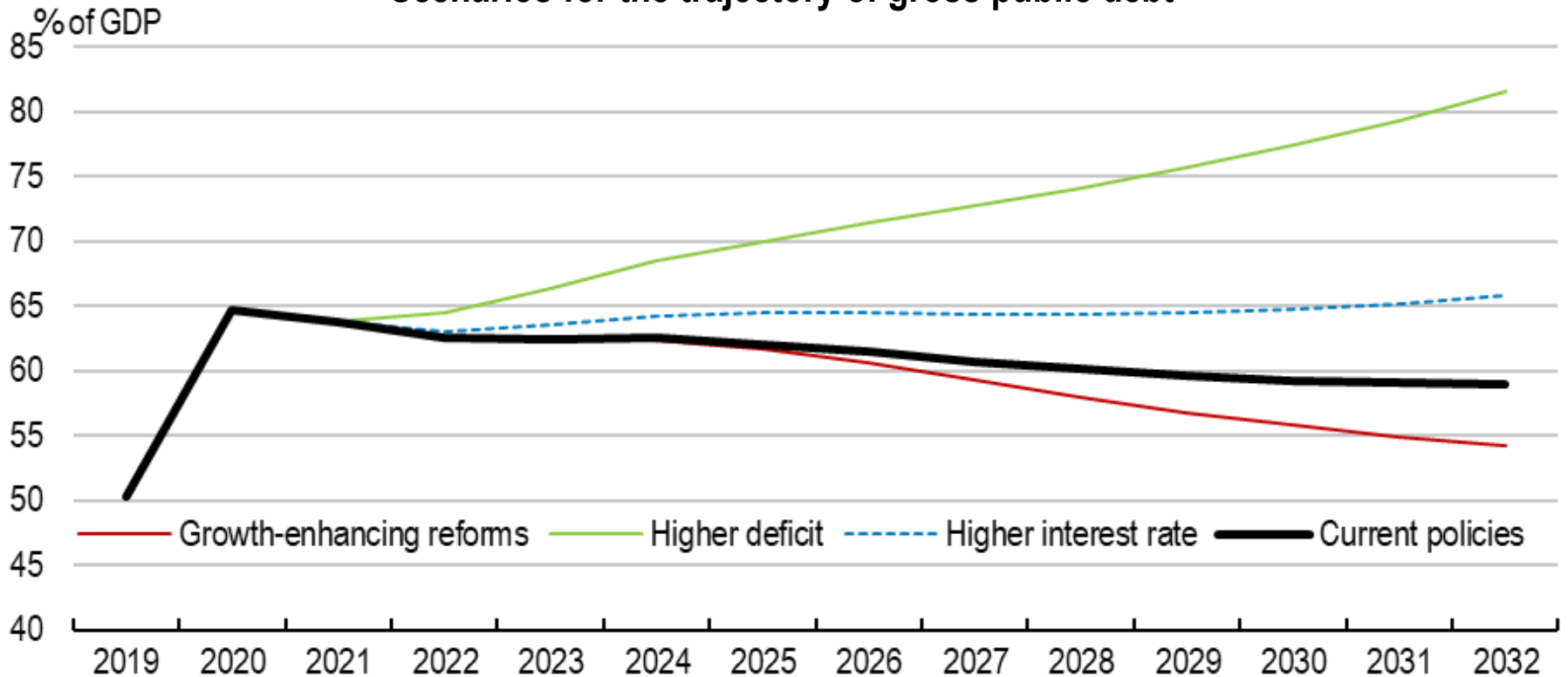


Improving fiscal sustainability



Fiscal buffers will need to be rebuilt

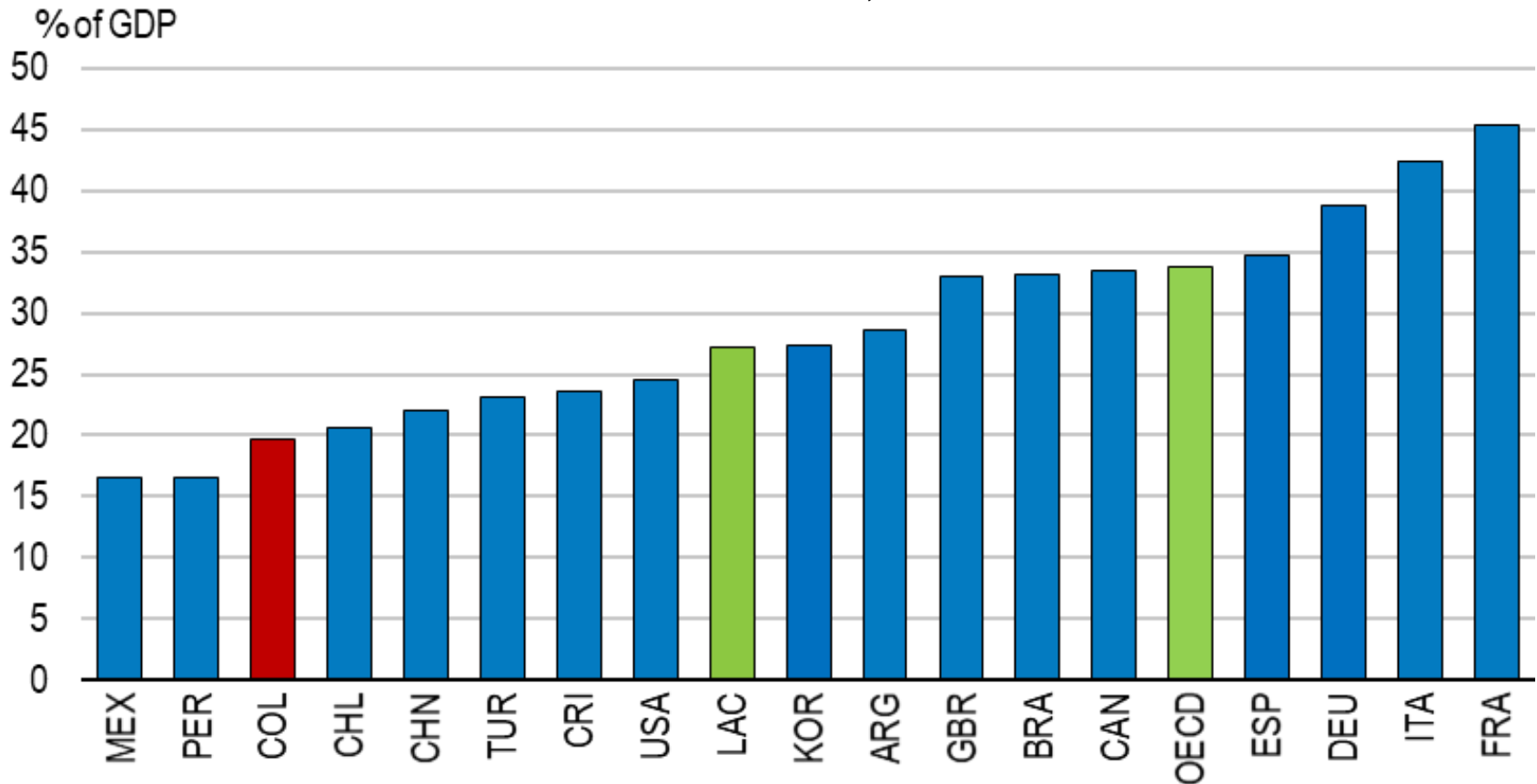
Scenarios for the trajectory of gross public debt





Tax revenues are low

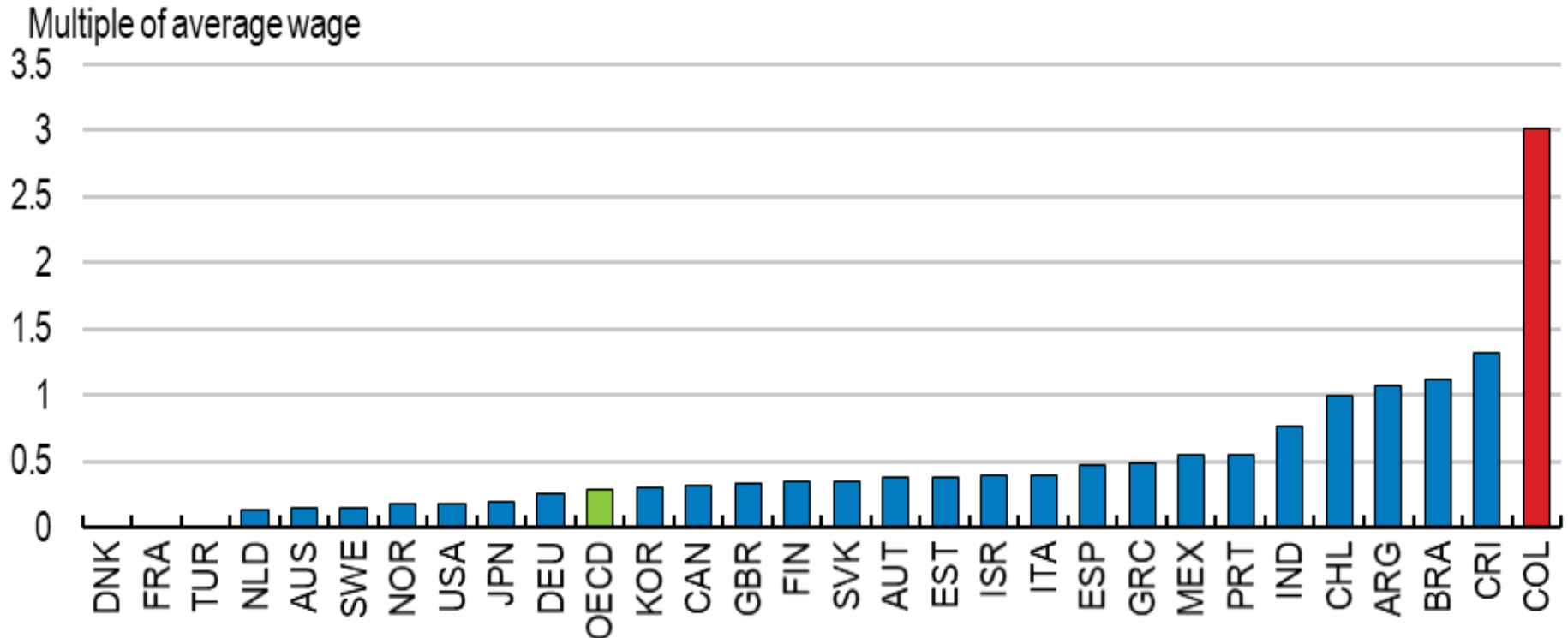
Total tax revenue, 2019





Few people pay personal income taxes

Income threshold where people start paying income tax



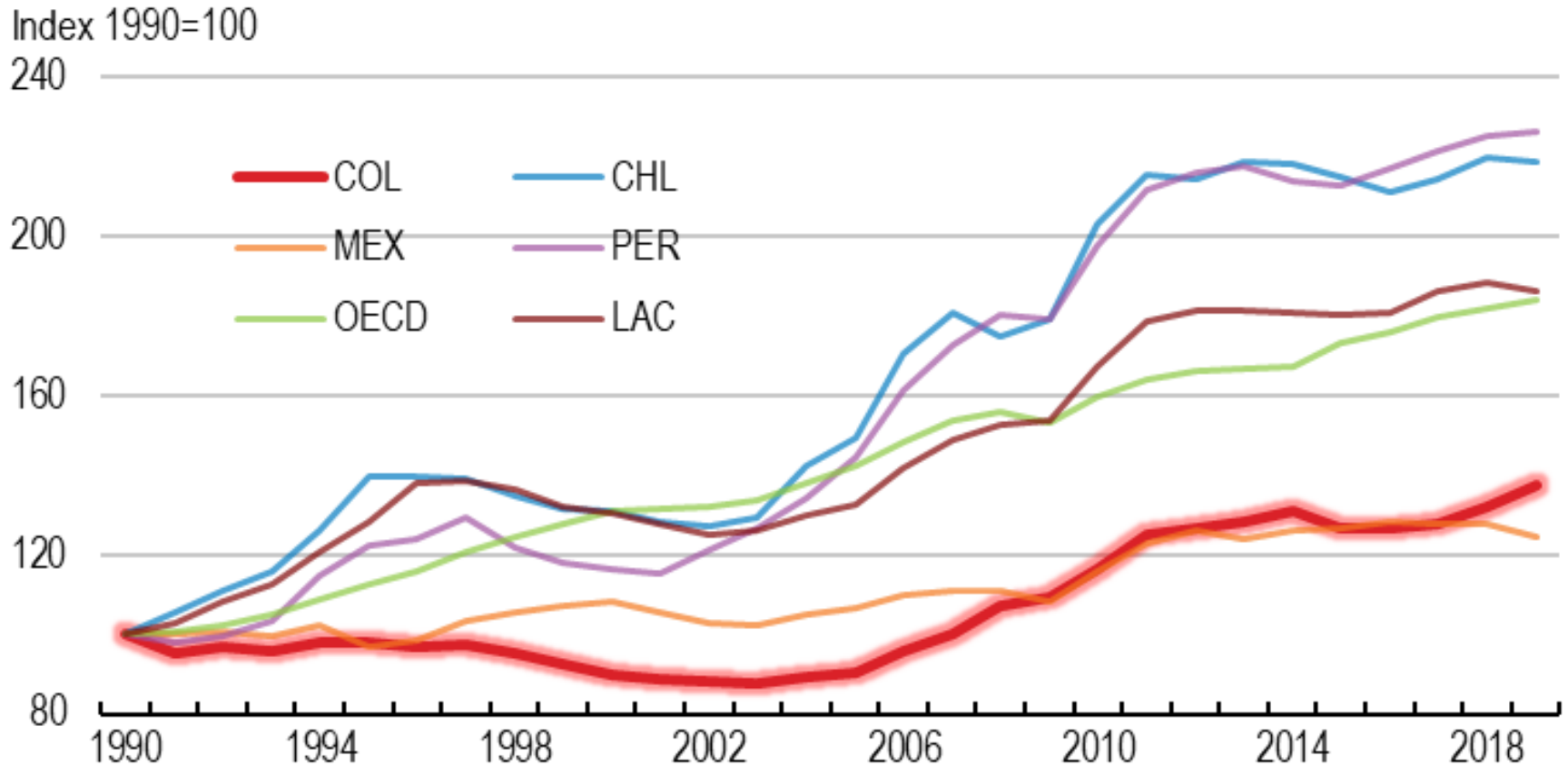


Boosting productivity



Productivity needs to rise

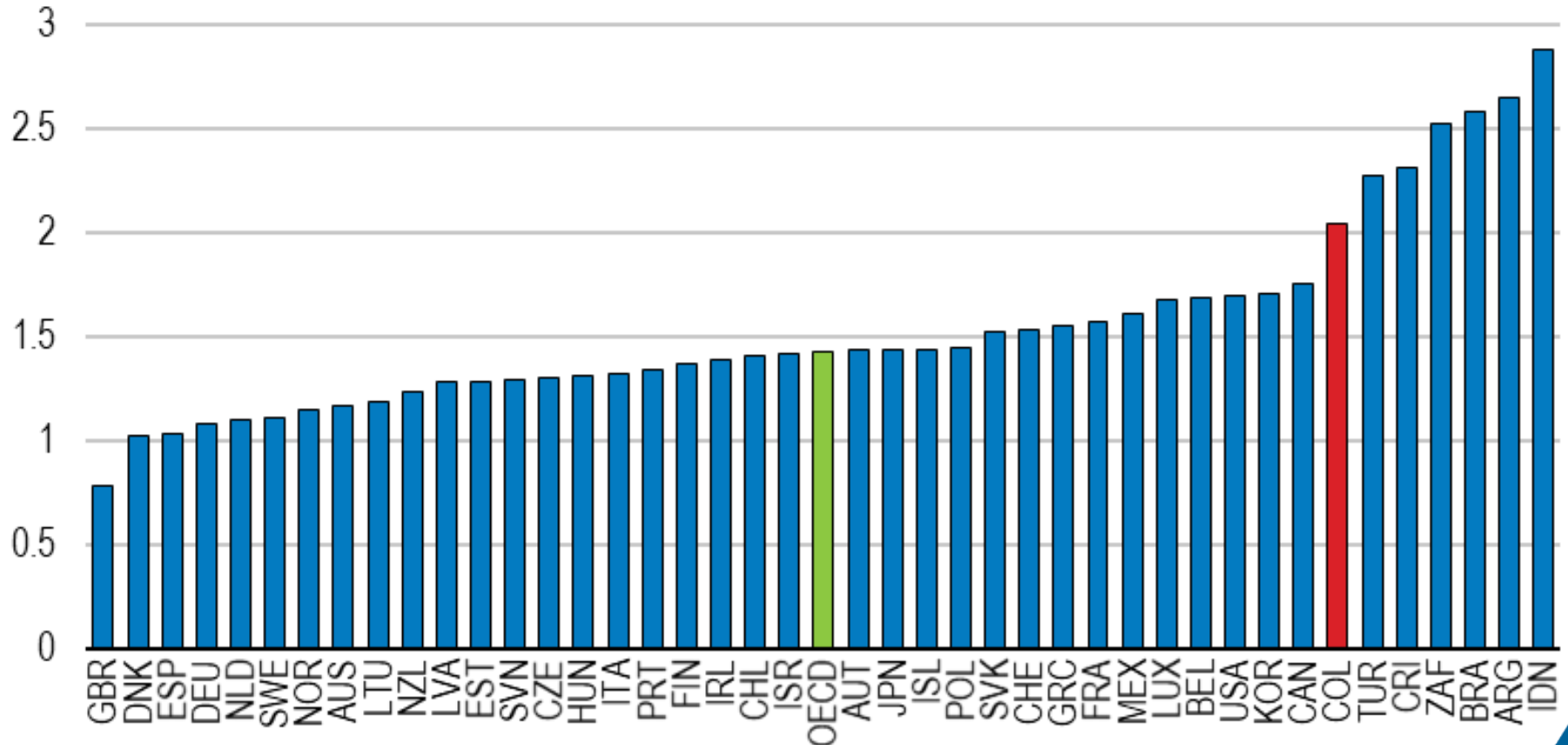
Labour productivity





Tight regulations need to be relaxed

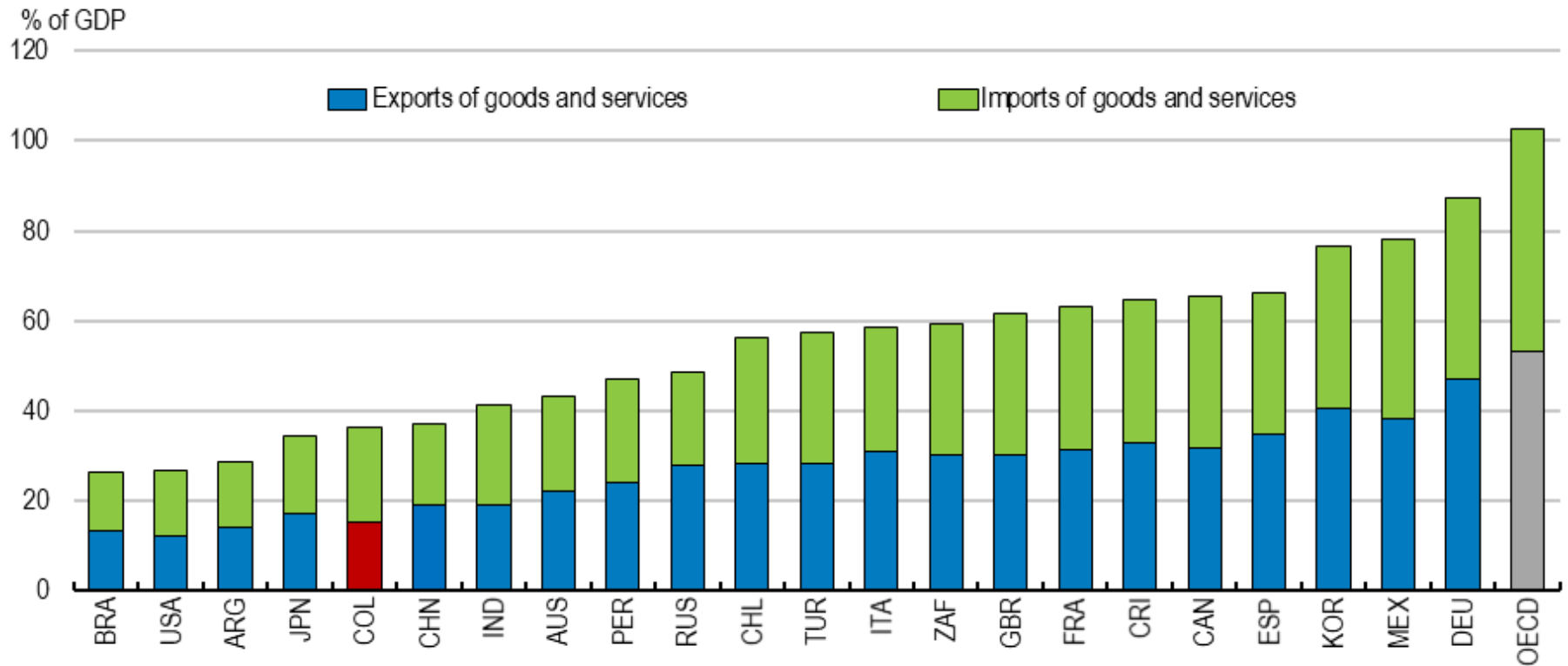
Product market regulation indicator





Participation in global trade should be fostered

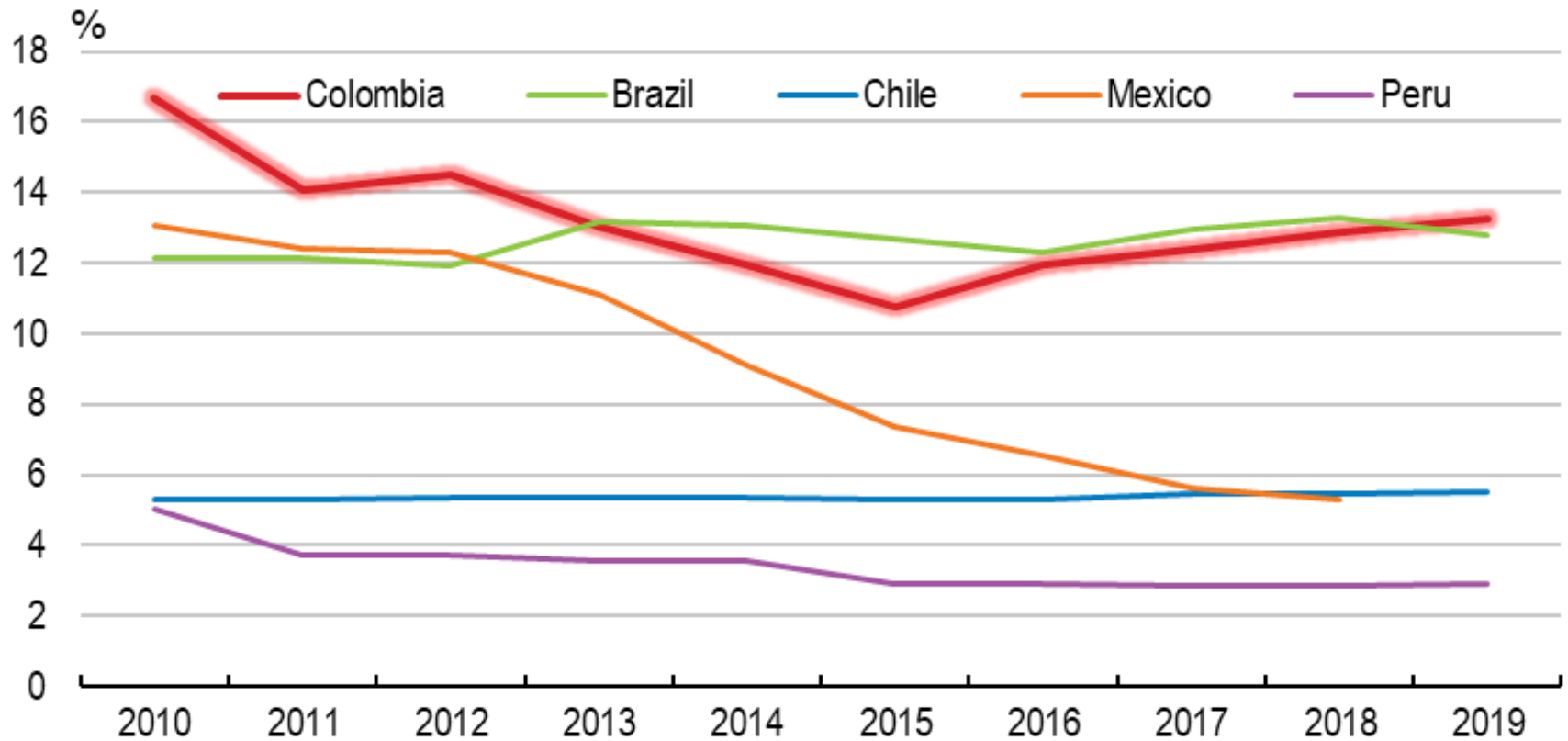
Trade as a share of GDP





Trade policies are restrictive

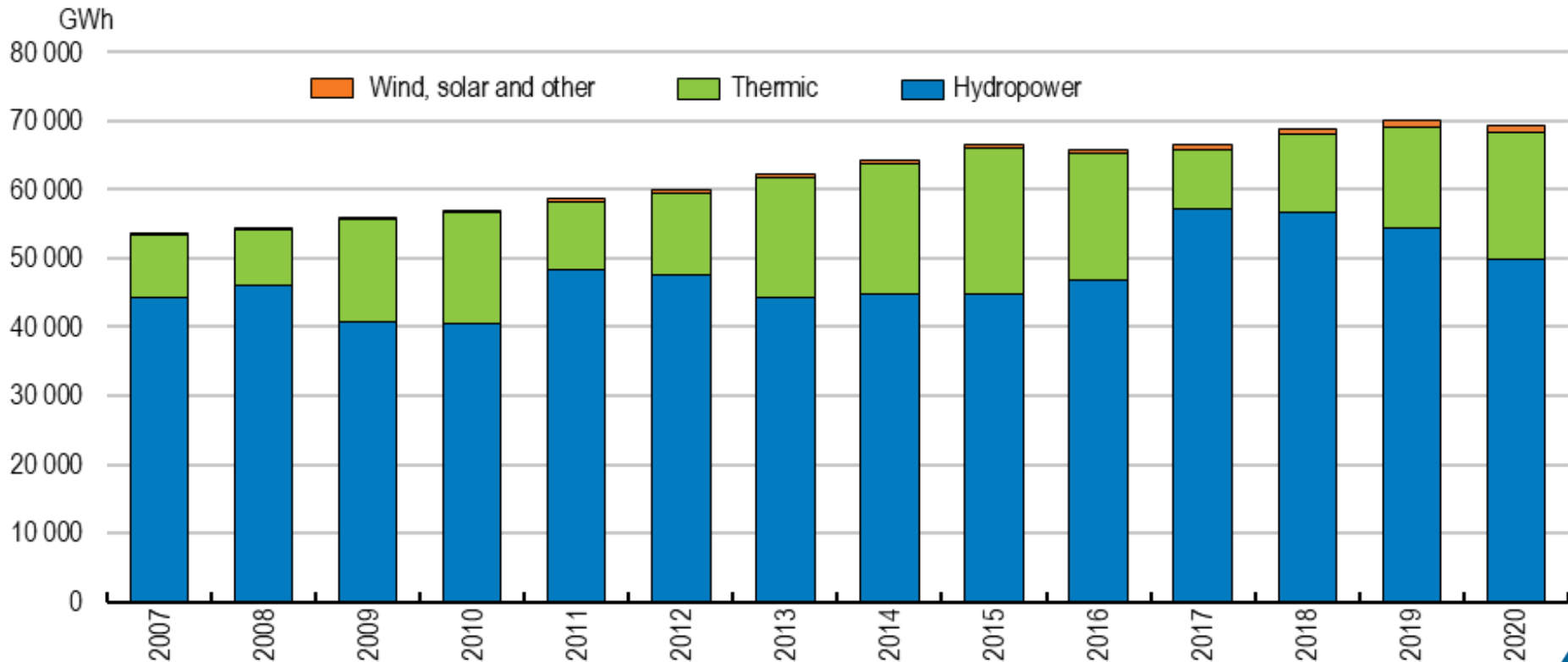
Trade restrictiveness index (ad-valorem equivalent)





Renewables are a key source of electricity

Electricity generation





For more information

OECD Economic Surveys
COLOMBIA

FEBRUARY 2022

OECD



www.oecd.org/economy/colombia-economic-snapshot/

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