

CONTRIBUCIÓN DEL CAPITAL NATURAL A LA RIQUEZA DE COLOMBIA

2do Simposio ANLA
27 de julio de 2022

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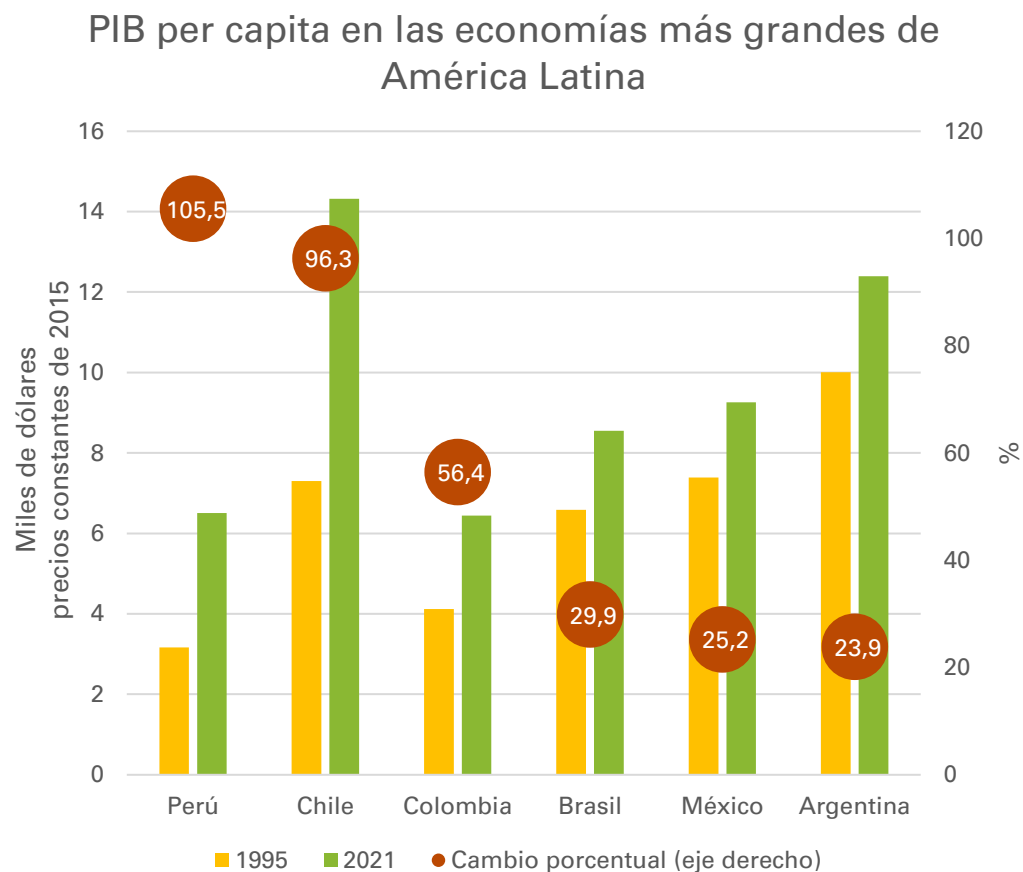
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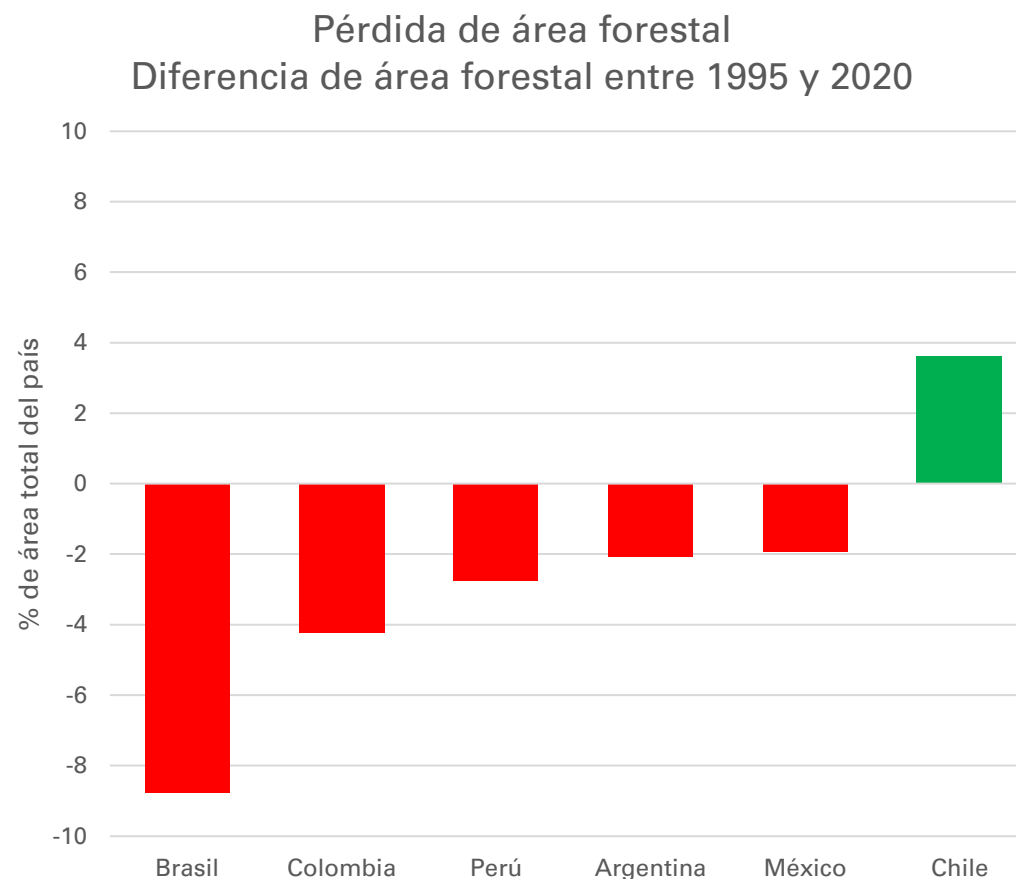
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El PIB per capita de Colombia creció más rápidamente que el de otras grandes economías de América Latina.

Sin embargo, el rápido crecimiento pudo haberse dado a costa del agotamiento acelerado de sus recursos naturales.

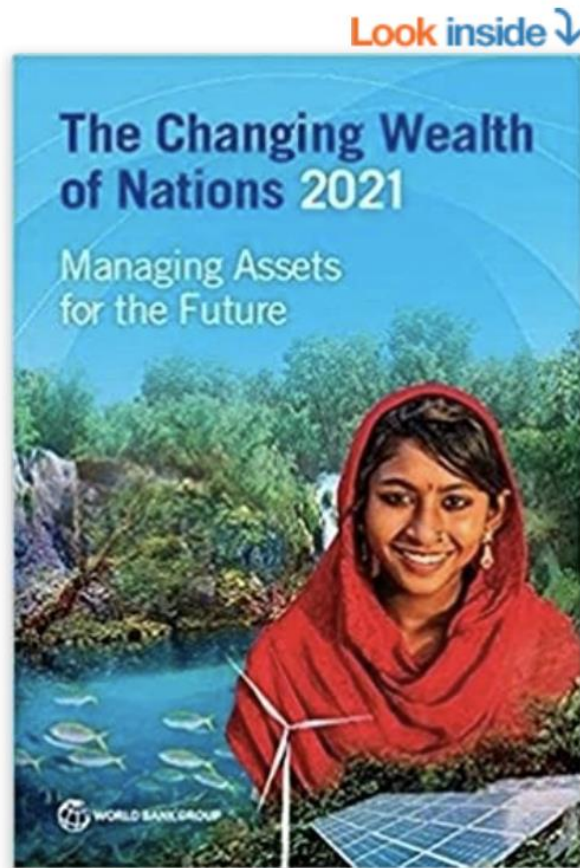


Fuente: elaboración propia con datos del Banco Mundial

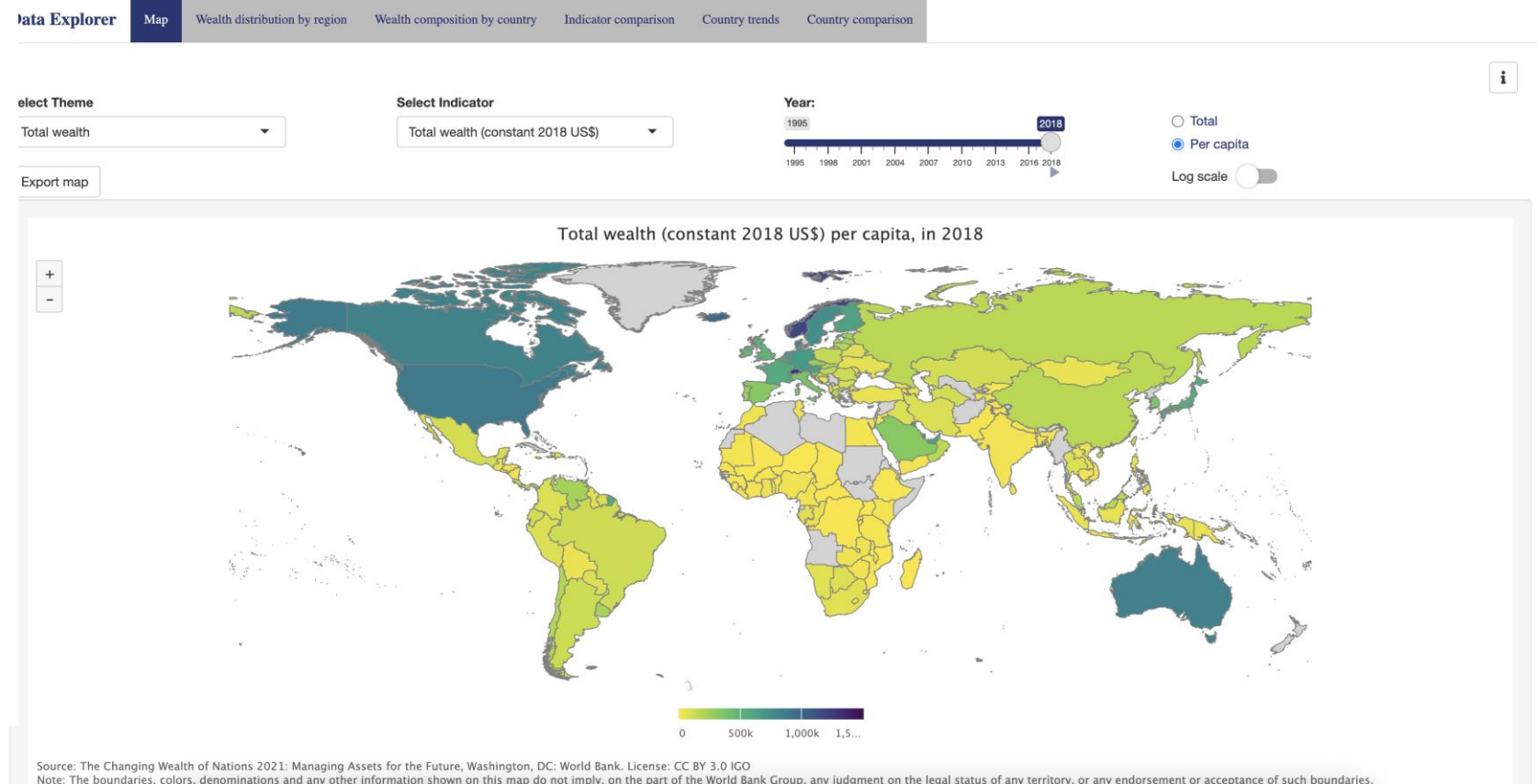


Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de FAO y compilados por el Banco Mundial

La riqueza de Colombia va más allá de su PIB. Los resultados del reporte La Riqueza Cambiante de las Naciones ofrece un análisis complementario para conocer de fondo su riqueza.

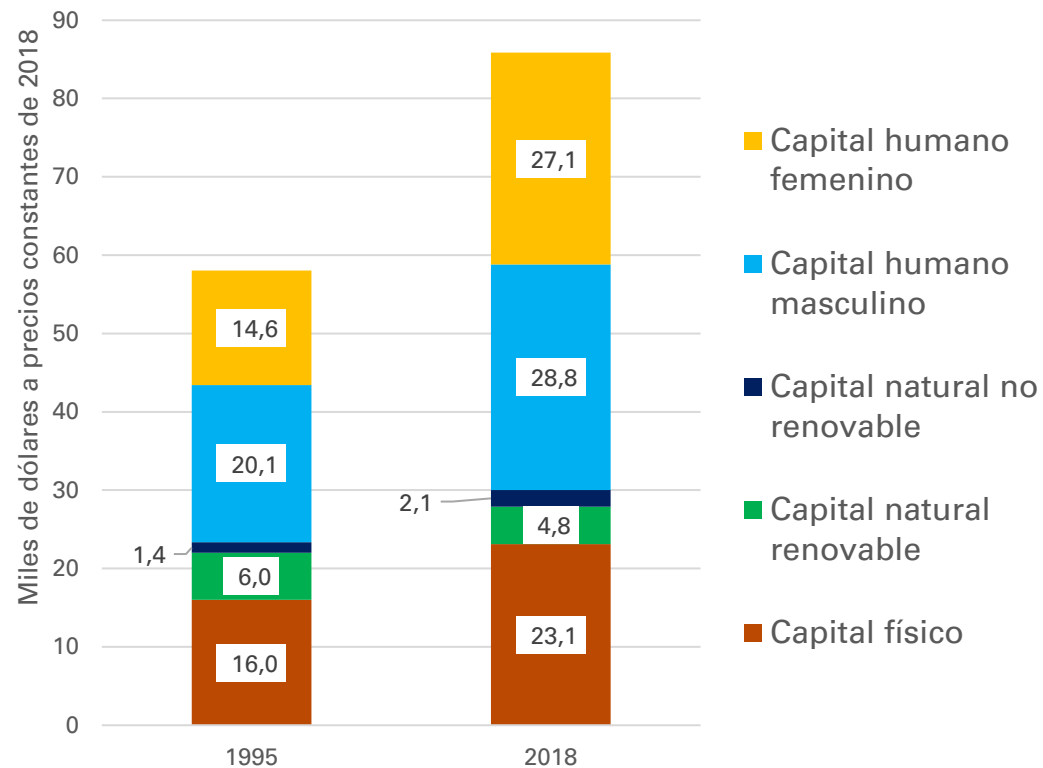


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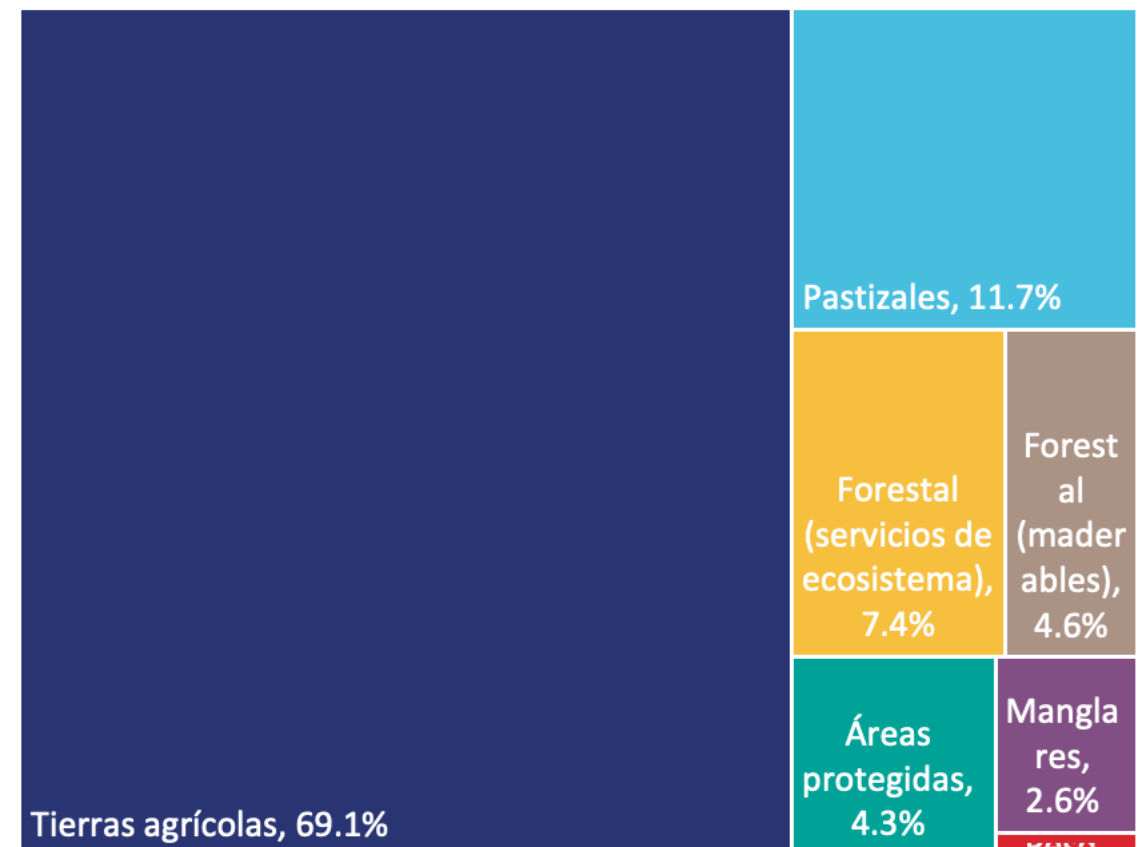
DIMENSIONAR LA RIQUEZA. Para conocer mejor la riqueza de Colombia, vale la pena analizar los activos que componen su capital, el cual ha cambiado en las últimas dos décadas.

Composición de la riqueza per capita de Colombia



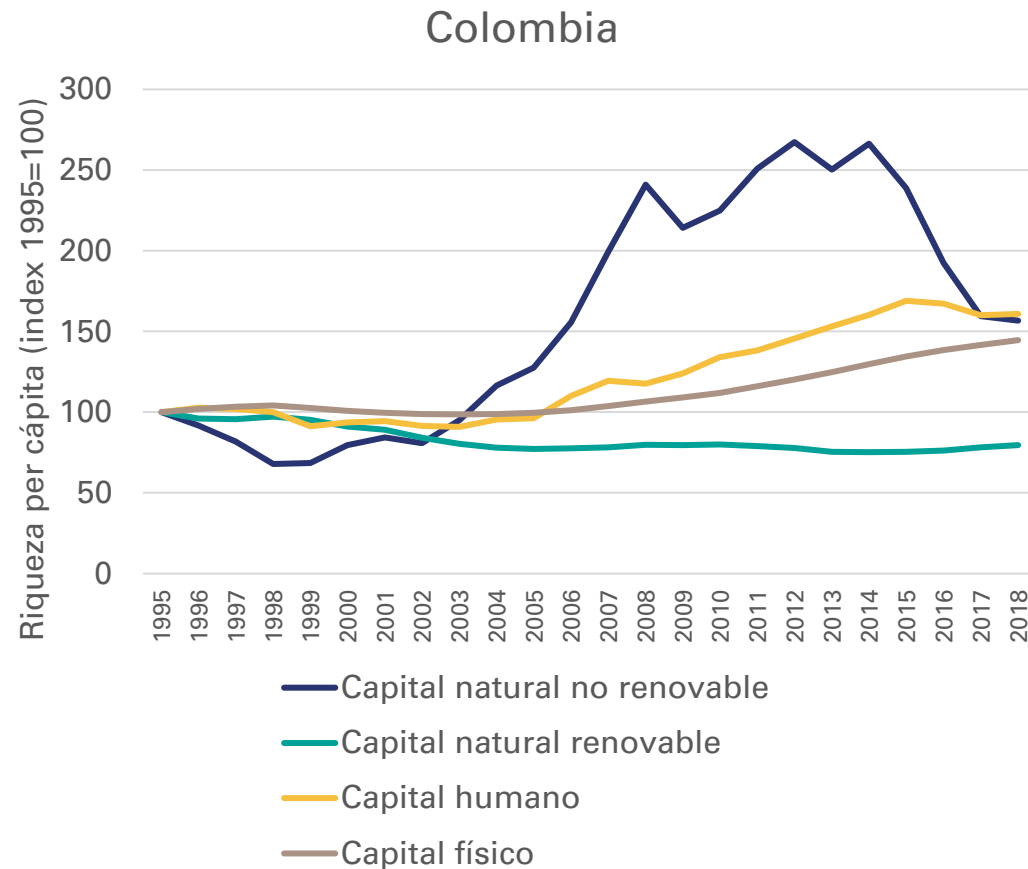
Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de La Riqueza Cambiante de las Naciones, Banco Mundial.

Composición del capital natural renovable de Colombia (2018)

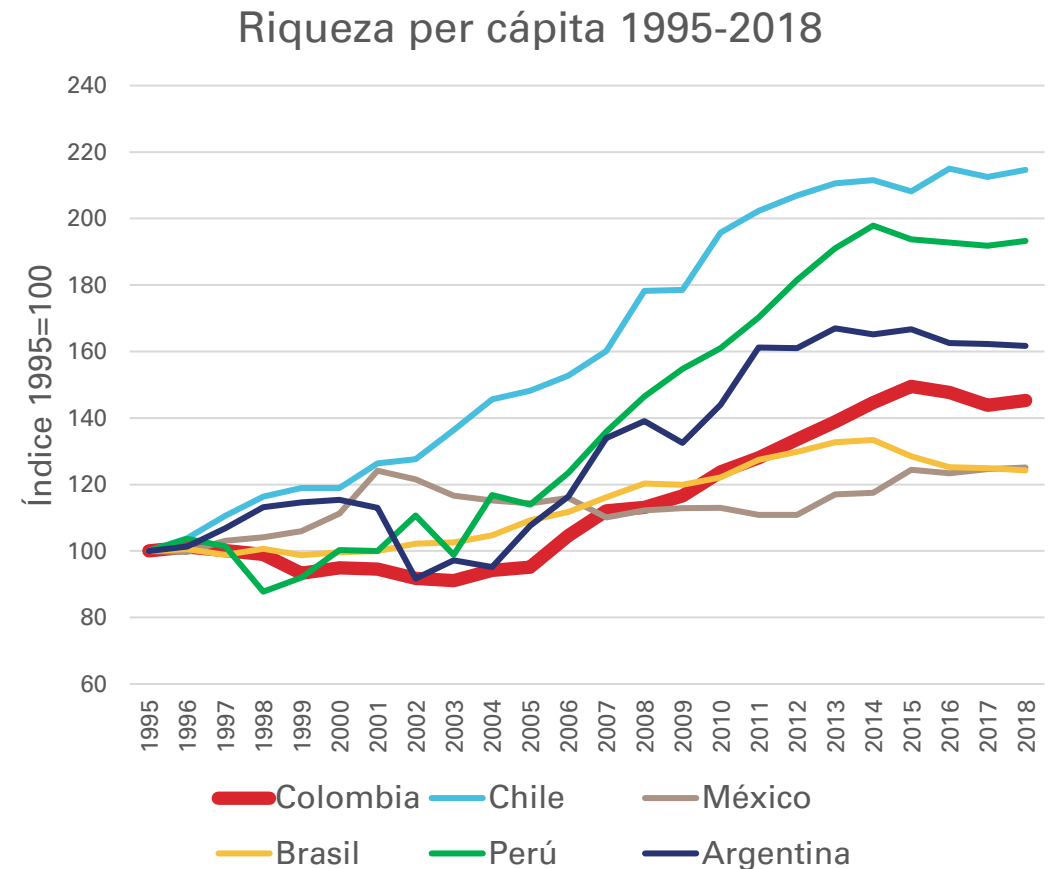


Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de La Riqueza Cambiante de las Naciones, Banco Mundial.

IDENTIFICAR LOS RIESGOS. Como todo activo fijo, los componentes del capital se consumen y se agotan. Como en cualquier portafolio, una inversión diversificada puede producir mejores rendimientos.



Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de La Riqueza Cambiante de las Naciones, Banco Mundial.



Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de La Riqueza Cambiante de las Naciones, Banco Mundial.

DISEÑAR POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS. ¿Qué se debe hacer para aumentar el valor de la riqueza de un país?



Medir y monitorear la riqueza



Invertir en riqueza sostenible



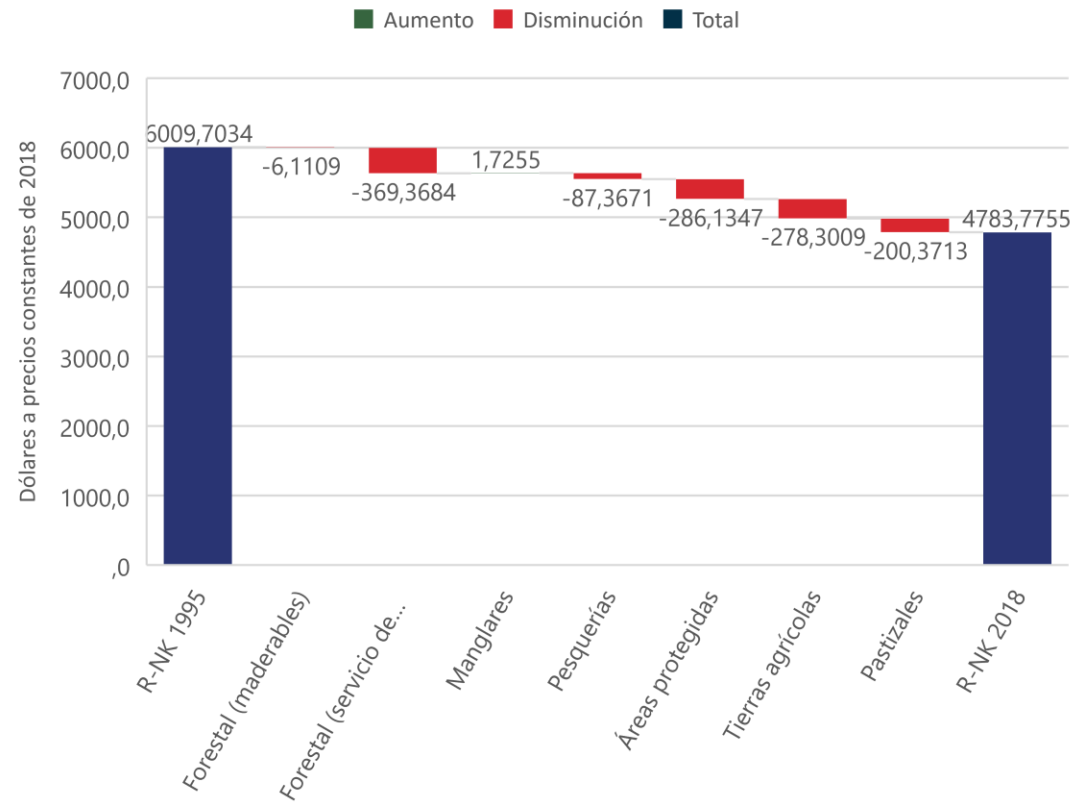
Crear políticas que incentiven la acumulación del valor de la riqueza.



Diversificar y balancear el portafolio de activos

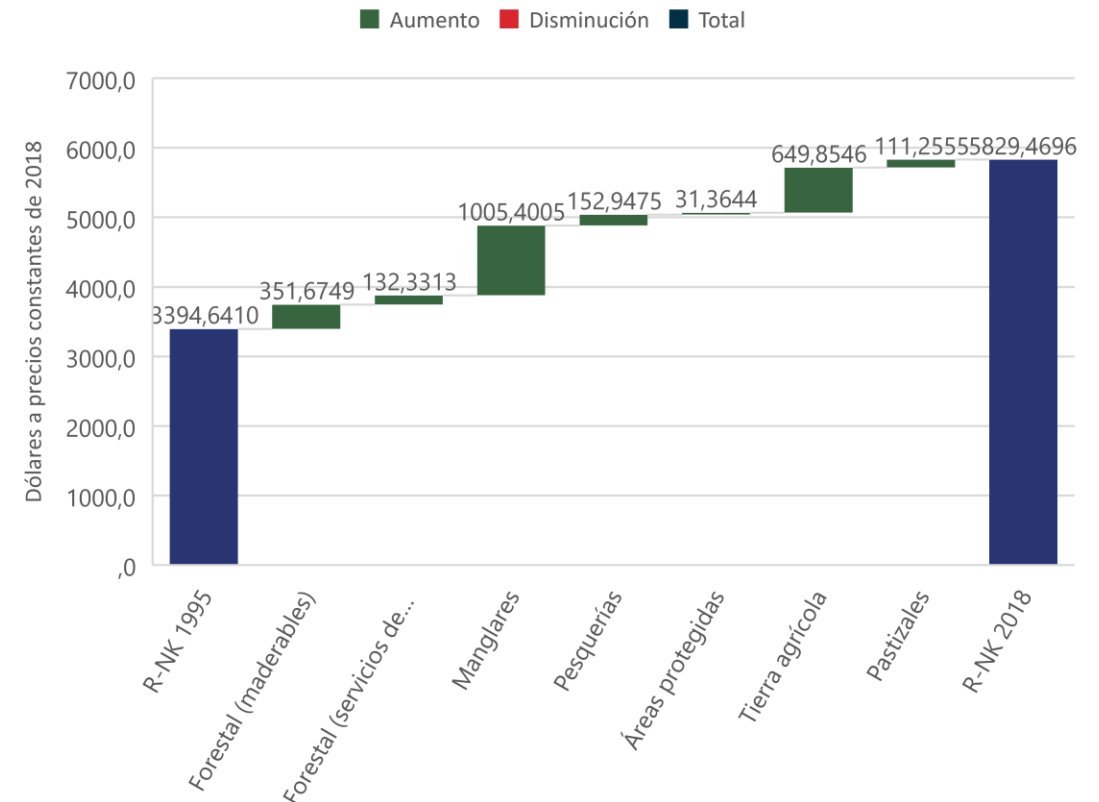
EVALUACIÓN. El capital natural renovable de Colombia (bosques, capital azul y tierra) han perdido su valor debido a que la inversión en ellos no ha ido a la par del crecimiento poblacional del país.

Capital natural renovable per cápita de Colombia 1995-2018



Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de La Riqueza Cambiante de las Naciones, Banco Mundial.

Capital natural renovable per cápita de Vietnam 1995-2018



Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de La Riqueza Cambiante de las Naciones, Banco Mundial.

Indicadores y fuentes de datos

TABLE A.1 Data Sources for Forest Timber Resources

Indicator	Data sources and notes
Production	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), FAOSTAT database, http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home. Timber production is the sum of coniferous industrial roundwood, nonconiferous industrial roundwood, and woodfuel.
Unit price	FAOSTAT database. Unit price is proxied by export unit value. Regional averages are then used to help correct the observed volatility in prices at the country level.
Rental rate	Estimates by Applied Geosolutions 2015. A regional rental rate is applied to total revenues in the absence of country-specific production cost data. This rental rate additionally accounts for the price differential between export prices and domestic stumpage prices.
Life of resource	FAO 2015, <i>Global Forest Resources Assessment</i> is used for data on total forest area and its breakdown, net annual increment, and growing stock of timber.

Source: World Bank.

TABLE A.2 Data Sources for Forest Nontimber Resources

Indicator	Data sources and notes
Total forest area	FAO 2015, <i>Global Forest Resources Assessment</i>
Annual service values per hectare of forest	Unit values are as estimated by Siikamäki et al. 2021. Annual values equal the sum of recreation, hunting, and fishing; nonwood forest products; and watershed protection.

Source: World Bank.

TABLE A.3 Data Sources for Mangroves

Indicator	Data sources and notes
Total mangrove area	Global Mangrove Watch database, www.globalmangrovetwatch.org
Coastal assets at risk	- Coastal Population: Global Human Settlement Layer (GHS-POP GRID) data set, from the European Commission, https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ghs_pop2019.php - Coastal produced capital: Penn World Table version 9.1 produced capital data, spatialized using coastal population, https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/pwt-releases/pwt9.1?lang=en
Annual service values per hectare	Modelled by Beck et al. 2021

Source: World Bank.

TABLE A.4 Data Sources for Fisheries

Indicator	Data sources and notes
Catch	Sea Around Us database, www.seaaroundus.org. Data are collected on marine capture production (tonnes) of each country from 1991 to 2018 at species group level and spatialized.
Ex-vessel price and landed values	Sea Around Us database, www.seaaroundus.org. Ex-vessel prices are the prices that fishers receive directly for their catch, or the price at which the catch is sold when it first enters the supply chain.
Fishing costs and subsidies	Fisheries Economic Research Unit (FERU) at the University of British Columbia (UBC) (Lam and Sumaila 2021), updated to cover years 1991 to 2018
Fisheries management status	FERU at the UBC (Lam and Sumaila 2021), updated to cover years 1991 to 2018

Source: World Bank.

TABLE A.5 Data Sources for Cropland and Pastureland

Item	Indicator	Data sources and notes
Primary crop and livestock	Production	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Production, FAOSTAT database, http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home. Crop products span the categories of cereals, fibers, fruits, nuts, oil crops, pulses, roots, spices, stimulants, sugar, and vegetables. Livestock products span the categories of meats, milks, and other (for example, hides).
Primary crop and livestock	Prices	- FAO, Value of Agricultural Production, Production, FAOSTAT database - FAO, Producer Prices—Annual Prices, FAOSTAT database. Unit prices as reported in the FAO's estimates of the value of agricultural production are given priority, followed by the FAO estimates of producer prices. If country-specific data on prices are unavailable for a certain product, then regional or world averages are applied. Regional and world averages are weighted by production.

Source: World Bank.

¡Gracias!

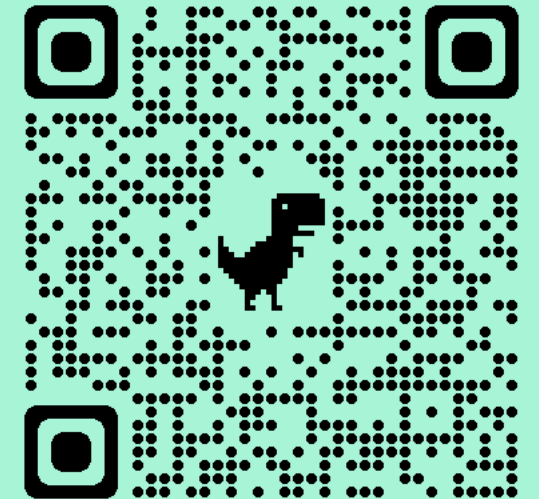


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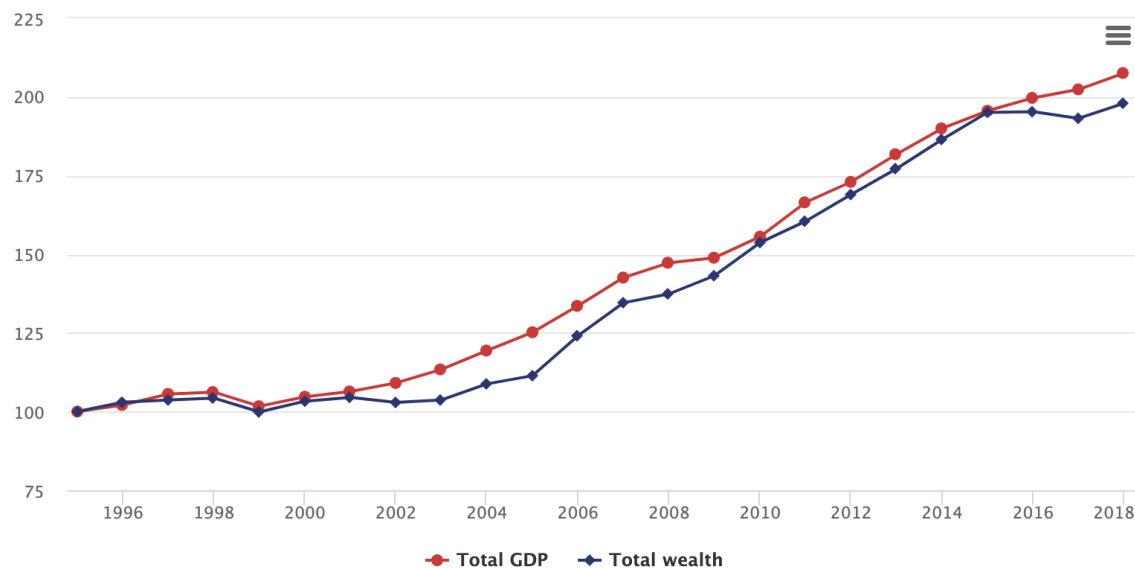
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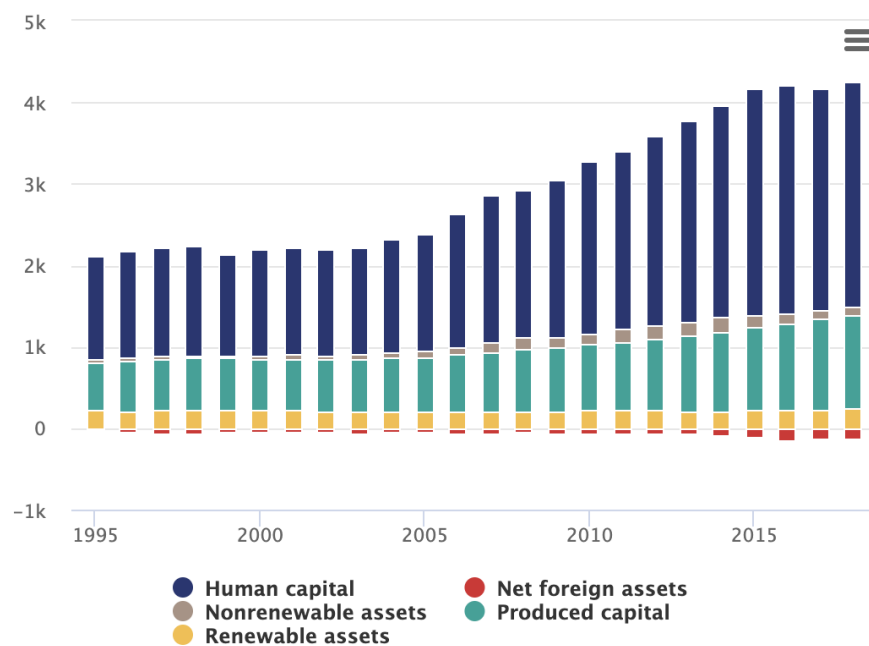


Apéndice

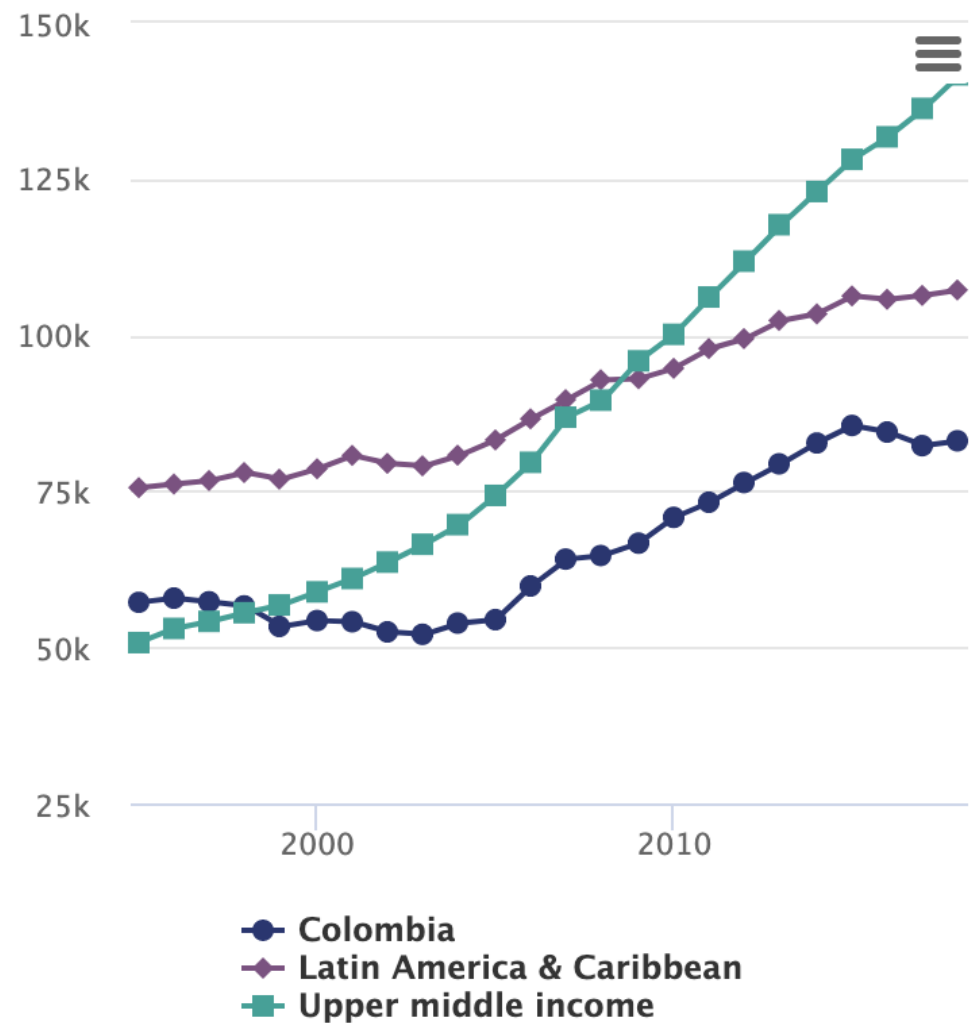
Total wealth and GDP by year, 1995-2018 (indexed, 100 = value in 1995)



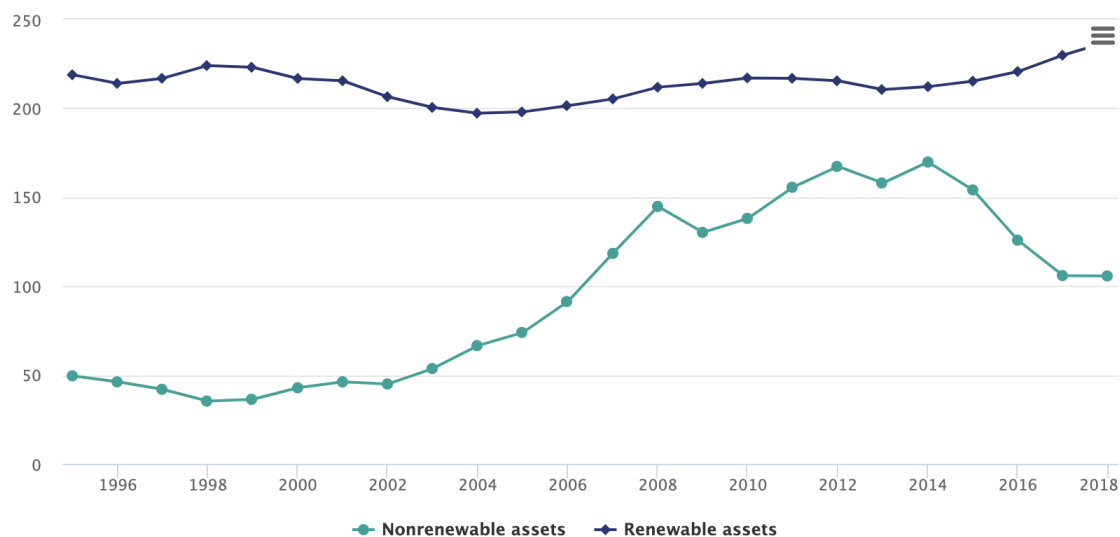
Wealth per capita composition (constant 2018 US\$), billions



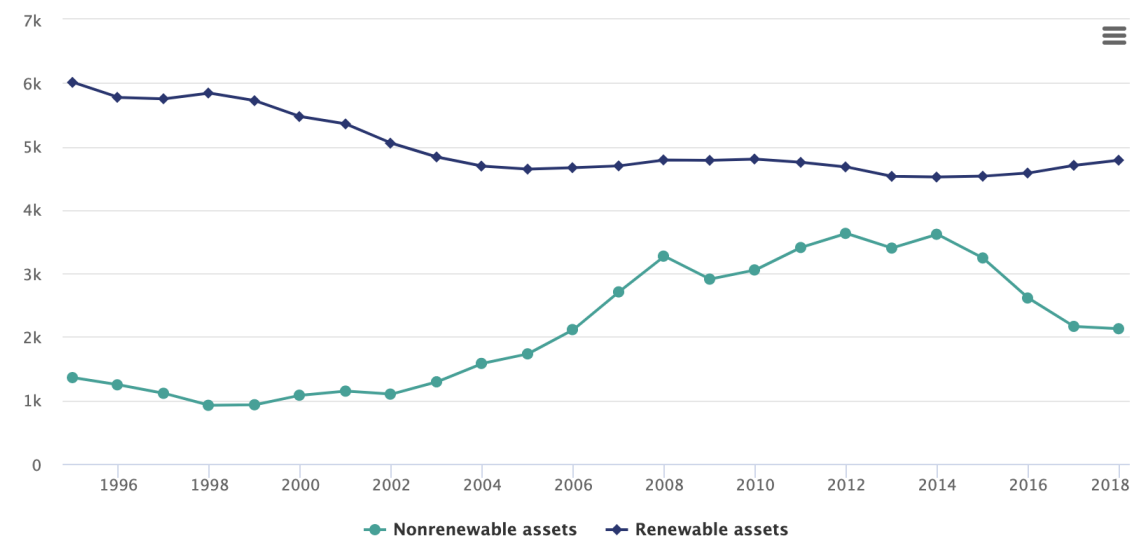
Total wealth per capita by year, 1995-2018 (constant 2018 US\$), billions



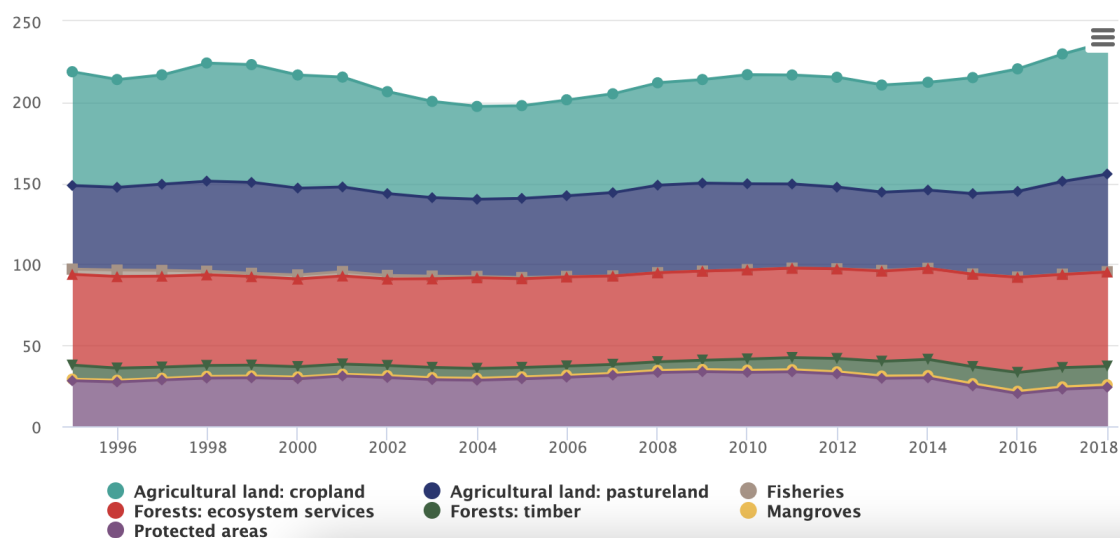
Renewable vs nonrenewable natural capital (constant 2018 US\$), billions



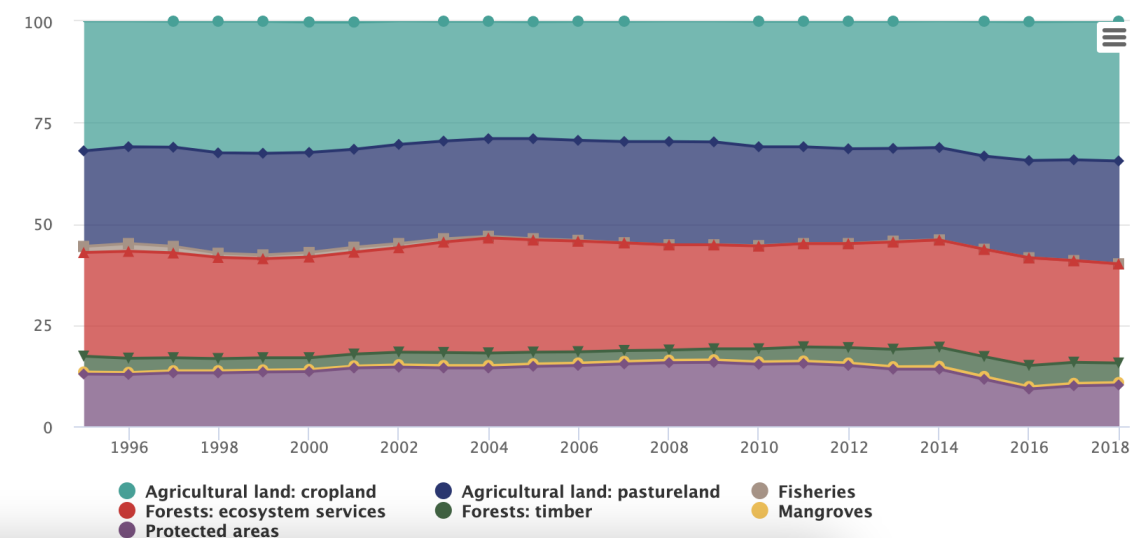
Renewable vs nonrenewable natural capital per capita (constant 2018 US\$), billions



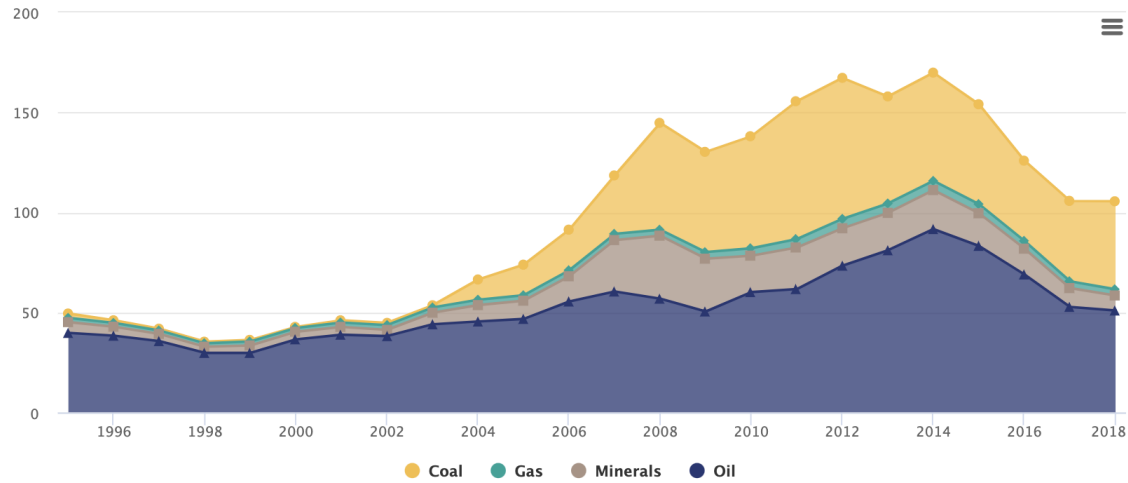
Renewable natural capital composition (constant 2018 US\$), billions



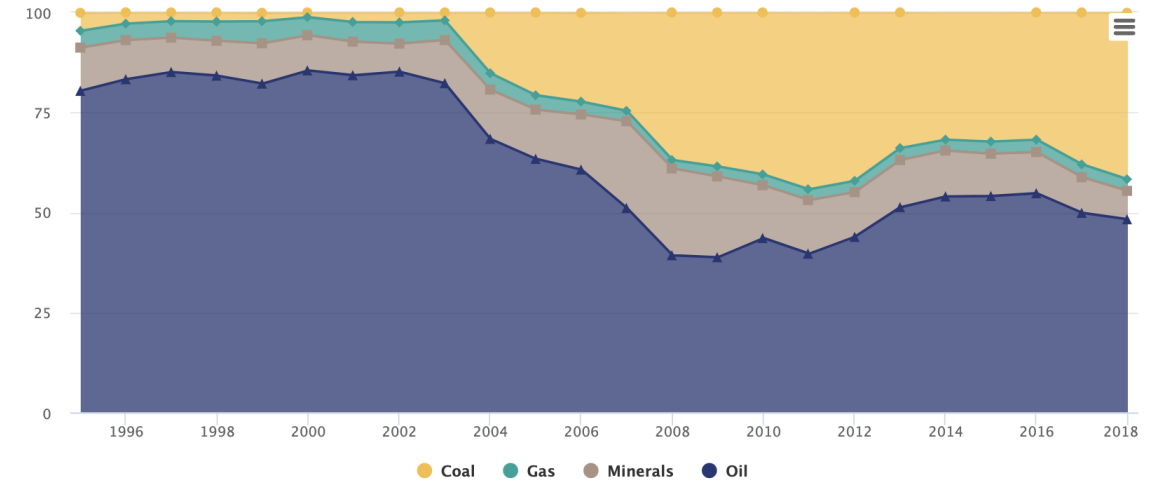
Renewable natural capital component share (%)



Nonrenewable natural capital composition (constant 2018 US\$), billions

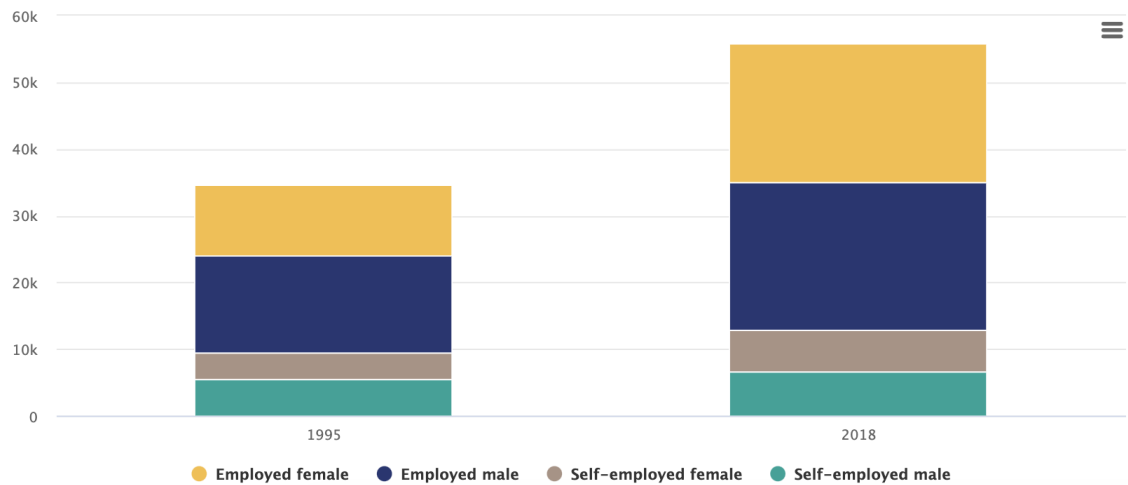


Nonrenewable natural capital component share (%)



Human capital

Human capital composition per capita (constant 2018 US\$), billions



Human capital component share (%)

