

BOGOTÁ

According to our [2023 Subnational Risk Index](#), Bogotá's most significant environmental risk is severe air pollution and waste management issues, which impact public health and productivity. Despite being the least risky capital economically and socially, the city struggles with security problems, informal labor, and service pressure from internal and external migration. The environmental challenges, including climate vulnerabilities and political conflicts, along with issues in infrastructure and corruption, pose significant obstacles. Nevertheless, Bogotá remains a robust economic hub with tourism, commerce, manufacturing, and technology opportunities.

SECURITY:

Bogotá has a very low-security risk. In 2022, it had the fifth-lowest homicide rate ([12.9 per 100,000](#)) and the eleventh-lowest kidnapping rate ([0.19 per 100,000](#)). Despite this, 52.5% of [people felt unsafe](#) in 2023, with theft being the most common crime ([1,738 per 100,000](#)). Extortion cases increased [40%](#) by March 2024. Organized crime, like the [Clan del Golfo and Tren de Aragua](#), has increased violence and extortion in some areas, affecting businesses and reducing productivity. High-profile thefts shared on social media have worsened the public's sense of security. Security issues also challenge talent retention in Bogotá. Mayor Galán's "[Bogotá camina segura](#)" plan added 800 police officers to fight theft and violence, but perception remains negative, with extortion and kidnapping on the rise.

ECONOMY:

Bogotá has the lowest economic risk in Colombia (very low). In 2022, [99.6%](#) of adults had at least one financial product, aided by solid infrastructure and [fintech](#) efforts promoting financial inclusion and formalization. The city's [economy is diverse](#), with commerce, hotels, and repairs contributing 21.8% to the GDP. Bogotá is also a startup hub, [ranked third](#) in Latin America for its conducive business environment and foreign investment. The city boasts a highly educated workforce, with higher education coverage [exceeding 100%](#), thanks to its many public and private institutions. Eight of Colombia's [top universities](#) are in Bogotá. However, 30.1% of [young people](#) still face barriers to education and employment. Bogotá's business sector is vast, with 1,289 companies per 10,000 inhabitants in 2022 and 24% of Colombia's new businesses in 2023. However, [99.3%](#) of these businesses are micro, small, or medium enterprises (MiPymes). Unemployment was [10.4%](#) in 2023, with [33.7%](#) of workers in informal jobs, driven by MiPyme dependency. The city's [Development Plan](#) aims to promote employment, support MiPymes, and enhance food supply chains. The [2024-2027 Internationalization Strategy](#) focuses on sustainability and innovation to attract investment.

INSTITUTIONALITY:

According to the 2023 Subnational Risk Index, Bogotá has the lowest institutional risk in Colombia. In 2021, it ranked seventh in the country's [Departmental Performance Measurement](#), scoring 82.7/100. This score indicates good spending management and public policy implementation, which foster trust in institutions and reduce risk for public-private partnerships. Bogotá led the country in the 2022 [Digital Government Index](#) (89/100) and the [Transparency, Access to Information, and Anti-Corruption Index](#) (98.1/100), reflecting efficiency and corruption prevention, boosting business confidence. As part of the [Central Region's RAP-E](#), Bogotá collaborates with nearby departments to address regional

needs. [Invest in Bogotá](#), the top investment promotion agency in Latin America, supports business growth, creating a favorable environment for investment and development.

SOCIETY:

Bogotá has the country's lowest social risk. The 2023 [Multidimensional Poverty Measurement](#) (MPM) shows Bogotá with the lowest poverty rate (3.6%), 8.5 points below the national average. However, 39.1% of the population experiences material deprivation, with [rural poverty](#) at 25.1%, driven by informal work, unemployment, and education gaps. In 2022, Bogotá achieved [full health](#) coverage, and the "+MAS Bienestar" health initiative aims to [improve service](#) access and quality, boosting productivity. Education coverage exceeds [100%](#), and new initiatives aim to create 30,000 preschool spots. The city also leads in access to energy (98%) and internet ([81.5%](#)), with [5G coverage](#) in critical areas, though rural areas lag. Internal and international migration, especially from Venezuela (597,014 migrants, 21% of all [Venezuelan migrants](#) in Colombia), has increased pressure on urban services, particularly in poorer areas. However, migration has also stimulated entrepreneurship, creating 9,000 new businesses and 100,000 jobs. Despite challenges, Bogotá's economic, social, and cultural landscape has been [enriched](#) by migration. However, social conflicts remain high, with 273 conflicts recorded in 2023.

ENVIRONMENT:

Bogotá has the highest environmental risk in the country (moderate). In 2022, it recorded the most cases of illegal exploitation of renewable resources ([280](#)), environmental contamination ([33](#)), and [two cases](#) of illegal mining. The city also saw 273 [arrests](#) for illicit wildlife trade. [Air quality](#) remains a significant issue, with Bogotá ranking 63rd on [IQAir](#) in 2024, a slight improvement from 2023. Pollution is damaging residents' health and DNA, raising risks for chronic diseases and cancer. Bogotá also faces threats from climate change, forest fires, and water shortages, particularly affecting the [Chingaza Páramo](#), which supplies 70% of the city's water. Critical waste disposal issues persist, with [667 illegal dumping](#) sites reported by August 2024. The [Bogotá River](#), which serves over 12 million people, remains polluted. [Floods](#) and natural disasters are expected to worsen due to climate patterns in 2024, posing additional risks to infrastructure and business operations.

POLITICS:

Bogotá ranks second nationally and first regionally for political risk (moderate). Between 2012 and 2023, it had five mayors instead of the expected three, mainly due to the 2014 dismissal of [Gustavo Petro](#), which affected investor confidence. In 2022, Bogotá recorded [83](#) victims of improper contract awards, the highest in the country, and [1,177](#) cases of abuse of authority, further eroding public trust. Additionally, there were [888](#) victims of threats against human rights defenders and public officials, mainly from groups like Clan del Golfo and Águilas Negras. Despite these issues, Bogotá saw no electoral fraud or violence in the 2023 elections, suggesting some political stability for investors.

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:

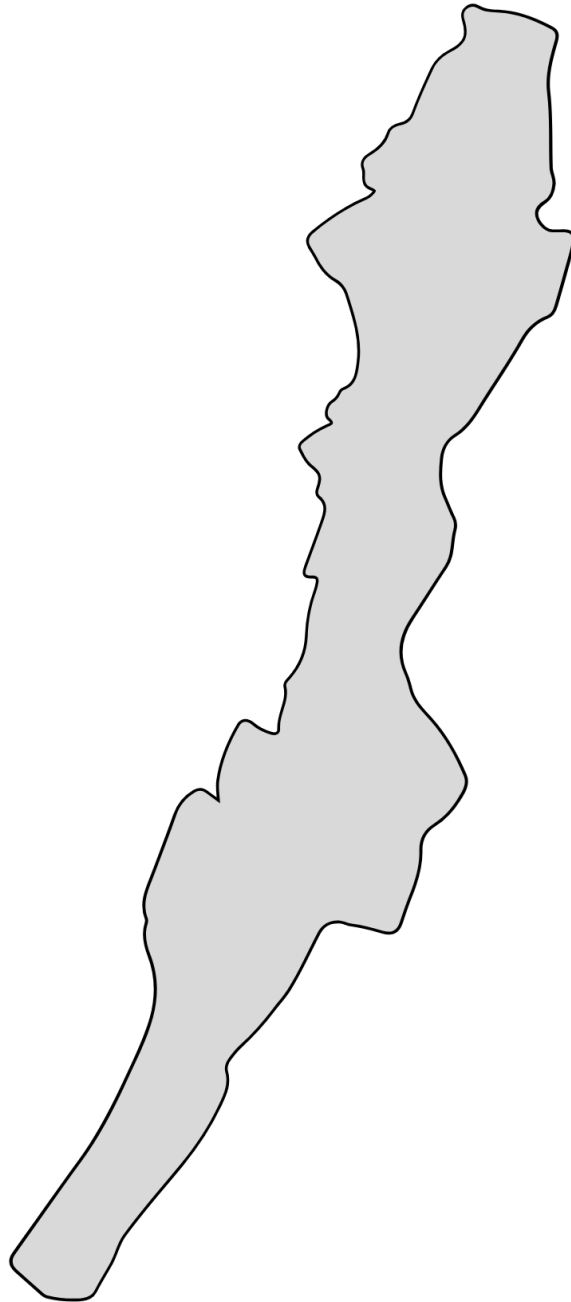
Bogotá's road network spans [14,587.85 km](#) and includes urban and rural roads. By mid-2023, 41% were in good condition, 23% satisfactory, 12% fair, 8% poor, 6% very poor, and 4% critical. The city's [vehicle fleet](#) reached 4.3 million in 2022, with 71.5% being motorcycles and cars. [Bogotá's 2020-2024 development plan](#) focused on road infrastructure, with key projects like expanding the North Highway and Carrera Séptima. By August 2024, many [projects](#) were over 80% complete, promising better connectivity and reduced congestion. The [Bogotá Metro](#) project, facing political disputes,

reached 35.73% progress by mid-2024, though the viaduct was delayed. The city also promotes sustainable mobility with plans for 59 km of new bike lanes and 143 km of public transport routes. The [Regiotram](#) project, 40 km long, will likely cut travel time between Bogotá and nearby towns to 55 minutes, enhancing regional mobility. Additionally, [transportation on the Bogotá River](#) is planned to ease traffic and reduce emissions.

INVESTMENT SECTORS:

TOURISM SECTOR	Bogotá has emerged as an internationally relevant tourist destination, offering diverse cultural, community, business, and nature tourism options. The capital is home to El Dorado International Airport, the country's main entry point and one of the busiest airports in Latin America.
COMMERCE SECTOR	The trade, hotels, and repairs sectors contributed most significantly to the city's GDP in 2022. The trade and repair of vehicles employed the highest percentage of individuals in the town. Bogotá has Corferias, one of the largest convention centers in the country and a key venue for the trade sector in the city.
MANUFACTURE SECTOR	Bogotá has a highly diversified industry, which is a positive factor for the district's economic performance as it does not rely on a single production segment. An essential segment of Bogotá's industry is the chemical and pharmaceutical sector, the epicenter of pharmaceutical production in the country.
CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	Camacol Bogotá projects a recovery in the construction sector in 2024 due to more favorable economic conditions, such as lower interest rates and a national inflation slowdown. The reduction in remote job offers has driven the demand for physical workspaces, just as the growth of e-commerce is increasing the demand for office and storage properties.
TECHNOLOGY SECTOR	The capital has established itself as a national and international technological hub, standing out for implementing initiatives and organizing events that promote technological development. Bogotá has the country's highest percentage of households with internet access, which suggests a robust digital infrastructure that facilitates the adoption of emerging technologies.
FINANCIAL SECTOR	At the end of 2023, Bogotá positioned itself as the capital of the country's financial hub. This created opportunities for new businesses, improved the operational efficiency of financial services, and supported the sustainable growth of the financial ecosystem. Fintech companies have gained prominence by offering financial solutions and energizing the market through technology.

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