

## Z024 GEOGRAPHICAL VULNERABILITY NDEX

20763 – Geopolitics for Business

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## Table of Contents



Introduction



Initial Data



Sub-indexes analysis

15 Final Data



Recommendations

Conclusion

INDEX

2



# Introduction

## How vulnerable is a country from a geographical perspective?

Geographic vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of a specific area to adverse impacts due to its environmental characteristics (Timmerman, 1981)



We were assigned the task to expand in space and time the 2023 Geographical Vulnerability Index

**NDEX** 



# Initial Data

## 6 sub-indexes for 179 countries

## Cross-country final score



4

Methodological limitations



# Sub-indexes

01 Emissions





Sustainment for Human Activity

[•][]

Natural Disaster



Natural Resources



5

**NDEX** 

### Sea Access



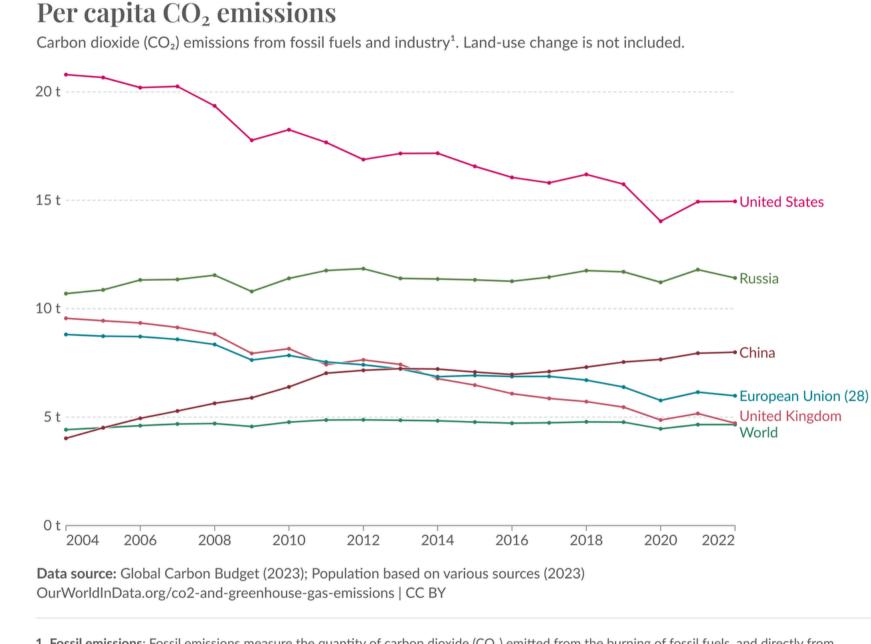
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6

# Emissions

Fossil emissions measure the quantity of carbon dioxide  $(CO_2)$ emitted from the burning of fossil fuels in industrial processes

Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> includes emissions from coal, oil, gas, flaring, cement and steel processes while excludes emissions embedded in traded goods



1. Fossil emissions: Fossil emissions measure the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted from the burning of fossil fuels, and directly from industrial processes such as cement and steel production. Fossil CO2 includes emissions from coal, oil, gas, flaring, cement, steel, and other industrial processes. Fossil emissions do not include land use change, deforestation, soils, or vegetation.



# Emissions

## 2023

• 208 initial countries

Limited time span
 2017 - 2021

**NDEX** 

7

2024

- **231** final countries (+23)
- Expanded time series
  2004 2022



# **Climate Change**

### 2023

The 2023 Climate Change Sub-Index measures the average surface temperature change per year for 220 countries in the time span 2017 - 2021

## 2024

For the 2024 Climate Change Sub-Index, we track the annual surface temperature change for 223 countries (+3) in the enlarged time span 2011 - 2023

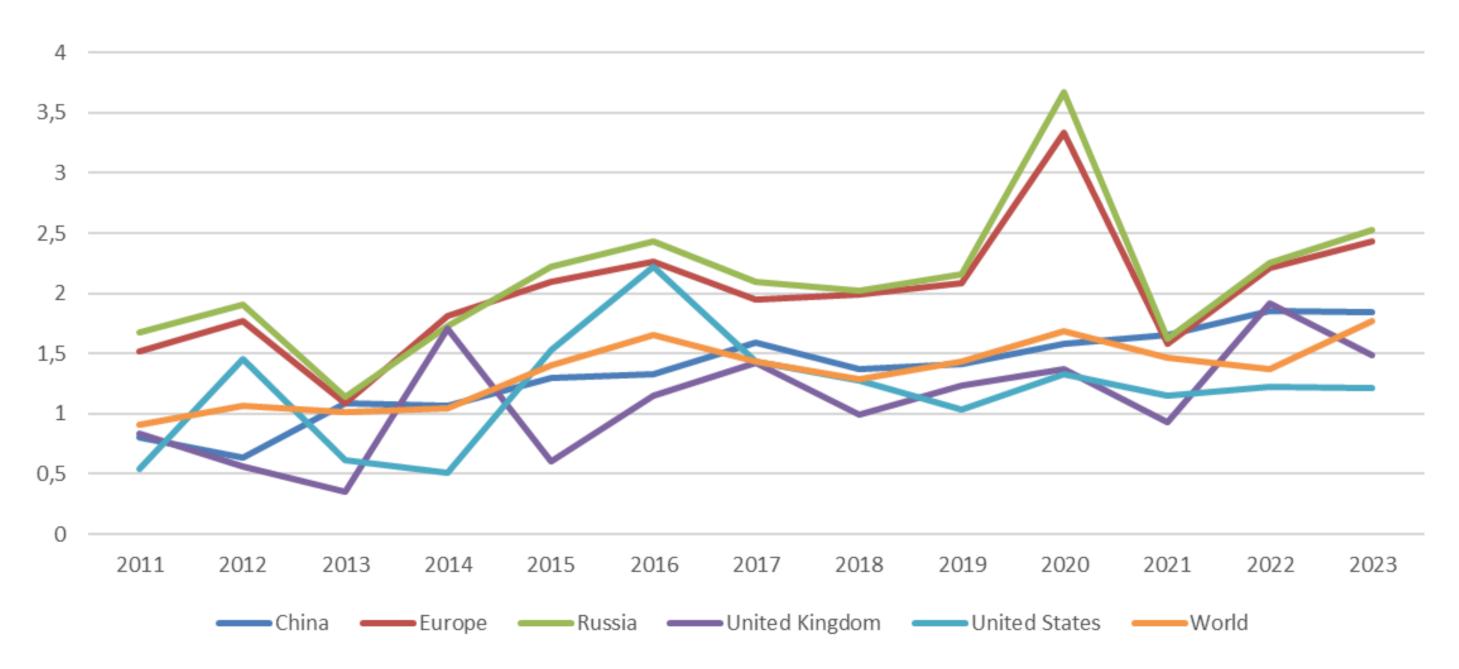
**INDEX** 





# **Climate Change**

### Annual Surface Temperature Change (in Degree Celsius)







# Sustainment for **Human Activity**

Total agricultural land area as a proxy for the country's capability to sustain human activity

In 2023 final Index of human activity sustainment, density of population has not been taken into account

- Index weighted to the population density 2024 FINAL - From cross-country index to time-series: 1950 - 2023 SCORE - 197 countries in sample

INDEX

10



# Natural Disaster

## **2023 SUB-INDEX**

- Sub index based on the arithmetic average between the disasters ratio and human development index (HDI)
- Cross-country dataset with 227 countries
- Lack of fundamental basis for econometric choices in the proxy identification

11

**NDEX** 

## **2024 SUB-INDEX**

- Sub index based on the exposure to natural disaster variable of the WorldRiskReport
- Expanded time frame from 2011 to 2023 for up to 193 countries
- Sub index perfectly matches with the initial purpose



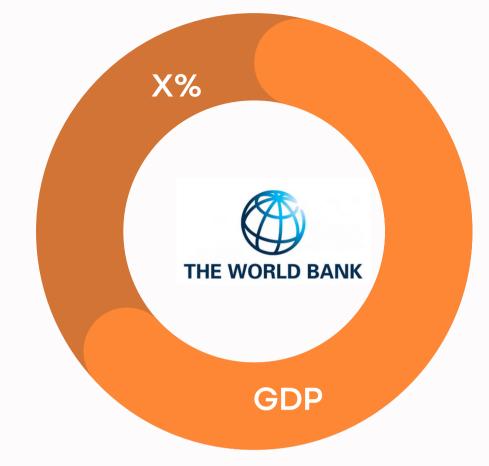
## Natural Resources

- 267 additional countries and geographical macro-areas (+ 87)
- Expanded time frame from 2014-2020 to **2011-2023**



12





The World Bank Group annually computes total natural resources rents by country and geographical area as a percentage of yearly GDP



Sea Access

### **2023 SUB-INDEX**

- Sub-index based on countries' geographical position
- Number of neighboring countries not taken into account

### **2024 SUB-INDEX**

- Sub-index based on countries' geographical position and number of neighboring countries
- The higher the number of neighboring countries, the higher the risk



# Final Data

## 6 sub-indexes for more than 200 countries

# Time-series final score for **168 countries** for the years **2011-2023**



14

New accurate proxy variables



## Recommendations

## Results' robustness checks

## **2 proxy variables** per sub-index

## Thorough data documentation



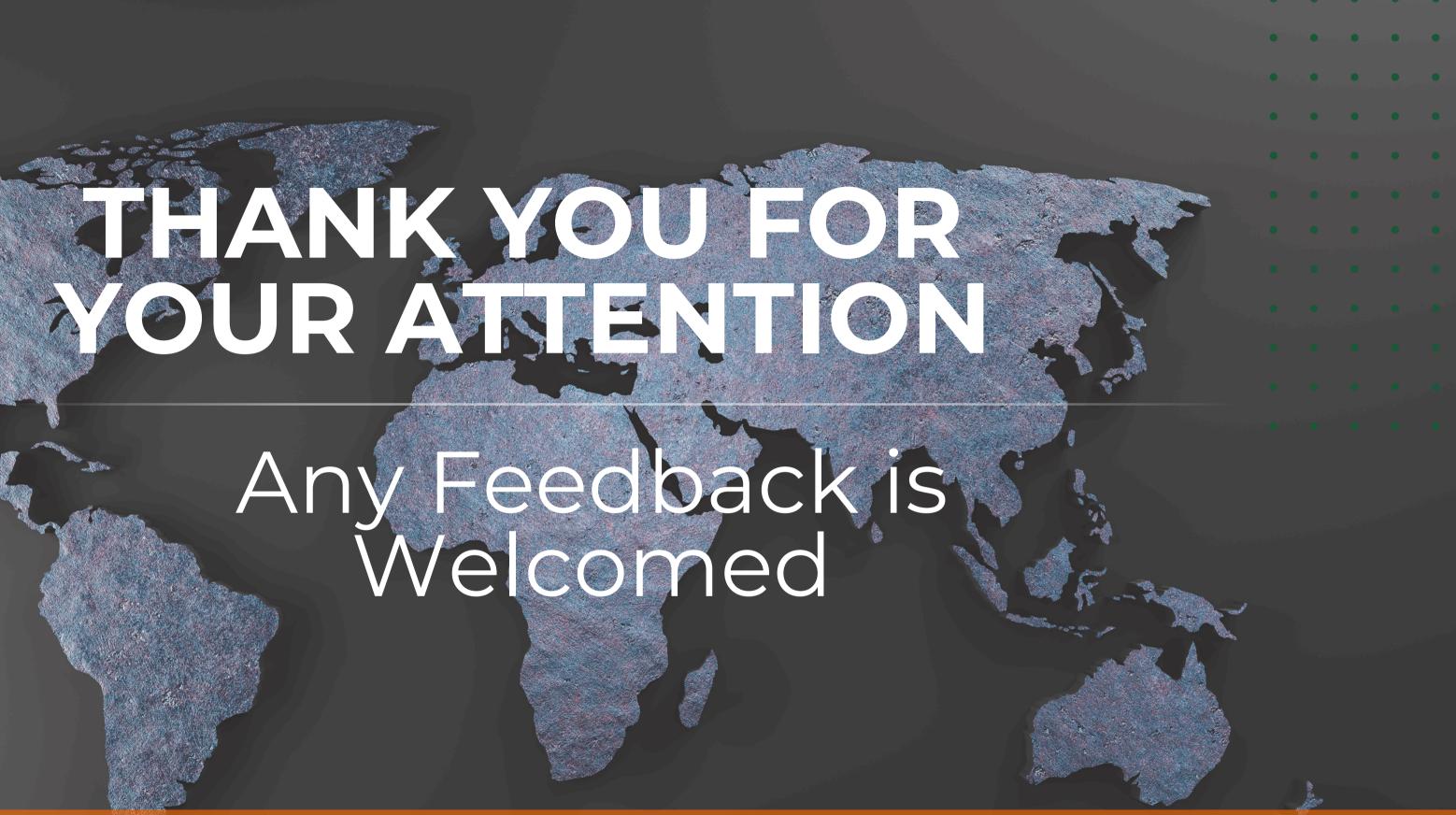


# Conclusion

"Vulnerability is a term of such broad use as to be almost useless for careful description at the present, except as a rhetorical indicator of areas of greatest concern" - Timmermann, 1981

NDEX

Policy makers should take into account the **geographical** vulnerability indicator of their country and not underestimate different sub-indexes' implications



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**INDEX** 

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INDEX