Scotiabank

GLOBAL ECONOMICS

LATAM DAILY

April 17, 2025

Contributors

Juan Manuel Herrera, Senior Economist +52.55.2299.6675 (Mexico) juanmanuel.herrera@scotiabank.com

Guillermo Arbe, Head Economist, Peru +51.1.211.6052 (Peru) guillermo.arbe@scotiabank.com.pe

Jackeline Piraján, Head Economist, Colombia +57.601.745.6300 Ext. 9400 (Colombia) jackeline.pirajan@scotiabankcolpatria.com

Jorge Selaive, Head Economist, Chile +56.2.2619.5435 (Chile) jorge.selaive@scotiabank.cl

Eduardo Suárez, VP, Latin America Economics +52.55.9179.5174 (Mexico) esuarezm@scotiabank.com.mx

TODAY'S CONTRIBUTORS:

Santiago Ramírez Rivera, Intern +57.601.745.6300 (Colombia) santiago1.rivera@scotiabankcolpatria.com

Latam Daily: Colombia Consumer Confidence Shows Slight Improvement in March

 Colombia: In March, consumer confidence improved due to better economic expectations and willingness to purchase durable goods

The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) stood at -7.1 percentage points in March 2025, increasing 4.9 p.p. compared to February and 5.9 p.p. compared to March 2024. In monthly terms, the result showed a slight improvement in both of its components, with people having better consumer expectations and economic conditions perception, but the CCI increase was mainly attributed to better consumer expectations.

The expectations index expanded by 5.5 p.p. compared to February, presenting a balance of -4.0%. The improvement of this component is explained by better expectations about having good times in the forthcoming 12 months for households. At the same time, there was a better balance in the assessment of the country and economic conditions. Still, those indexes remain in a very deep negative territory. It is worth noting that private consumption started to show a better dynamic since Q4-2024, and despite international volatility and domestic fiscal uncertainty, the households' demand has proven to be resilient, which we must monitor in forthcoming months.

The Economic Conditions Index increased from -15.7 ppts in February to -11.9 ppts in March. While the perception of the household's economic conditions vs. their conditions one year ago improved from -18.5% to -13.9%, the willingness to buy furniture and household appliances also improved from -12.9% in February to -9,8% in March.

Most of the CCI components improved in March compared to February; however, they were worse than the Q4-2024 components. On the other hand, most of the components decreased in Q1-2025 compared to Q4-2024, where household perception was the exception, increasing 0.5 p.p. Meanwhile, most components increased in Q1-2025 compared to Q1-2024, where country perception was the exception, decreasing 4.7 p.p.

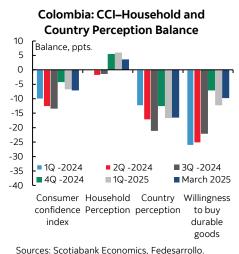
Looking at the February details:

• The Consumer Expectations Index improved to -4.0%, showing a 5.5 p.p. increase from the previous month. Consumers were slightly less optimistic about the improvement in their economic conditions, decreasing from 21.2% to 21.1% in March. At the same time, they perceive a widely optimistic scenario for the country, with a 7.6 p.p. improvement to -11.2 ppts.



Colombia: Consumption Confidence Index 40 Balance, ppts 20 Expectations 0 -20 Confidence index -40 -60 Current conditions -80 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Fedesarrollo

Chart 2



Sources. Seotlabarik Economics, i caesarrono.

April 17, 2025

- The Economic Conditions Index improved to -11.9% in March, increasing 3.8 p.p. from the previous month. Consumers' perception of their current economic conditions improved, while willingness to buy furniture and household appliances improved to -9.8% in March, increasing 3.1 p.p. from the previous month. It will be relevant to see if recent FX depreciation has some impact on imported prices and if it, in turn, could have a negative impact on the consumption recovery.
- The willingness to buy durable goods slightly improved 3.1 p.p. February of 2025, reaching. -9.8%. However, willingness to buy vehicles and houses contracted compared to the previous month. Willingness to buy vehicles registered a balance of -51.3%, while compared to March 2024, it improved by 10.8 p.p. At the same time, willingness to buy housing decreased by 3.8%compared to February 2025 and improved by 14.5 p.p. against March 2024.
- Consumer confidence in the high-income socioeconomic level fell in the opposite direction to that in medium- and lower-income levels. In March, confidence in the high-income level decreased by 31.7 p.p., reaching a -58.1% balance. On the other hand, confidence in the medium and lower socioeconomic levels improved, increasing 4.2 p.p. and 7.6 p.p. compared to February, respectively.

—Jackeline Piraján & Santiago Ramírez Rivera

Global Economics 2

April 17, 2025

This report has been prepared by Scotiabank Economics as a resource for the clients of Scotiabank. Opinions, estimates and projections contained herein are our own as of the date hereof and are subject to change without notice. The information and opinions contained herein have been compiled or arrived at from sources believed reliable but no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to their accuracy or completeness. Neither Scotiabank nor any of its officers, directors, partners, employees or affiliates accepts any liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of this report or its contents.

These reports are provided to you for informational purposes only. This report is not, and is not constructed as, an offer to sell or solicitation of any offer to buy any financial instrument, nor shall this report be construed as an opinion as to whether you should enter into any swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. The information contained in this report is not intended to be, and does not constitute, a recommendation of a swap or trading strategy involving a swap within the meaning of U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 23.434 and Appendix A thereto. This material is not intended to be individually tailored to your needs or characteristics and should not be viewed as a "call to action" or suggestion that you enter into a swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. Scotiabank may engage in transactions in a manner inconsistent with the views discussed this report and may have positions, or be in the process of acquiring or disposing of positions, referred to in this report.

Scotiabank, its affiliates and any of their respective officers, directors and employees may from time to time take positions in currencies, act as managers, co-managers or underwriters of a public offering or act as principals or agents, deal in, own or act as market makers or advisors, brokers or commercial and/or investment bankers in relation to securities or related derivatives. As a result of these actions, Scotiabank may receive remuneration. All Scotiabank products and services are subject to the terms of applicable agreements and local regulations. Officers, directors and employees of Scotiabank and its affiliates may serve as directors of corporations.

Any securities discussed in this report may not be suitable for all investors. Scotiabank recommends that investors independently evaluate any issuer and security discussed in this report, and consult with any advisors they deem necessary prior to making any investment.

This report and all information, opinions and conclusions contained in it are protected by copyright. This information may not be reproduced without the prior express written consent of Scotiabank.

™ Trademark of The Bank of Nova Scotia. Used under license, where applicable.

Scotiabank, together with "Global Banking and Markets", is a marketing name for the global corporate and investment banking and capital markets businesses of The Bank of Nova Scotia and certain of its affiliates in the countries where they operate, including; Scotiabank Europe plc; Scotiabank (Ireland) Designated Activity Company; Scotiabank Inverlat S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, Scotia Inverlat Derivados S.A. de C.V. – all members of the Scotiabank group and authorized users of the Scotiabank mark. The Bank of Nova Scotia is incorporated in Canada with limited liability and is authorised and regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada. The Bank of Nova Scotia is authorized by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request. Scotiabank Europe plc is authorized by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and Regulation Authority.

Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, and Scotia Inverlat Derivados, S.A. de C.V., are each authorized and regulated by the Mexican financial authorities.

Not all products and services are offered in all jurisdictions. Services described are available in jurisdictions where permitted by law.

Global Economics 3