

Embargoed until 1000 COT (1500 UTC) 1 August 2025

## Davivienda Colombia Manufacturing PMI<sup>®</sup>

### Stronger sales growth and renewed job creation push up PMI

#### Key findings

PMI rises from 51.0 in June to 51.9 in July

New orders expand solidly, underpinning hiring

Price pressures recede

Manufacturing conditions in Colombia continued to improve in July, as a solid upturn in factory orders encouraged companies to hire extra staff and lift output. Firms also purchased additional inputs in attempts to raise inventories and fulfil rising demand needs, adding pressure on the capacity of their suppliers. As for their own backlogs, panellists signalled a sharp rise since June. Meanwhile, there were slower increases in both input costs and selling charges.

At 51.9 in July, the seasonally adjusted Davivienda Colombia Manufacturing PMI<sup>®</sup> – derived from measures of new orders, output, employment, supplier delivery times and stocks of purchases – indicated a fourth consecutive improvement in the health of the sector. Moreover, rising from 51.0 in June, the latest reading was consistent with a faster rate of expansion.

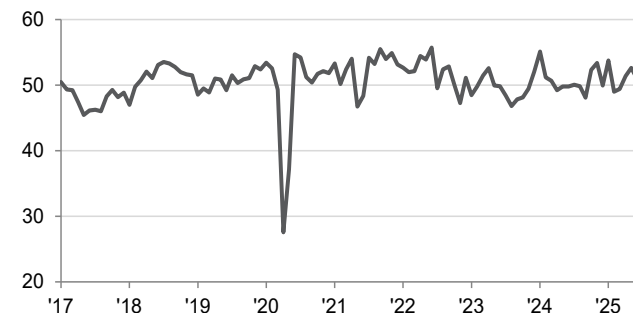
Advertising and positive demand trends, alongside bonus incentives awarded to sales staff, reportedly drove a quicker increase in new order volumes. July's expansion was solid and faster than that seen in June. Moreover, the current sequence of growth was stretched to four months.

Rising intakes of new business and upbeat growth projections prompted firms to recruit additional workers in July. The increase in jobs was slight, but nevertheless reversed the decline recorded in June.

Concurrently, production volumes continued to expand at the start of the third quarter. There was a slowdown in the rate of growth, however, which was only slight.

Although input costs rose further in July, the rate of inflation was the weakest in eight months and below its long-run average. Qualitative data showed that discounts offered by some external suppliers stymied overall cost pressures.

Davivienda Colombia Manufacturing PMI  
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Sources: Davivienda, S&P Global PMI.  
Data were collected 10-24 July 2025.

#### Comment

Andrés Langebaek Rueda, Chief Economist Bolivar Group at Davivienda, said:

*"The PMI results for July are undoubtedly very satisfactory: accelerated sales growth, the most optimistic production expectations in thirty-seven months, and low growth in input prices. We can anticipate official statistics by suggesting that in the second quarter of the year we will have seen significant consolidation in the improvement in the manufacturing sector.*

*"However, if we look at the factors that could break this positive trend, we find that the manufacturing sector is vulnerable to the country's fiscal situation in several ways: a) the increase in the external and domestic cost of public debt will have an impact on interest rates, especially term loans, which could moderate the growth in sales of durable goods; and b) the fiscal deterioration negatively affects the foreign investor base – those with greater risk aversion – which makes the exchange rate even more unpredictable and could increase its average levels in the future."*

Similarly, output prices increased at a slower pace that was below the survey trend. This reflected efforts among several companies to keep selling prices unchanged amid competitive conditions.

According to survey participants, restocking efforts and orders pending completion prompted them to purchase additional raw materials and semi-finished items. Buying levels rose moderately in July, after falling in June.

Although stocks of purchases returned to expansion territory, July's rise was only marginal. Curbing the overall increase was the use of materials in production processes, anecdotal evidence showed. Inventories of finished goods also rose marginally at the start of the third quarter, following a marked fall in June.

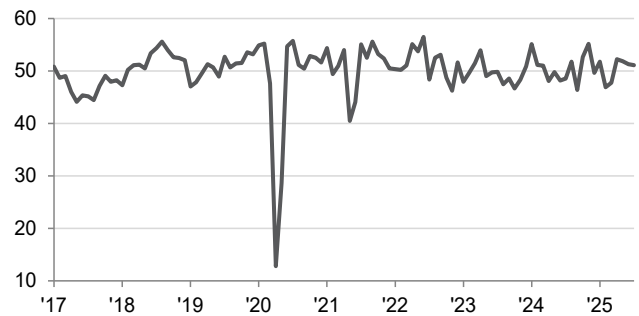
Not only did outstanding business volumes increase for the third straight month in July, but also to the greatest extent since January 2024. Monitored firms indicated that shortages of labour and materials, as well as demand strength, triggered the latest accumulation.

Regarding supply chains, Colombian manufacturers continued to signal bottlenecks. According to survey members, heavy traffic, delayed dispatches and efforts to consolidate shipments among distributors all led to a deterioration in vendor performance.

Colombian goods producers turned more optimistic regarding the year-ahead outlook for output, with the overall level of confidence at a 37-month high. Positive sentiment was boosted by advertising, new work in the pipeline, planned fairs and rising client numbers.

## Colombia Manufacturing PMI Output Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Sources: Davivienda, S&P Global PMI.

## Contact

Andrés Langebaek Rueda  
Chief Economist Bolivar Group  
Davivienda  
+57 601 3300000  
[alangebaek@davivienda.com](mailto:alangebaek@davivienda.com)

Carlos E. Torres Prieto  
Chief Marketing Officer  
Davivienda  
+57 601 3300000  
[ctorres@davivienda.com](mailto:ctorres@davivienda.com)

Pollyanna De Lima  
Economics Associate Director  
S&P Global Market Intelligence  
T: +44-1491-461-075  
[pollyanna.delima@spglobal.com](mailto:pollyanna.delima@spglobal.com)

Corporate Communications  
S&P Global Market Intelligence  
[press.mi@spglobal.com](mailto:press.mi@spglobal.com)

If you prefer not to receive news releases from S&P Global, please email [press.mi@spglobal.com](mailto:press.mi@spglobal.com). To read our privacy policy, click [here](#).

### Survey methodology

The Davivienda Colombia Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 350 manufacturers. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. Data collection began in April 2011.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI). The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@spglobal.com](mailto:economics@spglobal.com).

### About PMI

Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) surveys are now available for over 40 countries and also for key regions including the eurozone. They are the most closely watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers for their ability to provide up-to-date, accurate and often unique monthly indicators of economic trends. [www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi](http://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi)

### Disclaimer

The intellectual property rights to the data provided herein are owned by or licensed to S&P Global and/or its affiliates. Any unauthorised use, including but not limited to copying, distributing, transmitting or otherwise of any data appearing is not permitted without S&P Global's prior consent. S&P Global shall not have any liability, duty or obligation for or relating to the content or information ("Data") contained herein, any errors, inaccuracies, omissions or delays in the Data, or for any actions taken in reliance thereon. In no event shall S&P Global be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages, arising out of the use of the Data. Purchasing Managers' Index™ and PMI® are either trade marks or registered trade marks of S&P Global Inc or licensed to S&P Global Inc and/or its affiliates.

This Content was published by S&P Global Market Intelligence and not by S&P Global Ratings, which is a separately managed division of S&P Global. Reproduction of any information, data or material, including ratings ("Content") in any form is prohibited except with the prior written permission of the relevant party. Such party, its affiliates and suppliers ("Content Providers") do not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness, timeliness or availability of any Content and are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, or for the results obtained from the use of such Content. In no event shall Content Providers be liable for any damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with any use of the Content.

# PMI®

by **S&P Global**