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AUTHORS AND/OR EDITORS

[Sección de Economías Regionales Ramírez-Rodríguez, Carolina Orozco-Gallo, Antonio José Escorcia-Albor, Lina Marcela Forero-Vargas, Daniel Alfonso Reina-Aranza, Yuri Carolina Yabrudy-Vega, Javier](#)

During the third quarter of 2025, the Caribbean region's economy showed a positive balance, although some sectors continued to decline. Commerce, tourism, agriculture, new housing sales, freight transportation, and imports of durable goods all grew amid the greater dynamism in private consumption, driven by rising employment and steady remittance inflows. Meanwhile, coal and gas output, as well as construction, continued to record negative results. Inflation showed a slight increase compared to the previous quarter due to an increase in food prices.

The increase in the number of employed people and the constant flow of remittances strengthened households' disposable income, supporting more dynamic private consumption, particularly in domestic trade, vehicle purchases, and the demand for accommodation services and durable goods.



Industrial output increased amid stronger external demand, which stimulated exports of non-traditional goods, and greater input availability thereby strengthening chemical and plastics manufacturing.



By contrast, coal mining and gas extraction continued to post negative results amid a low-competitiveness environment marked by low international prices, high transportation costs, and a heavier tax burden associated with the increase in the advance income tax payments.

