



Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Institutional Presentation

March 2026



Uruguay at a glance



REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY	
POPULATION ⁽¹⁾ (MILLION PEOPLE)	3.49
TOTAL SURFACE AREA (Km ²)	176,215
GDP (BILLION OF USD, 2025Q3)	82.04
GDP PER CAPITA (USD, 2025Q3)	23,533
LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)	78.3
ADULT LITERACY RATE (%)	99.1

Organization of the presentation



- 1 Macroeconomic performance and outlook
- 2 Uruguay's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) foundations
- 3 Policy priorities of the new administration
- 4 Government's debt management and financing strategies

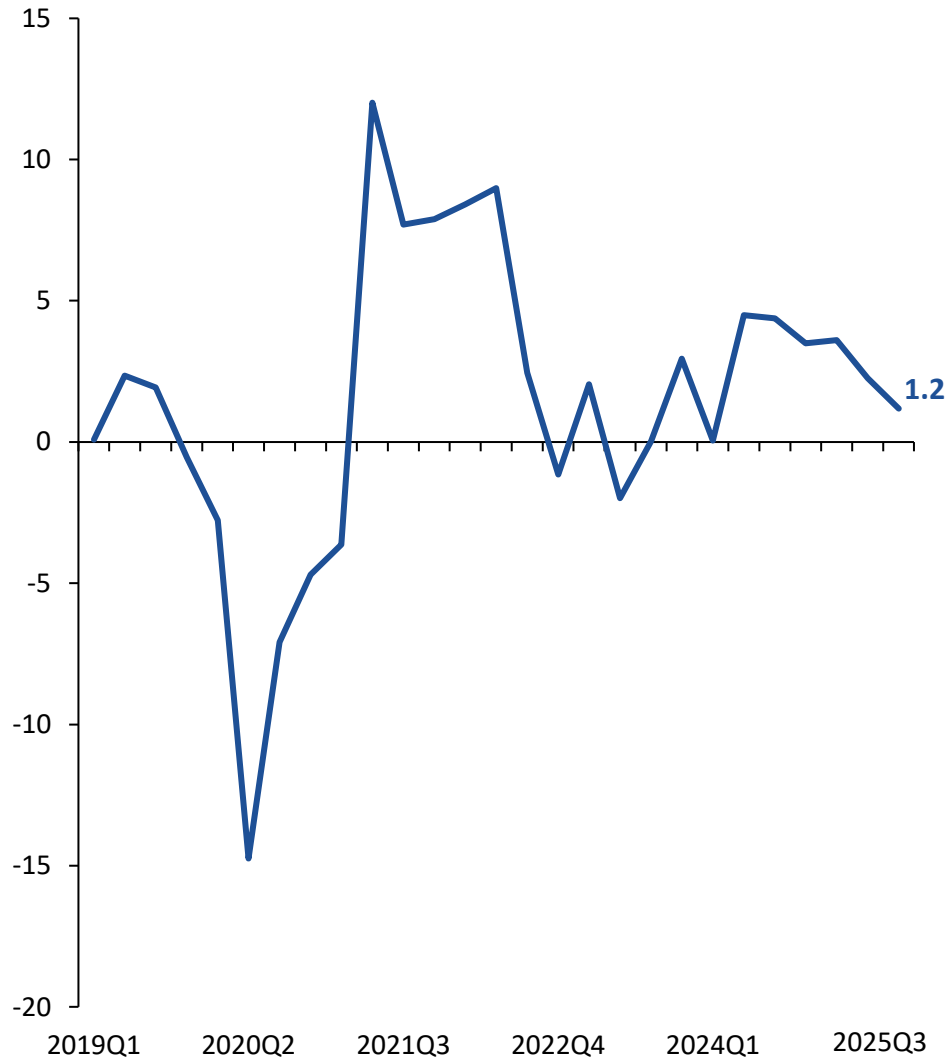


After a period of stronger growth, the second half of 2025 showed a marked slowdown in economic activity



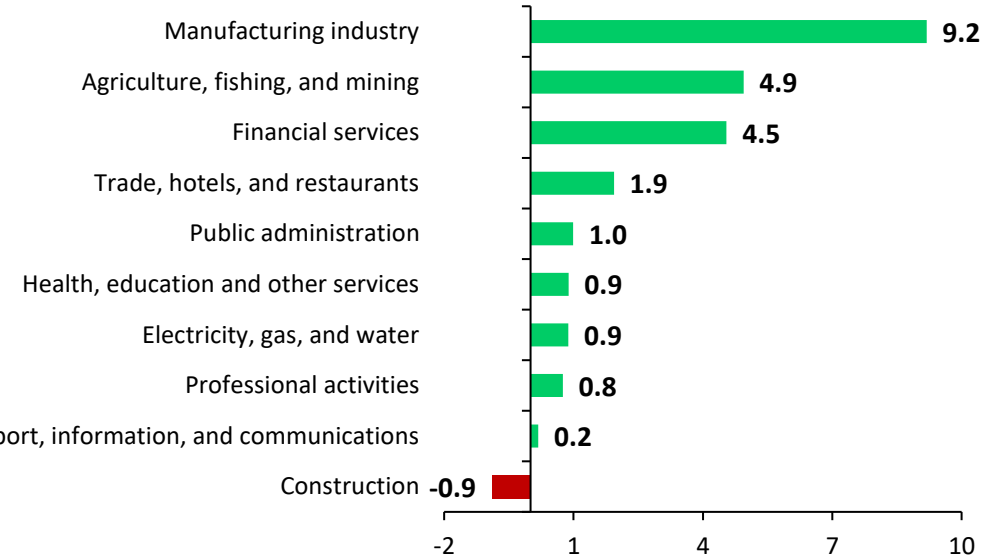
Annual real GDP change ⁽¹⁾

(YoY, in %)



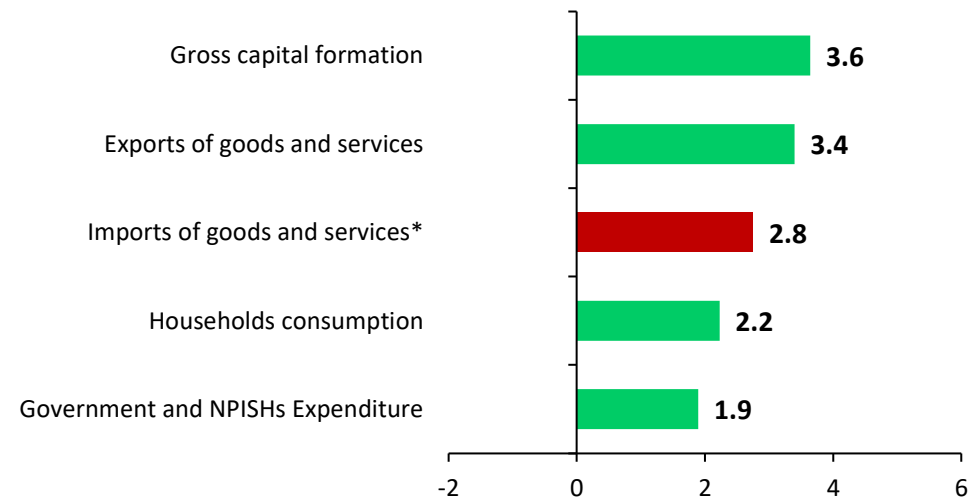
Real GDP change in the third quarter 2025, by production ⁽²⁾

(Rolling year, in %)



Real GDP change in the third quarter 2025, by expenditure ⁽³⁾

(Rolling-year, in %)



(1) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

(2) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

(3) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

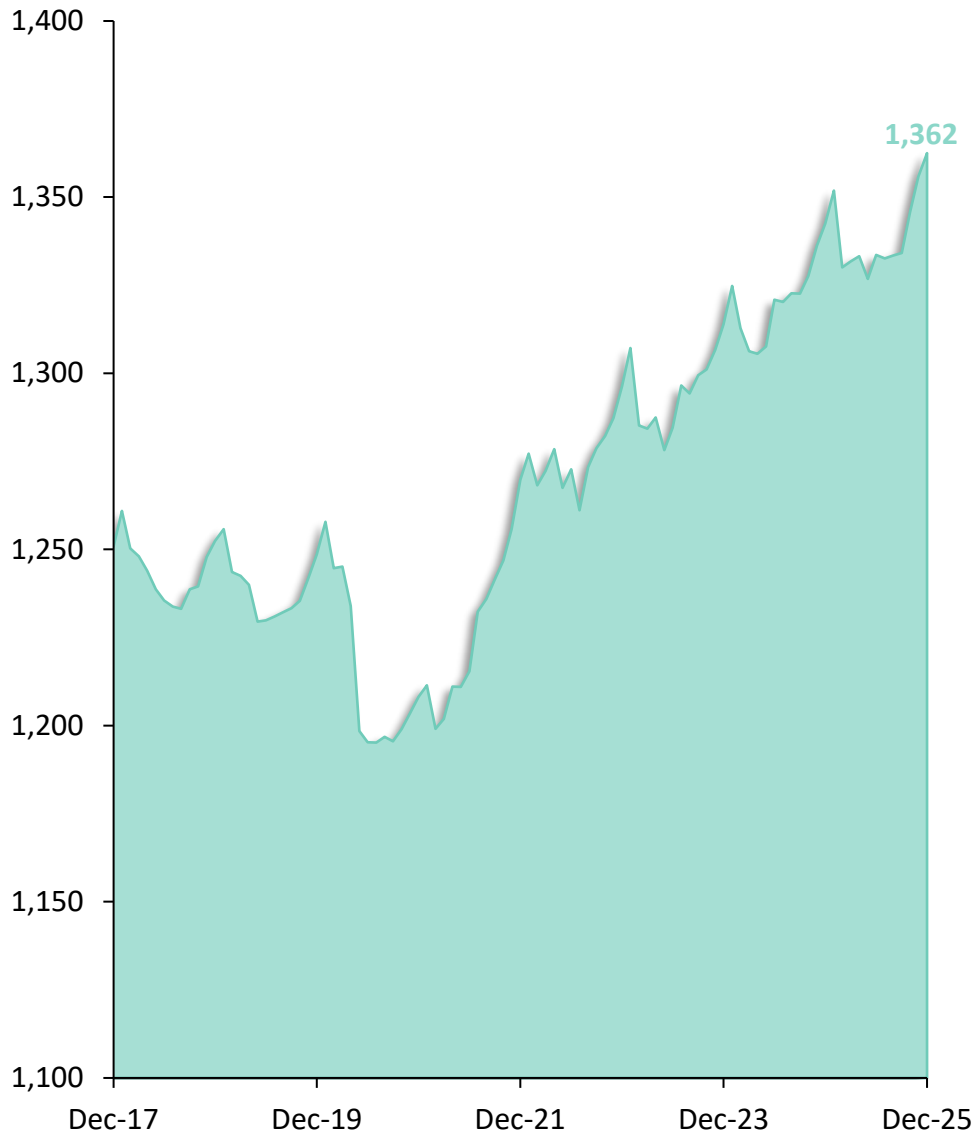
(*) The increase in imports contributes to the decline in GDP.

The labor market remained robust during the final quarter of 2025, despite a slowdown in growth and consumer confidence



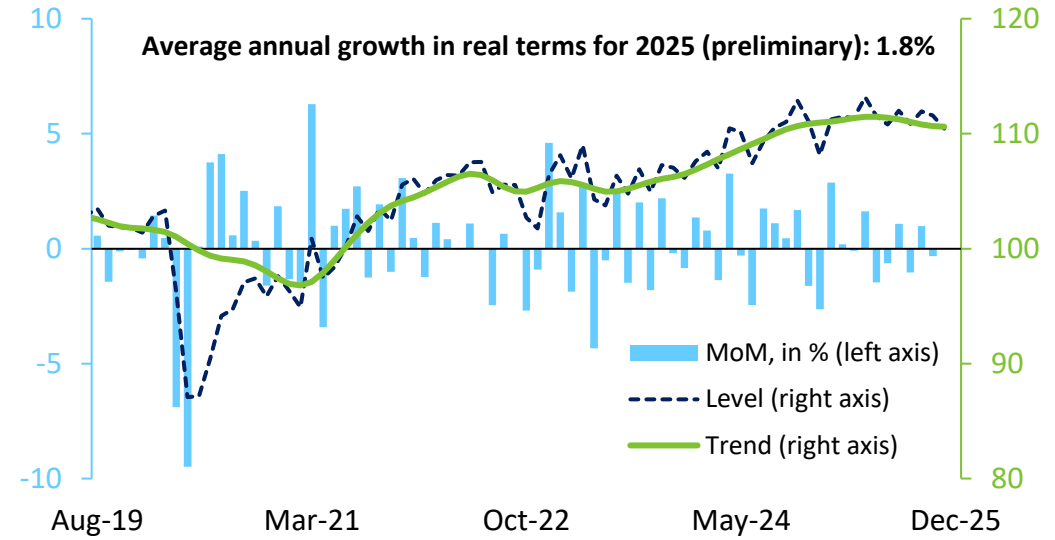
Contributors to the social security system ⁽¹⁾

(In thousands of people)

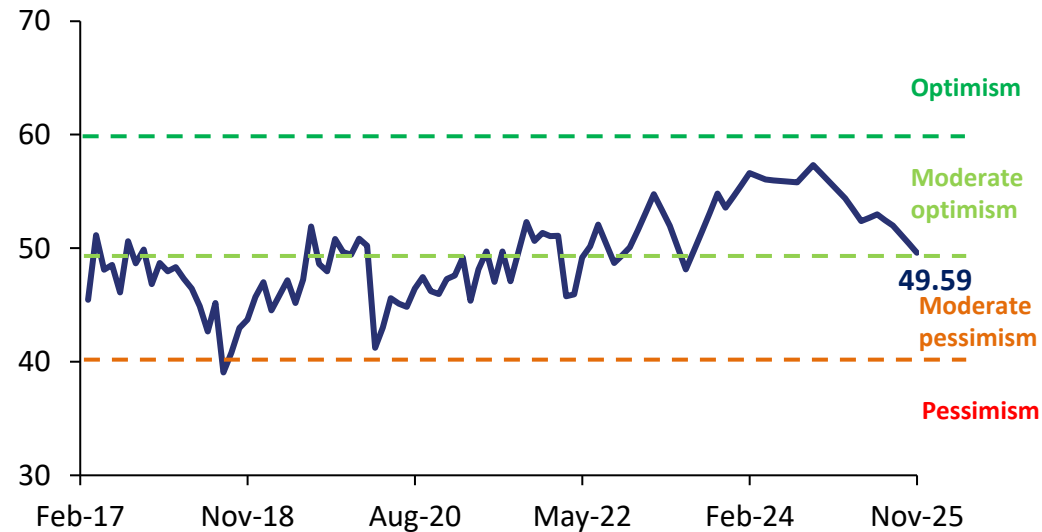


Monthly Economic Activity Indicator ⁽²⁾

(in seasonally adjusted terms)



Consumer confidence index ⁽³⁾

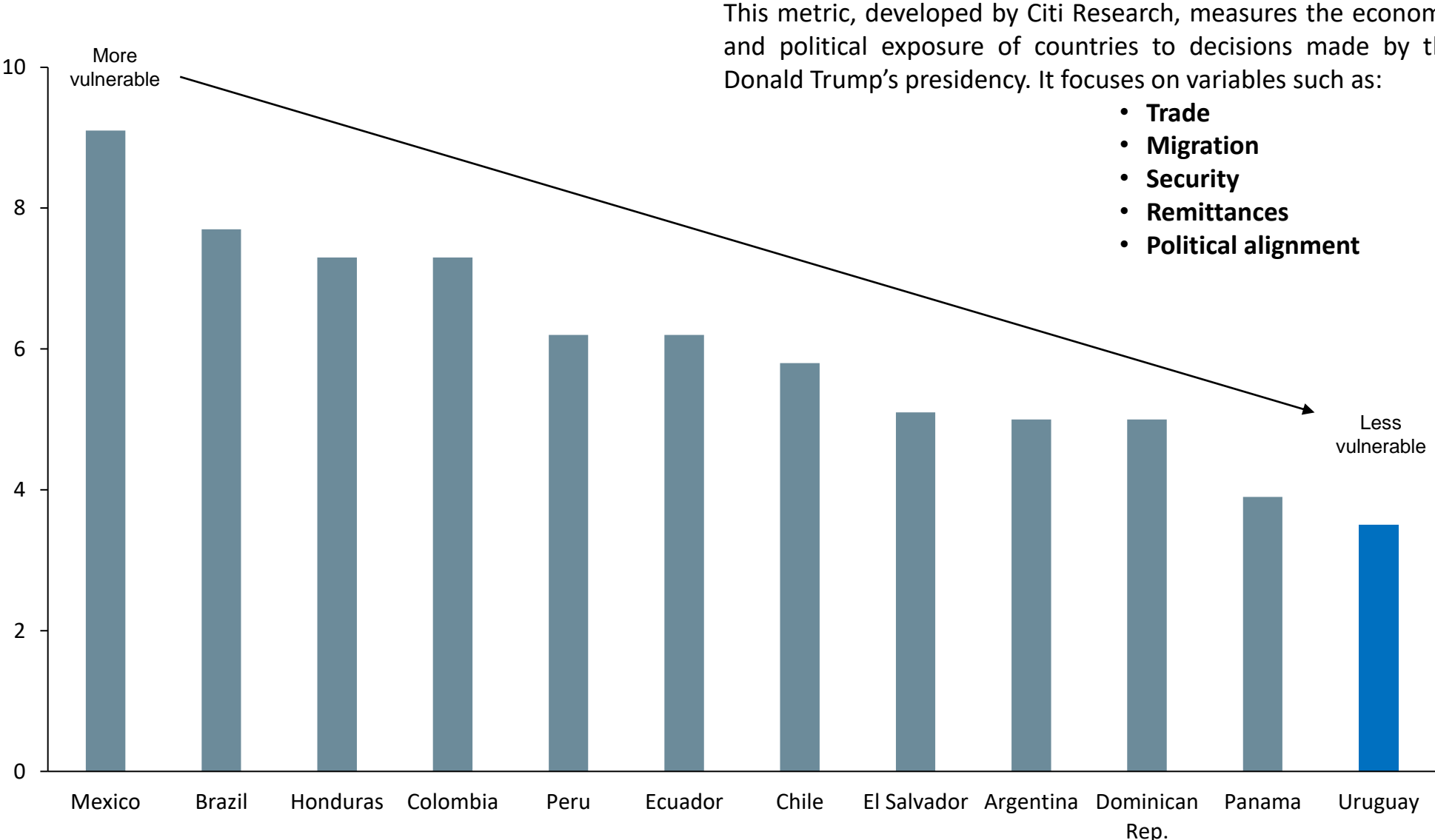


(1) Source: Social Security Bank.
 (2) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.
 (3) Source: Equipos Consultores.

In terms of the external sector, Uruguay is the least exposed country to Trump's trade policy administration measures in the region



Vulnerability Index to Trump's 2.0 administration (1)



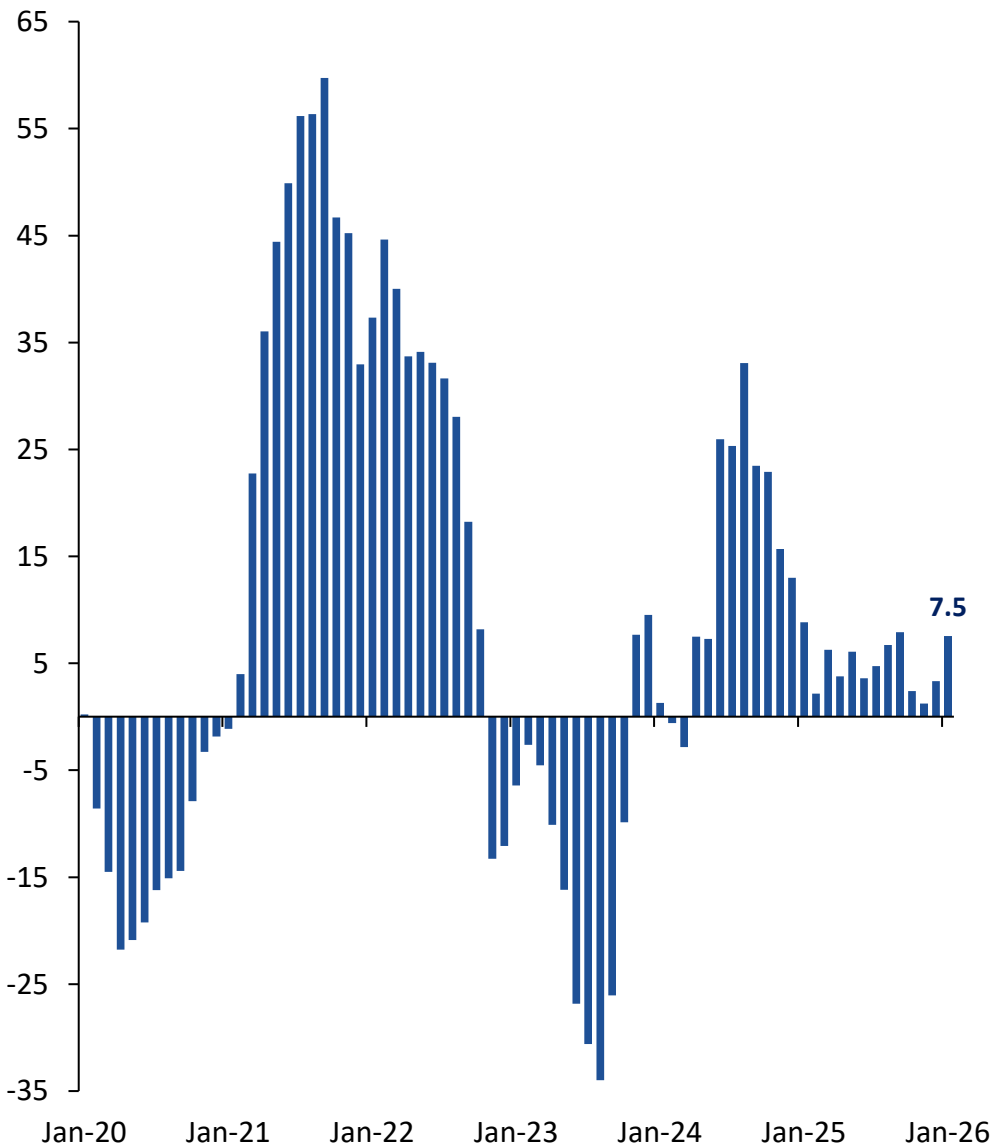
(1) Source: Citi Group.

Stronger exports of goods, particularly the behaviour of beef exports due to the high demand, has carried the growth momentum into 2026



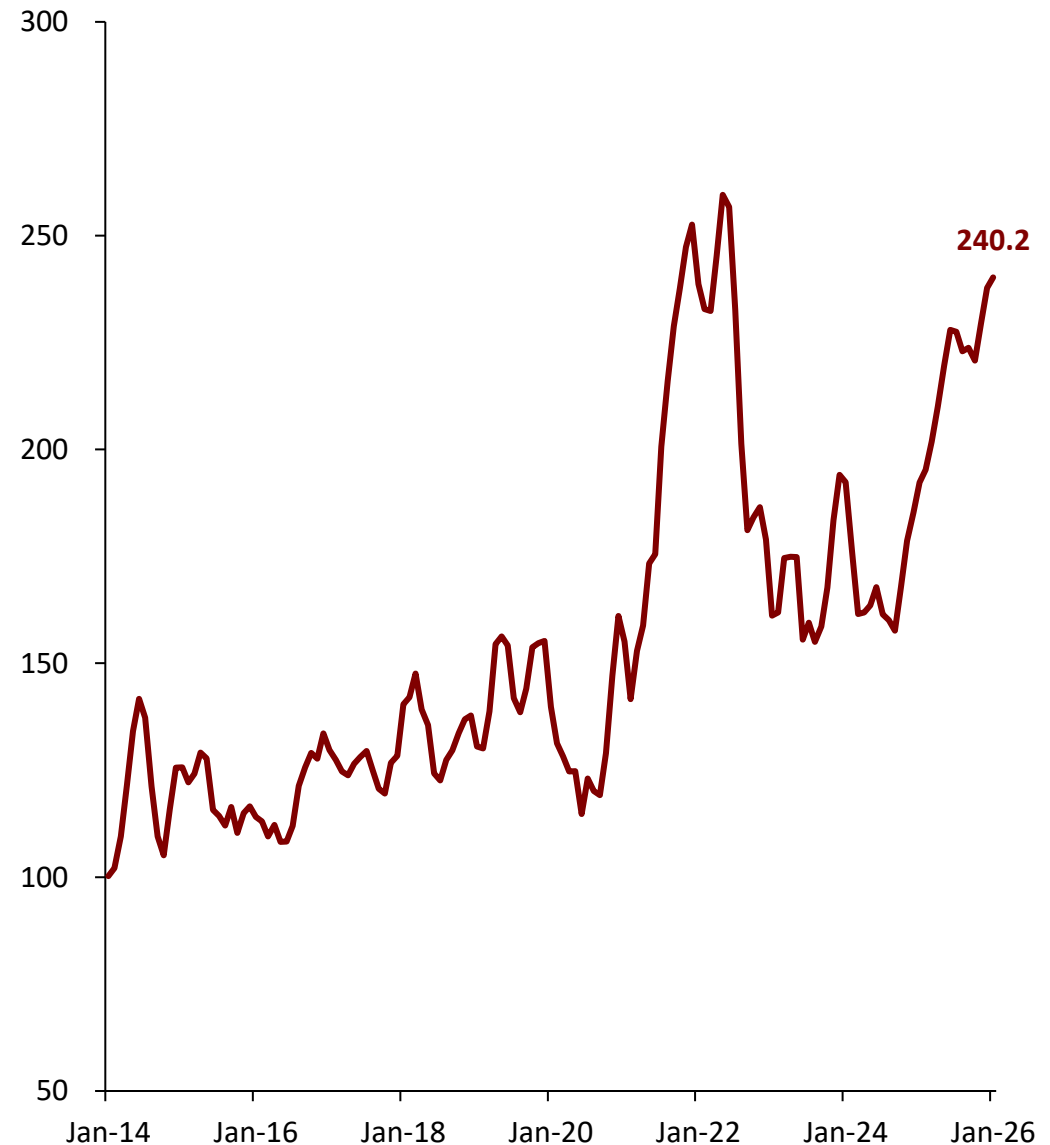
Value of exported goods (1)

(Three-month moving average of YoY change, in %)



Evolution of beef exports (2)

(Three-month moving average, in millions of US\$)



(1) Source: Uruguay XXI. Includes exports from Free Trade Zones.

(2) Source: Uruguay XXI. Includes exports from Free Trade Zones.

Uruguay's total exports of goods in 2025, by main products...



		Amount (in USD million)	Variation (in %, year-on-year)
#1	Beef	2,680	+ 33%
#2	Cellulose	2,307	- 9%
#3	Soybeans	1,420	+ 18%
#4	Dairy products	928	+ 14%
#5	Beverage concentrate	753	- 5%

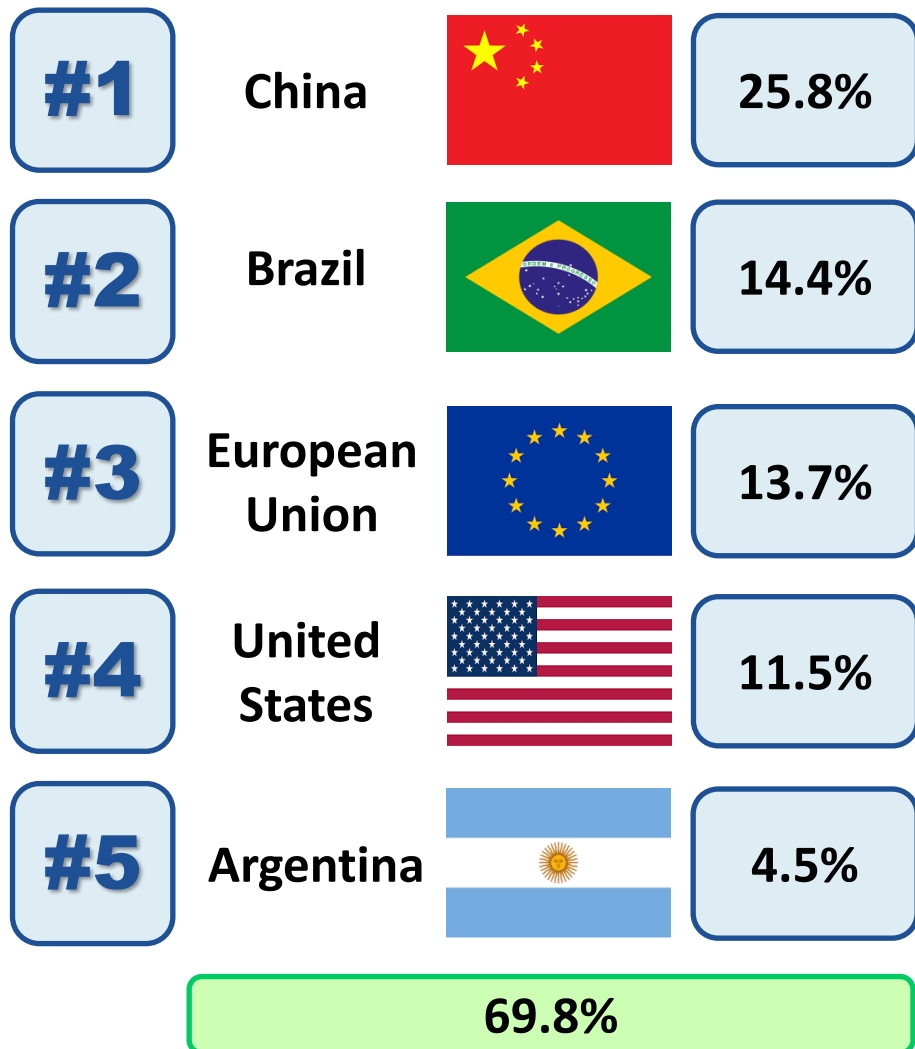
(1) Source: Uruguay XXI. Includes exports from free trade zones and excludes electricity exports.



... and by destination.

Main destinations ⁽¹⁾

(share in % of total)



Other destinations ⁽¹⁾

(In % of total)

Rest of the Americas	12.7%
Africa	5.8%
Rest of Europe	5.4%
Rest of Asia	3.7%
Middle East	2.4%
Oceania	0.2%
30.2%	

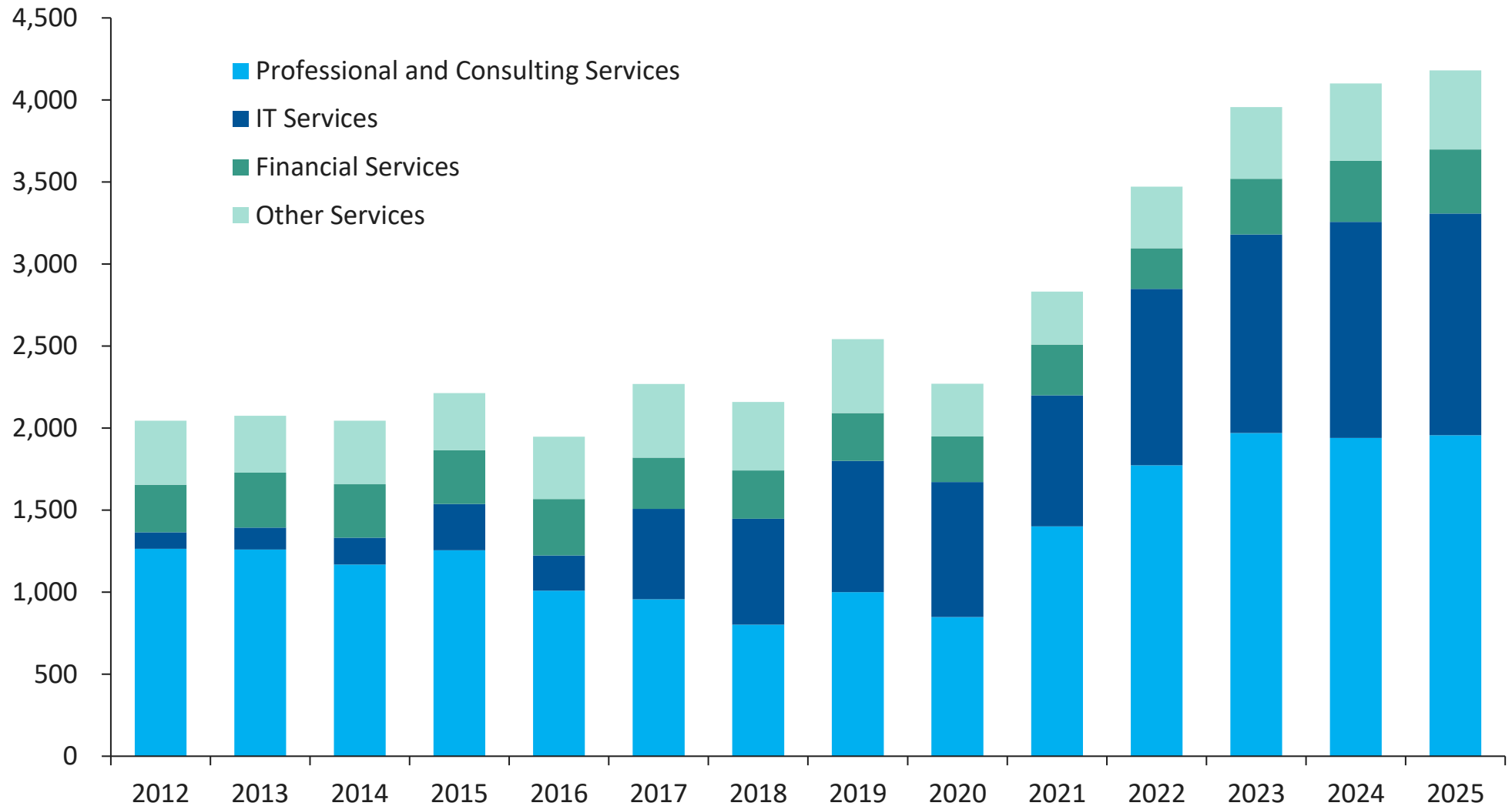
(1) Source: Uruguay XXI. Includes exports from free trade zones and excludes electricity exports.

Uruguay's total exports of global services in 2025, by segment



Exports of Global Services by Segment ⁽¹⁾

(In USD million)

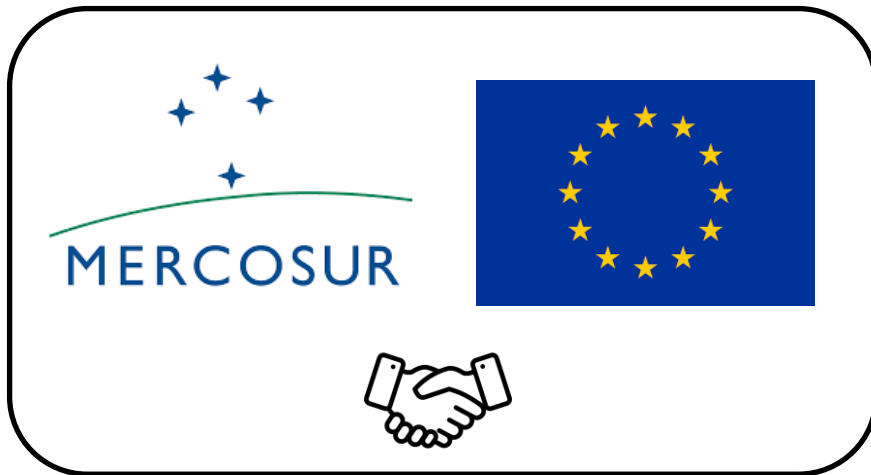


(1) Source: Uruguay XXI.

On February 26, 2026, after 25 years of negotiations, the Trade Agreement between the European came into provisional effect



Uruguay became the **first country** within the Mercosur to ratify the Agreement in Parliament.



Impact in +700 million people



Economies represent 20% of the global GDP

Main impacts in Uruguay (*):



+1.5% in GDP growth



+3.9% in goods exports



+0.5% in employment



+1.0% in real wages

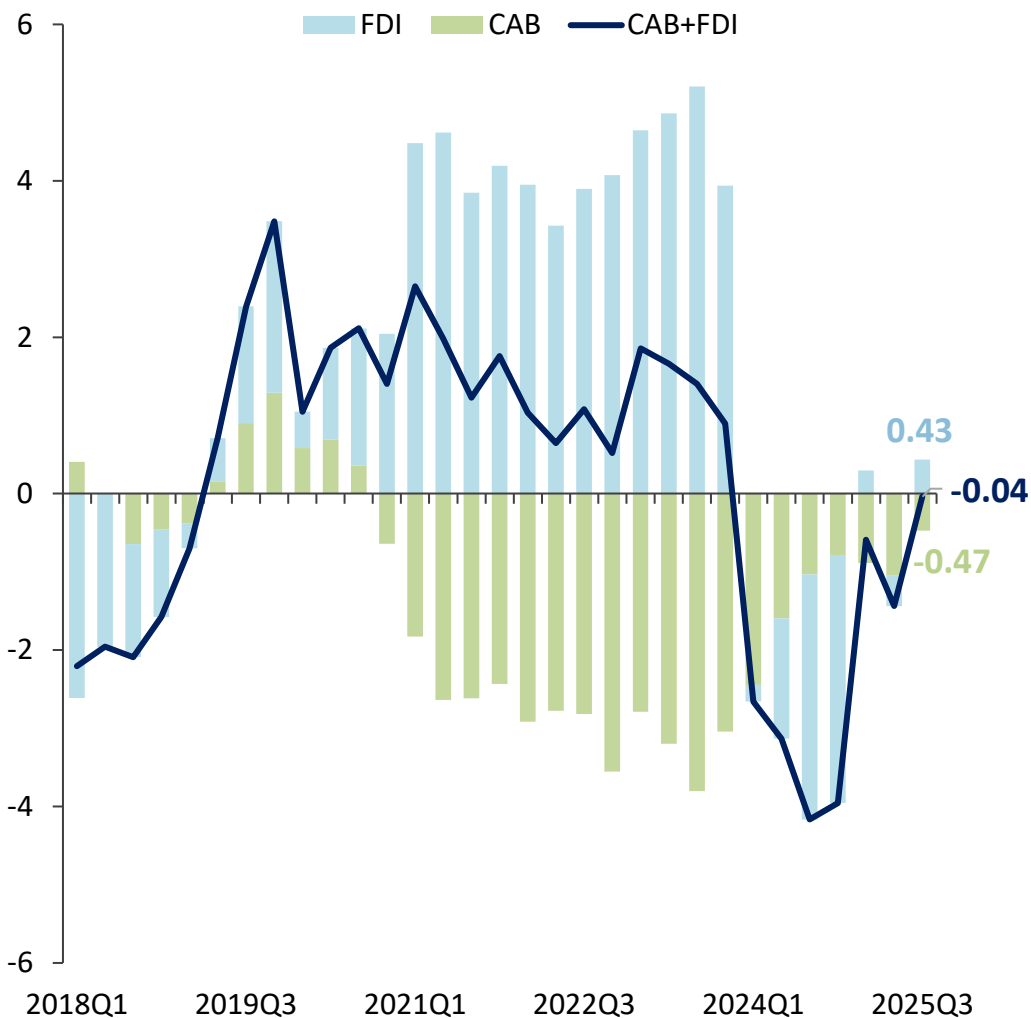


Low current account deficit amid improving trade balance and subdued FDI inflows; large international reserve buffers are a significant external backstop



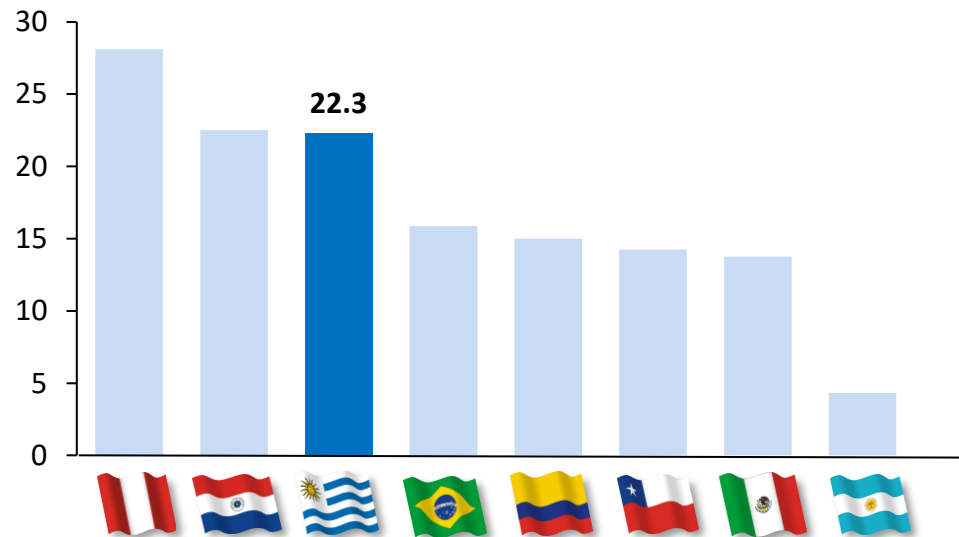
Current account balance and FDI (1)

(Rolling 4-quarters, in % of GDP)

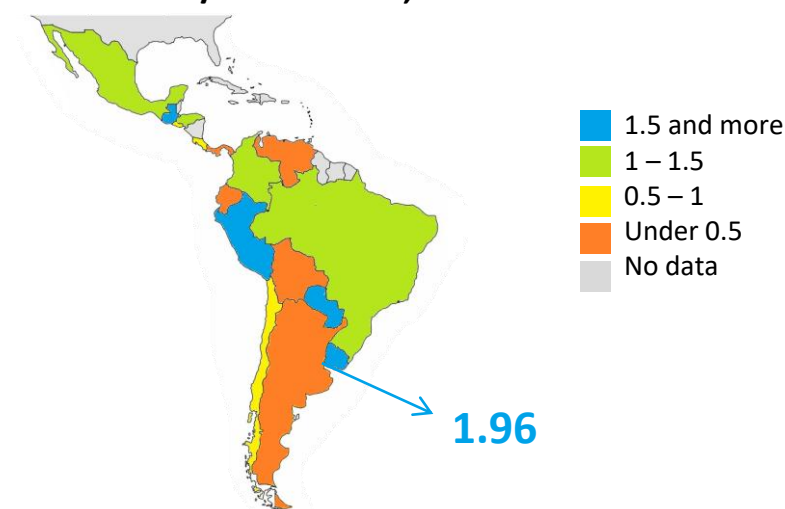


International reserves in Latam (2)

(In % of GDP, as of end of 2025*)



Ratio of reserve/ARA metric, 2025 (3)



(1) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

(2) Source: International Monetary Fund, except for Uruguay, where international reserves and GDP correspond to data from Central Bank of Uruguay. Regional and country specific information is as aggregated or reported, as applicable. Each such country information may be calculated differently and aggregated by each respective source using various methodologies. Accordingly, this comparison is for illustrative purposes only and we do not purport to assert that the above information is actually comparable.

(3) Source: International Monetary Fund. The ARA metric measures if a country's international reserves are sufficient to cover external risks. Between 1 and 1.5, the level of reserves is adequate.

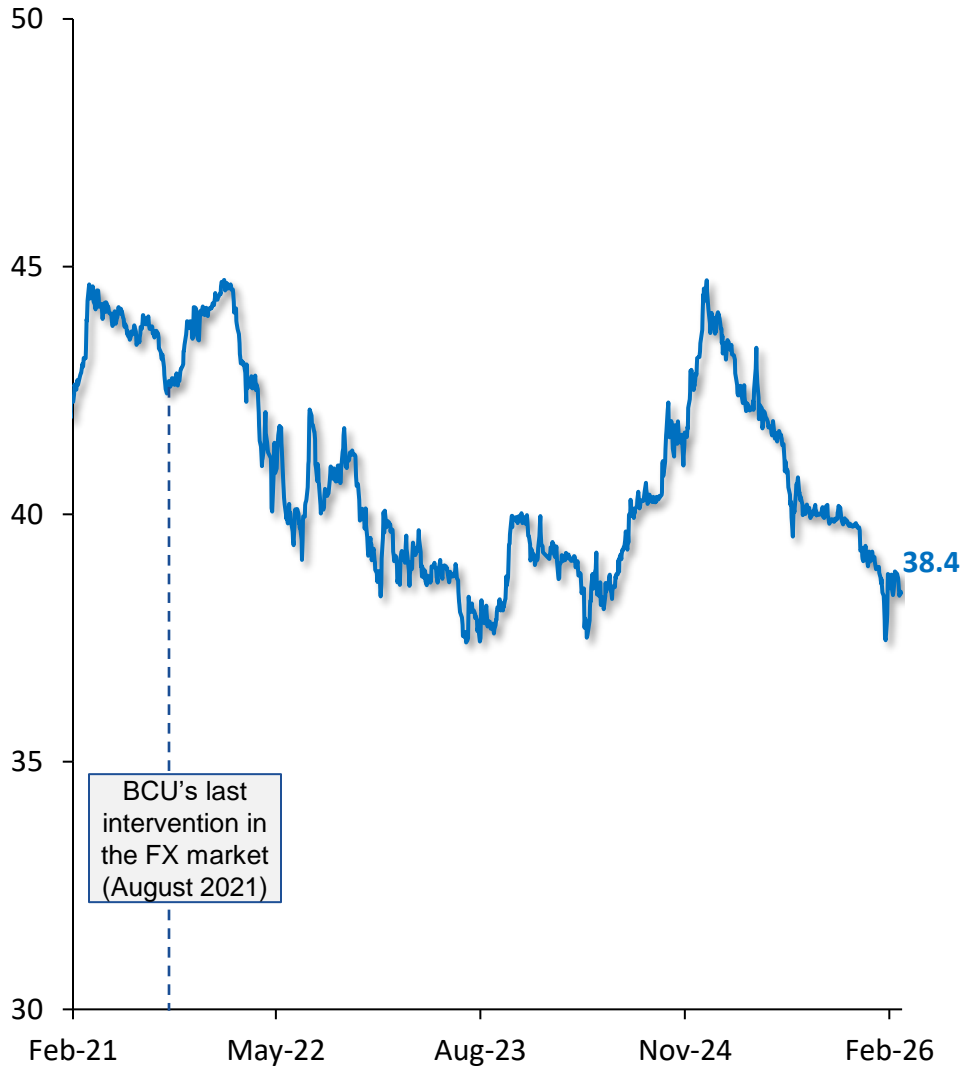
(*) Except for Argentina. Data for Argentina is updated as of 2024.

Exchange rate flexibility continues to help the economy adjust to evolving regional and global conditions, yet with low sensitivity to risk-off episodes



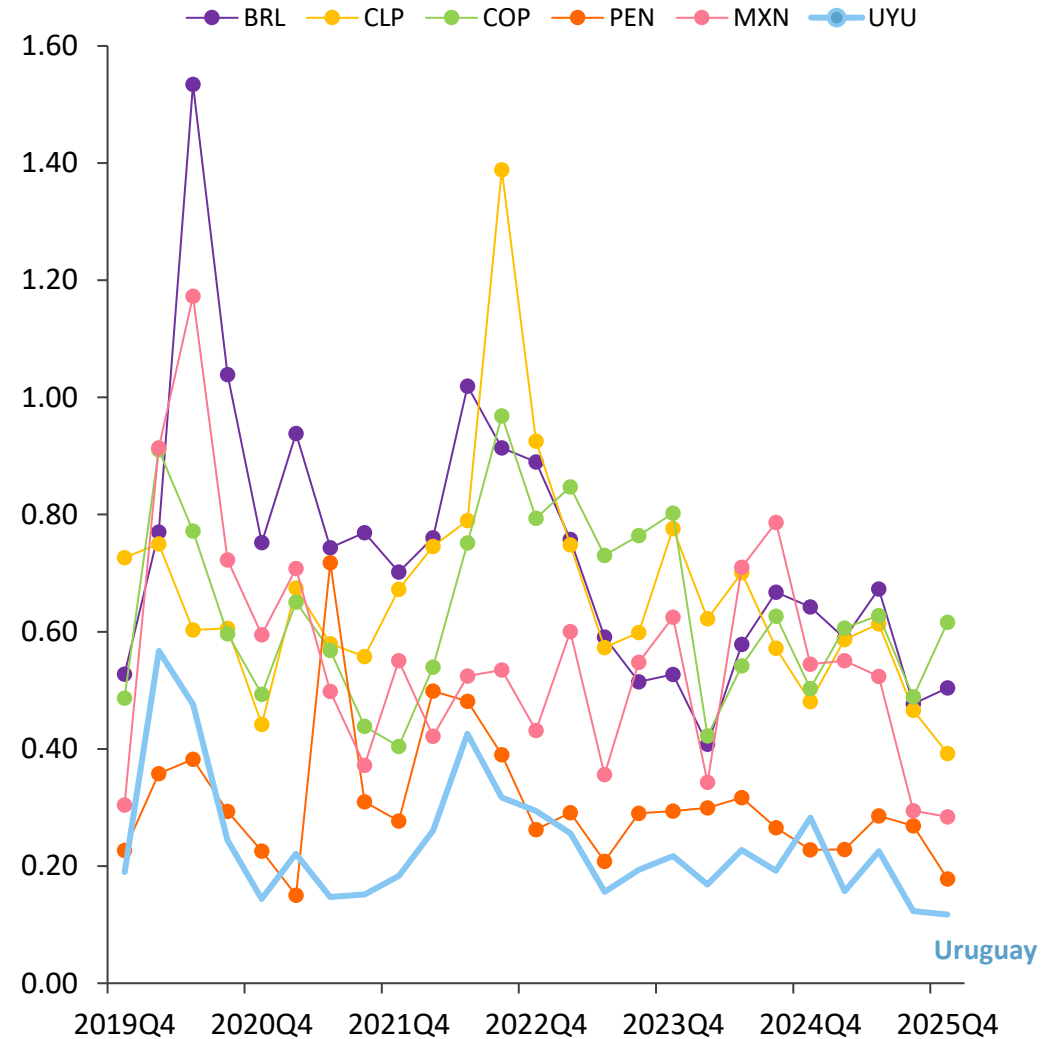
Nominal exchange rate ⁽¹⁾

(Uruguayan pesos per dollar, daily, as of January 30th, 2026)



Nominal exchange volatility in LatAm ⁽²⁾

(Quarterly average of the absolute value of daily percent changes)



(1) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

(2) Source: MEF calculations based on Bloomberg. Regional and country specific information is as aggregated or reported, as applicable. Each such country information may be calculated differently and aggregated by each respective source using various methodologies. Accordingly, this comparison is for illustrative purposes only and we do not purport assert that the above information is actually comparable.

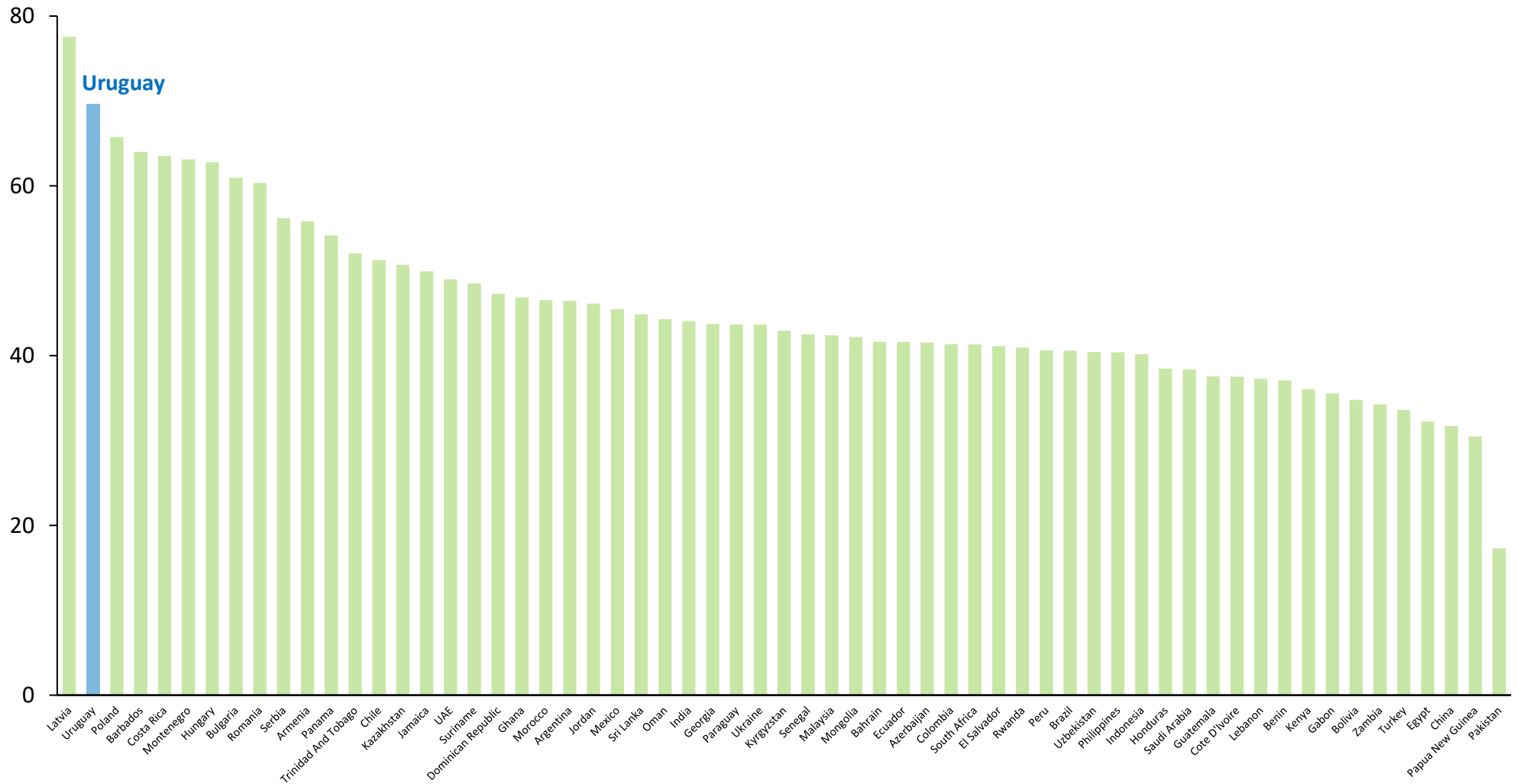


Uruguay is among the top global performers on ESG fundamentals in emerging markets



Emerging Markets' ESG Score ⁽¹⁾

(Index, 100 = best performance; as of end-December 2025)



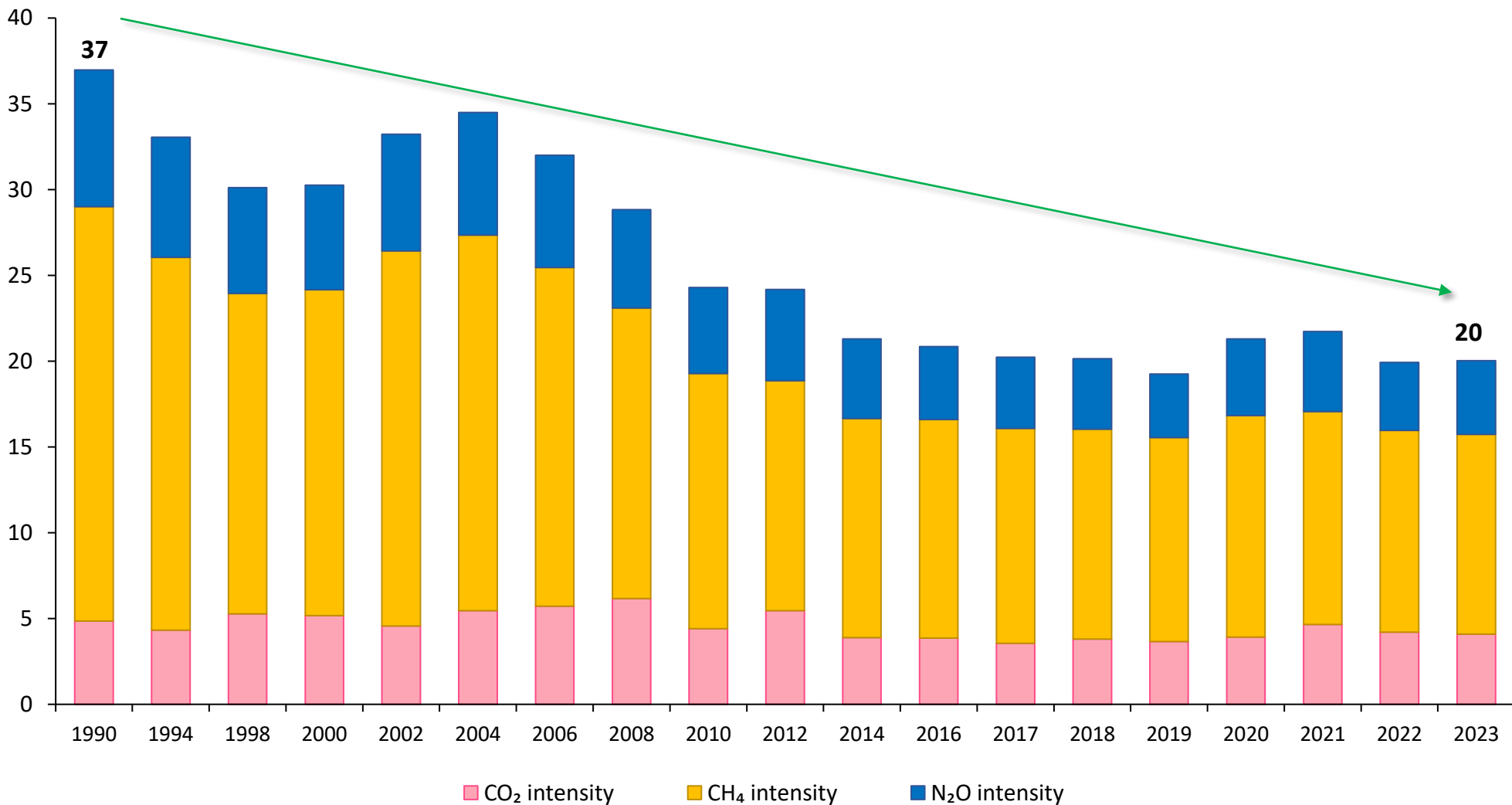
(1) Source: J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. using data from Verisk Maplecroft, Sustainalytics and Climate Bonds Initiative . Disclaimer: "Information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but J.P. Morgan does not warrant its completeness or accuracy. The Index is used with permission. The Index may not be copied, used, or distributed without J.P. Morgan's prior written approval. Copyright 2022 J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. All rights reserved."

Uruguay has made steady progress over the last three decades on environmentally-friendly policies and decarbonization of economic activities



Evolution of Uruguay's Intensity Gross Greenhouse Gas Emissions^(*)

As a share of real GDP, by type of gas



^(*) Considers the main sectors contributing emissions of each GHG, as set out in the 2017 NDC. Expressed in Gg CO₂ Metric GWP100 AR5. Real GDP measured in billions of pesos in 2016 constant prices. For the period 1990-2019, data is for years with official NGHGI publication and data for 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 was estimated for the SSLB Annual Report.

Source: SSLB Open Database as of May 2025.

Uruguay's electricity generation matrix mostly runs on renewable resources, with steady growth in wind and solar energy in the last decade



In Latin America and Caribbean



Energy Transition Index (1)

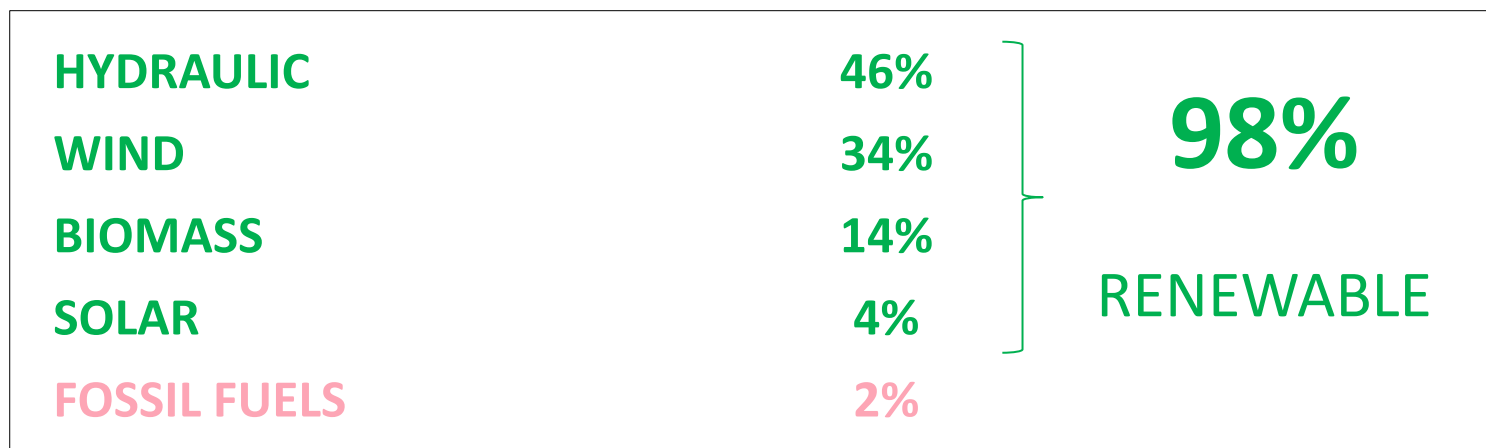
#3



The Green Future Index (2)

#2

Share of Electricity Generation in 2025, by Source:



Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining.

(1) Source: World Economic Forum, 2023.

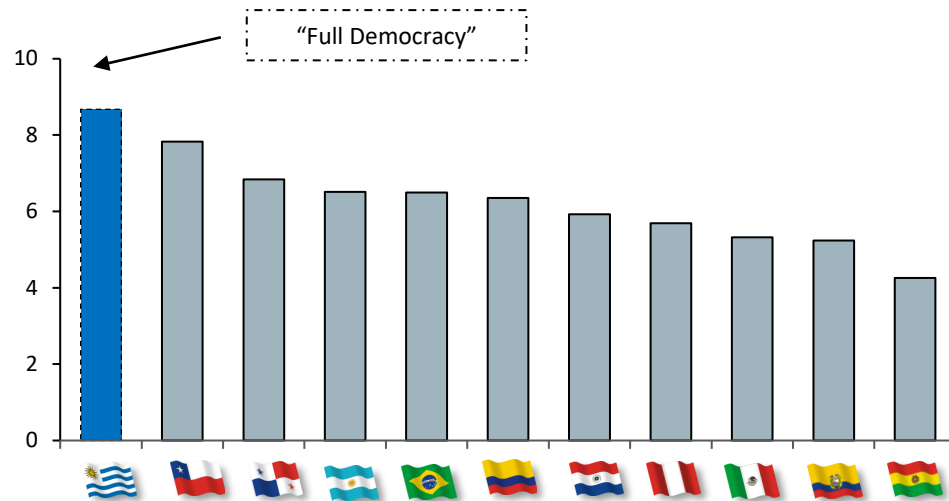
(2) Source: MIT Technology Review, 2023.

Uruguay is a bastion of institutional, political and social stability in LatAm, ranking alongside most developed nations



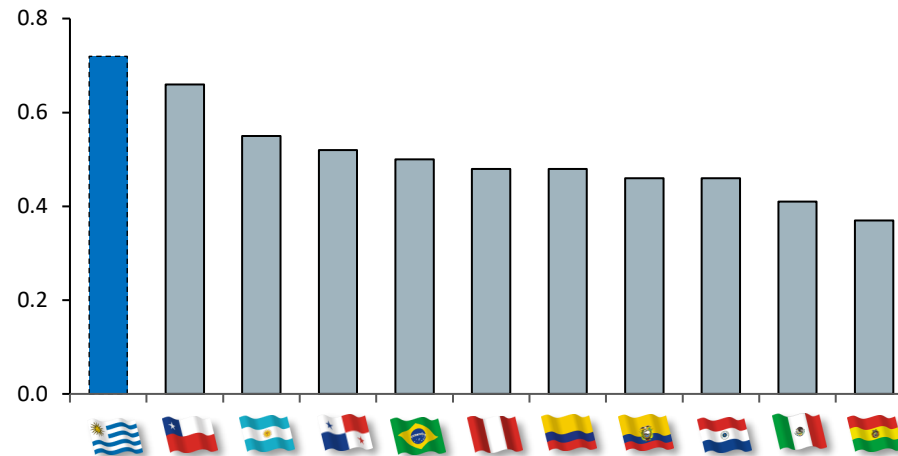
Democracy Index (1)

(Rank)



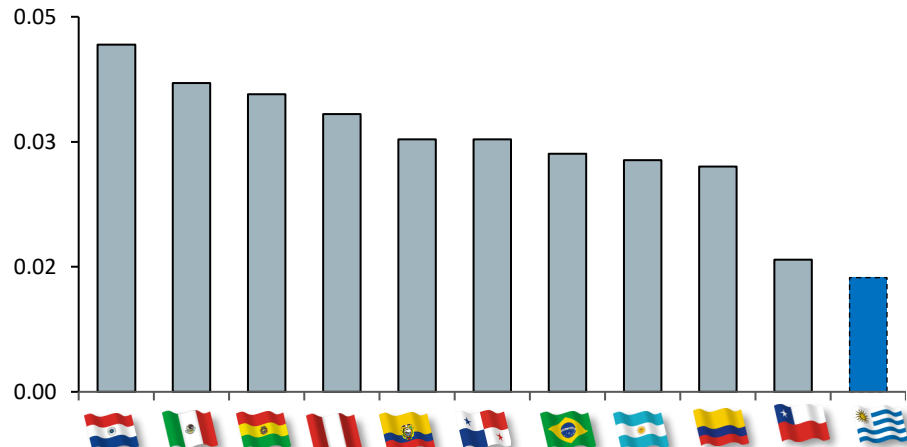
Adherence to the Rule of Law (2)

(Numerical score out of 1)



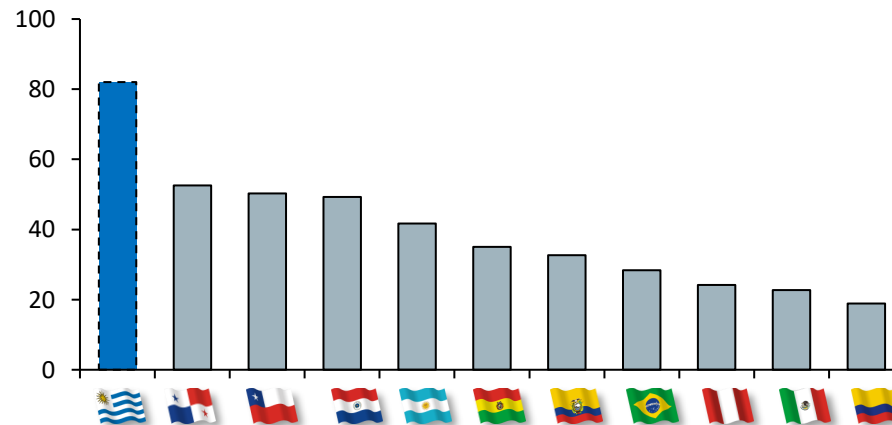
Corruption Perceptions Index (3)

(Inverse of the index, which is out of 100)



Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (4)

(Percentile rank)



(1) Source: World Population Review (2025).

(2) Source: World Justice Project (2025).

(3) Source: Transparency International (2025). It was calculated as the inverse of the index.

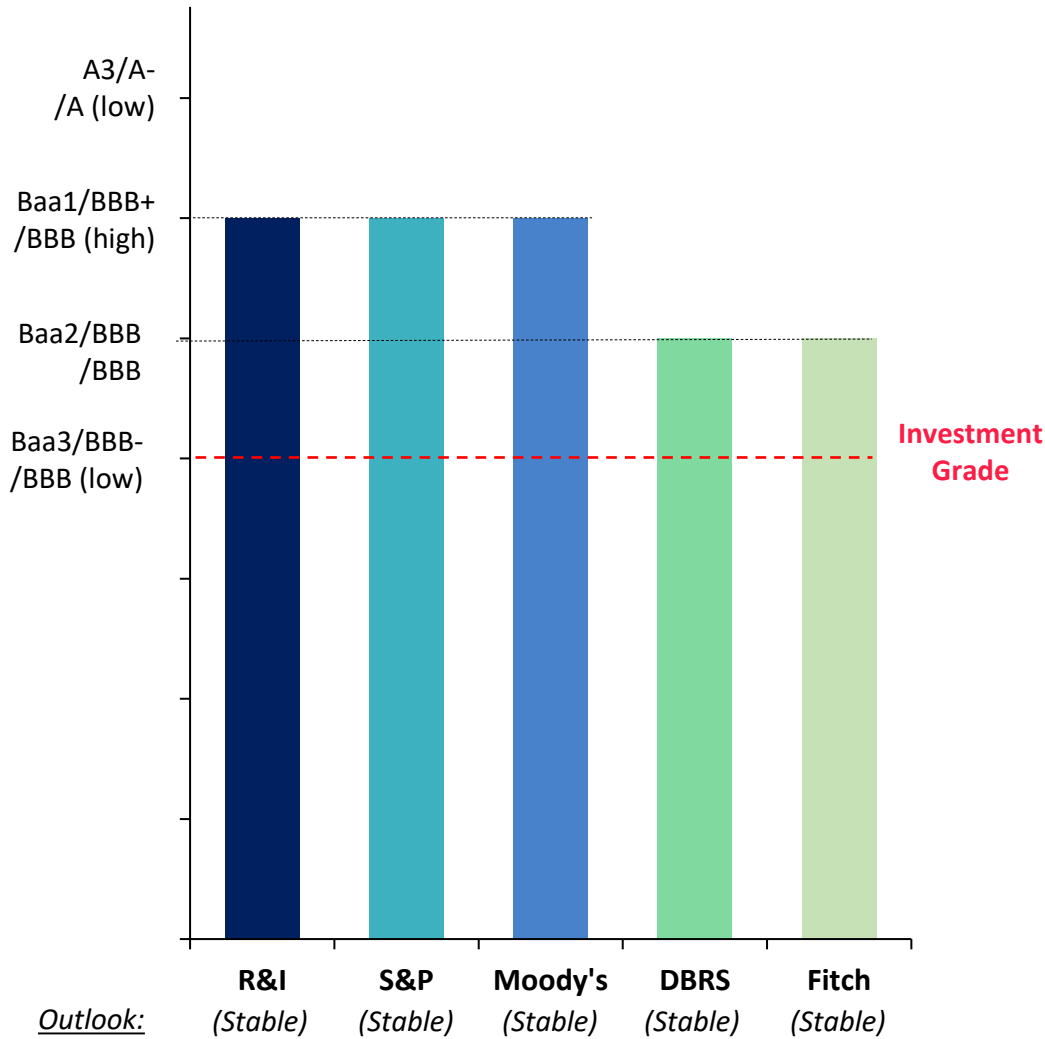
(4) Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators (2023). World Bank.

Three of the five leading rating agencies place Uruguay at its highest credit rating ever; Uruguay has the lowest sovereign risk premia in Latin America



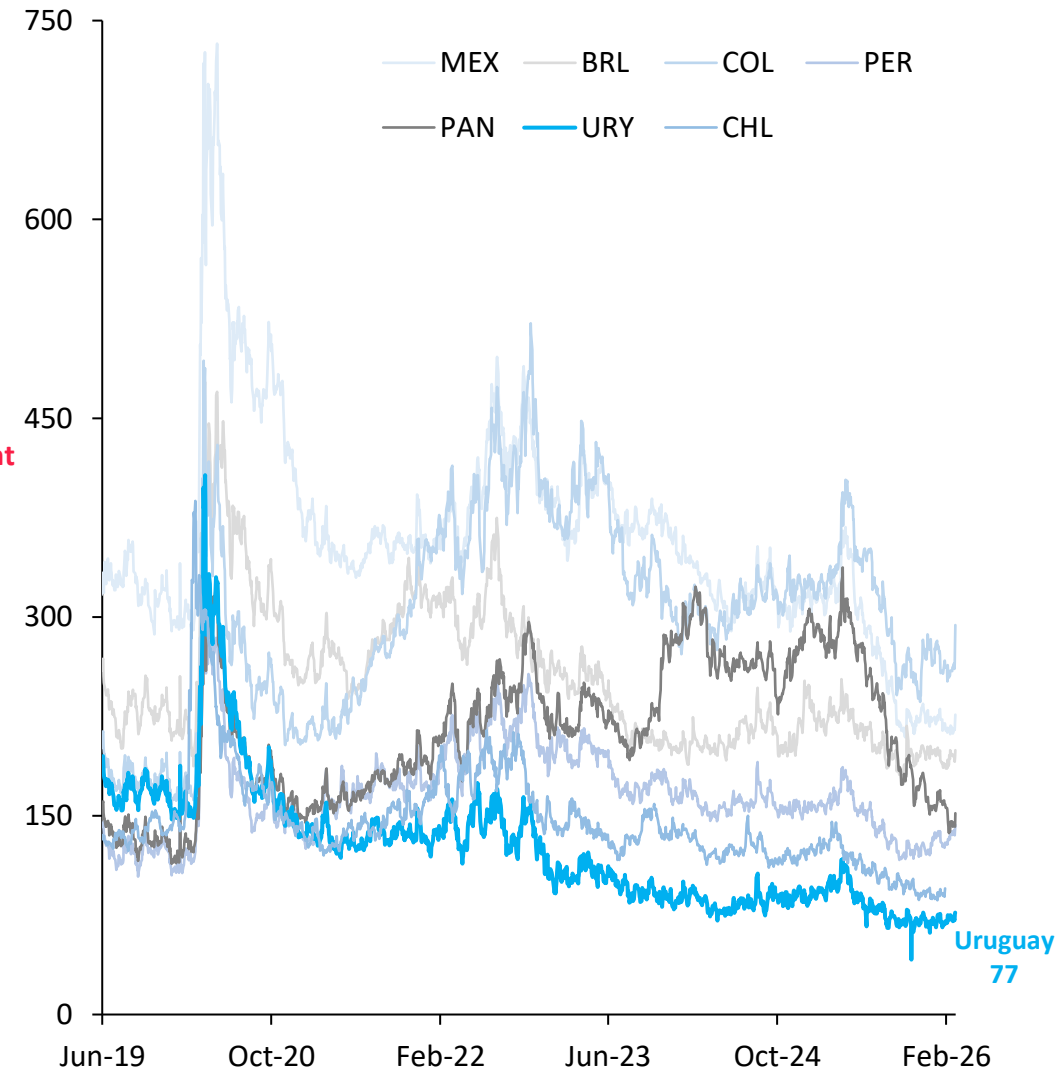
Uruguay's sovereign credit ratings ⁽¹⁾

(As of end-February 2026)



Sovereign risk premia in LATAM ⁽²⁾

(EMBI spread, in bps; as of February 28th, 2026)



1) Source: Moody's, S&P, R&I, DBRS-Morningstar and Fitch. Agency are solicited ratings. They are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and they may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating, as each agency has different evaluation criteria. In the case of Moody's, a Baa1 rating is equivalent to BBB+.

2) Source: Bloomberg. Regional and country-specific information is aggregated or reported, as applicable. Each country's information may be calculated differently and aggregated by each source using various methodologies. Accordingly, this comparison is for illustrative purposes only and we do not purport to assert that the above information is actually comparable.





**Boosting growth and consolidating
macroeconomic stability**

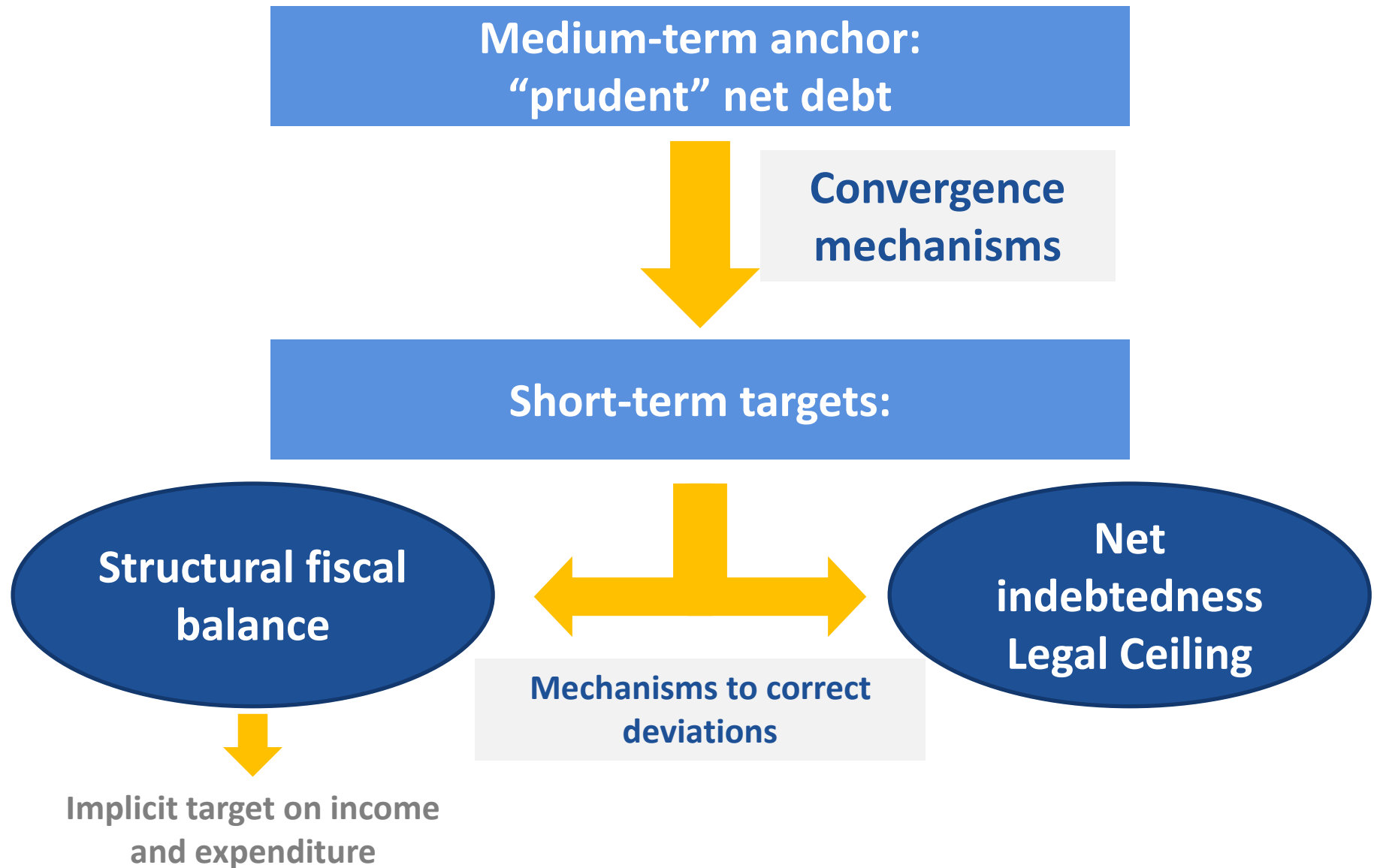


**Strengthen the social
protection system**



**Improve
public safety**

Key policy priority is to strengthen the Fiscal Framework

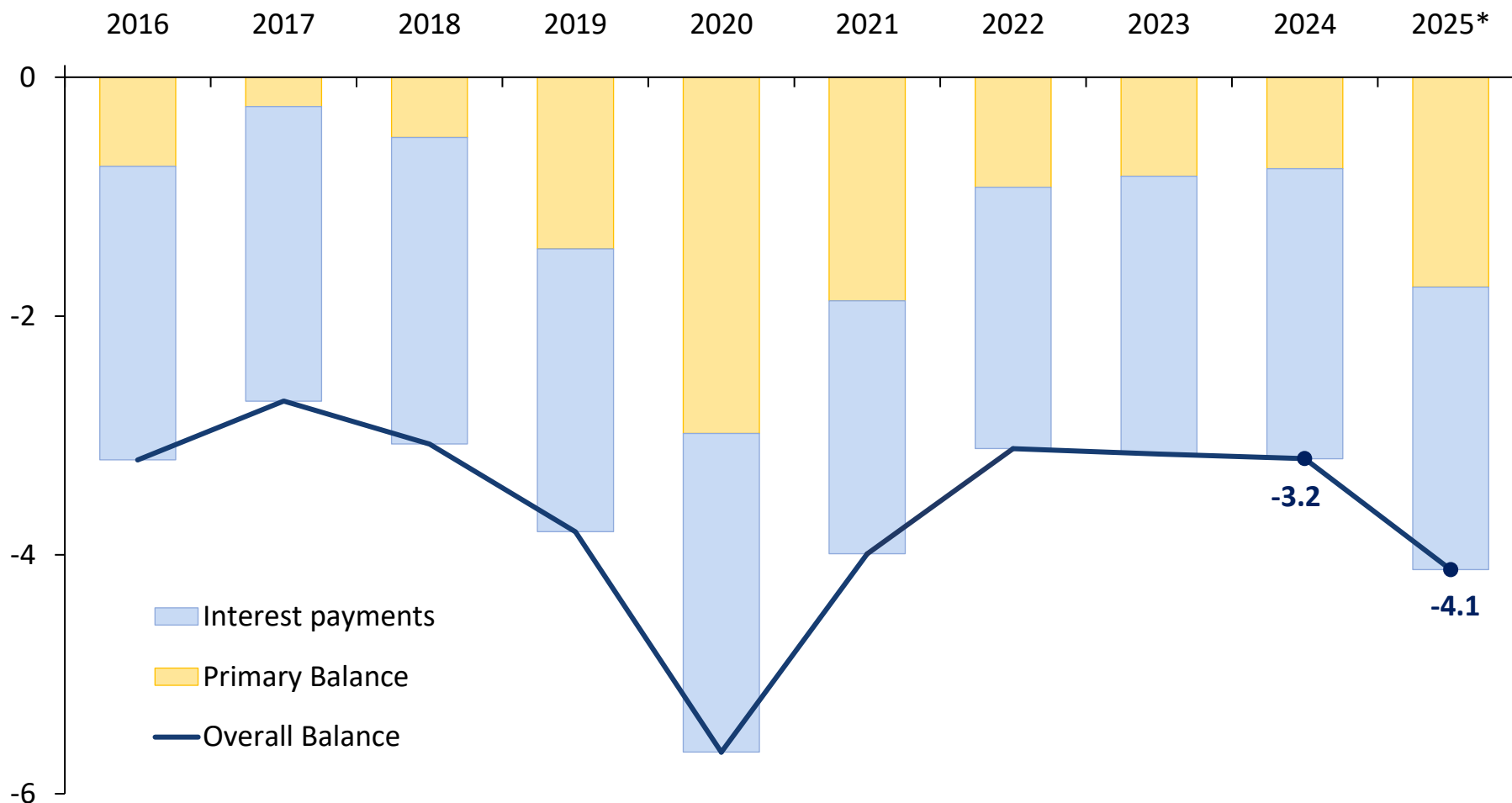


The headline fiscal deficit for 2025 was in line with the projection in the Budget Law



Headline fiscal balance ⁽¹⁾

(In % of GDP)



(1) Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay and Central Bank of Uruguay. Does not include extraordinary inflows to the Social Security Trust Fund II (Law No. 20.209). From April 2025 onwards, the reported results no longer exclude interest income from the Social Security Trust Fund I (Law No. 19.590). Given the maturity of this law, this income is now deemed structural to the trust. In December 2025, BPS executed an advance transfer to payment networks for the payment of January 2026 pensions, equivalent to 0.1% of GDP, which was deducted from the total.

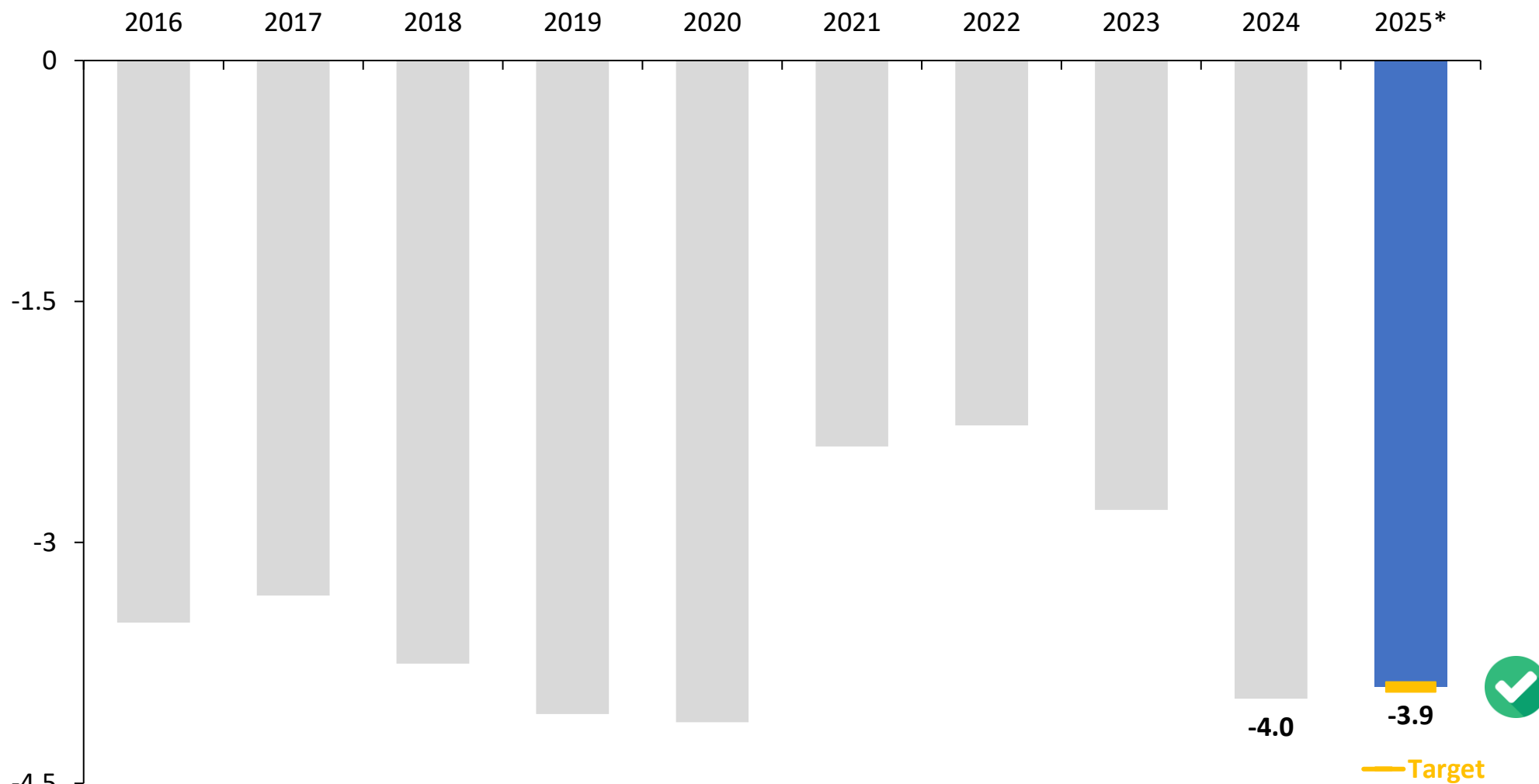
(*) Preliminary. Data for 2025 is based on the estimated nominal GDP for 2025Q4. Official annual figures for GDP for 2025 will be released by the Central Bank in March 2026.

In the first year of the current administration, the operational fiscal target and legal net indebtedness ceiling were met, under the revamped fiscal framework



Government's structural fiscal balance ⁽¹⁾

(In % of GDP)



(1) Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay and Central Bank of Uruguay. This is a measure of the fiscal balance adjusted for the economic cycle and for transitory or extraordinary factors. For more details see the [2025 Fiscal Report](#).

(*) Preliminary. Data for 2025 is based on the estimated nominal GDP for 2025Q4. Official annual figures for GDP for 2025 will be released by the Central Bank in March 2026.

In the first year of the current administration, the operational fiscal target and legal net indebtedness ceiling were both met, under the revamped fiscal framework



Government's net indebtedness ⁽¹⁾

(In USD million)

(1) Gross Borrowing	6,510
Total Market Securities Issuance ⁽²⁾	5,927
Disbursements from Multilateral Organizations	582
(2) Amortizations of Market Securities and Loans ⁽³⁾	3,001
Market Bonds	2,539
Loans	462
(3) Accumulation of Financial Assets	430
Treasury Liquidity	305
Other Financial Assets	125
Government Net Indebtedness = (1) – (2) – (3)	3,079
Legal Ceiling for 2025	3,450



(1) Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay.

(2) Includes bonds issued domestically and in international markets.

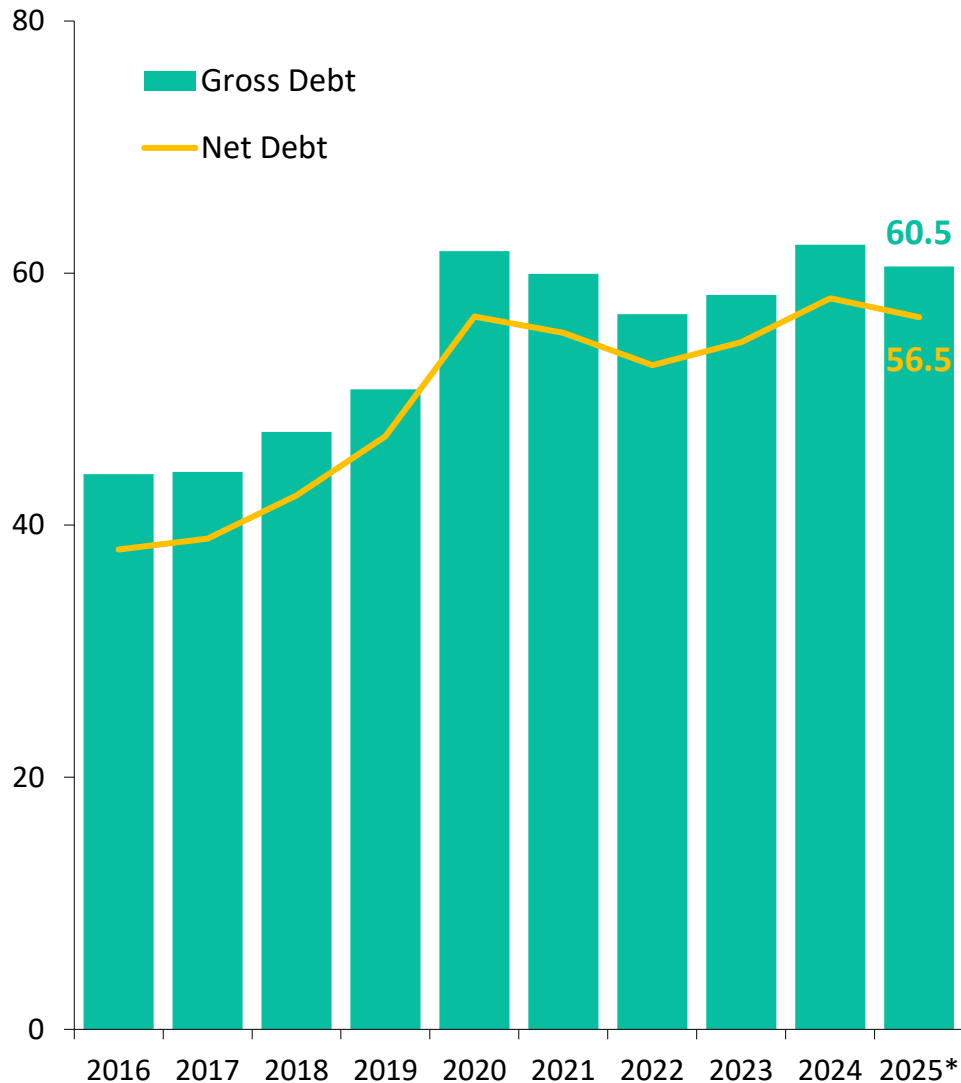
(3) Includes the obligations coming due on a contractual basis and bonds repurchased and early redeemed through liability management operations.

(*) The sum of the components may differ from the totals due to rounding.

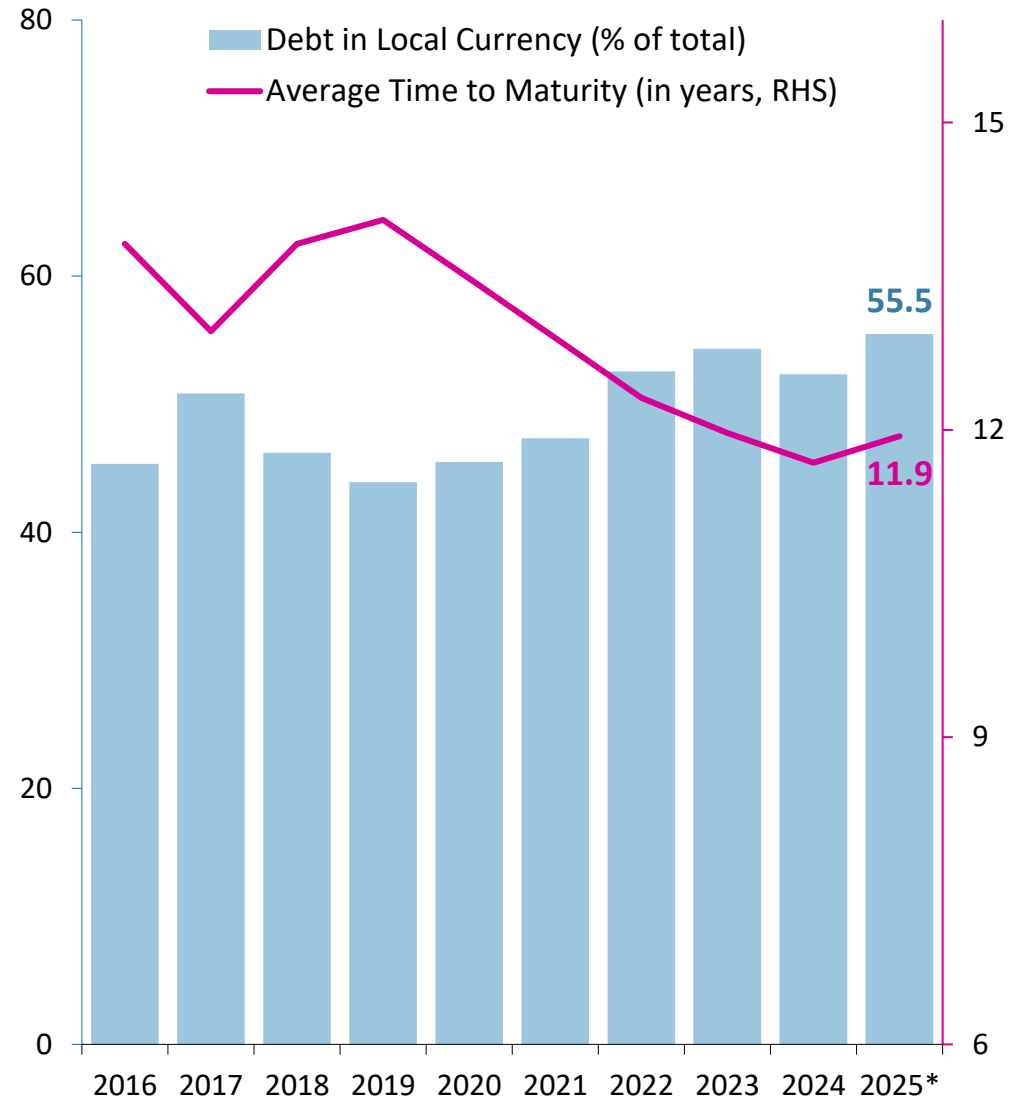
Debt stock to GDP has declined compared to end-2024 and net debt is below the medium-term debt net anchor of 65%; the share of debt in local currency continued to increase, improving on a key credit metric



Gross and net debt stock of the Central Government (1)
(As of end-period, in % of GDP)



Currency and maturity composition of debt (1)
(As of end-period)



(1) Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay. Debt-to-GDP ratios are calculated by taking the ratio between total debt measured in pesos at the end of each period (using the end-of-period nominal exchange rates to express dollar and other foreign-denominated debt into pesos) and nominal GDP measured in pesos.

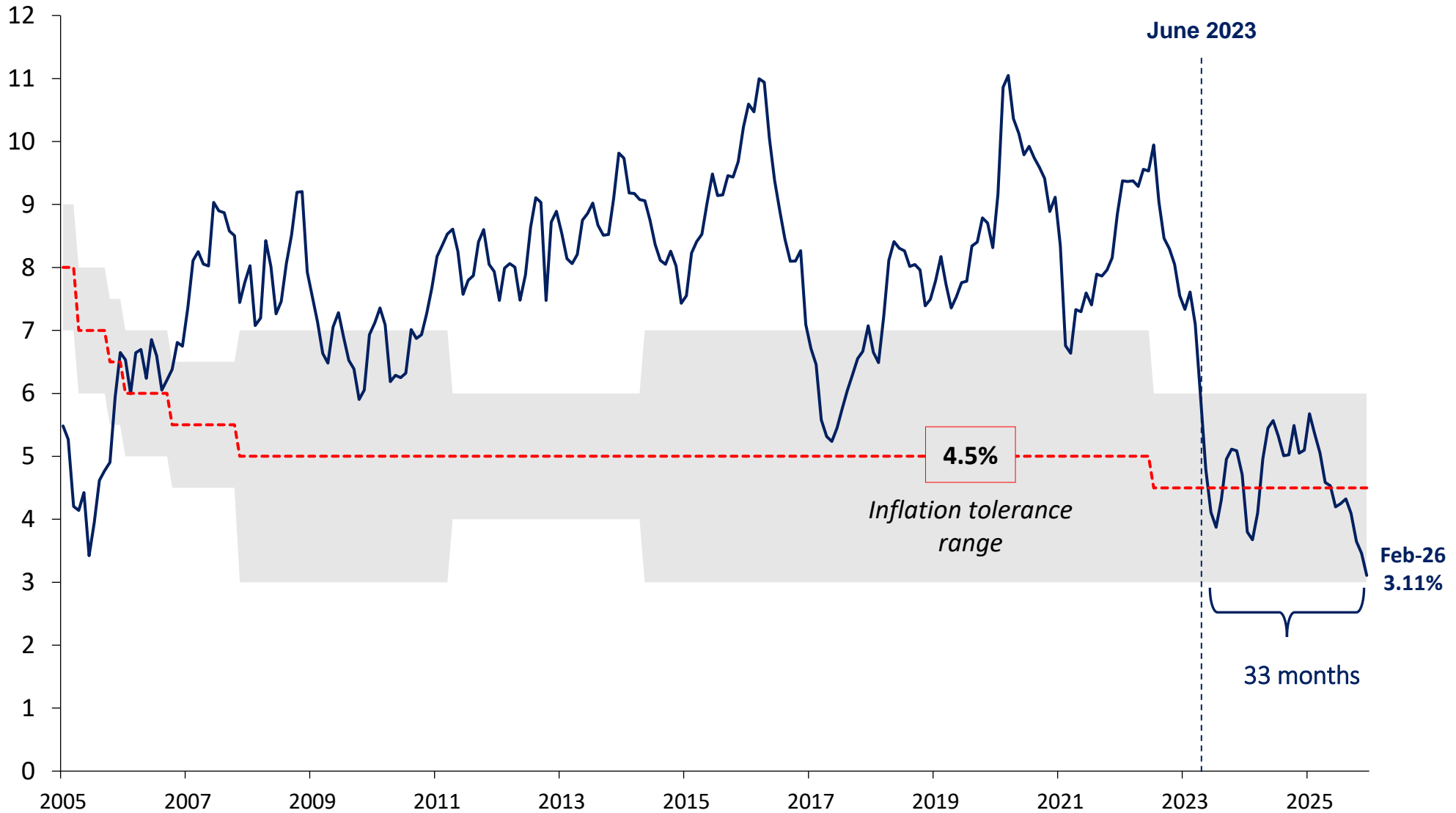
(*) Preliminary. Data for 2025 is based on the estimated nominal GDP for 2025Q4. Official annual figures for GDP for 2025 will be released by the Central Bank in March 2026.

In February 2026, headline inflation was the lowest in almost 70 years, and completed thirty-three consecutive months within the tolerance range, the longest streak since the IT regime was introduced in 2005



Headline inflation (1)

(YoY, in %)



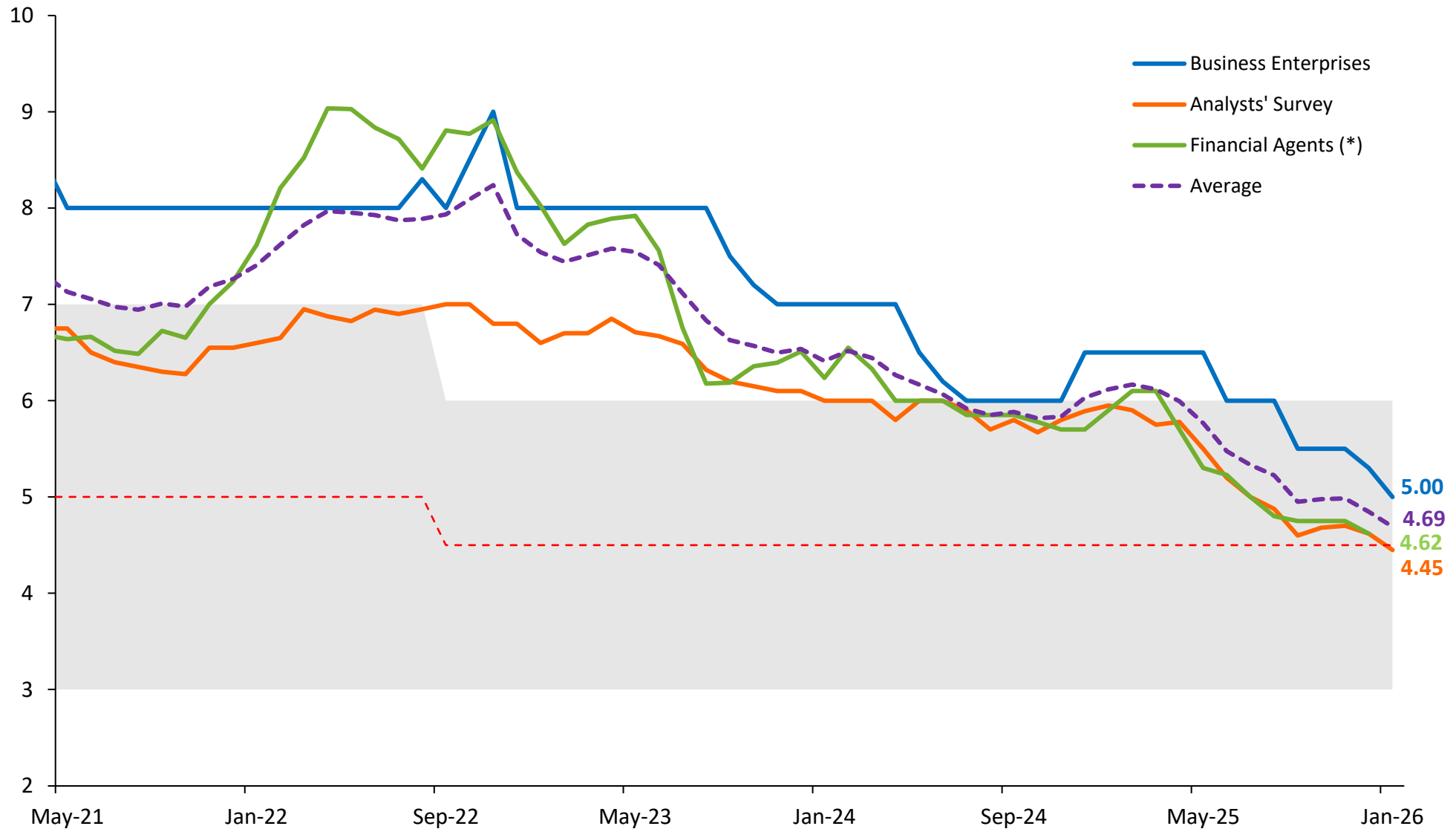
(1) Source: National Institute of Statistics and Central Bank of Uruguay

Inflation expectations have continued their downward trend, reaching historical minimums



Two-year inflation expectations ⁽¹⁾

(In %, as of January 2026)



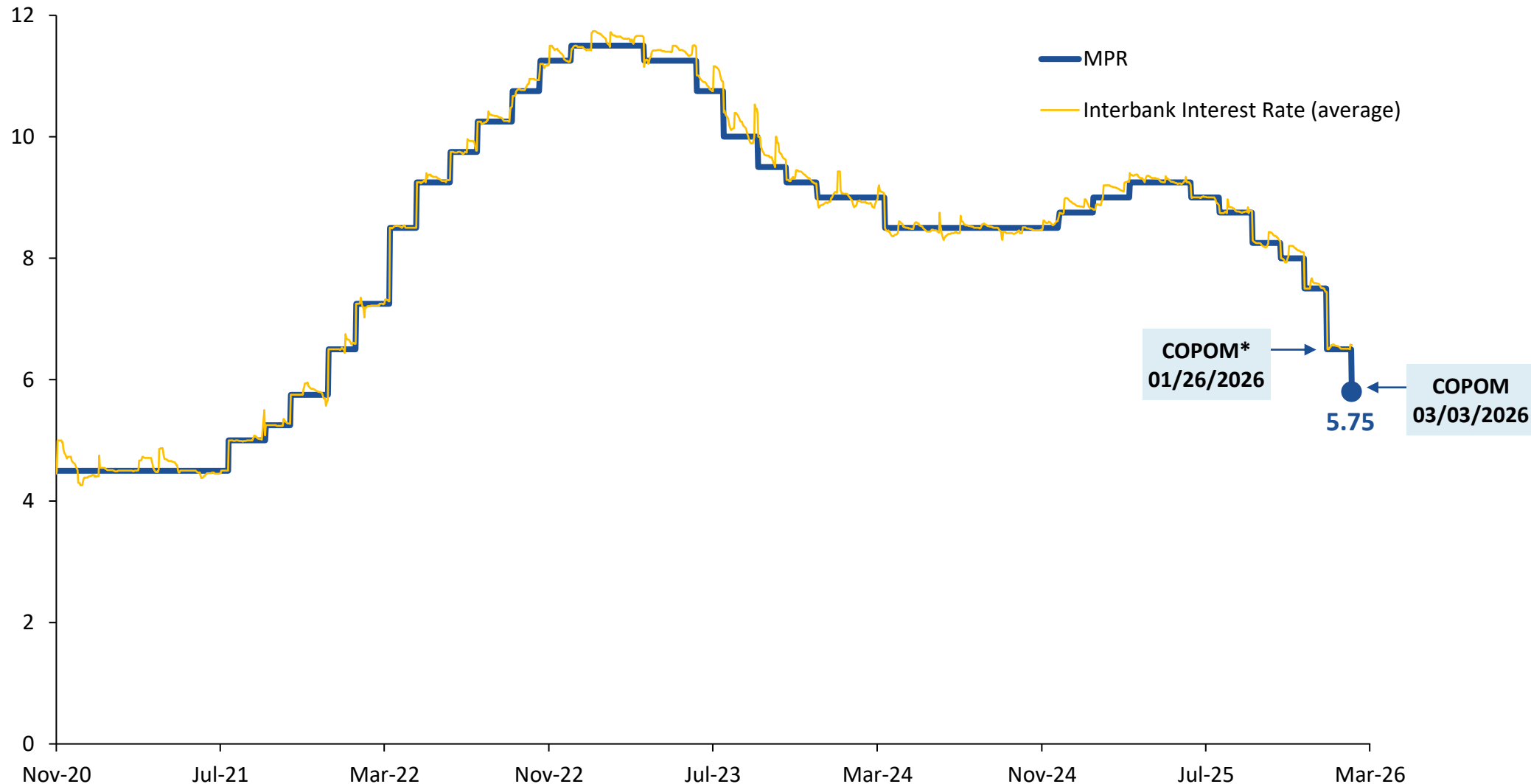
(1) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay and National Institute of Statistics.

(*) Data for Financial Agents is updated as of December 2025.

The Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU) has cut its policy interest rate by a cumulative 175 basis points since the start of 2026, to support the convergence of inflation toward the BCU's annual target of 4.5%.



Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) ⁽¹⁾
(In %)



(1) Source: Central Bank of Uruguay. Before September 2020, the monetary policy instrument was growth in M1 monetary aggregate.

(*) The Monetary Policy Committee meeting on January 26, was moved forward from its original date given the context.



Government's projected Financing Needs and Borrowing Plan for 2026



Central Government Financing Needs and Funding Sources ⁽¹⁾

(in millions of US\$)

FINANCING NEEDS	6,778
Primary Deficit ⁽²⁾	1,393
Interest Payments ⁽³⁾	2,441
Amortizations of Bonds and Loans ⁽⁴⁾	2,843
Accumulation of Financial Assets	101
FUNDING SOURCES	6,778
Loan Disbursements from Multilaterals and Financials Institutions	600
Total Issuance of Market Debt ⁽⁵⁾	5,984
Others (net) ⁽⁶⁾	194
<i>Projected Central Government's Net Indebtedness</i>	3,640
<i>In million of CPI-linked ⁽⁷⁾</i>	21,885
<i>Legal Net Indebtedness Ceiling (in million of CPI-linked)</i>	25,115

(1) Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay.

(2) Excludes extraordinary transfers to the Social Security Trust Fund (SSTFII).

(3) Includes interest payments to the SSTFI and SSTFII on its holdings of Central Government debt. Includes market valuation adjustments from bonds issued above or below par.

(4) For 2026, includes the obligations coming due on a contractual basis and bonds repurchased and early redeemed through liability management operations through end-February 2026.

(5) Includes bonds issued domestically and in international markets.

(6) The difference between the Government's fiscal deficit and GNI is captured by the "Others" category. This variable captures the net effect of: (i) other financial sources of net cash inflows for the Government that do not entail net revenue in fiscal statistics, as well as (ii) financing operations that do not have an impact gross debt statistics.

(7) The legal limit for the Government debt indebtedness is denominated in millions of CPI-linked units under the new Budget Law.

(*) Data from February 2026 onwards is projected.

Cornerstones of the sovereign debt management strategy in 2026-2027: balancing risk mitigation and cost efficiency, while developing secondary markets







- Deepen local-currency financing in the domestic market to advance de-dollarization and mitigate currency mismatch risks, at fiscally sustainable rates.
- Diversify sources of international funding across currencies, markets, and investor bases to preserve diversification benefits.
- Keep refinancing risk low through proactive liability management operations, and with a Sovereign Asset and Liability management strategy coordinated with the Central Bank.
- Promote the functioning of Uruguay's secondary bond markets, supporting liquidity and price transparency.
- Secure stable funding and credit lines from multilateral institutions.
- Move forward on the sustainable finance agenda through the integration of indicators of climate change adaptation in loans instruments with multilateral institutions.

Concluding remarks: economic policy and political stability are a source of comparative advantage for Uruguay in an uncertain world.



- Strong track record of **institutional stability** and orderly government transitions, reflecting the broadly cohesive nature of Uruguay's political class.
- High levels of **social spending** and a **broad social safety net**.
- Predictable and **prudent macroeconomic policy framework**.
- **Market-friendly** and attractive destination for foreign direct investment.
- Advances in impactful **reforms** focused on increasing potential growth and ensuring fiscal solvency.

Standing in LatAm Rankings

 #1 Political Stability ⁽¹⁾	 #1 Democratic Strength ⁽²⁾
 #1 Rule of Law ⁽³⁾	 #1 Social Mobility ⁽⁴⁾
 #1 Civil Liberties ⁽⁵⁾	 #1 Lowest Corruption ⁽⁶⁾



República Oriental del Uruguay

Investor Presentation

October 2025

