Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas

Uruguay—Looking Ahead

Resilience, Reforms and the Quest for Growth

Non-Deal Roadshow Presentation in Europe

November, 2026

Uruguay at a glance

Uruguay Overview

- Uruguay is one of **Latin America's most stable and predictable economies**, with strong institutions, rule of law, solid democratic tradition and smooth transitions in power.
- Uruguay has one of the **highest GDP per capita** in LATAM, and **comparatively high** levels of social cohesion.
- **Political consensus on key economic policies** has ensured continuity across administrations, reinforcing investor confidence.
- The Country holds an **investment-grade sovereign rating** (Baa1/BBB+/BBB) reflecting low political risk and sound macro fundamentals.

Geographic Footprint and Socio-Demographics



176,215Km²
Total Surface

US$89.8bn
GDP

3.5mm
Population

US$25,676
GDP/Capita

78.3yrs
Life Expectancy

99.1%
Adult Literacy

Sources: IMG, Central Bank of Uruguay, National Statistics Institute, Panamerican Health Organization.

ROADMAP

Thematic blocks to organize the presentation

I

Resilience Built

Contained impact to external shocks

II

Monetary and Fiscal Frameworks

Low inflation, fiscal consolidation plans and debt dynamics

III

Rekindling Growth

Policy agenda to spur private investment

IV

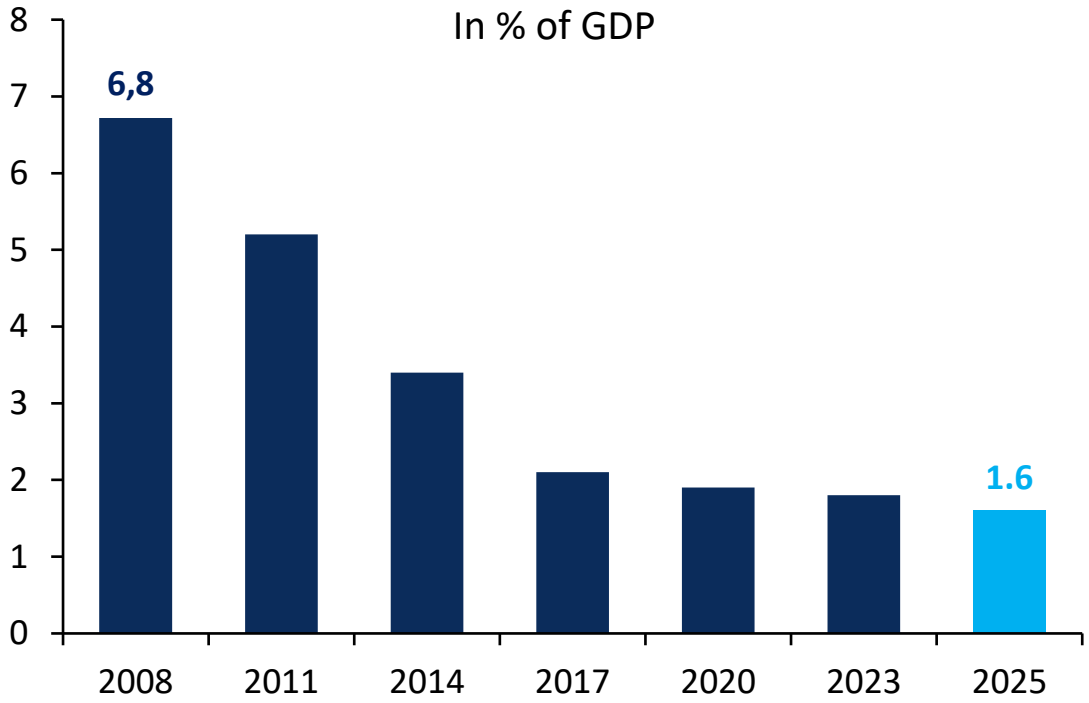
Funding Strategies

Sovereign financing, market liquidity and investor relations

ENERGY: FROM VULNERABILITY TO RESILIENCE

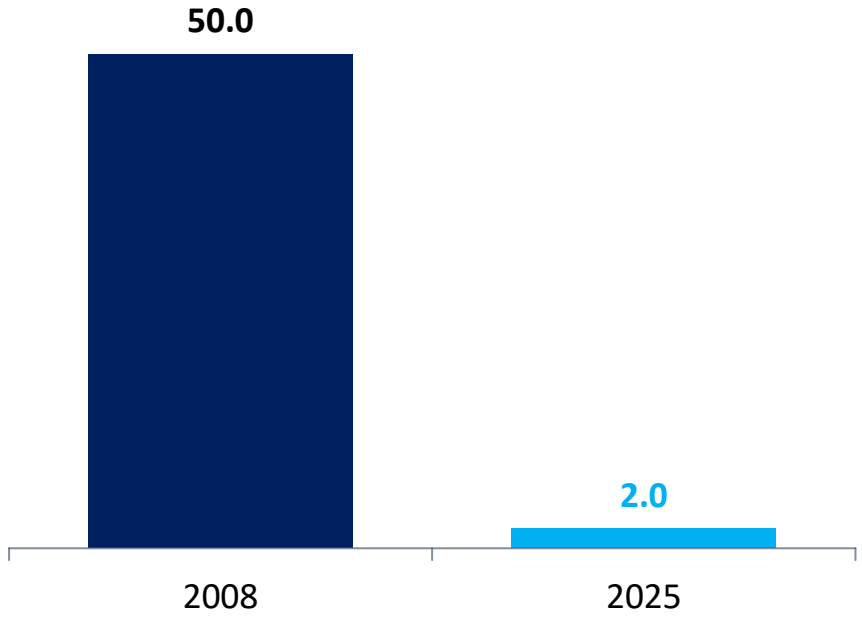
Higher oil prices are a headwind, but they are no longer a current account risk for Uruguay

Oil imports
In % of GDP



1.6%
Oil imports in 2025, down from 6.8% of GDP in 2008

Fossil fuels in electricity generation
In % of total

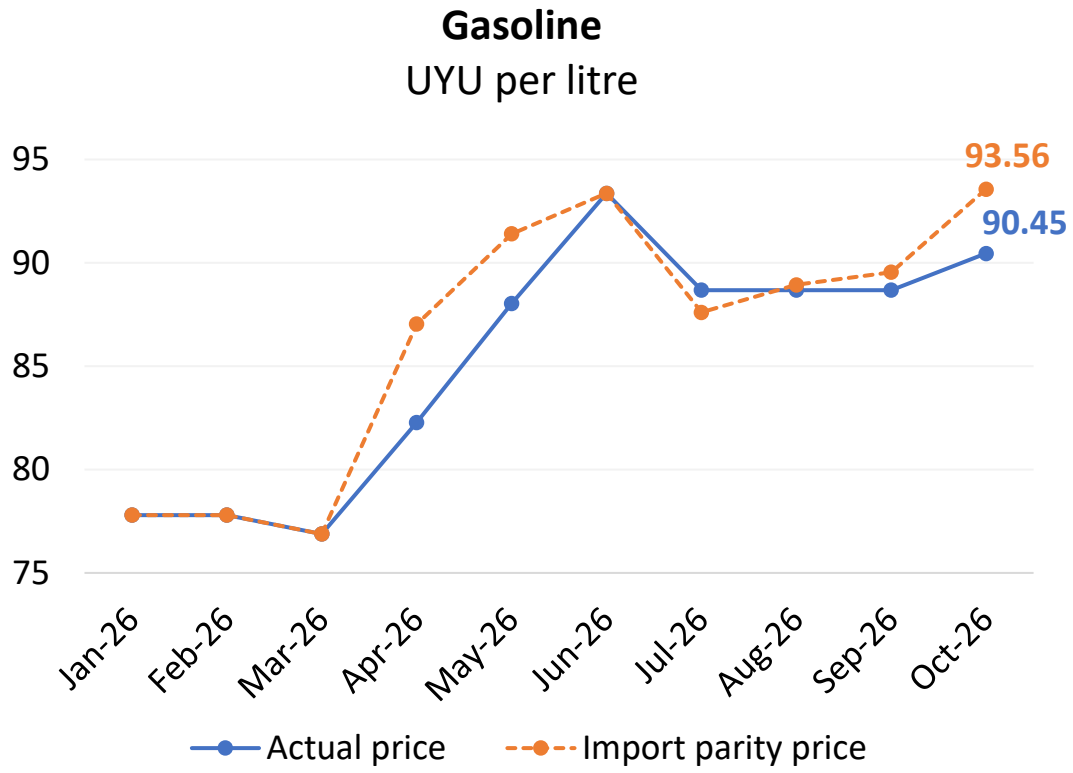


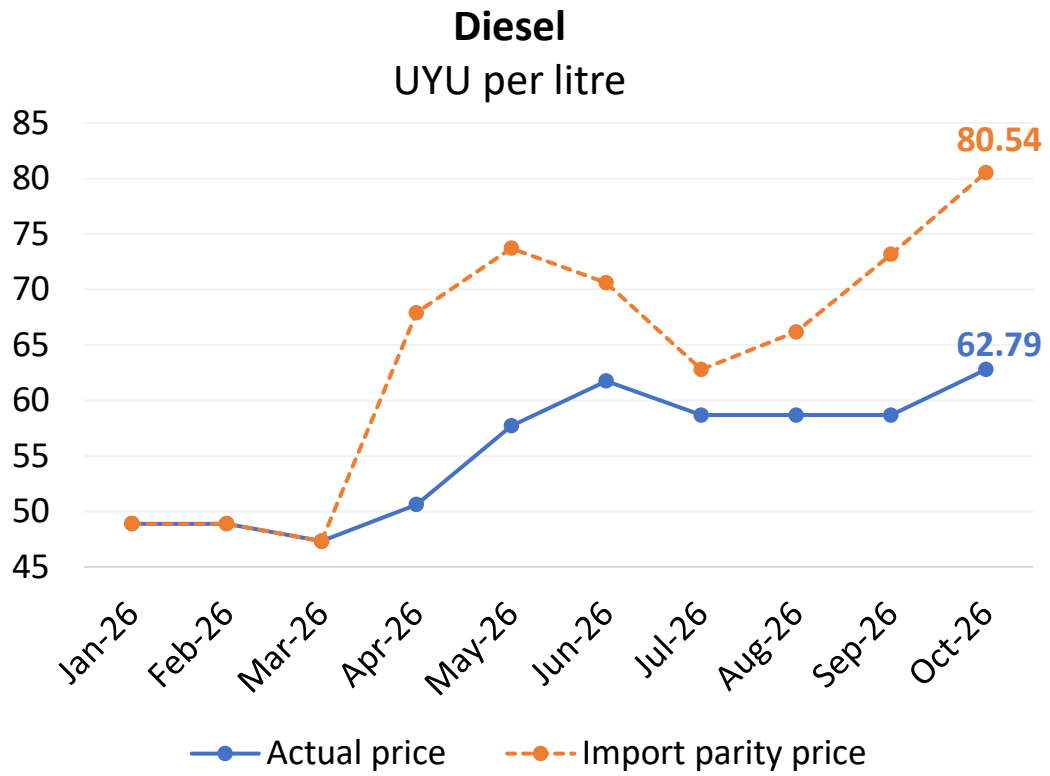
98%
Electricity generated from renewables in 2025 (hydro, wind, biomass, solar)

Source: MEF

BUFFERING THE OIL PRICE SHOCK

The government limited the pass-through into domestic prices of gasoline and diesel: a wider crack spread partly offset the impact on the state-owned refinery's balance sheet





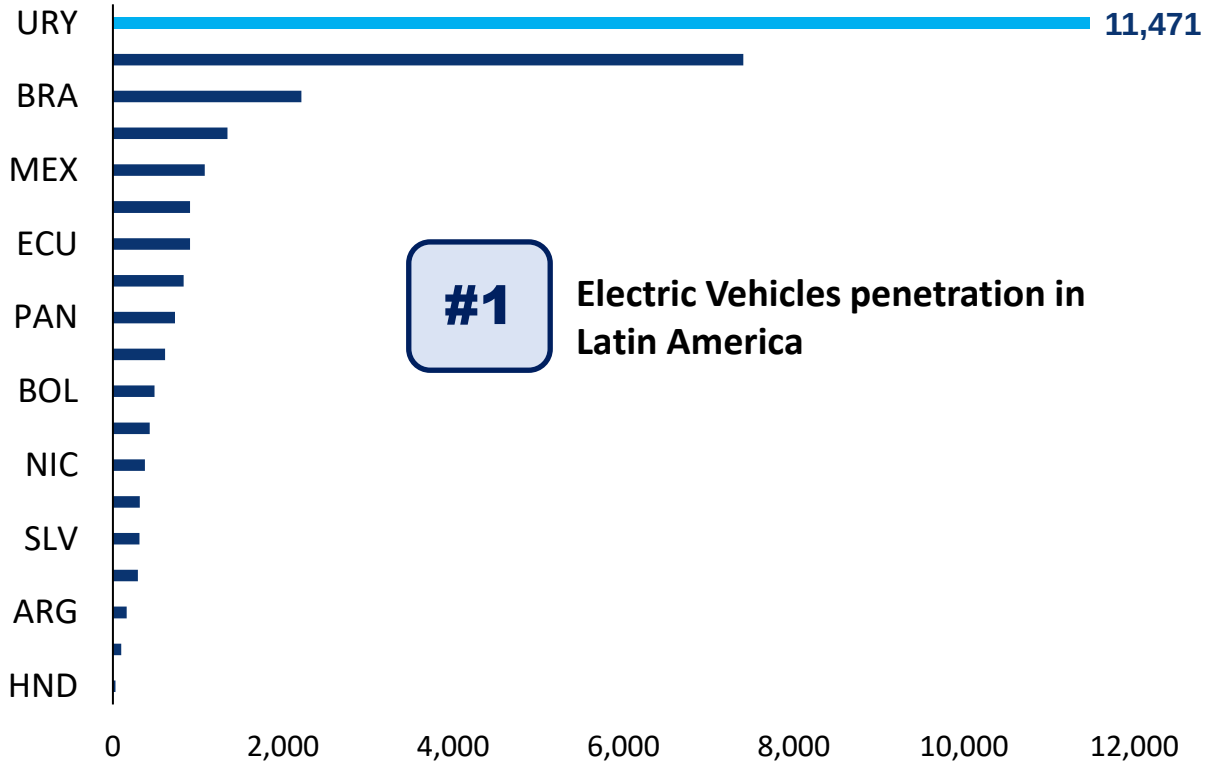
Source: MEF

CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION: CARBON PRICING AND TAX INCENTIVES ACCELERATE THE EV SHIFT

Uruguay is rapidly transforming its transport matrix through tax exemptions on EVs purchases and effective carbon taxes, reaching 58% of “light” EV in total auto sales in 2026

Number of “light” Electric Vehicles in Latin America

per million inhabitants, March 2026

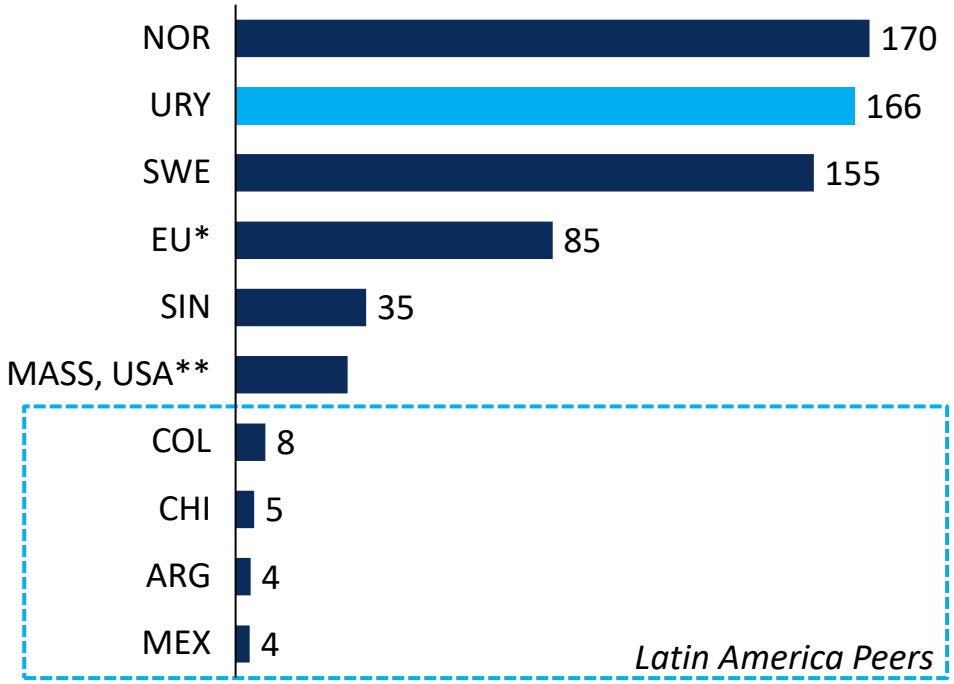


#1 **Electric Vehicles penetration in Latin America**

Source: ECLAC, IEA Global EV Outlook 2026

Prices of Carbon Taxes

USD / tCO2eq



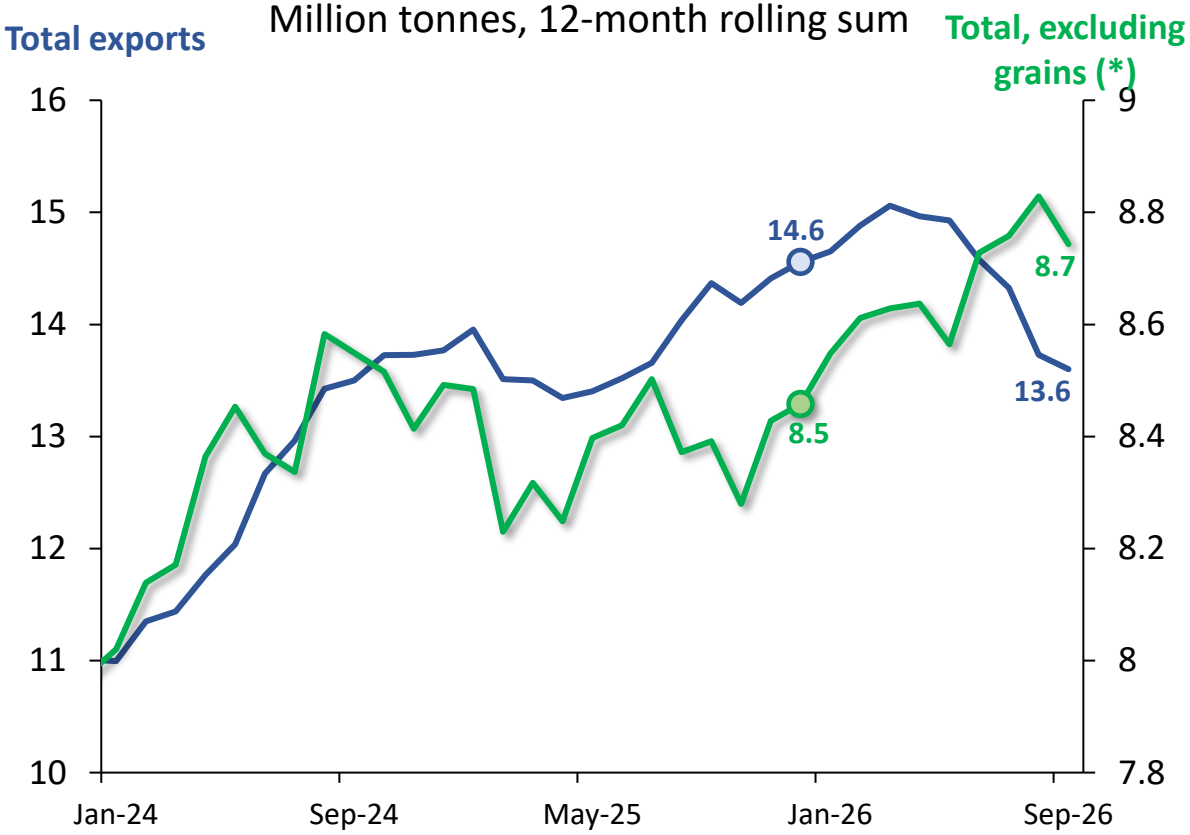
Source: World Bank 2026. * Emission Trading System **Massachusets, USA

TRADE: DIVERSIFICATION UNDER TRADE FRAGMENTATION

Drought reduced crop exports while other sectors held up, underscoring the diversification of Uruguay's export markets and products

Volumen of exported goods

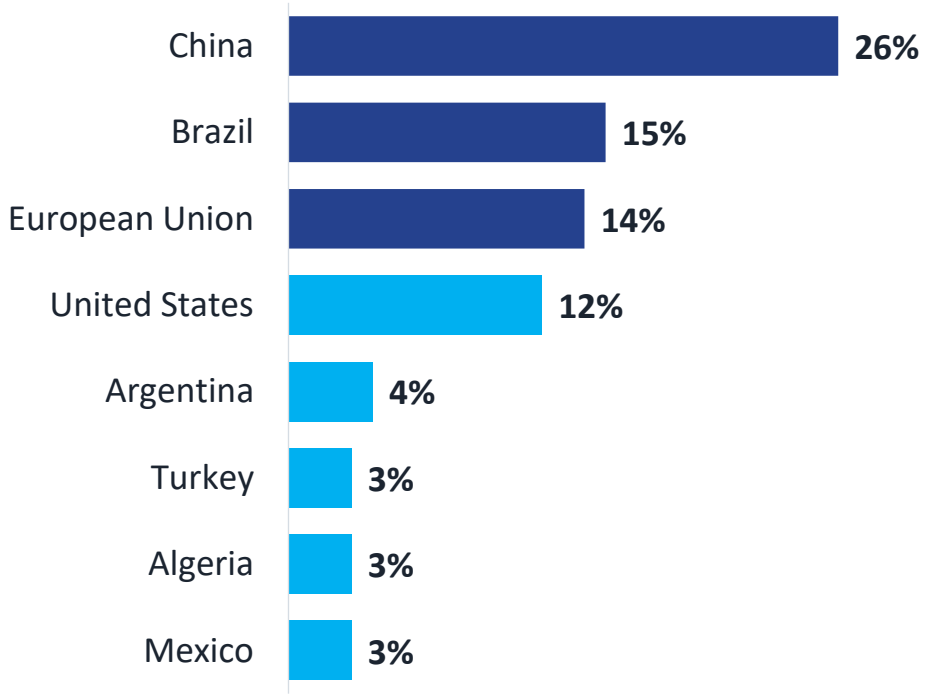
Million tonnes, 12-month rolling sum



Source: Uruguay XXI.
(*) Excludes soybeans, rice, wheat, corn, rapeseed, and carinata.

Value of exported of goods

Participation by main destination, 2025 (**)



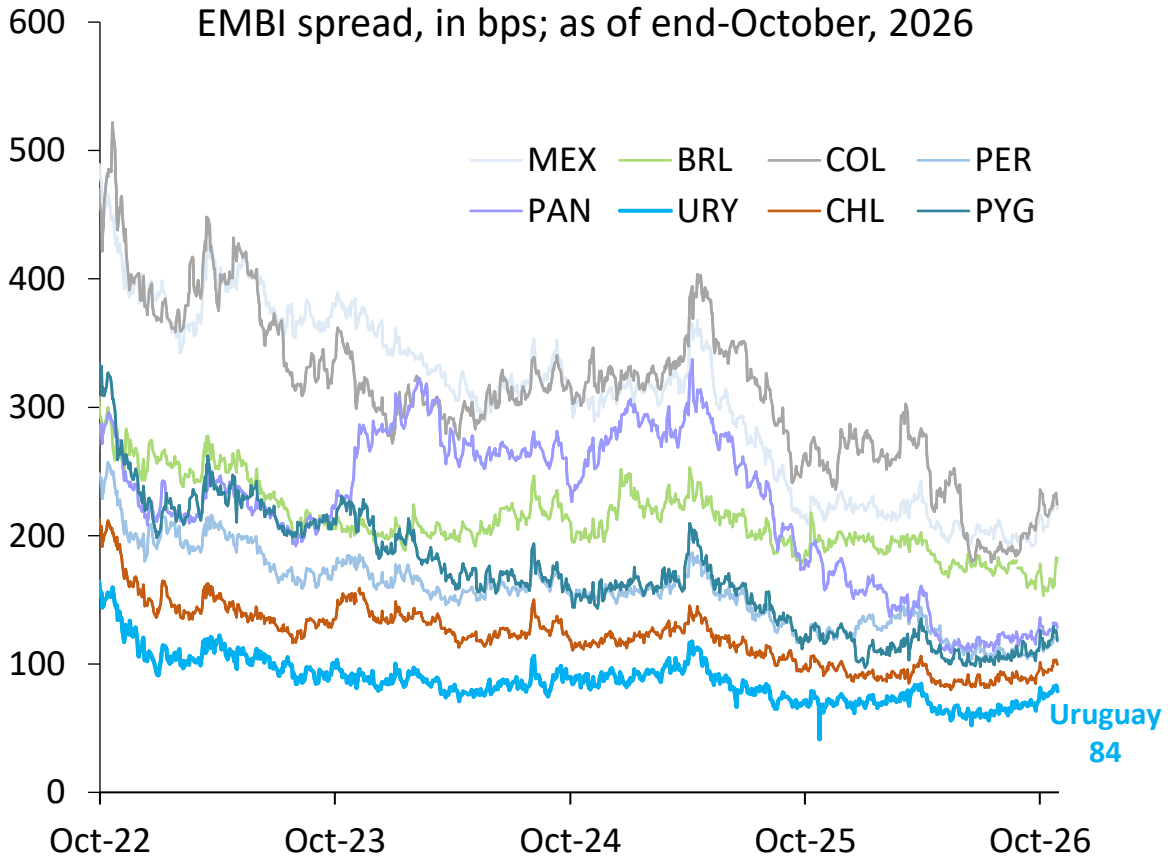
Source: Uruguay XXI.
(**) Covers the most relevant destinations, accounting for 80% of total expots.

FUNDING: CONTINUED MARKET ACCESS AT FAVORABLE TERMS

Uruguay has the lowest sovereign risk premium in Latin America and continued market access, underpinned by investment grade ratings

Sovereign risk premia in LATAM

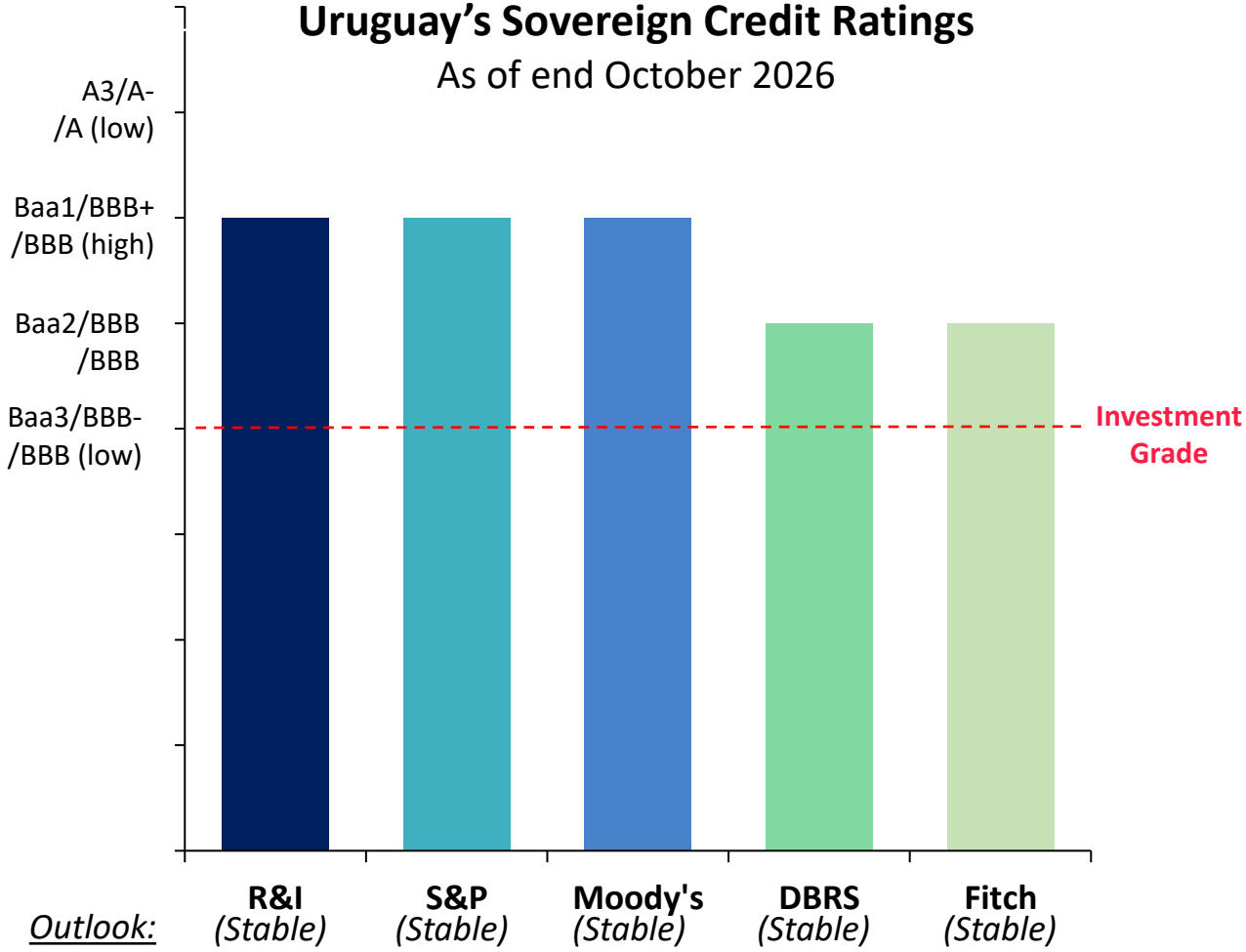
EMBI spread, in bps; as of end-October, 2026



Source: Bloomberg.

Uruguay's Sovereign Credit Ratings

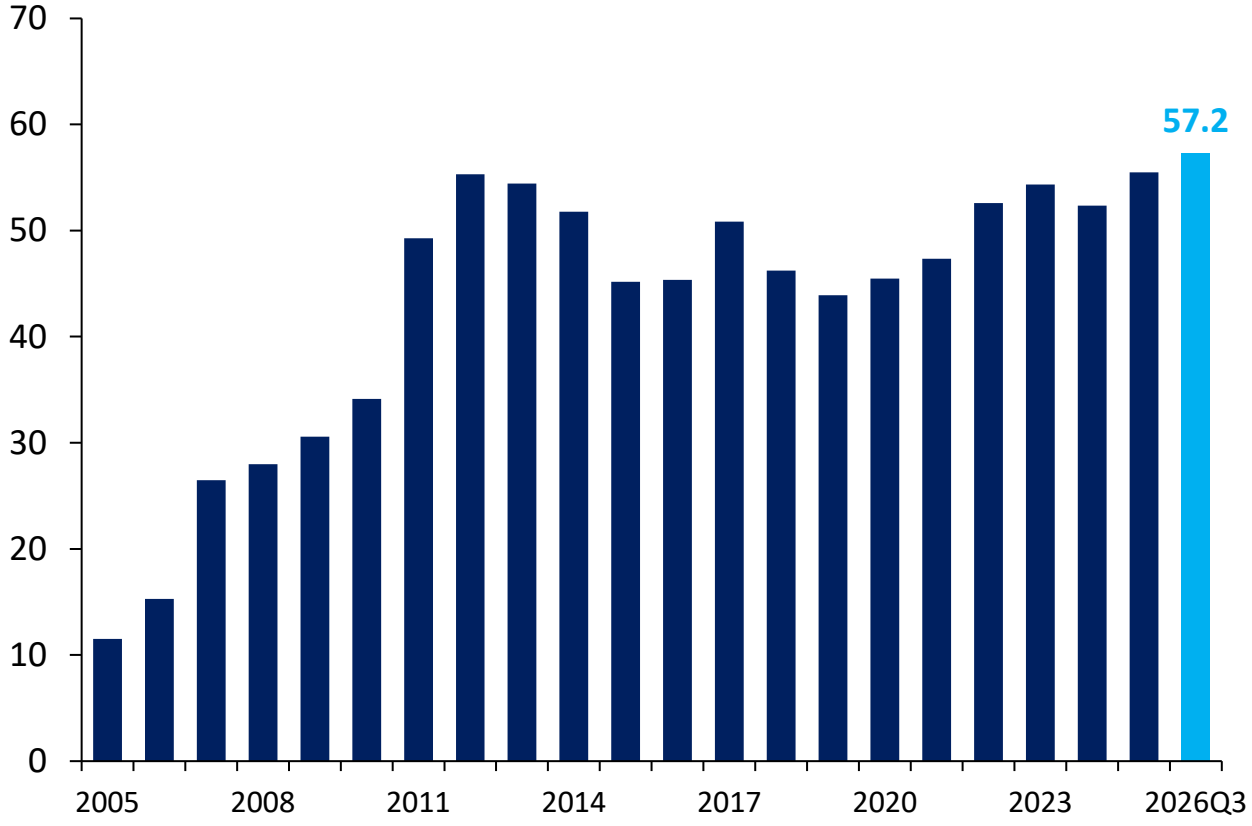
As of end October 2026



DEBT STRUCTURE: STEADY DE-RISKING

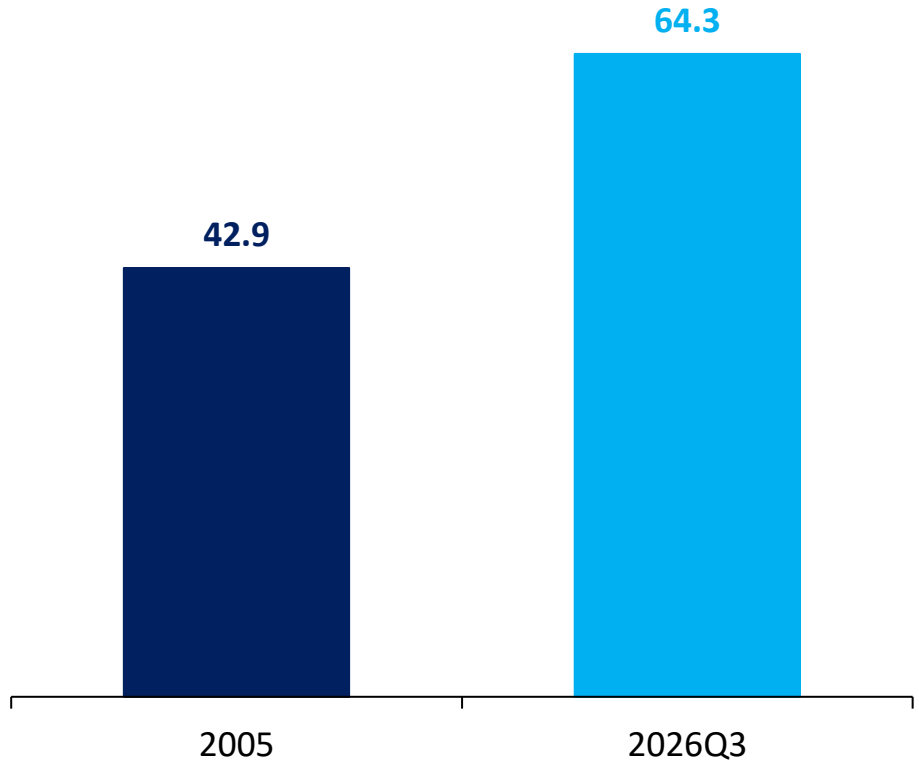
Government debt continues to de-risk, supported by greater reliance on local currency funding in the domestic market and a relatively long average maturity

Government Debt in Local Currency
(% of total)



Source: MEF.

Government Bonds held by Residents
(% of total)



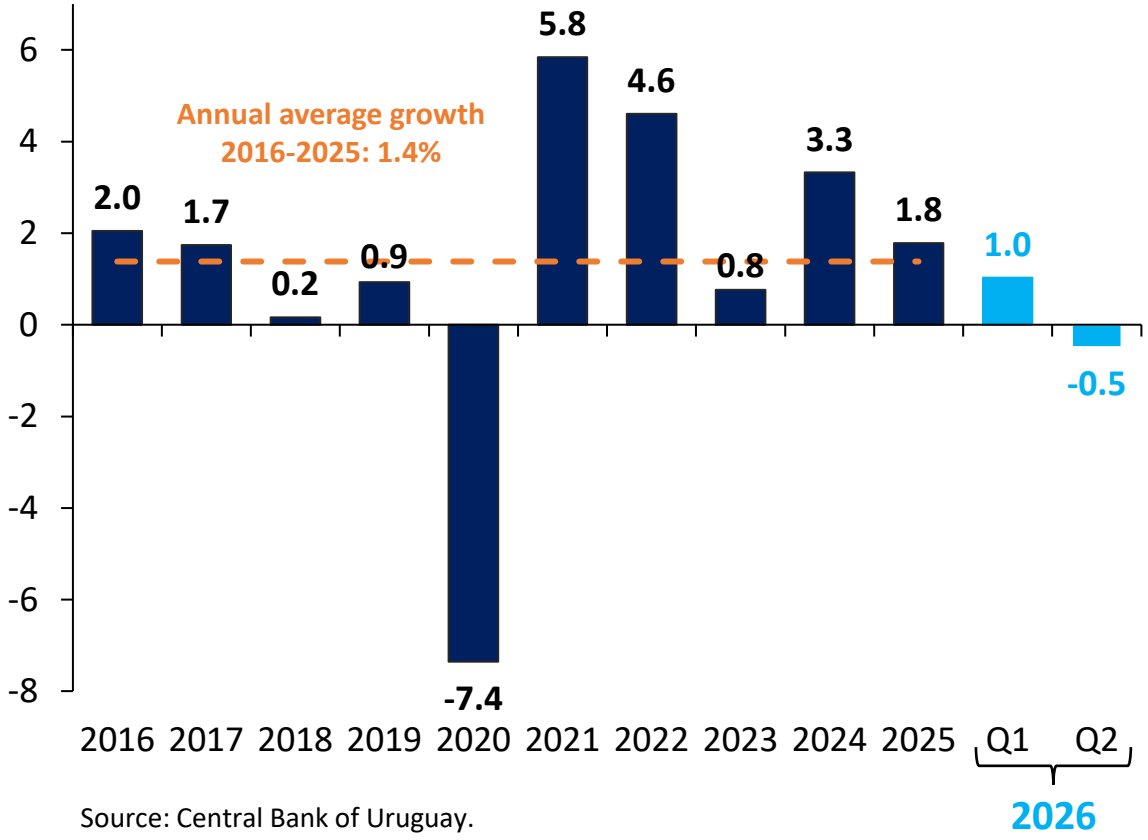
Source: MEF.

IDIOSYNCRATIC WEATHER SHOCK

Growth slowed in the second quarter of 2026 as the drought reduced agricultural output

Real GDP change

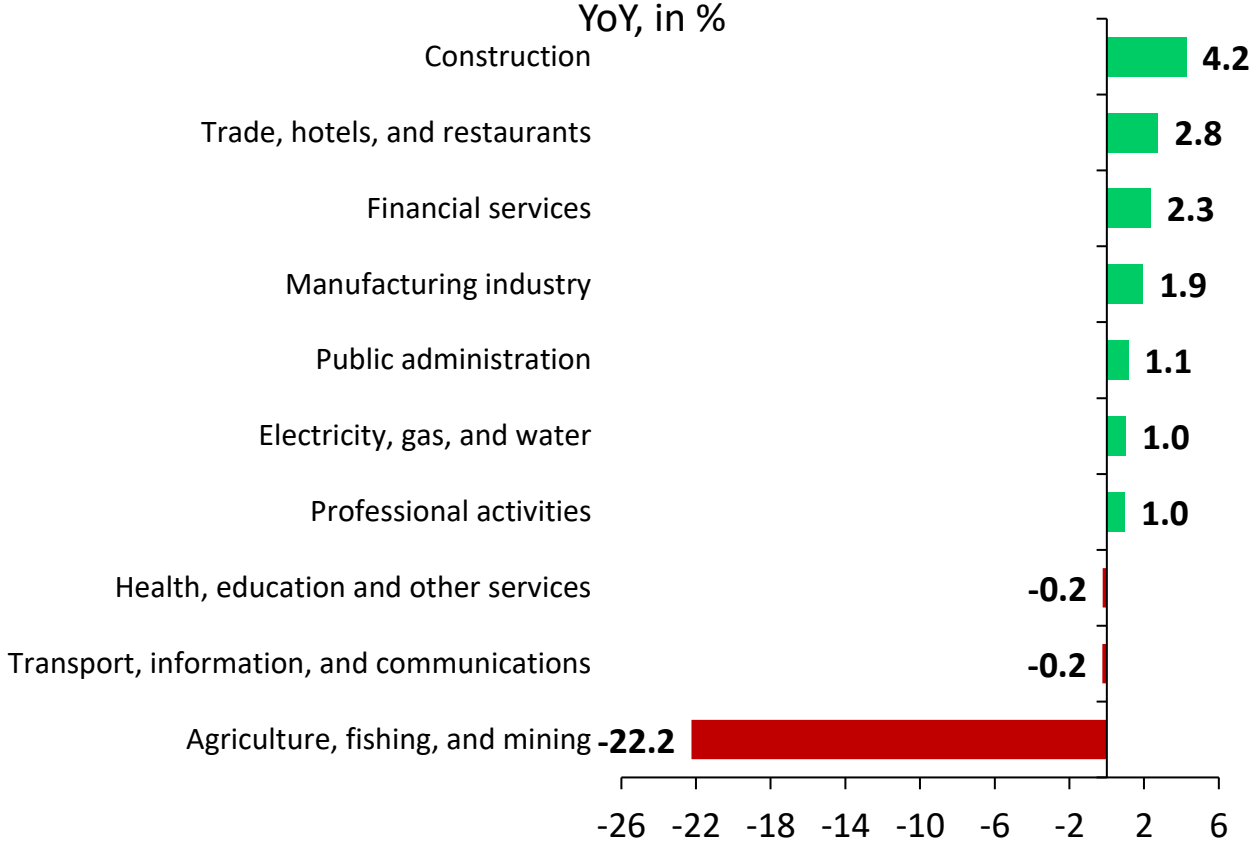
YoY, in %



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

Real GDP change in the second quarter of 2026

YoY, in %

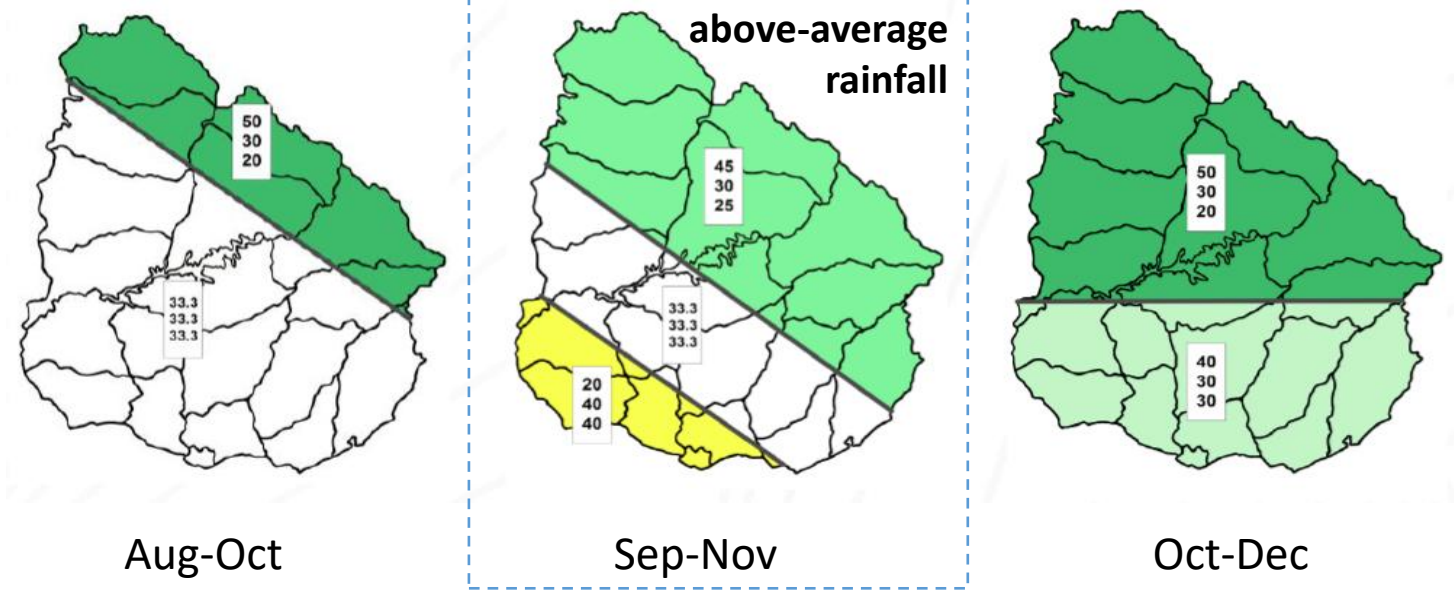


Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

WEATHER SHOCK

El Niño is the near term weather risk

Climate trends for 2026



Source: INUMET

Numbers in each box indicate the probabilities (%) of rainfall being above (top number), near (middle number), or below (bottom number) the historical average for the indicated region and period.

Focus priorities

- Population
- Infrastructure
- Production

Policy response

- Coordination among the different levels of the National Emergency System and early on-the-ground action.

Financing Instruments

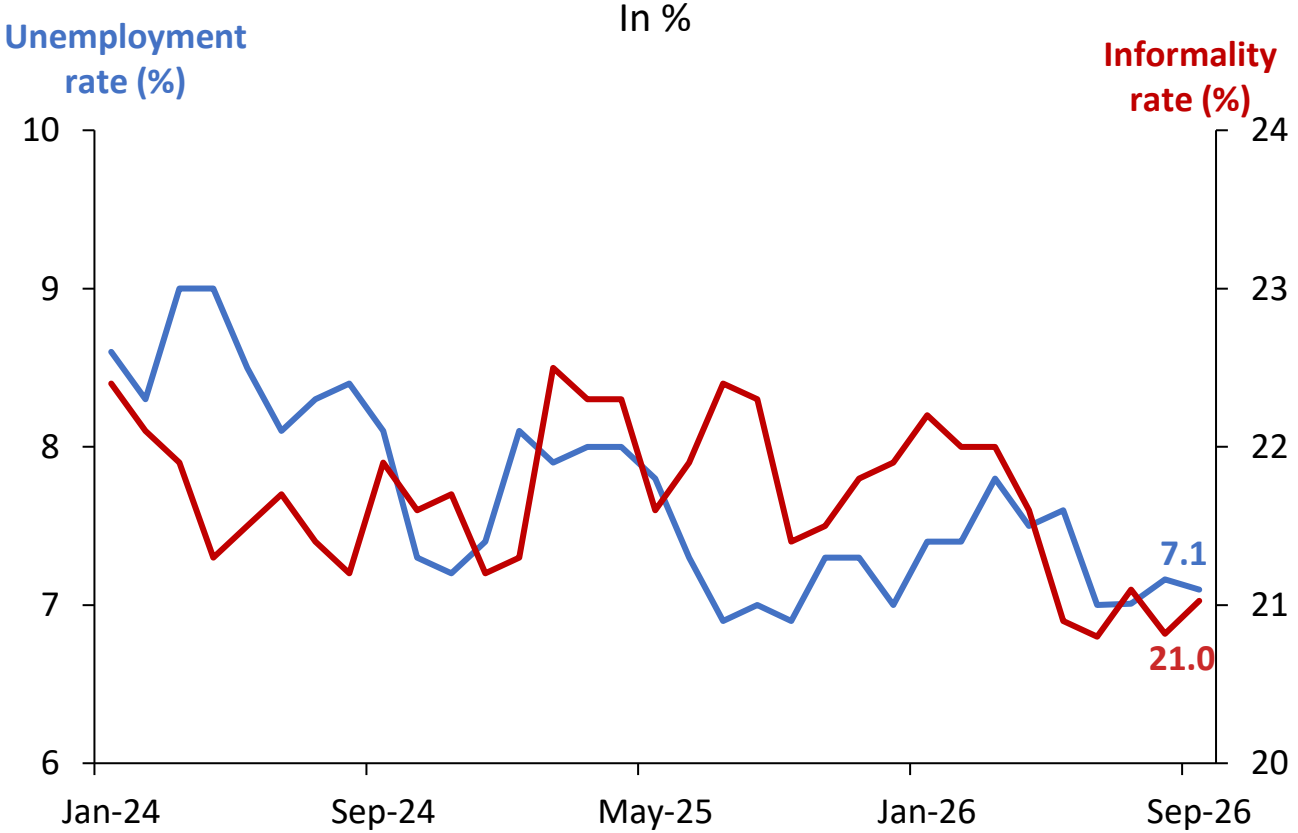
- Contingent credit lines from multilaterals for emergency response financing, guarantee programs (SIGA), and producer support.

DOMESTIC ABSORBERS

Robust labor market conditions— higher employment, rising real wages and greater formality— support household income and private consumption

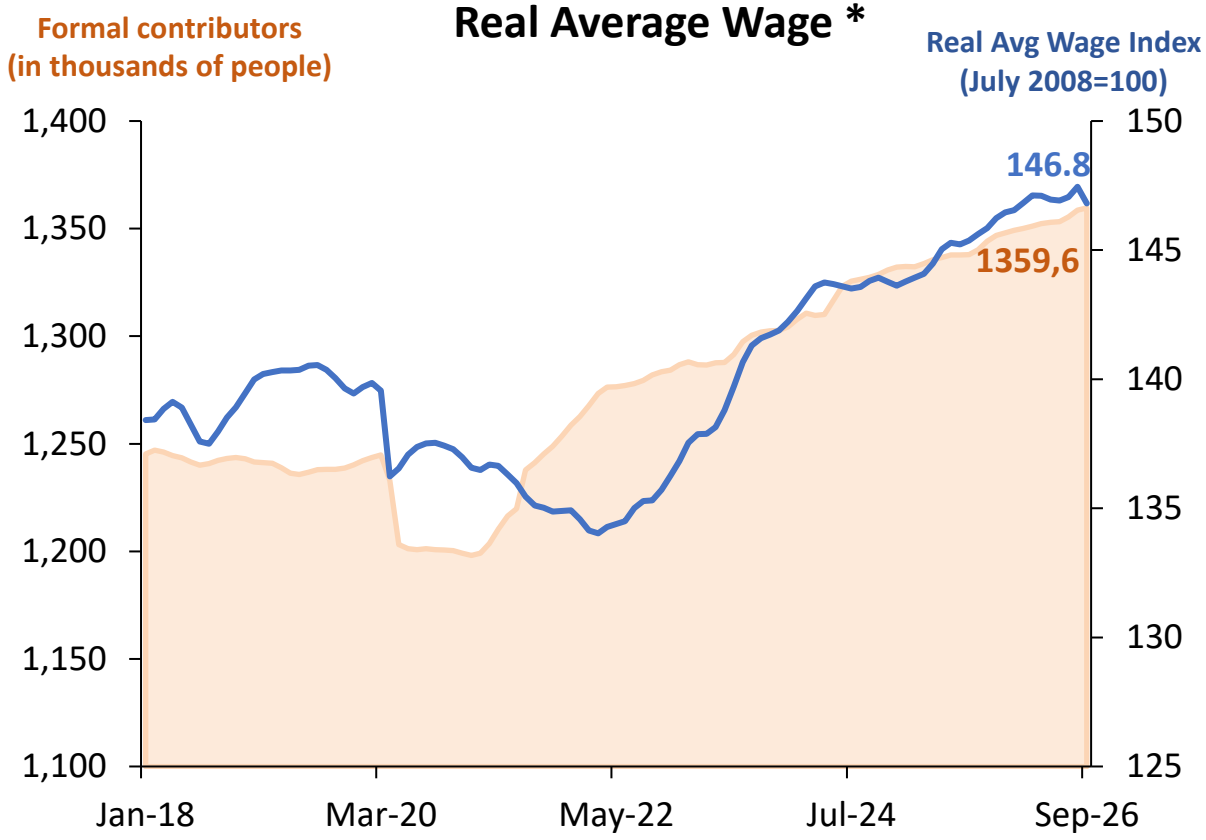
Unemployment and Informality Rates

In %



Source: INE.

Contributors to the Social Security System and Real Average Wage *



Source: MEF based on BPS and INE data.
(*) Both series are calculated on a trend-cycle basis.

MONETARY POLICY AND REGIME

The monetary policy framework has been strengthened

Inflation-Targeting Framework
Prioritizing price stability as the primary objective through the use of the short-term policy interest rate.

Refined Inflation Target
Transitioned from a target range to a single point target.

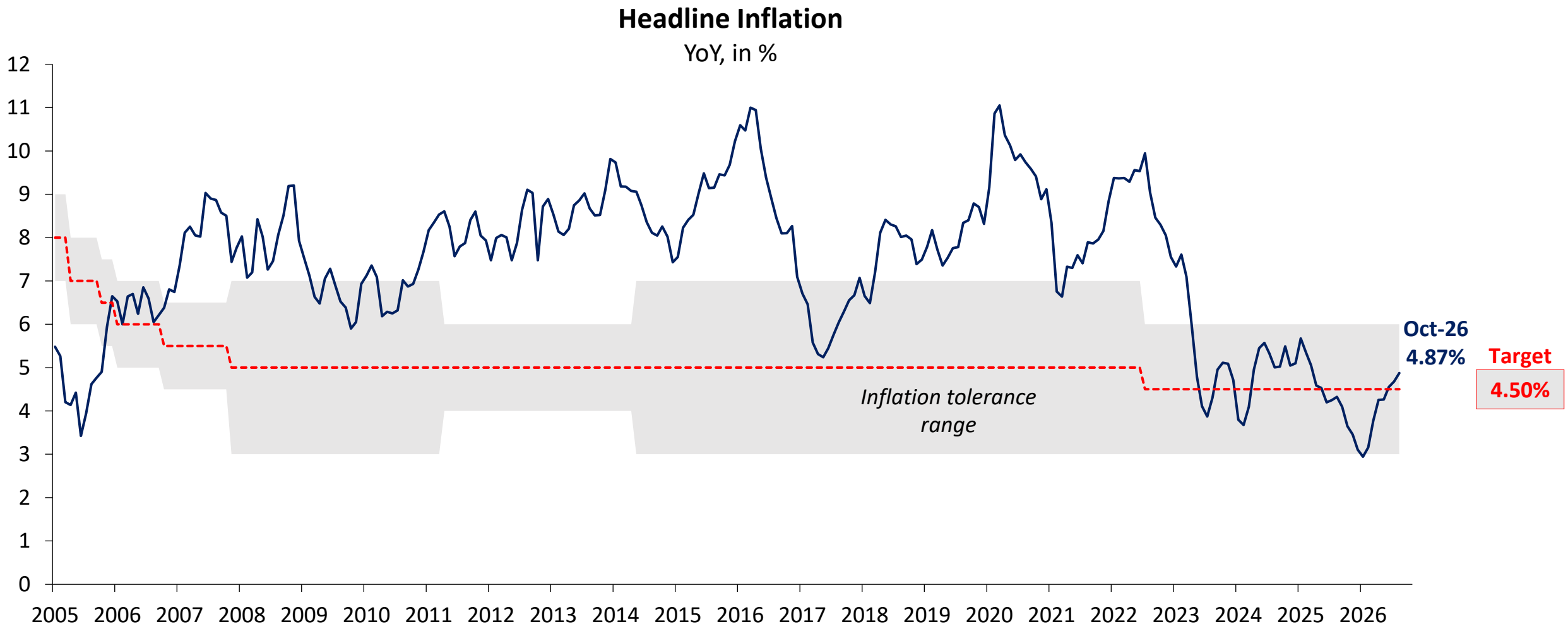
Enhanced Communication
Strengthening transparency efforts to better anchor market expectations.

Floating Exchange Rate
Maintaining a free-floating exchange rate regime.

Institutional Governance
Strengthening BCU's technical independence and policy coherence.

MONETARY REGIME

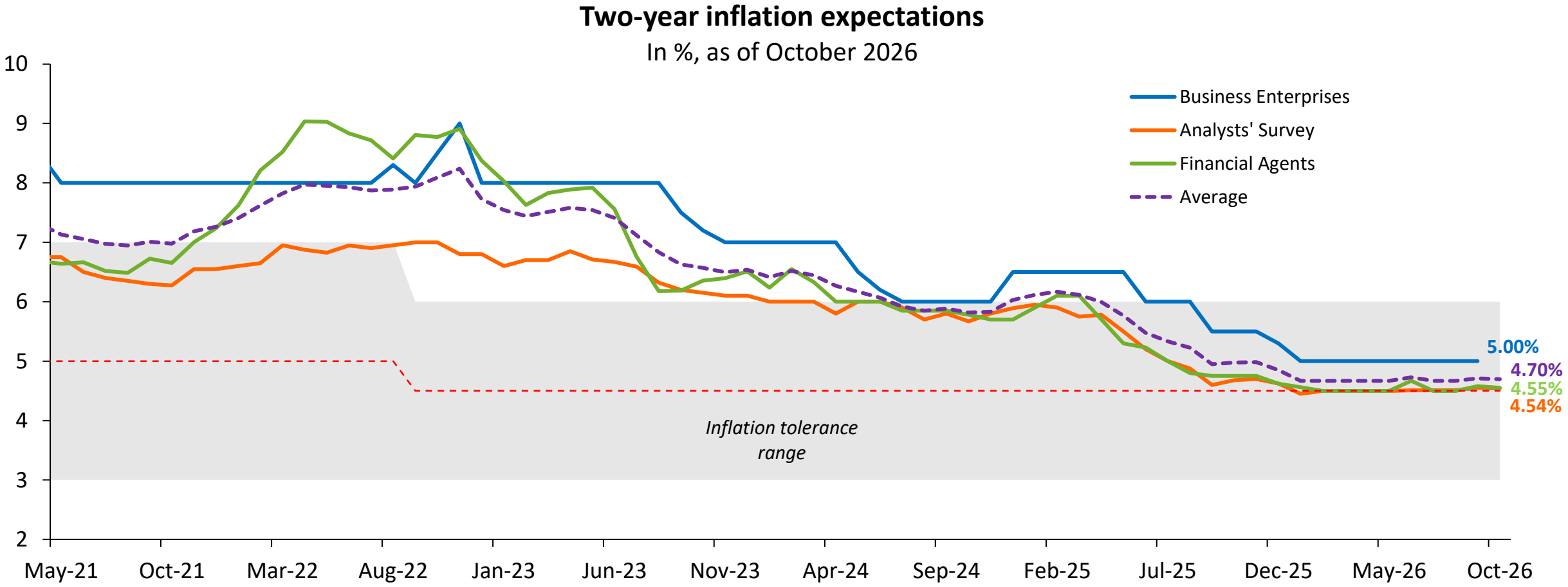
Inflation remains contained, well below the levels recorded over the past two decades



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

MONETARY REGIME

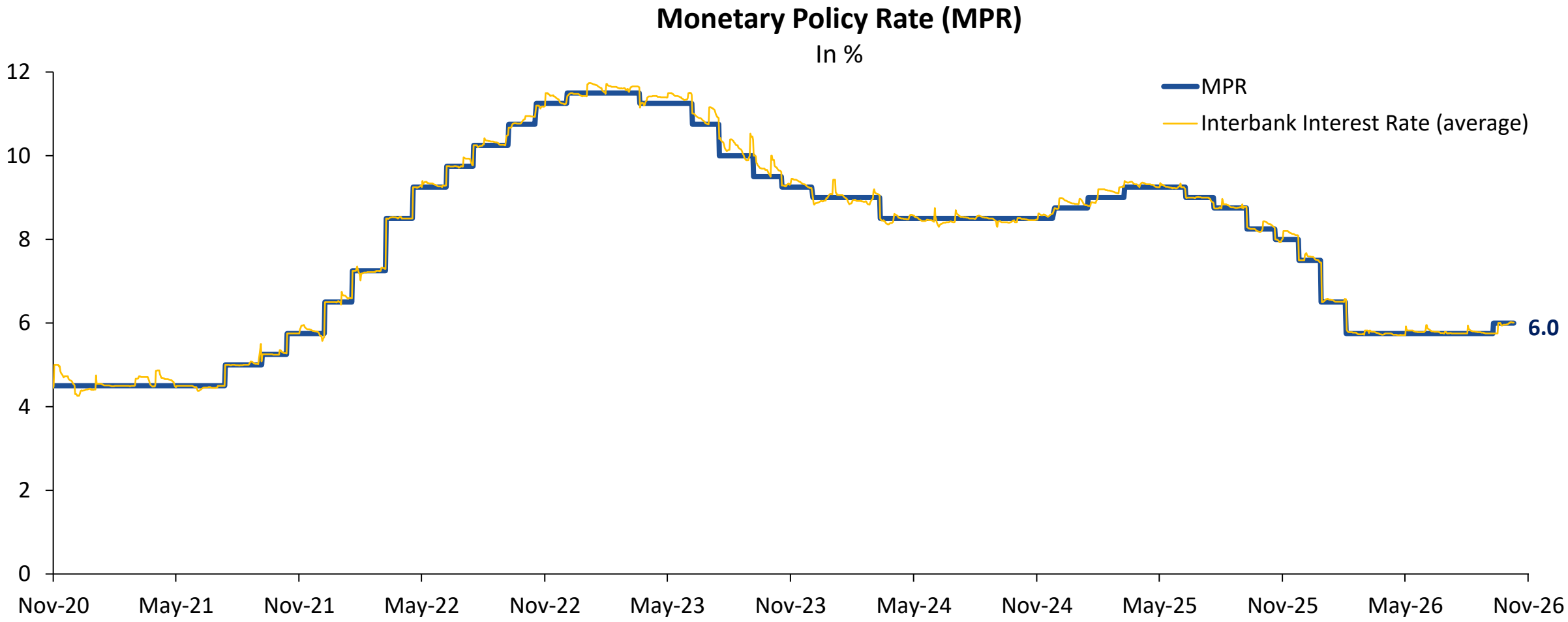
Inflation expectations sit at historic lows and are aligned with the Central Bank's target



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.
* Data for Business Enterprises is updated as of September 2026

MONETARY REGIME

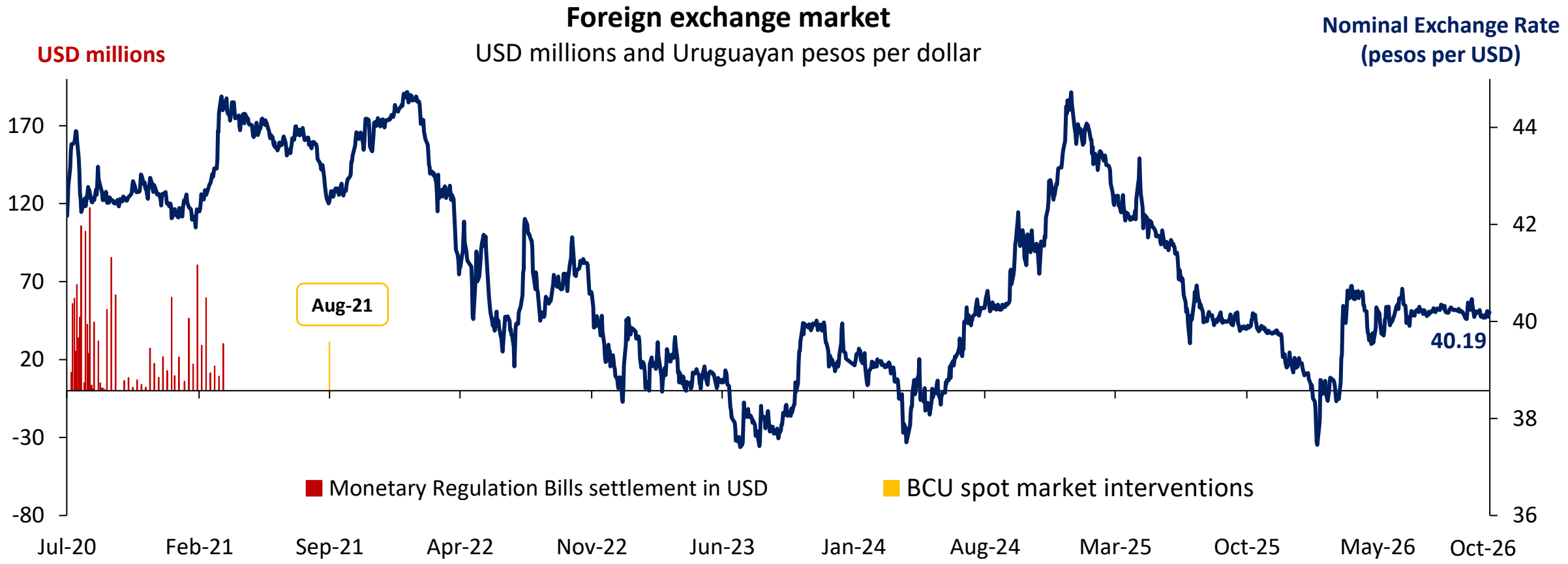
Monetary policy has contributed to the firm anchoring of inflation expectations and has remained appropriately responsive to the domestic and global cycles



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

EXCHANGE-RATE REGIME

Exchange-rate flexibility facilitates the economy's adjustment to evolving regional and global conditions



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

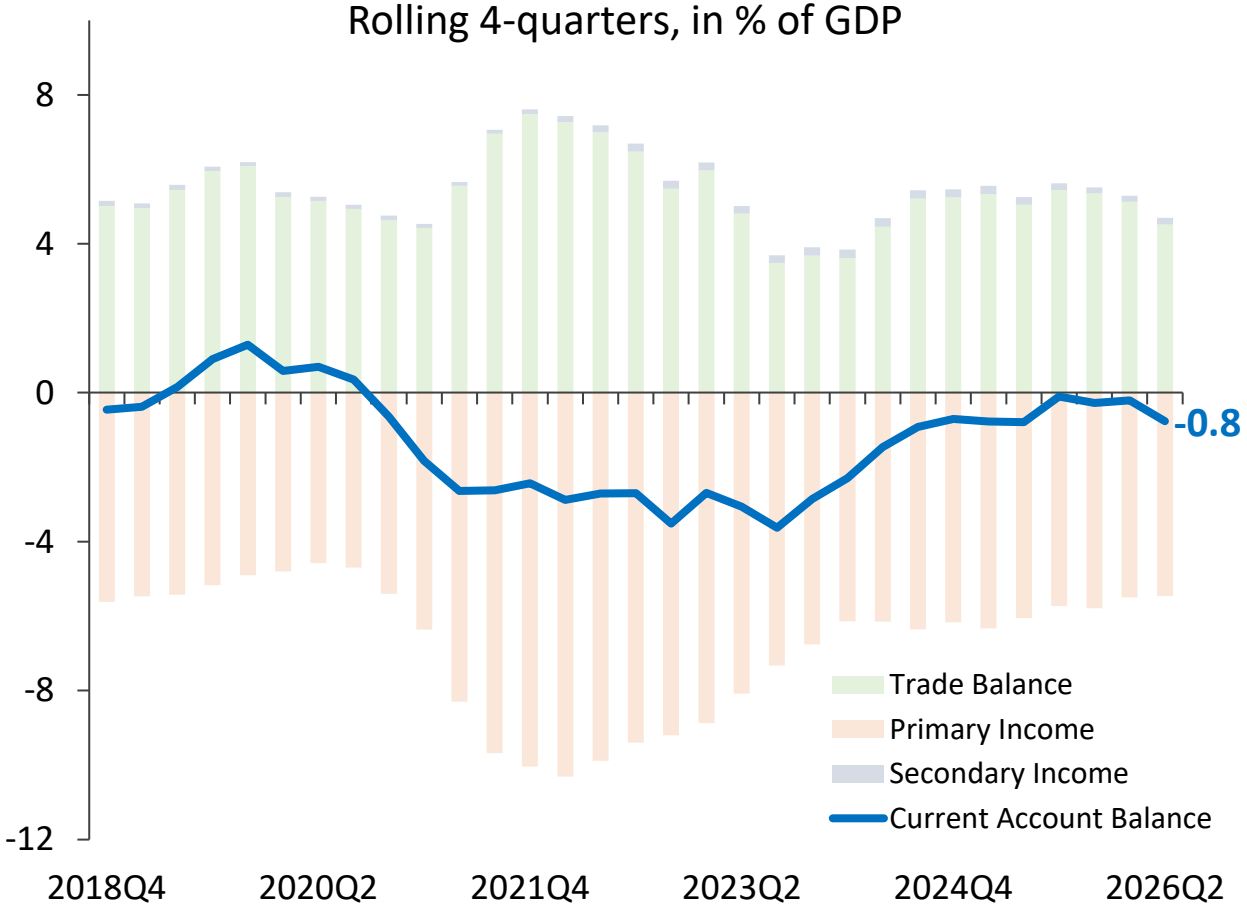
The BCU has not intervened in the foreign exchange market for the last 5 years.

EXTERNAL ACCOUNTS: A SOLID BACKSTOP EXTERNAL STABILITY

A narrow current-account deficit and large international reserve buffers provide a solid external backstop

Current Account Balance

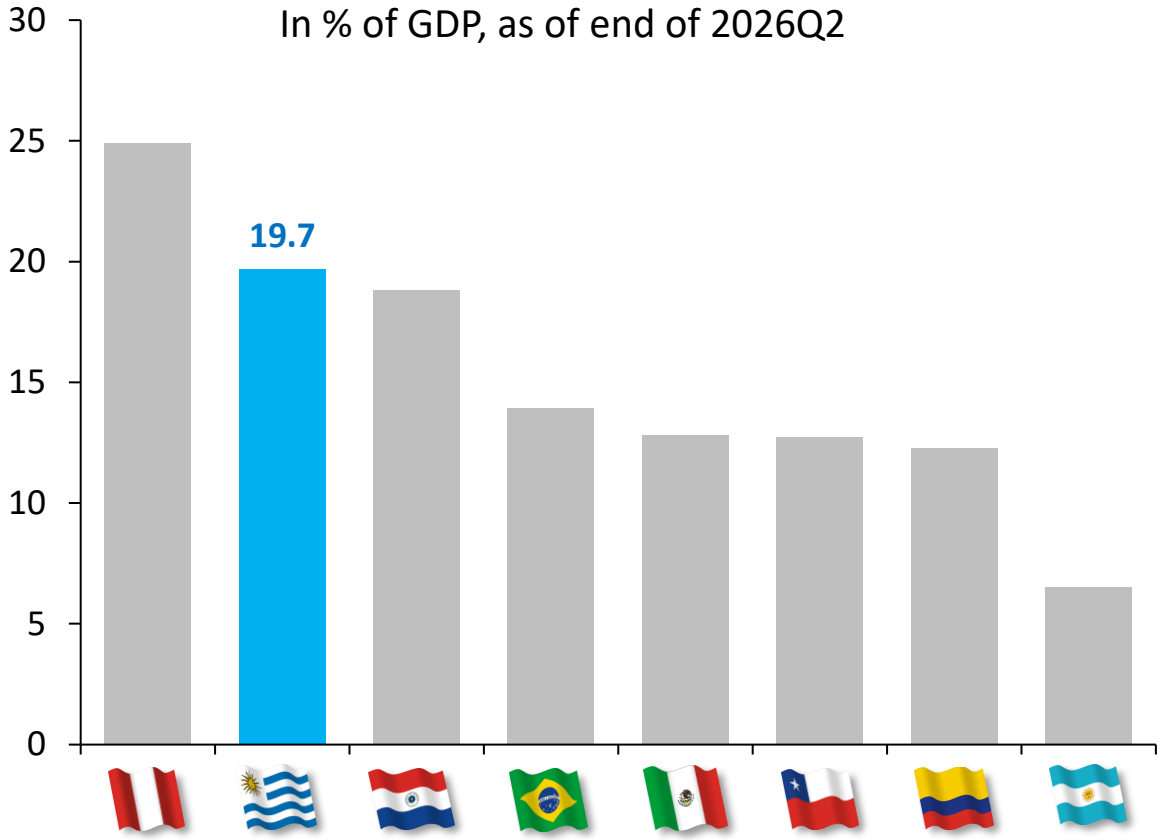
Rolling 4-quarters, in % of GDP



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

International reserves in LATAM

In % of GDP, as of end of 2026Q2



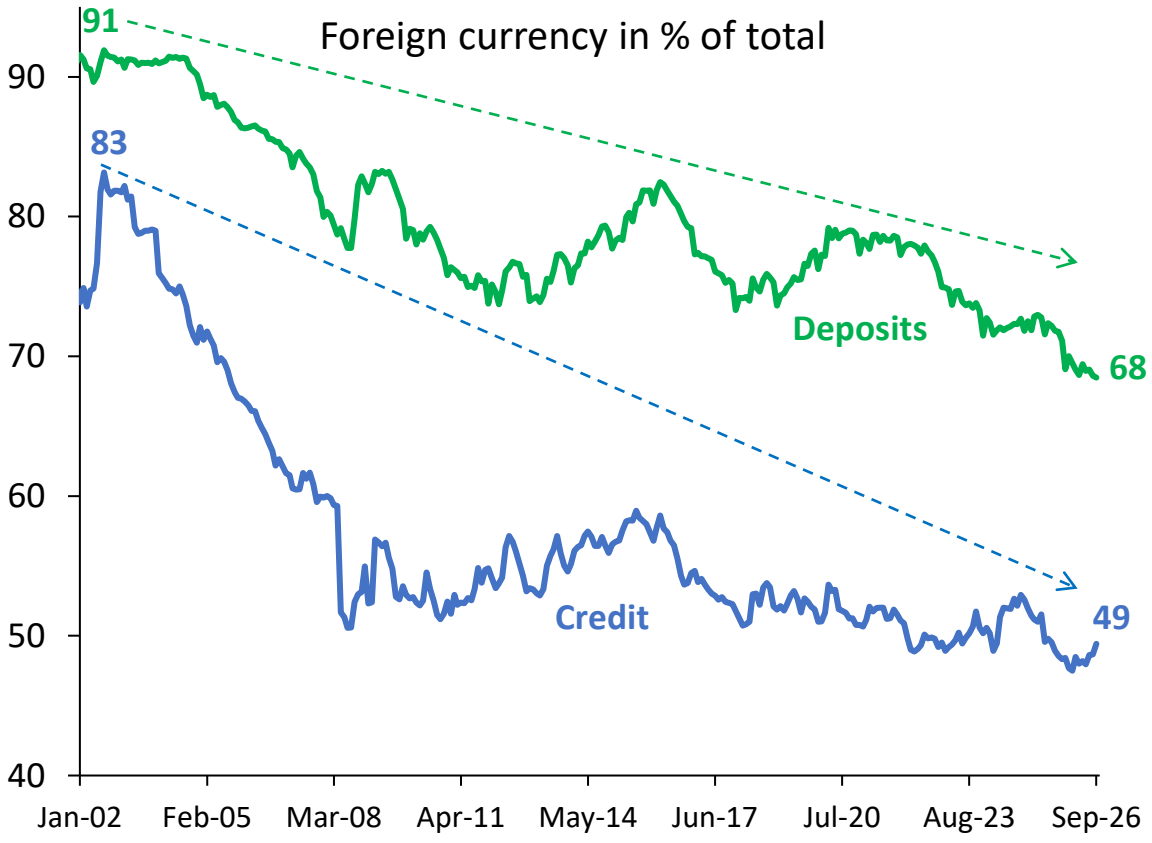
Source: International Monetary Fund, except for Uruguay, where international reserves and GDP correspond to data from Central Bank of Uruguay. Data for Paraguay is updated as of 2026Q1.

BANKING SYSTEM: SOUND FUNDAMENTALS

Financial de-dollarization is gradually taking hold in the banking sector, which is well capitalized and liquid, as well as tightly supervised

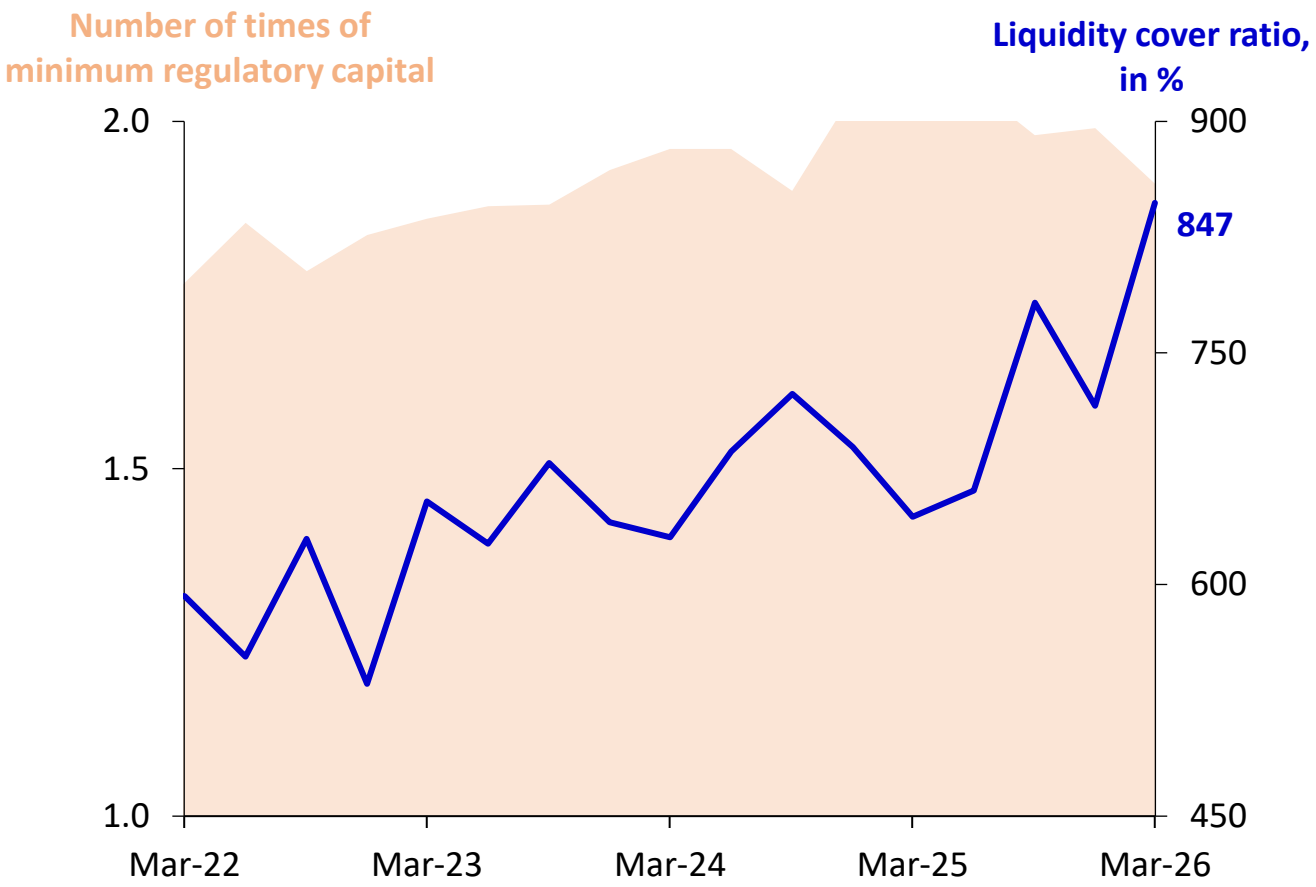
Total bank deposits and credit to the private non-financial sector

Foreign currency in % of total



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

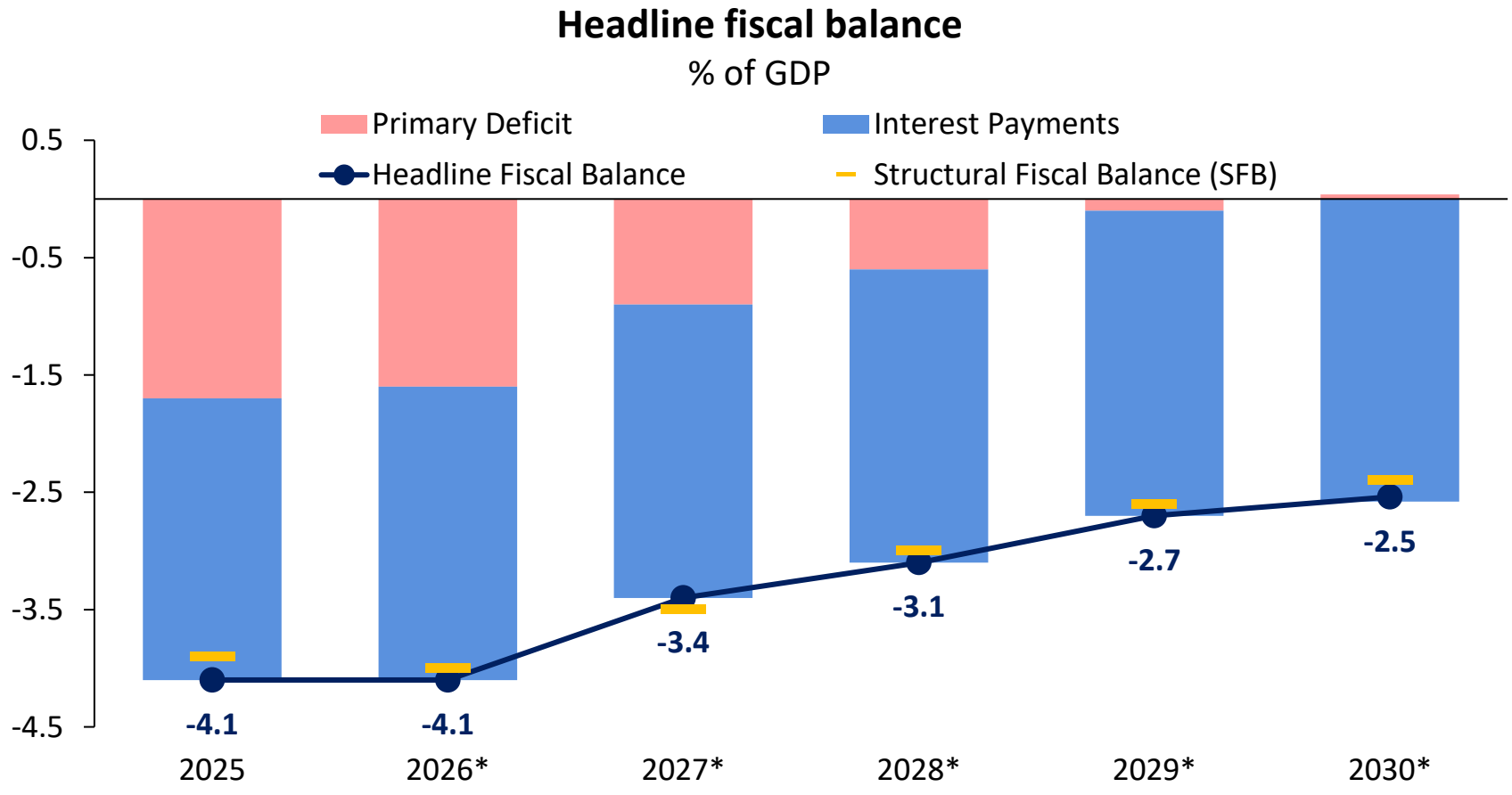
Solvency and liquidity of the banking system



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

PUBLIC FINANCES: FISCAL CONVERGENCE

The Budget Law sets a path toward a balanced primary fiscal balance, assuming real GDP growth accelerates toward potential

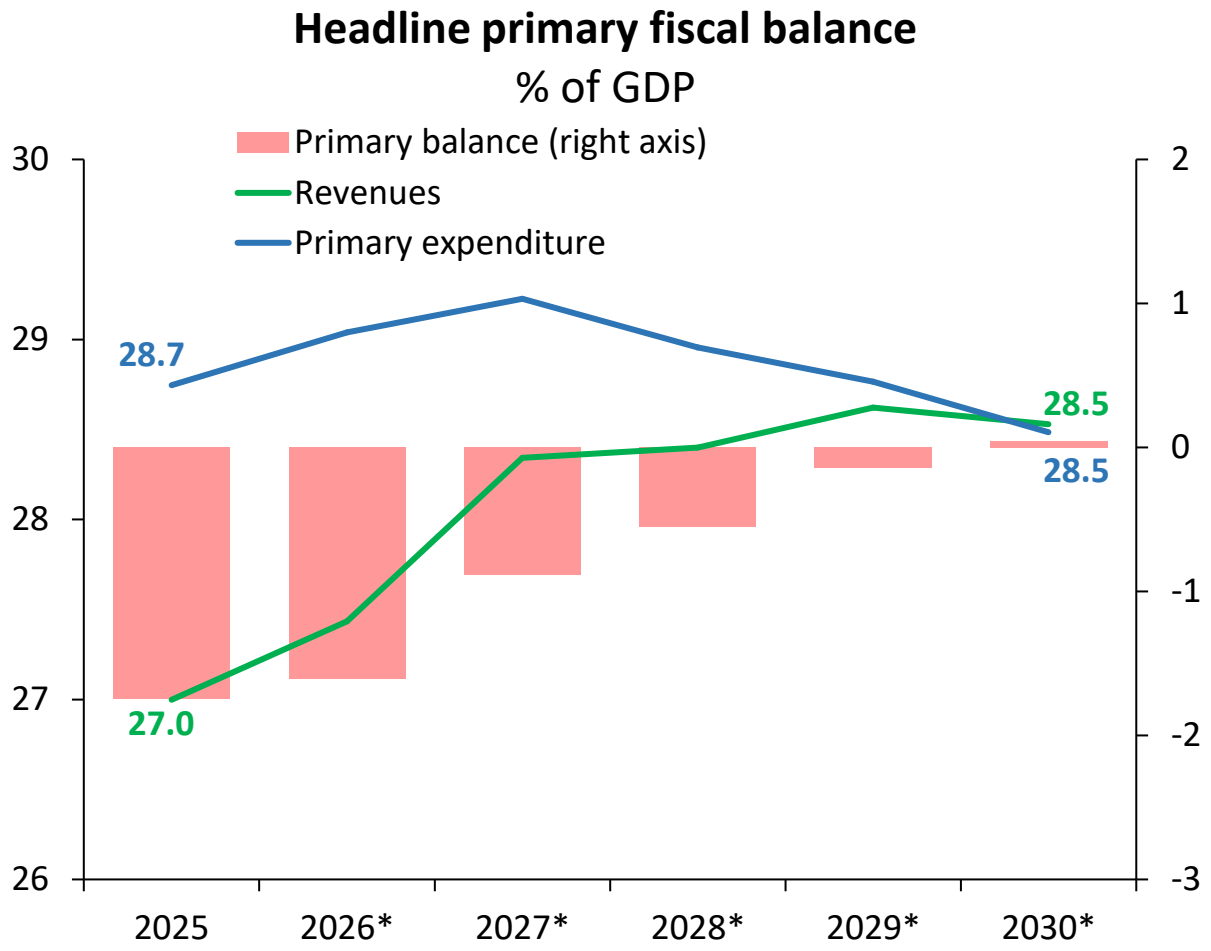


Real GDP annual growth (* projected)	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4

Source: MEF.

PUBLIC FINANCES

The fiscal consolidation plan rests mainly on revenue growth, anchored on a wider, more international tax base



Source: MEF.

- **Tax measures (approved by law)**
  - ***Domestic Minimum Top Up Tax (OECD Pillar II) on Multinational Subsidiaries***
  - ***Personal Income Tax on External Asset Returns by Residents***
  - ***Amendments to the Non-Resident Income Tax on dividends and profits***
- **Improvements in tax administration (IMF technical assistance)**

FISCAL RULE

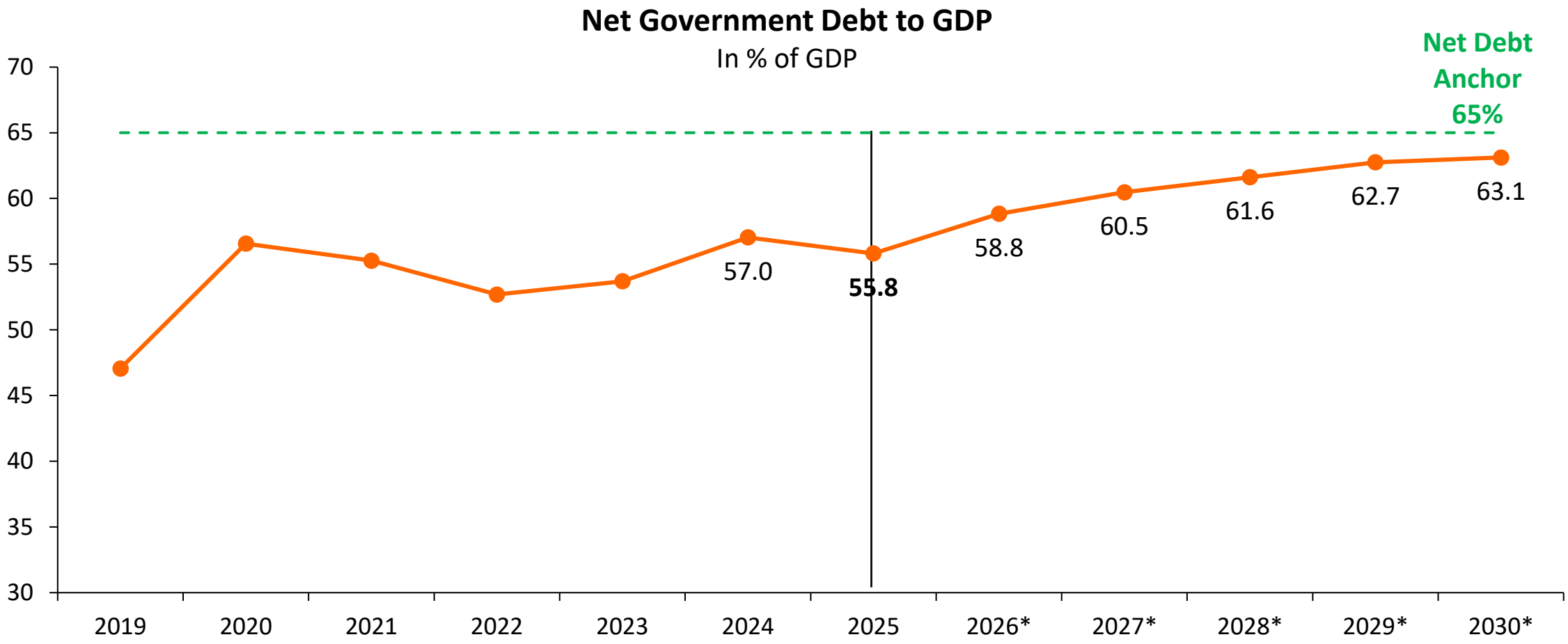
A stronger fiscal framework is in place to support compliance and accountability with the rule's targets

Medium-term debt anchor *(stock)*	**Prudent value** of Government Net Debt to GDP calibrated at **65%.**
Short-term fiscal targets *(flows)*	Operational targets on **net indebtedness** (subject to legal limit) and **structural fiscal balance**.
Fiscal guardrails	• **Automatic correction** for fiscal slippages. • **More stringent** escape clauses in electoral years.
Institutional foundations	The **Fiscal Council** is now **autonomous,** with a broader mandate to evaluate and enforce the fiscal framework.

Source: MEF.

DEBT DYNAMICS AND MEDIUM TERM ANCHOR

The fiscal strategy keeps net debt to GDP on a path consistent with debt sustainability, given assumptions on economic growth and relative prices



Source: MEF.
(*) Projections

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM (I)

The foundations of the individual-savings pillar are being preserved and improved; reform initiatives reaffirmed AFAPs as key institutional investors in sovereign debt markets

Improve retirement outcomes for affiliates by increasing net returns on pension savings

Reduced commissions, diversified AFAP investment portfolios (expanding offshore eligible assets), and greater operational efficiency.

Strengthen the regulatory and competitive framework

Better align pension funds´ financial incentives with affiliates' interests.

Maintain individual accounts under Pension Funds' management

Preserving workers' freedom of choice to choose the AFAP.

Promote greater integration of the pension system

Ensure timely pension advice, and streamline retirement procedures through a single-window system.

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM (II)

An early-retirement option, designed to be actuarially balanced

The proposal

In October 2026, the Executive intends to send Congress a bill creating an early-retirement option: age 60 with 30 years of contributions.

65 years old remains the benchmark

The design keeps 65 as the standard age and includes incentives to remain in work. The option cannot be combined with simultaneous labor income.

Who it is for?

It is aimed at low- and middle-low-income workers who reach the end of their careers with greater physical wear and fewer opportunities to stay employed.

Expected fiscal cost close to zero

The Actuarial Advisory Office of BPS has designed the parameters to be actuarially balanced. The incremental fiscal cost is expected to be close to zero according to these projections.

ACCELERATING GROWTH: THE CENTRAL POLICY PRIORITY

Higher trend growth is needed to sustain Uruguay´s social cohesion model and stabilize the debt ratio

- Low private investment rate and productivity
- High cost of doing business
- Energy and logistics costs
- Shallow capital markets
- Unfavorable demographics

Low Growth

1.4%

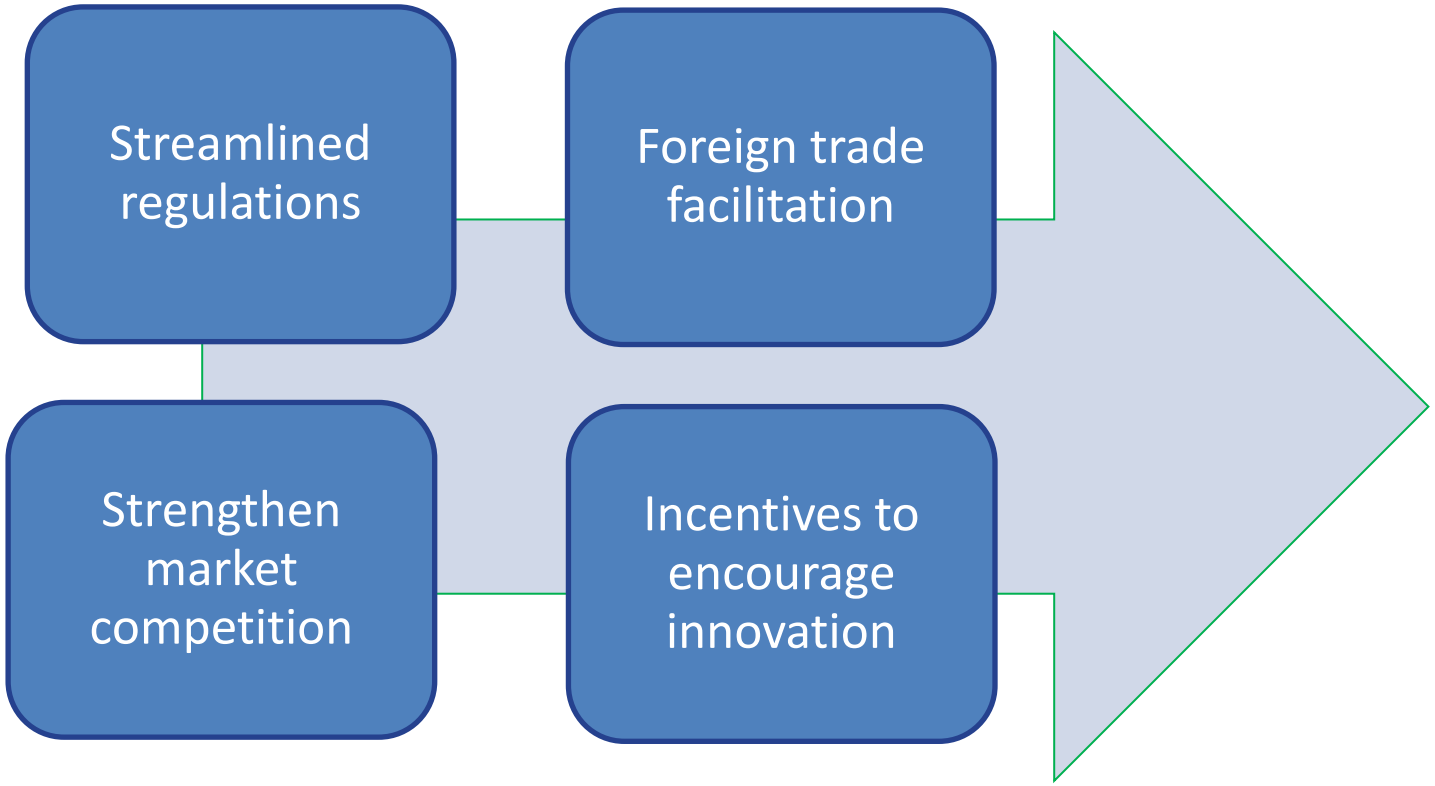
Average annual real GDP growth of Uruguay, 2016–2025

The government is focused on introducing new policies and reforms to accelerate growth

1. Enhance Competitiveness and Reduce Cost of Doing Business
2. Greater Trade Openness and Integration
3. Expand Incentives to Attract Global Capital
4. Progress Toward OECD Accession

1 ENHANCE COMPETITIVENESS AND REDUCE COST OF DOING BUSINESS

The Competitiveness bill targets supply-side reforms: simpler regulations, less red tape, stronger competition, and incentives for innovation



- Reduce production and logistics costs
- Help raise productivity
- Reduce barriers to investment
- Foster private sector dynamism

2 GREATER TRADE OPENNESS AND INTEGRATION: A PATH TO SCALE

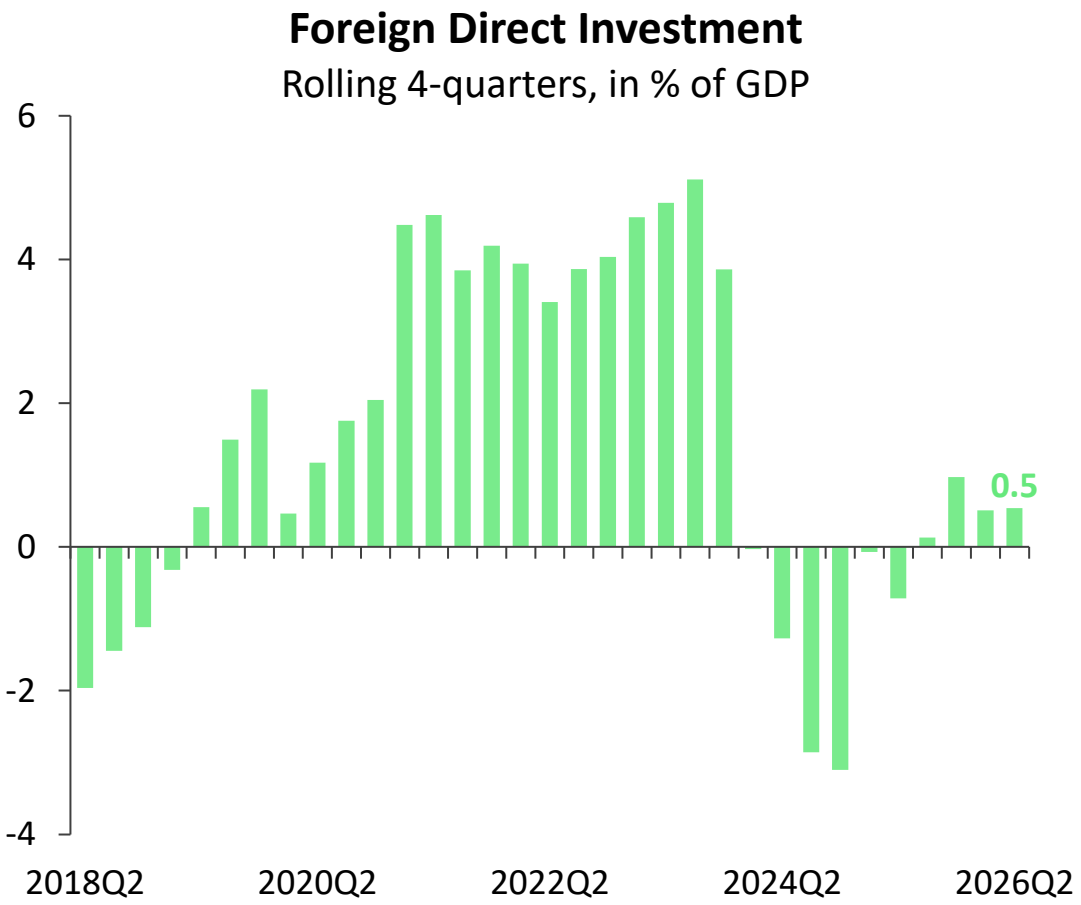
The EU-Mercosur agreement and other trade deals will broaden market access and attract foreign direct investment

- **In Force**
  1. Mercosur- EU (27 countries) Trade Agreement (May 2026).
  2. Mercosur- Singapore.
  3. Mercosur- EFTA (4 countries, November 2026).

- **Under Negotiation**
  4. CPTPP Accession (12 countries).

3 EXPANDED INCENTIVES TO ATTRACT GLOBAL CAPITAL THAT PRICES CARBON RISK

A renewable electric power system in Uruguay is drawing foreign direct investment into data centers tied to AI and low-carbon manufacturing, such as green hydrogen projects



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

DATA CENTERS FOR AI

- **Solaria:** USD 5.7 billion tech park (500 MW data center + 350 MW solar PV)
- **Google:** USD 850 million facility 2nd in LatAm)
- **State-owned Antel:** USD 70 million AI data center in Canelones (construction 2027; operational 2028–29)

GREEN HYDROGEN

- **HIF Project**: E-fuels plant in Paysandú using renewable energy and captured CO_2, USD 5 billion project intent
- **Investment & Status:** Pending final investment decision; UTE tariff under negotiation

4 OECD PROCESS

A path toward international best practices and, in time, a possible OECD accession process

OECD Benchmark Assessment

Two-year comprehensive study assessing national public policies against international standards and OECD best practices.

Roadmap to global integration

Builds on Uruguay's ongoing adoption of international best practices in fiscal transparency, tax systems, and regulatory standards.

Institutional and investor value

Aims to enhance policy quality, reinforce legal and regulatory certainty, and strengthen long-term investor confidence

SOVEREIGN DEBT STRATEGY: RISK, COST AND LIQUIDITY

Balancing risk mitigation and cost efficiency while developing secondary bond markets and broadening investor base

- Deepen local-currency financing in the domestic market.
- Diversify sources of international funding across currencies, markets, and investor pools.
- Keep refinancing risk low through proactive liability management operations.
- Promote depth and liquidity of Uruguay’s secondary bond markets.
- Access multilateral credit lines for financial flexibility, with performance-based climate adaptation indicators built into the loans.

BORROWING PLAN

Government's funding needs and financing plans for 2026

Central Government's Flow of Funds
(In USD million)

FINANCING NEEDS	**6,889**
Primary Deficit	1,488
Interest Payments	2,492
Amortization of Bonds and Loans	2,906
Accumulation of Financial Assets	2
FUNDING SOURCES	**6,889**
Loan Disbursements from Multilaterals and Financials Institutions	613
Total Issuance of Market Debt	**5,988**
Others (net)	287

USD 4,802 million issued YTD as of October 2026

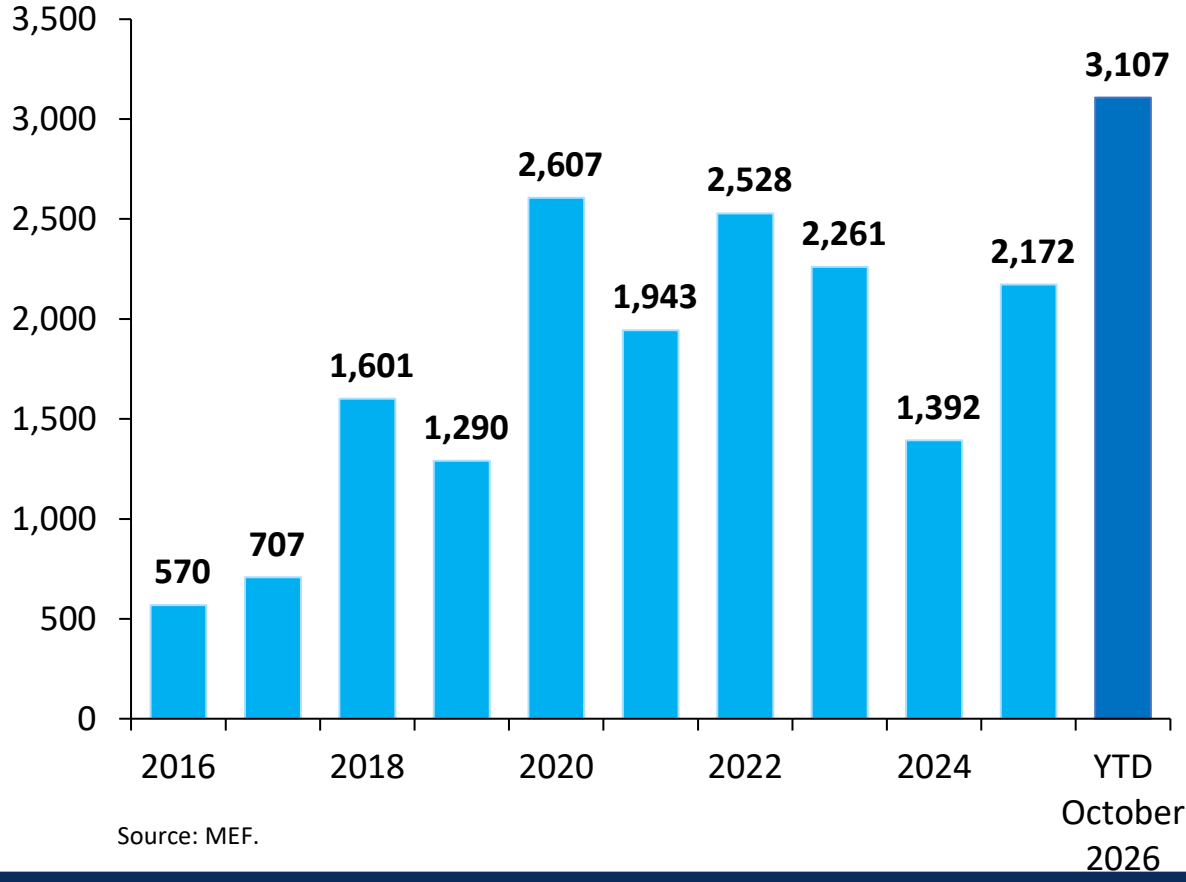
Source: MEF.

DOMESTIC MARKET FUNDING

The domestic market has become an increasingly important funding source, underpinned by a strong institutional investor base

Sovereign funding in domestic bond market

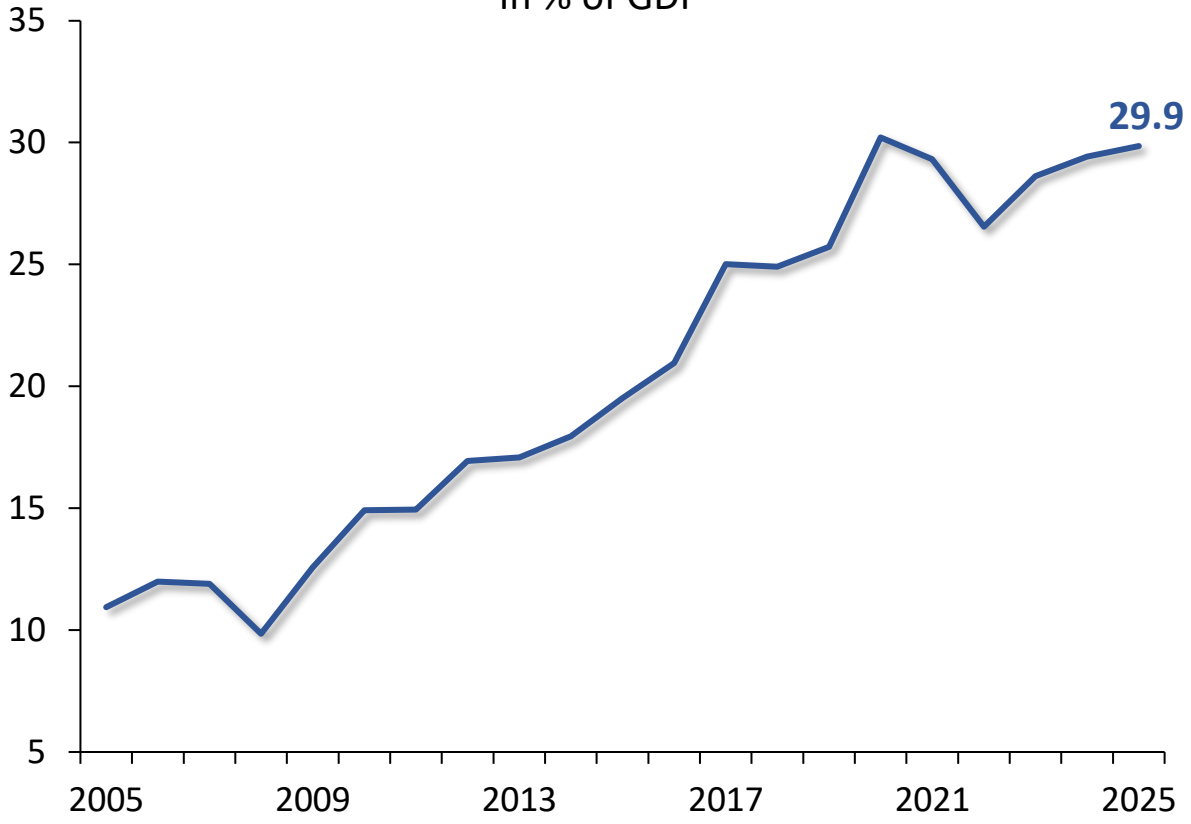
In USD million-equivalent



Source: MEF.

Pension Funds' Assets Under Management

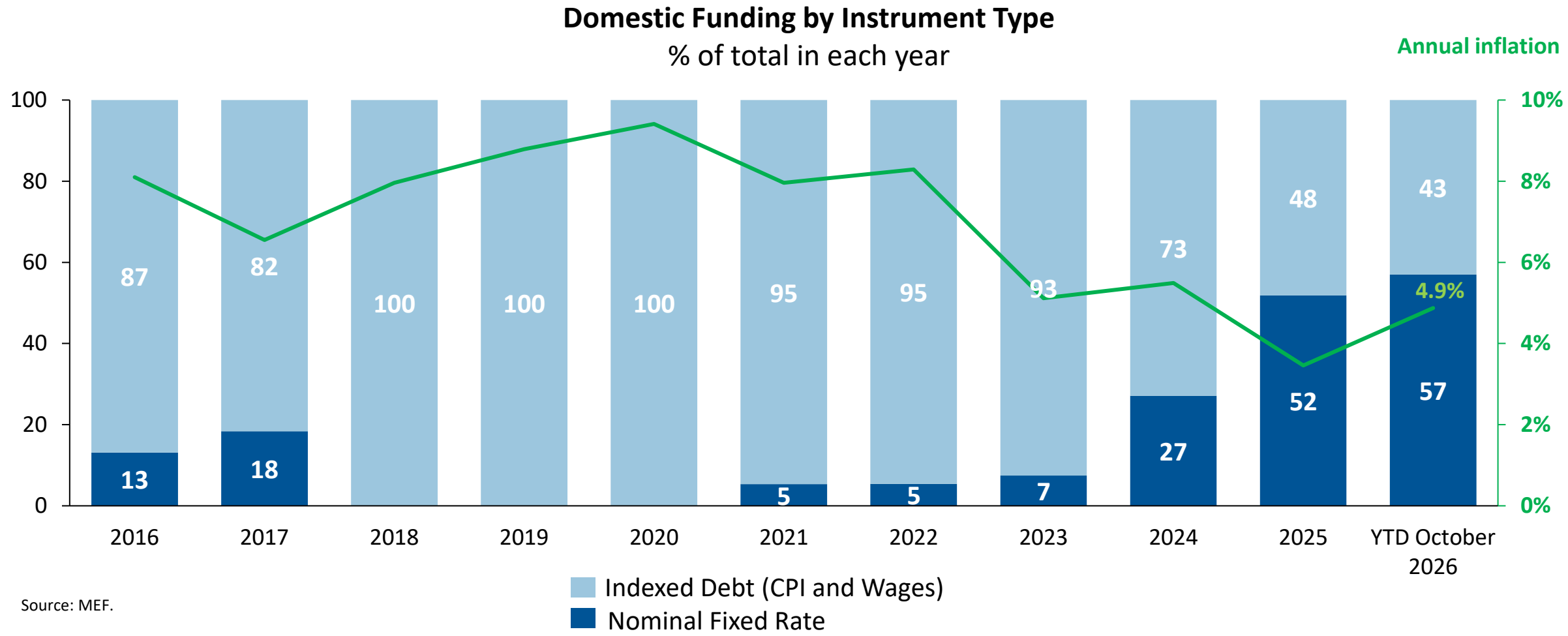
In % of GDP



Source: Central Bank.

DOMESTIC MARKET FUNDING

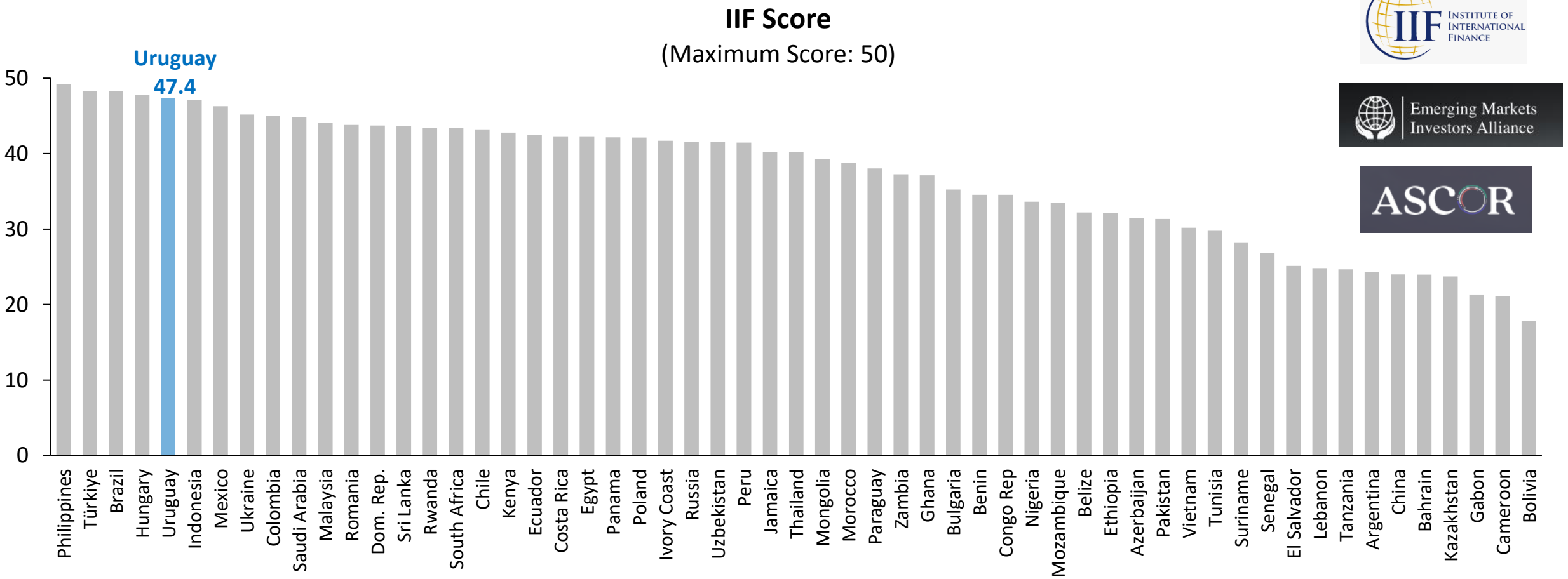
Falling inflation expectations shifted demand toward fixed-rate nominal securities, and the DMO increased the supply of nominal peso Treasuries



Source: MEF.

INVESTOR RELATIONS: NURTURING A BROAD AND DIVERSIFIED INVESTOR BASE

Uruguay ranked in the top tier on the 2026 Sovereign Debt Investor Relations and Data Transparency ranking from the Institute of International Finance



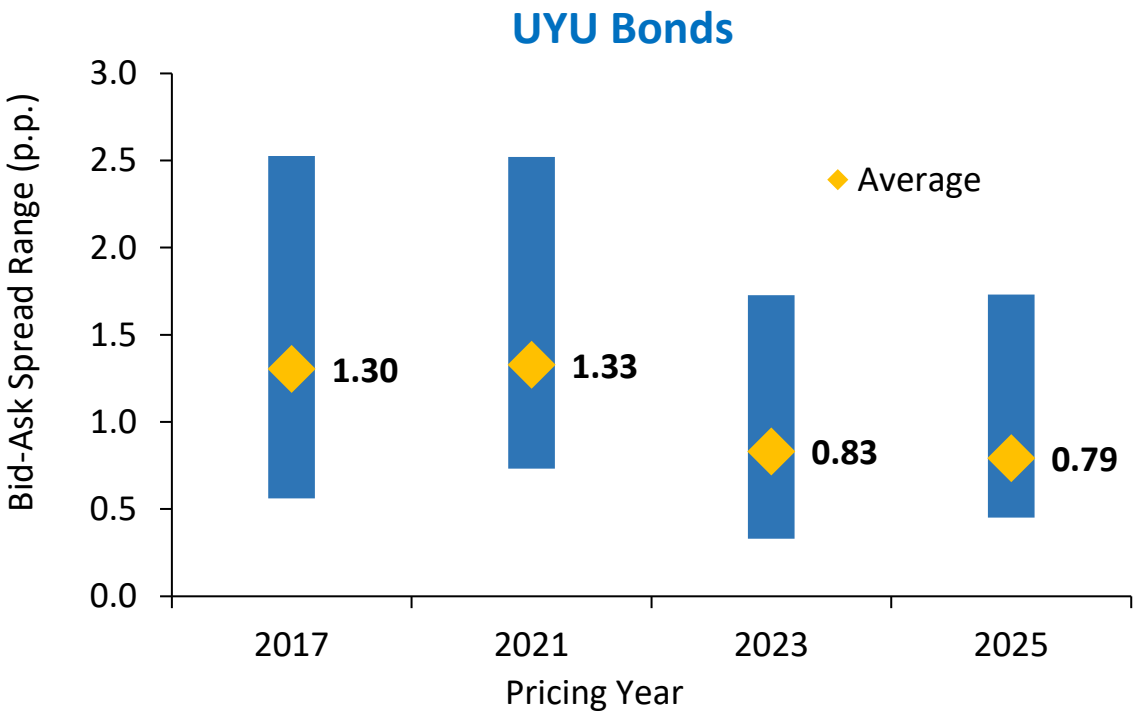
Source: Institute of International Finance, 2026

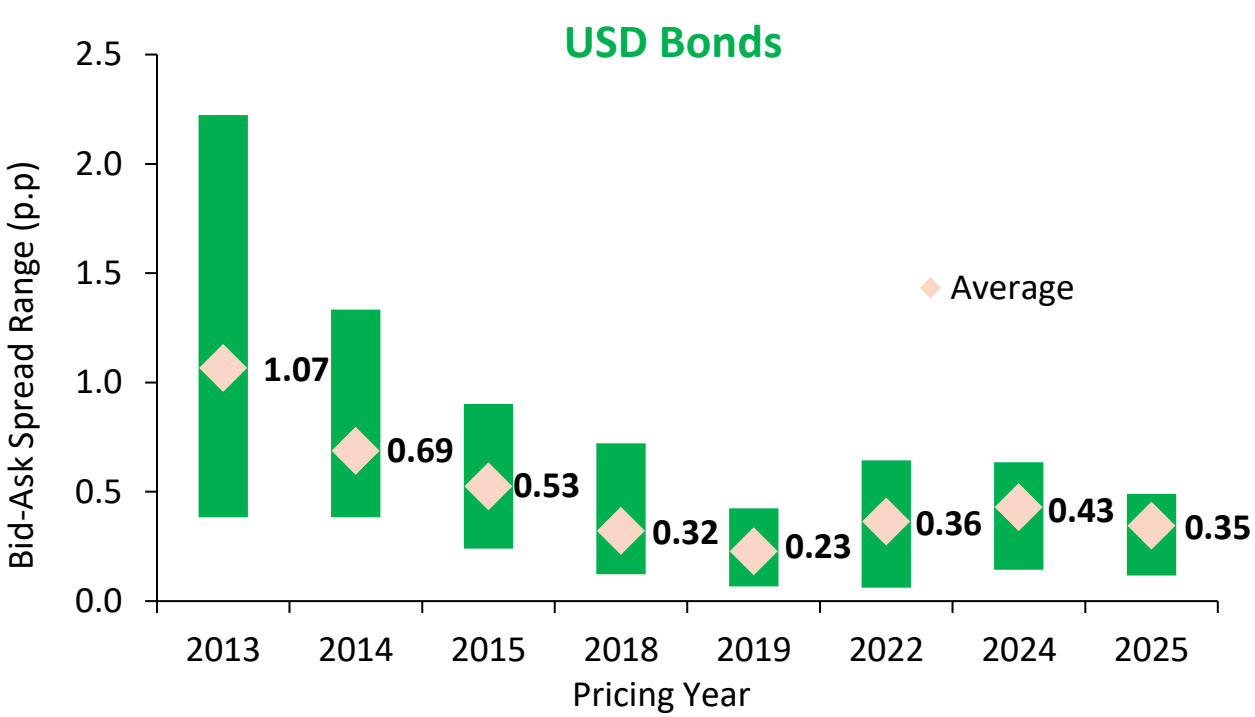
LIQUIDITY THAT LOWERS COST OF CAPITAL

Narrower bid-ask spreads in peso and dollar bond curves reduce the liquidity premium and make the bonds more attractive to hold and trade

Uruguay's Global Sovereign Bonds

Bid-Ask Spread, first twelve trading months since pricing



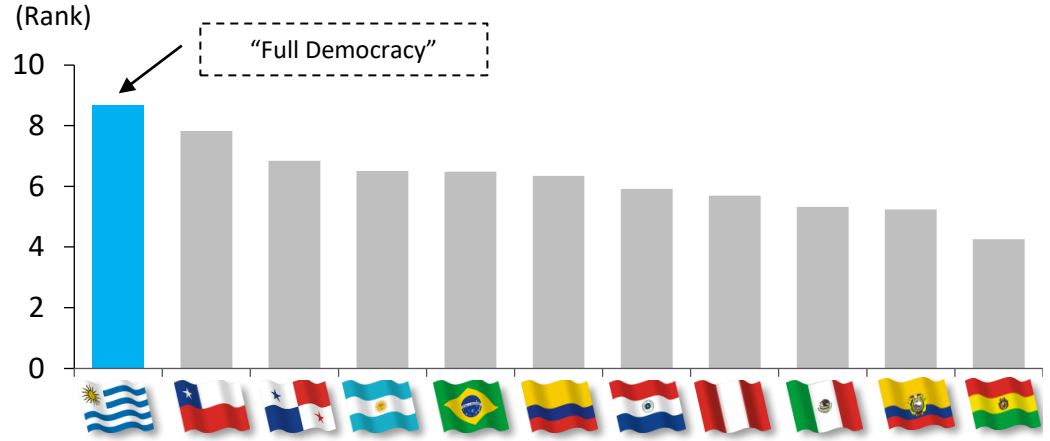


Source: Bloomberg, as of 09/18/2026

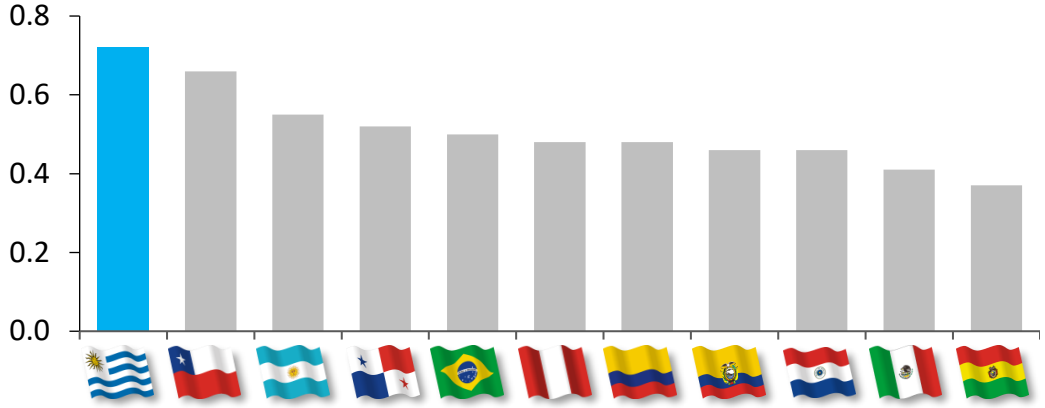
GOVERNANCE FOUNDATIONS

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

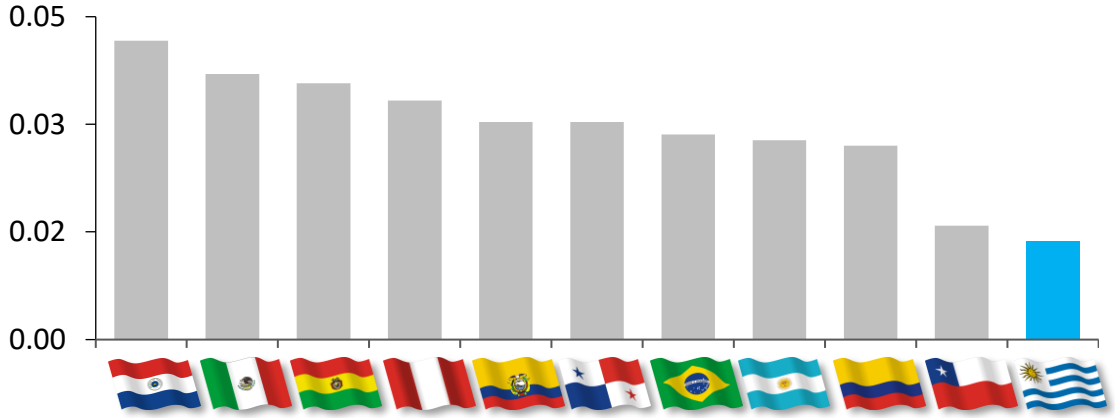
Democracy Index (%) (1)



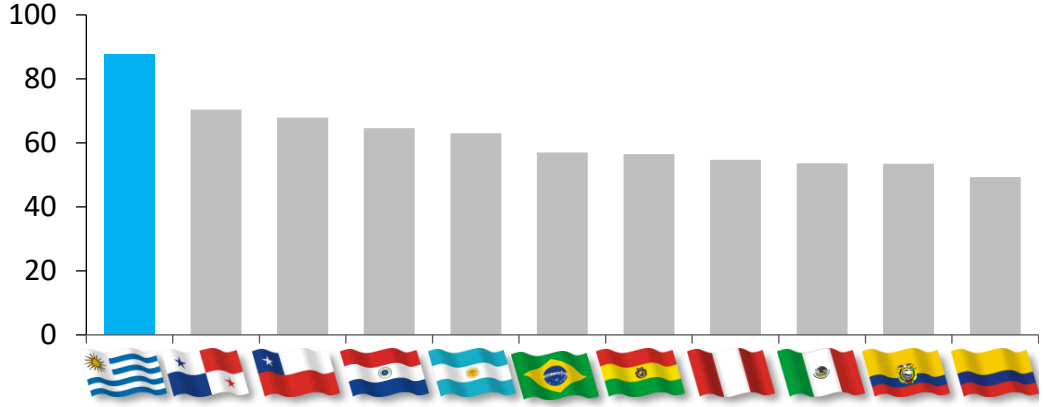
Adherence to the Rule of Law (%) (2)



Corruption Perceptions Index (3)



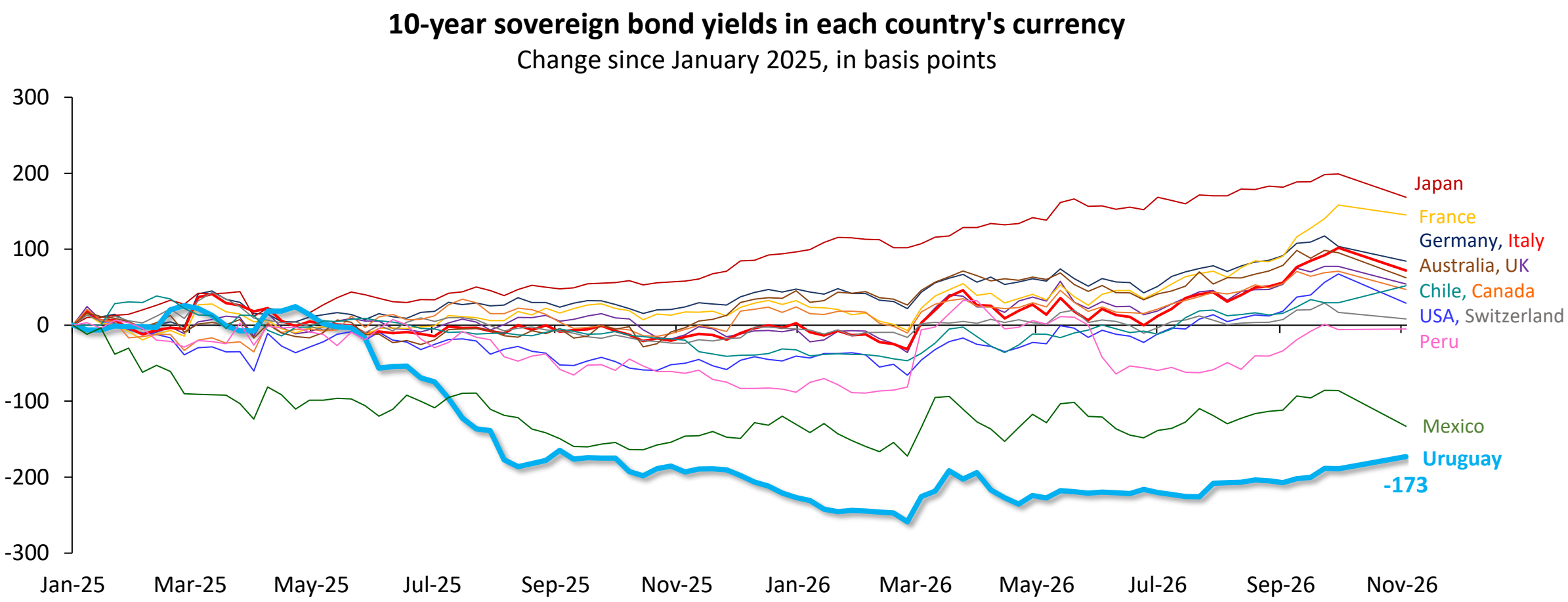
Political Stability (4)



(1) Source: World Population Review (2026). (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 (2024). World Bank.

BOND MARKET VIEW: LIMITED RISK-OFF SENSITIVITY

Lower exposure of Uruguay´s credit and FX to geopolitical risk and global risk-off episodes



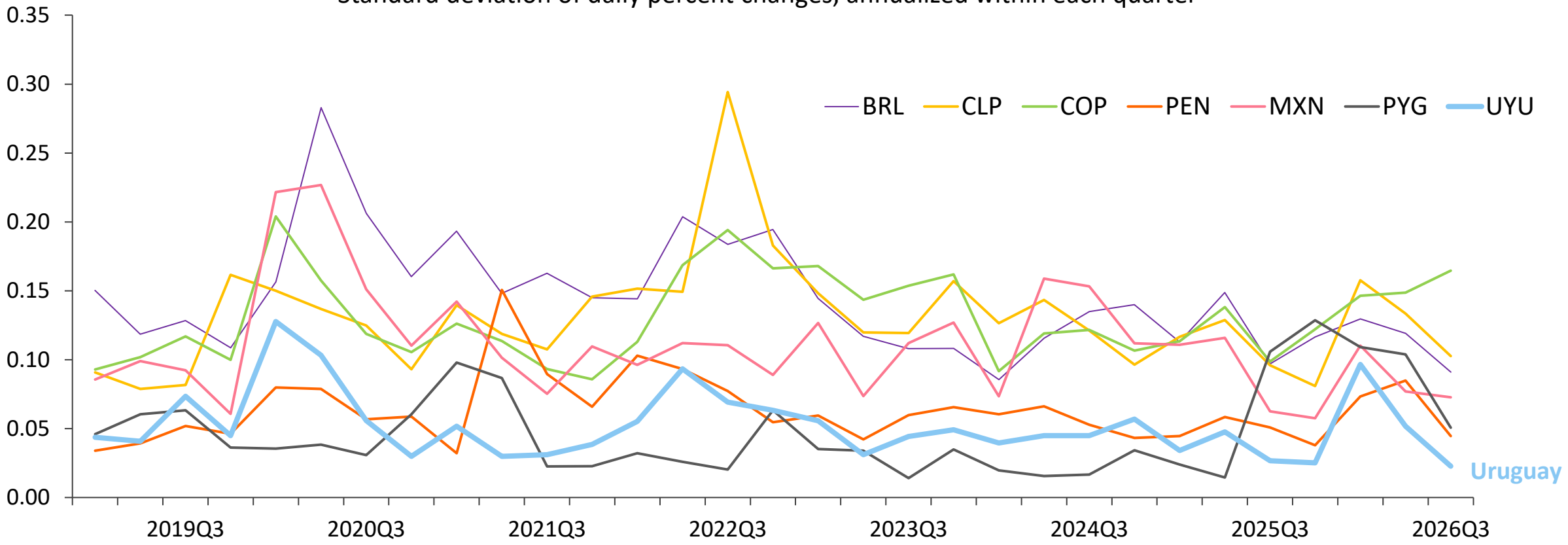
Source: Central Bank calculations based on Bloomberg.

EXCHANGE RATE MARKET VIEW: LIMITED RISK-OFF SENSITIVITY

The nominal exchange rate in Uruguay exhibits the lowest volatility in the region, with low sensitivity to regional or global risk-off episodes

Nominal exchange volatility in LatAm

Standard deviation of daily percent changes, annualized within each quarter



Source: MEF calculations based on Bloomberg.

KEY MESSAGES

Concluding Remarks

01 The Uruguayan economy has remained resilient to a cluster of international shocks.

02 A stronger fiscal framework is in place to support compliance and accountability with the fiscal targets.

03 Fiscal performance and debt dynamics remain a challenge, driven by modest growth and rigid public spending.

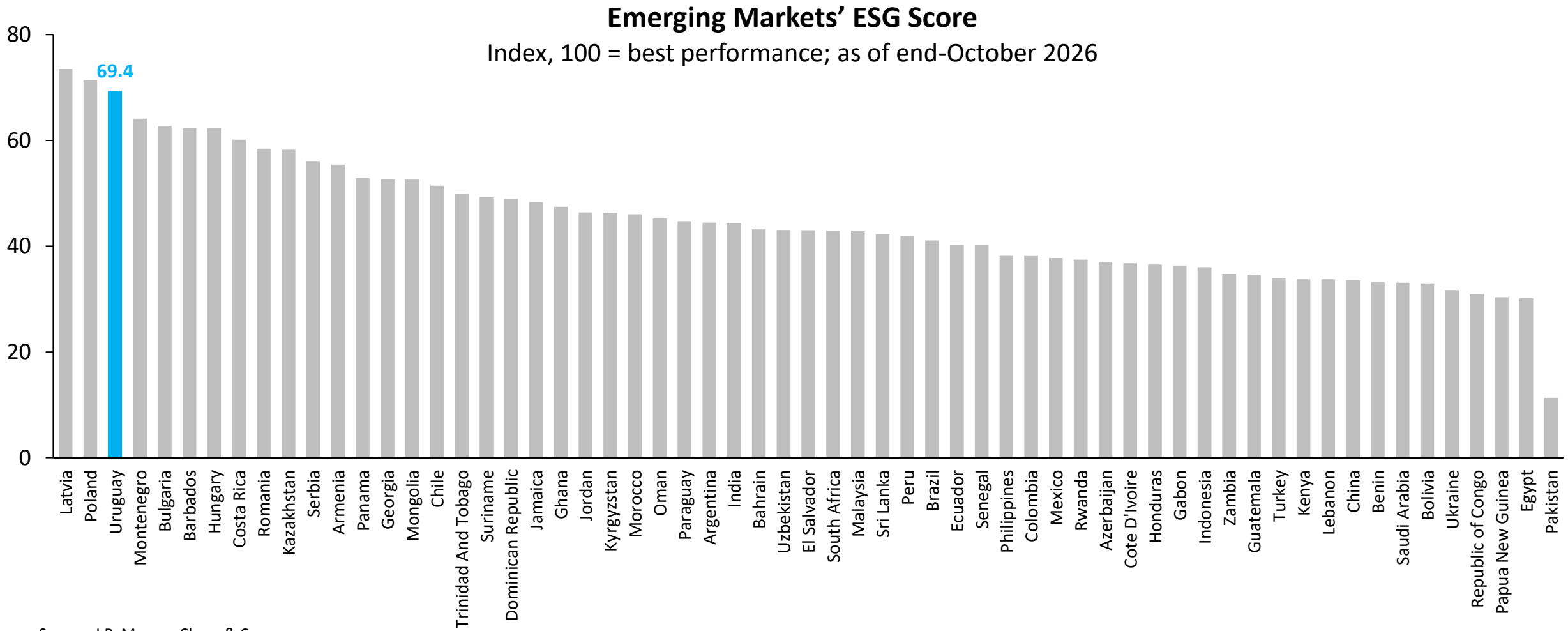
04 Anchored inflation expectations have expanded room for more local-currency funding.

05 With macroeconomic stability and policy continuity preserved, raising potential growth is Uruguay's central policy priority.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE FOUNDATIONS OF URUGUAY

ESG FOUNDATIONS

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



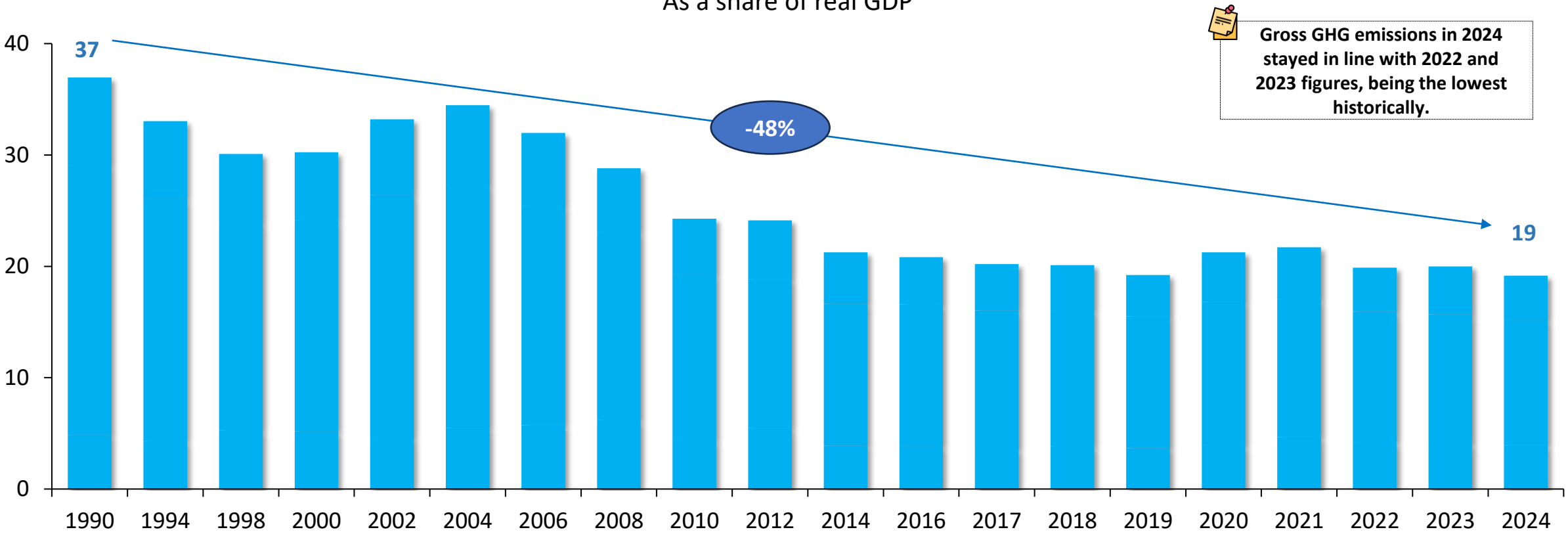
Source: J.P. Morgan Chase & Co

ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATIONS

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



Gross GHG emissions in 2024 stayed in line with 2022 and 2023 figures, being the lowest historically.

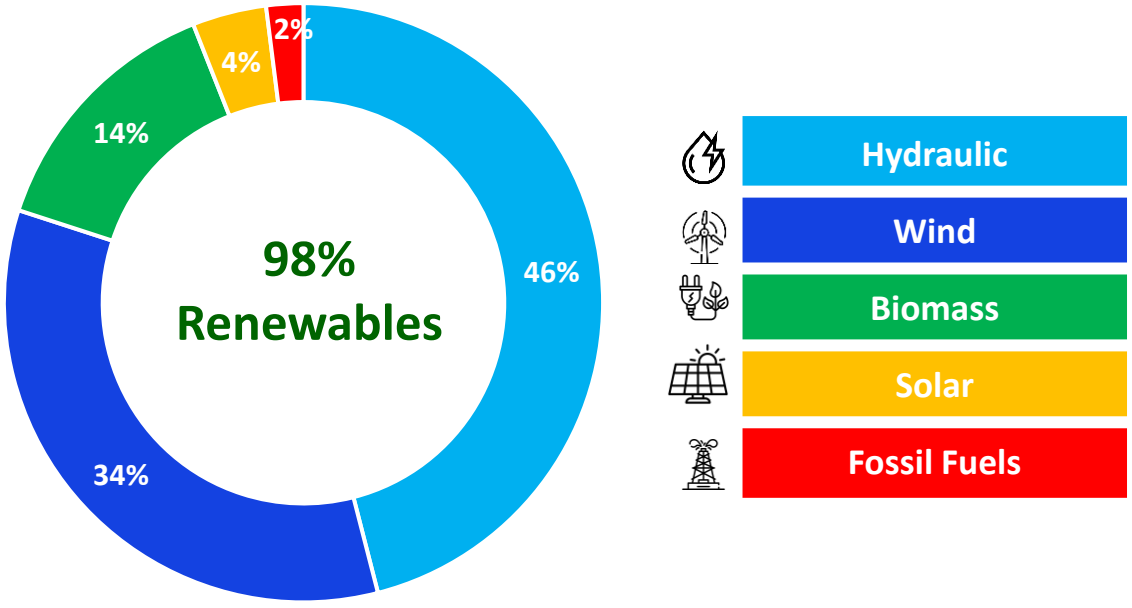
Source: SSLB Annual Report May 2026

ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATIONS

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

Share of Electricity Generation in 2025, by Source

In % of total



Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining

Uruguay's position in Latin America and Caribbean Sustainability rankings

#2 The Green Future Index 1/

#3 Energy Transition Index 2/

1/ Source: MIT Technology Review, 2023

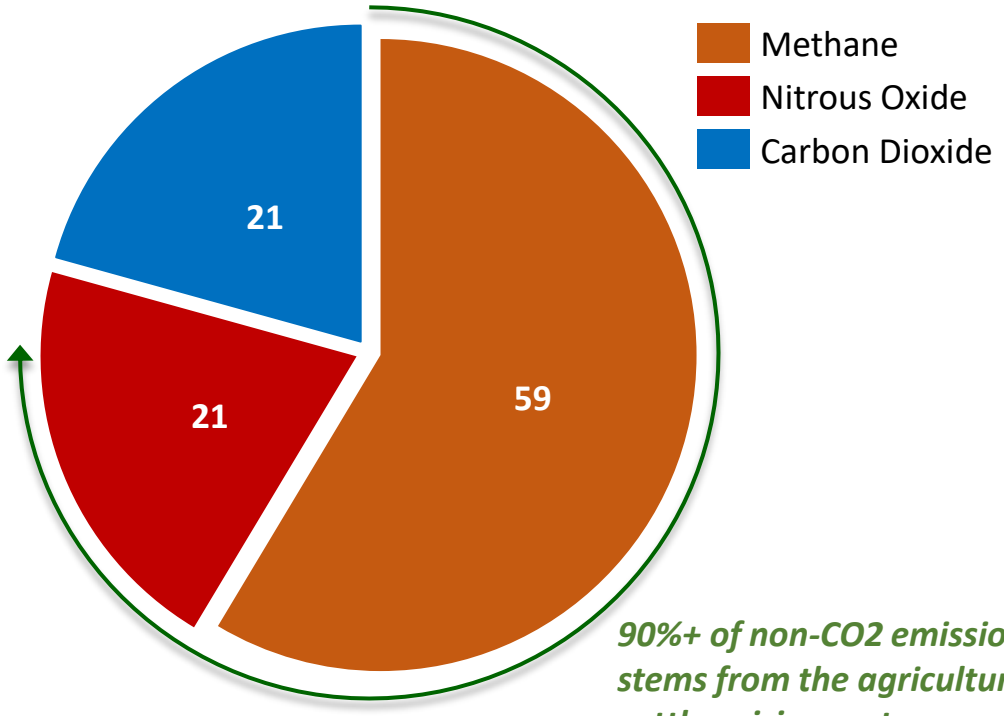
2/ Source: World Economic Forum, 2025

FOOD SUPPLIER TO THE WORLD

Uruguay strives to increase agriculture and livestock production while reducing methane emissions intensity and preserving its native forests and unique grassland ecosystem

Gross Greenhouse Gas Emissions, by gas

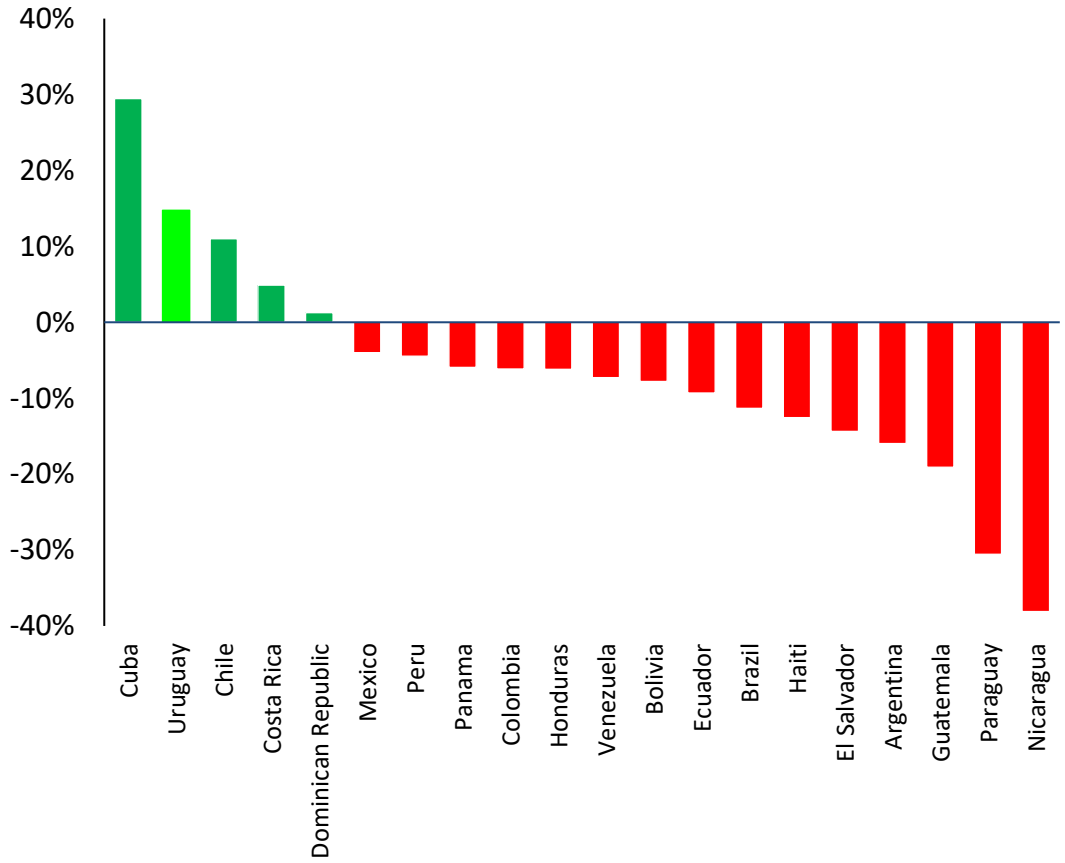
Percentage of total, 2024



90%+ of non-CO2 emissions stems from the agriculture and cattle-raising sector

Change in the Area of Natural Regenerating Forest

Percentage change between 2000 and 2020



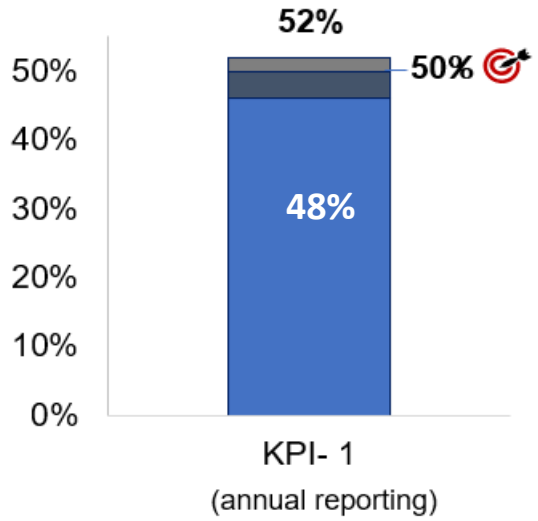
Source: SSLB Annual Report 2026

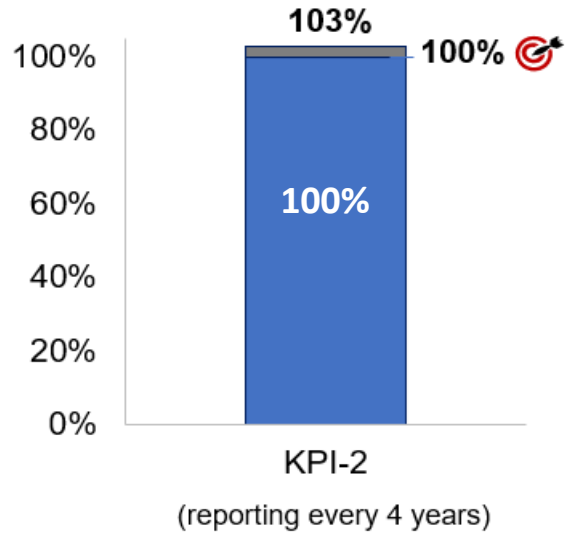
SOVEREIGN SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED BOND

Update on evolution of KPIs on GHG mitigation and biodiversity (as of May 2026)

KPI-1: Reduction of GHG emissions intensity (compared to reference year 1990, in percent)	
SPT 1	-50%
SPT 2	-52%
Latest value	**-48% (Year 2024)**

KPI-2: Maintenance of Native Forest area (compared to reference year 2012, in percent)	
SPT 1	100%
SPT 2	103%
Latest value	**100% (Year 2021)**





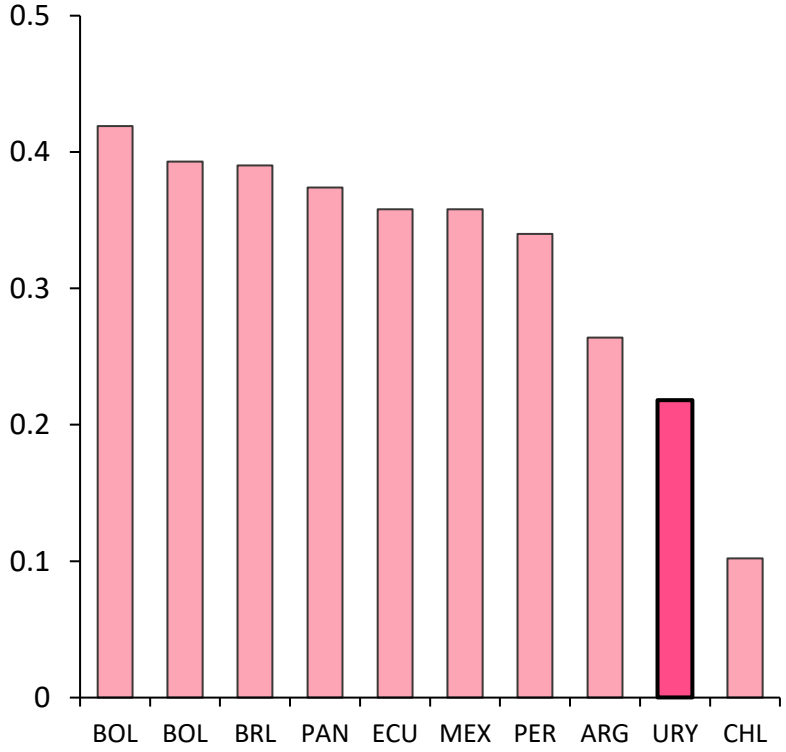
Source: Fourth Annual Report of the Sovereign Sustainability-Linked Bond of Uruguay (May, 2026).
Note:The left blue bar indicating the latest KPI-1 value expresses the percent reduction in absolute terms.

SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS

Uruguay has a relatively low poverty rate and gender inequality, and the highest share of middle class people in LatAm

Gender inequality

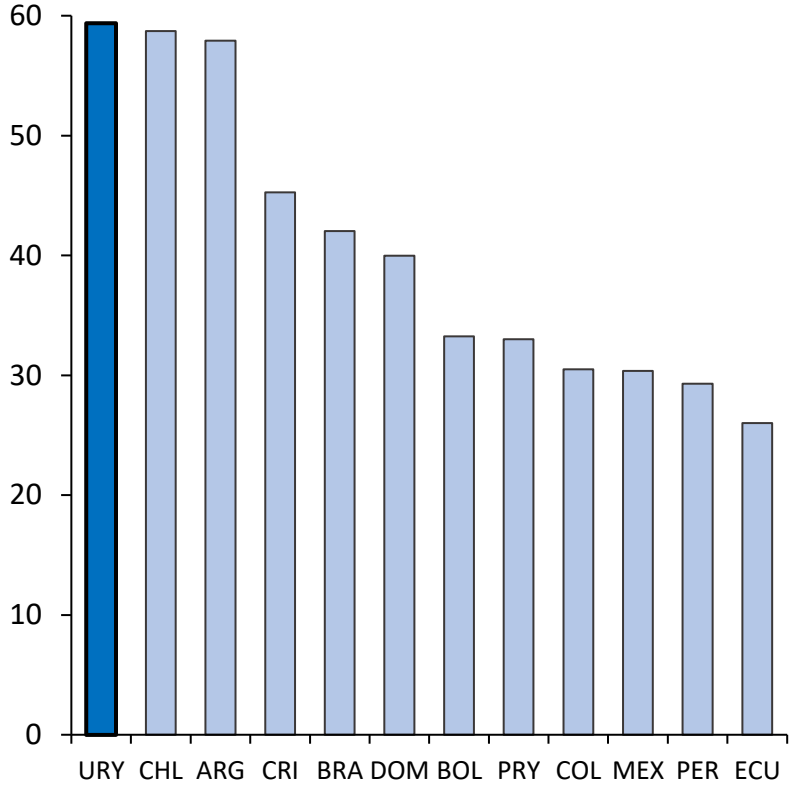
Inequality Index



Source: UNPD, 2023.

Share of middle class people

In % of total population

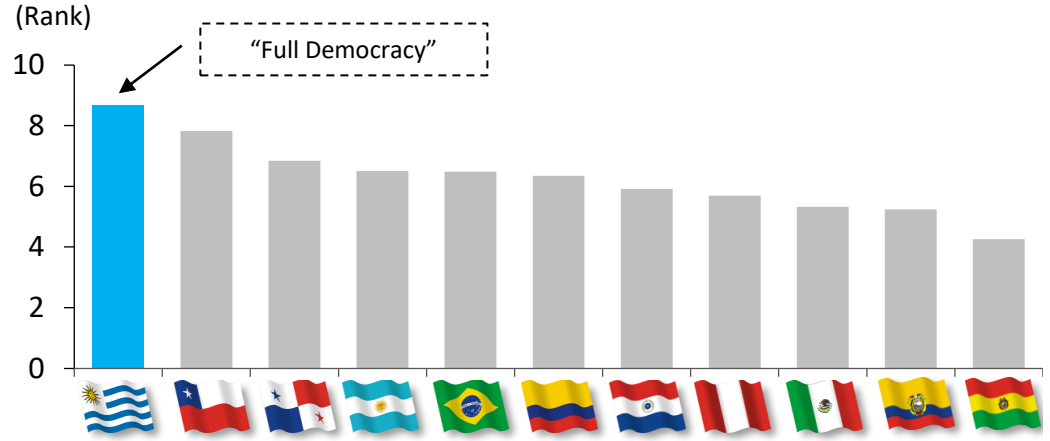


Source: IDB, 2023. Except for Chile (2022), Brazil (2022), Mexico (2022) and Bolivia (2021).

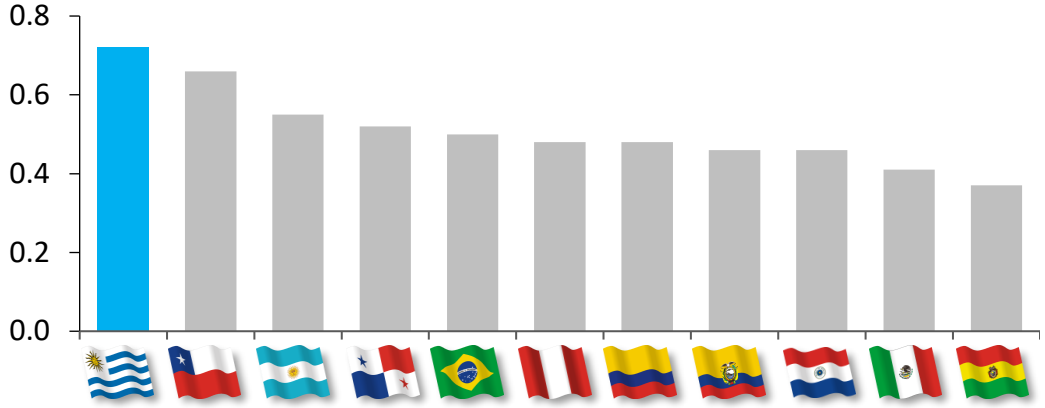
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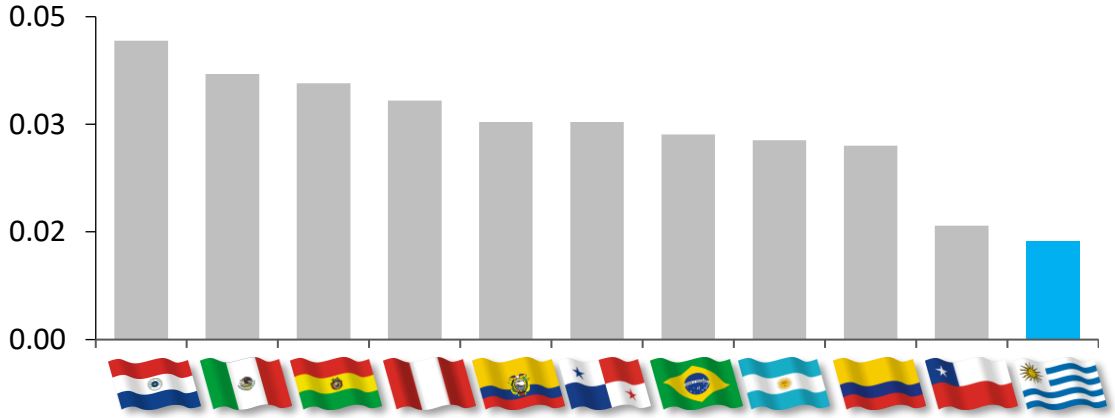
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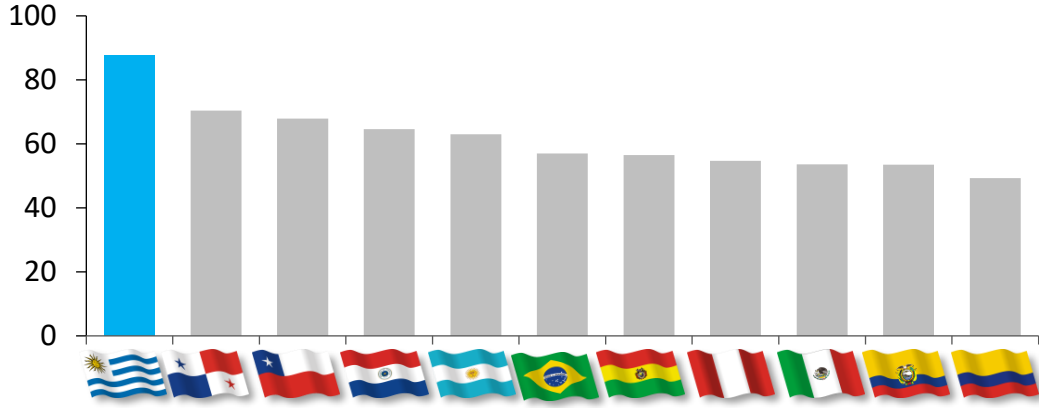
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