Uruguay

Macroeconomic Newsletter

A quarterly report issued jointly by the Debt Management Unit and the Macroeconomic Advisory Unit of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

February 2023

Key Highlights

- **Strong economic growth continued in 2022, driven by foreign direct investment, industrial production and higher commodity exports; leading indicators show a slowdown going into 2023.**
- **The Government estimates that real GDP growth for 2022 will be close to 5.0%, while projected real GDP growth for 2023 was revised down to 2%.**
- **The three pillars of the fiscal rule were met in 2022, for a third consecutive year.**
- **On February, the COPOM maintained the Monetary Policy Rate at 11.5%, COPOM highlighting that inflation expectations have begun a "convergence process".**
- **In 2022, Uruguay maintained the best quality of democracy ("*full democracy*") and achieved the lowest corruption perception in America along with Canada.**
- **Finnish company UPM announced it has completed the works for a second pulp mill with a capacity production of 2.1 million tons per year. It is expected to start operating by the end of 2023Q1.**

I. Real Sector

The economy grew 3.7% in 2022Q3 (YoY), contracting 0.1% in seasonally adjusted terms with respect to 2022Q2. This result was driven by an economic recovery stemming from both, external and domestic demand, related to a cluster of investment increases tied to the Central Railway construction, road constructions, communication infrastructure and building works.

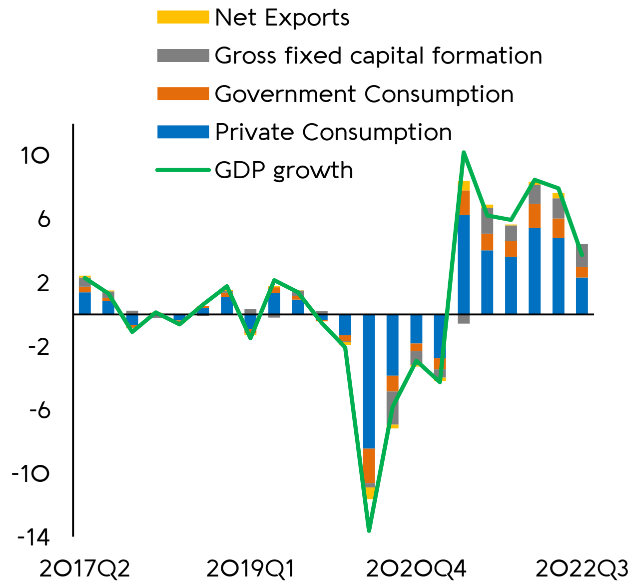
From the production side, Commerce, restaurants and hotels sector; Transportation, Information and Communications and Professional Activities and Leasing sectors stood out for their positive impact, with an expansion of 10.8%, 7.2% and 9.3% (YoY), respectively.

In turn, from the expenditure side the increase in activity was linked to a greater dynamism of both domestic and external demand. In terms of the first component, gross fixed capital formation and household consumption stood out. They registered a 10.1% and 7.0% real growth, respectively. This expansion was partly offset by a decrease in Government spending of 3.5% in 2022Q3. On the other hand, external demand registered a real growth of 18.9% that exceeded the growth of real imports of 18.8%.

According to leading indicators, economic expansion will decelerate in 2022Q4. Uruguay good exports declined in the last three months of 2022: 12% in December, 6.5% in November and -2.9% in October (YoY variations). In 2022Q4, real tax collection grew by 0.7% (YoY), almost flat compared to 2021Q4.

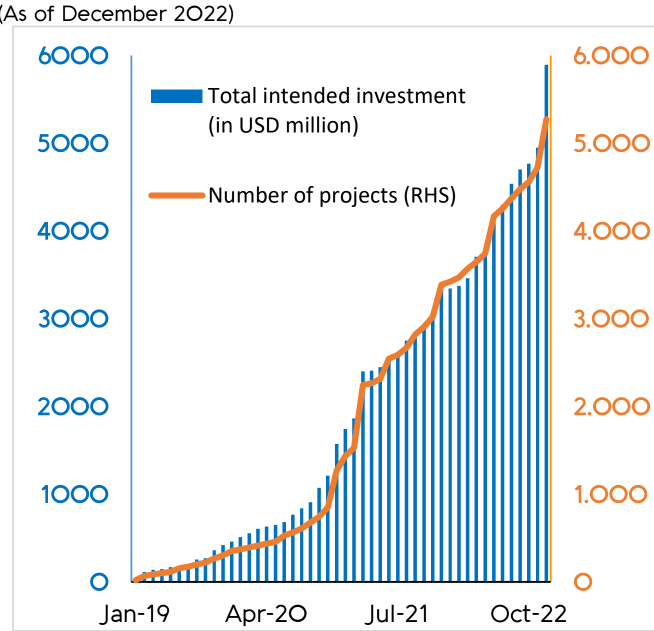
Investment continued to show signs of improvement on the back of the new projects submitted by the Commission for the Application of the Investment Law for approval (COMAP, Spanish acronym) and the National Housing Agency (ANV). According to COMAP, 1,887 projects were presented in 2022 amounting USD 2.6 billion (44% higher than 2021). The number of projects finally recommended by COMAP totaled 708 during last year with an associated intended investment amount was USD 1.2 billion.

Figure 1: Contribution to Real GDP Growth by Expenditure
(YoY, quarterly)



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Figure 2: Investment projects presented under COMAP regime
(As of December 2022)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

MoF authorities revised macroeconomic projections for 2022 and presented projections for 2023.

On February 15th, 2023, the minister of Economy and Finance, Mrs. Azucena Arbeleche, delivered a presentation on the current macroeconomic and financial situation of Uruguay and its outlook, featuring updated real GDP growth projections for 2022 and 2023, as well as fiscal projections for the current year. Please access it here (in Spanish).

The Minister announced a revised growth estimation of around 5.0% for 2022 (final data will be released in March). According to Mrs. Arbeleche, this projection is based on a very dynamic consumption, exports (particularly services exports) and investment as well. An increasing trajectory of the investment to GDP ratio is also observed. For the current year, household consumption is expected to continue growing as real wages recover. In this context, the Government foresees a 2.0% increase in real GDP for 2023 (down from a previous projection of 3%) and 12,000 additional jobs created. However, the authorities highlighted that the severe drought that is hitting some sectors of the Uruguayan economy (particularly agricultural activities) could have an impact in the last quarter of 2022 and first half of 2023.

Regarding the fiscal situation, preliminary estimates of the deficit of the Central Government (excluding the extraordinary inflows of funds to Social Security Trust Fund) stood at 3.2% of GDP in 2022 (in line with the official target of 3.1% of GDP).

Furthermore, minister Arbeleche highlighted that the Government met all three pillars of fiscal rule, for a third year in a row: i) the preliminary structural fiscal deficit printed 2.4% of GDP, below the Government target of 2.6% of GDP; ii) the change in real primary public expenditure was -0.5%, lower than the expenditure cap of 2.1% (given by the real potential GDP growth rate); iii) the Central Government's net indebtedness was USD 1.8 billion (the legal limit for 2022 was set in USD 2.1 billion).

For the current year, economic authorities estimate a fiscal deficit of 2.6% of GDP for the CG (excluding extraordinary inflows of funds to SSTF), and a structural deficit of 2.5% of GDP. Additionally, they foresee that the real annual primary expenditure of the CG will fall 0.5% compared to 2022 (i.e., below the target cap of 2.1%). In addition, economic authorities also project a net indebtedness of USD 1.89 billion for 2023, below the limit set by law of USD 2.2billion.

II. Labor market

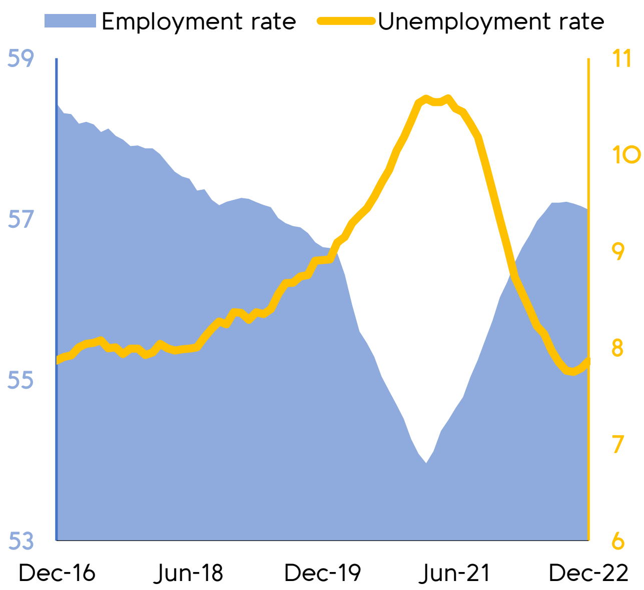
Labor market indicators improved, on average, during 2022, reflecting the economic recovery process. During 2022, the employment rate average stood at 57.1%— up 1.1 p.p. from its level in 2021 and up 0.5 p.p. form its level in 2019 (pre-pandemic level). The unemployment rate average for the year 2022 stood at 7.9%, down 1.5 p.p. and 1.0 p.p. form 2020 and 2019, respectively. The activity rate (share of employed population, or who are looking for a job, as a share of total working-age people) also showed signs of improvement: on average it stood at 62.2%, up 0.2 p.p. from 2021 but still 0.2 p.p. down from 2019.

The improvement in the labor market also was reflected in the continued reduction of workers under the unemployment insurance system. There were 46,425 beneficiaries' workers registered in December 2022, almost 20,000 workers less than the average of beneficiaries registered in 2021. In December 2022, the number of traditional unemployment insurance beneficiaries was 42,555, slightly below pre-pandemic levels (45,364 average beneficiaries in 2019).

By the last quarter of last year, however, the labour market started to show weaker markers, in sync with a decelerating economy. The employment rate was 57.7% in December, down 0.6 percentage points (p.p.) from the value observed for December 2021. The unemployment rate reached 7.9% in December of 2022, up 0.9 p.p. from the same month of 2021.

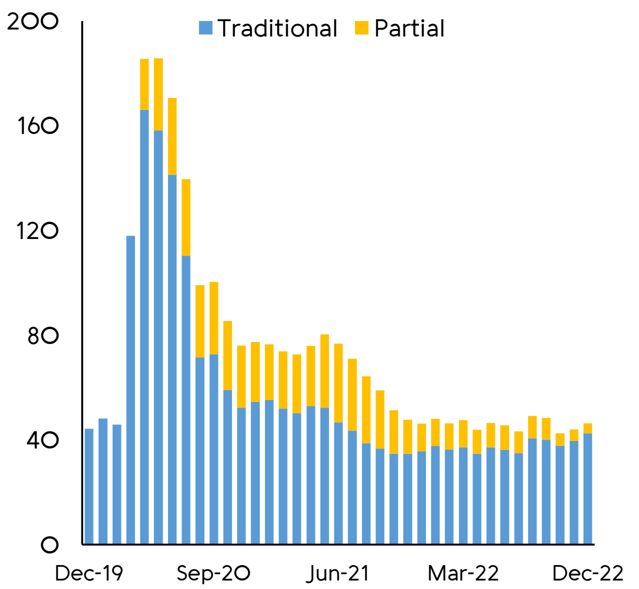
Meanwhile, the wage index grew 9.82% in December (YoY) in nominal terms, while the real wage increased 1.03% in the same period.

Figure 3: Unemployment and Employment Rate
(Average of last 12 months, in %)



Source: National Institute of Statistics

Figure 4: Unemployment Insurance
(Number of beneficiaries, in thousands, by regime)



Note: The traditional regime refers to the full unemployment insurance benefit according to Uruguayan law, whereas the partial regime implies that employees maintain the job relationship, working partial time.
Source: Social Security Bank

III. External Sector

The Current Account (CA) Balance registered a deficit of USD 148 million in 2022Q3, from a deficit of USD 198 million registered in the same quarter of the preceding year. The main driver of this trend was the decrease in deficit of both the Primary Income and, to a lesser extent that of the Services trade balance. On the contrary, the Goods trade balance resulted in a lower surplus than that of the third quarter of 2021. For the year ending in September 2022, the CA deficit stood at 2.3% of GDP, 0.5 p.p. lower compared to the same period of the previous year.

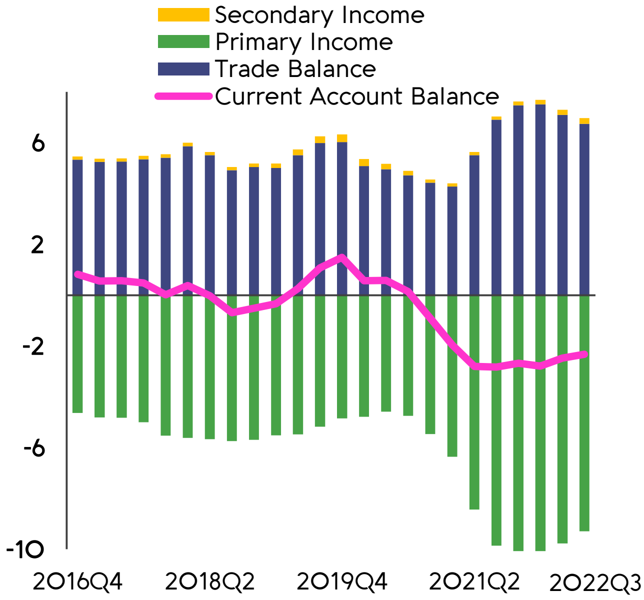
In particular, the primary income deficit totalized USD 6.2 billion in the year ended in September 2022, about USD 522 million higher than deficit observed in the 12 months through 2021Q3. That deterioration was mainly attributed to the private sector.

The trade balance of services registered a slight deficit of USD 21 million in 2022Q3, compared to USD 101 million deficit in 2021Q3. This result was mainly due to higher exports of computer, business, financial and other services. Net exports of tourism services also had a positive impact and according to the Central Bank estimation, its experienced levels 7% above those of 2019 (pre-pandemic ones). Imports of services grew 70.5% in 2022Q3 in dollar terms over the same period of the previous year, driven by tourism services imports.

In 2022Q3 the financial account recorded an inflow of USD 743 million, explained by a net inflow of the private sector (USD 471 million) and the public sector (USD 272 million). On one hand, Financial Derivatives, Portfolio investment and Other Investments recorded net outflows of USD 128, USD 240, USD 361 million, respectively. On the other hand, the economy received Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows of USD 1.15 billion.

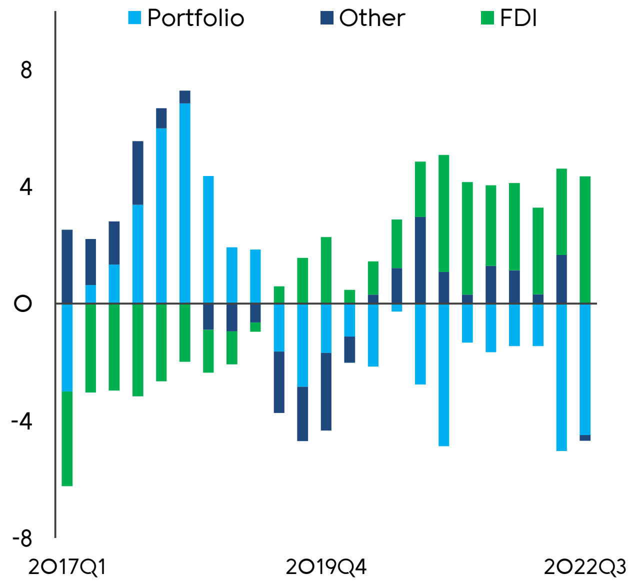
In turn, total international reserves stood at USD 15.4 billion as of January 2023 (equivalent to approximately 21.6% of GDP).

Figure 5: Current Account Balance
(Rolling 4-quarters, in % of GDP)



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Figure 6: Key Components of Net Capital Inflows
(Rolling 4-quarters, in % of GDP)

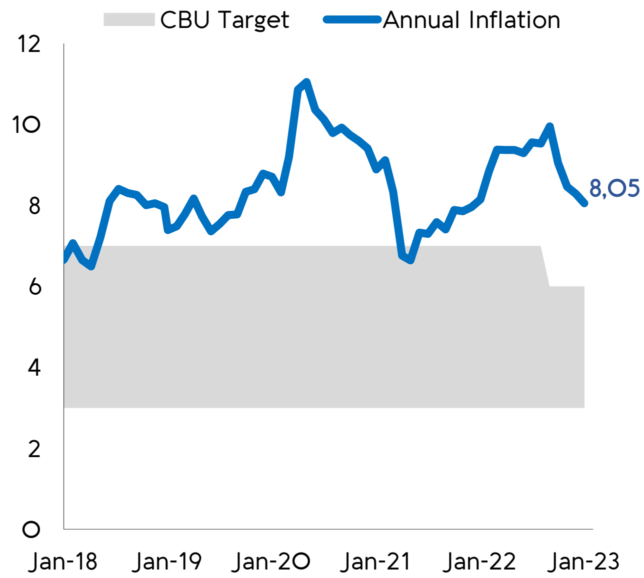


Source: Central Bank of Uruguay
Note: "Other" includes Other Investments and Financial Derivatives from the Financial Account of the Balance of Payments. Changes in Central Bank reserve assets are not included.

IV. Inflation and Monetary Indicators

In 2022, annual inflation closed at 8.29% YoY, up from 7.96% observed in 2021. In the MoM print, the CPI decreased 0.26% in December, explained by the 11.2% drop in electricity prices, as a result of the "UTE Premia" benefit applied by the state-owned electricity company, in the form of a billing discount. In addition, the National Bureau of Statistics started publishing the Consumer Price Index excluding fuels and fresh fruits and vegetables (IPC-CE) in order to net out the most volatile items of the consumer basket. In December 2022, the IPC-CE index registered a monthly variation of -0.37%.

Figure 7: Inflation
(In %, YoY)



Then, in January 2023, the CPI increased 1.55%, MoM, which implied that in year-on-year terms inflation stood at 8.05%. The main drivers of the monthly variation of the index in the first month of 2023 came from: Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (0.48% impact, explained by the drought that affected the supply of fruits and vegetables), Household (0.75%), Restaurants and Lodging Services (0.16%9 and Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics (0.09%).

In February 15th, the Monetary Policy Committee (COPOM for its acronym in Spanish) decided to maintain the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) at 11.5%. The COPOM highlighted that inflation expectations have begun a "convergence process". In this sense, "the average of the agents' inflation expectations indicators for the monetary policy horizon slowed down for a second consecutive month, which has not been observed since mid-2021", said the COPOM in a communique. Before that, on December 30th, 2022, the COPOM had increased the MPR by 25 bps, up to 11.5%. The cumulative rise of this short-term interest rate policy instrument (established in Sep-2020), reached 700 bps. According to the Central Bank´s survey, the median of inflation expectations within the monetary policy horizon (i.e., next 24 months) declined to 6.7% in February 2023.

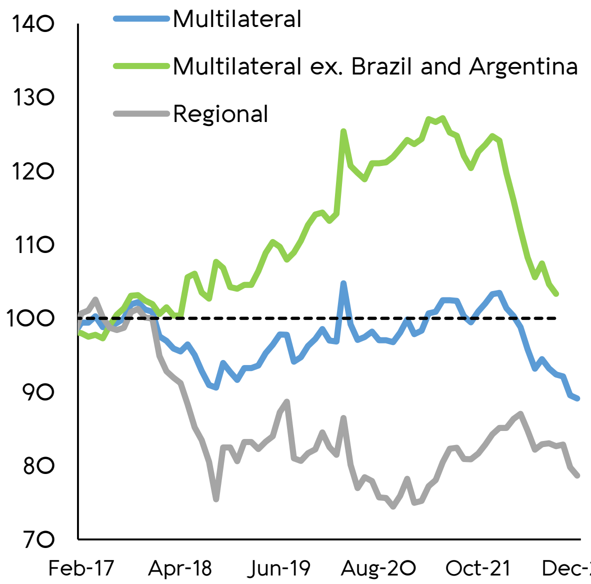
Regarding the nominal FX, the peso appreciated 12.4% in the year ended in January 2023, ending at 38.68 pesos per US Dollar. The peso appreciation over the last 12 months reflected a strong increase in commodity prices that Uruguay exports (particularly during the first half of 2022) and a promising tourist high season.

In turn, the real effective exchange rate (REER) showed a 3.3% appreciation in 2022Q4 compared to the previous quarter. The exchange rate competitiveness with the region (comprised by Argentina and Brazil) decreased 2.9%, while it diminished 3.6% in the same period in the extra region (United States, México, Germany, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy and China, according to Central Bank of Uruguay methodology). In YoY terms, the REER fell 13.7% by December 2022. Likewise, the 2022 average REER showed a 5.5% appreciation, compared to the average of 2021.

Figure 8: Nominal Exchange Rate
(Pesos per Dollar)

Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Figure 9: Real Effective Exchange Rate
(Index base 100 = 2017)



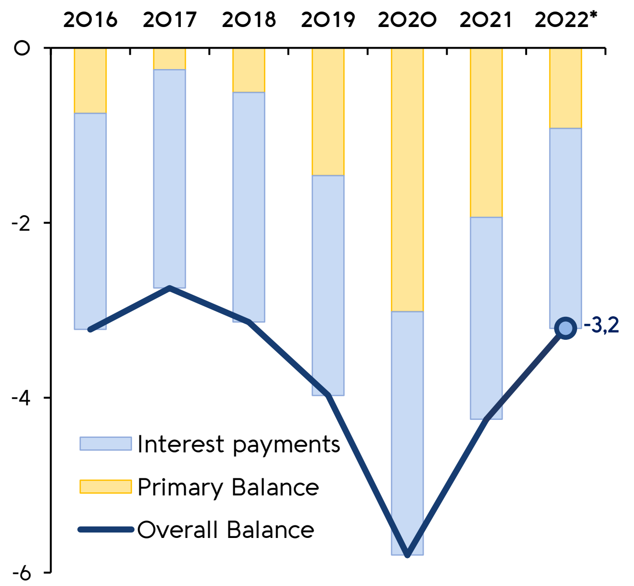
Note 1: The Regional Real Effective Exchange Rate is a weighted average of the REER of Argentina and Brazil.
Note 2: An upward movement in the index means a real exchange depreciation. Source: Central Bank of Uruguay.

V. Fiscal and Debt Indicators

In 2022, the fiscal balance of the Central Government stood at −3.2% of GDP (excluding the overall effect of inflows to the Social Security Trust Fund of 0.2% of GDP), improving 1.0 percentage point of GDP in comparison to 2021. It is worth noting that this result is aligned with the official projection as stated in the 2021 Budget Accountability Law, of -3.1% of GDP.

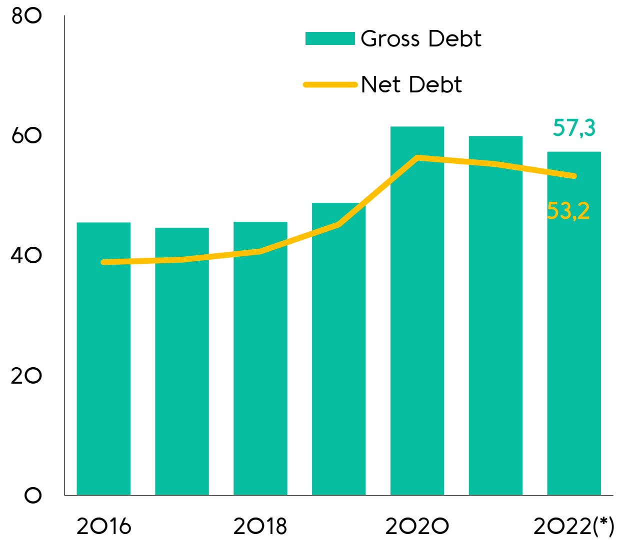
In turn, gross debt of the Central Government stood at 57.3% of GDP as of December 2022, while net debt was 53.2% of GDP, implying a reduction of 2.6 p.p. and 2.1 p.p. of GDP, respectively, from a year ago (Figure 10). Debt figures include all loans and financial market securities contracted/issued by the Central Government and Central Government securities held by the public SSTF, and exclude non-market Central Government securities issued to capitalize the Central Bank in previous years. Central Government debt securities held by the SSTF were equivalent to 2.9% of GDP by the end of 2022 (measured in nominal face value).

Figure 10: Central Government Fiscal Balance
(In % of GDP, excluding extraordinary inflows of funds to SSTF)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay

Figure 11: Central Government Debt
(In % of GDP, end of period)



(*) Preliminary.
Source: Debt Management Unit and Central Bank of Uruguay

Considering the broadest measure of the Consolidated Public Sector released by the Central Bank (Central Government, local governments, public enterprises, the state-owned insurance bank and the Central Bank), and netting out cross-holdings of assets and liabilities by institutions within this perimeter of consolidation, the gross debt stock stood at 67.6% of GDP by end-September 2022, while the net debt printed at 38.3% of GDP.

VI. Banking System

The banking sector remains profitable, well-capitalized and with high liquidity levels, with low exposure to the region. However, is still shows high deposit dollarization.

The solvency situation of the banking system in Uruguay continued to show a remarkable strength as of 2022Q3. The aggregate capital buffer reached 1.9 times the minimum regulatory requirement (which considers the risks of credit, market, operational and systemic). Regarding liquidity risk of the banking system, the ratio of liquid assets to total assets remained at a healthy 58.1%.

The profit of banks (measured in nominal pesos) represented a return on assets (ROA) of 1.2% and a return on equity (ROE) of 12.7% as of September 2022. The general delinquency of credit stood at 1.62%, staying at minimal records in historical terms. Breaking down by enterprises and families, the former has printed a historical minimum rate of 0.84% while the latter was 2.96%. In turn, bank indebtedness of families with respect to their annual income increased slightly, to 26.8% in 2022Q3.

The share of dollar deposits in total deposits was 75% by end-2022, dropping 2.9 percentage points in relation to December 2021.

Stress tests of the banking system carried out by the Superintendence of Financial Services (SFS) of the Central Bank, showed that the banking system on average would withstand a severe recession scenario, and the regulatory capital of the banking system would remain above the minimum requirement.

VII. Recent Developments

VIII.1 Uruguay submitted its second NDC under the Paris Agreement

In December 30th, 2022, the Government of Uruguay submitted its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), under the Paris Agreement. It presents key measures to increase Uruguay's adaptation capacity to climate change and 2030 goals through which it seeks to mitigate greenhouse gases emissions. This document confirms Uruguay's commitment to address the problem of climate change, the main threat facing humanity in the 21st century, complying with the Paris Agreement by presenting an NDC equal to or more ambitious than the previous one every five years.

The emissions objectives for 2030 are set both in absolute terms and also in relation to meat production. There are also specific objectives of nature conservation and increase of carbon stocks with respect to land use. Besides, measures that allow progress towards these objectives are also set. The purpose of the NDC is to meet the provisions established in the Paris Agreement, so that countries reduce their gas emissions in order to stabilize the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The main goal of NDC is preventing the planet's temperature from exceeding the 2°C compared to the pre-industrial era, and in parallel, achieve concrete adaptation actions to the effects of climate change.

VIII.2 Uruguay continues to rank first in LATAM in terms of low corruption, strength of democracy and quality of government

For eleventh consecutive year, Uruguay has been the best-ranked LATAM country in the latest edition (2022) of the "Corruption Perception Index" (CPI), released by the non-governmental organization watchdog Transparency International. Uruguay is ranked 14th in a list of over 180 countries around the world. The CPI ranks countries based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be. It is a composite index, drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions, scoring on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). The score of Uruguay in 2022 was 74, increasing one point when compared with the previous year, and performing better than some developed countries such as France or the United States.

In turn, according to the 2022 Democracy Index published by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), Uruguay was ranked 11th with a score of 8.9, above Germany (14th), Chile (19th); South Korea (24th) or United States (30th). "Uruguay has the lowest level of poverty in Latin America, it doesn't have any extreme poverty, and its level of inequality measured by the Gini index is also the lowest in the region," said Mr. Nicolas Saldías, a Latin American analyst at the EIU. "This allows it to avoid the political polarization you see in many other parts of Latin America", added Saldías.

The annual survey rates the state of democracy across 167 countries on the basis of five measures with a maximum score of 10 —electoral process and pluralism, the functioning of government, political participation, democratic political culture and civil liberties. The index designates each nation as either a full democracy, flawed democracy, hybrid state, or authoritarian state, based on five different categories measuring the health of various political institutions. Only 24 countries are considered true democracies, the majority of which are clustered in western and northern Europe. Uruguay, together with Chile and Costa Rica, are the only countries in Latin America considered as a “full democracy”

“Good iGovernance”

On the other hand, Uruguay is among the 20 countries with the best government in the world, according to the iGovernment Good Governance Index and its Dimensions 2002-2021. The study shows that Uruguay has undergone "a progressive and sustainable escalation in Good Governance over the last 20 years", thanks to which it was able to rise 14 positions since 2005 and, thus, enter the top 20 of the countries with the best government in the world since 2020. Uruguay stands out as the country with the best government in LATAM and with the most advanced democratic system in the entire region, according to the report prepared by the MESIAS Institute – Brand Intelligence Spain in partnership with the European firm iTRUST Country Brand Intelligence.

Between 2002 and 2021 Uruguay has made progress in terms of political stability, control of corruption, voice and accountability, rule of law, government efficiency and regulatory quality. In addition to leading the ranking in LATAM, the country ranks 18th worldwide, followed in the region by Chile (27) and Costa Rica (30). iGovernment – Good Governance Index is developed by the Spanish think tank Instituto MESIAS, based on information from the World Bank. It measures dimensions that determine good governance and the level of democratic quality around the world with respect to 145 countries. Likewise, countries classified as tax havens or those whose population is less than one million inhabitants are not included.

VIII.3 EU upgrades Uruguay's status regarding tax cooperation

Uruguay has been recognized as a “cooperating jurisdiction without commitments” by the European Union (EU) after a series of taxation improvements. The EU's Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) issued a communiqué on February 14th highlighting the regulatory modifications introduced by Uruguay, based on a series of recommendations made by the body in 2021.

“This change in the rating highlights Uruguay's image in the international scenario”, said the director of Tax Advisory of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Mrs. María Pía Biestro. “This administration has demonstrated a willingness to cooperate on issues of good tax governance. The changes introduced, both at the legal and regulatory level, are premised on maintaining in general terms the principle of the source for corporate income, granting tax certainty, and protecting the interests of our country against the potential imposition of defensive measures that affect its economy and international image”, added.

The EU began to evaluate the territorial taxation regime on corporate income applied by Uruguay as of the end of 2019. In June 2021, the body sent to MEF a note requiring a commitment of the authorities to remove the “harmful” aspect of the Uruguayan legislation, specifically to passive income. Therefore, Uruguay introduced new provisions, that applies to member entities of multinational groups, that have been set in force since January 1st, 2023, fulfilling its assumed commitments.

The EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes was established in December 2017. It is part of the EU's external strategy on taxation and aims to contribute to ongoing efforts to promote tax good governance worldwide. Jurisdictions are assessed on the basis of a set of criteria laid down by the Council. These criteria cover tax transparency, fair taxation and implementation of international standards designed to prevent tax base erosion and profit shifting. Work on the list is a dynamic process. Since 2020, the Council updates the list twice a year. The next revision of the list is scheduled for October 2023. The list is set out in Annex I of the Council conclusions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. The conclusions also include a state-of-play document (Annex II) identifying cooperative jurisdictions which have made further improvements to their tax policies or related cooperation. The qualification obtained by Uruguay consolidates the change in the country's status in the international community and could therefore be removed from the state of play document (Annex II).

VIII.4 UPM finished the construction of the second pulp mill, the largest-ever private investment in the country

On December, 2022, Finnish company UPM announced it has completed the works for a second pulp mill, which is expected to start operating by the end of the 2023Q1. Since the investment decision in July 2019, over 20,000 people have been involved in the biggest private investment in Uruguay, including the construction of the UPM Paso de los Toros mill and the pulp terminal in the port of Montevideo.

UPM invested a total of approximately US$ 3.5 billion (4.8% of GDP) to build a 2.1 million-ton greenfield eucalyptus pulp mill in the department of Durazno (located in the center of the country) and in a port terminal located in Montevideo. The total estimated annual contribution of the UPM value chain in tax and social security payments in Uruguay will be around USD 170 million after the new mill is operational.

UPM Pulp currently operates four modern pulp mills globally – three in Finland and one in Uruguay – as well as eucalyptus plantations in Uruguay with an annual production capacity of 3.7 million tons of pulp.

VIII.5 Uruguayan IT industry expects 6% growth in 2023; Government sent to Congress a bill to "attract talent" from abroad

The information technology (IT) sector in Uruguay will grow 6% in 2023, according to a survey carried out by consultant firm *Opción Consultores*. These projections were based on the increase in the use of information technology in Uruguay, the development and expansion of the sector in Latin America, and government policies, among others.

The main destination for exports from the Uruguayan technology sector continued to be the United States, which concentrated 59% of total exports. In 2021, there were also notable increases in sales to the United Kingdom, Chile and Colombia. According to the CUTI survey, the sector employs almost 17,000 workers, around 2,000 more than in 2020. Although most of workers in this sector are male, in 2021 there was an increase in the proportion of women, which went from 28% in 2020 to 34% according to the latest data.

With less than 500 startups in the country and with its first unicorn in 2020, Uruguay ranks 8th among LATAM countries in terms of startup ecosystems and 66th worldwide, while Montevideo city is ranked at number 275 with the most cohesive startup ecosystem according to Startupblink. In this context, the Uruguayan Government sent to Congress a bill to "attract talent" from abroad to work in IT industry. The law, which proposes tax benefits for qualified workers to settle in the country, has not yet been formally discussed in Parliament. However, the ruling party assures that it is an "absolute priority."

Based on studies by the CUTI "the vast majority" of companies in IT sector "have an unsatisfied demand" for personnel

The project has only four articles. The first establishes that the "technicians and professionals" of the IT industry who arrive in Uruguay "as a result of work contracts in a dependency relationship" may choose to pay -in relation to work income- the Income Tax of Non- Residents (IRNR) "and not benefit from the current pension system", "in which case there is no obligation to make the corresponding contributions". The IRNR charges income from Uruguayan sources obtained by individuals and other entities residing abroad and the general rate is 12%. The second article establishes that this option "may be carried out only once" with a maximum term of five years. The third "designates as substitute IRNR managers the employers of those who have made the option provided" and the fourth provides that the option "will apply to labor contracts initiated until February 28, 2025".

In Uruguay, non-nationals have the same status as nationals in the areas of health, education, social protection and work under the Migration Act of 2008. Any migrant, regardless of visa or residence type, can apply for family reunification. Uruguay promotes gender equality for migrants in the workforce, with a law that establishes the principle of equal treatment and opportunities for both sexes in employment, prohibiting any discrimination that violates this principle, regardless of the sector of activity.

Government rides the technological wave

In turn, determined to turn Uruguay into an innovation hub, the Uruguayan Government has not only increased his efforts to land foreign investments for the software sector, but also announced a record budget for the National Agency Research and Innovation (ANII) for the current year. The ANII Annual Operating Plan for 2023 allocate USD 48 million, representing an increase of 70% compared to one year before which implies the largest-ever budget for this institution. In 2022, ANII registered a record demand for innovation support instruments, with more than 1,160 research projects that received some type of state assistance.

VIII.6 EV sales gain momentum

Sale of electric vehicles (EV) in Uruguay have been growing almost twice each year. Last year 1,044 EV were sold representing an increase of 74% from 2021 (1.8% of total sales). In 2019 total EV sales achieved 163 units; in 2020, 300, and in 2021 the total sales totaled 600 units.

In order to underpin growth sales of EV, state owned electricity company UTE has been implementing an Electric Mobility Plan, which will reach 300 charging points throughout the country in the current year (one charging point every 50 kilometers).

In addition, the Uruguayan Government announced tax incentives for switching taxis and remises with gasoline and diesel engines for electric ones. Through it, up to 100 licensees of taxis and remises will be able to obtain a bonus of USD 5,000 if they make the transition before the end of the current year.

Beyond being more environmentally-friendly, electric vehicles have several advantages for the user. Among them, it consumes much less than a combustion vehicle and has little maintenance cost compared with a standard car that uses combustion engine. A combustion car has between 17,000 and 20,000 items, while an electric motor takes around 2,000. In parallel, EV do not need an oil change, since the electric motor itself does not need that substance to function.

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Uruguay — Economic Indicators

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Economic structure and activity[(1)]							**(Latest available)**	**As of:**
Population (million)	3,48	3,49	3,51	3,52	3,53	3,54	3,55	2022
Nominal GDP (local currency, billions)	1.726	1.842	1.982	2.159	2.250	2.584	2.807	2022Q3
Nominal GDP (USD, millions)	57.386	64.285	64.486	61.182	53.505	59.292	66.592	2022Q3
GDP per Capita (nominal USD)	16.489	18.403	18.393	17.388	15.153	16.735	18.732	2022Q3
Real GDP (% change, YoY)[(2)]		1,6	0,5	0,4	-6,1	4,4	3,7	2022Q3
By Sector								
Agriculture, fishing and mining		-8,2	4,5	-0,3	-5,4	5,0	-7,4	2022Q3
Manufacturing		-4,2	5,8	-3,7	-6,1	6,7	-2,8	2022Q3
Electricity, gas and water		-3,7	3,9	13,2	-9,4	3,5	2,4	2022Q3
Construction		-8,6	-4,4	5,2	2,1	6,0	8,4	2022Q3
Commerce, restaurants and hotels		6,6	-6,5	0,6	-7,5	7,0	10,8	2022Q3
Transportation, storage and information and communications		11,1	-1,0	3,5	-7,8	4,1	7,2	2022Q3
Financial services		3,1	0,3	1,2	-0,4	5,0	5,4	2022Q3
Professional services and leasing		5,6	0,9	-0,2	-5,9	5,2	9,3	2022Q3
Public admnistration activities		-1,0	0,8	1,2	-0,8	0,0	-1,3	2022Q3
Health, education, real state activities and other services		2,2	1,8	-1,2	-8,9	1,9	1,4	2022Q3
By Expenditure								
Final Consumption Spending		3,2	2,2	0,6	-7,0	3,4	4,7	2022Q3
o/w private sector		3,6	2,1	0,5	-6,9	2,3	7,0	2022Q3
o/w public sector		1,3	2,6	1,1	-7,3	8,0	-3,5	2022Q3
Gross fixed capital formation		0,4	-9,0	0,8	1,6	15,2	10,1	2022Q3
Exports (goods and services)		4,9	-1,7	3,6	-16,0	14,4	18,9	2022Q3
Imports (goods and services)		7,1	0,0	1,5	-12,0	20,9	18,8	2022Q3
Share of Nominal GDP by economic activity (in %)[(3)]								
Agriculture, fishing and mining	7,0	5,6	6,1	6,7	7,6	7,1		2021
Manufacturing	11,0	10,1	10,8	10,4	10,3	10,7		2021
Electricity, gas and water	2,7	3,0	2,8	2,6	2,6	3,0		2021
Construction	4,9	4,5	4,3	4,6	4,9	5,0		2021
Commerce, restaurants and hotels	13,4	13,3	12,3	12,2	12,0	13,9		2021
Transportation, storage and infromation and communications	8,4	9,0	8,6	9,1	8,2	8,1		2021
Financial services	5,1	5,1	5,1	4,9	4,7	4,5		2021
Professional services and leasing	6,9	7,3	7,2	7,4	7,3	7,3		2021
Government activities	4,8	4,9	4,9	4,9	5,1	4,7		2021
Health, education, real state activities and other services	24,9	25,9	26,3	25,7	25,8	23,6		2021
Share of Nominal GDP by expenditure (in %)[(3)(4)]								
Final Consumption Spending	77,2	78,7	80,1	79,5	78,2	75,5		2021
Gross fixed capital formation	17,0	16,3	15,0	15,4	16,7	18,8		2021
Exports (goods and services)	27,0	26,1	26,4	27,8	25,1	31,5		2021
Imports (goods and services)	21,6	20,7	21,4	21,9	20,7	25,3		2021

(1) Figures are presented starting in 2016, given that the new GDP figures released by the Central Bank under the re-based national accounts statistics are only available from that year onwards.
(2) Latest available data corresponds to quarterly data. In the case of complete years, figures are on an annual basis.
(3) Published once a year by the Central Bank.
(4) Shares in nominal GDP do not add up to a 100%, given that the investment figure excludes change in inventories.

Sources: *Central Bank of Uruguay and National Institute of Statistics*

Uruguay	Economic Indicators

Balance of Payments (1) (2)

in USD million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Latest available 2022Q3*
Current Account	**474**	**7**	**-327**	**908**	**-485**	**-1.590**	**-1.544**
Goods and Services	3.065	3.478	3.252	3.687	2.371	4.433	4.497
Goods	2.050	1.957	2.385	3.113	2.153	4.478	4.211
Exports	10.612	11.122	11.778	11.865	10.057	15.690	17.675
Merchandise goods	9.158	10.057	10.125	10.126	8.659	12.109	14.752
Goods under merchanting (net)	1.455	1.065	1.653	1.740	1.398	3.581	2.923
Imports	8.562	9.165	9.394	8.753	7.904	11.211	13.464
Services	1.015	1.521	867	574	218	-45	285
Exports	4.901	5.723	5.438	5.320	3.678	3.646	5.541
o/w Tourism	2.285	2.823	2.620	2.249	1.055	541	1.432
Imports	3.886	4.202	4.570	4.746	3.460	3.691	5.256
Primary Income	-2.660	-3.557	-3.668	-2.967	-2.925	-6.111	-6.189
Net employments´ remunerations	0	3	3	3	4	4	4
Net repatriated profits and dividends	-2.578	-2.443	-2.470	-3.434	-2.354	-2.419	-2.708
Net reinvested earnings	524	-654	-680	759	-48	-3.057	-2.961
Net interest paid	-606	-463	-522	-295	-527	-638	-523
Secondary Income	70	86	89	189	69	88	148
Capital Account	**50**	**20**	**46**	**-376**	**54**	**-37**	**-9**
Financial Account	**204**	**915**	**-312**	**149**	**516**	**-735**	**-1.157**
Foreign Direct Investment	1.823	2.037	729	-1.391	-1.009	-1.767	-2.899
Change in assets held abroad by residents	1.308	4.724	2.456	79	-492	1.883	4.509
Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy	-516	2.687	1.727	1.470	517	3.650	7.407
Portfolio Investment	1.721	-2.170	-1.243	1.031	1.480	862	2.985
Change in assets held abroad by residents	441	-1.392	-563	2.400	2.755	1.151	2.176
Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy	-1.281	779	680	1.370	1.275	289	-809
Financial Derivatives	6	-224	-21	7	46	466	949
Net creditor contracts	26	-213	4	27	98	469	965
Net debtor contracts	21	10	26	19	51	3	16
Other Investment	-1.185	-1.177	631	1.612	-1.631	-1.139	-819
Change in assets held abroad by residents	-2.354	-1.340	780	1.576	-442	777	979
Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy	-1.169	-164	149	-37	1.189	1.916	1.798
Change in Central Bank Reserve Assets	-2.161	2.449	-408	-1.111	1.630	843	-1.374
Errors and Omissions	**-320**	**888**	**-31**	**-383**	**948**	**892**	**396**

in % of GDP

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Latest available 2022Q3*
Current Account	**0,8**	**0,0**	**-0,5**	**1,5**	**-0,9**	**-2,7**	**-2,3**
Goods and Services	5,3	5,4	5,0	6,0	4,4	7,5	6,8
Goods	3,6	3,0	3,7	5,1	4,0	7,6	6,3
Exports	18,5	17,3	18,3	19,4	18,8	26,5	26,5
Merchandise goods	16,0	15,6	15,7	16,5	16,2	20,4	22,2
Goods under merchanting (net)	2,5	1,7	2,6	2,8	2,6	6,0	4,4
Imports	14,9	14,3	14,6	14,3	14,8	18,9	20,2
Services	1,8	2,4	1,3	0,9	0,4	-0,1	0,4
Exports	8,5	8,9	8,4	8,7	6,9	6,1	8,3
o/w Tourism	*4,0*	*4,4*	*4,1*	*3,7*	*2,0*	*0,9*	*2,2*
Imports	6,8	6,5	7,1	7,8	6,5	6,2	7,9
Primary Income	-4,6	-5,5	-5,7	-4,8	-5,5	-10,3	-9,3
Net employments´ remunerations	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Net repatriated profits and dividends	-4,5	-3,8	-3,8	-5,6	-4,4	-4,1	-4,1
Net reinvested earnings	0,9	-1,0	-1,1	1,2	-0,1	-5,2	-4,4
Net interest paid	-1,1	-0,7	-0,8	-0,5	-1,0	-1,1	-0,8
Secondary Income	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2
Capital Account	**0,1**	**0,0**	**0,1**	**-0,6**	**0,1**	**-0,1**	**0,0**
Financial Account	**0,4**	**1,4**	**-0,5**	**0,2**	**1,0**	**-1,2**	**-1,7**
Foreign Direct Investment	3,2	3,2	1,1	-2,3	-1,9	-3,0	-4,4
Change in assets held abroad by residents	2,3	7,3	3,8	0,1	-0,9	3,2	6,8
Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy	-0,9	4,2	2,7	2,4	1,0	6,2	11,1
Portfolio Investment	3,0	-3,4	-1,9	1,7	2,8	1,5	4,5
Change in assets held abroad by residents	0,8	-2,2	-0,9	3,9	5,1	1,9	3,3
Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy	-2,2	1,2	1,1	2,2	2,4	0,5	-1,2
Financial Derivatives	0,0	-0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,8	1,4
Net creditor contracts	0,0	-0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,8	1,4
Net debtor contracts	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Other Investment	-2,1	-1,8	1,0	2,6	-3,0	-1,9	-1,2
Change in assets held abroad by residents	-4,1	-2,1	1,2	2,6	-0,8	1,3	1,5
Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy	-2,0	-0,3	0,2	-0,1	2,2	3,2	2,7
Change in Central Bank Reserve Assets	-3,8	3,8	-0,6	-1,8	3,0	1,4	-2,1
Errors and Omissions	**-0,6**	**1,4**	**0,0**	**-0,6**	**1,8**	**1,5**	**0,6**

(*) Sum of last four quarters.
(1) In accordance with the Sixth Edition of the IMF´s Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), whereby:
(i) Current Account Balance (CAB), Capital Account Balance (KAB), Errors and Omissions (E&O) and Financial Account Balance (FAB) satisfy: CAB + KAB + E&O = FAB
(ii) "Goods under merchanting" are those goods that are bought by a resident and then sold to a non-resident, without undergoing any process of substantial transformation nor entering into the resident economy.
(iii) Regarding the Financial Account, a positive (negative) sign over the balance of an underlined entry means that net acquired assets abroad by residents were higher (smaller) than net financial liabilities accumulated by non-residents within the economy, implying a capital outflow (inflow) for that concept.
(iv) "Change in Central Bank Reserve Assets" stands for the variation of gross international reserve assets less valuation adjustments.
(v) Revised series under new methodology starts in 2012.
(2) GDP figures available since 2016 according to the latest update in National Accounts methodology, published by the Central Bank in December 2020.
Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Uruguay — Economic Indicators

Monetary Indicators and Relative Prices[1]	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Latest available)	As of:
Consumer inflation (% change, YoY, eop)	8,6	7,5	8,5	8,3	9,4	8,1	6,6	8,0	8,8	9,4	8,0	8,05	2023M01
Producer inflation (% change, YoY, eop)	11,1	5,9	6,3	10,6	6,6	-1,9	5,4	10,0	20,1	3,6	20,7	-3,55	2023M01
Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, eop)	19,90	19,40	21,39	24,33	29,87	29,26	28,76	32,39	37,34	42,34	44,70	38,68	2023M01
Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, 12-month average)	19,30	20,32	20,50	23,23	27,33	30,08	28,65	30,74	35,28	42,06	43,57	40,71	2023M01
Nominal exchange rate (% change, 12-month average, YoY)	-3,8	5,3	0,9	13,3	17,6	10,1	-4,8	7,3	14,8	19,2	3,6	-6,9	2023M01
Real Effective Exchange Rate, REER (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop)	100,0	88,7	86,4	85,6	86,2	78,7	80,0	72,6	78,1	79,1	81,8	70,6	2022M12
REER (% change, YoY, if + = real depreciation)	-5,2	-11,3	-2,6	-0,9	0,7	-8,7	1,6	-9,2	7,6	1,3	3,4	-13,7	2022M12
Terms of trade, ToT (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop)	100,0	101,5	103,5	112,5	108,8	112,0	111,5	105,0	109,7	115,7	113,7	104,9	2022M11
ToT (% change, YoY)	-1,1	1,5	2,0	8,7	-3,3	3,0	-0,5	-5,8	4,5	5,4	-5,9	-7,7	2022M11
Monetary base (% change, YoY)	17,3	21,9	17,4	1,4	7,2	9,7	3,6	10,4	7,7	5,8	2,0	3,93	2023M01
M1' (% change, YoY)	20,8	11,2	15,0	3,7	5,6	8,4	15,0	8,9	5,1	18,5	17,8	0,4	2022M12
International Reserves (% of GDP)[2]						23,4	24,8	24,1	23,7	30,4	28,6	21,2	2022M12
Interest rate on Central Bank´s 30-day bills (annual, in %, average)[3]	7,4	8,9	10,5	14,0	13,0	12,0	9,5	8,2	7,9	7,0	5,2	11,7	2023M01
Interest rate on Central Bank´s 1-year bills (annual, in %, average)[3]	9,2	9,9	11,0	15,1	14,0	14,5	10,8	10,0	10,3	9,8	6,9	12,0	2023M01
Monetary Policy Interest Rate (overnight reference, annual, in %, eop)[4]	8,75	9,0	9,25	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,5	5,75	11,50	2023M01
Overnight interbank interest rate (annual, in %, eop)[5]	8,8	8,9	5,3	20,0	18,0	3,5	8,6	5,0	9,0	4,3	5,5	11,37	2023M01
Interest rate on local currency deposits (annual, in %, average)[6]	5,5	5,2	5,1	8,5	7,9	6,0	5,3	5,3	6,5	4,2	4,5	8,9	2022M12
Total bank deposits by private non-financial sector (% of GDP)						47,8	44,3	46,4	50,4	48,4	42,2	52,1	2022M12
By currency (% of total) [7]*:*													
Local currency	26,2	26,1	24,7	22,3	19,1	22,7	26,7	26,4	23,8	22,7	22,8	25,0	2022M12
Foreign currency	73,8	73,9	75,3	77,7	80,9	77,3	73,3	73,6	76,2	77,3	77,2	75,0	2022M12
By residency (% of total):													
Residents	84,4	84,2	84,5	84,3	83,7	87,4	90,2	90,2	89,6	89,7	90,6	91,4	2022M12
Non-residents	15,6	15,8	15,5	15,7	16,3	12,6	9,8	9,8	10,4	10,3	9,4	8,6	2022M12
Interest rate on local currency loans (annual, in %, average)[6]	21,9	20,7	22,0	21,5	23,2	24,7	24,6	23,8	23,6	20,2	17,5	21,6	2022M12
Total bank credit to private non-financial sector (% of GDP)[8]						25,7	24,0	25,1	25,6	49,2	21,9	26,7	2022M12
By currency (% of total) [5]*:*													
Local currency	45,2	46,6	44,9	43,4	43,2	45,4	48,2	48,1	49,0	49,2	48,9	50,5	2022M12
Foreign currency	4,2	4,0	3,7	3,5	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,3	2,3	2,6	4,6	4,2	2022M12
By residency (% of total):													
Residents	98,6	98,8	98,9	98,9	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,3	99,1	98,6	96,6	97,1	2022M12
Non-residents	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,7	0,9	1,4	3,4	2,9	2022M12
Total bank credit to non-financial sector (% real change, YoY)	11,0	4,6	27,3	24,4	36,8	-8,5	-8,1	18,1	17,9	16,8	10,8	-3,4	2022M10

(1) Stocks are measured end-of-period (eop).

(2) Figures of ratios of GDP are presented starting in 2016, given that the new GDP figures released by the Central Bank under the re-based national accounts statistics are only available from that year onwards. Figures as a share of GDP are presented through September 2021 based on rolling 12-month Nominal GDP estimated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance; official GDP figures for 2022Q3 will be released by the Central Bank in December 2022.

(3) Weighted average of the cut-off rates in Central Bank´s auctions.

(4) From July of 2013 to September 3rd of 2020, the Monetary Policy instrument was based on the control of the Monetary Aggregate M1´. Since Septmber 4th of 2020, the Cental Bank of Uruguay returned to the interest rate as policy instrument.

(5) For end-year data, it uses latest rate available from interbank operations.

(6) Weighted average across all maturities.

(7) Assumes all deposits from, and loans to, non-residents are in foreign currency.

(8) Assumes loans to non-residents non-financial sector is private only.

Sources: *Central Bank of Uruguay and National Institute of Statistics*

Labor Market Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Latest available)	As of:
Activity rate (% of working age population, eop)[1]	64,1	64,0	63,6	64,7	63,8	63,4	62,9	62,5	62,2	60,7	62,6	62,7	2022M12
Employment rate (% of working age population, eop)	60,1	59,9	59,4	60,4	59,0	58,4	57,9	57,2	56,7	54,5	58,3	57,7	2022M12
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, eop)[2]	6,3	6,3	6,5	6,6	7,5	7,9	7,9	8,4	8,9	10,2	7,0	7,9	2022M12
Unemployment insurance (number of beneficiaries, in thousands, eop)	26,2	31,1	35,4	38,5	45,2	44,4	42,5	43,8	45,4	77,4	46,2	46,4	2022M12
Nominal wages (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop)	100,0	112,6	126,5	142,0	156,1	174,4	190,1	206,1	223,7	240,7	255,5	280,6	2022M12
Nominal wages (% change, 12-month average, YoY)	12,9	13,1	11,4	12,8	10,4	11,4	10,5	7,8	9,4	7,9	5,9	8,7	2022M12
Real wages (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop)	100,0	105,2	108,7	112,5	112,9	116,6	118,1	118,4	118,1	116,3	114,5	115,7	2022M12
Real wages (% change, 12-month average, YoY)	4,0	4,2	3,0	3,4	1,6	1,6	2,9	0,2	1,3	-1,7	-1,5	-0,6	2022M12

(1) According to Uruguay´s legislation, the working age population is defined as people who are 14 or more years old.

(2) Labor force is defined as the sum of employed people and the unemployed who are looking for a job. The latter includes people who might be receiveing the unemployment insurance benefit.

Source: *National Institute of Statistics and Social Security Bank*

Uruguay	**Economic Indicators**							
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	
Public Finances[(1)(2)]							**(Latest available)**	**As of:**
	(in % of GDP)							
Central Government								
Revenues	25,6	26,7	28,2	27,5	27,1	26,5	26,1	2022M12
Primary expenditures	26,4	27,0	27,6	27,9	29,5	28,2	26,9	2022M12
Primary balance	-0,7	-0,2	0,7	-0,4	-2,4	-1,6	-0,8	2022M12
Interests payments[(3)]	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,4	2,7	2,2	2,2	2022M12
Headline Central Government balance	-3,2	-2,7	-1,9	-2,8	-5,1	-3,8	-3,0	2022M12
Impact of extraordinary inflows to the Social Security Trust Fund ("Cincuentones Effect") [(4)]	.	.	1,2	1,2	0,7	0,4	0,2	2022M12
Extraordinary transfers to Social Security Trust Fund [(5)]	.	.	1,2	1,1	0,6	0,3	0,1	2022M12
Interest payments to the SSTF on its holdings of Central Government Debt	.	.	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	2022M12
Central Government balance excluding Cincuentones effect	.	.	-3,1	-4,0	-5,8	-4,2	-3,2	2022M12
Rest of Non-Monetary Public Sector (NMPS)								
Local governments balance	0,1	0,1	0,0	-0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	2022M12
Non-financial public enterprises balance	0,2	0,0	-0,2	-0,3	0,1	0,6	0,1	2022M12
State-owned insurance bank balance	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,2	2022M12
Headline Rest of NMPS balance	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	1,1	0,4	2022M12
Central Bank								
Primary balance	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,0	-0,1	2022M12
Interests payments	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,9	0,6	2022M12
Headline Central Bank balance	-0,7	-0,7	-0,8	-0,5	-0,5	-0,9	-0,7	2022M12
Consolidated Public Sector								
Primary balance	-0,3	-0,2	0,4	-0,6	-2,1	-0,7	-0,6	2022M12
Interests payments	3,0	3,0	3,2	2,7	3,1	2,9	2,6	2022M12
Headline Overall balance	-3,4	-3,3	-2,7	-3,2	-5,2	-3,6	-3,2	2022M12
Overall balance excluding Cincuentones effect	-3,4	-3,3	-3,9	-4,4	-5,9	-4,1	-3,4	2022M12

(1) Figures of ratios of GDP are presented starting in 2016, given that the new GDP figures released by the Central Bank under the re-based national accounts statistics are only available from that year onwards. Figures as a share of GDP are presented through September 2022 based on rolling 12-month Nominal GDP estimated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance; official GDP figures for 2022Q3 will be released by the Central Bank in December 2022.
(2) The sum of the components may not match the totals dut to rounding reasons.
(3) Includes interests from Capitalization Bonds held by the Central Bank.
(4) Since October 2018, following the so-called "Cincuentones Law", the public sector social security fund has been receiving the accumulated savings of workers and retirees aged fifty or above who chose to switch from the social security individual capitalization scheme into the "pay-as-you-go" regime. These inflows are recorded as public revenues, consistent with IMF methodology, and are held into a trust fund. For further details, refer to footnote 2 in the January 2019 Sovereign Debt Report by clicking
here.
(5) Transfers refer to the accumulated savings of workers and retirees who chose to fully switch to the defined-benefit sector social security scheme.
Source: *Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay*

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	
Public Debt [(1) (2)]							**(Latest available)**	**As of:**
	(in % of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)							
Central Government [(3) (4)]								
Gross debt	45,5	44,6	45,6	48,8	61,5	59,9	57,3	2022Q4
o/w in foreign currency (% of total)	54,7	49,2	53,8	56,1	54,5	52,7	47,4	2022Q4
held by non-residents (% of total)	55,5	53,5	55,0	57,4	58,7	55,4	49,9	2022Q4
Net debt	39,0	39,4	40,8	45,3	56,4	55,3	53,2	2022Q4
Memo Item: Social Security Trust Fund´s holdings of Central Government debt	.	.	0,9	1,7	2,4	2,6	2,9	2022Q4

Source: *Ministry of Economy and Finance*

Consolidated Public Sector[(5)]								
Gross debt	58,4	60,5	59,6	60,9	74,6	71,5	67,6	2022Q3
o/w in foreign currency (% of total)	52,6	41,4	47,0	53,6	50,3	49,6	45,3	2022Q3
held by non-residents (% of total)	50,0	44,8	46,5	50,9	52,0	51,6	47,8	2022Q3
Net debt	27,1	28,6	28,7	30,1	36,1	35,4	38,3	2022Q3

Source: *Central Bank of Uruguay*

(1) Figures are presented starting in 2016, given that the new GDP figures released by the Central Bank under the re-based national accounts statistics are only available from that year onwards.
(2) Stocks measured end-of-period.
(3) Debt figures as compiled by the Debt Management Unit which include all loans and financial market securities contracted/issued by the Central Government in domestic and foreign currency, in both local and international markets, and held or disbursed by private, multilateral, and/or other domestic or foreign public sector entities. They include Central Government securities held by the public Social Security Trust Fund, and exclude non-market Central Government securities issued to capitalize the Central Bank in previous years.
(4) Figures as a share of GDP are presented through September 2022 based on annual Nominal GDP estimated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance; official GDP figures for 2022Q3 will be released by the Central Bank in December 2022.
(5) Reported data nets out cross-holdings of assets and liabilities by institutions within the public sector, which consists of the Central Government (including the Social Security public fund), local governments, public enterprises, the state-owned insurance bank and the Central Bank.