# Uruguay

## *Macroeconomic Newsletter*

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

***June 2026***

**Key Highlights**

- Despite a lower than expected growth in 2025, some leading indicators signal a recovery in growth momentum. Real GDP increased by 0.9% year-on-year in 2026Q1.
- The labor market has proved resilient, even as consumer confidence softened. Uruguay's unemployment rate stood at 7.6% in June 2026.
- During 2026, the headline fiscal balance of the Central Government stood at –3.7% of GDP. In June 2026, the Government sent the Budget Review Bill to Congress, with fiscal targets staying broadly stable based on spending restraints that offset moderate tax collection tied to economic activity, with the objective to maintain net debt levels below the anchor by 2029.
- Inflation remains firmly contained below the levels recorded over the past two decades (reaching 4.25% in the twelve months end in June 2026). Inflation expectations have continued their downward trajectory, reaching historic lows and remaining aligned with the Central Bank of Uruguay´s (CBU) target. The COPOM maintained the monetary policy rate at 5.75% in the last meeting in July as projections continue to place inflation on a path convergence toward the 4.5% target within the monetary policy horizon.
- The Government continues its agenda of legislative reforms and policy actions to consolidate the fiscal framework and macroeconomic stability, underpin the business environment, facilitate trade and expand access to financing, thus laying the institutional foundations for a long-term growth strategy. Most notably, in June the Government submitted to Parliament a Law aimed at fostering competitiveness and innovation. In addition, in July the Government established a series of lines of actions to improve the mandatory individual savings pillar while preserving its current core foundations.
- IDB Group expands support for Uruguay, estimated at USD 5 Billion under the New Country Strategy for the period 2026-2030.

## I. Real Sector

Economic activity regained momentum following the slowdown observed during the second half of 2025. Real GDP increased by 0.9% year-on-year in 2026Q1, up from the 0.1% recorded in the previous quarter. In seasonally adjusted terms, economic activity expanded by 0.8% compared to 2025Q1, accelerating with respect to the slowdown observed in the last quarter of 2025.

*Demand and Supply Components*

From the supply side, growth was mainly driven by the positive performance of the transportation and storage, information and communication, trade, accommodation and food services activities, and financial services sectors.

In contrast, the primary sector contracted by 3.7% in the 2025Q1 compared to the same period in 2025, primarily driven by a negative performance in agricultural activity and, to a lesser extent, in livestock activity. Within agriculture, a reduction in rice and soybean production was observed. Meanwhile, livestock activity declined due to lower cattle slaughtering and extraction, which was partially offset by an increase in milk deliveries to processing plants. In contrast, forestry value added recorded growth, primarily driven by higher export demand for logs and, to a lesser extent, by demand from the wood processing industry.

During the same period, the manufacturing sector registered a 1.3% increase year-over-year, that was primarily driven by the production of syrups and concentrates, the manufacturing of bakery and confectionery products and the chemical industries. On the other hand, oil refining and the meatpacking industry had the most notable negative impacts.

The electricity, gas and water sector expanded by 0.9% in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the same period in 2025. This expansion was driven by higher power generation, driven by an increased share of wind energy. Additionally, exports grew while imports decreased compared to the first quarter of the previous year.

From the expenditure side, GDP growth was supported by increases in both domestic and external demand. Final consumption expenditure rose by 2.9% year-on-year, reflecting growth in private consumption (2.9%) and government spending (2.9%). In contrast, gross capital formation declined by 3.1% year over year, as the result of lower investment in civil engineering and other construction projects, primarily driven by a lower execution of roadworks, port infrastructure and communication lines, and to a reduction in investment in imported machinery for the forestry industry and vehicles used for public transportation. The higher destocking of inventories primarily corresponded to grains, associated with higher exports of winter crops and lower production of summer crops during the quarter, and to a lesser extent, to inventory destocking driven by higher exports of cellulose and vehicles.

On the external front, the exports of goods and services increased by 2.3% in 2026Q1, driven primarily by goods exports, particularly winter crops, pulp, motor vehicles, and syrups and concentrates, which more than offset lower beef exports.  On the other hand, imports rose by 4.7% in 2026Q1.

*Monthly Economic Activity Indicator (IMAE)*

In May 2026, economic activity, as measured by the Monthly Economic Activity Index (IMAE), declined by 1.4% year-on-year and 1.1% month-on-month in seasonally adjusted terms, while the trend-cycle component remained broadly flat. Activity continued to be affected by the drought, while lower livestock slaughter weighed on both meat processing and livestock production. These effects were partially offset by higher electricity generation.

**Figure 1: Contribution to Real GDP Growth by Expenditure**
(YoY, quarterly)
*Source: Central Bank of Uruguay*

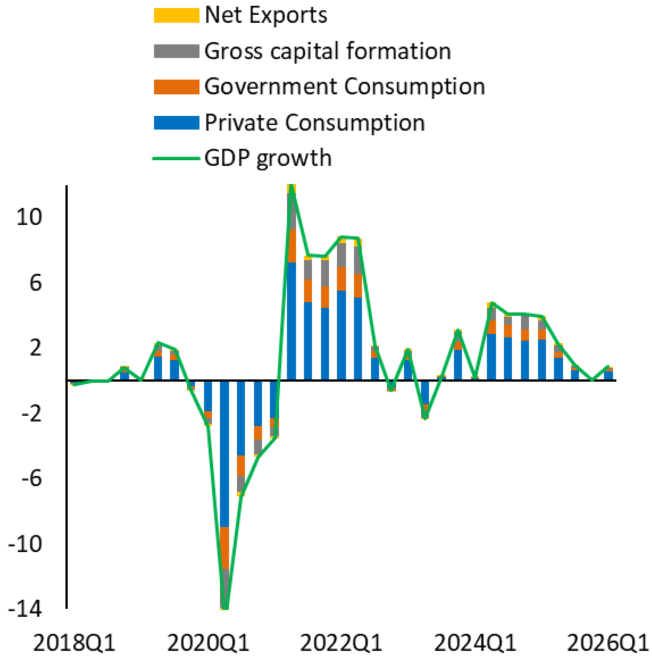
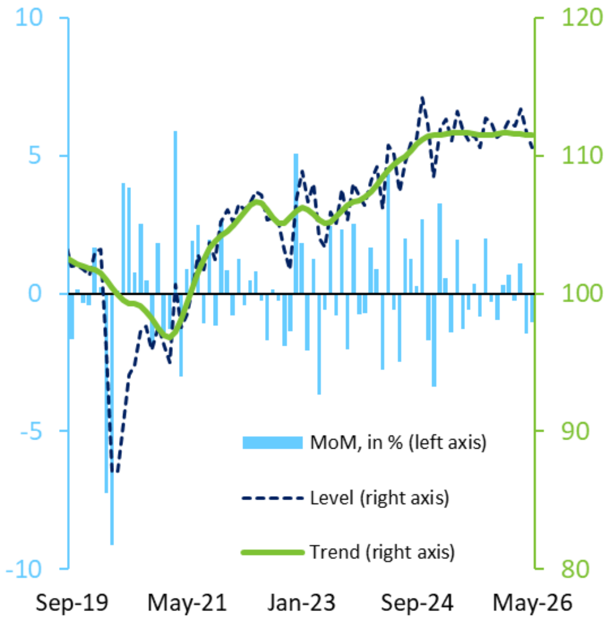



**Figure 2: Monthly Economic Activity Indicator (IMAE)**
(In seasonally adjusted terms, as of July 2026)
*Source: Central Bank of Uruguay*




## II. Labor market

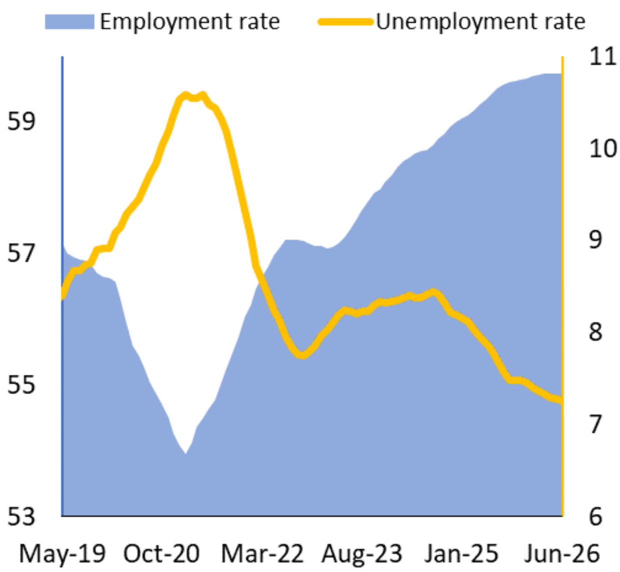
In May 2026, Uruguay's unemployment rate stood at 7.6%, according to the National Institute of Statistics (INE). The statistics agency also reported a nationwide activity rate of 64.2% and an employment rate of 59.5%. In Montevideo, the activity rate was 65.7%, the employment rate 60.7%, and the unemployment rate 7.7%; in the rest of the country, the corresponding figures were 63.5%, 58.7 %, and 7.6%, respectively.

Labor market conditions strengthened during the first half of 2026. Net job creation remained positive throughout the period and was entirely driven by formal employment, while informal employment declined steadily. The number of unemployed individuals also fell consistently, although this was accompanied by a contraction in the labor force. Overall, around 9,200 net jobs were created between January and June.

Nominal wages remained stable in June 2026, with a monthly variation of 0.04% and an accumulated variation for the year of 3.87% and a variation over the past 12 months stood at 5.16%. Additionally, as of June 2026, real wages rose 0.88% year on year, marking an accumulated variation of 0.52% in the year.

By June 2026, 42,646 beneficiaries were registered in the unemployment insurance system. The number increased 1.71% compared with the same period last year.

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




*Source: National Institute of Statistics*

### III. External Sector

In the 12-month period ended March 31, 2026, Uruguay's current account recorded a deficit of US$218 million (0.2% of GDP), compared to a deficit of US$736 million (0.9% of GDP) for the 12-month period ended March 31, 2025. This represents a 0.7 percentage point decrease in the deficit as a share of GDP. The improvement of the current account balance was primarily driven by an increase in private sector savings. According to the breakdown by institutional sector, this deficit reflects higher private sector savings, which increased from 2.9% to 3.9% of GDP, and greater public sector dissaving, which rose from 3.8% to 4.1% of GDP.

In the 12-month period ended March 31, 2026, the capital account recorded a surplus of US$1.5 million, compared to a deficit of US$5.8 million during the 12-month period ended March 31, 2025.

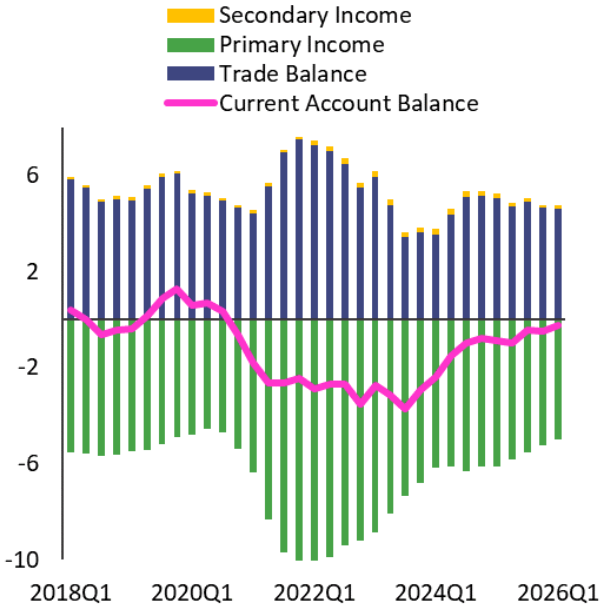
On the financial account, during the 12-month period ended March 31, 2026, the financial account recorded a net borrowing of US$378 million, compared to a net borrowing of US$388 million during the 12-month period ended March 31, 2025. Outflows were observed in direct investment (USD 169 million), other investment (USD 40 million), and financial derivatives (USD 986 million), partially offset by inflows in portfolio investment (USD 490 million).

By institutional sector, the public sector recorded net lending of USD 331 million in Q1-26, reflecting declines in both external assets and liabilities vis-à-vis the rest of the world, with the latter falling by a larger amount. Meanwhile, private sector net lending amounted to USD 375 million, amid net capital outflows through direct investment (USD 6 million), financial derivatives (USD 26 million), and other investment (USD 480 million), partially offset by net inflows from portfolio investment (USD 138 million).

On the other hand, the unrecorded movements, collected under the heading Errors and Omissions, recorded an outflow of US$161 million, compared to an inflow of US$354 million during the 12-month period ended March 31, 2025.

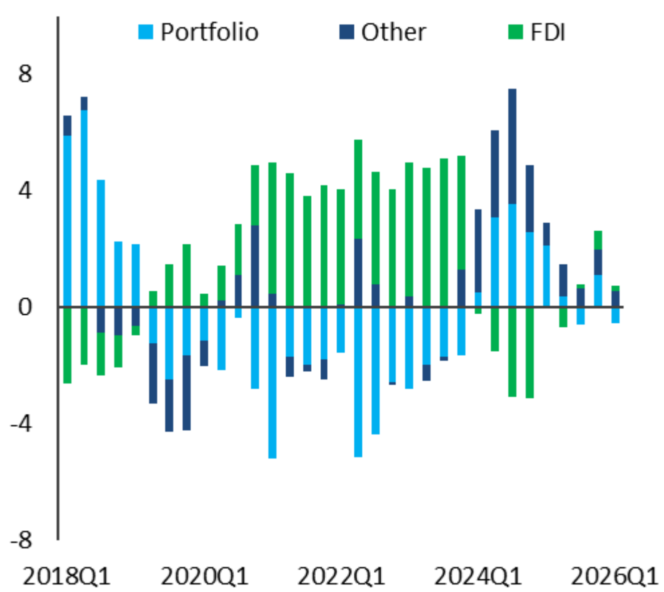
Uruguay's net international investment position remained negative at USD 18.1 billion, equivalent to 20.4% of GDP, as of end-March, 2026. By institutional sector, the Private Sector presented a net debtor position, while the Public Sector registered a net creditor position.

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




*Source: Central Bank of Uruguay*

**Figure 5: 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

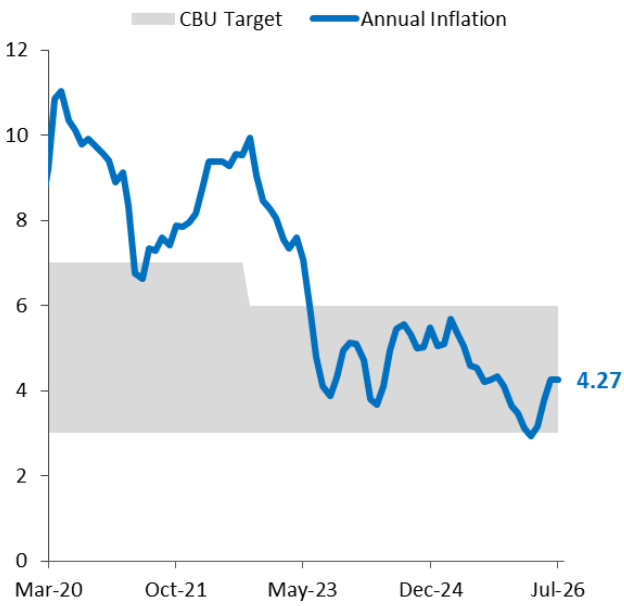
*Inflation Overview for July 2026*

Consumer prices increased by 0.07% in July. The primary contributions—expressed in percentage points relative to the variation in the overall index—stem mainly from the following divisions: Food and non-alcoholic beverages (0.17), Clothing and footwear (-0.06), Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (-0.06), Transport (-0.18), and Restaurants and accommodation services (0.05).

As a result, annual inflation increased slightly to 4.27% in the 12 months ended July 31, 2026, continuing to converge toward the Central Bank's 4.5% target while remaining comfortably within the 3–6% tolerance range. Annual inflation slowed notably across several categories compared with July 2025, including Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages (2.95% vs 5.10%); Health (5.59% vs 6.55%); Restaurants and Food Services (6.72% vs 7.01%); and Housing and Utilities (2.48% vs 2.64%), and insurance and financial services (4.03% vs 6.57%).

*Monetary Policy*

**Figure 6: Inflation**
(In %, YoY)




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

On January 26, 2026, the Monetary Policy Committee ("COPOM" for its acronym in Spanish) of the Central Bank, decreased the Monetary Policy Rate by 100 bps to 6.5% in response to the projected misalignment of inflation from its target, and with the objective of ensuring that monetary conditions contribute to its convergence toward the annual target of 4.5%. This effort took place amid increased international policy uncertainty, a weakening global dollar and heightened sensitivity and liquidity imbalances in the local foreign exchange market at the time.

On March 3, 2026, the COPOM decreased the Monetary Policy Rate by 75 bps to 5.75% with the aim of consolidating a monetary policy stance that allows inflation to converge to the annual target of 4.5% and keeps expectations aligned with it.

On April 21, 2026, the COPOM kept the Monetary Policy Rate at 5.75% with the objective of guiding inflation toward the annual target of 4.5% and keeping inflation expectations aligned with this target, against a backdrop of high global uncertainty. In March 2026, inflation fell to 2.94%, mainly as a result of declining fruit and vegetable prices, positioning itself near the floor of the tolerance range.

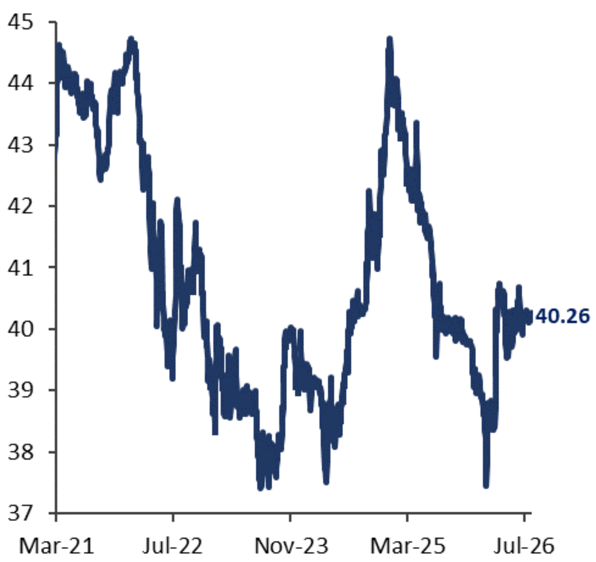
On May 26, 2026, the COPOM kept the Monetary Policy Rate at 5.75% as two-year inflation expectations remain well-anchored and annual inflation (3.16% in April) continued to converge toward the 4.5% target. Despite a less favorable global environment marked by rising long-term interest rates and energy price volatility, domestic indicators show a first-quarter recovery in economic activity and employment.

On July 1, 2026, the COPOM kept the Monetary Policy Rate at 5.75% in a context where its projections continue to place inflation on a convergence path toward the 4.5% target within the monetary policy horizon. Likewise, inflation expectations remain aligned with the Central Bank's objective.

Regarding the FX market, the Uruguayan peso maintains stability, closing the interbank rate in June at UYU 40.116 per US dollar, with an appreciation with respect to the closing value at the end of march 2026 (UYU 40.468). This represents a cumulative depreciation of the pesos during the first half of the year of 2.8% against the dollar.

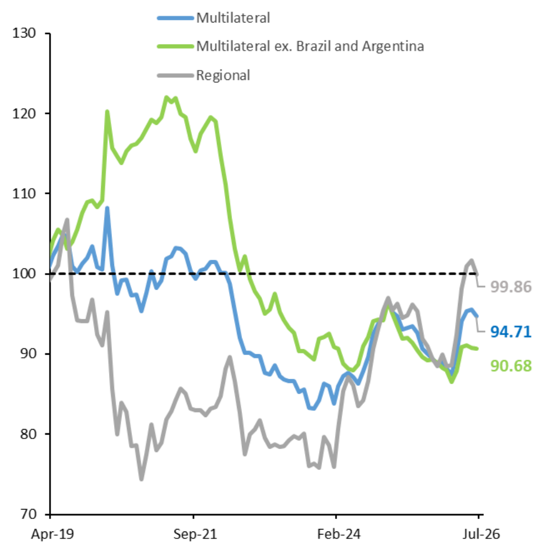
The real effective exchange rate (REER) depreciated by 2.1% in Q2.2026. This movement reflected a gain in price competitiveness with the region (Argentina and Brazil) and with the extra region (US, México, Germany, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy, and China, according to the Central Bank methodology), with a variation of the REER by 4.8% and 0.3% respectively.

**Figure 7: Nominal Exchange Rate**
(Pesos per Dollar)




*Source: Central Bank of Uruguay*

**Figure 8: Real Effective Exchange Rate**
(Index base 100 = 2019)




*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 the twelve months ending in June 2026, the headline fiscal balance of the Central Government stood at –3.7% of GDP. This figure does not Include extraordinary inflows to the Social Security Trust Fund II, SSTFII (Law No. 20.209, "Cuarentones Law"). In addition, from April 2025 onwards, the time series for the headline fiscal deficit will no longer be presented excluding interest incomes from the Social Security Trust Fund I, SSTFI, (Law No. 19.590, "Cintuentones Law"). Given the maturity of this law, this income is now deemed structural to the trust[1].

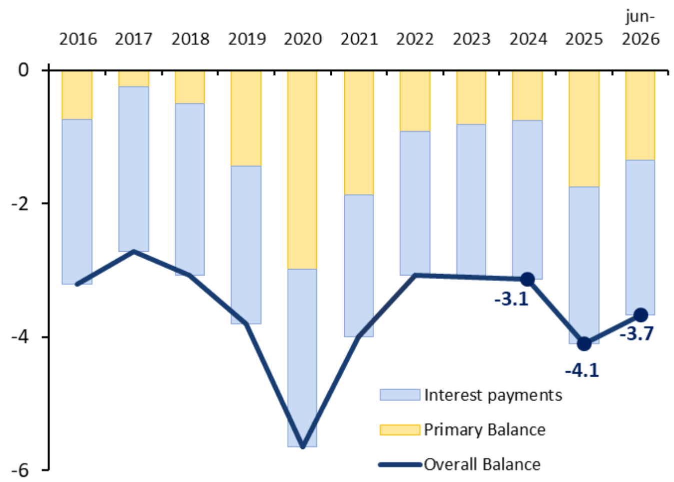
In turn, the gross debt of the Central Government was equivalent to 61.2% of GDP as of the end of June 2026, while net debt represented 57.6% of GDP (see Figure 12)[2], consolidating below the medium-term debt anchor. This implied an increase of 1.4 p.p. for the gross debt and 1.8 p.p. for the net debt of GDP, compared with 2025Q4. Figures as a share of GDP are presented as of the end of June 2026, data for June 2026 annual nominal GDP is

[1] In order to maintain traceability of the effects of this policy decision, the corresponding interest income continues to be reported in the "Economic Indicator" Annex, as well as the Fiscal Deficit figure adjusted for both SSTFI and SSTFII income.

[2] As noted in the Statement of Reasons for the Five-Year Budget Bill ("Exposición de Motivos del Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto Quinquenal"), starting with the publication corresponding to end-of-year 2025 values, the official statistics for the Government's gross and net debt as a percentage of GDP will be calculated by expressing the magnitudes in local currency (nominal pesos) for both the numerator and the denominator. For more details see section 2 of Methodological Annex of the 2025Q2-Q3 Sovereign Debt Report.

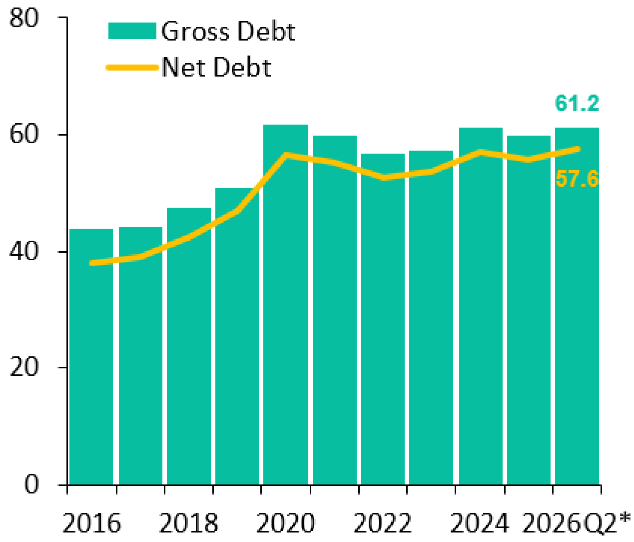
based on the estimated nominal GDP for 2026Q2; official GDP figures for 2026Q2 will be released by the Central Bank in September 2026.

**Figure 9: Headline Fiscal Balance**
(In % of GDP)




*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). The reported fiscal result no longer excludes 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.*
**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.*

**Figure 10: Central Government Debt**
(In % of GDP, end of period)




*Source: Debt Management Unit and Central Bank of Uruguay*
**Preliminary. Data for June 2026 is based on the estimated nominal GDP for 2026Q2. Official annual figures for GDP for 2026 will be released by the Central Bank in March 2026.*

Considering the broadest measure of the Consolidated Public Sector debt statistics published by the Central Bank of Uruguay (Central Government, local governments, public enterprises, the state-owned insurance bank, and the Central Bank), and netting out cross-holdings of assets and liabilities, the gross debt stock stood at 72.2% of GDP by 2026Q1, while the net debt printed at 44.6% of GDP.

## VI. Banking System

As of March 2026, financial institutions' capital buffers exceeded the minimum regulatory requirement set by the Superintendence of Financial Institutions (SFI) by more than 2.12%. This regulatory threshold considers credit, market, operational, and systemic risks. In this sense, recent stress tests conducted by the SFI suggest that the banking system could withstand a significant recession while maintaining a reasonably adequate level of equity.

Regarding liquidity risk in the banking system, the weight of 30-day realizable assets to total assets stood at 78.5% in September 2025, a figure similar to previous quarters. Profitability indicators remain solid, with a return on equity of 17.9% and a return on assets of 2.1% as of March 2026, reflecting the system's stability and resilience.

Overall, the Uruguayan banking system continues to demonstrate strong capitalization, liquidity, and profitability, underpinning the financial sector's stability and fostering confidence in its ability to support the domestic economy across varying economic scenarios.

## VII. Recent Developments

### *VII.1 Government Advances Structural Reforms to Support Long-Term Growth*

During its first year and a half in office, the government has decisively promoted a first wave of legislative reforms and policy actions to consolidate the fiscal framework and macroeconomic stability, underpin the business environment, facilitate trade and expand access to financing, thus laying the institutional foundations for a long-term growth strategy. These reforms include:

### 1. ***Reforms to spur private sector-led growth***

The government created a National Directorate for Investment Incentives (Dirección Nacional de Incentivos para la Inversión) within the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to provide an integrated view of stimulus policies and the business climate.

In addition in June 2026, the government submitted a new bill on Competitiveness and Reduction of the Cost of Living (Ley de Competitividad y Reducción del Coste de la Vida) . The agenda emphasizes microeconomic reforms, including simplification of certain procedures, targeted SME support (unified systems, tax graduation, lower registration costs), foreign-trade facilitation, stronger competition rules, and fintech/open-finance innovation. In this regard, in March 2026, the Government announced a new package of initiatives to eliminate bureaucratic inefficiencies, combining for an estimated cost reduction of US$40 million.

The Government adopted measures to attract qualified foreign talent (academics, professionals, and scientists) and a tax holiday regime offering improved conditions for residence and investment in Uruguay (real estate and innovation).

The Central Bank adopted complementary actions to expand private sector financing options, by diversifying credit sources, reducing intermediation costs and deepening the domestic capital market. In June 2026, through Circular No. 2502, the minimum reserve requirement applicable to short-term obligations in national currency was reduced, freeing up resources to increase credit in local currency.

### 2. ***Reforms to promote employment and social inclusion***

In June 2026, the government enacted Law No. 20,506 or the Comprehensive Employment Promotion Law (Ley de Promoción del Empleo), which establishes a framework of progressive incentives to promote the formal labor insertion of young adults, women and other groups with greater barriers to access employment. The law provides temporary wage subsidies of up to 80% of the salary, calibrated according to the worker's vulnerability and labor market conditions. For SMEs with 19 or fewer workers, the subsidy can be extended to 18 months. The law is complemented by certification and skills development programs aligned with high-productivity sectors and technological competencies. By promoting a better match between workers' skills and the needs of the productive sector, the reform seeks to increase labor productivity, foster stable employment trajectories and contribute to a more inclusive and dynamic labor market.

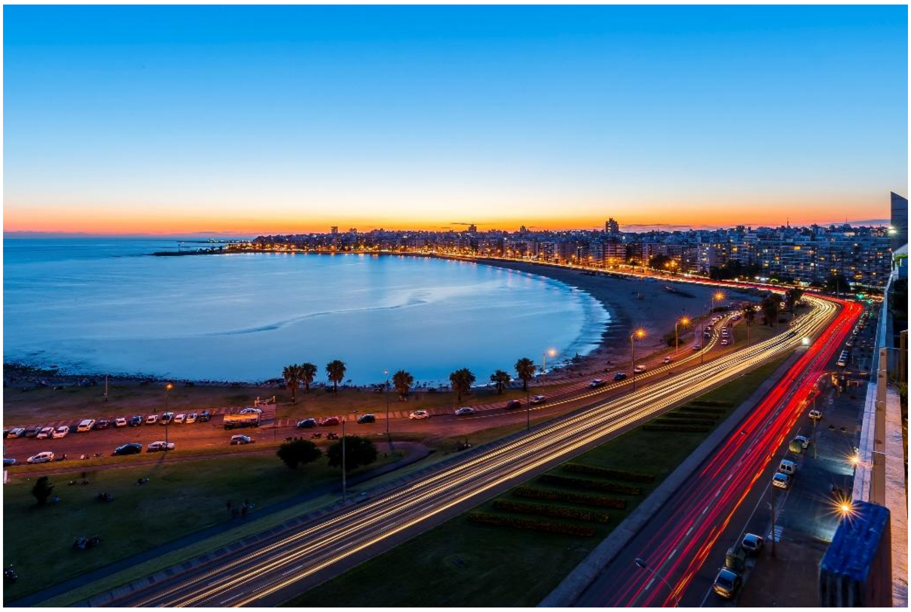
In February 1, 2026, Decree 329/025 became effective, which constitutes a general investment regime that prioritizes projects aimed at (i) generating employment for youth, women and groups facing insertion difficulties; (ii) boosting employment in areas with weaker employment, informality and poverty indicators, (iii) incorporating technology and raising productivity, (iv) promoting environmentally sustainable processes, and (v) granting additional exemptions for large projects meeting medium employment and technology standards.

The government prioritized the promotion of job formalization and the creation of new employment opportunities as core administrative priorities. These measures are aimed at mitigating the direct adverse effects of cross-border asymmetries on formal employment across the region

### 3. ***Reforms to ensure fiscal sustainability***

The government is firmly committed to the responsible management of public debt and fiscal and macroeconomic sustainability. The government seeks to strengthen fiscal sustainability through three key innovations that address the main structural determinants of fiscal risk: i) Modernization of the Fiscal Framework through Law 20,446, enacted in December 2025 and Decree 141/026 from June 2026, ii) Strengthening fiscal revenues and aligning Uruguay with international taxation standards: On December 16, 2025, Law No. 20,446 approved the National Budget for the 2025–2029 period.

### 4. *Reforms for further integration into the global economy*



The government is pursuing a deeper, rule-based insertion into global markets through multilateral frameworks and best practices. In February 2026, Congress ratified the Interim Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and the EU, which entered into provisional force for the entire bloc on May 1, 2026.

Other agreements in process include the MERCOSUR–EFTA Agreement, which has been individually approved by Uruguay, Brazil and Norway. Bilateral application with those countries is expected shortly, with beef exports beginning to enter the Norwegian market. Uruguay is currently undergoing compliance review to access the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (Tratado Integral y Progresista de Asociación Transpacífico or “CPTPP”).

### 5. *Reforms to Enhance Strategic Sectors and Infrastructure.*

The government has adopted initiatives targeting logistics, energy, agriculture and borders to lower costs and raise competitiveness, including: *i) Border measures*: simplified imports, contribution exemptions, VAT refunds and gasoline price-gap, ii) *Irrigation promotion*: through a high-level Interministerial Executive Commission for Irrigation Affairs (*Comisión Ejecutiva Interministerial para Asuntos de Riego*) and projects for climate adaptation and productivity, and iii) Major road plan investment infrastructure, port expansions and railway upgrades.

### 6. *Fiscal transparency and International Best Practices.*

The government remains firmly committed to further strengthening the country’s fiscal institutions in support of their broader economic objectives, including sustained inclusive growth and macroeconomic stability. In this context, the authorities requested the IMF to conduct a Fiscal Transparency Evaluation (*Evaluación de Transparencia Fiscal* or “FTE”) to identify areas for improvement, benchmark current practices against international standards and guide a reform agenda aimed at strengthening fiscal policies and operations. The evaluation mission took place in March 2026 and, as of the date of this Annual Report, the final transparency report is being finalized. In May 2026, the government agreed with the OECD to undertake a comprehensive two-year economic study that will provide a rigorous assessment of regulatory and policy frameworks against international standards and OECD best practices in public policy.

### 7. ***Reforms to the Social Security and Protection System***

In July 2026, the Executive Branch completed its analysis of the diagnosis and recommendations from the Social Dialogue, defining the reforms to be advanced during 2026: (i) the Single Allowance for Children and Adolescents (*Asignación Única para la Infancia y la Adolescencia*), (ii) the introduction of early retirement at age 60 in the pension system and (iii) improvements to the mandatory individual savings pillar.

In particular regarding the third reform, the MEF and the Office of Planning and Budget, initiated a working exchange with the main actors of the pension system, including the pension funds that manage contributions (Administradoras de Fondos de Ahorro Previsional or "AFAPs"), and key financial stakeholders in the Uruguayan sovereign debt market. The objective of this exchange was to promote and implement concrete initiatives aimed at strengthening the mandatory individual savings pillar. Based on those exchanges, the government established a series of lines of action to improve the mandatory individual savings pillar while preserving its current core foundations. The pension system will continue to rest on the following key pillars: (a) a pension system organized around three pillars: non-contributory solidarity, intergenerational pay-as-you-go, and mandatory individual capitalization; (b) management of the pension savings fund by professional pension fund administrators, both public and private; (c) individual accounts under the capitalization pillar that are non-transferable and owned by each affiliate; and (d) supervision and regulation of the system in accordance with high international standards and best practices.

### 8. ***Energy Efficiency and Decabornization***

Uruguay is advancing its second energy transition, aimed at further reducing fossil-fuel consumption and supporting long-term decarbonization objectives. This strategy is built on three pillars: (i) energy efficiency, (ii) electric mobility and the broader electrification of energy demand, and (iii) the development of green hydrogen and its derivatives as a solution for hard-to-abate sectors.

*VII.2 HIF Project*

Discussions between the Uruguayan authorities and HIF Global, an eFuels development company (”HIF”) have enabled the parties to identify the key conditions required to support the feasibility of a project of this scale and complexity. In February 2024, HIF and Uruguay entered into an initial memorandum of understanding aimed at outlining a work program toward the potential execution of an investment agreement. Subsequently, in December 2025, the parties signed a second Memorandum of Understanding establishing a detailed work plan, including specific milestones and timelines for each party, with the objective of advancing the development of the HIF Project.

The dialogue between both parties have also addressed a potential relocation of the e-Fuels facility, optimizing the project's technical, environmental and logistical configuration. These discussions have contributed to laying fundamentals for the parties to move forward in the near term toward an agreement setting out the main aspects for a potential investment contract. The project remains subject to the completion of the relevant negotiations and approvals, as well as HIF's final investment decision.

On March 13, 2026, HIF Global submitted the application for the Environmental Clearance (Solicitud de Autorización Ambiental Previa) for its e-fuels project in Paysandú to the National Directorate for Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA) of the Ministry of Environment. This submission continues the environmental assessment process initiated in 2024 and includes the Project Document and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EsIA).

In addition, the project was formally promoted under the Investment Law Framework by the Ministry of Economy and Finance through the Investment Promotion Commission (COMAP) in November 2025.

The project remains subject to the completion of the relevant negotiations and approvals, as well as HIF's final investment decision.

*VII.3 BTG Pactual complete the acquisition of HSBC in Uruguay and start its operation in the Uruguayan market*


The Brazilian financial giant completed the acquisition of HSBC's Uruguayan subsidiary for USD 211 million, marking its official entry into Uruguay's banking market. The transaction was accompanied by the announcement of an additional USD 25 million capital injection to strengthen its retail banking operation.

Following the acquisition, BTGP Pactual could offer a comprehensive financial services platform in Uruguay, including investment banking, corporate lending, wealth management, and banking services for both retail and corporate clients.

*VII.4 IDB Group Expands Support for Uruguay to USD 5 Billion Under the New 2026–2030 Country Strategy.*

The new Country Strategy was launched in Montevideo by IDB Group President Ilan Goldfajn and Uruguayan President Yamandú Orsi, marking a new phase in the longstanding partnership between the IDB Group and Uruguay.

The Strategy expanded the financial support of the IDB Group for the period 2026-2030 and is built around three pillars: accelerating investment by fostering innovation and competitiveness, strengthening public safety and social well-being, and improving mobility and the provision of public services and combining sovereign financing, private sector financing and technical cooperation support.

The first pillar includes the creation of an innovation and financing hub to support Uruguay’s Internationalization Promotion Program, among other initiatives. Regarding citizen security and social well-being, the visit resulted in agreements to improve the effectiveness of the prison system, strengthen the National Police, and support police training in criminal investigation and criminal analysis. Finally, in terms of mobility and public services, the IDB approved in June support for comprehensive development initiatives and the expansion of access to housing, basic services, and opportunities for children and adolescents, migrant populations, and other vulnerable households.

*VII.5 UTE begins construction of Uruguay´s largest Solar Photovoltaic Park*

The Uruguay Electric company (UTE) announced an investment of more than USD 75 million in the construction of the Melo Solar Photovoltaic Park in the department of Cerro Largo, which will become Uruguay's largest solar power plant, with an installed capacity exceeding 75 MW. The project, which UTE has been developing since 2023, is expected to be completed in 2028. Construction is projected to generate more than 100 jobs, while the facility will supply electricity to approximately 65,000 customers.

*VII.6 Tigo announced its entry into the Uruguayan market and a USD 600 million investment plan, in addition to the USD 440 million transaction value.*

The Tigo brand officially announced its arrival in Uruguay during an event held at Kibón on Montevideo's waterfront. The company presented an investment plan totaling USD 600 million for the next four years, including USD 100 million allocated to expanding its network in Uruguay while the remaining funds will be directed toward maintaining operations, commercial expansion, and the development of new services. The company, owned by multinational telecommunications group Millicom, entered the Uruguayan market following the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of Telefónica Móviles Uruguay for approximately USD 440 million.

*VII.7 TESLA officially entered in the Uruguayan market*

Tesla officially entered the Uruguayan market, launching sales of its Model 3 and Model Y, with prices starting at USD 32,990.

The company highlighted the rapid expansion of Uruguay's electric vehicle market in recent years and identified the country as an attractive destination due to its progress in electric mobility, widespread use of renewable energy, and growing consumer demand for sustainable technologies. According to Tesla, its entry into Uruguay aims to bring its ecosystem of electric vehicles, energy storage solutions and clean energy technologies to a market that has established itself as one of the regional leaders in the energy transition.

*VII.8 Investment of more than USD 400 million by the firm JSHF Peninsula in Punta del Este*

JSHF Peninsula announced the acquisition of the Hotel Enjoy in Punte del Este with an investment estimated at USD 400 million and the continuity of approximately 1,000 jobs. The project envisions transforming the complex into an integrated mixed-use development targeting the high-end market, including a hotel, shopping mall, casino, and residential units positioning the project as a destination for higher income consumers.

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## Uruguay — Economic Indicators

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic structure and activity**[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | **As of:** |
| Population[2] (million) | 3,48 | 3,49 | 3,51 | 3,52 | 3,53 | 3,54 | 3,55 | 3,50 | 3,49 | 3,49 | 3,49 | 2025Q2 |
| Annual Nominal GDP (local currency, billions) | 1.734 | 1.864 | 2.008 | 2.194 | 2.250 | 2.645 | 2.906 | 3.028 | 3.256 | 3.516 | 3.546 | 2026Q1 |
| Annual Nominal GDP (USD, millions) | 57.630 | 65.058 | 65.315 | 62.172 | 53.503 | 60.712 | 70.672 | 78.000 | 80.915 | 85.637 | 88.399 | 2026Q1 |
| GDP per Capita (nominal USD) | 16.559 | 18.624 | 18.629 | 17.670 | 15.153 | 17.136 | 19.880 | 22.289 | 23.173 | 24.566 | 25.359 | 2026Q1 |
| **Real GDP (% change, YoY)**[3] | | 1,7 | 0,2 | 0,9 | -7,4 | 5,8 | 4,5 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 1,8 | 0,9 | 2026Q1 |
| *By Sector* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, fishing and mining | | -10,8 | 5,4 | 2,4 | -7,9 | 12,6 | -10,4 | 8,6 | 11,3 | 2,3 | -3,7 | 2026Q1 |
| Manufacturing | | -2,9 | 5,4 | -2,3 | -9,6 | 9,2 | 3,9 | -2,0 | 3,2 | 6,2 | 1,3 | 2026Q1 |
| Electricity, gas and water | | 3,9 | 5,9 | 4,0 | -15,4 | 6,5 | 5,6 | -9,5 | 19,6 | -3,1 | 0,9 | 2026Q1 |
| Construction | | -6,7 | -7,7 | -0,3 | 1,7 | 1,2 | 10,7 | -3,2 | -1,6 | -2,5 | -3,4 | 2026Q1 |
| Commerce, restaurants and hotels | | 4,0 | -8,8 | 2,4 | -10,4 | 10,6 | 5,1 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 1,9 | 1,4 | 2026Q1 |
| Transportation, storage and information and communications | | 7,2 | 0,5 | 5,0 | -7,9 | 9,9 | 2,7 | 1,6 | 1,8 | 0,3 | 2,2 | 2026Q1 |
| Financial services | | 3,3 | 0,6 | -1,7 | -0,7 | 4,3 | -3,2 | 2,6 | 4,8 | 4,2 | 3,1 | 2026Q1 |
| Professional services and leasing | | 7,6 | -1,7 | 1,6 | -11,0 | 13,4 | 9,6 | 1,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,7 | 2026Q1 |
| Public admnistration activities | | -1,6 | 2,7 | 3,5 | 0,4 | -5,4 | 4,2 | 0,5 | 3,0 | -0,1 | -0,8 | 2026Q1 |
| Health, education, real state activities and other services | | 2,3 | 3,1 | 0,4 | -7,1 | -0,3 | 7,8 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,2 | 2026Q1 |
| *By Expenditure* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final Consumption Spending | | 3,7 | 2,1 | 1,2 | -7,9 | 3,8 | 4,8 | 2,8 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,9 | 2026Q1 |
| *o/w private sector* | | 4,0 | 1,8 | 0,9 | -8,6 | 3,2 | 5,4 | 3,7 | 1,7 | 2,1 | 2,9 | 2026Q1 |
| *o/w public sector* | | 2,2 | 3,2 | 2,4 | -5,1 | 5,6 | 2,6 | -0,7 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 2,9 | 2026Q1 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | | 0,9 | -10,5 | -3,0 | -2,0 | 18,8 | 12,3 | -5,7 | -1,3 | 0,3 | -3,1 | 2026Q1 |
| Exports (goods and services) | | 5,3 | -1,1 | 5,2 | -14,3 | 14,7 | 11,3 | 0,8 | 8,3 | 1,9 | 2,3 | 2026Q1 |
| Imports (goods and services) | | 7,5 | 0,5 | 1,9 | -11,2 | 18,4 | 14,3 | 5,7 | -1,5 | 4,1 | 4,7 | 2026Q1 |
| **Share of Nominal GDP by economic activity (in %)**[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, fishing and mining | 7,0 | 5,6 | 6,0 | 6,7 | 7,4 | 8,0 | 7,1 | 6,3 | 6,6 | 7,2 | | 2025 |
| Manufacturing | 11,0 | 10,3 | 11,1 | 10,6 | 9,7 | 10,5 | 10,5 | 9,7 | 9,7 | 10,0 | | 2025 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 2,7 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,7 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,3 | 2,3 | | 2025 |
| Construction | 4,9 | 4,7 | 4,3 | 4,3 | 4,5 | 4,3 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,6 | 4,3 | | 2025 |
| Commerce, restaurants and hotels | 13,5 | 13,5 | 12,3 | 12,6 | 12,4 | 15,4 | 15,2 | 14,6 | 14,1 | 13,7 | | 2025 |
| Transportation, storage and infromation and communications | 8,5 | 8,7 | 8,8 | 9,1 | 8,6 | 8,4 | 8,3 | 8,2 | 8,2 | 8,2 | | 2025 |
| Financial services | 5,0 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,5 | 4,5 | 4,8 | 4,9 | 4,9 | | 2025 |
| Professional services and leasing | 6,9 | 7,4 | 7,3 | 7,5 | 6,9 | 7,1 | 7,5 | 7,9 | 7,9 | 7,8 | | 2025 |
| Government activities | 4,8 | 4,9 | 5,0 | 5,2 | 5,4 | 4,7 | 4,8 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 5,0 | | 2025 |
| Health, education, real state activities and other services | 24,9 | 25,9 | 26,2 | 25,7 | 26,4 | 23,1 | 23,5 | 25,0 | 24,9 | 25,0 | | 2025 |
| **Share of Nominal GDP by expenditure (in %)**[4][5] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final Consumption Spending | 77,2 | 78,6 | 80,1 | 79,8 | 79,1 | 74,2 | 75,7 | 79,1 | 79,3 | 79,4 | | 2025 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 16,9 | 16,2 | 14,8 | 14,5 | 15,4 | 17,7 | 19,0 | 17,2 | 16,2 | 15,8 | | 2025 |
| Exports (goods and services) | 26,9 | 25,9 | 26,4 | 27,9 | 26,2 | 32,9 | 33,3 | 28,1 | 28,8 | 27,1 | | 2025 |
| Imports (goods and services) | 21,5 | 20,4 | 21,4 | 21,8 | 21,5 | 25,4 | 27,7 | 24,8 | 23,7 | 22,6 | | 2025 |

(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) Figures for the last two years are National Statistics Institute projections as of July 2025.
(3) Latest available data corresponds to quarterly data. In the case of complete years, figures are on an annual basis.
(4) Published once a year by the Central Bank.
(5) 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 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026* | As of: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current Account** | **474** | **7** | **-300** | **803** | **-343** | **-1.478** | **-2.513** | **-2.374** | **-636** | **-408** | **-218** | 2026Q1 |
| Goods and Services | 3.065 | 3.478 | 3.277 | 3.779 | 2.477 | 4.543 | 3.901 | 2.819 | 4.187 | 3.985 | 4.082 | 2026Q1 |
| Goods | 2.050 | 1.957 | 2.385 | 3.113 | 2.257 | 4.730 | 4.236 | 2.353 | 3.302 | 2.552 | 2.569 | 2026Q1 |
| Exports | 10.612 | 11.122 | 11.778 | 11.865 | 10.161 | 15.941 | 17.651 | 15.222 | 16.302 | 16.108 | 16.322 | 2026Q1 |
| Merchandise goods | 9.158 | 10.057 | 10.125 | 10.126 | 8.659 | 12.098 | 14.237 | 12.254 | 13.980 | 14.454 | 14.775 | 2026Q1 |
| Goods under merchanting (net) | 1.455 | 1.065 | 1.653 | 1.740 | 1.501 | 3.843 | 3.414 | 2.967 | 2.321 | 1.655 | 1.547 | 2026Q1 |
| Imports | 8.562 | 9.165 | 9.394 | 8.753 | 7.904 | 11.211 | 13.414 | 12.869 | 12.999 | 13.556 | 13.752 | 2026Q1 |
| Services | 1.015 | 1.521 | 893 | 666 | 220 | -186 | -335 | 467 | 884 | 1.433 | 1.513 | 2026Q1 |
| Exports | 4.901 | 5.723 | 5.473 | 5.524 | 3.915 | 4.050 | 5.904 | 7.048 | 7.105 | 7.384 | 7.471 | 2026Q1 |
| *o/w Tourism* | 2.285 | 2.823 | 2.621 | 2.250 | 1.128 | 573 | 1.650 | 2.250 | 2.189 | 2.481 | 2.534 | 2026Q1 |
| Imports | 3.886 | 4.202 | 4.580 | 4.858 | 3.695 | 4.237 | 6.239 | 6.581 | 6.221 | 5.951 | 5.958 | 2026Q1 |
| Primary Income | -2.660 | -3.557 | -3.667 | -3.048 | -2.889 | -6.099 | -6.565 | -5.373 | -5.004 | -4.478 | -4.409 | 2026Q1 |
| Net employments´ remunerations | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2026Q1 |
| Net repatriated profits and dividends | -2.578 | -2.443 | -2.468 | -3.538 | -2.364 | -2.446 | -2.908 | -4.926 | -3.903 | -3.716 | -4.268 | 2026Q1 |
| Net reinvested earnings | 524 | -654 | -680 | 767 | -27 | -3.047 | -3.190 | -489 | -1.208 | -838 | -210 | 2026Q1 |
| Net interest paid | -606 | -463 | -522 | -280 | -502 | -609 | -471 | 38 | 103 | 72 | 65 | 2026Q1 |
| Secondary Income | 70 | 86 | 89 | 72 | 69 | 78 | 151 | 179 | 181 | 84 | 108 | 2026Q1 |
| **Capital Account** | **50** | **20** | **46** | **-373** | **54** | **-30** | **7** | **4** | **-9** | **1** | **1** | 2026Q1 |
| **Financial Account** | **204** | **915** | **-540** | **162** | **526** | **-188** | **-2.576** | **-1.957** | **-304** | **-808** | **-378** | 2026Q1 |
| Foreign Direct Investment | 1.823 | 2.037 | 729 | -1.362 | -1.094 | -2.546 | -2.879 | -3.073 | 2.566 | -535 | -169 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in assets held abroad by residents | 1.308 | 4.724 | 2.456 | 104 | -120 | 2.620 | 5.932 | -8.321 | -1.370 | 1.410 | 2.472 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy | -516 | 2.687 | 1.727 | 1.467 | 973 | 5.165 | 8.810 | -5.248 | -3.937 | 1.945 | 2.641 | 2026Q1 |
| Portfolio Investment | 1.721 | -2.170 | -1.471 | 1.036 | 1.498 | 1.095 | 1.845 | 1.304 | -2.143 | -934 | 490 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in assets held abroad by residents | 441 | -1.392 | -790 | 2.405 | 2.753 | 1.373 | 2.037 | 2.580 | -1.870 | 1.236 | 977 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy | -1.281 | 779 | 680 | 1.370 | 1.254 | 278 | 192 | 1.276 | 273 | 2.170 | 487 | 2026Q1 |
| Financial Derivatives | 6 | -224 | -21 | 7 | 78 | 422 | 639 | -299 | -115 | -27 | -98 | 2026Q1 |
| Net creditor contracts | 26 | -213 | 4 | 27 | 130 | 425 | 666 | -270 | -99 | -16 | -84 | 2026Q1 |
| Net debtor contracts | 21 | 10 | 26 | 19 | 51 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 2026Q1 |
| Other Investment | -1.185 | -1.177 | 631 | 1.592 | -1.586 | -2 | -603 | -736 | -1.762 | -750 | -400 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in assets held abroad by residents | -2.354 | -1.340 | 780 | 1.586 | -84 | 1.751 | -191 | -411 | -198 | 309 | 253 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy | -1.169 | -164 | 149 | -6 | 1.502 | 1.753 | 412 | 325 | 1.564 | 1.059 | 653 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in Central Bank Reserve Assets | -2.161 | 2.449 | -408 | -1.111 | 1.630 | 843 | -1.578 | 848 | 1.150 | 1.438 | -202 | 2026Q1 |
| **Errors and Omissions** | **-320** | **888** | **-285** | **-268** | **816** | **1.321** | **-70** | **414** | **341** | **-401** | **-161** | 2026Q1 |

in % of GDP

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026* | As of: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current Account** | **0,8** | **0,0** | **-0,5** | **1,3** | **-0,6** | **-2,4** | **-3,6** | **-3,0** | **-0,8** | **-0,5** | **-0,2** | 2026Q1 |
| Goods and Services | 5,3 | 5,3 | 5,0 | 6,1 | 4,6 | 7,5 | 5,5 | 3,6 | 5,2 | 4,7 | 4,6 | 2026Q1 |
| Goods | 3,6 | 3,0 | 3,7 | 5,0 | 4,2 | 7,8 | 6,0 | 3,0 | 4,1 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 2026Q1 |
| Exports | 18,4 | 17,1 | 18,0 | 19,1 | 19,0 | 26,3 | 25,0 | 19,5 | 20,1 | 18,8 | 18,5 | 2026Q1 |
| Merchandise goods | 15,9 | 15,5 | 15,5 | 16,3 | 16,2 | 19,9 | 20,1 | 15,7 | 17,3 | 16,9 | 16,7 | 2026Q1 |
| Goods under merchanting (net) | 2,5 | 1,6 | 2,5 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 6,3 | 4,8 | 3,8 | 2,9 | 1,9 | 1,7 | 2026Q1 |
| Imports | 14,9 | 14,1 | 14,4 | 14,1 | 14,8 | 18,5 | 19,0 | 16,5 | 16,1 | 15,8 | 15,6 | 2026Q1 |
| Services | 1,8 | 2,3 | 1,4 | 1,1 | 0,4 | -0,3 | -0,5 | 0,6 | 1,1 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 2026Q1 |
| Exports | 8,5 | 8,8 | 8,4 | 8,9 | 7,3 | 6,7 | 8,4 | 9,0 | 8,8 | 8,6 | 8,5 | 2026Q1 |
| *o/w Tourism* | *4,0* | *4,3* | *4,0* | *3,6* | *2,1* | *0,9* | *2,3* | *2,9* | *2,7* | *2,9* | *2,9* | *2026Q1* |
| Imports | 6,7 | 6,5 | 7,0 | 7,8 | 6,9 | 7,0 | 8,8 | 8,4 | 7,7 | 6,9 | 6,7 | 2026Q1 |
| Primary Income | -4,6 | -5,5 | -5,6 | -4,9 | -5,4 | -10,0 | -9,3 | -6,9 | -6,2 | -5,2 | -5,0 | 2026Q1 |
| Net employments´ remunerations | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2026Q1 |
| Net repatriated profits and dividends | -4,5 | -3,8 | -3,8 | -5,7 | -4,4 | -4,0 | -4,1 | -6,3 | -4,8 | -4,3 | -4,8 | 2026Q1 |
| Net reinvested earnings | 0,9 | -1,0 | -1,0 | 1,2 | 0,0 | -5,0 | -4,5 | -0,6 | -1,5 | -1,0 | -0,2 | 2026Q1 |
| Net interest paid | -1,1 | -0,7 | -0,8 | -0,5 | -0,9 | -1,0 | -0,7 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 2026Q1 |
| Secondary Income | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 2026Q1 |
| **Capital Account** | **0,1** | **0,0** | **0,1** | **-0,6** | **0,1** | **0,0** | **0,0** | **0,0** | **0,0** | **0,0** | **0,0** | 2026Q1 |
| **Financial Account** | **0,4** | **1,4** | **-0,8** | **0,3** | **1,0** | **-0,3** | **-3,6** | **-2,5** | **-0,4** | **-0,9** | **-0,4** | 2026Q1 |
| Foreign Direct Investment | 3,2 | 3,1 | 1,1 | -2,2 | -2,0 | -4,2 | -4,1 | -3,9 | 3,2 | -0,6 | -0,2 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in assets held abroad by residents | 2,3 | 7,3 | 3,8 | 0,2 | -0,2 | 4,3 | 8,4 | -10,7 | -1,7 | 1,6 | 2,8 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy | -0,9 | 4,1 | 2,6 | 2,4 | 1,8 | 8,5 | 12,5 | -6,7 | -4,9 | 2,3 | 3,0 | 2026Q1 |
| Portfolio Investment | 3,0 | -3,3 | -2,3 | 1,7 | 2,8 | 1,8 | 2,6 | 1,7 | -2,6 | -1,1 | 0,6 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in assets held abroad by residents | 0,8 | -2,1 | -1,2 | 3,9 | 5,1 | 2,3 | 2,9 | 3,3 | -2,3 | 1,4 | 1,1 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy | -2,2 | 1,2 | 1,0 | 2,2 | 2,3 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 1,6 | 0,3 | 2,5 | 0,6 | 2026Q1 |
| Financial Derivatives | 0,0 | -0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,7 | 0,9 | -0,4 | -0,1 | 0,0 | -0,1 | 2026Q1 |
| Net creditor contracts | 0,0 | -0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,7 | 0,9 | -0,3 | -0,1 | 0,0 | -0,1 | 2026Q1 |
| Net debtor contracts | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2026Q1 |
| Other Investment | -2,1 | -1,8 | 1,0 | 2,6 | -3,0 | 0,0 | -0,9 | -0,9 | -2,2 | -0,9 | -0,5 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in assets held abroad by residents | -4,1 | -2,1 | 1,2 | 2,6 | -0,2 | 2,9 | -0,3 | -0,5 | -0,2 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in claims held by non-residents in the economy | -2,0 | -0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 2,8 | 2,9 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 1,9 | 1,2 | 0,7 | 2026Q1 |
| Change in Central Bank Reserve Assets | -3,8 | 3,8 | -0,6 | -1,8 | 3,0 | 1,4 | -2,2 | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,7 | -0,2 | 2026Q1 |
| **Errors and Omissions** | **-0,6** | **1,4** | **-0,4** | **-0,4** | **1,5** | **2,2** | **-0,1** | **0,5** | **0,4** | **-0,5** | **-0,2** | 2026Q1 |

(*) 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

| Economic Activity and Monetary Indicators, and Relative Prices[1] | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | As of: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monthy economic activity indicator (YoY % real change) | | 1,7 | 0,2 | 0,9 | -7,4 | 5,8 | 4,5 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 1,78 | -1,35 | 2026M05 |
| Consumer inflation (YoY % change, eop) | 8,1 | 6,6 | 8,0 | 8,8 | 9,4 | 8,0 | 8,3 | 5,11 | 5,49 | 3,65 | 4,27 | 2026M07 |
| Producer inflation (YoY % change, eop) | -1,9 | 5,4 | 10,0 | 20,1 | 3,6 | 20,7 | -1,88 | -2,25 | 11,29 | -1,38 | 3,90 | 2026M06 |
| Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, eop) | 29,26 | 28,76 | 32,39 | 37,34 | 42,34 | 44,70 | 40,07 | 39,02 | 44,07 | 39,04 | 40,27 | 2026M07 |
| Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, 12-month average) | 30,08 | 28,65 | 30,74 | 35,28 | 42,06 | 43,57 | 41,13 | 38,82 | 40,24 | 41,05 | 39,74 | 2026M07 |
| Nominal exchange rate (YoY % change, 12-month average) | 10,1 | -4,8 | 7,3 | 14,8 | 19,2 | 3,6 | -5,6 | -5,6 | 3,6 | 2,03 | -5,25 | 2026M07 |
| Real Effective Exchange Rate, REER (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop) | 75,8 | 77,1 | 69,3 | 72,7 | 70,5 | 71,4 | 61,5 | 60,5 | 68,1 | 62,03 | 66,60 | 2026M06 |
| REER (YoY % change, if + = real depreciation) | -4,3 | 1,7 | -10,1 | 5,0 | -3,0 | 1,2 | -13,9 | -1,6 | 12,6 | -8,89 | 2,29 | 2026M06 |
| Terms of Trade, ToT (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop) | 112,0 | 111,5 | 105,0 | 109,7 | 107,5 | 113,7 | 106,2 | 120,3 | 107,9 | 126,86 | 116,69 | 2026M05 |
| ToT (YoY % change) | 3,0 | -0,5 | -5,8 | 4,5 | -2,1 | -5,9 | -5,6 | 13,3 | -10,3 | 17,52 | -1,90 | 2026M05 |
| Monetary base (YoY % change) | 9,7 | 3,6 | 10,4 | 7,7 | 5,8 | 2,0 | -2,4 | 15,47 | 2,72 | 5,10 | 0,24 | 2026M07 |
| M1' (YoY % change) | 8,4 | 15,0 | 8,9 | 5,1 | 18,5 | 17,8 | 0,4 | 9,9 | 12,5 | 5,07 | 12,88 | 2026M06 |
| International Reserves (% of GDP)[2] | 23,3 | 24,5 | 23,8 | 23,3 | 30,4 | 27,9 | 21,4 | 20,8 | 21,5 | 22,18 | 19,21 | 2026M07 |
| Interest rate on Central Bank´s 30-day bills (annual, in %, average)[3] | 10,9 | 8,4 | 8,1 | 8,6 | 4,6 | 6,7 | 11,7 | 9,40 | 9,03 | 7,89 | 5,78 | 2026M07 |
| Interest rate on Central Bank´s 1-year bills (annual, in %, average)[3] | 14,3 | 9,6 | 10,2 | 10,9 | 7,4 | 7,6 | 12,0 | 9,55 | 9,2 | 7,63 | 6,13 | 2026M07 |
| Monetary Policy Interest Rate (overnight reference, annual, in %, eop)[4] | . | . | . | . | 4,5 | 5,75 | 11,3 | 9,25 | 8,75 | 7,50 | 5,75 | 2026M07 |
| Overnight interbank interest rate (annual, in %, eop)[5] | 3,5 | 8,6 | 5,0 | 9,0 | 4,3 | 5,5 | 11,3 | 8,00 | 8,73 | 7,50 | 5,75 | 2026M07 |
| Interest rate on local currency deposits (annual, in %, average)[6] | 6,0 | 5,3 | 5,3 | 6,5 | 4,2 | 4,5 | 8,9 | 7,8 | 7,1 | 6,9 | 5,0 | 2026M06 |
| Interest rate on local currency loans (annual, in %, average)[6] | 24,7 | 24,6 | 23,8 | 23,6 | 20,2 | 17,5 | 21,6 | 18,9 | 17,5 | 16,6 | 15,6 | 2026M06 |
| Total bank deposits by private non-financial sector (% of GDP) | 47,6 | 43,8 | 45,8 | 49,6 | 48,4 | 41,2 | 52,6 | 50,9 | 55,4 | 51,6 | 54,3 | 2026M06 |
| *By currency (% of total)* [7]*:* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Local currency* | 22,7 | 26,7 | 26,4 | 23,8 | 22,7 | 22,8 | 25,0 | 28,5 | 28,2 | 30,9 | 31,0 | 2026M06 |
| *Foreign currency* | 77,3 | 73,3 | 73,6 | 76,2 | 77,3 | 77,2 | 75,0 | 71,5 | 71,8 | 69,1 | 69,0 | 2026M06 |
| *By residency (% of total):* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Residents* | 87,4 | 90,2 | 90,2 | 89,6 | 89,7 | 90,6 | 91,4 | 91,9 | 92,2 | 92,7 | 93,3 | 2026M06 |
| *Non-residents* | 12,6 | 9,8 | 9,8 | 10,4 | 10,3 | 9,4 | 8,6 | 8,1 | 7,8 | 7,3 | 6,7 | 2026M06 |
| Total bank credit to private non-financial sector (% of GDP)[8] | 25,5 | 23,7 | 24,8 | 25,2 | 49,2 | 21,4 | 26,6 | 28,9 | 31,2 | 29,1 | 31,6 | 2026M06 |
| *By currency (% of total)* [5]*:* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Local currency* | 45,4 | 48,2 | 48,1 | 49,0 | 49,2 | 48,9 | 50,5 | 49,8 | 47,4 | 51,6 | 52,0 | 2026M06 |
| *Foreign currency* | 54,6 | 51,8 | 51,9 | 51,0 | 50,8 | 51,1 | 49,5 | 50,2 | 52,6 | 48,4 | 48,0 | 2026M06 |
| *By residency (% of total):* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Residents* | 99,0 | 99,0 | 99,3 | 99,1 | 98,6 | 96,6 | 97,1 | 96,1 | 95,9 | 96,7 | 97,0 | 2026M06 |
| *Non-residents* | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 1,4 | 3,4 | 2,9 | 3,9 | 4,1 | 3,3 | 3,0 | 2026M06 |
| Total bank credit to non-financial sector (YoY % real change) | -5,4 | -6,4 | 4,6 | 2,0 | 2,7 | 4,5 | 1,3 | 5,0 | 9,6 | 3,4 | 8,3 | 2026M06 |

(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 for 2026 are based on rolling 12-month Nominal GDP estimated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

(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 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | As of: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activity rate (% of working age population, eop)[1] | 63,4 | 62,9 | 62,5 | 62,2 | 60,7 | 62,6 | 62,7 | 63,8 | 64,6 | 64,5 | 63,9 | 2026M06 |
| Employment rate (% of working age population, eop) | 58,4 | 57,9 | 57,2 | 56,7 | 54,5 | 58,3 | 57,7 | 58,9 | 59,8 | 60,0 | 59,5 | 2026M06 |
| Unemployment rate (% of labor force, eop)[2] | 7,9 | 7,9 | 8,4 | 8,9 | 10,2 | 7,0 | 7,9 | 7,8 | 7,4 | 7,0 | 7,0 | 2026M06 |
| Unemployment insurance (number of beneficiaries, in thousands, eop) | 44,4 | 42,5 | 43,8 | 45,4 | 77,4 | 46,2 | 46,4 | 42,08 | 40,06 | 42,16 | 42,65 | 2026M06 |
| Nominal wages (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop) | 174,4 | 190,1 | 206,1 | 223,7 | 240,7 | 255,5 | 280,6 | 305,0 | 323,7 | 343,0 | 356,0 | 2026M06 |
| Nominal wages (% change, 12-month average, YoY) | 11,4 | 10,5 | 7,8 | 9,4 | 7,9 | 5,9 | 8,7 | 9,4 | 7,2 | 5,8 | 5,5 | 2026M06 |
| Real wages (index base 100 = Dec-2011, eop) | 116,6 | 118,1 | 118,4 | 118,1 | 116,3 | 114,5 | 115,7 | 120,3 | 121,3 | 124,1 | 124,7 | 2026M06 |
| Real wages (% change, 12-month average, YoY) | 1,55 | 2,95 | 0,19 | 1,27 | -1,7 | -1,5 | -0,6 | 3,7 | 2,6 | 1,09 | 1,57 | 2026M06 |
| Real wages (% change, accumulated 12 months, YoY) | 3,28 | 1,32 | 0,23 | -0,27 | -1,52 | -1,56 | 1,03 | 4,01 | 0,85 | 2,26 | 0,88 | 2026M06 |

(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

| Public Finances[1][2] | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | As of: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *(in % of GDP)* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central Government** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues | 25,5 | 26,4 | 27,9 | 27,0 | 27,1 | 25,9 | 26,3 | 26,6 | 27,3 | 27,4 | 27,8 | 2026M06 |
| Primary expenditures | 26,3 | 26,7 | 27,2 | 27,4 | 29,5 | 27,5 | 27,2 | 27,5 | 28,1 | 28,7 | 28,7 | 2026M06 |
| *Primary balance* | -0,7 | -0,2 | 0,7 | -0,4 | -2,4 | -1,6 | -0,8 | -0,8 | -0,8 | -1,3 | -1,0 | 2026M06 |
| *Interests payments* [3] | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 2,4 | 2,7 | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,3 | 2026M06 |
| **Headline Central Government fiscal balance** [4] | -3,2 | -2,7 | -3,1 | -3,8 | -5,7 | -4,0 | -3,1 | -3,2 | -3,2 | -4,1 | -3,7 | 2026M06 |
| *Net effect of the Social Security Trust Funds I and II (SSTFI and SSTFII)* [5] | . | . | 1,2 | 1,1 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 2026M06 |
| *Extraordinary transfers to the SSTFI* [6] | . | . | 1,2 | 1,0 | 0,6 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2026M06 |
| *Interest payments to the SSTFI and SSTFII on its holdings of Central Government Debt* | . | . | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 2026M06 |
| *Extraordinary transfers to the SSTFII* [6] | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0,4 | 0,4 | 2026M06 |
| ***Central Government fiscal balance adjusted for SSTFI and SSTFII effect*** | . | . | -3,1 | -3,9 | -5,8 | -4,1 | -3,2 | -3,3 | -3,3 | -4,2 | -3,8 | 2026M06 |
| ***Central Government structural fiscal balance*** [7] | -3,5 | -3,3 | -3,8 | -4,1 | -4,1 | -2,4 | -2,3 | -2,8 | -4,0 | -3,9 | | 2025M12 |
| **Rest of Non-Monetary Public Sector (NMPS)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local governments balance | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | -0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | -0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 2026M06 |
| Non-financial public enterprises balance | 0,2 | 0,0 | -0,2 | -0,3 | 0,1 | 0,6 | 0,1 | -0,3 | -0,1 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 2026M06 |
| State-owned insurance bank balance | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2026M06 |
| **Headline Rest of NMPS balance** | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 1,1 | 0,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 2026M06 |
| **Central Bank** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary balance | -0,1 | -0,1 | -0,1 | -0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | -0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2026M06 |
| Interests payments | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,9 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,8 | 1,0 | 0,8 | 2026M06 |
| **Headline Central Bank balance** | -0,7 | -0,7 | -0,8 | -0,5 | -0,5 | -0,9 | -0,7 | -0,6 | -0,9 | -1,0 | -0,8 | 2026M06 |
| **Consolidated Public Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary balance | -0,3 | -0,2 | 0,4 | -0,5 | -2,1 | -0,7 | -0,6 | -1,0 | -1,0 | -1,7 | -1,4 | 2026M06 |
| Interests payments | 3,0 | 3,0 | 3,1 | 2,6 | 3,1 | 2,9 | 2,6 | 2,7 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 2,9 | 2026M06 |
| **Headline Consolidated Public Sector fiscal balance (4)** | -3,4 | -3,2 | -2,7 | -3,2 | -5,2 | -3,5 | -3,2 | -3,7 | -4,1 | -4,8 | -4,3 | 2026M06 |
| ***Consolidated Public Sector fiscal balance adjusted for SSTFI and SSTFII effect*** | -3,4 | -3,2 | -3,9 | -4,3 | -5,9 | -4,0 | -3,4 | -3,9 | -4,2 | -5,0 | -4,5 | 2026M06 |

(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.
(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) Does not Include extraordinary inflows to the Social Security Trust Fund II ("Cuarentones" Law No. 20.209). From April 2025 onwards, the reported results no longer exclude interest income from the Social Security Trust Fund I ("Cincuentones" 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.

(5) 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 here.
(6) Transfers refer to the accumulated savings of workers and retirees who chose to fully switch to the defined-benefit sector social security scheme.
(7) 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.

***Source:*** *Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay*

| Public Debt [1][2] | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | As of: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *(in % of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central Government** [3] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross debt | 44,0 | 44,2 | 47,4 | 50,8 | 61,7 | 59,9 | 56,7 | 57,4 | 61,2 | 59,8 | 61,2 | 2026Q2 |
| *o/w in local currency (% of total)* | 45,3 | 50,8 | 46,2 | 43,9 | 45,5 | 47,3 | 52,6 | 54,3 | 52,3 | 55,5 | 56,6 | 2026Q2 |
| *held by residents (% of total)* | 44,5 | 46,5 | 45,0 | 42,6 | 42,2 | 44,3 | 50,1 | 50,8 | 51,4 | 53,3 | 56,0 | 2026Q2 |
| Net debt | 38,1 | 38,9 | 42,3 | 47,1 | 56,6 | 55,3 | 52,7 | 53,7 | 57,0 | 55,8 | 57,6 | 2026Q2 |
| *Memo Item: Social Security Trust Funds' holdings of Central Government debt* | . | . | 0,9 | 1,7 | 2,4 | 2,5 | 2,8 | 2,9 | 2,6 | 3,3 | 4,1 | 2026Q2 |

***Source:*** *Ministry of Economy and Finance*

| **Consolidated Public Sector** [5] | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | As of: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross debt | 58,2 | 59,8 | 58,9 | 59,9 | 74,6 | 69,8 | 67,6 | 68,5 | 67,5 | 75,0 | 72,2 | 2026Q1 |
| *o/w in local currency (% of total)* | 47,4 | 58,6 | 53,0 | 46,4 | 49,7 | 50,4 | 55,2 | 57,8 | 55,9 | 58,3 | 59,2 | 2026Q1 |
| *held by residents (% of total)* | 50,0 | 55,2 | 53,5 | 49,1 | 48,0 | 48,4 | 53,1 | 54,8 | 55,5 | 57,9 | 58,8 | 2026Q1 |
| Net debt | 27,0 | 28,2 | 28,3 | 29,6 | 36,1 | 34,9 | 39,0 | 40,8 | 39,7 | 45,9 | 44,6 | 2026Q1 |

***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) Debt-to-GDP ratios are calculated by taking the ratio between total debt and net 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 and assets into pesos) and nominal GDP measured in pesos. See section 2 of Methodological Annex of the 2025Q2-Q3 Sovereign Debt Report.
(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.