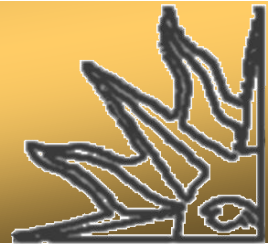


# Uruguay *in focus*



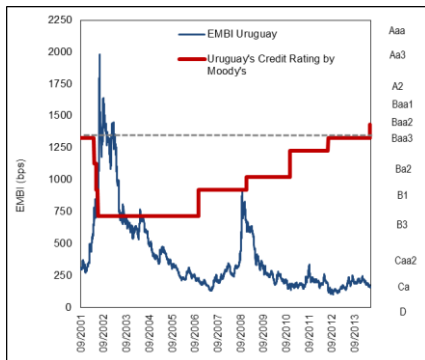
A quarterly bulletin issued by the Debt Management Unit

July 2014

## Uruguayan sovereign debt reaches highest credit rating in its history

On May 29<sup>th</sup>, Moody's Investors Service raised the credit rating of the Uruguayan sovereign debt to "Baa2" and assigned a stable outlook. This is the first time that one of the three main rating agencies upgrades Uruguay's debt one notch above the lowest level of Investment Grade. Thus, Uruguay consolidates the credit improvement achieved in recent years, especially after recovering the Investment Grade status in April 2012.

Moody's Rating and EMBI Evolution



Source: Bloomberg and Moody's Investors Service

According to this rating agency, the pillars that underpinned this new improvement are: the strengthening of the Government's credit profile; the continuation of economic growth based on high investment levels and productivity gains; a lower exposure to regional risk; and a higher diversification in the export base.

In the current context of uncertainty and risks in capital markets, Moody's considers that the Uruguayan economy looks less vulnerable to eventual regional shocks and negative events related to a deceleration in commodity prices.

## REAL SECTOR

**Economy grew 2.4% in 2014Q1 and contracted 0.4% in seasonal terms; the official target for this year remains at 3%**

The Uruguayan economy experienced a deceleration in the first quarter of this year with a contraction of 0.4% over the previous quarter (on a seasonally adjusted basis). However, GDP increased 2.4% in 2014Q1 compared with the same period of 2013 underpinned by a strong performance of the transport, storage and communication sectors.

After receiving this data, official authorities maintained a forecasted growth of 3% for the current year; 3.3% for 2015 and 4% for 2016 (in line with Uruguayan long term growth).

As happened recently, domestic demand continued boosting the expansion of the economy in the first quarter of this year. In that sense, consumption grew 4.5% in real terms and investment expanded 8.5% (2014Q1 vs 2013Q1). As real imports registered high real growth compared with exports, there was a negative effect on net sales over GDP growth.

Measured by sector, Transport, Storage and Communications remained stable in seasonal terms but registered a significant increase of 7.7% in 2014Q1 compared with the same period of 2013. This highlights the real expansion of data and transport services.

Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels decreased 0.7% in seasonal terms but registered a year over year expansion of 4.2% boosted by internal demand of tourism services.

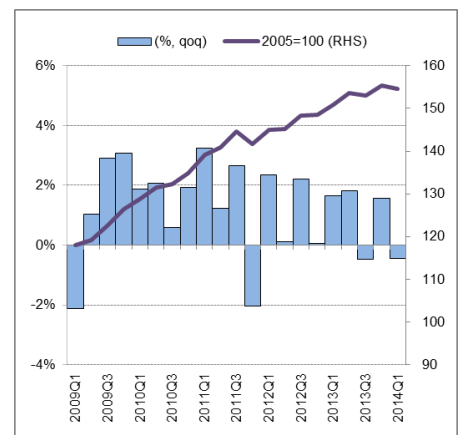
Other activities sector increased 0.5% (sar) and 2.9% (yoy) in 2014Q1 driven by the expansion in health services and real estate activities.

Primary activities contracted 0.6% (sar) and 5.4% over the same period a year earlier. In effect, the decrease in livestock production offset the expansion of the agricultural sector.

Additionally, Construction decreased 2.4% (sar) and 2.1% in 2014Q1 compared with same period of 2013 due to the end of construction of the pulp mill Montes del Plata (see recent developments). This trend was partially offset by the construction of new wind turbines and the increase in public infrastructure.

Also, Manufacturing Industry contracted in 2014Q1 with a decrease of 7.6% (sar) and 2.3% over the same period of last year.

Real GDP  
Seasonally adjusted

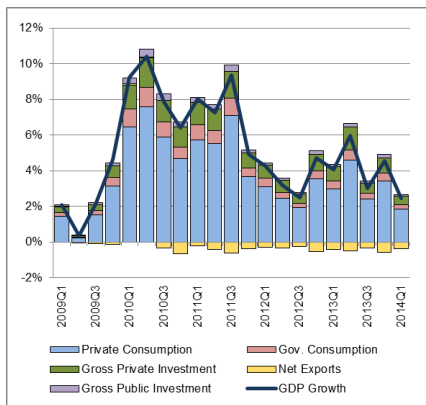


Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

On the expenditure side, the increase in the level of activity was explained by the growth of domestic demand, which recorded a rise in the final consumption expenditure of 4.5% boosted by the

private sector. In turn, private investment registered a promising performance with an increase of 8.5% to more imports in equipment and machinery.

**Contribution to GDP Growth by Expenditure**  
On a quarterly basis



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Exports of goods and services contracted 2.0% during the first quarter, explained primarily by the decrease in beef exports and tourists services.

Imports of goods and services remained strong in 2014Q1 with an increase of 10.8% supported by higher foreign purchases of durable goods.

According to Uruguay XXI, the institute of investment and export promotion, from January to June goods exports showed an annual increase of 7.8%, reaching USD5 billion. Exports increases in soybean, meat, rice and dairy products were the main drivers behind this figure. It is worth mentioning that the first semester of this year showed growth acceleration compared with the last year of the same period (6.3%).

After learning official first quarter growth figures, private analysts downgraded their growth forecasts for 2014 to 3.0% in June from 3.2% in May while inched up to 3.0% the expected real growth for 2015 from the previous 2.9%, according to the monthly survey published by the CB. These forecasts are slightly below Government projections; 3.0% and 3.3% for 2014 and 2015, respectively. In turn, the IMF set its forecast in 2.8% for 2014 and 3.0% for 2015 according

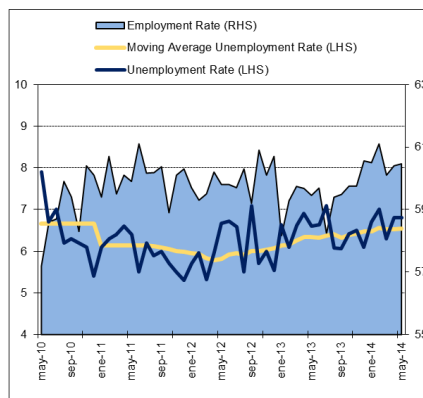
to the last edition of the World Economic Outlook (WEO) released in April.

For 2014Q2, signs on the evolution of the economy are ambiguous. After remaining stable, the Leading Activity Index (ILC) elaborated by the private think tank CERES shrank 0.1% m/m in April with more than half of the variables that compose the index posting negative readings. The ILC is an accurate predictor of directional changes in economic activity, but does not project their duration or order of magnitude. Furthermore, as it takes at least three consecutive monthly declines in the ILC to confirm a break in an expansionary cycle, the mixed records of February, March and April give an ambiguous signal and may indicate either a slight increase or another contraction in economic activity.

In terms of fiscal revenues, tax collection registered an increase of 2.4% in May of 2014 but contracted 3.9% in April (compared with the same period of the previous year). In the first five months of 2014 total real tax collections increased 4.3%, reflecting the strong momentum of domestic demand.

According to the National Institute of Statistics (INE) industrial production contracted 5% in May (yoy) down from -7% in April. The weak outcome was driven by all branches with the exception of tanneries, leather and wood products.

**Unemployment and Employment Rate**  
% of Economically Active Population



Source: National Institute of Statistics

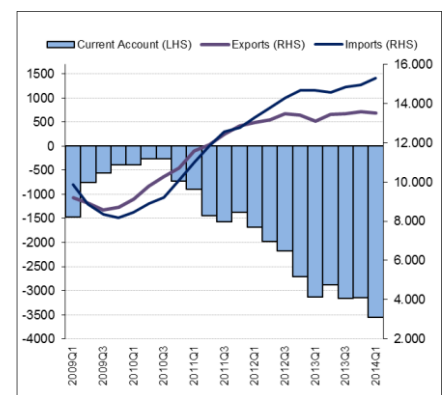
It is worth noting that the labor market remains virtually unchanged, at historically low levels. For the second consecutive month national unemployment rate registered 6.8% in May.

The monthly outturn, which kept the 12-month moving average unchanged at 6.5%, was the result of a slight improvement in labor market conditions as employment rate rose to 60.5% from 60.4%. Official authorities forecast an average nationwide jobless rate of 6.7% for the current year and 6.6% for the next one with higher employment levels.

**EXTERNAL SECTOR**  
**Higher levels of reserves and FDI**

In the rolling year ended in 2014Q1 the Current Account (CA) deficit of the Balance of Payments worsened over the previous two quarters, reaching 6.4% of GDP. Since the beginning of year 2013 the CA has shown an increasing deficit, mostly associated to the services account. Also, profit transfers abroad by companies operating in the country contributed to the widening of the CA deficit. At the same time, this deficit has been funded with increasing capital inflows (in particular FDI), which also enabled the accumulation of higher level of international reserves.

**Current Account, Exports and Imports**  
USD Million



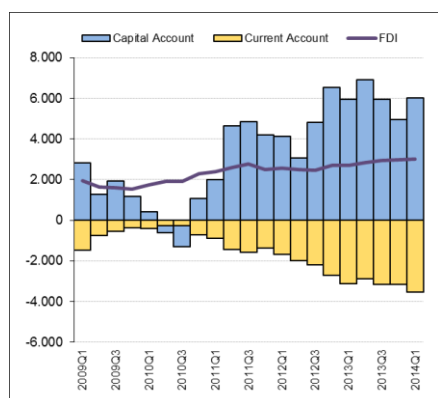
Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

In this context, the government expects a reduction in the CAD within the following quarters, ending this year at 4.6% of GDP. This trend is based on

higher pulp exports associated with Montes del Plata operational start (see Recent Developments).

In the year ended in the first quarter of 2014, the overall result of the Capital and Financial Account showed a net capital inflow of nearly USD6.8 billion. Almost 65% accounted for flows to the private sector and 35% to the public sector (mainly due to an increase of more than USD 400 million in external borrowing by public enterprises).

**Capital, Current Account and FDI**  
Million of USD



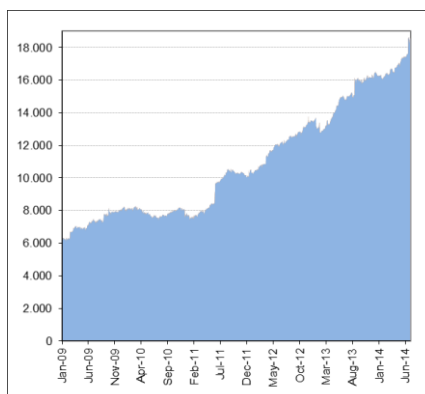
Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

A significant portion of the flows to the private sector accounted for net FDI flows, achieving a new historical record (measured in current dollars) of USD3 billion or 5.4% of GDP.

Also in this regard, and according to the 16<sup>th</sup> edition of ECLAC brief for FDI in Latin America and the Caribbean for 2013, Uruguay's inflows were very high compared to the region, at 5% of GDP in 2013. Uruguay's FDI inflows rose for fourth consecutive year by 4% while in South America fell 8%. Uruguay received inflows of FDI worth almost USD3 billion, slightly above the 2012 figure of USD2.7 billion. Capital contributions made up nearly 62% of inflows, 30% were reinvested earnings and the remainder consisted of intra-company loans.

Also, CBU international reserves rose 12.7% (USD2.1bn) to USD18.6bn at end-June from USD16.5bn at end-March, setting a new record. Reserves have increased by USD3.8bn in the last 12 months.

**External Reserve Assets**  
USD Million



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

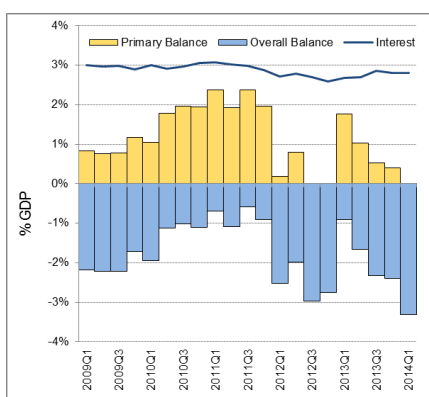
## PUBLIC SECTOR

### Fiscal deficit at 3.2% of GDP

The overall deficit of the consolidated public sector for the rolling year ended in May 2014 was equivalent to 3.2% of GDP.

Non-Financial Public Sector revenues stood at 29.6% of GDP, decreasing 0.8% of GDP compared with the end of 2013. The reduction in the NFPS revenues is explained primarily by a contraction of the state-owned enterprises' consolidated result, which accumulated a surplus of 1.1% of GDP in the year ended May 2014.

**Public Sector Balance and Interest**  
% of GDP



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

The interest bill on public debt, in turn, stood at 2.7% of GDP, falling 0.1% from the end of December 2013.

According to the annual budget review made by authorities, global fiscal deficit projections for the end of the current

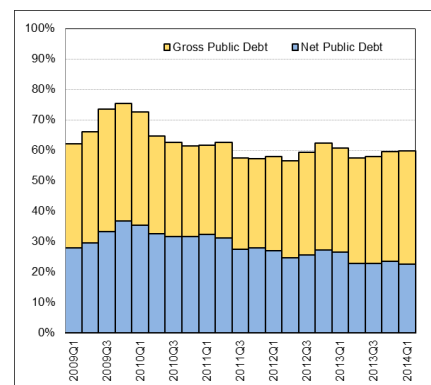
year were raised to 3.3% of GDP and to 3.2% of GDP for 2015.

## PUBLIC DEBT

### Net public debt stood at 23% of GDP

The stock of the consolidated net public debt summed USD12.6 billion, equivalent to 23% of GDP as of 2014Q1.

**Public Sector Gross Debt**  
% of GDP



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

This figure is in line with the reference set four years ago by the current administration for the end of 2014: 25% of GDP. During the first quarter of the year, the overall gross public sector debt remained at 60% of GDP.

## INFLATION & MONETARY INDICATORS

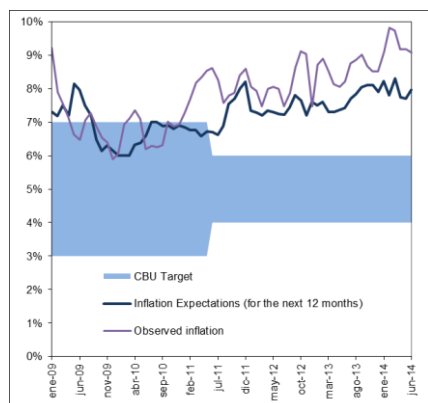
### Central Bank ratified the tight monetary policy

Consumer prices increased by a lower-than-expected 0.35% in June (consensus: 0.39%), down from 0.43% a year earlier, causing annual inflation decelerating to 9.1% from 9.2% in May as reported by the INE.

The monthly increase was primarily driven by alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and entertainment which more than offset declines in food, non-alcoholic beverages, clothing, and footwear categories of the consumer prices index.

Private analysts surveyed forecast an inflation of 8.2% at the end of the current year and 8.0% for 2015.

### Inflation, CPI Last 12 months

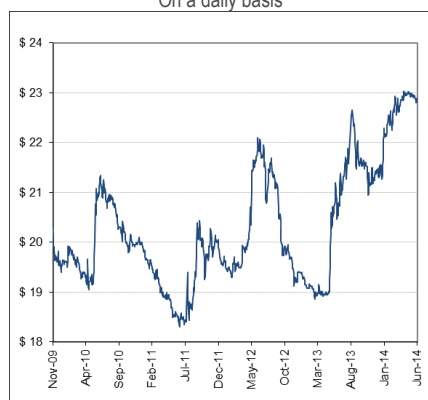


Source: Central Bank and National Institute of Statistics

The CB Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held its regular quarterly meeting on July 10<sup>th</sup> upholding the long term inflation targeting (3%-7%). According to the CB statement, “monetary policy has kept its contractive emphasis and according to preliminary data, M1 taken as reference of the monetary policy aggregate, is estimated to have expanded 10.4% (on an annual and nominal basis) in the second quarter, within the 10%-13% target range”. Based on this, the MPC has decided “to ratify its contractive policy and establish for 2014Q3 an indicative growth reference for M1 of 9% to 12% on an annual basis”. “This reference implies continuing in a convergence path to 8% in a not too distant horizon, a rate consistent with the inflation target and potential growth,” adds the statement. The next meeting of MPC is scheduled for October.

Moving to the FX market, the depreciation of the Uruguayan Peso at the beginning of the year seems to have come to a halt since June.

### FX Market On a daily basis

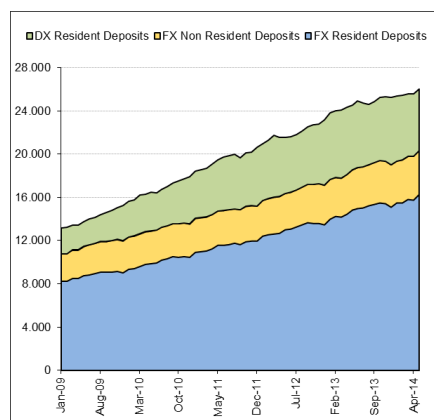


Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

The nominal exchange rate closed this month at UYU 22.88 per USD, representing a devaluation of 7% in 2014H1 and 11.4% in the last 12 months. Private analysts forecast a nominal exchange rate of UYU23.8 per USD and UYU 25.8 per USD at the end of 2014 and 2015 respectively, according to the survey of CB reported in June.

The overall banking system deposits continue to grow. As of May 2014, residents’ foreign currency deposits increased to USD 16.3bn, compared to USD 14.8bn one year before. Non-residents’ deposits totaled USD 4.1bn in this period, compared to USD 3.7bn in the previous year.

### Total Deposits in the Banking System Million of USD



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Uruguay leads global ranking of workers' rights

Uruguay, together with Denmark, stood at the top regarding workers' rights respect according to the International Trade Union Confederation Global Rights Index. “Countries such as Denmark and Uruguay led the way through their strong labor laws, but perhaps surprisingly, the likes of Greece, the United States and Hong Kong, lagged behind”, said ITUC General Secretary Ms. Sharan Burrow. “A country’s level of development proved to be a poor indicator of whether it respected basic rights to bargain collectively, strike for decent conditions,

or simply join a union at all”. The ITUC Global Rights Index ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognized indicators to assess where workers’ rights are best protected, in law and in practice.

### Second pulp mill starts production, bringing positive externalities to the Uruguayan economy

Montes del Plata, a joint venture formed by the Swedish-Finnish Stora Enso and Arauco of Chile, began industrial production in June. The project required a USD2 billion investment, becoming the largest private investment in Uruguay’s history.



Montes del Plata new pulp mill plant

The industrial complex is located in the Department of Colonia (west latitude) and includes a state-of-the-art pulp production mill, a port terminal and a biomass power plant. When the plant operates at full capacity, it is expected to create a total of 5,000 direct and indirect jobs, with an annual payroll of over USD 100 million. It is also expected to add USD 844 million to Uruguay’s GDP, according to the company’s release.

The firm inaugurated a modern laboratory with a production capacity of up to 20 million seedlings on an annual basis. Additionally, the power generation plant will supply up to 80 Megawatt (MW) to the grid through renewable and sustainable transformation of biomass. The production system is based on state of the art technology for pulp making following European Union standards.

### **“Impressive” Internet growth**

Uruguay became the Latin American country with the highest rate of Internet browsing, according to the First Quarter 2014 'State of the Internet' Report published by Akamai Company. In this line, the internet service has a slope of 4.3 megabytes per second (Mbps) exceeding the world average of 3.9Mbps. Likewise, in the year ended in the 2014Q1 average peak connection speed increased 206% in Uruguay, a figure considered as “impressive” according to Akamai. The global average peak connection speed raised 13%. The average peak connection speed metric represents an average of the maximum measured connection speeds across all of the unique IP addresses seen by Akamai for a particular geography and is more representative of Internet connection capacity. Average is used to mitigate the impact of unrepresentative maximum measured connection speeds.

### **Uruguay leads global ranking of e-participation and regional ranking of e-government**

The United Nations Public Administration Countries Studies (UNPACS) has released its 2014 *e-Government Survey* showing Uruguay 26<sup>th</sup> in e-government's world ranking, 14<sup>th</sup> in online services' world ranking and 3<sup>rd</sup> in e-participation's world ranking. The country has achieved remarkable progress in the three areas, and is up 24, 40 and 72 places compared to the last Survey published by the UNPACS (2012). This particular progress is the result of the Agency for Development of Electronic Government and Information Society and Knowledge work in the online transactions and information fields.

### **Third round for exploring off-shore oil and gas reserves will be launched in 2015**

Uruguay has released a draft map of four ultra-deep-water and seven shallow-water blocks in the Punta del Este-Atlantic basin that will be on offer in the Uruguay 3<sup>rd</sup> oil and gas bid round in 2015. In this regard, the Uruguayan Government has been promoting this new round and will be presented in future events such as Amsterdam, Moscow, Istanbul, among others. In the two previous rounds several top international oil companies –such as YPF, Galp, British Gas, British Petroleum, Total, Tullow oil, Petrobras– have already committed investment for USD 1.5billion.

### **After consolidating Eolic energy sources now the bet is on solar ones**

Uruguayan state-owned utility UTE signed in June the first contract for solar power with Fotowatio Renewable Ventures Company (FRV). The Dutch firm will install a 50MW photovoltaic park for the Uruguayan grid. The contract is for 30 years and was awarded as part of UTE's tender for up to 200MW of solar power.



The first solar plant established in Uruguay was donated by Japanese Government in March 2013

During an international tender held last year the public company received 13 offers totaling 192 MW. Apart from FRV, UTE selected other three solar projects of combined 96 MW. The incorporation

of solar energy is part of 2010's national energy plan which aims to diversify the energy primary supply matrix using 50% of renewable sources by 2015. Most of these non-conventional sources of renewable energy will come from the installation of wind farms in 2014 and in the following year, which will add 2,000MW to the national energy grid.

### **Montevideo Port, one of the most competitive terminals in LATAM, obtains a new important partner**

Logistics company Christophersen and bulk carrier firm Obrinel announced the building of a new terminal of grains and wood chips in Montevideo's Port.

The new investment of USD100 million aims to ease the port of Nueva Palmira (located in the east latitude of the country). The project would be operational for the 2015 harvest. “The terminal will be equipped with high-tech and aspire to become a first-line terminal, with the advantage of complete vessel loading, which would be very important for agricultural activity and Uruguayan farmers. And also for the port, which should have a considerable growth”, said William Jacob, CEO of Christophersen firm.

Montevideo's Port is one of the most competitive terminals in Latin America. The latest edition of Port Movement the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) indicates that in this terminal the container movement grew 9.7% in 2013 respect to the previous year (versus a slight average growth of 1.7%). The port of the Uruguayan capital ranks 19<sup>th</sup> over 80 terminals in the region, according to the last annual ranking elaborated by the ECLAC.

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Uruguay	Economic Indicators <sup>(1)</sup>													last available	as of:
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
<b>Economic structure and performance</b>															
Population (mn)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2013		
Nominal GDP (local currency, \$bn)	340	393	425	471	549	636	687	780	912	1.016	1.141	1.180	2014Q1		
Nominal GDP (USDmn)	12.062	13.712	17.403	19.630	23.468	30.387	29.473	38.861	47.271	49.968	55.661	55.621	2014Q1		
GDP per Capita (USD)	3.733	4.231	5.359	6.034	7.200	9.305	9.008	11.855	14.384	15.190	16.905	16.877	2014Q1		
Unemployment (% of labor force, avg)	16.9	13.1	12.2	11.4	9.2	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.5	2014M04		
Real GDP (% change - YoY)	0.8	5.0	7.5	4.1	6.5	7.2	2.4	8.4	7.3	3.7	4.4	4.6	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Real GDP (% change - QoQ)												-0.4	2014Q1/2013Q4 (sa)		
o/w Agricultural & Livestock	9.0	8.1	3.6	5.6	-9.7	2.1	6.4	-3.4	11.1	-0.8	4.6	-5.4	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Manufacturing	5.0	7.7	13.3	4.8	8.3	8.1	-3.8	3.3	2.8	1.6	-0.4	-2.3	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Electricity, gas and water	-4.3	-13.6	6.1	-25.7	50.2	-51.1	12.8	88.0	-23.3	-21.9	55.2	-0.7	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Construction	-2.9	6.6	14.7	7.0	9.3	2.6	-1.2	4.3	2.7	18.7	1.4	-2.1	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Commerce, restaurants & hotels	-3.7	8.7	7.2	4.6	8.7	11.9	-2.0	16.2	10.2	3.4	2.8	4.2	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Transportation & communications	1.1	8.9	16.7	11.1	16.1	30.7	12.6	18.8	13.6	7.4	7.7	7.7	2014Q1/2013Q1		
o/wAgriculture, livestock and fishing/GDP (%)	9.6	11.0	8.7	8.9	8.5	9.2	6.9	6.5	9.2	8.5	8.3				
Mining/GDP (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4				
Manufacturing / GDP(%)	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.7	14.9	13.8	12.4	12.5	12.0	11.0				
Electricity, gas and water / GDP(%)	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.1	3.2	0.8	1.4	3.3	1.9	1.1	2.3				
Construction/GDP (%)	4.3	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	8.4	8.9				
Commerce, restaurants and hotels /GDP (%)	12.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	13.6	14.4	14.4	14.6	13.7	13.8	13.1				
Transportation, storage and communications /GDP (%)	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.6				
Financial and insurance services / GDP(%)	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5				
Real estate and business services / GDP(%)	15.0	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.9	15.1	14.9	15.6	15.9				
Social and Other Services of the Government / GDP(%)	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2				
Education and Health Services/GDP (%)	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8	9.8	9.7	9.5	10.0	10.2				
Others/ GDP(%)	12.0	14.0	14.5	15.2	14.7	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.2	13.8	13.5				
Gross domestic investment (% volume change)	8.3	16.8	9.1	12.1	7.4	25.0	-7.5	8.1	11.4	14.2	4.2	12.9	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Consumption (% volume change)	-3.1	2.9	5.2	5.9	6.8	9.1	-0.9	12.0	8.3	6.4	5.2	4.5	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Exports (goods & services, % volume change)	14.0	23.4	16.0	5.6	4.8	8.5	4.2	7.8	6.3	1.6	0.1	-2.0	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Imports (goods & services, % volume change)	0.1	25.9	9.8	15.7	5.9	24.4	-9.3	14.8	13.4	13.6	2.8	10.8	2014Q1/2013Q1		
Fix Gross domestic investment/GDP (%)	12.6	13.1	16.5	18.6	18.6	20.2	19.1	18.8	21.1	22.7	22.9				
Consumption/GDP (%)	85.9	83.8	80.4	82.5	81.7	81.7	81.1	80.6	80.8	79.7	79.7				
Exports (goods & services)/GDP (%)	26.1	31.8	30.4	29.6	28.4	29.2	26.5	26.8	27.1	26.7	24.0				
Imports (goods & services)/GDP (%)	24.6	28.7	28.5	31.4	29.5	33.5	25.5	26.0	27.3	30.0	27.3				
Openness of the economy (%)	50.6	60.5	58.9	61.0	57.9	62.7	52.0	52.8	54.4	56.7	51.3				
<b>Inflation and Monetary Indicators</b>															
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	last available	as of:		
Inflation (CPI, % change, 12m)	10.19	7.59	4.90	6.38	8.50	9.19	5.90	6.93	8.60	7.48	8.52	9.08	2014M06		
Inflation (WPI, % change, 12m)	20.5	5.1	-2.2	8.2	16.1	6.4	10.6	8.4	11.1	9.2	6.3	10.69	2014M06		
Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, dec average)	29.19	26.51	23.58	24.38	21.63	24.33	19.96	19.98	19.96	19.30	21.33				
Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, 12m average)	28.17	28.65	24.42	24.01	23.41	20.94	23.33	20.07	19.30	20.33	20.50	22.03	2014M06		
Nominal exchange rate (% change, 12m average)	32.7	1.7	-14.8	-1.7	-2.5	-10.6	11.4	-14.0	-3.8	5.3	0.9	10.1	2014M06		
REER (CPI, 2010=100)	149.0	137.7	125.4	131.0	121.8	112.8	101.3	100.9	94.0	83.4	80.8	82.2	2014M05		
REER (% change, 12m, +=depreciation)	21.7	-7.5	-8.9	4.5	-7.0	-7.4	-10.2	-0.4	-6.8	-11.3	-3.1	2.9	2014M05		
Real Wages (% change, 12m)	-3.4	2.9	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.6	3.4	4.0	5.2	3.3	2.4	2014M05		
Monetary Base (% change, 12m)	24.9	11.1	34.1	5.0	45.5	13.6	9.9	10.2	11.9	7.2	5.7	12.6	2014M06		
M1 (% change, 12m)	34.0	13.0	33.4	20.0	31.8	17.5	11.9	28.1	19.2	9.2	13.0	3.4	2014M05		
M2 (% change, 12m)	29.4	13.5	27.2	22.1	31.0	17.3	14.9	31.0	22.1	10.3	13.7	5.5	2014M05		
Overnight interbank interest rate (% dec avg)	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	7.2	5.0	7.1	6.5	8.8	9.0	6.0	7.4	2014M06		
Short-term deposit interest rate (% 60-90 days, dec avg)	8.7	5.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.8	4.4	5.3	6.5	5.0	5.5	2014M05		
Total private NFS banking deposits/GDP (% eop)	63.6	59.7	49.6	48.0	45.2	42.1	52.0	46.1	43.7	46.5	45.4	46.9	2014M05		
Local currency private NFS deposits (USDmn equiv, eop)	692	862	1.178	1.421	2.125	2.256	3.309	4.337	5.415	6.050	6.252	5.681	2014M05		
Foreign currency private NFS deposits (USDmn, eop)	6.981	7.330	7.456	7.993	8.489	10.539	12.015	13.588	15.230	17.164	19.026	20.380	2014M05		
o/w non-resident deposits (USDmn, eop)	1.382	1.527	1.553	1.607	1.739	2.463	2.957	3.095	3.222	3.675	3.913	4.090	2014M05		
Dollarization ratio (% of foreign currency deposits)	91.0	89.5	86.4	84.9	80.0	82.4	78.4	75.8	73.8	73.9	75.3	78.2	2014M05		
Foreign currency deposits/Total reserve assets	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	2014M05		
Domestic credit to private NFS/GDP	32.6	26.2	21.4	21.2	23.5	22.9	24.5	22.2	22.0	24.5	24.8	25.8	2014M05		
Domestic credit to resident private NFS (USDm, eop)	3.930	3.598	3.717	4.165	5.517	6.948	7.213	8.635	10.387	12.237	13.821	14.342	2014M05		

Uruguay	Economic Indicators <sup>(1)</sup>													last available	as of:
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
<b>Balance of payments and external trade</b>															
<b>(USDmn)</b>															
Current account balance	-87	3	42	-392	-220	-1729	-382	-731	-1374	-2709	-3144	-3550	2014Q1		
Current external receipts	3.389	4.756	5.810	6.679	7.983	10.317	9.419	11.370	13.579	13.947	14.062	13.991	2014Q1		
Current external payments	3.477	4.753	5.767	7.071	8.203	12.046	9.801	12.101	14.953	16.656	17.206	17.540	2014Q1		
Trade balance (goods & services)	318	478	393	-90	158	-961	521	630	89	-1287	-1386	-1779	2014Q1		
Merchandise balance	183	153	21	-499	-545	-1714	-504	-527	-1431	-2361	-1303	-1545	2014Q1		
Exports of goods and services	3.053	4.257	5.085	5.787	6.933	9.372	8.711	10.719	12.868	13.398	13.579	13.515	2014Q1		
o/w Merchandise exports, FOB	2.281	3.145	3.774	4.400	5.100	7.095	6.392	8.031	9.274	9.916	10.293	10.341	2014Q1		
Tourism	345	494	594	598	809	1.051	1.321	1.509	2.203	2.076	1.920	1.810	2014Q1		
Imports of goods and services	2.734	3.778	4.693	5.877	6.775	10.333	8.191	10.089	12.779	14.685	14.965	15.294	2014Q1		
o/w Merchandise imports, FOB	2.098	2.992	3.753	4.898	5.645	8.810	6.896	8.558	10.704	12.277	11.596	11.886	2014Q1		
o/w Oil, FOB													2014Q1		
Income	-488	-588	-494	-428	-516	-917	-1041	-1501	-1618	-1537	-1889	-1903	2014Q1		
Income, credit	242	372	563	742	885	757	532	455	505	357	291	283	2014Q1		
o/w Interest receipts	242	367	560	724	869	737	512	434	475	328	262	252	2014Q1		
Income, debit	730	960	1.057	1.170	1.401	1.674	1.572	1.956	2.123	1.894	2.180	2.185	2014Q1		
o/w Interest payments	622	742	839	916	882	840	808	831	875	736	828	842	2014Q1		
Current transfers, net	83	113	144	126	137	148	138	140	156	115	131	132	2014Q1		
Current transfers, credit	95	127	161	150	165	188	176	197	206	192	192	193	2014Q1		
Current transfers, debit	12	14	17	24	27	39	38	57	51	77	61	61	2014Q1		
Capital & financial account	431	72	752	528	1505	3098	1184	1057	4191	6544	4937	6032	2014Q1		
Direct investment, net	401	315	811	1495	1240	2117	1512	2349	2511	2693	2993	3036	2014Q1		
o/w Foreign direct investment	416	332	847	1493	1329	2106	1529	2289	2504	2687	2977	3023	2014Q1		
Portfolio equity and debt investment, net	-311	-422	806	1686	1151	-558	-821	-683	1976	1643	2786	2014	2014Q1		
Other capital flows	336	174	-869	-2659	-889	1539	493	-609	-297	2168	-1043	981	2014Q1		
Net errors and omissions	1.037	379	-174	-152	-279	864	786	-687	-252	-547	1.152	697	2014Q1		
Overall balance (increase in Central Bank intl reserve assets)	1.380	454	620	-15	1.005	2.232	1.588	-361	2.564	3.287	2.945	3.180	2014Q1		
memo items: Central Bank international reserve assets (eop)	2.087	2.512	3.078	3.091	4.121	6.360	7.987	7.656	10.302	13.605	16.281	16.504	2014M03		
International investment position (eop, +=creditor)	-1.256	-1.528	-1.301	-712	-2.029	-2.047	-3.191	-2.473	-4.840	-7.565					
Total external debt (eop)	13.241	14.082	13.717	12.977	14.864	15.425	17.969	18.425	18.345	21.122	22.858	22.711	2014Q1		
Net external debt (eop)	6.309	6.205	4.761	4.162	3.625	2.192	1.340	-41	-1.449	-1.527	-2.413	-2.413	2014Q1		

(% of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)														last available	as of:
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
Current external receipts/GDP	28,1	34,7	33,4	34,0	34,0	34,0	32,0	29,3	28,7	27,9	25,3	25,2	2014Q1		
Current external payments/GDP	28,8	34,7	33,1	36,0	35,0	39,6	33,3	31,1	31,6	33,3	30,9	31,5	2014Q1		
Current account balance/GDP	-0,7	0,0	0,2	-2,0	-0,9	-5,7	-1,3	-1,9	-2,9	-5,4	-5,6	-6,4	2014Q1		
Current account balance/Current external receipts	-2,6	0,1	0,7	-5,9	-2,8	-16,8	-4,1	-6,4	-10,1	-19,4	-22,4	-25,4	2014Q1		
Trade balance/GDP	2,6	3,5	2,3	-0,5	0,7	-3,2	1,8	1,6	0,2	-2,6	-2,5	-3,2	2014Q1		
Exports (goods & services, % change, 12 rolling months)	13,3	39,4	19,5	13,8	19,8	35,2	-7,0	23,0	20,0	4,1	1,4	3,2	2014Q1		
Merchandise exports, FOB/GDP	18,9	22,9	21,7	22,4	21,7	23,4	21,7	20,7	19,6	19,8	18,5	18,6	2014Q1		
Merchandise exports, FOB (% change, 12 rolling months)	18,7	37,9	20,0	16,6	15,9	39,1	-9,9	25,6	15,5	6,9	3,8	6,1	2014Q1		
Tourism exports/GDP	2,9	3,6	3,4	3,0	3,4	3,5	4,5	3,9	4,7	4,2	3,4	3,3	2014Q1		
Tourism exports (% change, 12 rolling months)	-1,8	43,3	20,3	0,6	35,3	30,0	25,6	14,3	46,0	-5,8	-7,5	-7,6	2014Q1		
Imports (goods & services, % change, 12 rolling months)	9,7	38,2	24,2	25,2	15,3	52,5	-20,7	23,2	26,7	14,9	1,9	4,3	2014Q1		
Merchandise imports, FOB/GDP	17,4	21,8	21,6	25,0	24,1	29,0	23,4	22,0	22,6	24,6	20,8	21,4	2014Q1		
Merchandise imports, FOB (% change, 12 rolling months)	12,0	42,6	25,4	30,5	15,2	56,1	-21,7	24,1	25,1	14,7	-5,5	-1,0	2014Q1		
Net interest payments/Current external receipts	11,2	7,9	4,8	2,9	0,2	1,0	3,1	3,5	2,9	2,9	4,0	4,2	2014Q1		
Foreign direct investment/GDP	3,5	2,4	4,9	7,6	5,7	6,9	5,2	5,9	5,3	5,4	5,3	5,4	2014Q1		
Net foreign direct investment/GDP	3,3	2,3	4,7	7,6	5,3	7,0	5,1	6,0	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,5	2014Q1		
Total external debt/Current external receipts	390,7	296,1	236,1	194,3	186,2	149,5	190,8	162,0	135,1	151,4	162,5	162,3	2014Q1		
Net external debt/Current external receipts	186,2	130,5	82,0	62,3	45,4	21,2	14,2	-0,4	-10,7	-10,9	-17,2	-17,2	2014Q1		
International investment position/GDP (+=Creditor)	-10,4	-11,1	-7,5	-3,6	-8,6	-6,7	-10,8	-6,4	-10,2	-15,1					
Share of merchandise trade w/MERCOSUR partners	39,1	35,5	33,1	35,8	37,5	37,1	36,7	36,8	28,4	28,4	30,9				



Uruguay	Economic Indicators <sup>(1)</sup>												last available	as of:
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			
<b>Public Finances</b>														
<b>Non Financial Public Sector</b>														
Overall balance/GDP	-2,3	-1,0	-0,6	-0,8	-0,5	-1,8	-2,1	-0,8	-0,6	-2,5	-2,0	-2,7	2014M05	
Revenue/GDP	27,9	28,0	28,0	28,4	28,6	26,9	28,8	30,2	28,5	28,4	30,4	29,6	2014M05	
Expenditure/GDP	30,1	28,9	28,6	29,2	29,1	28,6	30,8	31,0	29,2	31,0	32,5	32,3	2014M05	
o/w non-interest	24,6	24,0	24,2	24,9	25,3	25,8	28,0	28,5	26,8	28,7	30,1	30,0	2014M05	
interest	5,5	4,9	4,3	4,3	3,8	2,9	2,8	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,3	2014M05	
Primary balance/GDP	3,2	3,9	3,7	3,5	3,3	1,1	0,8	1,7	1,8	-0,2	0,4	-0,4	2014M05	
Gross debt/GDP	96,1	87,3	73,1	65,4	62,5	48,9	61,9	45,8	44,1	47,0	42,8	42,3	2013Q4	
Gross debt/Revenue	345,1	312,1	261,1	230,5	218,6	181,9	215,2	151,8	154,5	165,3	140,6	144,4	2013Q4	
External debt/GDP	72,9	66,9	53,6	47,2	46,7	34,8	41,2	30,8	28,0	30,0	28,7	28,2	2013Q4	
External debt/Gross debt	75,8	76,6	73,4	72,2	74,7	71,2	66,6	67,3	63,6	63,9	67,0	66,6	2013Q4	
Foreign currency debt/Gross debt	74,2	73,0	70,3	68,0	63,1	61,4	60,3	59,0	49,8	44,4	42,9	44,2	2013Q4	
Interest Payments/Revenue	19,8	17,5	15,5	15,3	13,4	10,8	9,9	8,2	8,4	8,1	7,9	7,8	2013Q4	
<b>Public Sector</b>														
Overall balance/GDP	-2,6	-1,8	-0,4	-0,5	0,0	-1,6	-1,7	-1,1	-0,9	-2,8	-2,4	-3,2	2014M05	
Primary balance/GDP	3,0	3,8	4,0	3,7	3,6	1,4	1,2	1,9	2,0	-0,2	0,4	-0,5	2014M05	
Gross debt/GDP	107,3	101,6	85,0	74,4	74,0	58,2	77,9	61,5	57,2	62,3	59,5	59,7	2013Q4	
Net Debt/GDP	68,3	66,5	51,4	46,7	41,2	27,2	37,9	31,6	27,9	27,2	23,4	22,6	2013Q4	
Gross External Debt/GDP	109,8	102,7	78,8	66,1	63,3	50,8	61,0	47,4	38,8	42,3	41,1	40,8	2013Q4	
External Debt Service/International Reserve Assets	66,7	52,2	55,2	157,4	25,0	21,3	12,1	19,8	25,1	18,1	21,9	0,0		

(1) Data after 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to revision.