

# LATINFOCUS CONSENSUSFORECAST

Uruguay • October 2023

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# Uruguay

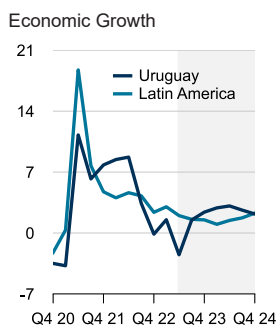


## Outlook deteriorates

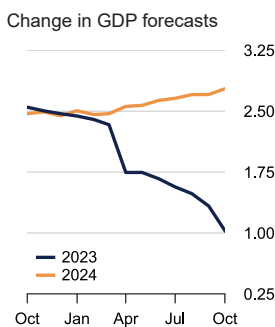
### LONG-TERM TRENDS | 3-year averages

	2019-21	2022-24	2025-27
Population (million):	3.5	3.6	3.6
GDP (USD bn):	59.0	78.0	92.9
GDP per capita (USD):	16,707	21,851	25,813
GDP growth (%):	-0.1	2.9	2.5
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP):	-4.0	-3.1	-2.6
Public Debt (% of GDP):	67.9	67.9	-
Inflation (%):	8.5	7.0	5.2
Current Account (% of GDP):	-0.7	-3.0	-1.7

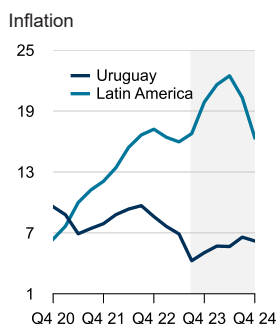
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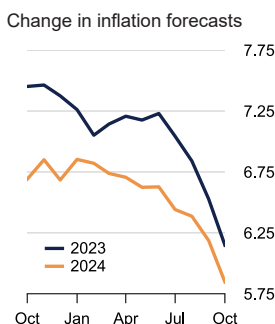
GDP, real annual variation in %, Q4 2020 - Q4 2024.



GDP, evolution of 2023 and 2024 forecasts during the last 12 months.



Consumer Price Index (CPI), annual average variation in %, Q4 2020 - Q4 2024.



Inflation, evolution of 2023 and 2024 forecasts during the last 12 months.

- GDP contracted in yearly and quarterly terms in Q2, as a record drought weighed on the agricultural sector, exports and hydroelectricity generation. In particular, agricultural and energy output fell 27.4% and 11.8% respectively compared to Q2 2022. However, declining inflation and strong wage growth bolstered household spending. Turning to Q3, the economy likely returned to expansion in both annual and sequential terms thanks to sharply lower inflation, rate cuts by the Central Bank and as abundant rains put an end to the drought. Available data is broadly encouraging: In July, manufacturing production growth accelerated, while in July–August the unemployment rate fell from Q2 and wage growth was strong. That said, merchandise exports continued to contract sharply in July–August.
- GDP growth is set to be roughly a fifth of its 2022 level this year due to the drought hampering agricultural and industrial output. However, the economy should accelerate in H2 and heading into 2024 as the El Niño weather pattern brings more rain. Potential flooding, a deterioration in key trading partner Argentina’s economy and tensions with Mercosur are downside risks. FocusEconomics panelists see GDP expanding 1.0% in 2023, which is down by 0.3 percentage points from one month ago, and expanding 2.8% in 2024.
- Inflation came in at 3.9% in September, down from August’s 4.1% and driven by weaker price pressures for clothing and food. September’s result marked the weakest inflation rate since August 2005. Inflation is forecast to pick up in coming quarters towards the top of the Bank’s target range due to substantial monetary easing. FocusEconomics panelists see consumer prices rising 6.1% on average in 2023, which is down by 0.4 percentage points from one month ago, and rising 5.8% on average in 2024.
- On 5 October, the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU) reduced its policy rate by 50 basis points to 9.50%, following 75 basis points of cuts at the prior meeting. The Bank stated that interest rates were unlikely to fall much further from their current level, though our Consensus is still for more rate cuts by the end of this year and for monetary easing to continue in 2024. FocusEconomics panelists see the monetary policy rate ending 2023 at 8.79% and ending 2024 at 7.60%.
- The peso traded at UYU 38.98 per USD on 6 October, depreciating 3.2% month on month. A hawkish U.S. Fed likely drove the weakening. The peso is seen losing ground from its current level by end-2023 and further in 2024, as rate cuts by the BCU narrow the positive interest rate differential with the U.S. Faster-than-expected rate cuts by the BCU pose a depreciatory risk. FocusEconomics panelists see the peso ending 2023 at UYU 40.05 per USD and ending 2024 at UYU 42.05 per USD.

**REAL SECTOR | Economy records sharpest contraction since Q1 2021 in Q2**

The economy contracted 2.5% on an annual basis in the second quarter, contrasting the first quarter's 1.5% increase. Q2's reading marked the worst reading since Q1 2021. On a seasonally-adjusted quarter-on-quarter basis, economic activity declined 1.4% in Q2, contrasting the previous period's 1.3% increase. Q2's reading marked the sharpest downturn since Q2 2020. The decline in the economy in the second quarter was to be expected, and was largely a result of the record drought, which weighed on agricultural and hydroelectric energy output. That said, declining inflation and strong wage growth bolstered consumer spending.

Looking at expenditure components, household spending growth improved to 4.8% year-on-year in Q2 compared to a 3.6% expansion in Q1. Public spending bounced back, growing 0.7% in Q2 (Q1: -2.9% yoy). Fixed investment contracted 7.6% in Q2, marking the worst reading since Q2 2020 (Q1: +4.2% yoy). On the external front, exports of goods and services fell 6.3% on an annual basis in the second quarter, which contrasted the first quarter's 13.7% expansion. In addition, imports of goods and services growth moderated to 7.5% in Q2 (Q1: +13.3% yoy).

Looking ahead, the economy should return to growth in annual and quarterly terms in Q3 as the impact of the drought eases and monetary policy loosens.

On the reading and outlook, EIU analysts said:

"We will revise down our projection for Uruguay's 2023 GDP growth, from 1% currently, based on the sharper than expected decline in the second quarter. Nevertheless, we still expect the economy to recover as weather conditions normalise, leading to increased agricultural production and exports. Other factors that will support growth are rising real salaries (as disinflation boosts private consumption) and monetary easing by the BCU."

FocusEconomics panelists see GDP expanding 1.0% in 2023, which is down by 0.3 percentage points from one month ago, and expanding 2.8% in 2024.

**REAL SECTOR | Manufacturing output growth picks up pace in July**

Manufacturing output increased 2.0% compared to the same month a year earlier in July, which followed June's 0.4% increase. The pickup was largely due to improved food and drink output.

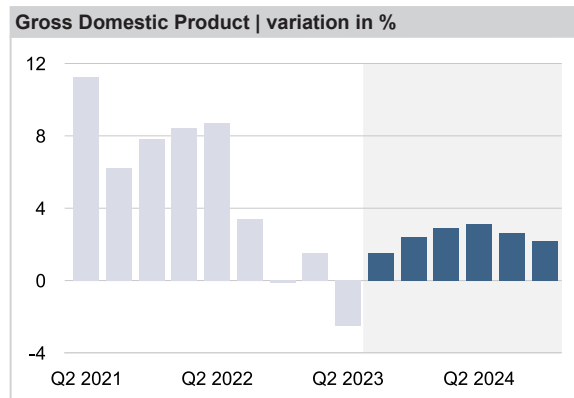
Meanwhile, annual average manufacturing production growth rose to 0.7% in July (June: +0.5%). This signals an improving trend in the manufacturing sector.

**MONETARY SECTOR | Inflation falls to lowest level since August 2005 in September**

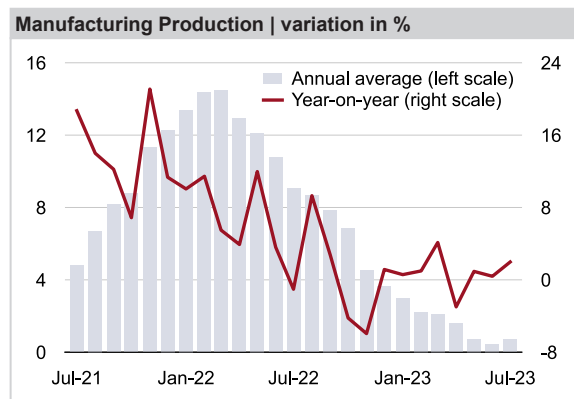
Inflation came in at 3.9% in September, down from August's 4.1%. September's result marked the weakest inflation rate since August 2005, and was within the Central Bank's 3.0–6.0% target range. Looking at the details of the release, prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages grew at a softer rate in September, while prices for clothing and footwear declined at a sharper pace.

Inflation in Uruguay has come down sharply since the change in the Central Bank's monetary framework from 2020, which saw the Bank switch to using interest rates as the main policy tool to meet the inflation target.

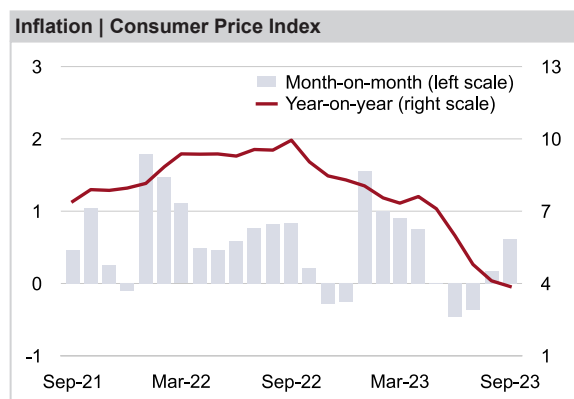
In addition, the trend pointed down, with annual average inflation coming in at 6.8% in September (August: 7.3%).



Note: Year-on-year changes of GDP in %. Source: Uruguay Central Bank (BCU) and LatinFocus Consensus Forecast.



Note: Year-on-year changes and annual average variation of manufacturing production in %. Source: National Statistical Institute (INE).



Note: Annual and monthly variation of consumer price index in %. Expectations of monthly variations of consumer price index in %. Source: INE.

Finally, consumer prices increased 0.61% in September over the previous month, accelerating from August's 0.17% rise. September's result was the highest reading since April.

FocusEconomics panelists see consumer prices rising 6.1% on average in 2023, which is down by 0.4 percentage points from one month ago, and rising 5.8% on average in 2024.

**MONETARY SECTOR | Central Bank cuts policy rate in October**

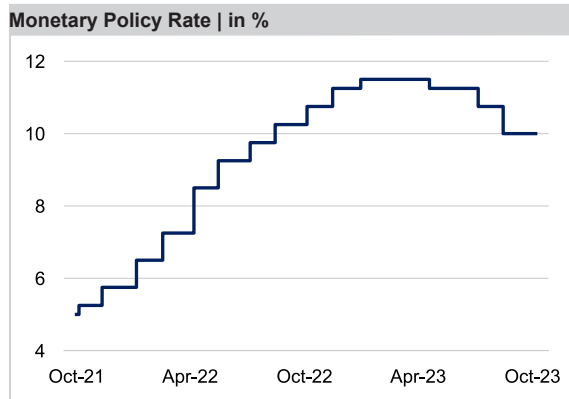
On 5 October, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU) reduced its policy rate by 50 basis points to 9.50%, following a 75 basis point cut at the prior meeting in August. As a result, rates have now been cut by 200 basis points since April.

The decision was justified by the fact that inflation hit an 18-year low and remained within the 3.0–6.0% target range for the fourth straight month in September. Moreover, in September, core inflation was near the bottom of the target range. In addition, the Bank commented that two-year market inflation expectations had fallen recently.

In its communiqué, the Bank stated that the policy rate was “close to the bottom of the easing cycle”. Our panelists currently expect nearly 200 basis points of further rate cuts by end-2024, though forecasts for the policy rate could be revised up ahead in light of the Bank’s somewhat hawkish forward guidance.

The next Monetary Policy Committee meeting is scheduled for 16 November.

FocusEconomics panelists see the monetary policy rate ending 2023 at 8.79% and ending 2024 at 7.60%.



Note: Monetary Policy Rate (TPM, Tasa de Política Monetaria) in %. Source: Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU).

Economic Indicators | 2018 - 2027

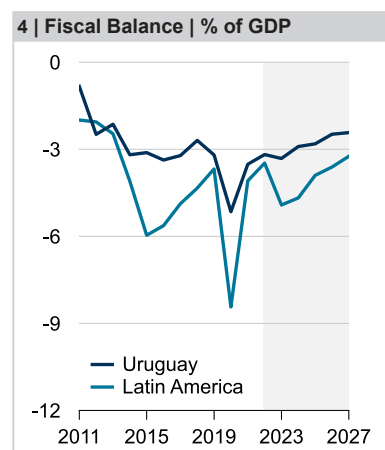
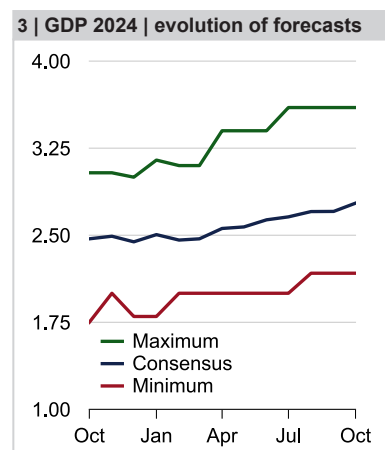
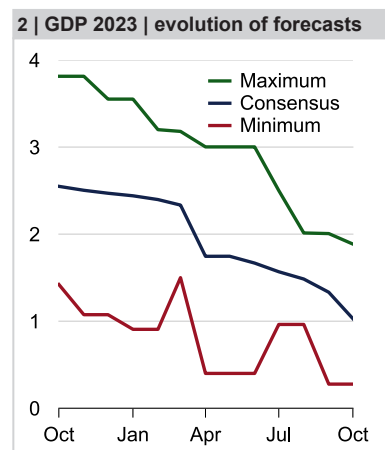
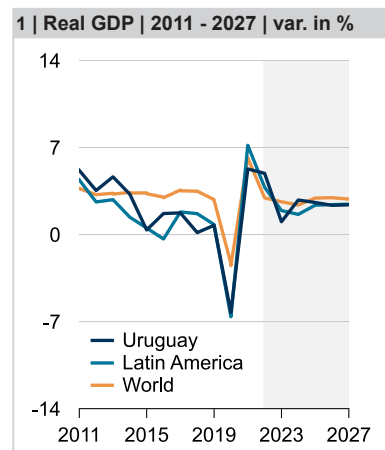
Annual Data	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
<b>Real Sector</b>										
Population (million)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
GDP per capita (USD)	18,609	17,620	15,189	17,313	20,004	22,274	23,275	24,470	26,221	26,749
GDP (USD bn)	65.2	62.0	53.6	61.3	71.1	79.5	83.3	87.8	94.4	96.6
GDP (UYU bn)	2,003	2,188	2,255	2,675	2,930	3,076	3,356	3,759	4,154	4,377
Economic Growth (Nominal GDP, ann. var. %)	7.5	9.2	3.1	18.6	9.6	5.0	9.1	12.0	10.5	5.4
Economic Growth (GDP, ann. var. %)	0.2	0.7	-6.3	5.3	4.9	1.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4
Domestic Demand (ann. var. %)	0.6	-0.3	-4.7	6.5	5.1	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4
Private Consumption (ann. var. %)	1.8	0.6	-6.8	2.9	6.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4
Government Consumption (ann. var. %)	4.9	1.9	-7.1	8.4	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
Fixed Investment (ann. var. %)	-10.5	-2.0	1.2	16.5	9.5	-0.9	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.0
Exports (G&S, ann. var. %)	-1.1	4.6	-16.3	11.7	11.1	3.2	4.9	2.8	2.9	2.7
Imports (G&S, ann. var. %)	0.6	1.3	-12.2	18.2	12.5	4.6	4.5	3.1	3.2	2.8
Manufacturing Production (ann. var. %)	10.8	-1.6	-5.2	12.3	3.6	1.5	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.5
Unemployment (% of active population, aop)	8.4	8.9	10.4	9.3	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	-2.7	-3.2	-5.2	-3.5	-3.2	-3.3	-2.9	-2.8	-2.5	-2.4
Public Debt (% of GDP)	59.0	60.1	74.4	69.1	67.2	67.4	69.0	-	-	-
<b>Monetary and Financial Sector</b>										
Money (ann. var. of M1+ %)	8.9	5.1	18.5	17.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation (CPI, ann. var. %, eop)	8.0	8.8	9.4	8.0	8.3	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.0	4.9
Inflation (CPI, ann. var. %, aop)	7.6	7.9	9.8	7.7	9.1	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.9
Inflation (PPI, ann. var. %, aop)	9.7	12.8	10.5	14.4	12.4	-4.1	2.7	6.0	-	-
Monetary Policy Rate (% eop)	9.25	9.25	4.50	5.75	11.25	8.79	7.60	6.81	-	-
Average Deposit Rate (% aop)	5.12	5.07	4.79	3.80	6.24	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange Rate (UYU per USD, eop)	32.45	37.73	42.19	44.71	39.65	40.05	42.05	43.54	44.48	46.16
Exchange Rate (UYU per USD, aop)	30.71	35.28	42.04	43.60	41.20	38.72	40.30	42.80	44.01	45.32
<b>External Sector</b>										
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-0.5	1.2	-0.8	-2.5	-3.7	-3.2	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	-1.5
Current Account Balance (USD bn)	-0.3	0.8	-0.4	-1.6	-2.6	-2.5	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.5
Merchandise Trade Balance (USD bn)	2.4	3.1	2.2	4.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.3
Merchandise Exports (USD bn)	11.8	11.9	10.1	15.8	17.1	17.6	18.3	19.1	19.3	20.1
Merchandise Imports (USD bn)	9.4	8.8	7.9	11.2	13.6	14.3	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.8
Merchandise Exports (ann. var. %)	5.9	0.7	-14.6	56.3	7.8	2.9	4.5	4.0	1.1	4.0
Merchandise Imports (ann. var. %)	2.5	-6.8	-9.7	41.8	21.0	5.2	3.9	3.1	4.8	4.8
Foreign Direct Investment (USD bn)	0.0	2.0	0.8	2.2	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
International Reserves (USD bn)	15.6	14.5	16.2	17.0	15.1	15.5	15.6	16.9	18.3	19.1
International Reserves (months of imports)	19.9	19.9	24.6	18.1	13.4	13.0	12.7	13.2	13.7	13.7
External Debt (USD bn)	43.0	45.2	47.1	48.4	53.3	57.1	59.8	61.2	-	-
External Debt (% of GDP)	66.0	72.9	87.8	79.0	74.9	71.9	71.8	69.7	-	-
<b>Quarterly Data</b>										
	Q3 22	Q4 22	Q1 23	Q2 23	Q3 23	Q4 23	Q1 24	Q2 24	Q3 24	Q4 24
Economic Growth (GDP, ann. var. %)	3.4	-0.1	1.5	-2.5	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2
Inflation (CPI, ann. var. %, eop)	9.9	8.3	7.3	6.0	3.9	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.5
Inflation (CPI, ann. var. %, aop)	9.7	8.6	7.6	6.9	4.3	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.2
Exchange Rate (UYU per USD, eop)	41.57	39.65	38.96	37.57	38.55	39.44	39.68	40.09	40.90	41.63
<b>Monthly Data</b>										
	Dec 22	Jan 23	Feb 23	Mar 23	Apr 23	May 23	Jun 23	Jul 23	Aug 23	Sep 23
Manufacturing Production (ann. var. %)	1.1	0.6	1.0	4.1	-3.0	0.9	0.4	2.0	-	-
Unemployment (% of active population, eop)	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.8	8.2	-
Money (ann. var. of M1+ %)	0.4	2.0	3.3	16.6	8.7	9.8	8.6	8.1	7.2	-
Inflation (CPI, mom var. %)	-0.26	1.55	1.00	0.90	0.75	-0.01	-0.46	-0.36	0.17	0.61
Inflation (CPI, ann. var. %, eop)	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.1	6.0	4.8	4.1	3.9
Exchange Rate (UYU per USD, eop)	39.65	38.80	39.12	38.96	38.63	38.76	37.57	37.72	37.81	38.55

Note: FocusEconomics Consensus Forecasts are highlighted in grey.

Real Sector | Gross Domestic Product and Fiscal Balance

Economic Growth and Fiscal Balance

Individual Forecasts	Real GDP variation in %		Fiscal Balance % of GDP	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Barclays Capital	1.0	2.5	-3.0	-2.8
BBVA Argentina	0.9	2.3	-	-
Capital Economics	0.8	2.5	-	-
CINVE	0.6	3.1	-	-
Citigroup Global Mkts	1.0	2.7	-3.2	-2.4
EIU	1.0	3.0	-4.0	-3.2
Equipos Consultores	1.2	2.5	-	-
Euromonitor Int.	1.3	2.8	-	-
Fitch Ratings	1.3	2.8	-3.3	-2.9
Fitch Solutions	0.9	2.6	-3.5	-2.5
FrontierView	1.1	2.9	-	-
HSBC	1.2	3.0	-	-
Iecon - UdelaR	1.0	3.2	-	-
Itaú Unibanco	0.6	3.6	-	-
JPMorgan	0.7	2.5	-	-
Julius Baer	0.3	2.2	-	-
Moody's Analytics	1.1	2.7	-	-
Oikos	1.9	2.3	-3.1	-3.5
Oxford Economics	0.8	2.4	-3.2	-3.0
República AFAP	0.7	3.6	-	-
Torino Capital	1.9	-	-	-
<b>Public Forecasts</b>				
CEPAL	1.0	2.6	-	-
World Bank	1.5	3.2	-	-
<b>Summary</b>				
Minimum	0.3	2.2	-4.0	-3.5
Maximum	1.9	3.6	-3.0	-2.4
Median	1.0	2.7	-3.2	-2.9
<b>Consensus</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>History</b>				
30 days ago	1.3	2.7	-2.7	-1.8
60 days ago	1.5	2.7	-3.2	-2.8
90 days ago	1.6	2.7	-3.2	-2.8



Notes and sources

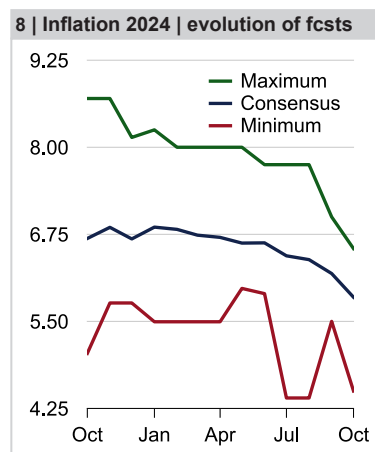
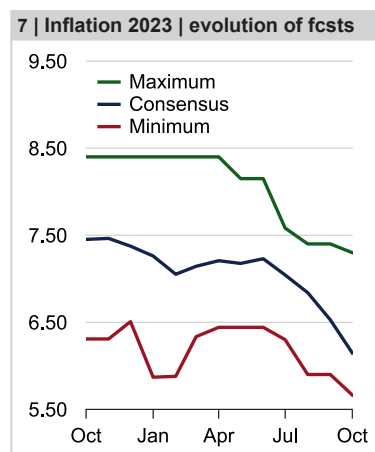
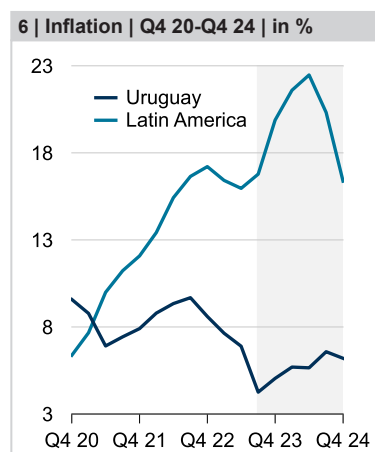
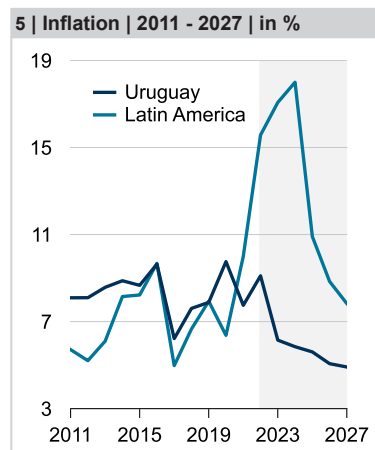
\* Forecasts are not a part of the Consensus and are shown for informative purposes only.

Long-term chart period from 2011 to 2027 unless otherwise stated. The Latin America regional aggregate excludes Venezuela. The Consensus Forecast for Fiscal Balance (% of GDP) contains a range of definitions. All real sector data are from the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU, *Banco Central de Uruguay*) and Ministry of Economy and Finance (Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas de Uruguay.) See below for details. Forecasts based on LatinFocus Consensus Forecast.

- 1 GDP, annual variation in %. Source: BCU.
- 2 GDP, evolution of 2023 forecasts during the last 12 months.
- 3 GDP, evolution of 2024 forecasts during the last 12 months.
- 4 Balance of non-financial public sector as % of GDP. Source: BCU and Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Monetary Sector | Inflation

Consumer Prices				
Individual Forecasts	Consumer Prices variation in %, eop		Consumer Prices variation in %, aop	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Barclays Capital	7.4	6.8	-	-
BBVA Argentina	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.1
Capital Economics	4.9	4.9	5.8	6.3
CINVE	5.3	7.0	5.9	5.9
Citigroup Global Mkts	6.5	5.5	6.6	6.1
EIU	5.1	6.0	5.9	5.5
Equipos Consultores	4.7	6.1	-	-
Euromonitor Int.	-	-	6.3	6.1
Fitch Ratings	-	-	5.7	4.5
Fitch Solutions	5.0	6.0	6.6	6.5
FrontierView	-	-	6.7	6.4
HSBC	5.2	5.6	-	-
Iecon - UdelaR	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.7
Itaú Unibanco	4.9	6.5	-	-
JPMorgan	5.8	7.0	5.8	5.2
Julius Baer	-	-	7.3	6.5
Moody's Analytics	4.1	6.0	5.7	5.2
Oikos	5.3	6.6	6.0	6.1
Oxford Economics	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8
República AFAP	5.2	7.4	-	-
Torino Capital	7.5	-	6.4	-
<b>Public Forecasts</b>				
World Bank	-	-	6.0	5.6
<b>Summary</b>				
Minimum	4.1	4.9	5.7	4.5
Maximum	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.5
Median	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.0
<b>Consensus</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>History</b>				
30 days ago	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.2
60 days ago	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.4
90 days ago	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.4



Notes and sources

\* Forecasts are not a part of the Consensus and are shown for informative purposes only.

Long-term chart period from 2011 to 2027 unless otherwise stated. The Latin America regional aggregate excludes Venezuela. All monetary sector data are from the National Statistical Institute (INE, *Instituto Nacional de Estadística*). Forecasts based on LatinFocus Consensus Forecast.

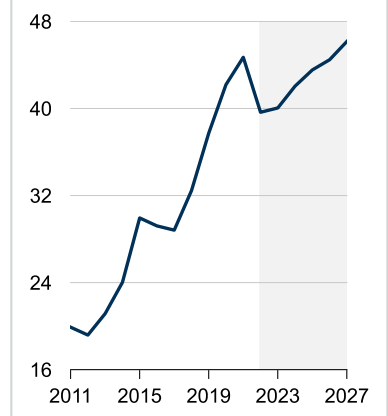
- 5 Inflation, annual variation of consumer price index (CPI) in % (aop).
- 6 Quarterly inflation, annual variation of consumer price index (CPI) in % (aop).
- 7 Inflation, evolution of 2023 forecasts during the last 12 months.
- 8 Inflation, evolution of 2024 forecasts during the last 12 months.

Monetary and External Sector | Exchange Rate and Current Account

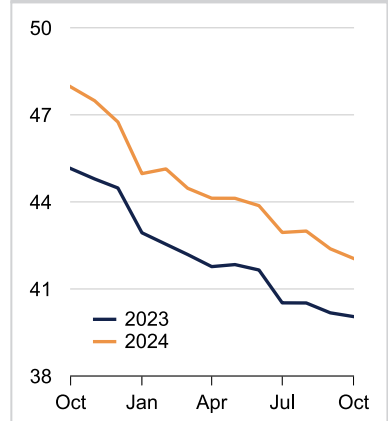
Exchange Rate and Current Account

Individual Forecasts	Exchange Rate UYU per USD		Current Account % of GDP	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Barclays Capital	44.00	45.00	-4.6	-2.3
BBVA Argentina	39.70	42.30	-3.2	-2.8
Capital Economics	45.00	47.00	-	-
CINVE	-	-	-	-
Citigroup Global Mkts	40.00	42.00	-2.8	-2.9
EIU	38.34	40.71	-4.7	-3.0
Equipos Consultores	39.20	41.60	-	-
Euromonitor Int.	-	-	-1.3	-1.0
Fitch Ratings	39.19	40.09	-3.0	-2.0
Fitch Solutions	39.00	41.00	-3.2	-1.9
FrontierView	-	-	-	-
HSBC	38.50	-	-2.2	-1.4
Iecon - UdelaR	39.50	42.50	-5.0	-
Itaú Unibanco	39.50	41.00	-3.0	1.0
JPMorgan	40.50	-	-3.2	-2.2
Julius Baer	-	-	-	-
Moody's Analytics	40.41	42.83	-2.3	-2.8
Oikos	38.54	40.99	-	-
Oxford Economics	38.79	39.65	-3.0	-2.8
República AFAP	-	-	-	-
Torino Capital	40.59	-	-2.4	-
<b>Public Forecasts</b>				
World Bank	-	-	-3.6	-2.5
<b>Summary</b>				
Minimum	38.34	39.65	-5.0	-3.0
Maximum	45.00	47.00	-1.3	1.0
Median	39.50	41.60	-3.0	-2.3
<b>Consensus</b>	<b>40.05</b>	<b>42.05</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>History</b>				
30 days ago	40.18	42.38	-3.1	-1.9
60 days ago	40.52	43.00	-2.9	-1.9
90 days ago	40.52	42.95	-2.9	-1.9

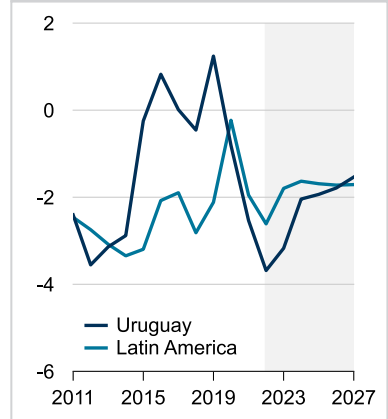
9 | Exchange Rate | UYU per USD



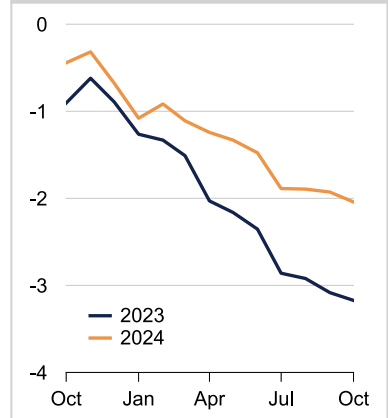
10 | UYU per USD | evolution of fcsts



11 | Current Account | % of GDP



12 | Current Account | evol. of fcsts



Notes and sources

\* Forecasts are not a part of the Consensus and are shown for informative purposes only.

Long-term chart period from 2011 to 2027 unless otherwise stated. The Latin America regional aggregate excludes Venezuela. All monetary and external sector data are from the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU, *Banco Central de Uruguay*) and Macrobond Financial AB. See below for details. Forecasts based on LatinFocus Consensus Forecast.

9 Exchange rate, UYU per USD (eop). Source: Macrobond Financial AB.

10 Exchange rate, evolution of 2023 and 2024 forecasts during the last 12 months.

11 Current account balance as % of GDP. Source: BCU.

12 Current account balance as % of GDP, evolution of 2023 and 2024 forecasts during the last 12 months.



Fact Sheet

General Data

Official name:	Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Capital:	Montevideo (1.7 m)
Other cities:	Canelones (0.4 m) Maldonado (0.1 m)
Area (km2):	176,215
Population (million, 2019 est.):	3.5
Population density (per km2, 2019):	20.1
Population growth rate (% , 2019 est.):	0.3
Life expectancy (years, 2019 est.):	77.9
Illiteracy rate (% , 2018):	1.3
Language:	Spanish
Measures:	Metric system
Time:	GMT-3

Economic Infrastructure

Telecommunication (2018)

Telephones - main lines (per 100 inhabitants):	33.4
Telephones - mobile cellular (per 100 inhabit.):	150
Internet Users (per 100 inhabitants):	74.8
Broadband Subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants):	28.3

Energy (2017)

Primary Energy Production (trillion Btu):	123
Primary Energy Consumption (trillion Btu):	220
Electricity Generation (billion kW-h):	13.5
Electricity Consumption (billion kW-h):	10.4
Oil Supply (thousand bpd):	2.0
Oil Consumption (thousand bpd):	49.1
CO2 Emissions (million metric tons):	6.7

Transportation (2018)

Airports:	133
Railways (km):	1,673
Roadways (km):	77,732
Waterways (km):	1,600
Chief Ports:	Montevideo

Political Data

President:	Luis Alberto Lacalle Pou
Last elections:	24 November 2019
Next elections:	2024
Central Bank Governor:	Diego Labat

Long-term Foreign Currency Ratings

Agency	Rating	Outlook
Moody's:	Baa2	Positive
S&P Global Ratings:	BBB+	Stable
Fitch Ratings:	BBB	Stable

Strengths

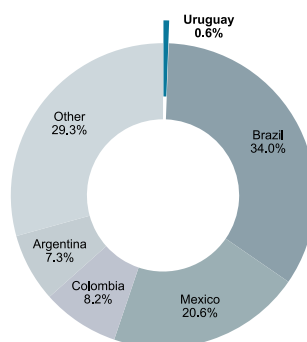
- Stable political environment
- Strong public institutions
- Abundant natural resources

Weaknesses

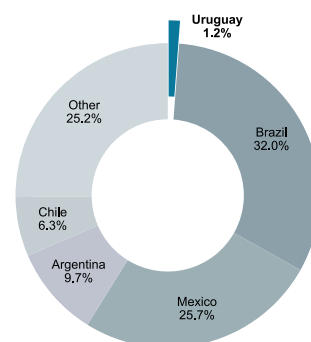
- Highly dollarized economy
- Dependence on neighboring economies
- Small domestic market

Uruguay in the Region

Population | %-share in Latin America

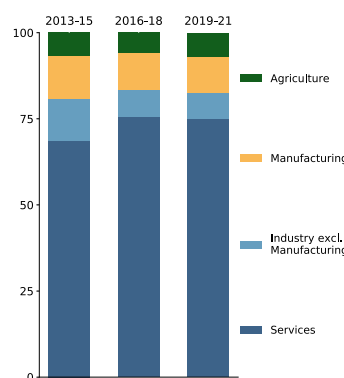


GDP | %-share in Latin America

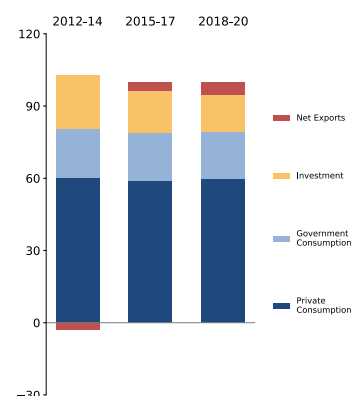


Economic Structure

GDP by Sector | share in %

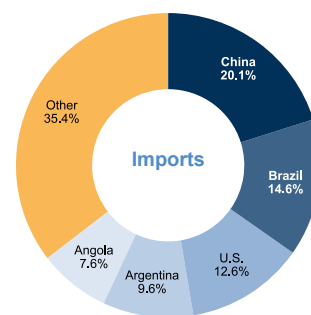


GDP by Expenditure | share in %

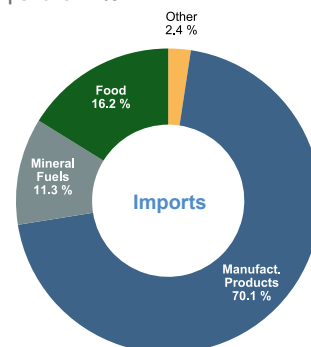
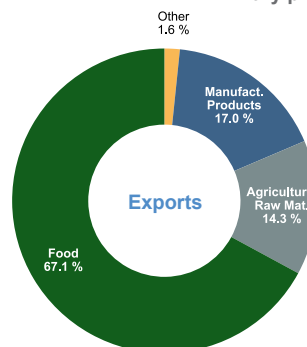


Trade Structure

Primary markets | share in %



Primary products | share in %



Economic Release Calendar

Date	Country	Event
9 October	Mexico	September Consumer Prices
11 October	Brazil	September Consumer Prices
12 October	Uruguay	August Manufacturing Production
14 October	Argentina	September Consumer Prices
17 October	Brazil	August Economic Activity
	Ecuador	August Economic Activity
18 October	Colombia	August Economic Activity
20 October	Argentina	October Consumer Confidence (E)
	Argentina	August Economic Activity
	Argentina	September Merchandise Trade
	Peru	August Economic Activity
23 October	Mexico	August Economic Activity
26 October	Brazil	September Balance of Payments
	Chile	Central Bank Meeting
27 October	Colombia	Central Bank Meeting
	Mexico	September Merchandise Trade
28 October	Brazil	October Economic Sentiment (E)
31 October	Mexico	Q3 2023 National Accounts (P)
1 November	Brazil	October S&P Global Manufacturing PMI
	Brazil	Central Bank Meeting
	Chile	October Business Confidence (E)
	Colombia	October Davivienda Manufacturing PMI
	Mexico	October IMEF PMI
2 November	Chile	September Economic Activity
3 November	Peru	October Consumer Prices
	Uruguay	October Consumer Prices
4 November	Colombia	October Consumer Prices

(P) Preliminary estimate. (E) Approximate date.

## Notes and Statements

**PUBLICATION NOTE**

Consensus forecasts are mean averages of projections of economic forecasters surveyed by FocusEconomics for our monthly publication. Quarterly averages may not correspond to the annual figures due to different forecast panels.

The GDP-weighted averages for the regional aggregates and the world refer to economies surveyed by FocusEconomics on a monthly basis. Weights are based on Consensus Forecasts for nominal GDP (USD billion).

The regional aggregates include the following countries:

**Latin America (23 countries):** Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

**Andean Community (4 countries):** Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

**Central America and Caribbean (13 countries):** Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago.

**Mercosur (4 countries):** Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

**World:** 131 countries, comprising around 98% of global output.

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**EURO AREA** Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain

**NORDIC ECONOMIES** Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

**CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE** Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia

**CIS PLUS COUNTRIES** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

**SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Turkey

**EAST & SOUTH ASIA** Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Australia and New Zealand

**ASEAN ECONOMIES** Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand

**LATIN AMERICA** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

**CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN** Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

**MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA** Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**REAL SECTOR** GDP per capita, Economic Growth, Consumption, Investment, Industrial Production, Unemployment Rate, Fiscal Balance and Public Debt

**MONETARY & FINANCIAL SECTOR** Money, Inflation Rate, Policy Interest Rate, 10-Year Bond Yield and Exchange Rate

**EXTERNAL SECTOR** Current Account, Trade Balance, Exports, Imports, International Reserves and External Debt

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**BASE METALS** Alumina, Aluminium, Cobalt, Copper, Iron Ore, Lead, Molybdenum, Nickel, Steel (European and U.S. markets), Tin and Zinc

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