

Macroeconomic Outlook of Paraguay, 2026

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

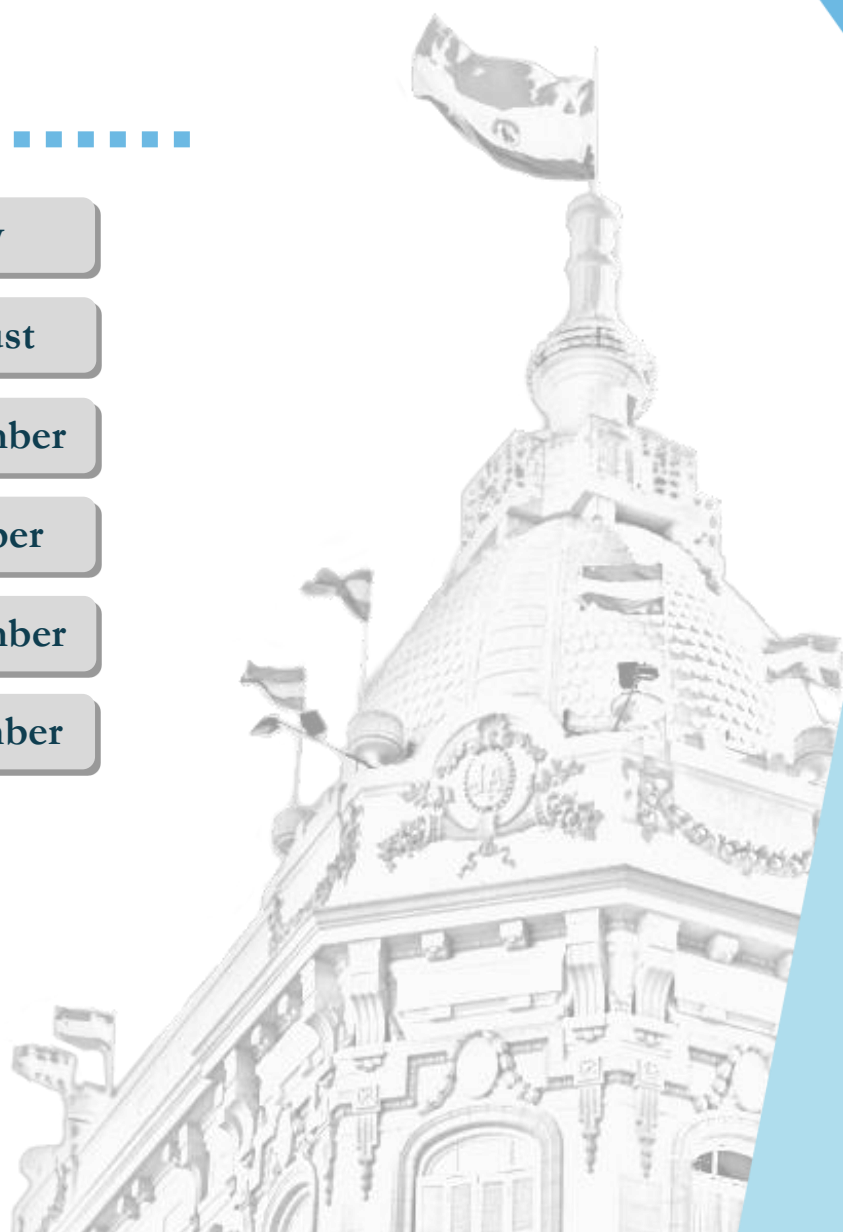
August

September

October

November

December



January 2026

World Economy

“An economy standing firm in the face of divergent forces”

According to the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook (WEO) report, global economic growth is forecast to be 3.3% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027. There was a slight upward revision for 2026 and no change in the forecast for 2027 compared to the October 2025 WEO.

The outlook for the global economy remains vulnerable to adverse factors such as the effects of changes in trade policy, but these were mitigated by increased investment in technology.

Regional Context

For the **United States**, growth of 2.4% is projected for 2026, supported by fiscal policy and lower monetary policy interest rates, as well as the gradual dissipation of the effects of trade barriers.

The **Euro Area** is expected to remain stable at 1.3% by 2026, with the moderate growth rate mainly explained by unresolved structural obstacles.

Growth in **Emerging and Developing Market Economies** is expected to remain above 4.0% by 2026.

For **China**, growth of 4.5% is forecast for 2026, in line with the October 2025 WEO forecast, explained by the strong performance of tariff and trade policies.

Table 1: Overview of global economic outlook projections.

	2025	2026	2027
World	3.3	3.3	3.2
Advanced economies	1.7	1.8	1.7
United States	2.1	2.4	2.0
Eurozone	1.4	1.3	1.4
EDME	4.4	4.2	4.1
China	5.0	4.5	4.0
LAC	2.4	2.2	2.7
Brazil	2.5	1.6	2.3
Mexico	0.6	1.5	2.1

Source: WEO – FMI January 2026

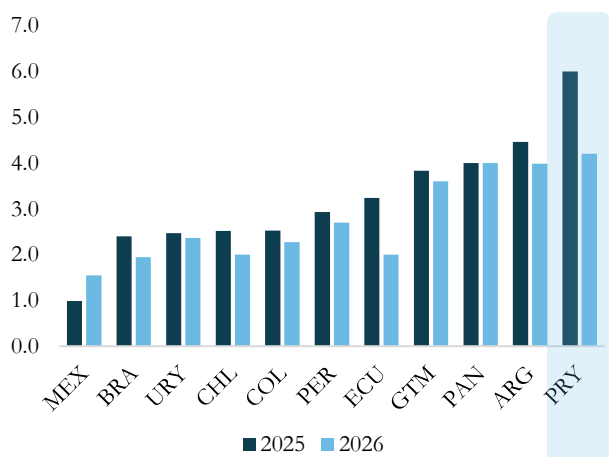
WEO-IMF

Latin America and the Caribbean

As for projections for the region, growth of 2.2% is expected for 2026 and an increase to 2.7% for 2027, as countries approach their potential levels from different cyclical scenarios.

Brazil expects growth of 1.6% for 2026, with an increase to 2.3% for 2027. **Mexico**, for its part, expects growth of 1.5% for 2026 and 2.1% for 2027.

Chart 1: Economic growth of countries in the region.



Source: Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay (WEO Jan-2026).
Note: BCP data for Paraguay, WEO data for other countries. *Estimated data.

WEO-IMF

Domestic Situation

In 2026, GDP growth of 4.2% is expected, according to the GDP Projections report by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP), reflecting expansion in the three sectors of the economy: construction, energy production, and water production.

In **the primary sector**, growth of 2.4% is estimated, due to the expected expansion in agriculture, livestock, and other activities.

In **the secondary sector**, growth of 4.0% is forecast, explained by the strong performance expected for manufacturing industries.

For **the services sector**, a variation of 4.6% is expected, supported by the positive dynamics expected for trade and the “other services” component.

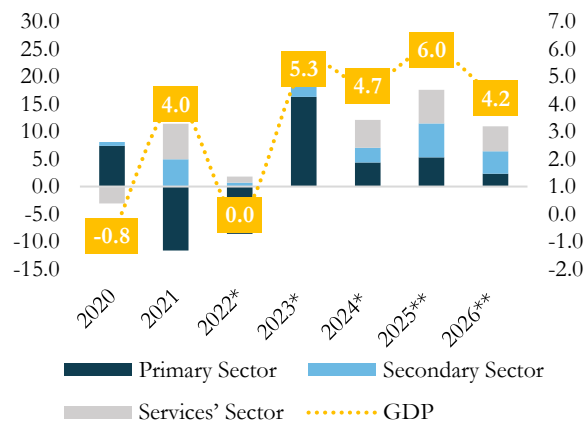
From the **demand** perspective, this is mainly explained by total consumption, with a variation of 4.0%, reflecting the projected increase in growth for both private and public consumption. Gross fixed capital formation is also expected to expand, reflecting the positive outlook for construction and investment in machinery.

¹ SITUFIN (Jan. 2026), obtained from:

Exports and imports also show good growth projections.

GDP Projection

Chart 2: GDP growth by economic sector.



Source: Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay.

BCP Statistical Annex

Fiscal Policy

Financial Situation as of January 2026

In the first month of 2026, the cumulative **fiscal deficit** stood at -0.2% ¹of GDP, equivalent to USD 94.2 million.

Income

As of January 2026, total income registered a moderate contraction.

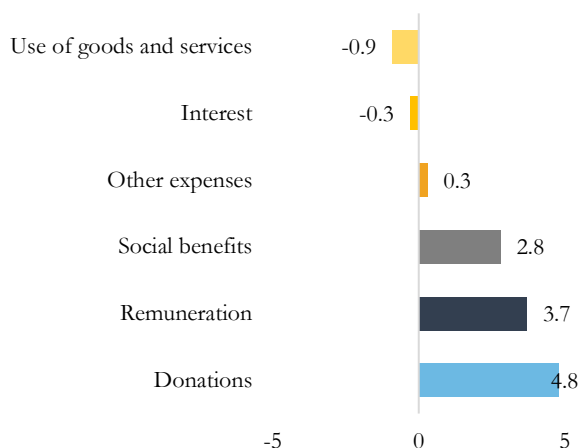
Total revenue showed a year-over-year change of -0.5%; the decline in external taxes was offset by internal taxes, and fewer funds were received from binational entities.

<https://www.mef.gov.py/es/situfin>

Public Spending

Total cumulative spending was 10.4% in January. In this regard, increases in donations, remuneration, and social benefits allocated to strategic sectors drove spending growth.

Chart 4: Composition of expenditure.



Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.
*Preliminary data

SITUFIN 2026

Public Debt

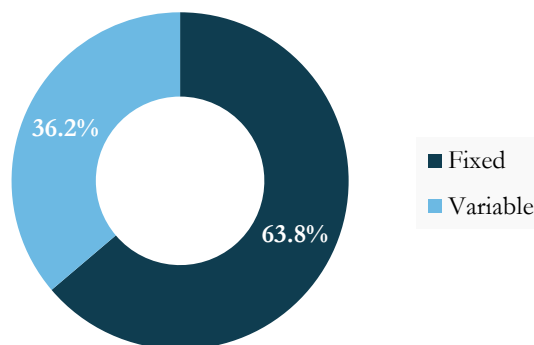
Debt levels and structures of the Total Public Sector

The Law 1535/1999 on “State Financial Administration,” in Article No. 42, establishes that public debt shall be classified as internal and external, and direct and indirect. Direct public debt of the Central Administration is that assumed by the latter as the principal debtor. Indirect debt of the Central Administration, on the other hand, is that constituted by any natural or legal person, public or private, other than the Central Administration, but which has the corresponding guarantee, bond, or surety, duly authorized by law (public companies, second-tier banks, etc.).

In January, *total public sector debt* stood at **36.4%** of GDP, which is considered sustainable for the country's public finances, representing one of the lowest debt levels in the region.

As for the *classification of total public sector debt by type of rate* as of January 2026, it was observed that **63.8%** is at a fixed rate and **36.2%** at a variable rate.

Figure 1: Total public debt balance by interest rate.

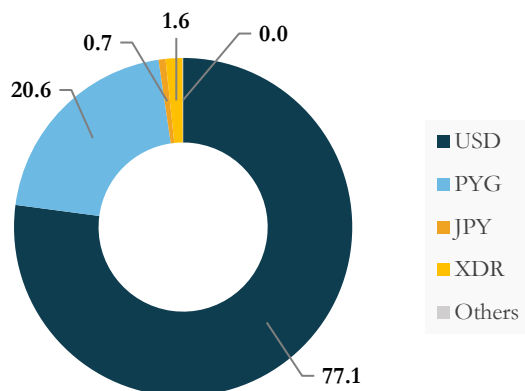


Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.
*Preliminary data

The *structure of public debt by currency in January* shows that USD continues to account for the largest share at 77.1%, followed by PYG at 20.6%, JPY at 0.7%, XDR at 1.6%, and other currencies at 0.0%.

It should be noted that the higher proportion of debt in dollars does not represent a risk for the country, as Paraguay receives income in dollars in the form of annual royalties for the use of the Paraná River's hydraulic potential for electricity production by binational entities (Itaipú and Yacyretá).

Figure 2: Total Public Debt Balance by Currency as a Percentage



Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.
*Preliminary data

Debt statistics

Regarding the average maturity of debt.

Due to placements in international markets with longer terms than those in domestic markets, the average maturity of the Central Government Debt (ATM) was maintained at 10.9 years (2017) to 10.0 years (2024).

Table 2: Average Debt Maturity (Years*).

Years	Central Administration		
	External Debt	Domestic Debt	Total Debt
2017	11.5	2.4	10.9
2018	12.7	3.4	12
2019	13.3	3.4	12.6
2020	14.9	4.8	14.3
2021	12.6	7.6	12.3
2022	11.58	7.12	11.37
2023	11.0	6.4	10.6
2024	10.3	6.0	10.0

Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning
*Does not include perpetual debt with the Central Bank of Paraguay.

Strategic Guideline

Monetary Policy

The Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP) conducts monetary policy under an inflation targeting framework, officially since 2011. Under this framework, the main objective of monetary policy, in accordance with Law No. 6104, which modifies and expands Law No. 489/95, the Organic Law of the BCP, is to preserve and ensure the stability of the currency by providing a framework of nominal predictability for the Paraguayan economy, on which economic agents can base their consumption and investment decisions.

Inflation

International context

The unemployment rate in the United States fell from 4.4% to 4.3% in January. Meanwhile, inflation for the same month was 2.4%, lower than estimated (2.5%).²

Domestic context

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay recently decided to reduce the inflation target, measured by the variation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), adjusting it from 4.0% to 3.5% and maintaining the tolerance range of 2% above and 2% below. This decision is based on key factors, such as the favorable evolution of inflation under the targeting regime, which has generally remained below the established targets, the effectiveness of monetary policy, and the credibility of the central bank in guiding the expectations of economic agents. A lower inflation target helps protect the purchasing power of the population, particularly lower-income households. Likewise, lower and more stable inflation is a fundamental element for long-term planning³.

In January, inflation measured by the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 0.6%, lower than the 1% recorded in January 2025. This is the result of price increases in food, mainly in volatile items and meat, as well as in services. Meanwhile, CPI inflation excluding food and energy (IPCSAE) was 0.2% in January.

² Monetary Policy Statement. (February 23, 2026). Retrieved from: <https://www.bcp.gov.py/web/institucional/comunicados-del-cpm>

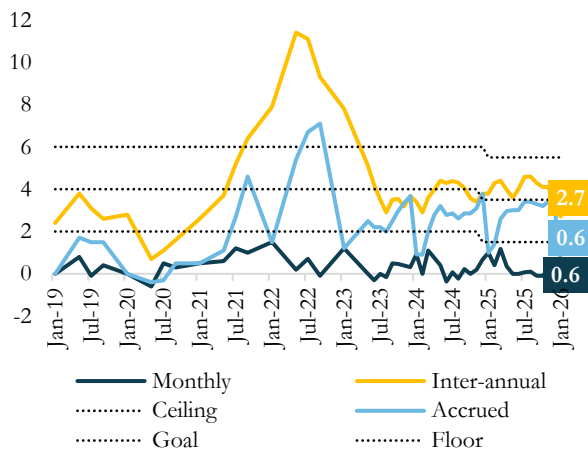
³ Minutes of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting (December 19, 2024). Retrieved from: <https://www.bcp.gov.py/minutas-de-reuniones-del-cpm-i444>



In year-on-year terms, total inflation was 2.7%, while year-on-year CPI inflation was 1.9%.⁴

Inflation expectations for the next twelve months and for the monetary policy horizon stood at 3.5%.

Chart 5: Inflation as of January 2026, in percentage.



Source: Central Bank of Paraguay.

Minutes of CPM Meetings

Monetary Policy Rate

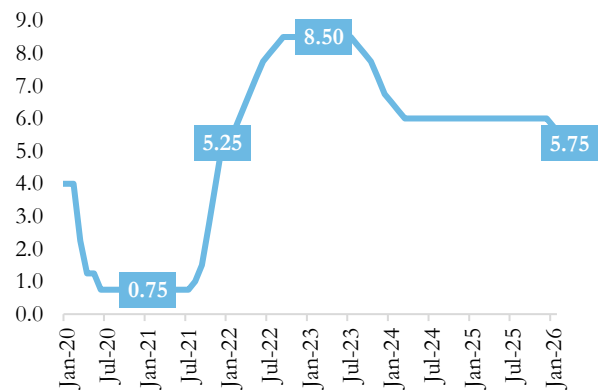
It is a monetary policy instrument used to influence market liquidity and interest rates, which ultimately affects part of economic activity and influences inflation.

Monetary Policy Rate (TPM) as of January 2026

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to lower the **Monetary Policy Rate (MPR)** by 5.75% from 6.0% at its first meeting this year, mainly due to the continued positive performance of domestic economic conditions, which led to a further adjustment in the GDP growth forecast.

With regard to the **external sector**, in January 2025, the United States decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 3.50%–3.75%.

Chart 6: Monetary Policy Rate 2026.



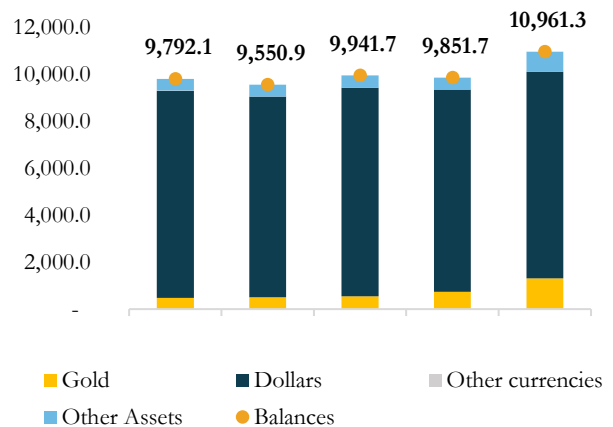
Source: Central Bank of Paraguay.

Minutes of CPM Meetings

Net International Reserves

Net international reserves in January 2026 stood at USD 10,961.3 million, comprising USD 1,315.6 million in gold, USD 8,775.8 million in dollars, USD 6.9 million in other currencies in demand accounts, and USD 861.8 million in other assets.

Chart 7: Composition of NIRs, in millions of dollars.



Source: Central Bank of Paraguay. (Preliminary Data)

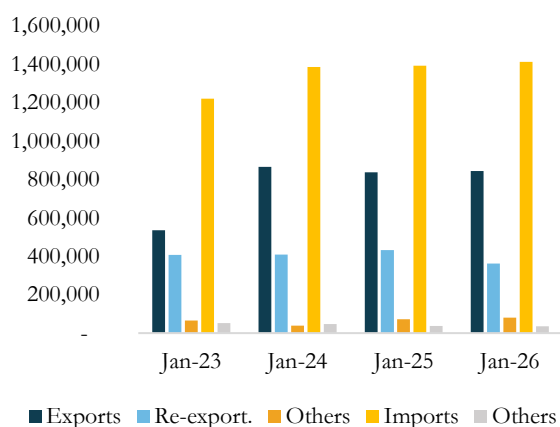
⁴ Table 14b of the Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay

Balance of Trade

In January 2026, foreign trade figures (exports plus imports) amounted to USD 2,735.1 million.

Total exports in January 2026 amounted to USD 1,286.4⁵ million. Total imports, meanwhile, amounted to USD 1,448.6 million. Finally, the trade balance recorded a surplus of USD 162.2 million in favor of imports.

Chart 8: Trade balance, in thousands of dollars.



Source: Central Bank of Paraguay. (Preliminary Data)

[BCP Statistical Annex](#)

Credit Perspective of Paraguay

Sovereign rating history

Paraguay has managed to maintain a positive trajectory in the evolution of its sovereign rating with *Moody's*, *Fitch*, and *Standard and Poor's* rating agencies, despite adverse conditions in recent years, such as external shocks, a pandemic, armed conflicts, internal shocks such as droughts, and the recent uncertainty surrounding international tariff policies.

In its regular update report dated January 23, 2026, *Moody's* rating agency confirmed the Baa3 rating and maintained a stable outlook. The report highlights solid growth, institutional improvements, and limited external vulnerability.

For its part, *Standard & Poor's* changed its outlook from stable to positive in January 2025. Likewise, in its report of December 17 of the same year, it decided to raise the rating to BBB-,

changing the outlook from positive to stable, highlighting mainly greater fiscal and monetary flexibility. In this way, Paraguay consolidated its second investment grade.

Finally, *Fitch Ratings*, in its annual rating review report dated October 6, 2025, decided to change the outlook from stable to positive, confirming Paraguay's BB+ rating. The factors supporting the upgrade to positive outlook are based on robust economic growth, a solid investment portfolio, low fiscal deficits, the gradual reduction of the proportion of foreign currency debt, solid international reserves, and an active reform agenda.

Table 3: Country risk ratings for 2026.

Agency	Rating	Perspective	Last revision
<i>S&P</i>	BBB-	Stable	Dec-17- 2025
<i>Moody's</i>	Baa3	Stable	Jan-23-2026
<i>Fitch</i>	BB+	Positive	Oct-06-2025

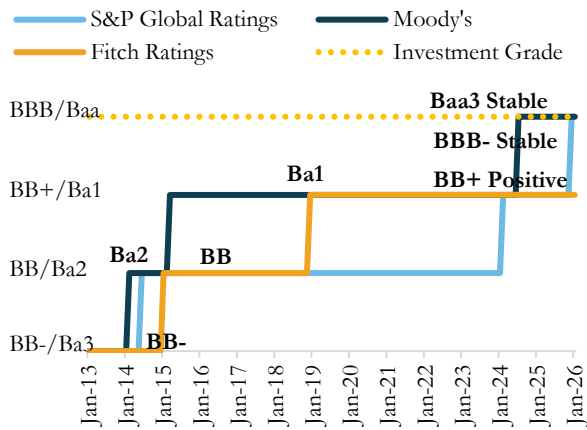
Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.

[Annual Rating Reports](#)

In summary, Paraguay closes 2025 with significant achievements in its credit ratings, reaching its second investment grade with S&P (BBB- Stable) and confirming its rating with Moody's (Baa3 Stable). It is also one step away from investment grade with Fitch Ratings (BB+) with an optimistic outlook explained by its positive outlook.

⁵ Data from the BCP Statistical Annex as of January 2026.

Chart 9: Country rating for Paraguay for the period 2013-2026.



Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Regional Outlook Report

Other Points of Interest

Click on the text to go to the web site.

Monetary Policy Reports



National Accounts Report (Fiscal Quarters) 

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Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS)

Ministry of Industry and Trade

Mipymes

Maquila

Programs and Projects for Mipymes

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GOBIERNO DEL
PARAGUAY

MINISTERIO
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Schedule



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Economic Indicators / 2022 - 2026					
	2022	2023	2024(*)	2025(*)	2026(**)
Sector Real					
Population (Thousands)	6,284.00	6,326.00	6,372.00	6,417.00	6,460.00
GDP (USD million)	41,981.03	43,193.66	45,220.99	49,487.65	56,456.41
GDP per capita (USD)	6,680.60	6,827.07	7,096.14	7,711.87	8,739.17
Real GDP (y-o-y change in %)	0.0	5.3	4.7	6.0	4.2
Total consumption (y-o-y change in %)	1.3	3.3	5.5	4.0	4.0
Capital investment (FBKF) (y-o-y change in %)	-1.8	-2.8	9.6	14.5	3.6
Unemployed Rate (open unemployment)	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.9	n.d.
Economy Structure					
In view of Supply (percentage change)					
Primary Sector	-8.6	16.3	4.4	5.3	2.4
Agriculture	-12.5	23.4	2.2	5.6	2.2
Livestock	-0.3	0.5	6.7	5.0	1.8
Others	-0.7	9.3	14.9	3.9	4.5
Secondary Sector	0.7	4.0	2.7	6.2	4.0
Industry	-0.1	4.1	4.5	5.3	3.7
Construction	-3.2	-7.1	5.9	5.4	3.5
Electricity and Water	7.8	15.5	-4.9	9.4	5.7
Services Sector	1.1	4.0	5.1	6.1	4.6
Government Services	-2.9	2.7	2.8	3.8	2.6
Trade	3.4	4.9	6.1	8.0	4.0
Telecommunications	-2.4	6.7	1.0	0.1	3.0
Other Services	2.1	3.8	6.1	7.0	5.6
Taxes on products	1.1	5.6	11.2	5.2	5.0
In view of Demand					
(Thousands of USD)					
Capital Investment (FBKF)	6,390.53	6,131.71	6,312.51	8,394.21	8,745.48
Total Consumptions	23,120.76	23,562.73	23,354.51	28,211.79	29,505.75
Exports of goods and services	9,530.19	12,337.13	11,409.08	13,806.71	14,231.75
Imports of goods and services	11,037.34	11,918.87	11,690.05	14,825.55	15,311.77
Monetary and Financial Sector					
Exchange rate (PYG per USD, fdp)	7,238.66	7,335.21	7,810.24	6,725.00	6,687.26
Inflation (CPI, y-o-y change in %)	7.9	7.8	3.4	3.8	2.7
Interbank interest rate (% average monthly TIB)	5.2	8.4	6.6	6.1	5.9
Monetary aggregate (y-o-y change in M2 in %)	6.2	1.9	10.3	12.5	12.6
Dollarization Ratio (% of banking deposits in ME)	45.2	44.9	44.7	46.1	n.d.
Banking sector credits granted to the private sector (% of GDP)	11.3	8.7	10.8	19.5	n.d.
Real wage index (y-o-y change, %)	6.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	n.d.



External Sector					
(Thousands of USD)					
Goods exports	797,709.05	1,007,677.39	1,313,125.41	1,342,825.24	1,286,419.64
% of GDP	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3
Goods imports	1,141,360.74	1,272,474.44	1,431,509.74	1,428,559.00	1,448,636.23
% of GDP	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.6
Trade Balance of Goods	-343,651.69	-264,797.05	-118,384.32	-85,733.76	-162,216.58
% of GDP	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
(Millions of USD)					
Current Account	-2,699.52	61.04	-1,521.68	-902.54	-
% of GDP	-6.4	0.1	-3.4	-1.8	0.0
Capital and Financial Account	-2,257.23	-799.94	-2,385.78	-1,200.20	-
% of GDP	-5.4	-1.9	-5.3	-2.4	0.0
Foreign Direct Investment	10,260.26	11,430.56	11,980.35	12,821.24	-
% of GDP	24.4	26.5	26.5	25.9	0.0
International Reserves	9,825.00	10,196.77	9,872.26	11,000.84	10,961.33
% of GDP	23.4	23.6	21.8	22.2	19.4
Public Sector [1]					
(% del GDP)					
Income	14.1	14.0	15.0	14.3	1.0
<i>Which: Taxation Income represents</i>	10.3	10.1	11.3	11.2	0.8
Expenses and investments	17.0	18.1	17.6	16.3	1.2
<i>Which: Payment of interests represents</i>	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.1
Primary Outcome	-1.8	-2.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.0
Fiscal Outcome	-3.0	-4.1	-2.5	-2.0	-0.2
Total Debt of the Public Sector	35.9	38.4	40.0	41.3	36.4
Public External Debt	31.7	33.2	34.8	35.1	31.0
% of the Total Public Debt	88.5	86.6	86.9	85.0	85.3
Domestic Public Debt	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.2	5.4
% of the Total Public Debt	11.5	13.4	13.1	15.0	14.7
Service of the Domestic Public Debt	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	0.1

References:

Observations and Sources: Table prepared by the General Directorate of Debt Policy (DGPE, Ministry of Economy and Finance), with data from the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP, Statistical Annex as of 03/03/2026) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

1. The exchange rate corresponds to that of the last business day of the year.
2. Income and Expenses as of January 2026 are preliminary.
3. M: Month (example: M1: January); T: Quarter (example: T01: Quarter 1); n/d: not available; ME: Foreign Currency; fdp: end of period.
4. (*) indicates preliminary data subject to change, and (**) indicates projections.
5. Data after 2012 are preliminary and may be subject to revision.
6. The Economic Structure section contains data in constant guaranies as of 2014. Historical data and projections are provided by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).
7. Inflation as of January 2026 corresponds to the inflation target set by the BCP.
8. Other services include: transportation; financial intermediation; business services; Hotels, restaurants, and household services.
9. Binational revenues are understood to be foreign currency income from Paraguay's transfer of energy to Argentina and Brazil, corresponding to the Yacyreta and Itaipu hydroelectric dams. The projections for the Real Sector and the Structure of the Economy are figures prepared by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).
10. Public Sector data are figures prepared by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Starting in 2015, a migration to the methodology outlined in the 2001 Public Finance Statistics Manual (MEFP 2001) was implemented.
11. Exports and imports for the year 2026 correspond to the month of January of that year (2026, M1). Exports include re-exports and other exports. The year-on-year change in exports/imports January 2026 (January 2026/January 2025) captures the cumulative change in exports/imports of the total accumulated exports and imports for January 2026, in relation to the same period of the previous year.

February 2026

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Source: WEO – FMI January 2026

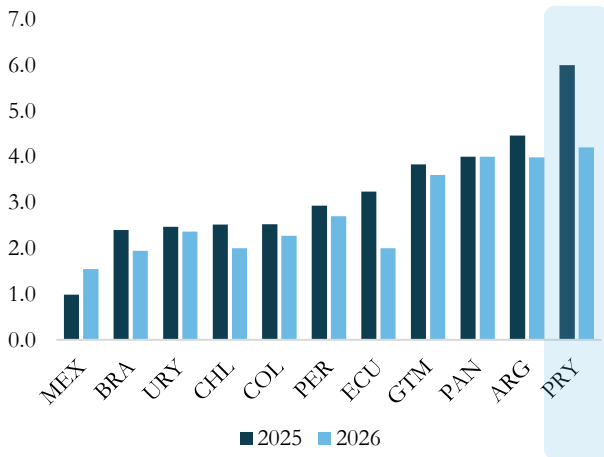
WEO-IMF

Latin America and the Caribbean

As for projections for the region, growth of 2.2% is expected for 2026 and an increase to 2.7% for 2027, as countries approach their potential levels from different cyclical scenarios.

Brazil expects growth of 1.6% for 2026, with an increase to 2.3% for 2027. **Mexico**, for its part, expects growth of 1.5% for 2026 and 2.1% for 2027.

Chart 1: Economic growth of countries in the region.



Source: Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay (WEO Jan-2026).
 *Note: BCP data for Paraguay, WEO data for other countries. *Estimated data.

WEO-IMF

Domestic Situation

In 2026, GDP growth of 4.2% is expected, according to the GDP Projections report by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP), reflecting expansion in the three sectors of the economy: construction, energy production, and water production.

In **the primary sector**, growth of 2.4% is estimated, due to the expected expansion in agriculture, livestock, and other activities.

In **the secondary sector**, growth of 4.0% is forecast, explained by the strong performance expected for manufacturing industries.

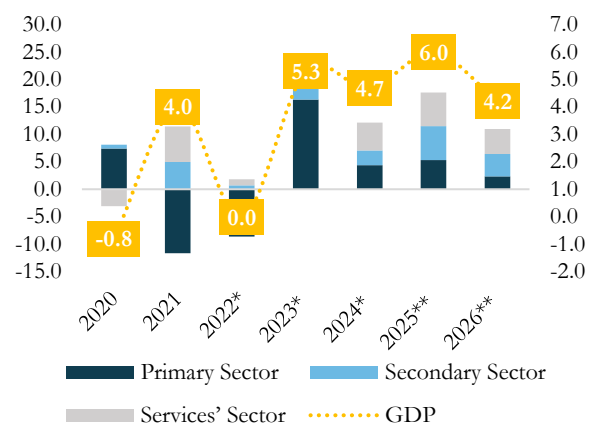
For **the services sector**, a variation of 4.6% is expected, supported by the positive dynamics expected for trade and the “other services” component.

From the **demand** perspective, this is mainly explained by total consumption, with a variation of 4.0%, reflecting the projected increase in

growth for both private and public consumption. Gross fixed capital formation is also expected to expand, reflecting the positive outlook for construction and investment in machinery. Exports and imports also show good growth projections.

GDP Projection

Chart 2: GDP growth by economic sector.



Source: Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay.

BCP Statistical Annex

Fiscal Policy

Financial Situation as of February 2026

In the second month of 2026, the cumulative **fiscal deficit** stood at -0.5%⁶ of GDP, equivalent to USD 316.5 million.

⁶ SITUFIN (Feb. 2026), obtained from:

<https://www.mef.gov.py/es/situfin>

Income

At February 2026, total revenue showed a moderate decline.

Total revenue fell by 5.1%, due to a decline in tax and non-tax revenues, as well as revenue from binational entities, and the impact of currency appreciation.

Public Spending

Total cumulative spending stood at 11.1% as of February. In this regard, increases in wages and benefits for strategic sectors drove the growth in spending.

SITUFIN 2026

Public Debt

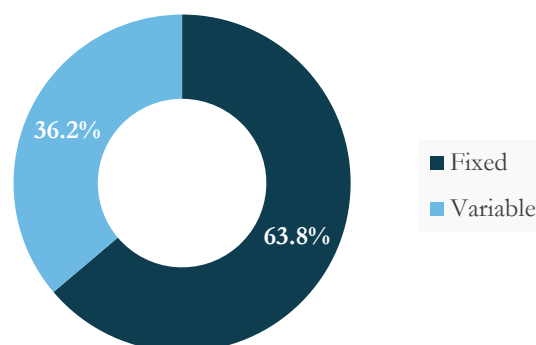
Debt levels and structures of the Total Public Sector

The Law 1535/1999 on “State Financial Administration,” in Article No. 42, establishes that public debt shall be classified as internal and external, and direct and indirect. Direct public debt of the Central Administration is that assumed by the latter as the principal debtor. Indirect debt of the Central Administration, on the other hand, is that constituted by any natural or legal person, public or private, other than the Central Administration, but which has the corresponding guarantee, bond, or surety, duly authorized by law (public companies, second-tier banks, etc.).

In February, the **total public sector debt** to GDP ratio stood at 36.7%, a level considered sustainable for the country’s public finances, making it one of the lowest debt levels in the region.

With regard to the **breakdown of total public sector debt by interest rate type** as of February 2026, it was found that 63.8% is at a fixed rate and 36.2% at a variable rate.

Figure 1: Total public debt balance by interest rate.

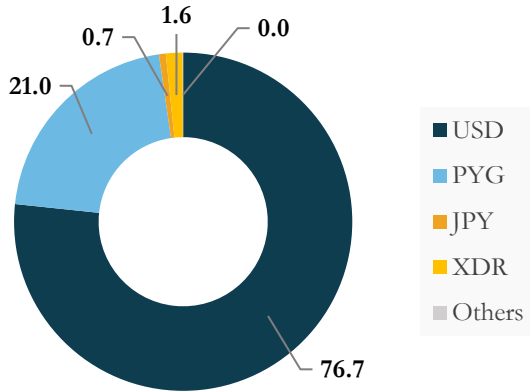


Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.
*Preliminary data

The **breakdown of public debt by currency** in February shows that the largest share is in **USD (76.7%)**, followed by **PYG (21.0%)**, **JPY (0.7%)**, **XDR (1.6%)**, and **other currencies (0.0%)**.

It should be noted that the higher proportion of dollar-denominated debt does not pose a risk to the country, since Paraguay receives revenue in dollars in the form of annual royalties for the use of the Paraná River’s hydropower potential by the binational entities (Itaipú and Yacyretá) for the production of electricity.

Figure 2: Total Public Debt Balance by Currency as a Percentage



Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.
*Preliminary data

Debt statistics

Regarding the average maturity of debt.

Due to placements in international markets with longer terms than those in domestic markets, the average maturity of the Central Government Debt (ATM) was maintained at 10.9 years (2017) to 10.0 years (2024).

Table 2: Average Debt Maturity (Years*).

Years	Central Administration		Total Debt
	External Debt	Domestic Debt	
2017	11.5	2.4	10.9
2018	12.7	3.4	12
2019	13.3	3.4	12.6
2020	14.9	4.8	14.3
2021	12.6	7.6	12.3
2022	11.58	7.12	11.37
2023	11.0	6.4	10.6
2024	10.3	6.0	10.0

Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning

*Does not include perpetual debt with the Central Bank of Paraguay.

Strategic Guideline

Monetary Policy

The Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP) conducts monetary policy under an inflation targeting framework, officially since 2011. Under this framework, the main objective of monetary policy, in accordance with Law No. 6104, which modifies and expands Law No. 489/95, the Organic Law of the BCP, is to preserve and ensure the stability of the currency by providing a framework of nominal predictability for the Paraguayan economy, on which economic agents can base their consumption and investment decisions.

Inflation

International context

The unemployment rate in the United States rose from 4.3% to 4.4% in February. Meanwhile, inflation for the same month remained at 2.4%, in line with estimates.⁷

⁷ Monetary Policy Statement. (March 20, 2026).

Retrieved from:

<https://www.bcp.gov.py/web/institucional/comunicados-del-cpm>

Domestic context

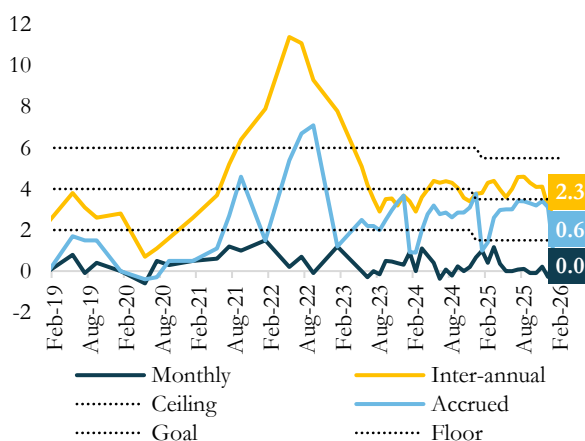
The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay recently decided to lower the inflation target—measured by the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI)—from 4.0% to 3.5%, while maintaining the tolerance band of 2% above and 2% below that level.

This decision is based on key factors, such as the favorable trend in inflation under the inflation-targeting framework—which has generally remained below the established targets—the effectiveness of monetary policy, and the central bank’s credibility in guiding the expectations of economic agents. A lower inflation target helps protect the purchasing power of the population, particularly lower-income households. Likewise, lower and more stable inflation is a fundamental element for long-term planning⁸.

In February, inflation as measured by the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 0.0%, driven by increases in specific services (primarily education expenses) and vegetables, offset by declines in food and fuel prices. Meanwhile, inflation as measured by the CPI excluding food and energy (IPCSAE) was 0.7%. Year-over-year, overall inflation stood at 2.3%, while year-over-year CPI inflation was 2.1%.⁹

Inflation expectations for the next twelve months and for the monetary policy horizon stood at 3.5%.

Chart 5: Inflation as of February 2026, in percentage.



Source: Central Bank of Paraguay.

Minutes of CPM Meetings

Monetary Policy Rate

It is a monetary policy instrument used to influence market liquidity and interest rates, which ultimately affects part of economic activity and influences inflation.

Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) as of February 2026

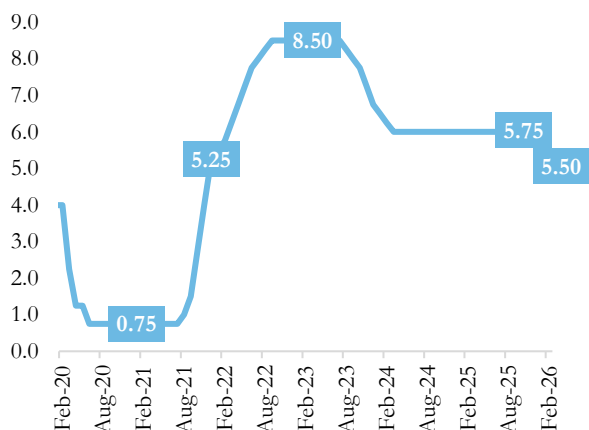
The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to lower the **Monetary Policy Rate (MPR)** to 5.50% from 5.75% at its second meeting of the year, a decision driven primarily by the continued positive performance of domestic economic conditions, which led to a further upward revision of the GDP growth forecast.

With regard to the **external sector**, in February 2026, the United States decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 3.50%–3.75%.

⁸ Minutes of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting (December 19, 2024). Retrieved from: <https://www.bcp.gov.py/minutas-de-reuniones-del-cpm-i444>

⁹ Table 14b of the Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay

Chart 6: Monetary Policy Rate 2026.



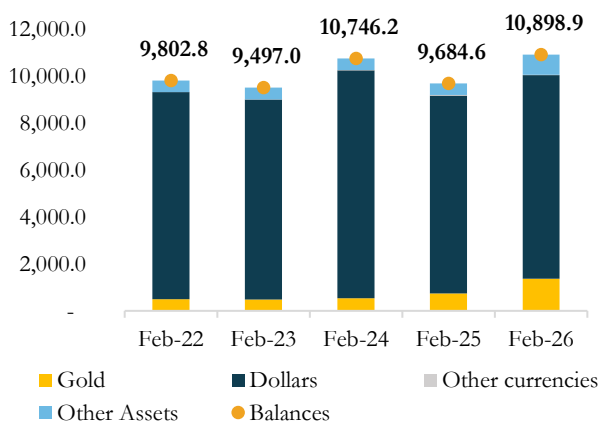
Source: Central Bank of Paraguay.

Minutes of CPM Meetings

Net International Reserves

Net international reserves stood at USD 10,898.9 million in February 2026, consisting of USD 1,361.5 million in gold; USD 8,674.1 million in U.S. dollars; USD 4.6 million in other currencies held in demand deposit accounts; and USD 858.5 million in other assets.

Chart 7: Composition of NIRs, in millions of dollars.



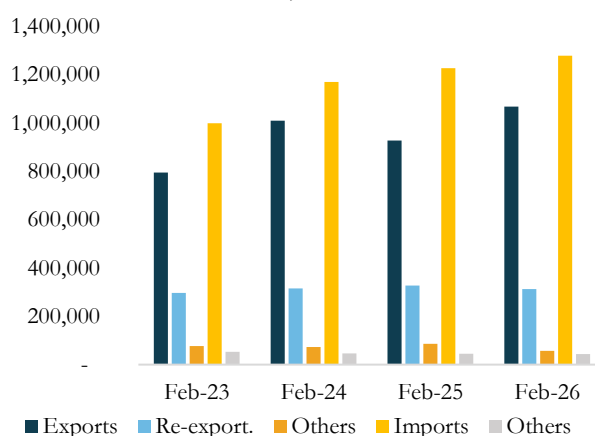
Source: Central Bank of Paraguay. (Preliminary Data)

Balance of Trade

In February 2026, foreign trade figures (exports plus imports) totaled USD 2,757.2 billion

Total exports in February 2026 amounted to USD 1,436.2 million. *Total imports*, meanwhile, amounted to USD 1,321.0 million. Finally, the *trade balance* showed a surplus of USD 115.2 million in favor of exports.

Chart 8: Trade balance, in thousands of dollars.



Source: Central Bank of Paraguay. (Preliminary Data)

BCP Statistical Annex

Credit Perspective of Paraguay

Sovereign rating history

Paraguay has managed to maintain a positive trend in its sovereign credit rating with the rating agencies *Moody's*, *Fitch*, and *Standard & Poor's*, despite adverse conditions in recent years, such as external shocks, a pandemic, armed conflicts, internal shocks like droughts, and the recent uncertainty surrounding international trade policies.

In its report (regular update) dated January 23, 2026, the rating agency *Moody's* confirmed the Baa3 rating and maintained a stable outlook. The report highlights solid growth, institutional improvements, and limited external vulnerability.

For its part, *Standard & Poor's* upgraded the outlook from stable to positive in January 2025. Furthermore, in its report dated December 17 of

that same year, the agency decided to raise the rating to BBB- and change the outlook from positive to stable, citing primarily greater fiscal and monetary flexibility; as a result, Paraguay secured its second investment-grade rating.

Finally, in its annual rating review report dated October 6, 2025, *Fitch Ratings* decided to change the outlook from stable to positive, confirming Paraguay’s BB+ rating. The factors supporting the upgrade of the outlook to positive are based on robust economic growth, a solid investment portfolio, low fiscal deficits, the gradual reduction in the proportion of foreign currency debt, the solid level of international reserves, as well as an active reform agenda.

Table 3: Country risk ratings for 2026.

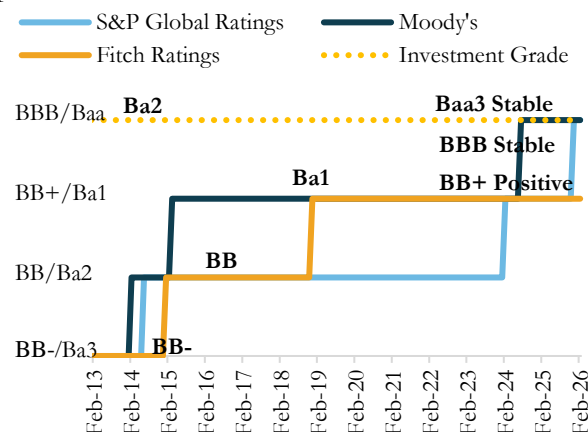
Agency	Rating	Perspective	Last revision
S&P	BBB-	Stable	Dec-17- 2025
Moody's	Baa3	Stable	Jan-23-2026
Fitch	BB+	Positive	Oct-06-2025

Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Annual Rating Reports

In summary, Paraguay ends 2025 having achieved significant milestones in its credit ratings, attaining its second investment-grade rating from S&P (BBB- Stable) and confirming its rating with Moody’s (Baa3 Stable). It is also one notch away from investment grade with Fitch Ratings (BB+), with an optimistic outlook due to its positive outlook.

Chart 9: Country rating for Paraguay for the period 2013-2026.



Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Regional Outlook Report

Other Points of Interest

Click on the text to go to the web site.

Monetary Policy Reports



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Schedule

Economic Indicators / 2022 - 2026					
	2022	2023	2024(*)	2025(*)	2026(**)
Sector Real					
Population (Thousands)	6,284.00	6,326.00	6,372.00	6,417.00	6,460.00
GDP (USD million)	41,981.03	43,193.66	45,220.99	49,487.65	56,456.41
GDP per capita (USD)	6,680.60	6,827.07	7,096.14	7,711.87	8,739.17
Real GDP (y-o-y change in %)	0.0	5.3	4.7	6.0	4.2
Total consumption (y-o-y change in %)	1.3	3.3	5.5	4.0	4.0
Capital investment (FBKF) (y-o-y change in %)	-1.8	-2.8	9.6	14.5	3.6
Unemployed Rate (open unemployment)	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.9	n.d.
Economy Structure					
In view of Supply (percentage change)					
Primary Sector	-8.6	16.3	4.4	5.3	2.4
Agriculture	-12.5	23.4	2.2	5.6	2.2
Livestock	-0.3	0.5	6.7	5.0	1.8
Others	-0.7	9.3	14.9	3.9	4.5
Secondary Sector	0.7	4.0	2.7	6.2	4.0
Industry	-0.1	4.1	4.5	5.3	3.7
Construction	-3.2	-7.1	5.9	5.4	3.5
Electricity and Water	7.8	15.5	-4.9	9.4	5.7
Services Sector	1.1	4.0	5.1	6.1	4.6
Government Services	-2.9	2.7	2.8	3.8	2.6
Trade	3.4	4.9	6.1	8.0	4.0
Telecommunications	-2.4	6.7	1.0	0.1	3.0
Other Services	2.1	3.8	6.1	7.0	5.6
Taxes on products	1.1	5.6	11.2	5.2	5.0
In view of Demand					
(Thousands of USD)					
Capital Investment (FBKF)	6,390.53	6,131.71	6,312.51	8,394.21	8,962.04
Total Consumptions	23,120.76	23,562.73	23,354.51	28,211.79	30,236.40
Exports of goods and services	9,530.19	12,337.13	11,409.08	13,806.71	14,584.16
Imports of goods and services	11,037.34	11,918.87	11,690.05	14,825.55	15,690.93
Monetary and Financial Sector					
Exchange rate (PYG per USD, fdp)	7,238.66	7,335.21	7,810.24	6,725.00	6,525.67
Inflation (CPI, y-o-y change in %)	9.3	6.9	2.9	4.3	2.3
Interbank interest rate (% average monthly TIB)	5.5	8.6	6.3	6.0	5.6
Monetary aggregate (y-o-y change in M2 in %)	5.6	2.6	12.1	12.3	12.6
Dollarization Ratio (% of banking deposits in ME)	45.6	45.5	44.5	46.4	n.d.
Banking sector credits granted to the private sector (% of GDP)	14.7	9.2	11.3	20.4	n.d.

Real wage index (y-o-y change, %)	6.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	n.d
External Sector					
(Thousands of USD)					
Goods exports	996,848.43	1,168,660.47	1,397,065.46	1,340,978.83	1,436,190.53
% of GDP	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.5
Goods imports	1,095,605.65	1,051,169.07	1,216,409.67	1,270,202.40	1,321,033.42
% of GDP	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3
Trade Balance of Goods	- 98,757.22	117,491.40	180,655.79	70,776.43	115,157.11
% of GDP	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
(Millions of USD)					
Current Account	-2,699.52	61.04	-1,521.68	- 902.54	-
% of GDP	-6.4	0.1	-3.4	-1.8	0.0
Capital and Financial Account	-2,257.23	-799.94	-2,385.78	-1,200.20	-
% of GDP	-5.4	-1.9	-5.3	-2.4	0.0
Foreign Direct Investment	10,260.26	11,430.56	11,980.35	12,821.24	-
% of GDP	24.4	26.5	26.5	25.9	0.0
International Reserves	9,825.00	10,196.77	9,872.26	11,000.84	10,898.90
% of GDP	23.4	23.6	21.8	22.2	19.3
Public Sector [1]					
(% del GDP)					
Income	14.1	14.0	15.0	14.3	1.9
<i>Which: Taxation Income represents</i>	10.3	10.1	11.3	11.2	1.5
Expenses and investments	17.0	18.1	17.6	16.3	2.4
<i>Which: Payment of interests represents</i>	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.3
Primary Outcome	-1.8	-2.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2
Fiscal Outcome	-3.0	-4.1	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
Total Debt of the Public Sector	35.9	38.4	40.0	41.3	36.7
Public External Debt	31.7	33.2	34.8	35.1	31.1
% of the Total Public Debt	88.5	86.6	86.9	85.0	85.0
Domestic Public Debt	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.2	5.5
% of the Total Public Debt	11.5	13.4	13.1	15.0	15.0
Service of the Domestic Public Debt	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	0.3

References:

Observations and Sources: Table prepared by the General Directorate of Debt Policy (DGPE, Ministry of Economy and Finance), with data from the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP, Statistical Annex as of 03/23/2026) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

1. The exchange rate corresponds to that of the last business day of the year.
2. Income and Expenses as of February 2026 are preliminary.
3. M: Month (example: M2: February); T: Quarter (example: T01: Quarter 1); n/d: not available; ME: Foreign Currency; fdp: end of period.
4. (*) indicates preliminary data subject to change, and (**) indicates projections.
5. Data after 2012 are preliminary and may be subject to revision.
6. The Economic Structure section contains data in constant guaranies as of 2014. Historical data and projections are provided by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).
7. Inflation as of February 2026 corresponds to the inflation target set by the BCP.
8. Other services include: transportation; financial intermediation; business services; Hotels, restaurants, and household services.
9. Binational revenues are understood to be foreign currency income from Paraguay's transfer of energy to Argentina and Brazil, corresponding to the Yacyreta and Itaipu hydroelectric dams. The projections for the Real Sector and the Structure of the Economy are figures prepared by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).
10. Public Sector data are figures prepared by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Starting in 2015, a migration to the methodology outlined in the 2001 Public Finance Statistics Manual (MEFP 2001) was implemented.
11. Exports and imports for the year 2026 correspond to the month of February of that year (2026, M2). Exports include re-exports and other exports. The year-on-year change in exports/imports February 2026 (February 2026/February 2025) captures the cumulative change in exports/imports of the total accumulated exports and imports for February 2026, in relation to the same period of the previous year.

March 2026

World Economy

“A resilient economy in the face of conflicting forces”

According to the International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook (WEO) report, global economic growth is projected to reach 3.3% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027. There was a slight upward revision for 2026, and no change to the forecast for 2027, compared to the October 2025 WEO.

Outlooks for the global economy remain vulnerable to adverse factors such as the effects of changes in trade policy; however, these were mitigated by increased investment in technology.

Regional Context

For the **United States**, growth of 2.4% is projected for 2026, supported by fiscal policy and lower monetary policy interest rates, as well as the gradual easing of trade barriers.

As for the **Eurozone**, growth is expected to remain stable at 1.3% through 2026; this moderate growth rate is primarily due to unresolved structural obstacles.

As for **Emerging and Developing Market Economies**, growth is expected to remain above 4.0% through 2026.

Growth of 4.5% is projected for **China** in 2026, in line with the forecast in the October 2025 WEO, driven by the strong performance of tariff and trade policies.

Table 1: Overview of projections for the global economy.

	2025	2026	2027
World	3,3	3,3	3,2
Advanced Economies	1,7	1,8	1,7
United States	2,1	2,4	2,0
Eurozone	1,4	1,3	1,4
EDME	4,4	4,2	4,1
China	5,0	4,5	4,0
LAC	2,4	2,2	2,7
Brazil	2,5	1,6	2,3
Mexico	0,6	1,5	2,1

Source: WEO – FMI January 2026

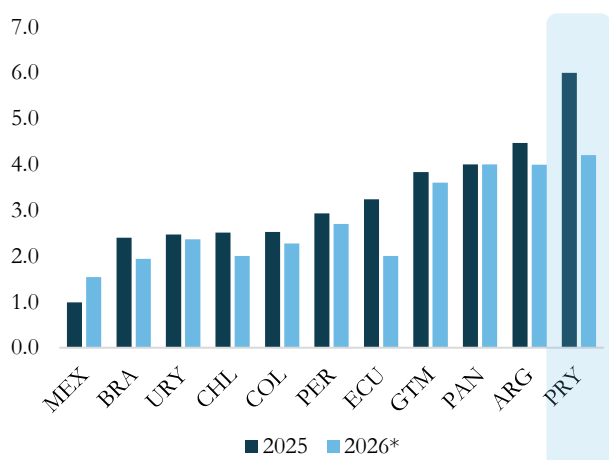
WEO-IMF

Latin America and the Caribbean

As for the projections for the region, growth of 2.2% is expected for 2026 and an increase to 2.7% for 2027, as countries gradually approach their potential levels across various cyclical scenarios.

Brazil expects growth of 1.6% in 2026, rising to 2.3% in 2027. **Mexico**, for its part, expects growth of 1.5% in 2026 and 2.1% in 2027.

Chart 1: Economic growth in countries in the region.



Source: Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay. WEO Jan-2026.

*Note: Data from the BCP for Paraguay; data from the WEO for the other countries. *Estimated data.

WEO-IMF

Local Economy

In 2026, GDP growth of 4.2% is expected, according to the [Monetary Policy Report \(IPoM\)](#) issued by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP), reflecting growth in all three sectors of the economy: construction, and energy and water production.

As for the **primary sector**, growth is projected to rise from 2.4% to 3.1%, driven by the expected expansion in agriculture, while livestock production is expected to maintain its current growth rate.

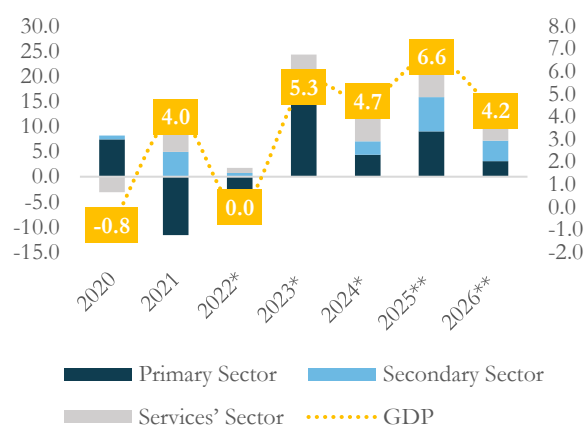
In the **secondary sector**, growth is expected to rise slightly from 4.0% to 4.1%, driven by the strong performance anticipated in the manufacturing sector.

For the **services sector**, a 4.5% change is expected, driven by the positive momentum anticipated for the “other services” component.

From the demand side, this is primarily explained by total consumption, which declined by 3.8%, reflecting a change in public consumption, while private consumption remained unchanged compared to the previous IPoM.

Monetary Policy Report

Chart 2: GDP growth by economic sector.



Source: Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay.

Statistical Annex of the BCP

Fiscal Policy

Financial Position as of March 2026

In the third month of 2026, the cumulative **fiscal deficit** stood at -0.8%¹⁰ of GDP, equivalent to USD 494.9 million.

¹⁰ SITUFIN (mar – 2026), source: <https://www.mef.gov.py/es/situfin>

Income

As of March 2026, total revenue showed a slight decline.

Total revenue fell by 1.5%, driven by an increase in tax revenue, which was offset by a decline in non-tax revenue, primarily due to a decrease in revenue from binational companies and currency appreciation.

Public Expenditure

Total cumulative spending stood at 7.0% as of March. This was primarily driven by wages in strategic sectors, social programs, and transfers to decentralized entities.

SITUFIN 2026

Public Debt

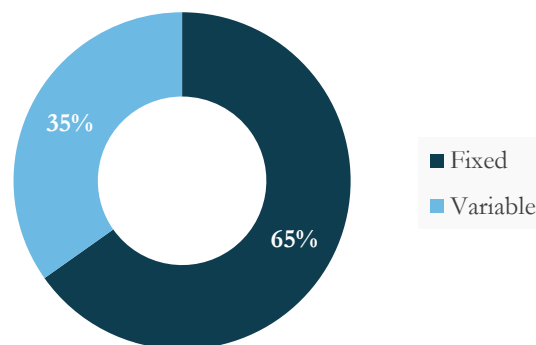
Total Public Sector Debt Levels and Structures.

Law No. 1535/1999 on “State Financial Management,” in Article 42, establishes that public debt shall be classified as internal and external, and direct and indirect. With regard to the Central Government’s direct public debt, this is the debt it assumes as the principal debtor; conversely, the Central Government’s indirect public debt consists of debt incurred by any natural or legal person, public or private, other than the Central Government itself, but which is backed by a corresponding guarantee, surety, or security, duly authorized by law (public enterprises, second-tier banks, etc.).

In March, the **total public sector debt-to-GDP ratio** stood at **35.5%**, a level considered sustainable for the country’s public finances, making it one of the lowest debt levels in the region.

With regard to the **breakdown of total public sector debt by interest rate type** as of March 2026, it was found that 65.2% is fixed-rate debt and 34.8% is variable-rate debt.

Figure 1: Total public debt outstanding by interest rate.

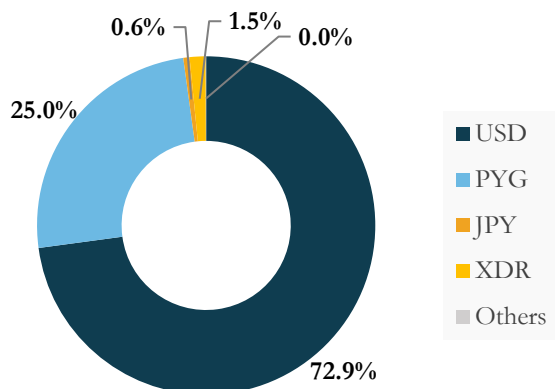


Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.
*Preliminary figures.

The **breakdown of public debt by currency in March** shows that the largest share is in **USD (72.9%)**, followed by **PYG (25.0%)**, **JPY (0.6%)**, **XDR (1.5%)**, and **other currencies (0.0%)**.

It should be noted that the higher proportion of dollar-denominated debt does not pose a risk to the country, as Paraguay receives revenue in dollars in the form of annual royalties for the use of the Paraná River’s hydropower potential by the binational entities (Itaipú and Yacyretá) for the production of electricity.

Figure 2: Total Public Debt Balance by Currency (Percentage)



Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.
*Preliminary figures

Debt Statistics

Regarding the average maturity of the debt.

Because of the issuance of longer-term debt in international markets compared to domestic markets, the average maturity of the central government debt (ATM) was maintained at 10.9 years (2017) and 10.0 years (2024).

Table 2: Average Maturity of Debt. (Years*)

Year	Central Administration		Total Debt
	External Debt	Domestic Debt	
2017	11.5	2.4	10.9
2018	12.7	3.4	12.0
2019	13.3	3.4	12.6
2020	14.9	4.8	14.3
2021	12.6	7.6	12.3
2022	11.58	7.12	11.37
2023	11.0	6.4	10.6
2024	10.3	6.0	10.0

Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning
*Does not include perpetual debt with the BCP.

Strategic Guidelines

Monetary Policy

The Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP) conducts monetary policy under an inflation-targeting framework, officially since 2011. Under this framework, the primary objective of monetary policy, in accordance with Law No. 6104, which amends and expands Law No. 489/95 (the Organic Law of the BCP), is to preserve and ensure the stability of the currency's value by providing a framework of nominal predictability for the Paraguayan economy, upon which economic agents can rely when making decisions regarding both consumption and investment.

Inflation

International context

The unemployment rate in the United States fell from 4.4% to 4.3% in March. Meanwhile, inflation for the same month rose from 2.4% to 3.3%, driven by higher energy prices.¹¹

¹¹ Monetary Policy Statement (April 21, 2026). Retrieved from:

<https://www.bcp.gov.py/web/institucional/comunicados-del-cpm>

Domestic context

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay recently decided to lower the inflation target—measured by the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI)—from 4.0% to 3.5%, while maintaining the tolerance band of 2% above and 2% below that target.

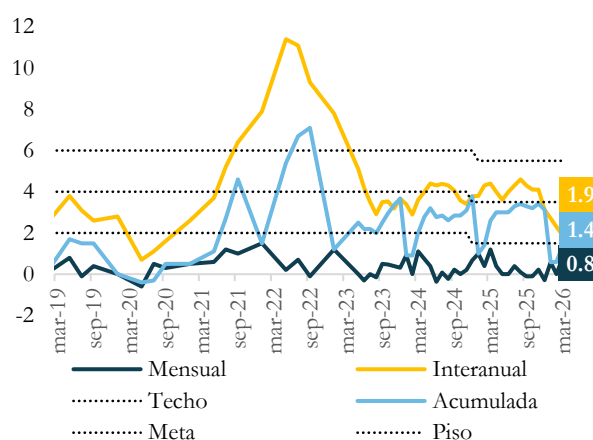
This decision is based on key factors, such as the favorable trend in inflation under the inflation-targeting framework—which has generally remained below the established targets—the effectiveness of monetary policy, and the central bank’s credibility in guiding the expectations of economic agents. A lower inflation target helps protect the purchasing power of the population, particularly lower-income households. Likewise, lower and more stable inflation is a fundamental element for long-term planning¹².

In March, inflation as measured by the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 0.8%, driven primarily by rising fuel prices. Price fluctuations were also observed in volatile categories such as fruits and vegetables, as well as in other specific services. Meanwhile, inflation as measured by the CPI excluding food and energy (IPCSAE) was -0.1% in March.

Year-over-year, overall inflation stood at 1.9%, while year-over-year inflation for the CPI-AE was 1.8%.¹³

Inflation expectations for the next twelve months and for the monetary policy horizon stood at 3.5%.

Chart 3: Inflation as of March 2026, in percent.



Source: Central Bank of Paraguay.

Monetary Policy Rate

It is a monetary policy tool used to influence market liquidity and interest rates, which in turn affects certain aspects of economic activity and influences inflation.

Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) as of March 2026

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to keep the **Monetary Policy Rate (MPR)** at 5.50% at its third meeting this year, a decision driven primarily by the continued positive performance of domestic economic conditions, which led to a further upward revision of the GDP growth forecast.

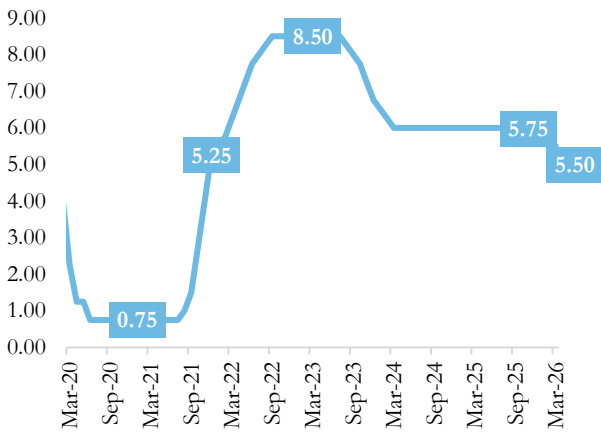
With regard to the **external sector**, in March 2026, the United States decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 3.50% – 3.75%.

Minutes of CPM Meetings

¹² Minutes of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting (Dec. 19, 2024). Retrieved from: <https://www.bcp.gov.py/minutas-de-reuniones-del-cpm-i444>

¹³ Table 14b of the Statistical Annex to the Economic Report of the Central Bank of Paraguay

Chart 4: Monetary Policy Rate 2026



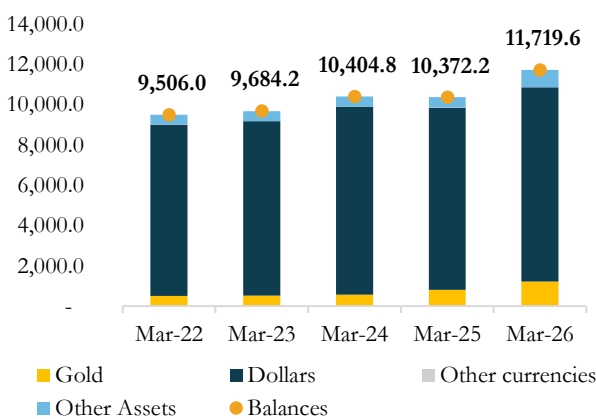
Source: Central Bank of Paraguay

[Minutes of CPM Meetings](#)

Net International Reserves

Net international reserves stood at USD 11,719.6 million in March 2026, consisting of USD 1,214.7 million in gold; USD 9,648.5 million in U.S. dollars; USD 4.7 million in other currencies held in demand deposit accounts; and USD 851.2 million in other assets.

Chart 5: Breakdown of RINs, in millions of dollars



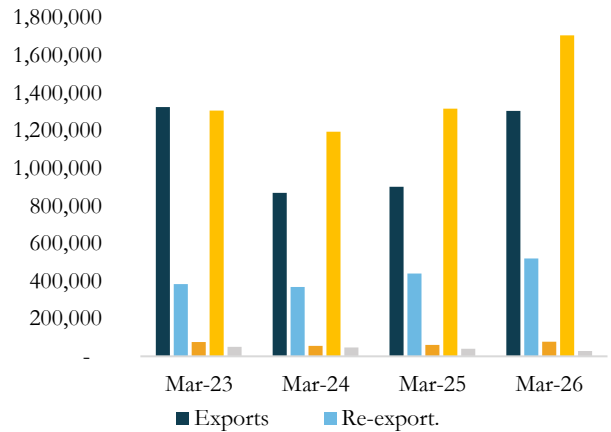
Source: Central Bank of Paraguay. (Preliminary figures)

¹⁴ Data from the BCP Statistical Annex as of March 2026.

Trade Balance

In March 2026, foreign trade figures (exports plus imports) totaled USD 3.6383 billion. *Total exports* in March 2026 amounted to USD 1,902.5 million¹⁴. *Total imports*, meanwhile, amounted to USD 1,735.8 million. Finally, the trade balance showed a *surplus* of USD 166.8 million in favor of exports.

Chart 6: Trade Balance, in thousands of dollars



Fuente: Banco Central del Paraguay. (Cifras preliminares)

[Statistical Annex of the BCP](#)

Paraguay's Credit Outlook

History of the sovereign rating
Paraguay has managed to maintain a positive trend in its sovereign credit rating with the rating agencies *Moody's*, *Fitch*, and *Standard & Poor's*, despite adverse conditions in recent years, such as external shocks, a pandemic, armed conflicts, internal shocks like droughts, and the recent uncertainty surrounding international trade policies.

In its report (regular update) dated January 23, 2026, the rating agency *Moody's* confirmed the Baa3 rating and maintained a stable outlook. The report highlights solid growth, institutional improvements, and limited external vulnerability.



For its part, *Standard & Poor's* upgraded the outlook from stable to positive in January 2025. Furthermore, in its report dated December 17 of that same year, the agency decided to raise the rating to BBB- and change the outlook from positive to stable, citing primarily greater fiscal and monetary flexibility; as a result, Paraguay secured its second investment-grade rating.

Finally, in its annual rating review report dated October 6, 2025, *Fitch Ratings* decided to change the outlook from stable to positive, confirming Paraguay's BB+ rating. The factors underpinning the upgrade of the outlook to positive are based on robust economic growth, a solid investment portfolio, low fiscal deficits, the gradual reduction in the proportion of foreign-currency debt, the solid level of international reserves, as well as an active reform agenda.

Table 3: Country Risk Ratings for 2026.

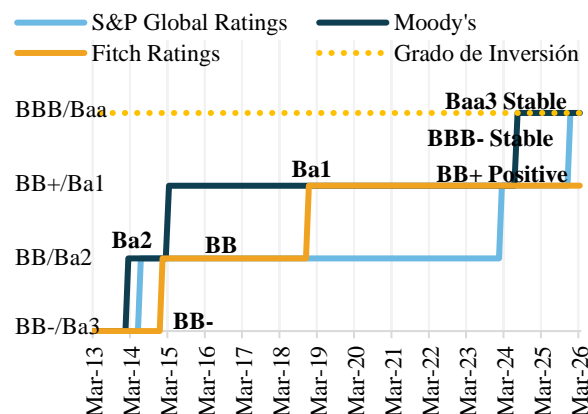
Rating Agency	Rating	Perspective	Last update
S&P	BBB-	Stable	Dec-17-2025
Moody's	Baa3	Stable	Jan-23-2026
Fitch Ratings	BB+	Positive	Oct-06-2025

Source: Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Annual Rating Reports

In summary, Paraguay ends 2025 with significant achievements in its credit ratings, attaining its second investment-grade rating from S&P (BBB-Stable) and confirming its rating with Moody's (Baa3 Stable). It is also one notch away from investment grade with Fitch Ratings (BB+), with an optimistic outlook due to its positive outlook.

Chart 7: Paraguay's country rating for the period 2013-2026



Fuente: Viceministerio de Economía y Planificación


Regional Outlook Report

Other Points of Interest

Click on the text to go to the web site.

Monetary Policy Reports



National Accounts Report (Fiscal Quarters) 

Statistic Schedule of the Economic Report

Foreign Trade Report (Fiscal Quarters)

Direct Investment

Monetary Policy

ODS

Sustainable Paraguay

Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS)

Ministry of Industry and Trade

Mipymes

Maquila

Programs and Projects for Mipymes

Environmental Actions

Legal Provisions on environmental policies and actions



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SITUFIN

Public Debt Statistics

Debt Monthly Reports

**Monthly Financial Management of
the General Budget of the Nation**

**Report on Foreign Trade (RCE)
Planning System according to
Outcomes**

Financial Agency of Developme

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**Financial Control and Budget
Evaluation**

Economic and Commercial Profile

(ECB) Foreign Trade Bulletin

Becal

News

National Directorate of Tax Revenues (DNIT)

Statistics on Collections

Why to invest in Paraguay



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<https://www.mef.gov.py/es/dependencias/viceministerio-de-economia-y-planificacion/inversores#:~:text=%C3%9Altimos%20Informes%20de%20las%20Calificadoras%20de%20Riesgo>



Schedule



Economic Indicators / 2022 - 2026					
	2022	2023	2024(*)	2025(*)	2026(**)
Sector Real					
Population (Thousands)	6,284.00	6,326.00	6,372.00	6,417.00	6,460.00
GDP (USD million)	41,981.03	43,193.66	45,220.99	49,717.36	60,237.96
GDP per capita (USD)	6,680.60	6,827.07	7,096.14	7,747.67	9,324.53
Real GDP (y-o-y change in %)	0.0	5.3	4.7	6.6	4.2
Total consumption (y-o-y change in %)	1.3	3.3	5.5	4.0	3.8
Capital investment (FBKF) (y-o-y change in %)	-1.8	-2.8	9.6	12.2	2.2
Unemployed Rate (open unemployment)	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.6	n.d
Economy Structure					
In view of Supply (percentage change)					
Primary Sector	-8.6	16.3	4.4	9.0	3.1
Agriculture	-12.5	23.4	2.2	10.5	3.2
Livestock	-0.3	0.5	6.7	6.2	1.8
Others	-0.7	9.3	14.9	5.7	5.2
Secondary Sector	0.7	4.0	2.7	6.9	4.1
Industry	-0.1	4.1	4.5	5.6	3.7
Construction	-3.2	-7.1	5.9	6.2	3.5
Electricity and Water	7.8	15.5	-4.9	10.9	5.7
Services Sector	1.1	4.0	5.1	6.3	4.5
Government Services	-2.9	2.7	2.8	4.5	2.6
Trade	3.4	4.9	6.1	8.0	3.4
Telecommunications	-2.4	6.7	1.0	-1.0	3.0
Other Services	2.1	3.8	6.1	7.1	5.7
Taxes on products	1.1	5.6	11.2	5.0	5.0
In view of Demand					
(Thousands of USD)					
Capital Investment (FBKF)	6,390.53	6,131.71	6,312.51	8,228.39	8,694.66
Total Consumptions	23,120.76	23,562.73	23,354.51	28,212.47	30,283.22
Exports of goods and services	9,530.19	12,337.13	11,409.08	13,745.59	14,581.36
Imports of goods and services	11,037.34	11,918.87	11,690.05	14,785.95	15,470.95
Monetary and Financial Sector					
Exchange rate (PYG per USD, fdp)	7,238.66	7,335.21	7,810.24	6,725.00	6,504.37
Inflation (CPI, y-o-y change in %)	10.1	6.4	3.6	4.4	1.9
Interbank interest rate (% , average monthly TIB)	5.9	8.6	6.0	5.9	5.3
Monetary aggregate (y-o-y change in M2 in %)	3.0	5.3	13.1	11.1	13.4
Dollarization Ratio (% of banking deposits in ME)	46.4	46.7	44.9	47.0	42.4
Banking sector credits granted to the private sector (% of GDP)	16.0	8.2	13.2	21.1	6.4
Real wage index (y-o-y change, %)	6.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	n.d



External Sector					
(Thousands of USD)					
Goods exports	1,283,122.80	1,786,522.25	1,293,334.03	1,403,705.32	1,902,524.39
% of GDP	3.1	4.1	2.9	2.8	3.2
Goods imports	1,205,468.3	1,357,142.0	1,240,313.8	1,356,955.9	1,735,755.7
% of GDP	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9
Trade Balance of Goods	77,654.5	429,380.3	53,020.2	46,749.4	166,768.7
% of GDP	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
(Millions of USD)					
Current Account	-2699.5	122.8	-1454.2	-1567.3	0.0
% of GDP	-6.4	0.3	-3.2	-3.2	0.0
Capital and Financial Account	-2257.2	-799.9	-2385.8	-1398.6	0.0
% of GDP	-5.4	-1.9	-5.3	-2.8	0.0
Foreign Direct Investment	10260.3	11430.6	11980.3	13160.7	0.0
% of GDP	24.4	26.5	26.5	26.5	0.0
International Reserves	9825.0	10196.8	9872.3	11000.8	11719.6
% of GDP	23.4	23.6	21.8	22.1	19.5
Public Sector [1]					
(% del GDP)					
Income	14.1	14.0	15.0	14.3	2.9
<i>Which: Taxation Income represents</i>	10.3	10.1	11.3	11.2	2.3
Expenses and investments	17.0	18.1	17.6	16.3	3.8
<i>Which: Payment of interests represents</i>	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.5
Primary Outcome	-1.8	-2.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3
Fiscal Outcome	-3.0	-4.1	-2.5	-2.0	-0.8
Total Debt of the Public Sector	35.9	38.4	40.0	41.1	35.5
Public External Debt	31.7	33.2	34.8	35.0	30.3
% of the Total Public Debt	88.5	86.6	86.9	85.0	85.5
Domestic Public Debt	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.2	5.2
% of the Total Public Debt	11.5	13.4	13.1	15.0	14.5
Service of the Domestic Public Debt	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	1.5

References:

Observations and Sources: Table prepared by the General Directorate of Debt Policy (DGPE, Ministry of Economy and Finance), with data from the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP, Statistical Annex as of 04/20/2026) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

1. The exchange rate corresponds to that of the last business day of the year.
2. Income and Expenses as of March 2026 are preliminary.
3. M: Month (example: M3: February); T: Quarter (example: T01: Quarter 1); n/d: not available; ME: Foreign Currency; fdp: end of period.
4. (*) indicates preliminary data subject to change, and (**) indicates projections.
5. Data after 2012 are preliminary and may be subject to revision.
6. The Economic Structure section contains data in constant guaraníes as of 2014. Historical data and projections are provided by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).
7. Inflation as of March 2026 corresponds to the inflation target set by the BCP.
8. Other services include: transportation; financial intermediation; business services; Hotels, restaurants, and household services.
9. Binational revenues are understood to be foreign currency income from Paraguay's transfer of energy to Argentina and Brazil, corresponding to the Yacyreta and Itaipu hydroelectric dams. The projections for the Real Sector and the Structure of the Economy are figures prepared by the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).
10. Public Sector data are figures prepared by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Starting in 2015, a migration to the methodology outlined in the 2001 Public Finance Statistics Manual (MEFP 2001) was implemented.
11. Exports and imports for the year 2026 correspond to the month of March of that year (2026, M3). Exports include re-exports and other exports. The year-on-year change in exports/imports March 2026 (March 2026/March 2025) captures the cumulative change in exports/imports of the total accumulated exports and imports for March 2026, in relation to the same period of the previous year.