Ministry of Economic and Productive Development

Macroeconomic Context

July 2026

GOBIERNO DEL ECUADOR

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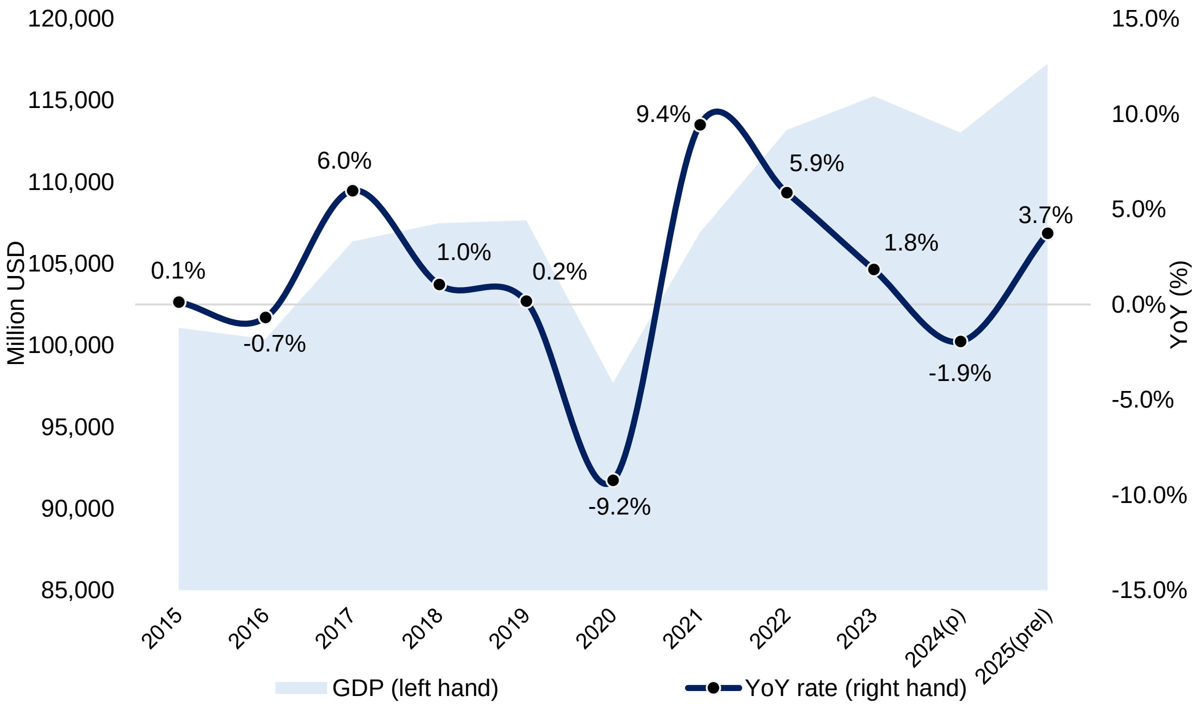
Macroeconomic indicators

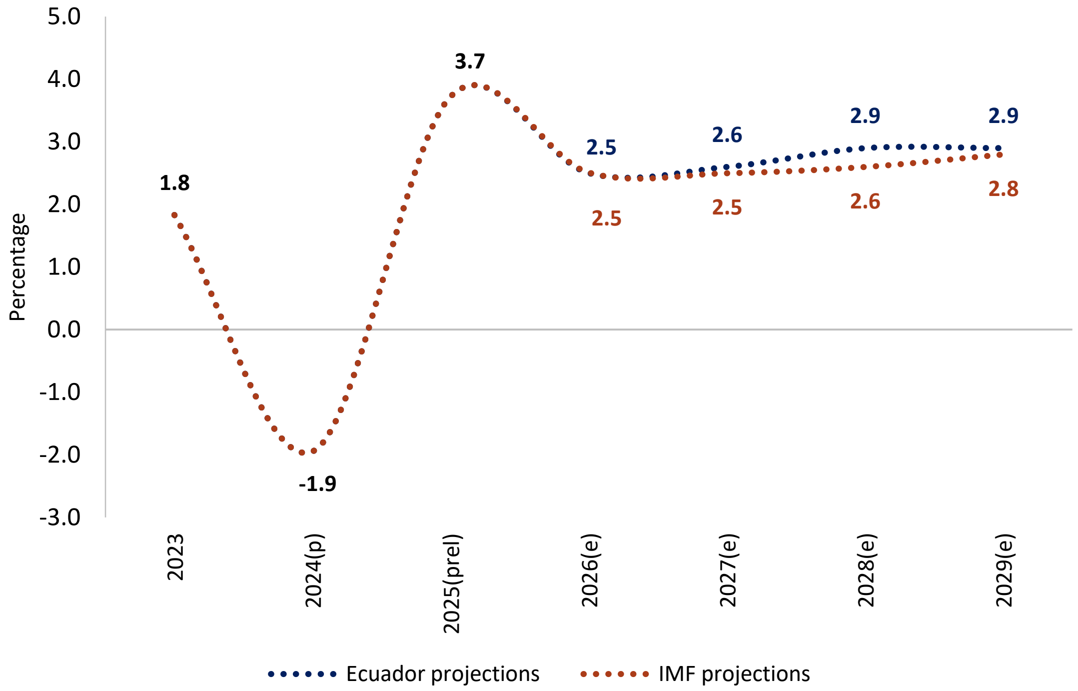
Economic growth prospects

According to the Central Bank, the Ecuadorian economy grew by 3.7% in 2025, driven by a recovery in exports, increased household consumption and gross fixed capital formation.

GDP growth rate
In millions of USD chained (2018=100), YoY rates of change



Projections of annual real GDP 2025-2029 (%)

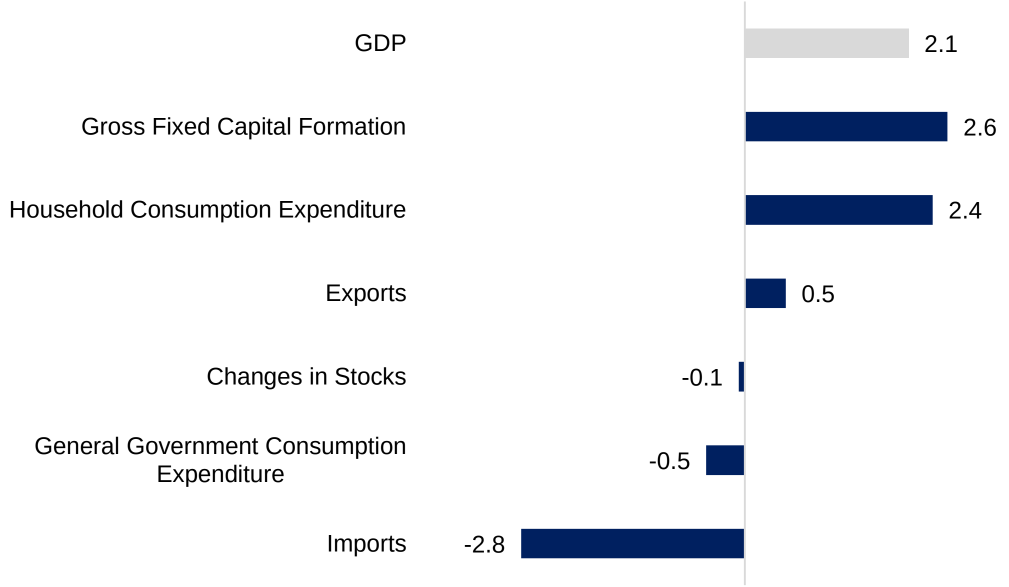


Source: CBE, IMF (World Economic Outlook April 2026).
*Note: (p) indicates provisional data, (prel) indicates preliminary data, and (e) indicates estimated data.

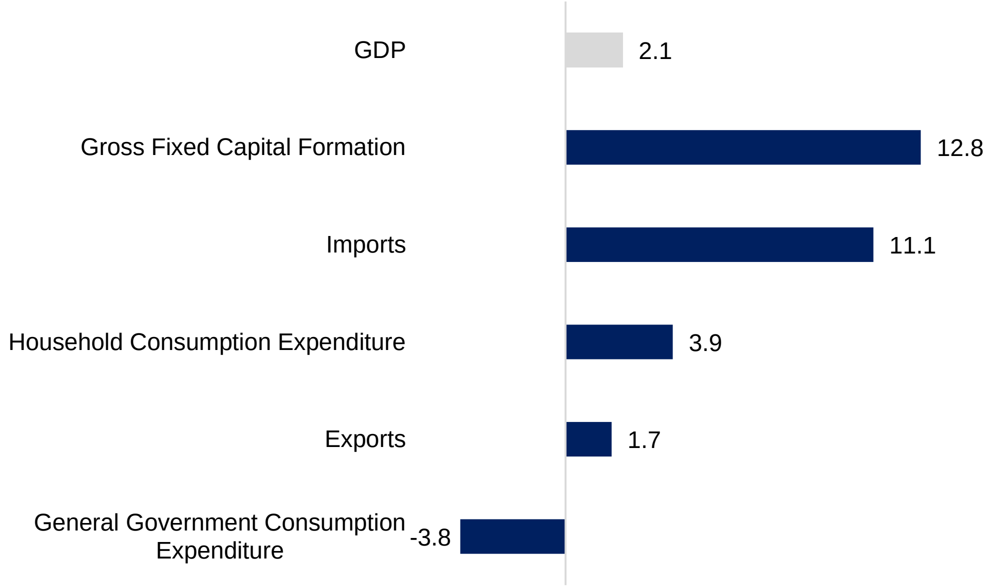
Economic growth in 2026. I Quarter

In the first quarter of 2026, the Ecuadorian economy grew by 2.1% compared with the same period of the previous year. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (2.6%), Household Consumption Expenditure (2.4%) and Exports (0.5%) contributed the most to real economic growth in the first quarter of 2026.

Contribution to 2026.I GDP Growth (in percentage points)



2026.I Growth Rates (in percentage)

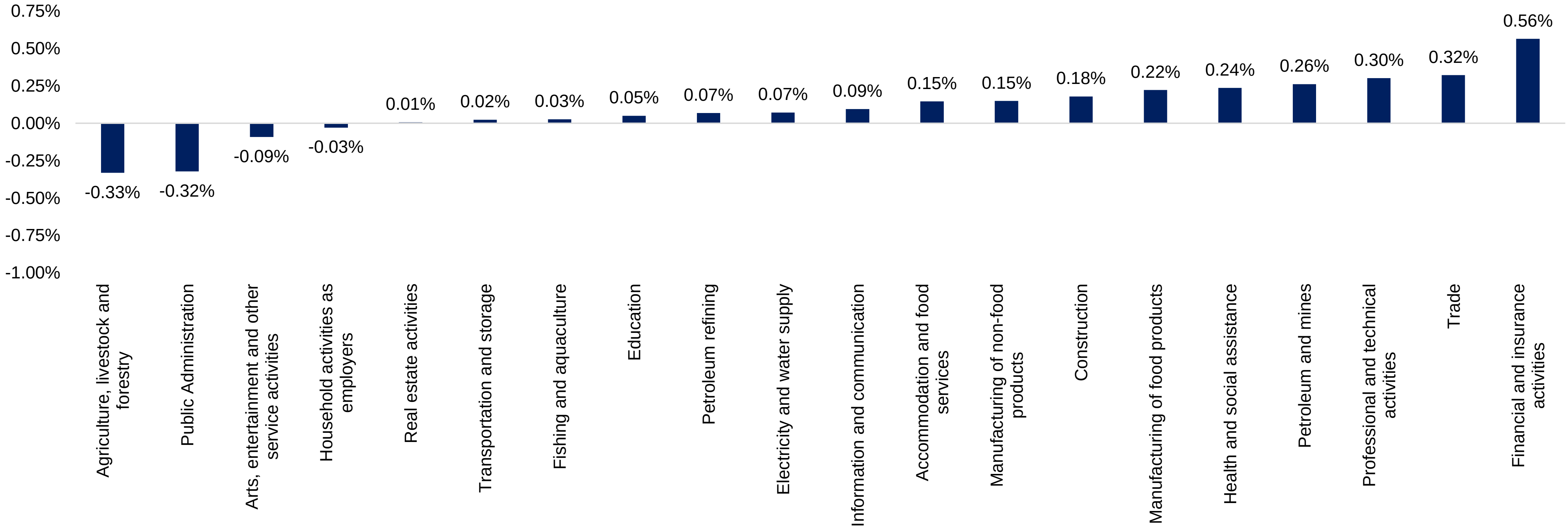


Source: CBE

Economic growth in 2026. I Quarter

In the first quarter of 2026, 16 of the 20 industries showed year-on-year growth, reflecting a positive trend in sectoral economic activity. The sectors that contributed the most to growth are: financial and insurance activities; trade; professional and technical activities; and petroleum and mines.

Contribution to growth by industry 2026. I Quarter (in percentage points)

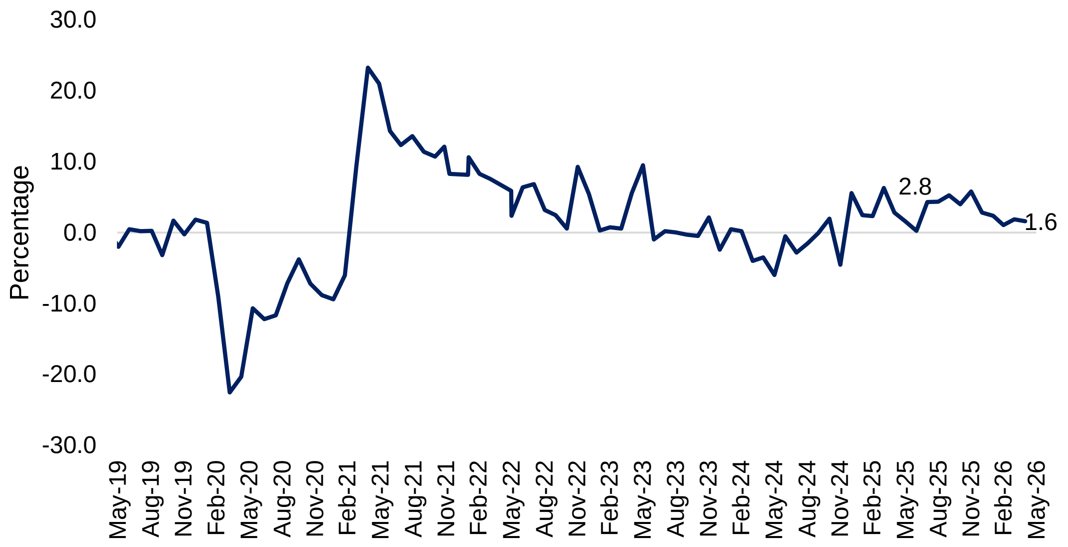


Source: CBE

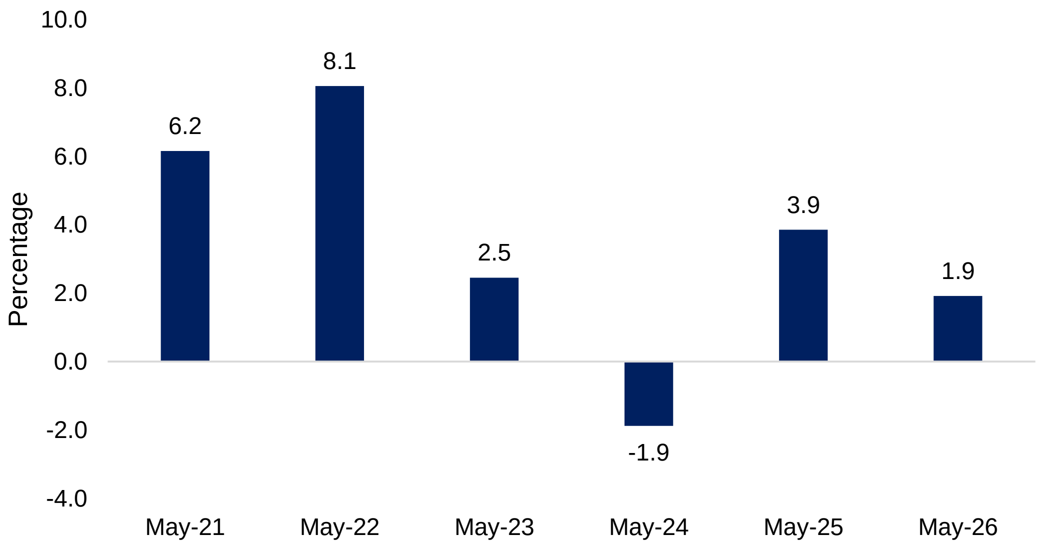
IMAEc

The Monthly Economic Activity Indicator for Ecuador (IMAEc) is a high-frequency estimate designed to provide near-immediate monitoring of developments in the various sectors of the national economy. In May 2026, the IMAEc recorded a cumulative variation of approximately 1.9%, indicating that economic activity continues to grow strongly, in line with the trend observed in 2025. The sectors that recorded the largest increases were: manufacturing; construction; and services.

IMAEc annual variation
USD chained (2018=100), YoY rates of change



IMAEc cumulative annual variation
USD chained (2018=100), YoY rates of change

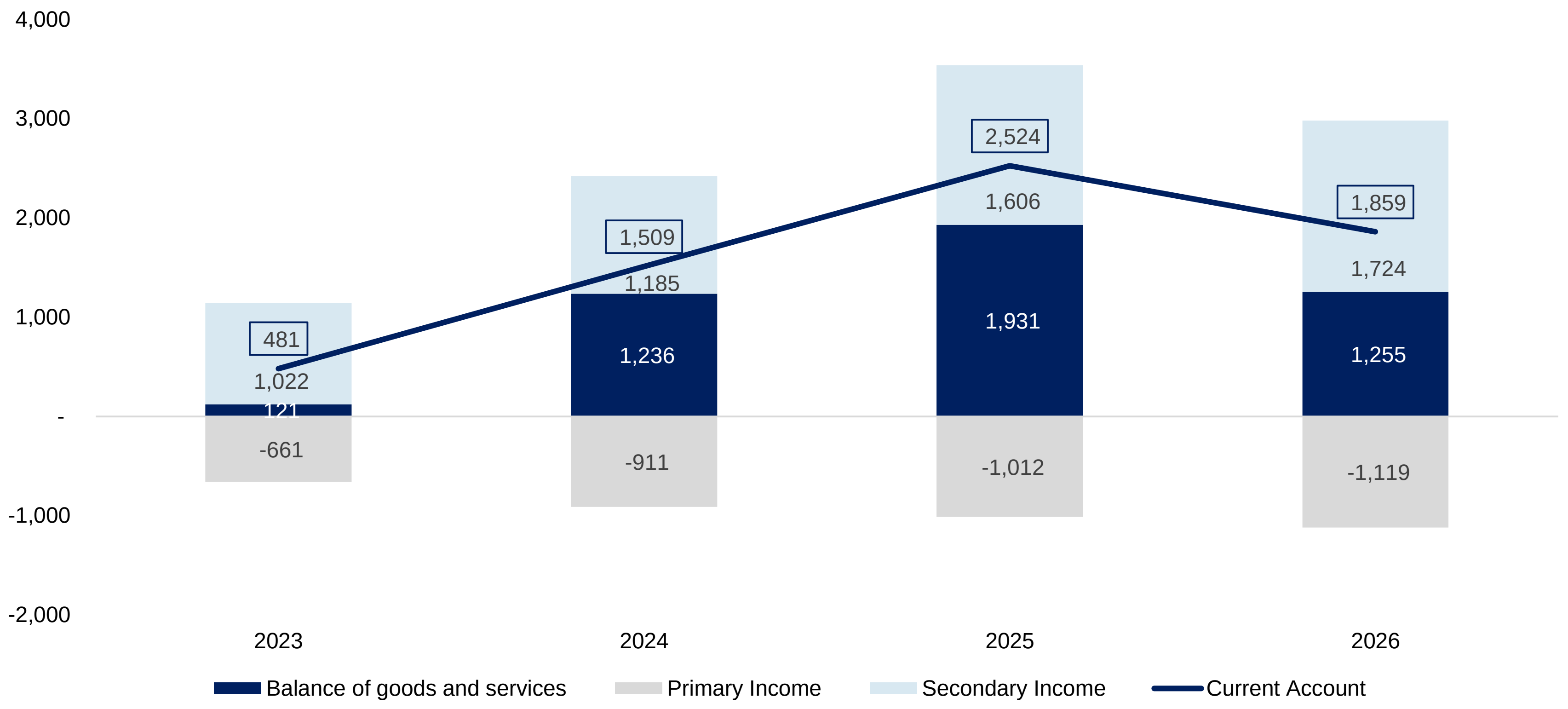


Source: CBE

Balance of Payments

In the first quarter of 2026, the current account showed a 26.4% decline compared to 2025, driven mainly by a decrease in the balance of goods and services as a result of rising oil imports. However, secondary income grew by 7.4%, primarily because of an increase in remittances (7.7%). It is important to note that, despite the decline, this result is one of the best results in recent years.

> Current account 2026.I Quarter (Million USD FOB)

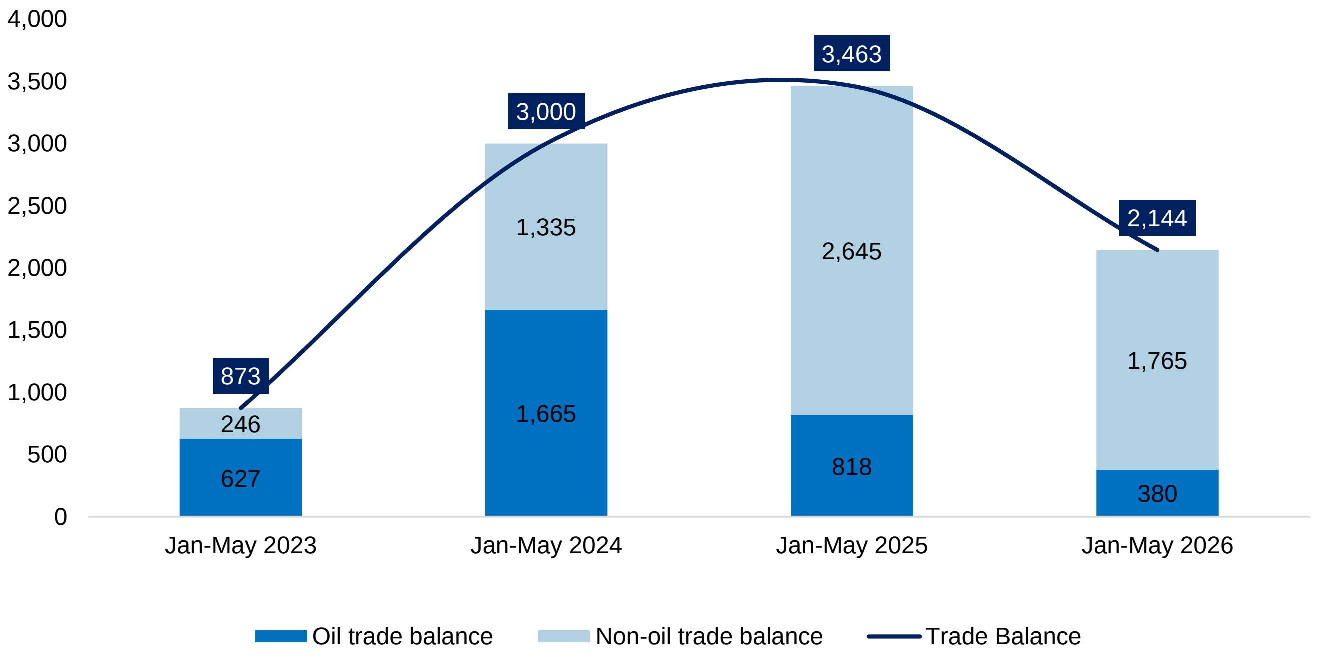


Source: CBE

External Sector

As of May 2026, the trade balance showed a surplus of USD 2,144 million despite a decline in the oil trade balance. Also, the non-oil trade balance remained in surplus following record export growth in 2025.

> Trade Balance Jan-May 2023-2026 (Millions USD FOB)

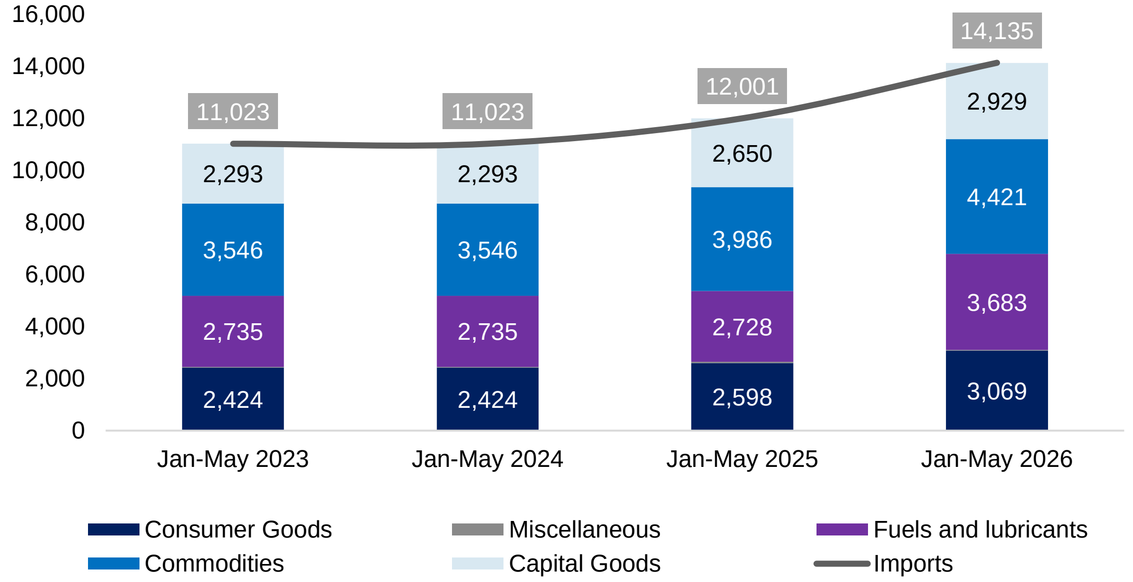


Source: CBE

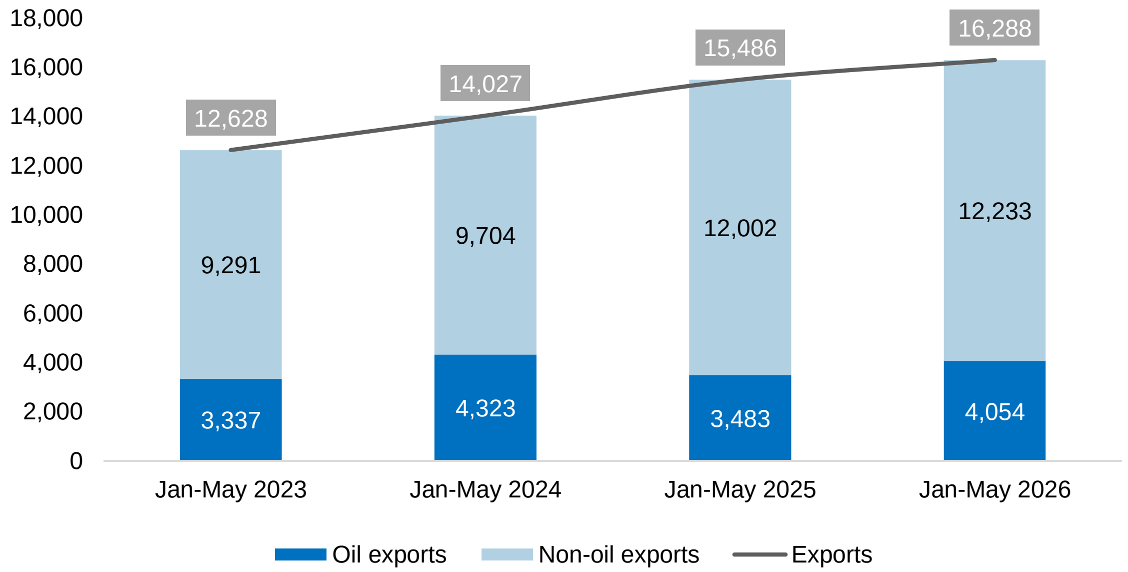
External Sector

In May 2026, exports reached a value of $16,288 million, driven by an increase in non-oil exports. Similarly, the value of imports rose to $14,135 million due to growth in imports of raw materials, consumer goods, and capital goods, as a result of an increase in production.

> Imports Jan-May 2023-2026 (Million USD FOB)



> Exports Jan-May 2023-2026 (Million USD FOB)

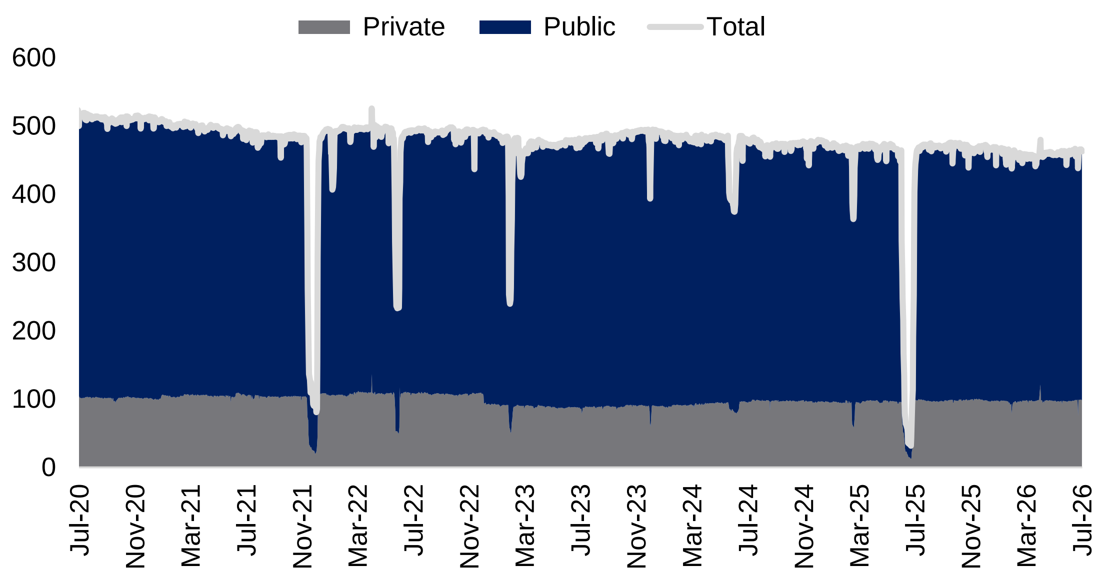


Source: CBE
Notes: Imports excludes the account adjustment

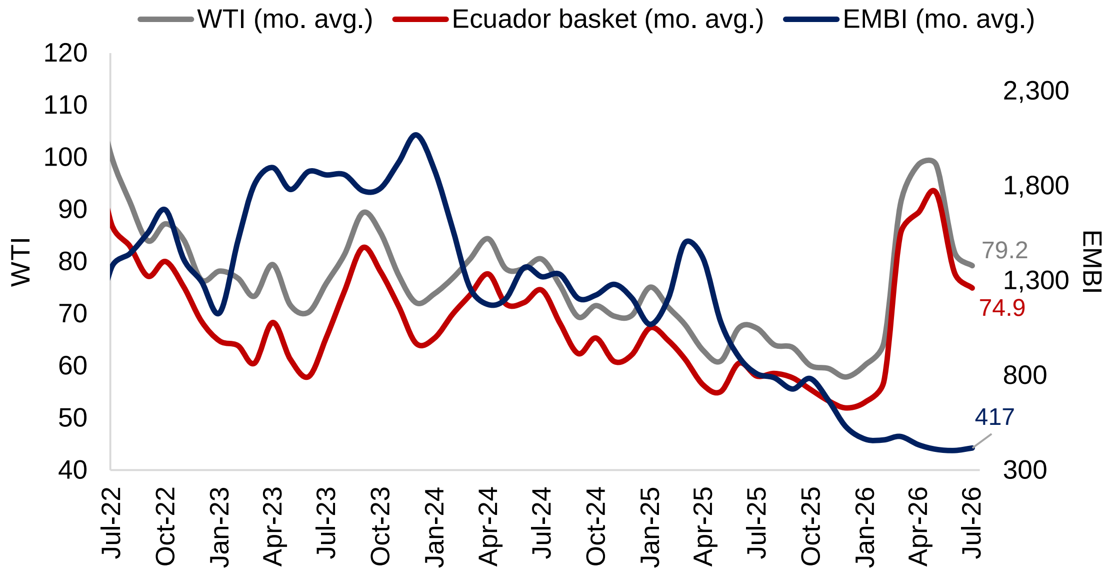
Oil overview

During the first half of 2026, oil production has shown operational stabilization compared to the previous year. This stability is due to the mitigation of the critical factors that caused the sharp decline in 2025. Through May, the international market had seen a steady increase in prices for both WTI and Ecuadorian crude, driven by volatility and geopolitical tensions stemming from the conflict in the Middle East. However, in June and July, the conflict subsided and prices fell sharply, although increases were recorded in late July.

> Oil production (thousands of barrels per day)



> Oil prices (dollars per barrel) and EMBI (basis points)

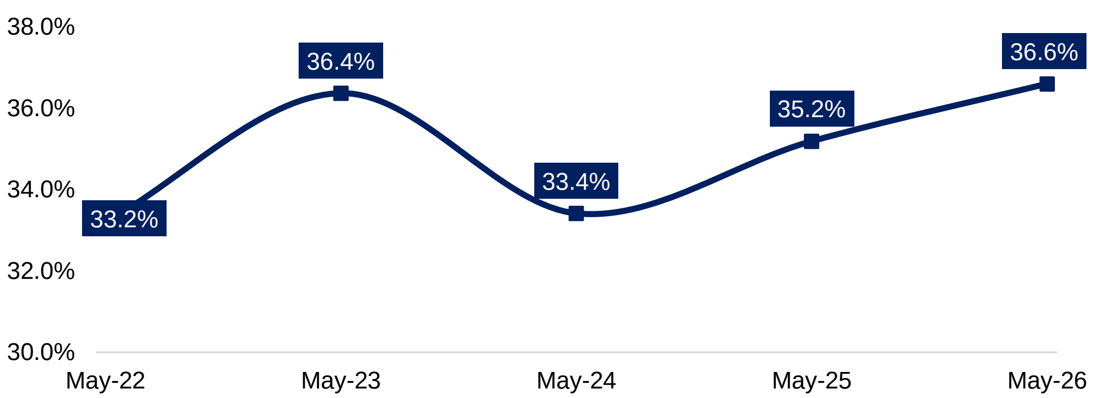


Source: CBE, JP Morgan, MDEP, MAE

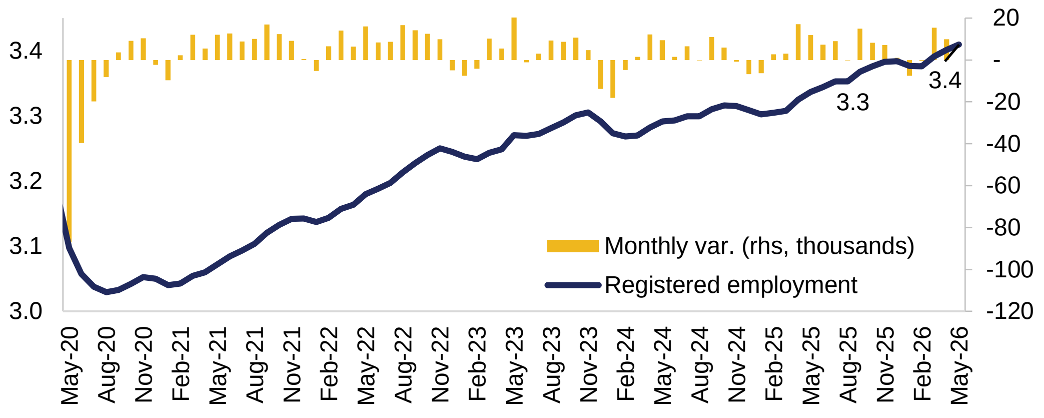
Employment

The labor market shows a positive outlook across most indicators.

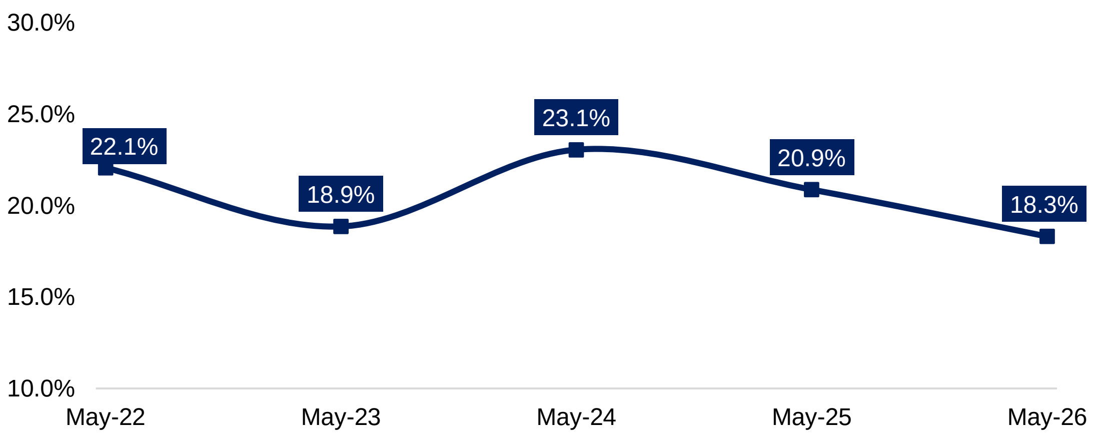
> Adequate employment rate (% EAP) (1)



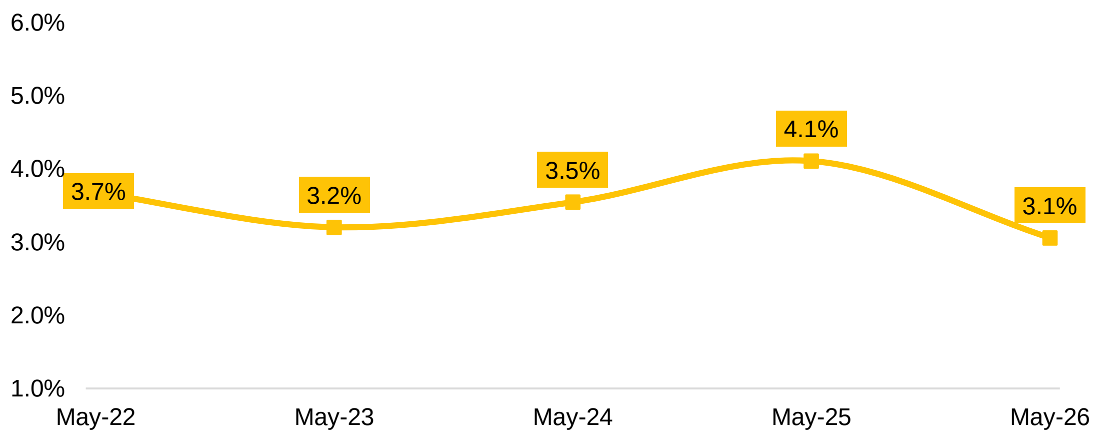
> Employment registered with Social Security (millions) (3)



> Underemployment rate (% EAP) (1)



> Unemployment rate (% EAP) (2)

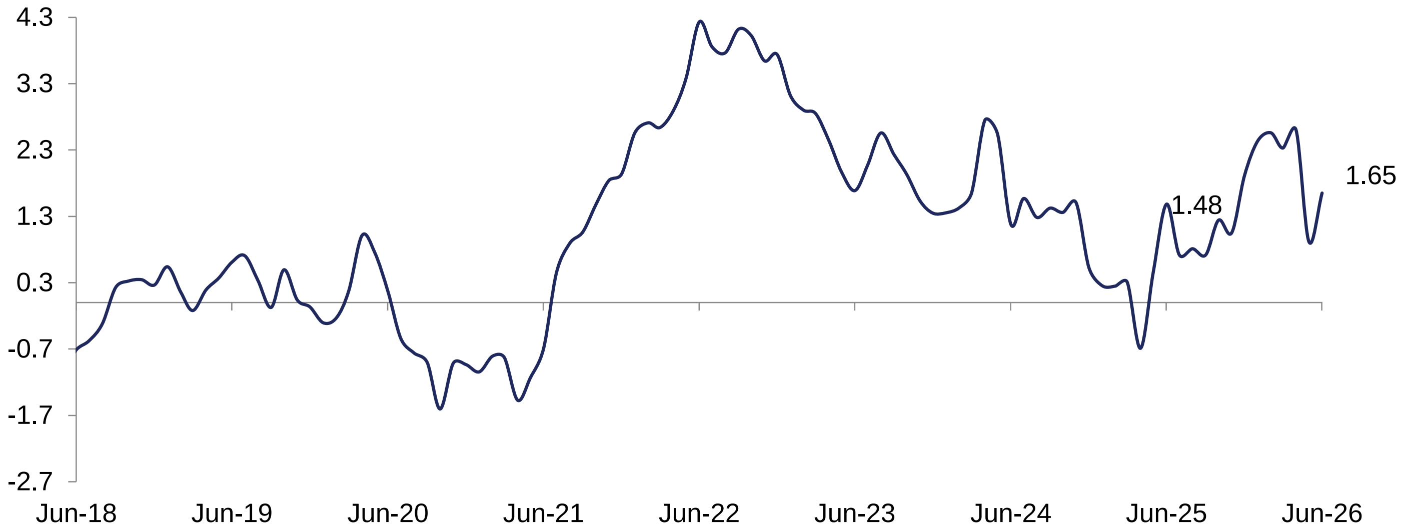


Source: INEC.
Note: Labor Market figures for June 2026 have not yet been released.
Note: (1) The differences between May 2025 and May 2026 are not statistically significant; (2) The differences between May 2025 and May 2026 are statistically significant: (3) The data presented in these tables are subject to variation, since the IESS database and other administrative records are transactional in nature; that is, changes or reprocessing of historical information may occur.

Inflation

Year-over-year inflation in June stood at 1.65%, driven by increasing prices for transport; miscellaneous goods and services; and health. The main factor driving inflation was price increases for fuel-related products, such as gasoline and diesel, driven by volatility in international oil prices resulting from the conflict in the Middle East.

> Annual headline inflation (%)

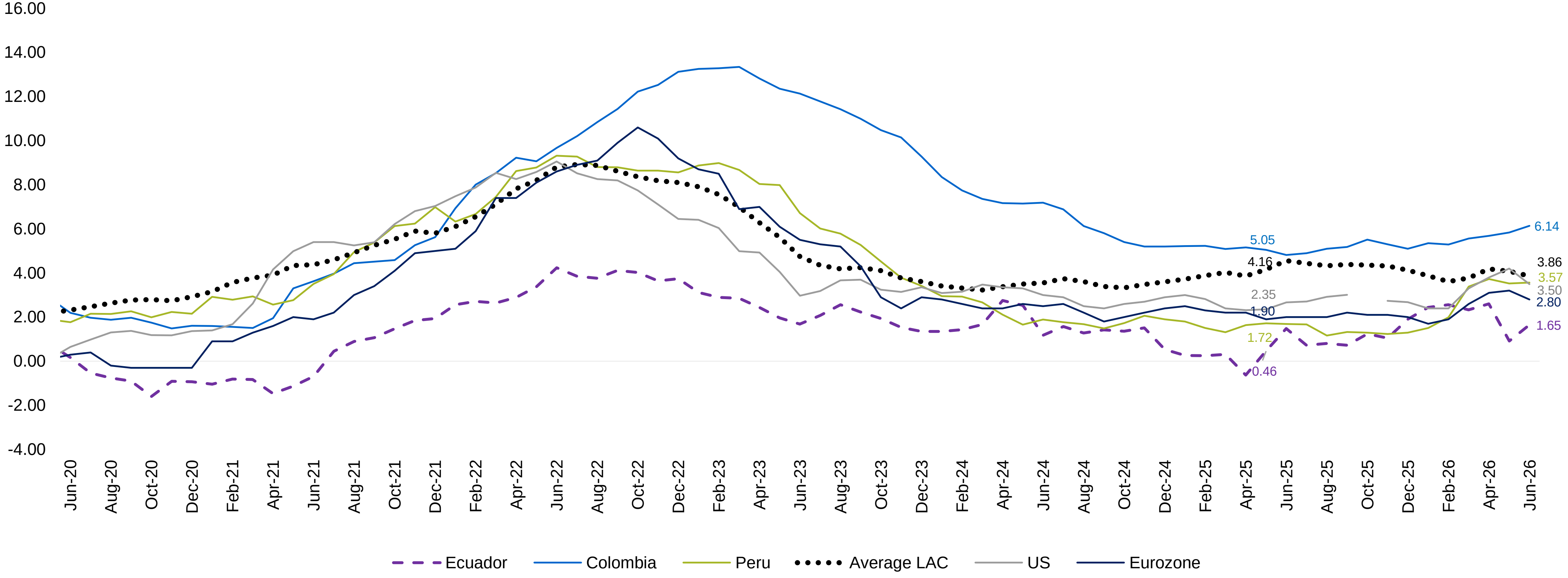


Source: INEC
Note: Inflation figures for July 2026 have not yet been released.

International Inflation

Compared to the regional average, Ecuador generally has a stable and low inflation rate, mainly due to effective control of price pressures. It is worth mentioning that Ecuador has a lower inflation rate than the Eurozone, the United States, Colombia, Perú and the regional average.

> Annual international headline inflation (%)

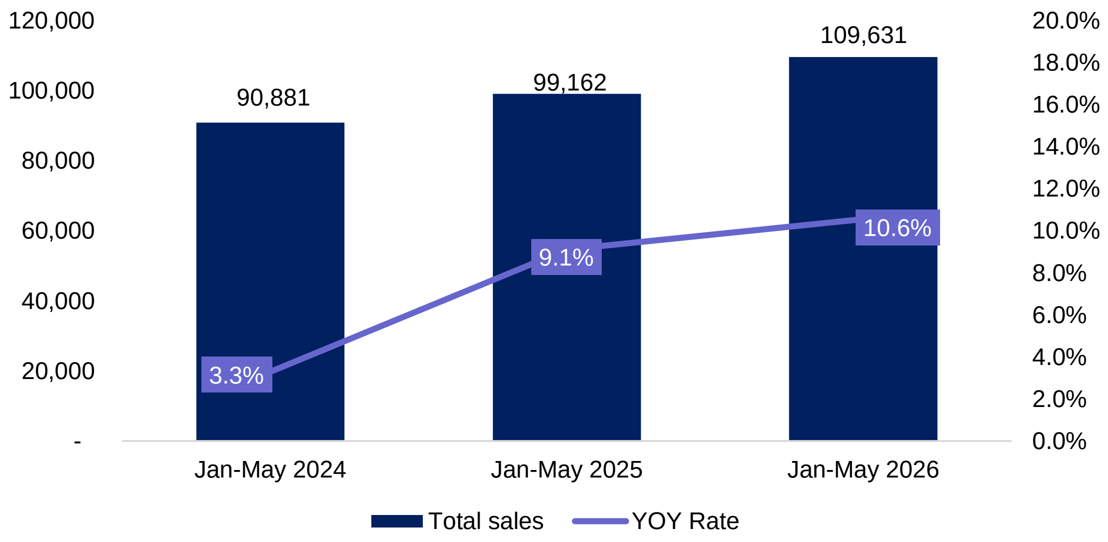


Source: INEC, National Statistical Offices of each country.

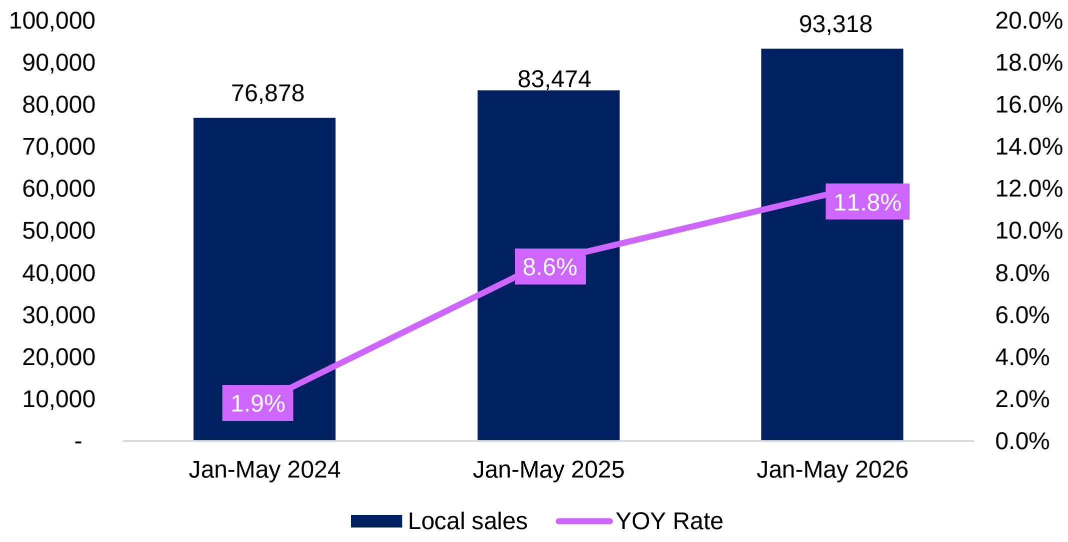
Sales

Total sales rose 10.6% YoY between January-May 2025 and the same period of 2026, consistent with the positive performance of non-oil exports and the general economic recovery.

> Total sales (USD million and YoY rate)



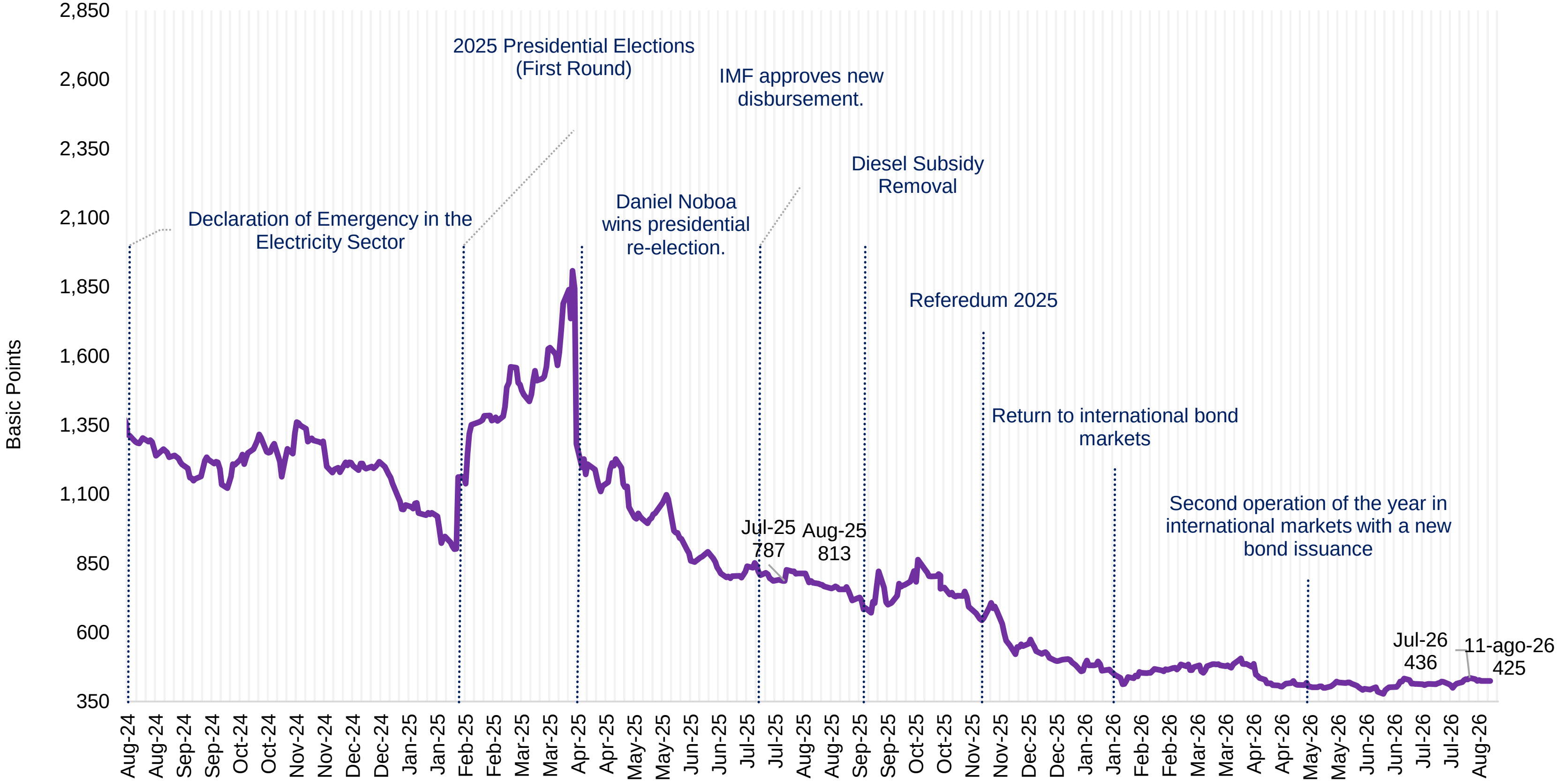
> Local sales (USD million and YoY rate)



Source: SRI-Saiku (July 23th, 2026)

EMBI

As of July 2026, the EMBI remained below 500 basic points throughout the month. Despite the global economic uncertainty, Ecuador maintains a stable perspective.

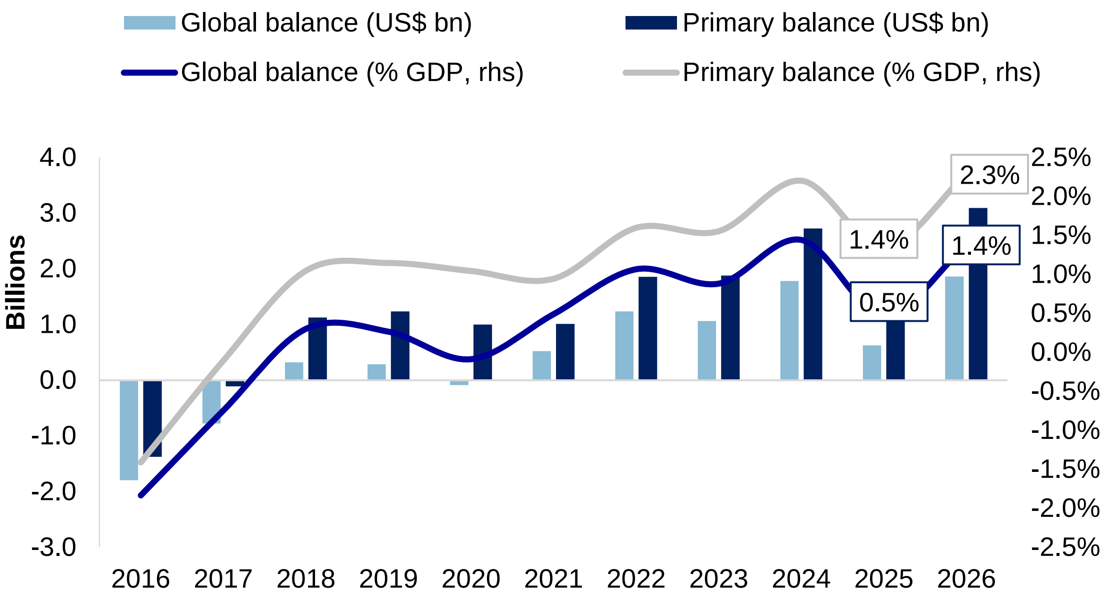


Source: JP Morgan

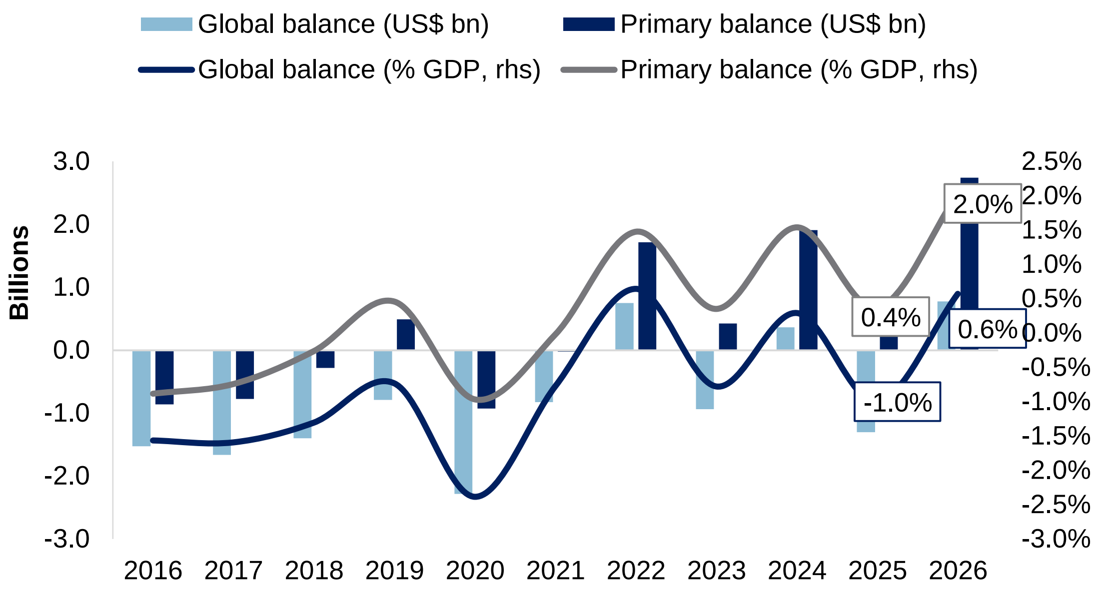
Public Finance

The overall results of the NFPS and the GSB in early 2026 indicate a fiscal improvement linked to the increase in total revenues.

> Non-Financial Public Sector - NFPS (Jan-Abr 2026)



> General State Budget - GSB (Jan-May 2026)



Responsible management of public finances strengthens macroeconomic stability and creates space to boost the economy.

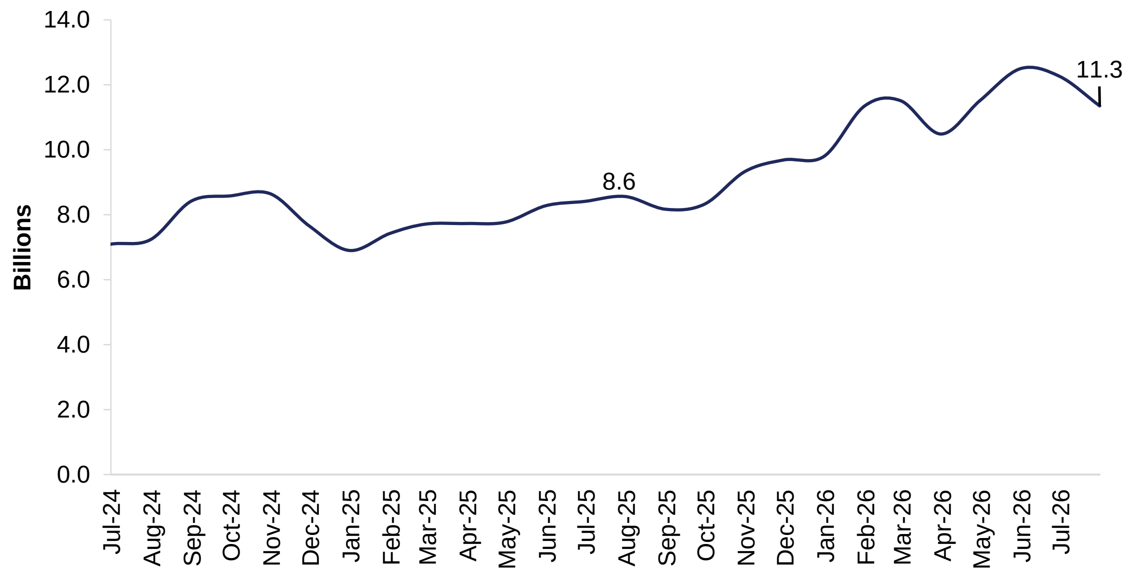
Source: MDEP

Financial and monetary outlook

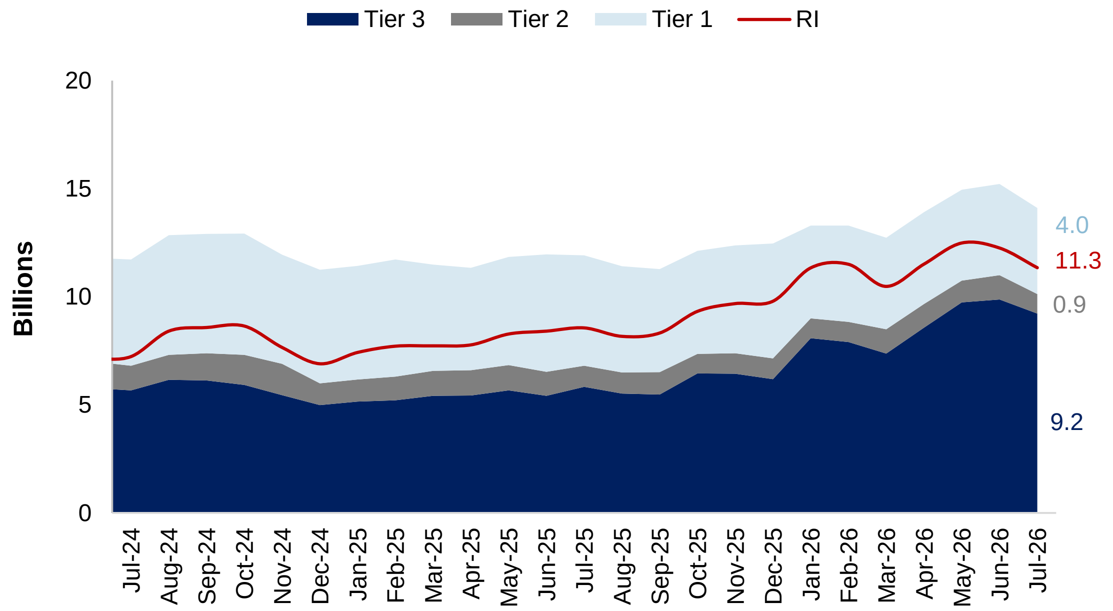
International Reserves

Ecuador remains committed to sustaining dollarization through its endogenous capacity, as the Central Bank has maintained almost full coverage (100% Tier 1 and Tier 2; and 70.0% Tier 3) of it liabilities with international reserves (USD 2.7 billions increase between jul-25 and jul-26). Throughout 2026 international reserves showed an upward trend.

> International Reserves (billions of dollars, as of July 31, 2026)



> International reserves and central bank liabilities (billions of dollars, as of July 31, 2026)

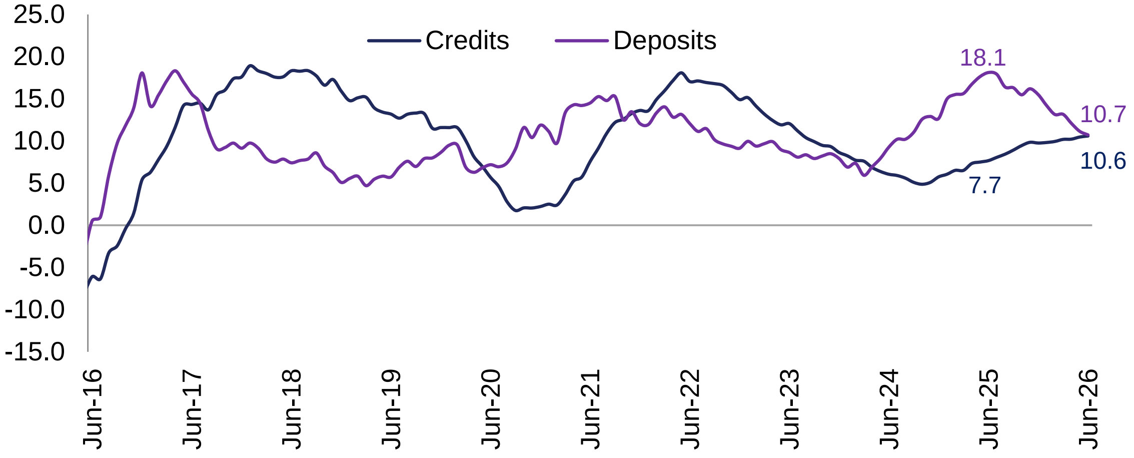


Source: CBE *The public sector includes the hydrocarbons sector and external debt disbursements
Tier 1: Deposits from other depository institutions, CB securities, currencies and other private sector deposits
Tier 2: Deposits from other financial institutions
Tier 3: Non-financial public sector deposits

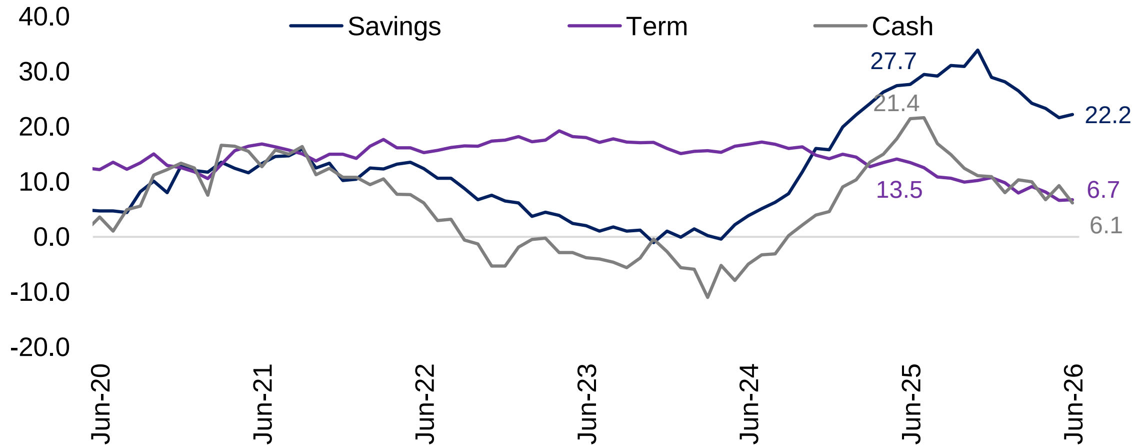
Financial sector indicators

Credit has shown signs of recovery since December 2024, with productive credit showing the strongest growth. Meanwhile, deposit growth continues to strengthen, supporting confidence in the national financial system.

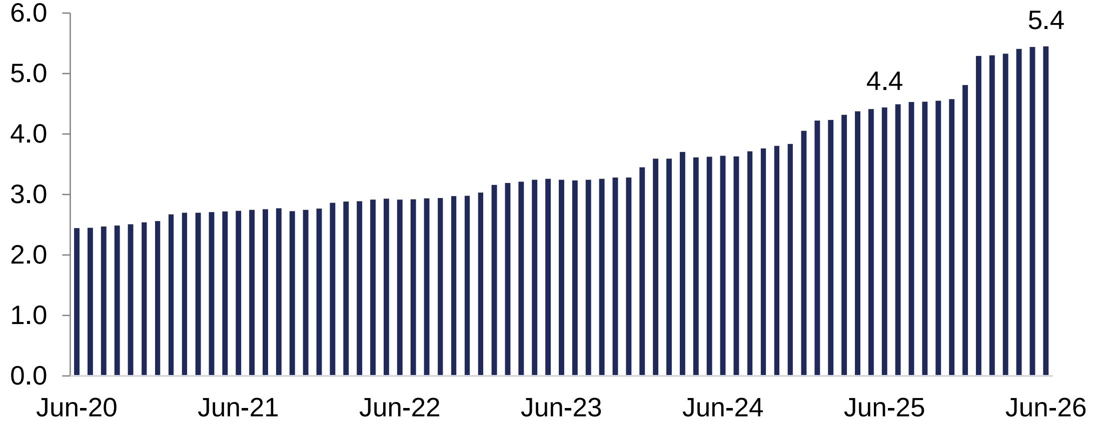
> Loans and deposits in the national financial system (% annual)



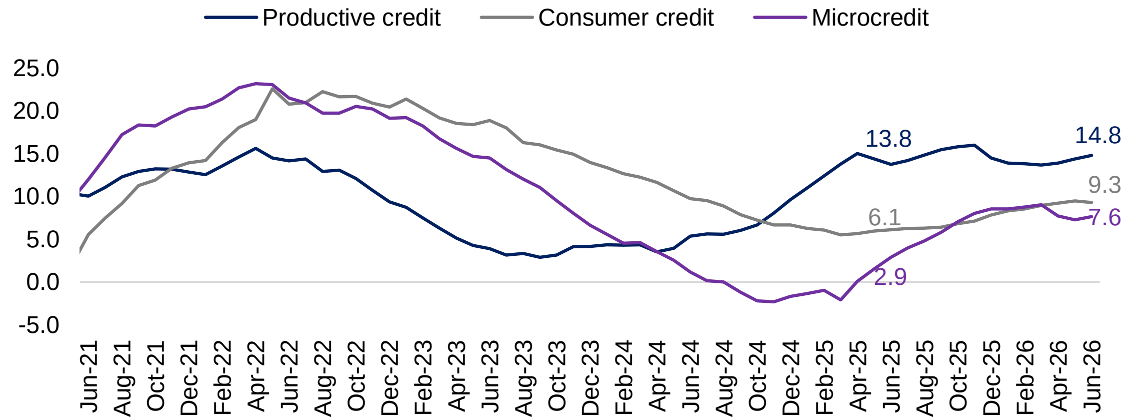
> Evolution of deposits in the national financial system (% annual)



> Liquidity Fund (USD billion)



> Evolution of credits in the national financial system (% annual)



Source: CBE

Macroeconomic projections

*Main projections indicators 2025 – 2029**

Variables	2025 (prel)	2026 (e)	2027 (e)	2028 (e)	2029 (e)
I. REAL SECTOR					
Nominal GDP (USD million)	130,321	135,171	140,251	145,169	150,931
Real GDP growth (%)	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9
Household final consumption expenditure	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7
GFCF	5.6	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.4
Exports of goods and services (FOB)	6.4	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.3
Imports of goods and services (FOB)	3.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Change in GDP deflator (%)	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.1
Cumulative inflation (%)	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.9
Average annual inflation (%)	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.9
II. EXTERNAL SECTOR					
Current account balance (% of GDP)	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.1
Balance of goods	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	5.9
Balance of services	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.9
Primary income	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6
Secondary Admission	-3.1	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.8
Exports of goods (USD million)	37,152	37,977	37,923	39,147	40,202
Oil	7,750	8,584	7,340	7,370	7,271
Non-oil	29,402	29,392	30,583	31,776	32,931
Imports of goods (USD million)	30,925	32,281	32,278	33,672	34,484
Oil	6,646	6,961	5,766	5,808	5,945
Non-oil	24,279	25,320	26,512	27,864	28,539
Consumer Goods	7,185	7,416	7,768	8,050	8,290
Raw materials	10,128	10,506	10,865	11,203	11,499
Capital Goods	6,878	7,302	7,774	8,497	8,628
Sundry	88	97	105	113	122
III. OIL SECTOR					
Volume of controlled oil production (MM barrels)	157.0	168.2	171.5	174.7	175.2
Average Crude Oil Export Price (USD/barrel)	58.4	65.3	57.4	56.6	56.2

GDP growth (%)

3.7% 2.5%

2025 **-1.2 p.p** **2026**

Gross Fixed Capital Formation growth (%)

5.6% 3.3%

2025 **-2.3 p.p** **2026**

Exports of goods (Million USD)

37,152 37,977

2025 **+2.2%** **2026**

Imports of goods (Million USD)

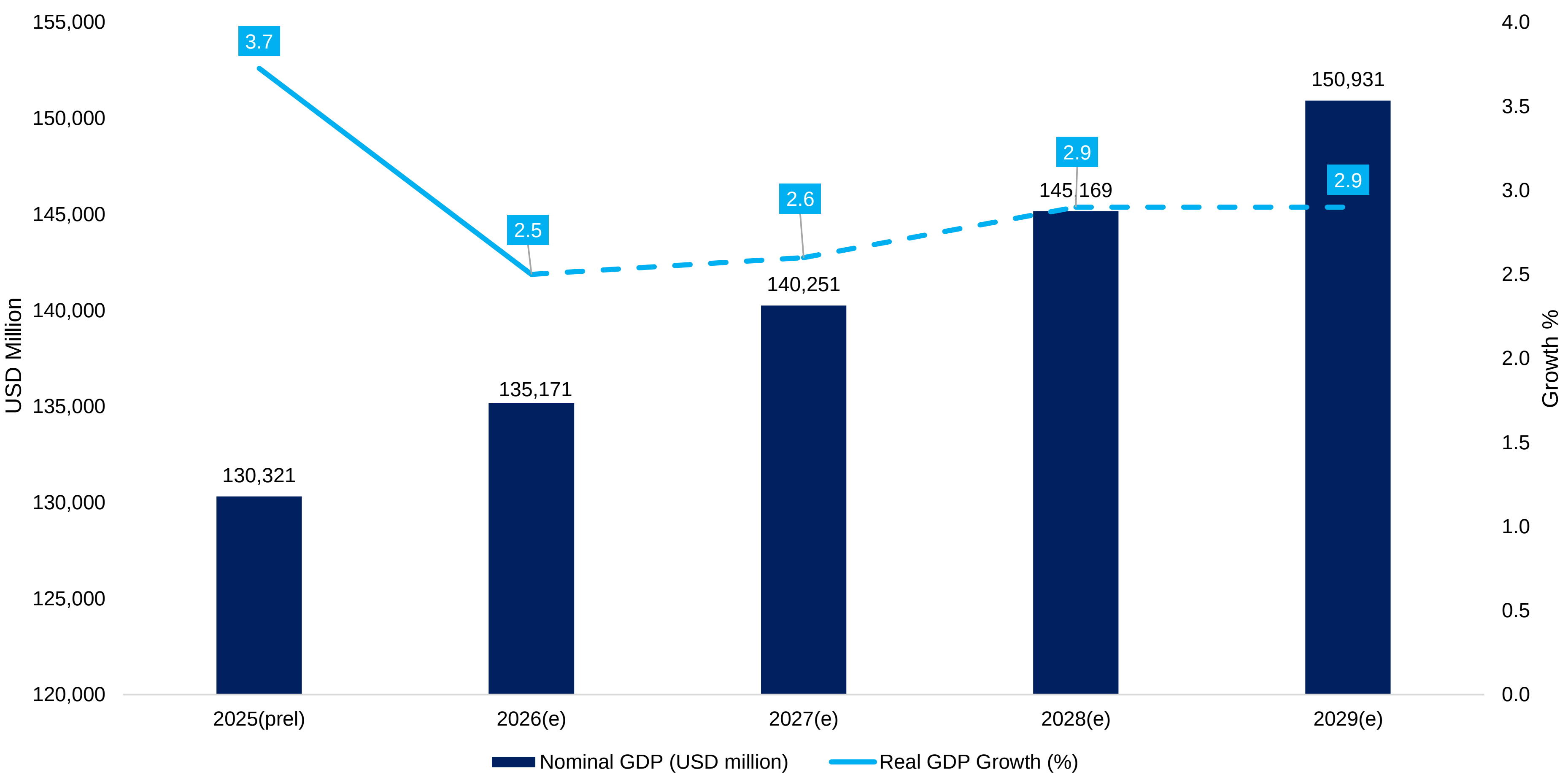
30,925 32,281

2025 **+4.4%** **2026**

Source: CBE – MDEP.
Note: Macroeconomic Forecasts – April 2026.

Real Sector Projections 2026-2029

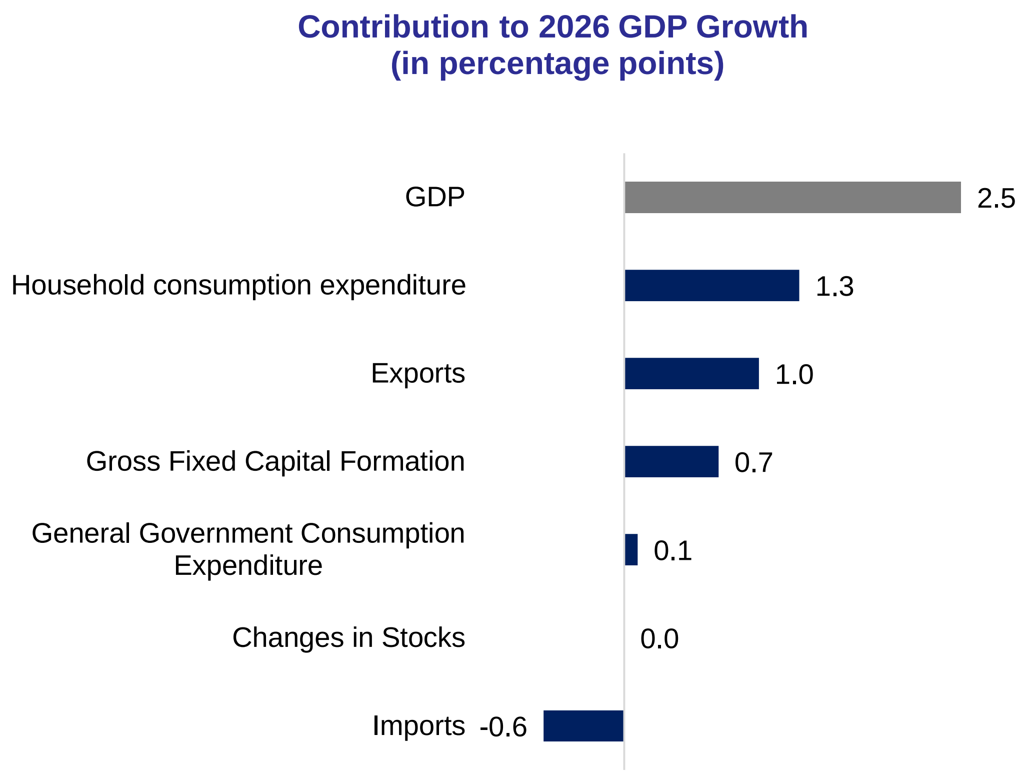
> Gross Domestic Product 2025-2029

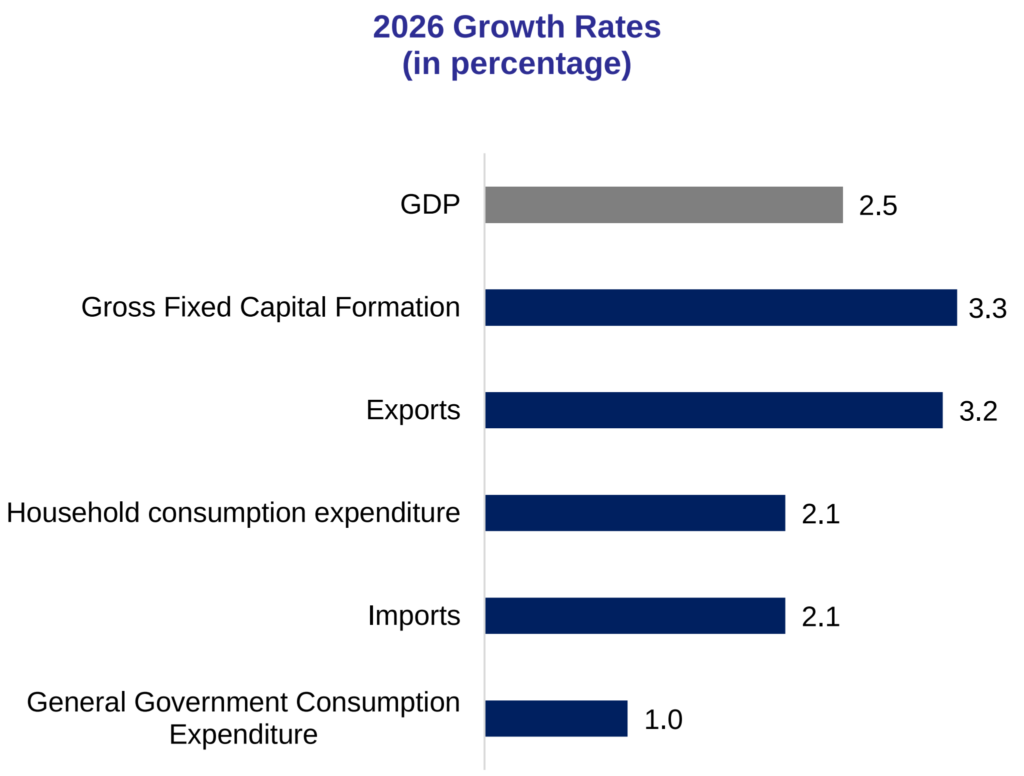


Source: CBE.
Note: (e) Macroeconomic Forecasts – April 2026.

Economic growth forecast 2026

Household consumption (1.3%), exports (1.0%) and GFCF (0.7%) are expected to contribute the most to real economic growth in 2026.



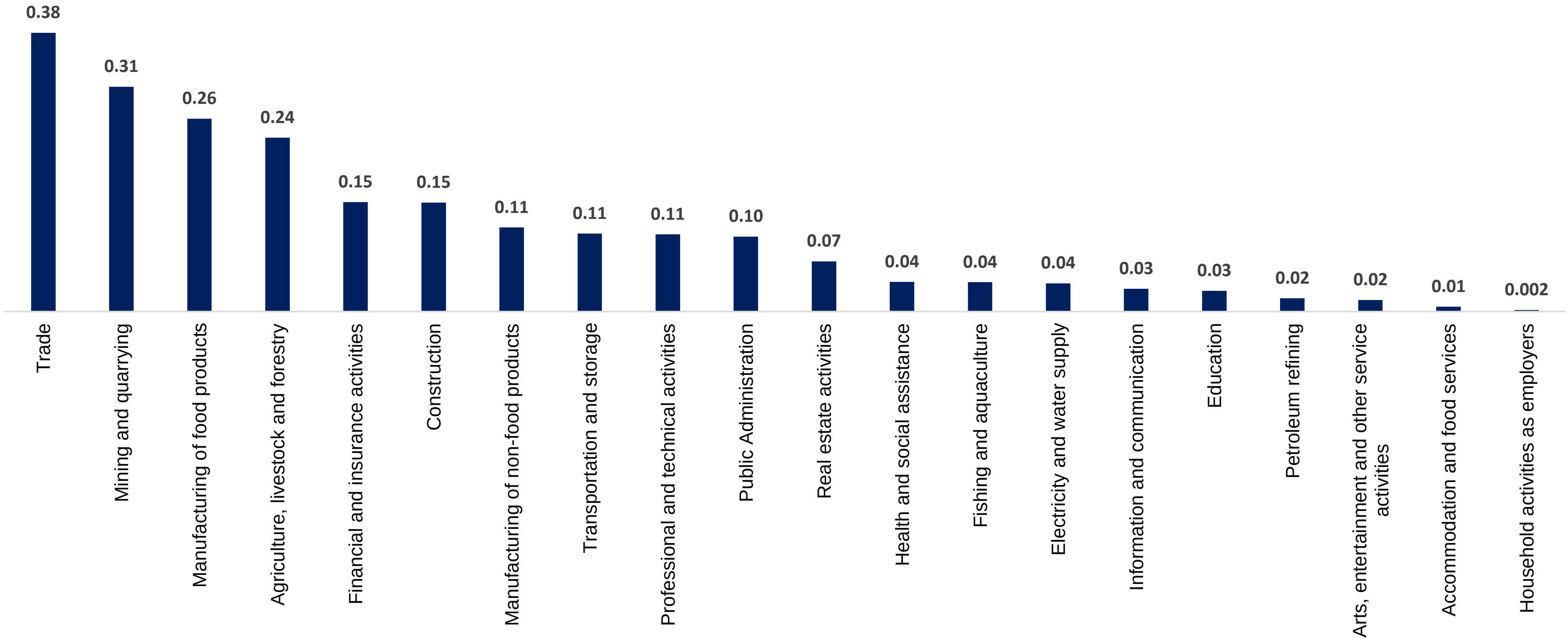


Source: CBE.
Note: Macroeconomic Forecasts – April 2026.

Economic growth forecast 2026

*A positive performance is expected across all industries. The sectors projected to contribute most to growth are **trade, mining and quarrying, and food manufacturing.***

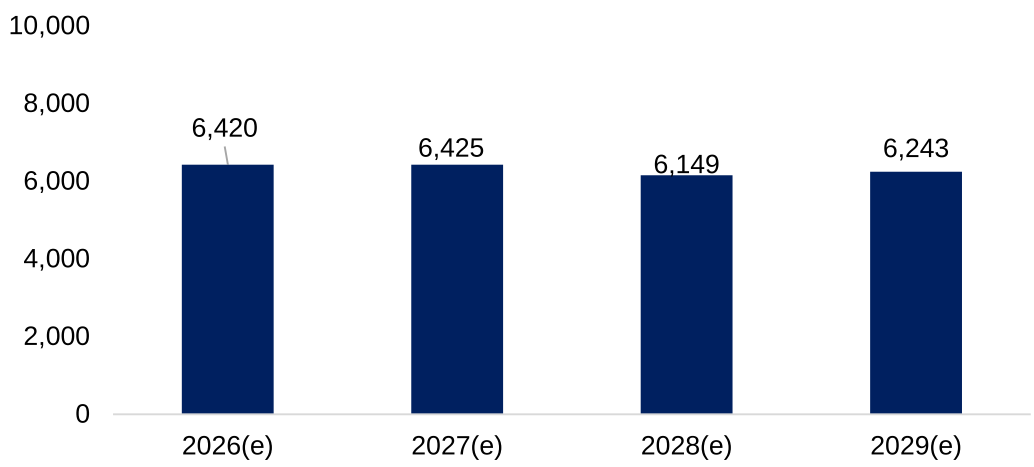
➢ **Contribution to growth by industry (in percentage points)**



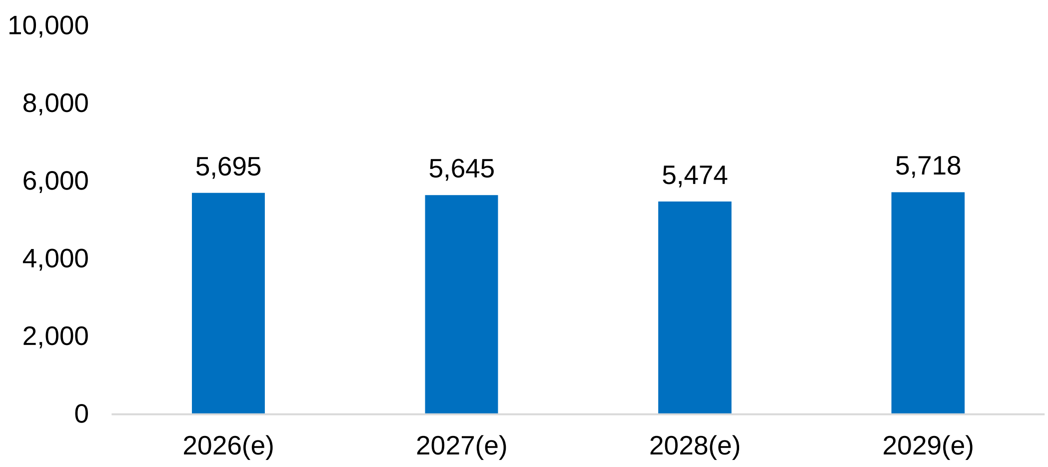
Source: CBE.
Note: Macroeconomic Forecasts – April 2026.

External Sector Projections 2026-2029

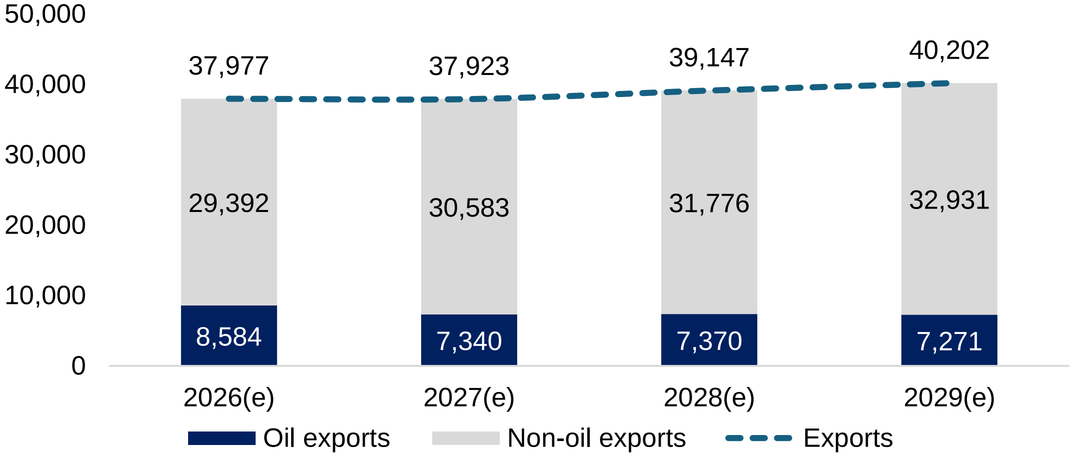
> Current Account Projection 2026-2029 Million USD



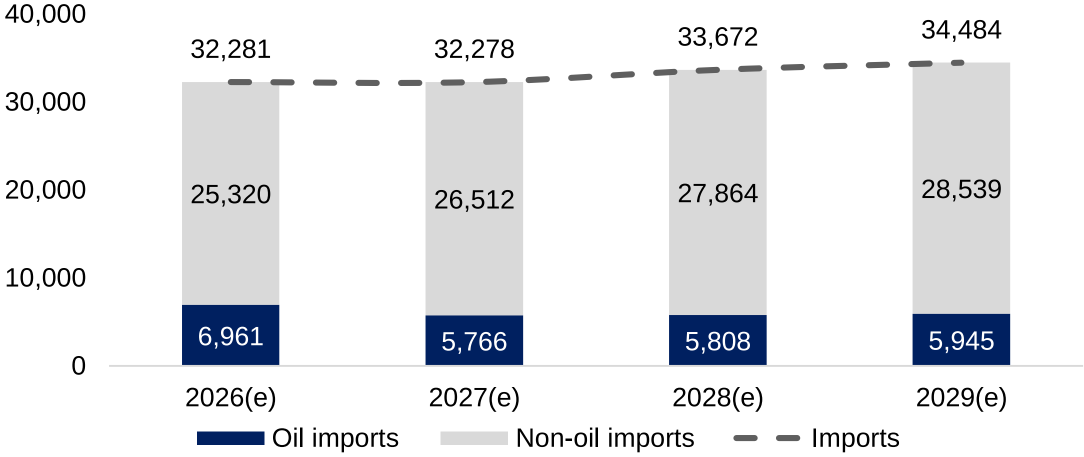
> Trade Balance Projection 2026-2029 Million USD



> Exports 2026-2029 Million USD



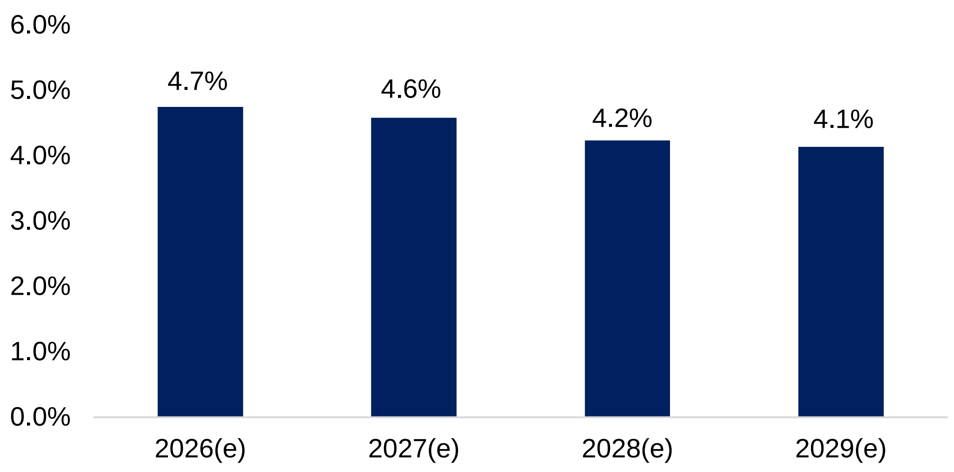
> Imports 2026-2029 Million USD



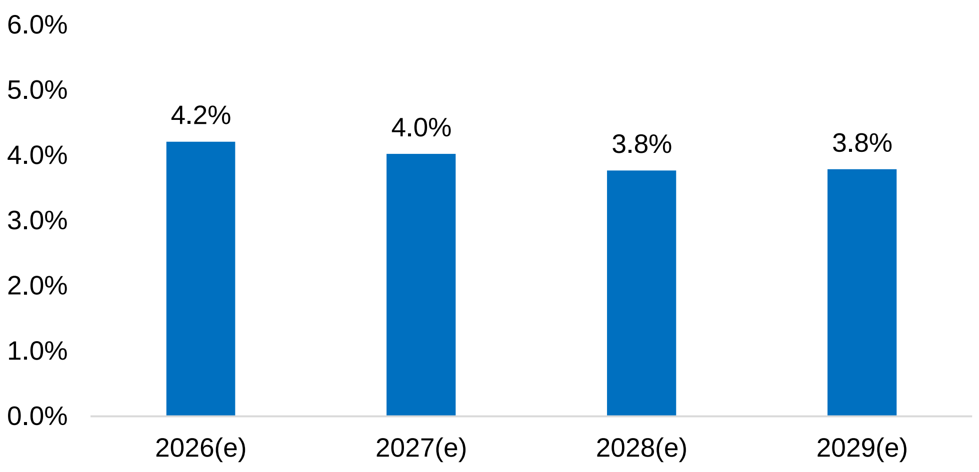
Source: CBE – MDEP.
Note: (e) Macroeconomic Forecasts – April 2026.

External Sector Projections 2026-2029

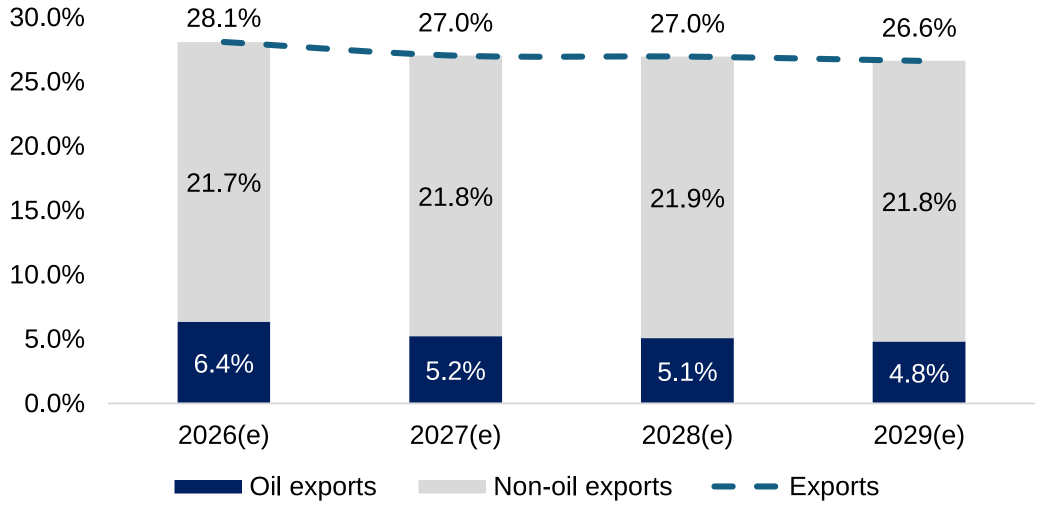
> Current Account Projection 2026-2029 *(% GDP)*



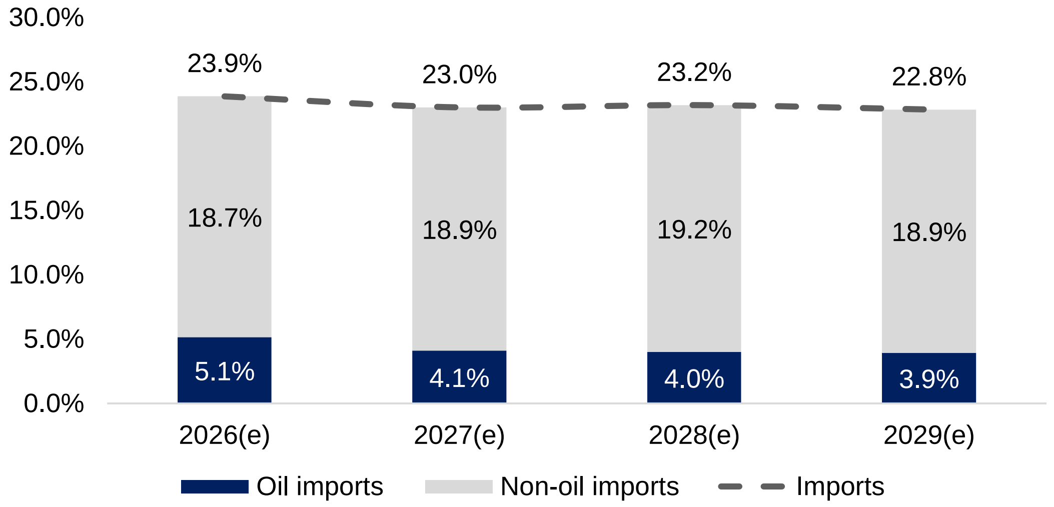
> Trade Balance Projection 2026-2029 *(% GDP)*



> Exports 2026-2029 *(% GDP)*



> Imports 2026-2029 *(% GDP)*



Source: CBE – MDEP.
Note: (e) Macroeconomic Forecasts – April 2026

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