PRESS RELEASE

Mexico City, December 7th, 2012.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR 2013

- **TODAY, THE FEDERATION'S REVENUES LAW INITIATIVE, THE EXPENDITURES BUDGET PROJECT AND THE GENERAL ECONOMIC POLICY GUIDELINES FOR 2013 WERE SENT TO CONGRESS.**
- **THE PROPOSED ECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR 2013 HIGHLIGHTS THE NEW ADMINISTRATION'S COMMITMENT TOWARDS MACROECONOMIC STABILITY. THIS STRENGTHENS AND ADDS SUSTAINABILITY TO MEXICAN PUBLIC FINANCES WHILE PROVIDING CERTAINTY TO THE ECONOMY DURING TIMES OF HIGH UNCERTAINTY AND RISKS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT.**
- **THE DELIVERY OF THE PROPOSED ECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR 2013 IS FRAMED WITHIN THE RELEASE OF A COMPREHENSIVE AGENDA OF 10 MEASURES TO ACCELERATE THE GROWTH CAPACITY OF THE MEXICAN ECONOMY IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE WELFARE OF MEXICANS AND FIGHT POVERTY.**
- **DURING 2013 THE EXPECTED REAL ANNUAL GROWTH OF MEXICO'S GDP IS 3.5%; AN INFLATION OF 3.0% AND AN AVERAGE INTEREST RATE (28-DAY CETES) OF 4.6%. ALSO, AN AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE MEXICAN OIL MIX OF 84.9 DOLLARS PER BARREL IS CONSIDERED WHILE OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT PLATFORMS ARE EXPECTED TO BE 2,550 AND 1,184 THOUSANDS OF BARRELS PER DAY, RESPECTIVELY.**
- **AS ANNOUNCED ON DECEMBER 1ST, A RETURN TO BUDGETARY BALANCE IS PROPOSED. THIS ZERO DEFICIT, EXCLUDING PEMEX'S INVESTMENT, IS CONSISTENT WITH THIS ADMINISTRATION'S COMMITMENT TOWARDS MACROECONOMIC STABILITY.**
- **THE ECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR 2013 DOES NOT INCLUDE SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES TO LAWS, REGULATIONS OR PROCEDURES CURRENTLY RULING THE FISCAL FRAMEWORK AND THE EXPENDITURE ASSINGMENTS. THERE ARE NO PROPOSALS FOR TAX INCREASES WITH RESPECT TO 2012.**
- **TOTAL REVENUES ARE EXPECTED TO BE 2013PS. 3,576.0 BILLION, THIS AMOUNT IS HIGHER BY PS. 149.8 BILLION THAN THE ONE APPROVED FOR 2012, A REAL GROWTH OF 4.4%.**

- **THE CEILING OF ACCRUED PROGRAMMABLE EXPENDITURES FOR 2013 AMOUNTS TO PS. 2,697.8 BILLION, EXCLUDING PEMEX'S INVESTMENT, THIS AMOUNT IS HIGHER BY PS. 39.3 BILLION THAN THE ONE APPROVED FOR 2012. NET EXPENDITURES ARE HIGHER BY PS. 79.8 BILLION THAN THE AMOUNT APPROVED FOR 2012, A REAL GROWTH OF 2.3%.**
- **THE FEDERATION'S EXPENDITURE BUDGET PROJECT FOR 2013 INCLUDES 2013PS. 1,758.3 BILLION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUNCTIONS, 2013PS. 972.1 BILLION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND 2013PS. 202.4 BILLION FOR GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS. THESE AMOUNTS ARE HIGHER BY 4.6%, 5.0% AND 2.7% IN REAL TERMS THAN THE ONES APPROVED IN 2012.**
- **RESOURCES CONSIDERED FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH SHARED CONTRIBUTIONS, COORDINATION AGREEMENTS AND OTHER SUBSIDIES AMOUNT TO PS. 1,290.8 BILLION, WHICH REPRESENTS A GROWTH OF 1.4% IN REAL TERMS WITH RESPECT TO THE AMOUNT APPROVED FOR 2012.**
- **THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT MADE ON DECEMBER 1ST ARE WORTH HIGHLIGHTING: THE CREATION OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE PROGRAM OF LIFE INSURANCE FOR FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, THE BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST HUNGER AND THE MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF THE "70 Y MÁS" PROGRAM, IN ORDER TO ALLOW ALL MEXICANS OVER 65 YEARS OLD TO RECEIVE A PENSION.**
- **THE DAYCARE PROGRAM IS ENDORSED IN ORDER TO SUPPORT WORKING MOTHERS, WITH A GROWTH OF 18.6% IN REAL TERMS.**
- **ALSO, A PILOT PROGRAM OF SALARY SCOLARSHIPS IS PROPOSED, IN ORDER TO ALLOW STUDENTS TO FINISH THEIR STUDIES; A PROGRAM TO PROVIDE LAPTOPS FOR STUDENTS IN 5TH AND 6TH GRADE; AND THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND THE ENTREPENEUR FUND.**
- **THE BUDGET PROJECT FOR 2013 INCLUDES 2013PS. 18.5 BILLION FOR PROGRAMS THAT FOCUS ON GENDER EQUALITY, WITH AN INCREASE OF 6.7% IN REAL TERMS AND PS. 64.3 BILLION DIRECTED TOWARDS THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION.**
- **THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE'S PROPOSAL PROMOTES DEVELOPMENT IN FEDERAL ENTITIES, PARTICULARLY THROUGH METROPOLITAN AND REGIONAL FUNDS, WITH A JOINT ALLOCATION OF 2013PS. 15.1 BILLION. THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 2013PS. 12.2 BILLION WITH RESPECT TO THE AMOUNT PROPOSED FOR 2012.**
- **FOSTERED INVESTMENT BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR, DEFINED AS THE SUM OF PHYSICAL BUDGETARY INVESTMENT AND THE INVESTMENT MADE THROUGH OUT-OF-BUDGET OUTLAYS, EXCLUDING PIDIREGAS AMORTIZATIONS, WILL BE PS. 720.1 BILLION (4.3% OF GDP).**
- **WITH THE INVESTMENT PROPOSAL, A DECISIVE STIMULUS TO INFRASTRUCTURE IS GIVEN TO INCREASE ROAD, RAILROAD, AND PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE**

COUNTRY, IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY AND FOSTER ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS.

Today, December 7th, 2012, the Federation's Revenues Law Initiative and the Expenditure Budget Project for 2013 was delivered to Congress. The initiative and the project were prepared in compliance with the economic projections and strategies contained in the Economic Policy Guidelines for the next fiscal year.

The Mexican Economy during 2012

During 2012, a slower pace of growth was observed in the global economic activity. United States' GDP and industrial production decelerated with respect to the second semester of 2011 and the labor market registers a moderate recovery, while indicators of the housing sector indicate that a gradual upturn has begun. Meanwhile, the euro area registered a recession and the pace of growth in some emerging economies slowed down significantly. In addition, the fiscal and financial problems in several developed countries haven't been resolved. Because of the aforementioned factors, episodes of high volatility in international financial markets have been observed.

However, during the January-September period of 2012, the Mexican economy experienced a significant expansion, thus slight upward adjustments have been made to 2012 GDP growth projections by the main analysts and the Federal Government with respect to those elaborated in September of 2011. During 2012, Mexico's GDP is expected to register a real growth of 3.9%. It is anticipated that exports of goods and services will increase at an annual rate of 5.1% in real terms, driven by the performance of United States' industrial production and increased competitiveness of the Mexican economy. Also, consumption and investment is expected to grow at annual rates of 3.7% and 6.8%, respectively.

For 2012, budgetary operations of the public sector are expected to show a deficit consistent with the one approved by Congress in the Federation's Revenues Law 2012 (LIF2012) and in the Expenditure Budget Project for 2012 Decree, in compliance with the guidelines established in the Federal Budget and Financial Responsibility Law (LFPRH). Excluding PEMEX'S physical investment, the public deficit is estimated to amount to Ps. 67.6 billion, as a result of revenues of Ps. 3,397.4 billion and expenditures of Ps. 3,465.0 billion.

As a result of what was observed in the public finances in the January-October period and the macroeconomic framework for the fiscal year of 2012, excess revenues over those estimated in the LIF2012 of Ps. 137.1 billion are expected. In aggregate, excess budgetary revenues will be allocated according to applicable dispositions. Within, excess revenues will be generated by: oil revenues of Ps. 4.8 billion, non-oil tax revenues of Ps. 20.5 billion, own revenues of entities under direct control other than PEMEX of Ps. 31.1 billion and non-tax revenues of the Federal Government of Ps. 80.7 billion. The total net expenditures of the public sector are estimated to represent 24.5% of GDP.

As a result of the financing policies of the public sector and the expected evolution of the exchange rate, the Historical Balance of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements (HBPSBR) is expected to stand at 0.4 percentage points below the level observed at the end of the previous year, decreasing from 38.0% of GDP in 2011 to 37.6% of GDP in 2012.

Economic Perspectives for 2013

According to the consensus of the main private sector analysts and international organizations, a moderate growth in the United States is expected during 2013, similar to the one registered in 2012 and with a downside balance of risks. Even if an excessive fiscal adjustment is avoided, a public finance adjustment is foreseeable, implying a meaningful reduction in the fiscal deficit with a negative effect on demand due to increased taxes and a contraction in public spending.

Despite this, the foreign demand for our country is expected to continue to expand in 2013, although at a slower pace than the one estimated for 2012, reflecting the slowdown forecasted for the United States' industrial production. In this way, the manufacturing production and external trade related services will continue to grow. In addition, it is estimated that domestic demand will maintain a positive dynamism, since it is foreseeable that job creation, credit growth, high investment in infrastructure and increased consumer and producer confidence will be reflected in sustained growth levels of consumption and investment. The aforementioned would result in advances in the construction sector and the trade services that are less related to the external sector. Thus, a growth of Mexico´s annual real GDP of 3.5% during 2013 is projected. In this context, the 2013 inflation forecast is estimated to be within Banco de Mexico's target of 3% with a range of variability of a percentage point. At the same time, a deficit of USD 15.2 billion dollars in the current account of the balance of payments is expected, which is equivalent to 1.2% of GDP. It is worth to highlight that the foreign direct investment income is expected to exceed the current account deficit. The reference price for the Mexican crude oil mix is expected to be 84.9 dollars per barrel (dpb), and the oil production and exportation platform are anticipated to be of 2,550 and 1,184 thousands of barrels per day, respectively.

The presentation of the proposed Economic Program for 2013 is framed within the launch of a comprehensive agenda with 10 measures to increase the Mexican economy's growth capacity:

i. With regards to macroeconomic policy, the adoption of State policies that lead to stability will be consolidated;

ii. Economic competition will be promoted in order to encourage producers to look for innovations to increase the productivity and quality of the products they offer to consumers;

iii. The energy sector will be modernized and will be made more efficient to support improvements in quality and cost reductions of products within the sector, which implies availability of cheaper inputs for all productive sectors;

iv. The investment in human capital will be promoted in order to increase the productivity of the Mexican economy;

v. In the financial sector, the progress that allowed the country to have a strong and stable system will be consolidated and, also, a strategy to expand the access to services and financial inclusion, and to increase the total credit levels will continue;

vi. Further growth to infrastructure investment will be achieved, both by the direct effect that the investment itself has on the economic activity and by the cross effect that the improvement of conditions and logistics has for the entire economy;

vii. A complete and efficient social security system will be promoted in order to protect the welfare of the most vulnerable population sectors and to allow a more efficient functioning of the labor market;

viii. Trade liberalization will be established as a State policy and the adoption of a comprehensive foreign trade policy to promote the productivity;

ix. Measures to strengthen some sectors will be taken, such as in agriculture and tourism, which are strategic for the country's development because of their ability to generate employment, reduce regional disparities and to contribute to the abatement of poverty;

x. A comprehensive reform of the public finances will be promoted, oriented towards strengthening tax revenues to reduce its dependence on oil and increase the State´s ability to meet the needs of the population in a context of sustainable public finances.

The Economic Program for 2013 does not propose substantive changes to the legislation, regulations and procedures governing the existing fiscal framework and the spending, as well as the relationship between the Federal Government and the states. This preserves the tax structure that was observed in 2012.

This way, the economic program estimations are based on a scenario in which: i) the budget revenues estimation is consistent with the forecasts for variables such as economic activity, price and oil production platform, and ii) non programmable expenditures reflect the evolution of the shareable federal collections, the amount of deferrals of approved payments in LIF2012 and the estimated behavior of interest rates.

Public Balance

For 2013, the Federation's Revenues Law and the Expenditure Budget Project propose a budgetary balance, excluding PEMEX's investment, in accordance with Article 17 of the LFPRH, which states that "Total net expenditures proposed by the Executive in the Expenditure Budget Project, the one approved by Congress and the one exercised in the fiscal year by the expenditures executors, should contribute to budgetary balance". The return to equilibrium in 2013 is consistent with this Administration's commitment with macroeconomic stability and the multiannual strategy established in the General Economic Policy Guidelines for the fiscal years 2010 to 2012 in which the application of a countercyclical stimulus allowed to confront the effects of the international financial crisis of 2009. By returning to the budgetary balance, an orderly evolution of public debt and the sustainability of public finances are guaranteed, granting the strength of these, in order for them to continue being supportive of the guidance of the national economy for the benefit of Mexican families. Meanwhile, PEMEX's investment is maintained in the approved level for 2012, as a percentage of GDP, of 2%.

The Budget Project considers the necessary allocations to work in the five fundamental guidelines that will allow the rights that the Constitution grants to all Mexicans to go from paper to practice; these are: to achieve a Peaceful Mexico, achieve an Inclusive Mexico, achieve a Mexico with Quality Education for Everyone, achieve a Prosperous Mexico and oversee Mexico as a leading Actor with Global Responsibility.

Public Revenues

One of the components of the agenda to stimulate productivity in the country is the integral reform of public finances. This should be oriented towards strengthening tax revenues, in order to reduce the reliance on oil and increase the Government's capacity to cover the needs of the population within a context of responsible public finances.

For 2013, budgetary revenues are estimated at Ps. 3,576.0 billion, amount higher by Ps. 149.8 billion with respect of the one approved in the LIF2012, which implies a growth of 4.4% in real terms. Within, the following is worth highlighting:

- Oil revenues estimated for 2013 show a real growth of 2.0% with respect to those approved in LIF2012 due, mainly, to greater domestic hydrocarbon sales, given that the export oil price will remain at a similar level as the one approved the previous year.
- On the other hand, the forecast for non-oil revenues for 2013 considers the following factors: i) a greater economic activity and ii) the preservation of the fiscal structure that was observed during 2012. This way, tax revenues will show a real increase of 3.6% with respect to the estimated amount, due mainly to the greater collection expected within the income tax (including IETU and the tax on cash deposits), the VAT and the excise tax by 4.3, 3.5 and 3.3%, respectively. With respect to the amount approved for 2012, non-oil tax revenues will increase by

5.0%, mainly because revenues in 2012 were greater than expected and, with that, there's a larger base for growth.

- Own revenues from entities and companies other than PEMEX for 2013 will increase by 6.2% in real terms with respect to those approved for 2012, due mainly to a greater economic activity. Non-tax revenues will increase by 14.5% in real terms with respect to the amount approved for 2012.

Budgetary Revenues, 2012-2013
(Billion pesos of 2013)

	2012		2013	Differences 2013 vs. 2012			
				Absolute		Relative	
	LIF	Estimated		LIF	Est.	LIF	Est.
Total	**3,426.2**	**3,516.6**	**3,576.0**	**149.8**	**59.4**	**4.4**	**1.7**
Oil related	**1,213.4**	**1,218.3**	**1,238.1**	**24.7**	**19.8**	**2.0**	**1.6**
Non-oil related	**2,212.8**	**2,298.3**	**2,337.9**	**125.2**	**39.7**	**5.7**	**1.7**
Tax revenue	1,544.3	1,565.6	1,621.2	76.9	55.6	5.0	3.6
Non-tax revenue[1_/]	81.0	145.2	92.8	11.8	-52.5	14.5	-36.1
PEDBC[1_/]	587.5	587.5	624.0	36.5	36.5	6.2	6.2

1_/ In order to be able to compare, excess revenues from agencies and entities are not considered in 2012.

Public Expenditures Strategy

Derived from the estimations of non programmable revenues and expenditures, an estimation of programmable expenditures is obtained, such that in 2013, budgetary balance, excluding PEMEX's investment, is attained. This implies that paid programmable expenditures result greater by Ps. 53.8 billion than the amount approved for 2012, which implies a real increase of 1.8%.

The Expenditure Budget Program reflects the commitment to ration current expenditures and allocate greater resources to investment in infrastructure, programs and actions in that directly benefit the population. With this objective, it privileges the allocation of resources to concepts such as social security, education, science and technology:

- Recognizing the high impact that social security programs have in the welfare of society, particularly for the most vulnerable sectors of the population, a universal minimum pension for adults over 65 will be fostered, and the unemployment insurance and life insurance for working mothers will be strengthened.
- With regards to education, considering that more and better education is the main source of a fairer society and a more competitive economy, resources will be

allocated for the creation of full-time education centers, programs for the dignity and improvement of schools will be supported, students will be equipped through the provision of laptops in the 5th and 6th grade, and scholarship programs for high school education and higher education will be significantly broadened.

- On the other hand, investment in science and technology will be increased, in order to promote greater productivity in the Mexican economy.

Considering the positive effects that investment in infrastructure has in other sectors of the economy, the growth of this sector will be another of the main components of the medium term agenda, both because of the direct effect that the investment itself has on economic activity and the cross effect that the improvement of conditions and logistics has for the entire economy. In order to close the gap between the different regions of the country, an increase to road, railroad, and port infrastructure in the country is proposed, through projects to connect and include Southern Mexico to the global economy, as well as having once again passenger trains that connect cities. The following projects are worth highlighting: the construction of the Mexico-Queretaro train, the Mexico Toluca train and the Yucatan-Quintana Roo transpeninsular train.

Within the Expenditure Budget Project for 2013, the following aspects are worth highlighting.

- For 2013, excluding PEMEX’s investment, net expenditures are greater by Ps. 79.8 billion (2.3% in real terms) with respect to the amount approved for 2012, as a result of greater budgetary revenues of Ps. 149.8 billion and deficit elimination by Ps. 70 billion to achieve budgetary balance. Meanwhile, PEMEX’s physical investment will remain the same as a proportion of GDP as the one approved in 2013 (2.0%). This way, total net paid expenditures including PEMEX’s investment will stand at Ps. 3,902.3 billion, amount higher by Ps. 94.3 billion with respect to the amount approved in the Expenditure Budget Project for 2012 (2.5% in real terms).

- The programmable accrued expenditures ceiling for 2013 will stand at Ps. 2,697.8 billion, excluding PEMEX’s investment, amount higher by Ps. 39.3 billion than the amount approved for 2012. Programmable accrued expenditures including PEMEX’s investment will stand at Ps. 3,024.1 billion, amount higher by 53.8 billion (1.8% in real terms) with respect to the amount approved for 2012.

Public Sector Net Expenditures, 2012-2013

(Billion pesos of 2013)

	2012 PEF	2013	Differences Absolute	Differences Relative
Total including PEMEX's investment	**3,808.0**	**3,902.3**	**94.3**	**2.5**
Total excluding PEMEX's investment	*3,496.2*	*3,576.0*	*79.8*	*2.3*
Programmable paid	**2,941.3**	**2,995.1**	**53.8**	**1.8**
Programmable paid excluding PEMEX's investment	*2,629.5*	*2,668.8*	*39.3*	*1.5*
Deferred payments	-29.0	-29.0	0.0	0.0
Accrued	2,970.2	3,024.1	53.8	1.8
Accrued excluding PEMEX's investment	*2,658.4*	*2,697.8*	*39.3*	*1.5*
Non programmable	**866.7**	**907.2**	**40.5**	**4.7**
Financial cost	329.2	350.4	21.1	6.4
Participations	522.6	533.6	11.1	2.1
Adefas	14.9	23.2	8.3	55.6

In terms of the economic classification of programmable expenditures, expenditure previsions are grouped according to their economic nature and object, that is, in current and capital expenditures. For the fiscal year of 2013, Personal Services increase by 2.2% in real terms with respect to the amount approved in 2012. In this sense, while Education and Healthcare sectors increase this concept by 4.0% in real terms, the administrative structure only grows by half.

- Operation Expenditures do not grow in real terms, and with regards to the Federal Government there is proposed reduction of 2.2% in real terms, that is, 2013Ps. 3.4 billion less than the amount approved for 2012, the aforementioned in compliance with the Federal Government's policy for a more efficient use of resources.

- Subsidies grow by 12.8% in real terms with respect to the Executive's proposal of 2012, which represents an increase of almost 2013Ps. 52 billion, from which 53.1% are allocated to Federal Entities.

- Regarding Investment Expenditures, the Executive's proposal is greater by 2013Ps. 42.5 billion, an increase of 6.6% in real terms with respect to the Project of 2012.

Resources that are considered for local government through shares, contributions, coordination agreements and other subsidies amount to Ps. 1,290,791.2 million, which represents a growth of 1.4% in real terms with respect to the amount approved for 2012.

Public Debt Policy for 2013

The Public Debt Policy for 2013 will be oriented towards covering the financial requirements of the Federal Government maintaining an appropriate balance between costs and risks in the public finances and a mixture of internal and external financing that allows, on one hand, to take advantage of the liquidity conditions in the international markets and preserve the diversity of credit access and, on the other hand, further develop the local debt market in its different segments.

The borrowing strategy for 2013 considers financing most of the Federal Government's deficit in the domestic market favoring the issuance of long-term instruments and instruments indexed to inflation, looking to further increase the average duration and maturity of domestic debt. On the external front, we propose to use international capital markets in a complementary way, when financing conditions are favorable and to broaden and diversify the investor base.

Public Sector Borrowing Requirements for 2013

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirements (PSBR) for 2013 will be equivalent to 2.4% of GDP, 0.4 percentage points lower than the amount anticipated for 2012, mainly due to the reduction in the public deficit and a downward debt trend.

The balance of Public Sector Borrowing Requirements, as a result of the aforementioned measures, is expected to represent 37.0% of GDP at the end of 2013, amount lower than the one expected for 2012 by 0.5 points of GDP.

Public Sector Borrowing Requirements, 2011-2012

(% of GDP)

	2012	2013	Differences
I. Traditional balance	**2.4**	**2.0**	**-0.4**
II Adjustments	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**
Borrowing requirements by Pidiregas	0.1	0.1	0.0
Borrowing requirements by IPAB	0.1	0.1	0.0
Adjustments to budgetary registries	0.3	0.3	0.0
Debtors program	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development Banks 1_/	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
III. RFSP (I+II)	**2.8**	**2.4**	**-0.4**

1_/ Includes the National Infrastructure Fund. From 2010 onwards, according to the penultimate paragraph of Article 2 of the LIF2010, in order to integrate the PSBR, the expected gain or loss in the credit granted by the development banks and funds regulated and supervised by the CNBV is taken into consideration, instead of the deficit by financial intermediation. The measure of the expected gain or loss is determined as the difference in equity between the end of the current and the previous exercise.

Final considerations

The presentation of the Proposed Economic Program for 2013 is framed within the release of an integral agenda of ten measures to increase the growth capacity of the Mexican economy. The measures that compose the integral agenda come from an integral diagnose about the current conditions of our country and recognize that stability is an important baseline, but is not enough to achieve the greater levels of development that all Mexicans desire. For this, it is necessary to promote actions to elevate the growth capacity of the economy, in a way that it can accelerate the task of increasing the welfare of Mexicans and abate poverty. The main way to accelerate the growth of the Mexican household's income is through increases in productivity.

In line with the magnitude of this challenge, the agenda to increase growth is broad and ambitious thus, it includes actions in diverse areas. Some of them, like the promotion of economic competition or the consolidation of stability, are related to the economy as a whole. Others refer to specific sectors, like energy and education. The adoption of these measures will allow achieving greater growth rates while preserving macroeconomic stability in our country.

ANNEX
MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK, 2012-2013 (estimated)

	2012	2013
Gross Domestic Product		
Real Growth %	3.9	3.5
Nominal (Billion pesos)	15,603.0	16,715.6
GDP Deflator	4.3	3.5
Inflation		
Dec. / Dec.	3.8	3.0
Nominal Exchange rate		
Average	13.2	12.9
Interest rate (Cetes 28 days)		
Nominal end of period, %	4.5	4.7
Average nominal, %	4.3	4.6
Real accumulated, %	0.6	1.6
Current Account		
Million dollars	-8,989.1	-15,193.5
% of GDP	-0.8	-1.2
Variables of support:		
Fiscal balance		
Including PEMEX's investment (% of GDP)	-2.4	-2.0
Excluding PEMEX's investment (% of GDP)	-0.4	0.0
U.S. GDP (Annual variation)		
Real growth %	2.2	2.0
U.S. Industrial Production		
Real growth %	3.8	2.3
U.S. Inflation		
Average	2.1	2.0
International Interest Rate		
Libor 3 months (average)	0.5	0.2
Oil (Mexican mix)		
Average price (dls. / barrel)	101.7	84.9
Average oil export platform (mbd)	1,247.5	1,183.5
Average oil production platform (mbd)	2,540.0	2,550.0
Natural gas		
Average price (dls/MMBtu)	2.6	3.2