

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

August 4, 2003

# Quarterly Report on Public Finances and Public Debt Second Quarter of 2003

### Highlights

- The overall public sector balance registered a surplus significantly higher than in the first half of 2002 and consistent with the program approved by Congress for the year.
- Net public debt as a percentage of GDP declined with respect to the end of 2002.
- The weakness in external demand, the lackluster evolution of domestic investment and the incidence of seasonal factors had a negative impact on the dynamism of economic activity during the second quarter of the year.
- Inflation resumed its downward trend and domestic interest rates continued to decline during the April-June period of 2003.

### 1. Macroeconomic Update

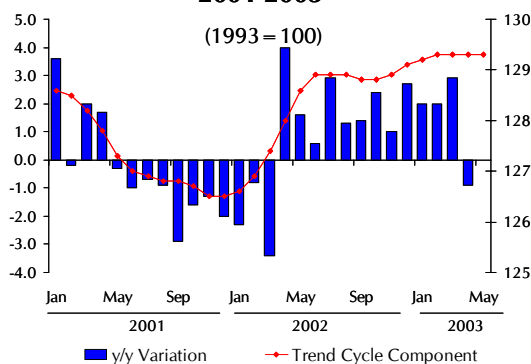
#### 1.1. *Economic Activity*

- The lower uncertainty associated with the conflict in the Middle East promoted a recovery in consumer confidence, a rebound of international equity markets and a significant decline in oil price volatility.
- However, these positive developments were offset by the continued weakening of the manufacturing sector, the low level of capacity utilization and the higher unemployment rate in the US economy.
- In particular, the persistent sluggishness in the US industrial sector translated into a real annual decline of 5.2 percent in Mexico's manufacturing production during the April-May period. This result is largely attributable to the contraction of the automotive industry, which has a multiplier effect on the remaining branches of the manufacturing sector.
- In contrast, the modest expansion of the domestic market allowed the construction and the electricity, gas and water sectors to post positive real rates of growth of 0.8 and 1.0 percent,

respectively, during the period April-May.

- The evolution of the agriculture and livestock sector and the services sector was relatively favorable during the fourth and fifth months of the year. In particular, the agriculture and livestock sector increased at a real annual rate of 1.7 percent, reflecting the positive growth of a number of crops, while the services sector expanded at a real annual rate of 0.9 percent supported by the upbeat performance of the transportation and financial services sectors.
- Overall activity in the three sectors, agriculture and livestock, industry and services, as measured by the Global Index of Economic Activity (IGAE), declined 0.5 percent in real annual terms during April-May 2003.
- It is worth emphasizing that this figure was adversely influenced by the “seasonal effects” from the Easter Week and May’s holiday calendar, since the period April-May 2003 had three less working days than the same period of the previous year.

**Global Indicator of Economic Activity, 2001-2003**



Source: INEGI.

- Economic frailty manifested in labor market figures. The total number of workers affiliated to the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS), a

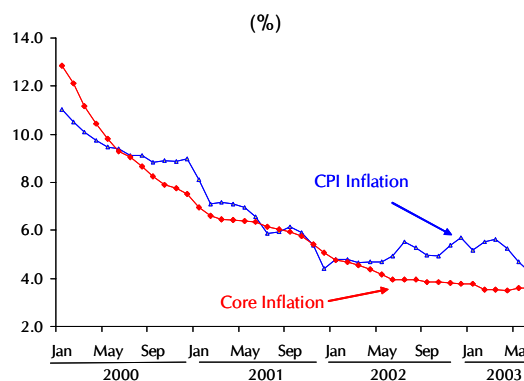
measure of formal employment, decreased by 2,059 workers during the second quarter of 2003.

- The unfavorable performance of the labor market had a negative impact on retail sales. In particular, the annual growth rate of retail sales slowed down from 3.6 percent in the first quarter of the year to 0.4 percent in the April-May period of 2003. Similarly, sales from wholesale stores declined at an annual rate of 5.4 percent during the aforementioned bimonthly period.

### 1.2. Inflation and interest rates

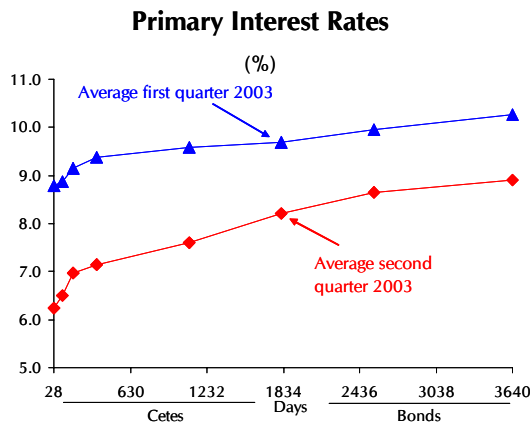
- Inflation, as measured by the change in the National Consumer Price Index (INPC), registered an accumulated increase of 1.25 percent during the first six months of the year. As a result, the annual rate of growth of consumer prices stood at 4.27 percent at the end of June 2003.
- Core inflation, which measures inflationary pressures over the medium term more accurately, registered an annual increase of 3.6 percent at the end of the first half of the year, a figure consistent with the annual inflation target of 3.0 percent with a variability interval of plus/minus one percentage point.

**Annualized Inflation, 2000-2003**



Source: Bank of Mexico.

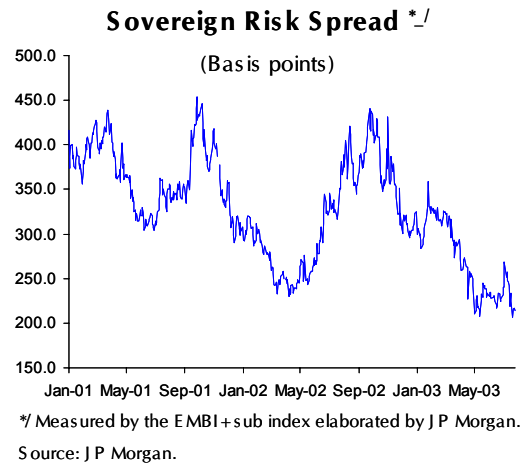
- During the second quarter of the year, Mexican financial markets reported favorable results, supported by the reduction of geopolitical risks, the improved economic perspectives for some Latin American countries and the low levels of long-term interest rates in the US capital market.
- In this context, the fiscal discipline, the responsible management of public debt and the prudent execution of monetary policy contributed to preserving a stable economic environment and reducing interest rates. In particular, the 28-day CETES primary interest rate averaged 6.24 percent during the second quarter of the year, 254 basis points lower than in the first quarter of 2003.



Source: Bank of Mexico.

- The peso-dollar exchange rate stood at 10.45 pesos per dollar at the end of June, an appreciation of 2.88 percent with respect to the end of the previous quarter.
- The Mexican Stock Index (IPyC) registered a gain of 19.29 percent during the second quarter of the year, closing at 7,054.99 points at June 30, 2003.
- The favorable perception of Mexico's country risk reflected in a continued decrease in sovereign spreads, which

declined from 291 basis points at the end of March to 237 basis points at the end of June 2003.



### 1.3. External Sector

- During the second quarter of the year Mexico's international trade was adversely affected by the weakness of both internal and external demand. Despite the increase in oil-related exports, total exports declined at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, reflecting the fall of 4.5 percent in manufacturing exports.
- Similarly, total imports registered an annual contraction of 2.5 percent during the second quarter of the year. In particular, imports of capital goods decreased 8.7 percent, while imports of consumption goods fell 7.9 percent, both with respect to the second quarter of 2002.
- In this context, the trade deficit for the period April-June 2003 amounted to US 1.2 billion, 14.4 percent lower than the deficit recorded during the same period of the previous year.

**Trade Balance, January - June 2002-2003** Millions of dollars

	January - June		Difference	Annual
	2002	2003		
	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(b/a)
Total Exports	78,046.9	79,881.9	1,835.0	2.4
Oil	6,493.2	9,166.6	2,673.4	41.2
Non Oil	71,553.7	70,715.3	-838.4	-1.2
Agricultural	2,294.6	2,833.0	538.3	23.5
Mining	186.2	220.6	34.4	18.4
Manufacturing	69,072.8	67,661.7	-1,411.1	-2.0
Maquiladora	37,773.4	36,808.1	-965.2	-2.6
Others	31,299.5	30,853.6	-445.9	-1.4
Total Imports	81,099.1	81,488.4	389.3	0.5
Consumer Goods	9,671.8	9,858.5	186.7	1.9
Intermediate Goods	61,006.6	61,957.3	950.7	1.6
Maquiladora	28,469.8	27,554.4	-915.4	-3.2
Others	32,536.8	34,402.9	1,866.2	5.7
Capital Goods	10,420.8	9,672.6	-748.2	-7.2
Trade Balance	-3,052.2	-1,606.5	1,445.7	-47.4
Maquiladora	9,303.6	9,253.8	-49.8	-0.5
Others	-12,355.8	-10,860.2	1,495.5	-12.1
Non Oil Trade Balance	-9,545.4	-10,773.1	-1,227.7	12.9

Source: Bank of Mexico.

- The current account balance for the first quarter of 2003 recorded a deficit of US 2.1 billion, US 1.2 billion lower than the deficit registered during the same period of 2002. As a result, the current account balance, expressed as a percentage of GDP, fell from 2.1 percent in 2002 to 1.4 percent in 2003, its lowest level since the second quarter of 1997.
- The capital account registered a surplus of US 7.2 billion during the first quarter of the year, US 1.3 billion higher than the surplus recorded in the same period of 2002. In this context, Mexico's net international reserves increased US 4.0 billion during the first quarter of 2003.

**2. Public Finances**

- During the first half of 2003, the public sector overall balance accumulated a surplus of 62.2 billion pesos, 147.2 percent higher in real terms than the surplus registered in the same period of 2002 (see Annex A).
- The public sector primary balance, defined as total public sector revenues

less expenditures other than interest payments on public debt, registered a surplus of 164.9 billion pesos during the first six months of the year, 28.9 percent higher in real terms than in 2002.

- These positive results are attributable to two temporary factors: i) the favorable developments in the price of the Mexican oil mix in the international markets; and ii) the increase in non-recurrent revenues.
- As a result, the evolution of public finances could revert during the second half of the year. In particular, the recent Supreme Court ruling that declared unconstitutional the substitute tax to the salary credit and the modifications to the fiscal laws approved by Congress that were not incorporated to the Revenue Law for 2003 could have a negative impact in tax collection for the remainder of the year.

**2.1. Public sector revenues**

- Budgetary revenues amounted to 805.6 billion pesos during the first six months of the year. As a result, public sector revenues for the period January-June were 50.0 billion pesos higher than projected in the calendar published in the Official Gazette on January 31, 2003.
- This result was mainly attributable to the following factors:
  - Oil-related revenues were 22.1 billion pesos higher than originally programmed;
  - Non-tax revenues were 12.8 billion pesos higher than expected.
- Total budgetary revenues increased 14.3 percent in real annual terms during the first six months of the year. Within budgetary revenues, oil-related revenues increased 28.8 in real terms,

while non-oil tax revenues of the Federal Government registered a real expansion of 7.1 percent driven by the 14.8 percent real increase in VAT collection.

- Additionally, the revenues of the public entities under direct budgetary control other than PEMEX grew at a real annual rate of 12.9 percent (see Annex A).

**Budgetary Revenues, January-June** Millions of pesos

	Programmed	Observed <sup>p, j</sup>	Difference
<b>Total (I+II)</b>	<b>755,578.7</b>	<b>805,623.7</b>	<b>50,045.0</b>
<b>I. Oil related</b>	<b>229,736.5</b>	<b>251,843.0</b>	<b>22,106.5</b>
a) PEMEX	63,796.8	70,367.1	6,570.3
b) Federal Government	165,939.7	181,475.9	15,536.3
Rights and Royalties on oil related products	108,925.7	139,048.2	30,122.5
Excise taxes	57,014.1	42,427.7	-14,586.4
<b>II. Non oil related</b>	<b>525,842.2</b>	<b>553,780.7</b>	<b>27,938.5</b>
c) Federal Government	401,298.8	416,035.9	14,737.1
Tax	358,293.7	360,254.5	1,960.8
Income tax	199,819.8	184,371.2	-15,448.6
VAT	116,281.6	129,132.4	12,850.8
Excise taxes	12,791.7	15,225.4	2,433.7
Import taxes	11,804.0	12,586.2	782.2
Others <sup>1, j</sup>	17,596.6	18,939.3	1,342.7
Non-tax	43,005.1	55,781.4	12,776.3
Rights	6,657.8	8,689.2	2,031.4
Fees	33,715.7	44,600.3	10,884.5
Others	2,631.6	2,492.0	-139.6
d) PEDBC <sup>2, j</sup>	124,543.4	137,744.8	13,201.4
Memorandum items:			
Total tax related	415,307.8	402,682.2	-12,625.6
Total non-tax related	340,271.0	402,941.5	62,670.5

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p, j Preliminary figures.

1, j Includes new vehicle, vehicle ownership, luxury goods and services and accessory taxes.

2, j Public entities under direct budgetary control. Excludes Federal Government transfers to the ISSSTE.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## 2.2. Public sector expenditures

- During the first six months of 2003, public sector budgetary expenditures increased 9.6 percent as compared to first half of 2002 (see Annex A).
- Primary expenditures, defined as net budgetary expenditures less interest payments in public sector debt, totaled 645.1 billion pesos, 11.0 higher with respect to the same period of 2002. It is worth highlighting that during the second quarter of the year expenditures directed to social programs increased by 4.1 percent in real annual terms.
- Within primary expenditures, resources directed to states and

municipalities through revenue sharing, transfers (items 25 and 33) decentralized expenditure agreements, and the Program to Support the Strengthening of Federal Entities (PAFEF), which represent more than 53 percent of total primary expenditures, were 5.2 percent higher in real terms than in the first six months of 2002.

- It is worth noting that during the first six months of the year the expenditure calendars for the Basic and Normal Education Contributions Fund (FAEB) and the Health Services Contributions Fund (FASSA) were modified in order to make the seasonality of item 33 similar to that of previous years.
- Similarly, the expenditure calendar for the PAFEF was modified at the request of federal entities to support the implementation of infrastructure investment projects.
- These calendar modifications largely explain the transitory dynamism of public sector expenditures during the first half of the year, which will tend to moderate in the coming months.
- Additionally, the evolution of public sector expenditures during the first half of the year was marked by extraordinary outlays. In particular, non-recurrent resources were allocated to the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) for the organization of the 2003 electoral process, the Trust for Infrastructure in States (FIES) and the Voluntary Retirement Program, as well as to cover the higher than anticipated fuel costs for electricity generation faced by the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE).
- During the first half of the year, public sector financing costs increased by 1.4 percent in real annual terms, reflecting primarily the weaker peso-dollar exchange rate as compared to the same period of the previous year.

### **3. Public Debt**

- At the end of June 2003, Mexico's total net public sector debt amounted to 24.4 percent of GDP, 1.4 percentage points lower than at the end of the first quarter of the year. This result is attributable to decreases of 0.8 percentage points of GDP in net public sector external debt and of 0.6 percentage points of GDP in net domestic debt.
- Among the external debt transactions that took place in the second quarter of 2003, it is worth highlighting the redemption of the Federal Government's dollar denominated Brady Par Bonds and the announcement of the early prepayment of its remaining Brady Par Bonds denominated in Italian liras, German marcs, Dutch guilders and Swiss francs. With these transactions, the Federal Government will complete the cancellation of all its Brady Bond debt.
- Similarly, on April 2003, the Federal Government issued US 1.5 billion of 5.5-year notes with an interest rate in dollars of 4.625% and US 1.0 billion of 30-year notes with an interest rate in dollars of 7.5%. Both issues included Collective Action Clauses (CACs).
- On the internal debt front, the Federal Government has continued to meet its financing needs through domestic bond offerings in order to increase the average maturity of its internal debt, improve its maturity profile, reduce the vulnerability of public sector finances to interest rate movements and develop a benchmark for private sector long-term debt issues.
- At the end of June 2003, the outstanding amount of net public sector external debt was US 77.0 billion, US 1.1 billion higher than at the end of 2002. This result is primarily

due to an increase in net external indebtedness of US 99.7 million, upward accounting adjustments of US 1.2 billion and an increase in assets of US 195.4 million.

- The outstanding amount of net domestic debt of the Federal Government at the end of June 2003 totaled 796.2 billion pesos, 25.1 billion pesos lower than at the end of 2002 (821.3 billion pesos). This result was attributable to the following factors: a) an increase of 12.8 billion pesos in net domestic indebtedness, b) an increase of 40.3 billion pesos in the Federal Government's domestic financial assets, and c) accounting adjustments of 2.4 billion pesos to reflect the effect of inflation on indexed debt.

### **Concluding Remarks**

- The persistent sluggishness in the US industrial sector continued to reflect in an unfavorable performance of Mexico's manufacturing sector during the second quarter of the year.
- Fiscal discipline, the responsible management of public debt and the prudent execution of monetary policy have promoted a stable economic environment.
- Public finance results for the first half of the year are consistent with the overall deficit equivalent to 0.50 percent of GDP approved by Congress for 2003.

For more details on public finance and public debt statistics, please refer to the Ministry of Finance's web page:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.mx/english/index.html>

## Annex A. Public Finances

### Public Sector Overall Balance

Millions of pesos

	January-June		Real % growth	Composition %	
	2002	2003 <sup>p_/</sup>		2002	2003 <sup>p_/</sup>
<b>Overall Public Balance (I+II)</b>	<b>23,945.0</b>	<b>62,200.2</b>	<b>147.2</b>		
I. Budgetary Balance (a-b)	25,409.4	62,113.7	132.6		
a) Revenues	670,844.8	805,623.7	14.3	100.0	100.0
Oil related	186,108.4	251,843.0	28.8	27.7	31.3
Federal Government	109,162.0	181,475.9	58.2	16.3	22.5
Pemex	76,946.4	70,367.1	-13.0	11.5	8.7
Non-oil related	484,736.4	553,780.7	8.7	72.3	68.7
Federal Government	368,646.0	416,035.9	7.4	55.0	51.6
Tax	320,194.2	360,254.5	7.1	47.7	44.7
Non-tax	48,451.8	55,781.4	9.6	7.2	6.9
PEDBC <sup>1_/</sup>	116,090.4	137,744.8	12.9	17.3	17.1
b) Expenditures	645,435.4	743,510.0	9.6	100.0	100.0
Programmable	439,334.4	509,621.9	10.4	68.1	68.5
Non programmable	206,101.0	233,888.1	8.0	31.9	31.5
II. PEIBC <sup>2_/</sup>	-1,464.4	86.6	n.a.		
Primary Balance	121,171.2	164,094.1	28.9		

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

1\_/ Public entities under direct budgetary control.

2\_/ Public entities under indirect budgetary control.

p\_/ Preliminary figures.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## Annex A. Public Finances (cont.)

### Public Sector Revenues

Millions of pesos

	January-June		Real % growth	Composition %	
	2002	2003 <sup>p./</sup>		2002	2003 <sup>p./</sup>
<b>Total (I+II)</b>	<b>670,844.8</b>	<b>805,623.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
I. Oil related	186,108.4	251,843.0	28.8	27.7	31.3
a) PEMEX	76,946.4	70,367.1	-13.0	11.5	8.7
b) Federal Government	109,162.0	181,475.9	58.2	16.3	22.5
Rights and Royalties on oil related products	48,533.9	139,048.2	172.6	7.2	17.3
Excise taxes	60,628.0	42,427.7	-33.4	9.0	5.3
II. Non oil related	484,736.4	553,780.7	8.7	72.3	68.7
c) Federal Government	368,646.0	416,035.9	7.4	55.0	51.6
Tax	320,194.2	360,254.5	7.1	47.7	44.7
Income tax	174,277.5	184,371.2	0.7	26.0	22.9
VAT	106,992.0	129,132.4	14.8	15.9	16.0
Excise taxes	11,024.3	15,225.4	31.4	1.6	1.9
Import taxes	11,936.3	12,586.2	0.3	1.8	1.6
Others <sup>1./</sup>	15,964.0	18,939.3	12.9	2.4	2.4
Non-tax	48,451.8	55,781.4	9.6	7.2	6.9
Rights	9,182.8	8,689.2	-10.0	1.4	1.1
Fees	37,321.1	44,600.3	13.7	5.6	5.5
Others	1,947.9	2,492.0	21.7	0.3	0.3
d) PEDBC <sup>2./</sup>	116,090.4	137,744.8	12.9	17.3	17.1
Memorandum items:					
Total tax related	380,822.2	402,682.2	0.6	56.8	50.0
Total non-tax related	290,022.6	402,941.5	32.2	43.2	50.0

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p./ Preliminary figures.

1./ Includes new vehicle, vehicle ownership, luxury goods and services and accessory taxes.

2./ Public entities under direct budgetary control. Excludes Federal Government transfers to the ISSSTE.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.



## Annex A. Public Finances (cont.)

### Public Sector Expenditures Millions of pesos

	January-June		Real % growth	Composition %	
	2002	2003 <sup>p_/</sup>		2002	2003 <sup>p_/</sup>
TOTAL (I+II)	645,435.4	743,510.0	9.6	100.0	100.0
I. Primary Expenditures (a+b)	553,085.3	645,122.9	11.0	85.7	86.8
a) Programmable	439,334.4	509,621.9	10.4	68.1	68.5
b) Non-programmable	113,750.9	135,501.0	13.4	17.6	18.2
II. Financing Costs <sup>1_/</sup>	92,350.1	98,387.1	1.4	14.3	13.2

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p\_/ Preliminary figures.

1\_/ Includes interest, commissions, and other public debt expenditures associated with debtor support programs.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## Annex B. Public Sector Debt

Public Sector External Debt, January-June <sup>\*\_/</sup>

Millions of dollars

	Outstanding as of Dec-02	Indebtedness			Fx Adjustments	Outstanding as of June-03 <sup>p_/</sup>
		Originations	Amort.	Net		
Net external debt	75,934.8					77,005.5
Financial assets abroad <sup>1_/</sup>	-2,883.3					-3,078.7
Gross external debt	78,818.1	13,533.4	13,433.7	99.7	1,166.4	80,084.2
Term structure	78,818.1	13,533.4	13,433.7	99.7	1,166.4	80,084.2
Long term	76,028.6	9,685.7	9,501.2	184.5	-200.0	76,013.1
Short term	2,789.5	3,847.7	3,932.5	-84.8	1,366.4	4,071.1
Structure by user	78,818.1	13,533.4	13,433.7	99.7	1,166.4	80,084.2
Federal Government <sup>2_/</sup>	57,879.1	8,437.9	7,597.4	840.5	690.6	59,410.2
PEDBC <sup>3_/</sup>	12,338.3	2,677.3	2,747.7	-70.4	497.5	12,765.4
Development banks	8,600.7	2,418.2	3,088.6	-670.4	-21.7	7,908.6
Gross external debt						
By financing source	78,818.1	13,533.4	13,433.7	99.7	1,166.4	80,084.2
Restructured 1989 – 1990	6,107.8	0.0	4,414.7	-4,414.7	39.7	1,732.8
Par bonds (Brady)	5,573.2	0.0	4,340.9	-4,340.9	39.5	1,271.8
Spanish bank bonds	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5
New money 1990 – 1992	458.1	0.0	73.8	-73.8	0.2	384.5
Non-restructured	4,811.6	3,116.4	3,719.2	-602.8	7.6	4,216.4
Bilateral credit	6,259.6	1,374.0	2,101.6	-727.6	9.3	5,541.3
Publicly placed bonds	42,668.3	6,356.7	1,329.3	5,027.4	506.7	48,202.4
IFIS	17,542.9	1,088.7	1,190.8	-102.1	107.5	17,548.3
Supplier credits to public sector entities	9.8	0.0	5.0	-5.0	0.0	4.8
Others <sup>4_/</sup>	1,418.1	1,597.6	673.1	924.5	495.6	2,838.2

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

<sup>\*\_/</sup> Figures subject to revisions.<sup>p\_/</sup> Preliminary figures.<sup>1\_/</sup> Collateral is valued at market prices; includes 18 months worth of interest payments for Brady Bonds and FAFEXT availabilities.<sup>2\_/</sup> Includes debt from item XXIV and FAFEXT.<sup>3\_/</sup> Public entities under direct budgetary control.<sup>4\_/</sup> Refers to PIDIREGAS debt.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## Annex B. Public Sector Debt (cont.)

Federal Government Domestic Debt, January-June <sup>\*\_/</sup>

Millions of pesos

	Outstanding December 2002	Indebtedness			Adjustments <sup>1_/</sup>	Outstanding June 2003 <sup>P_/</sup>
		Originations	Amort.	Net		
Net domestic debt balance	821,272.2					796,170.1
Creditor accounts <sup>2_/</sup>	-86,135.5					-126,385.6
Gross domestic debt stock	907,407.7	472,592.5	459,807.9	12,784.6	2,363.4	922,555.7
Government Securities	793,760.7	437,065.7	376,498.1	60,567.6	1,153.4	855,481.7
Cetes	192,144.5	333,672.1	327,561.0	6,111.1	0.0	198,255.6
Bondes	305,295.6	42,909.1	12,176.8	30,732.3	0.0	336,027.9
Fixed rate bonds	203,669.0	55,600.0	15,194.9	40,405.1	0.0	244,074.1
Udibonos	92,651.6	4,884.5	21,565.4	-16,680.9	1,153.4	77,124.1
Udibonos udi's	28,722.3	1,500.0	6,649.9	-5,149.9	0.0	23,572.4
S.A.R.	35,496.2	30,742.7	28,731.7	2,011.0	1,008.7	38,515.9
Siefores m/n	72.3	0.5	73.1	-72.6	0.6	0.3
Siefores udi's	22.4	0.1	22.4	-22.3	0.0	0.1
Others	78,078.5	4,783.6	54,505.0	-49,721.4	200.7	28,557.8

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

\*\_/ Figures subject to revisions.

p\_/ Preliminary figures.

1\_/ Refers to adjustments for inflation.

2\_/ Represents the balance, denominated in pesos, of the General Account of the Federal Treasury and deposits in the national banking system since December 2002.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## Annex C. Public Sector Borrowing Requirements

Public Sector Borrowing Requirements, January - June <sup>p./</sup>

Millions of pesos

	PSBR	
	2002	2003
Public sector total excluding non-recurrent revenues (II-I)	-42,224.9	-30,510.3
I. Non-recurrent revenues	28,247.1	33,257.1
II. Public sector total (A+B)	-13,977.8	2,746.8
A. Non- financial public sector	-6,242.3	24,211.3
Federal Government	-36,714.7	14,133.1
Budgetary	-30,992.0	18,379.1
Budget entry revisions	-5,722.8	-4,246.0
Public entities	33,495.5	11,159.6
Budgetary	54,937.0	43,821.1
PIDIREGAS	-21,441.5	-32,661.5
FARAC	-3,023.0	-1,081.4
B. Financial public sector	-7,735.5	-21,464.5
Development Banks and Public Funds	-743.6	-10,620.8
IPAB	-11,571.2	-12,053.4
Debtors Support Programs	4,579.3	1,209.8

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p./ Preliminary figures.

Negative signs(-) indicate a deficit, positive signs (+) indicate a surplus.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## Annex D. Public Debt Amortization Calendar

### Public Sector External Debt Amortizations Calendar

Millions of dollars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007-2032
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,594.1	10,230.3	6,237.0	6,002.1	51,020.7
CAPITAL MARKETS	1,321.2	3,525.7	3,072.1	2,995.6	37,287.8
Bonds	590.1	2,732.8	463.3	955.5	15,679.0
IOU's	731.1	792.9	2,608.8	2,040.1	21,608.8
COMMERCIAL BANKS	1,381.2	1,333.4	362.5	299.8	426.8
Direct	952.7	1,153.1	116.4	63.3	41.3
Syndicated	78.5	180.3	246.1	236.5	385.5
Guaranteed Commercial Paper	350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RESTRUCTURED DEBT	266.0	540.3	375.5	346.3	1,428.2
Brady Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,271.8
Spanish Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5
New Money	73.6	155.2	77.9	77.8	0.0
IBRD Guaranties	73.7	147.5	147.5	147.5	54.8
Eximbank Guaranties	45.8	91.5	91.5	91.5	0.0
Others	72.9	146.1	58.6	29.5	25.1
EXTERNAL TRADE	1,783.7	1,033.3	461.9	362.4	1,664.9
Eximbank	242.0	395.3	275.9	226.7	1,190.8
Bilateral	1,333.1	638.0	186.0	135.7	474.1
Commercial Paper	208.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFIs	917.7	1,883.7	1,965.0	1,998.0	10,213.0
IDB	277.0	570.1	625.6	669.0	4,748.8
IBRD	640.7	1,313.6	1,339.4	1,329.0	5,464.2
Others <sup>1/</sup>	924.3	1,913.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nota: Figures based on the outstanding balance as of June 30, 2003.

1\_/ Direct Debt acquired through PIDIREGAS projects.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## Annex D. Public Debt Amortization Calendar

### Public Sector Domestic Debt Amortizations Calendar

Millions of pesos

	Plazo	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007-2030
<b>Total</b>		199,917.5	194,842.0	106,296.7	116,187.3	305,312.2
Securities		185,107.3	192,497.4	103,938.9	113,842.7	260,095.4
Cetes		168,790.5	29,465.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	28 days	16,928.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3 months	71,406.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6 months	51,902.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1 year	28,553.7	29,465.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds		15,807.6	82,700.8	44,559.7	72,737.8	120,222.0
	3 years	15,807.6	82,700.8	20,460.7	0.0	0.0
	5 years	0.0	0.0	24,099.0	72,737.8	120,222.0
Fixed Rate Bonds		0.0	60,391.8	44,784.1	41,104.9	97,793.3
	3 years	0.0	60,391.8	17,940.0	0.0	0.0
	5 years	0.0	0.0	26,844.1	41,104.9	44,086.0
	7 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18,967.9
	10 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34,739.4
Udibonos		509.2	19,939.7	14,595.1	0.0	42,080.1
	5 years	509.2	19,939.7	14,595.1	0.0	0.0
	10 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42,080.1
SAR		600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	36,115.9
Others		14,210.2	1,744.6	1,757.8	1,744.6	9,100.9

Note: Figures based on the outstanding balance as of June 30 2003, using the value of the Udi at the end of June for the conversion of Udibonos into pesos.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

## Annex E. Public Finance Publication Calendar

### Public Finance Publications Calendar

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Coverage Period:	Release Date
July, 2003	September 3, 2003
August, 2003	September 30, 2003
September, 2003	November 4, 2003
October, 2003	December 2, 2003
November, 2003	December 30, 2003
December, 2003	February 4, 2004
January, 2003	March 4, 2004
February, 2003	April 1, 2004
March, 2003	May 4, 2004
April, 2003	June 1, 2004
May, 2003	June 30, 2004
June, 2003	August 4, 2004