Press Release Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

REPORT ON PUBLIC FINANCES AND PUBLIC DEBT

Actions and Results in the Second Quarter of 2009

- ***The adverse external environment continued during the second quarter of 2009. Together with the A/H1N1 influenza outbreak, this led to a contraction of economic activity in Mexico in this period.***
- ***The public balance as of June 2009 is consistent with that approved by Congress, considering the revenues from the oil hedge, other non-recurrent revenues and the announced adjustments to public expenditures.***
- ***Budgetary revenues were lower than those in the same period of the previous year due to lower oil and non-oil tax revenues.***
- ***Programmable expenditures increased 14.5 percent in real terms. There was a significant increase in public investment and in spending for economic development, for order, security and justice and for social development.***
- ***At the end of the second quarter of 2009, the net debt of the Federal Public Sector and the Historical Balance of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements were equivalent to 24.0 and 38.5 percent of GDP, higher than the levels observed at the end of 2008 due to the financing of the public deficit and to lower economic activity.***

The Report on Public Finances and Public Debt for the second quarter of 2009 was published today. The following results are worth highlighting:

- **The real value of GDP is estimated to have fallen at an annual rate close to 10.4 percent in the second quarter of 2009. Economic activity in this period was affected by three factors: the adverse international environment, the change in seasonality due to the Easter holiday and the A/H1N1 influenza outbreak.**

- **During the April-May period of 2009, primary activities, industrial production and services decreased at annual rates of 0.3, 12.1 and 11.9 percent, respectively.**

- **In the second quarter, sales of the main departmental and supermarket stores increased at an annual rate of 1.6 percent in real annual terms and the nominal value of manufacturing exports decreased 27.3 percent. In April 2009, gross fixed capital formation decreased by 17.8 percent in annual terms.**

- **At the end of June 2009, the number of workers registered at IMSS was 13 million 793 thousand 761, implying an annual decrease of 596 thousand 200 formal jobs (4.1 percent). It is worth mentioning that in June, formal employment registered a monthly increase of 19 thousand 243 workers. With respect to December 2008, the decrease in formal jobs was 268 thousand 791 (1.9 percent).**

- **Direct bank credit to households and firms decreased 2.9 percent in real annual terms in May. Within, credit for housing and to firms and individuals with entrepreneurial activities increased by 5.1 and 7.9 percent in real annual terms in the same period, respectively; while credit to consumption decreased by 19.9 percent.**

- **On April 17th 2009, Mexico's access to the Flexible Credit Line of the IMF by close to 47.0 billion dollars was approved, without any conditionality. With this credit line, in addition to 80.0 billion dollars in international reserves and 30.0 billion dollars from the swap line with the Federal Reserve of the United States, Mexico counts with 157.0 billion dollars for financing of the balance of payments in case of any extreme shocks.**

- **In response to the influenza outbreak, several measures were implemented in April to give immediate response to the epidemiological emergency among which is the support to the Trust Fund of the System of Social Health Protection by Ps. 6.0 billion. In May, additional fiscal and sectoral support measures were announced by Ps. 17.4 billion. Finally, higher credit from the development banks by Ps. 11.0 billion was channeled to the most affected sectors. Altogether, these measures represent Ps. 34.4 billion.**

- **On May 26th 2009, an amendment to the SAR's Law approved by Congress was published in the Official Gazette. This increases the amount that workers can withdraw from their individual accounts in the event of losing their jobs and extends the benefit to workers who did not have access to this benefit.**

- **As of the first semester of 2009, there was a public deficit of Ps. 94.6 billion consistent with the approved budget deficit and the target of a balanced budget established for the year once physical investment by PEMEX is excluded. Excluding physical investment by PEMEX and considering the likely revenues from the oil hedge for the January-June period, the public balance as of June 2009 would present a surplus of Ps. 69.3 billion.**

- **The Public Sector's borrowing requirements were Ps. 136.8 billion, amount equivalent to 1.1 percent of the GDP estimated for 2009.**

- **During the January-June period, revenues of the Public Sector decreased by 7.8 percent in real terms in comparison with the same period in 2008 due, mainly, to lower oil revenues and lower non-oil tax revenues that decreased 22.2 and 13.6 percent in real terms, respectively. These were partially compensated with non-recurrent revenues such as the remnant of operation of Banco de México. If oil related revenues are adjusted by the expected revenues from the oil hedge corresponding to the January-June period, there would be a decrease in budgetary revenues of 3.7 percent in real terms.**

- **With respect to the programmed amount for the period, budgetary revenues were lower by Ps. 83.5 billion during the first semester of 2009; including the revenues corresponding to the oil hedge, budgetary revenues would be lower by Ps. 23.3 billion.**

- **On May 28th 2009, several austerity and saving measures were adopted. These imply an adjustment in the operative and administrative expenditures of ministries and entities of the Federal Public Administration by Ps. 35.0 billion, without affecting the approved budget for social programs and infrastructure investment, in order to offset the effect on public revenues of the severe external economic shock and the one associated to the A/H1N1 influenza episode.**

- **Total budgetary expenditures by the Public Sector were 5.7 percent higher in real terms than those registered during the first semester in 2008. Programmable expenditures increased by 14.5 percent in real terms. Within, budgetary physical investment and outlays for economic and social development increased by 73.4, 30.1 and 8.5 percent in real terms, respectively.**

- **Federal resources transferred to states and municipalities decreased by 13.0 percent in real terms reflecting the reduction in federal shareable tax collection of 26.9 percent.**

- **The Public Sector's financial cost was Ps. 138.1 billion, amount 17.0 percent higher in real terms with respect to that observed in the first semester of 2008 due, in part, to the depreciation of the exchange rate.**

- **At the end of June 2009 the Public Sector's net debt and the Historical Balance of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements were 24.0 and 38.5 percent of GDP, higher by 2.6 and 2.8 percentage points than those observed at the end of 2008, mainly due to lower economic activity in the first semester of the year and the financing of the public deficit.**

Economic Outlook

During the second quarter of 2009, the adverse external environment continued, although there were some signs of stabilization and even of recovery in some variables. Financial international markets experienced a significant recovery, while the main economic indicators in the United States registered a lower rate of decline or even, in some cases, positive sequential growth. The weakness of the external demand led to a significant decrease in Mexican exports, mainly in the automobile and electronic sectors. On the other hand, the A/H1N1 influenza outbreak temporarily affected economic activity in several sectors and regions, particularly those related to tourism and leisure. Although the uncertainty about the recovery of global demand affected the levels of private consumption and investment, public consumption and investment continued to expand as a result of the counter-cyclical policy implemented by the Federal Government.

The real value of GDP is estimated to have fallen at an annual rate close to 10.4 percent in the second quarter. It is worth noting that besides the factors already mentioned, the annual growth rate was affected by the change in seasonality of the Easter holiday.

This forecast is based on the following results:

- During the April-May period of 2009, the IGAE decreased at an annual rate of 11.5 percent. Within:
    - ✓ Primary activities contracted 0.3 percent.
    - ✓ Industrial production decreased 12.1 percent. By division:
        - Mining increased by 0.9 percent.
        - Manufacturing production decreased by 16.9 percent.
        - Construction decreased by 10.4 percent.
        - Electricity generation fell by 2.3 percent.
    - ✓ The real supply of services decreased by 11.9 percent.

- The indicators of aggregate demand had the following results:
    - ✓ In the second quarter of 2009, the real value of sales of stores affiliated to ANTAD had an annual expansion of 1.6 percent.
    - ✓ During April 2009, gross fixed capital formation fell at an annual rate of 17.8 percent.
    - ✓ In the second quarter of 2009, the nominal value in dollars of merchandise exports decreased at an annual rate of 31.7 percent. Oil related, mining and manufacturing exports decreased by 53.5, 36.0 and 27.3 percent, respectively. In contrast, primary sector exports grew 0.1 percent. Regarding imports of goods, these fell at an annual rate of 33.3 percent; consumption, intermediate and capital goods imports decreased by 39.9, 32.5 and 30.1 percent, respectively.

- As of June 30th 2009, the number of workers affiliated to IMSS was 13 million 793 thousand 761, implying an annual decrease of 596 thousand 200 formal jobs (4.1 percent). In comparison to December 2008, formal employment diminished by 268 thousand 791 workers (1.9 percent).

In June 2009, general annual inflation was 5.74 percent, 0.30 percentage points below the level registered at the end of the first quarter of 2009 (6.04 percent).

In the second quarter of 2009 the stock market index (IPyC) of the Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV) maintained a positive trend, due to signs of a gradual stabilization of the global economy and to the measures implemented to reinforce the availability of financing for the balance of payments. In this context, the IPyC closed at the end of the second quarter of 2009 at 24,368.38 units, which implied an accumulated nominal profit of 24.2 per cent in pesos with respect to the end of March 2009, and 34.0 percent in dollar terms.

During the second quarter of 2009, the exchange rate of the peso versus the dollar maintained a trend towards appreciation, due to the higher demand for assets denominated in pesos in the face of lower risk aversion in international financial markets and to the measures to reinforce the availability of financing for the balance of payments. At the end of June 30th, the exchange rate was 13.17 pesos per dollar, which implied an appreciation of 7.3 percent with respect to the end of March 2009, and of 15.0 percent comparing it to the highest level observed on March 9th 2009 (15.49 pesos per dollar).

Direct bank credit to households and firms registered an annual decrease of 2.9 percent in real terms in May (Ps. 45.1 billion). Within, credit for housing and to firms and individuals with entrepreneurial activities increased by 5.1 and 7.9 percent in real terms, respectively. Meanwhile consumption credit, including the credit portfolio balances of Banamex's Santander's and Ixe's SOFOMs, registered a decrease of 19.9 percent in real annual terms in May 2009.

Public Finances

During the first semester of 2009, the public balance recorded a deficit of Ps. 94.6 billion, a result consistent with the approved balanced budget for the year, once the physical investment by PEMEX has been discounted according to Article 17 of the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law (LFPRH) and considering revenues from the oil hedge, other non-recurrent revenues as well as the announced expenditure adjustments. If PEMEX's investment by Ps. 103.7 billion is excluded and the likely revenues from the oil hedge by Ps. 60.2 billion corresponding to the January – June period are included, the public balance up to June of 2009 would present a surplus of Ps. 69.3 billion.[1]

The Public Sector's budgetary revenues were Ps. 1,332.2 billion, 7.8 percent lower in real terms than the ones registered in the January-June period of 2008 due, mainly, to lower oil revenues and non-oil tax collection that decreased by 22.2 and 13.6 percent in real terms, respectively. These were partially compensated by non-recurrent revenues such as the remnant of operation of Banco de México. By adjusting oil revenues with the revenues from the oil hedge corresponding to the January – June period, budgetary revenues would decrease by 3.7 percent in real terms.

[1] In compliance with the Transitory Article Four of the Decree to addition and reform various provisions of the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law and the Article 1 of the Federation's Revenues Law for 2009, the liabilities of long term productive infrastructure projects (PIDIREGAS) were converted, in an exceptional manner, into PEMEX's direct public debt with flows by Ps. 896.0 billion. In addition, PEMEX's payable accounts with financial vehicles were registered and settled by Ps. 51.0 billion and a portion of the liabilities were amortized by Ps. 350.5 billion. These numbers are different from the ones presented on the First Quarter Press Release because those were preliminary. The information presented in this report excludes the effect of this conversion because their inclusion would complicate the evaluation of public finance results throughout the year.

With respect to the programmed amount published in the Official Gazette on December 2nd of 2008, budget revenues were lower by Ps. 83.5 billion (5.9 percent) during the first semester of 2009; including the revenues from the oil hedge, budget revenues would be Ps. 23.3 billion (1.6 percent) lower than programmed amount.

Oil revenues declined 22.2 percent in real terms as a result of the following factors: the lower price of crude oil exports by 52.3 percent, the decrease in the production and export platform by 6.9 and 14.6 percent, respectively, which was partially offset by the reduction in the real value of imports of oil products of 41.3 percent in real terms and the depreciation of the exchange rate.

Non-oil tax revenues fell 13.6 percent in real terms in comparison to the first semester of 2008. The collection of Value-Added Tax decreased by 20.0 percent in real terms. The joint collection of the Income Tax-Unique Rate Corporate Tax and the Tax on Cash Deposits decreased by 10.4 percent in real terms. Revenues from public entities under direct budgetary control other than PEMEX fell 7.2 percent in real terms. The Federal Government's non-tax revenues were 210.4 percent higher due to royalties and products, including the remnant of operation of Banco de México.

During the first semester of 2009, expenditure policy was aimed at creating conditions to contribute to the economic recovery and addressing the basic needs of the population, increasing the programs and projects of infrastructure investment and strengthening public security, in accordance with the availability of resources and being fully consistent with the target of a balanced budget approved by Congress.

In response to the A/H1N1 influenza outbreak in April, additional public resources were channeled to address its adverse effects. Some measures were implemented to give immediate response to the epidemiological emergency and to support with Ps. 6.0 billion the Trust Fund of the System for Social Health Protection (Catastrophic expenditure); an advancement in the spending calendar of the entities that required it to confront the contingency was approved; and a revolving and contingent fund was established in the Federal Treasury for the smooth delivery of resources. Additionally, the Federal Government announced in May both general and sectoral fiscal and financial measures by Ps. 28.4 billion to ensure favorable conditions that support economic activity during the epidemiological emergency. Overall, the measures represent Ps. 34.4 billion. The measures were oriented to protect employment, by allowing for discounts in employers' contributions to IMSS, and to promote productive activities in the hotel, restaurant and leisure sectors, through tax concessions and exemptions from fees, as well as through specific measures to promote these activities. At the same time actions were undertaken to support the swine farming sector, through budget supported campaigns to promote pork meat consumption.

In addition, on May 28th the adoption of austerity and saving measures was announced. These imply an adjustment in operative and administrative expenditures of ministries and entities of the Federal Public Administration by Ps. 35.0 billion, without affecting the budget approved for social programs and infrastructure investment, in order to offset the effect on public revenues of the severe external economic shocks and those associated with the A/H1N1 influenza outbreak. In accordance with the Guidelines of austerity, rationality, discipline and budgetary control for 2009 published in the Official Gazette on May 29th, these measures will generate savings in current expenditures of ministries and entities by 3.5 percent on average in personal services and 6.4 percent on average in administrative and operative expenditures. As of June 30th, there is an advancement in the savings measures of 91.3 percent.

In this framework, during the first semester of 2009 total public expenditures amounted to Ps. 1,436.1 billion, amount 5.7 percent higher in real terms than the one registered in the previous year. Programmable expenditures stood at Ps. 1,106.5 billion with real growth of 14.5 percent with respect to the expenditures observed in the January-June period of 2008. In terms of the evolution of public expenditures during the first semester of 2009, the following annual variations are worth noting:

- Expenditures for social development increased 8.5 percent in real terms and, within, there were significant real increases in water and sewage access, and in social assistance (118.9 and 23.1 percent, respectively).
- Expenditure for economic development increased 30.1 percent in real terms.
- Budgetary physical investment and physical investment fostered by the Public Sector increased by 73.4 and 27.7 percent in real terms, respectively.
- Resources transferred to the States and Municipalities through federal contributions, shared revenues, wage and economic provisions, agreements of decentralization and reallocations decreased by 13.0 percent in real terms; shared revenues decreased by 25.8 percent in annual terms reflecting the decrease in federal shareable tax collection by 26.9 percent, while the rest of federalized resources decreased by 2.0 percent in real terms.
- Total expenditures on personnel services increased 2.0 percent highlighting the real increase of 12.1 percent registered in other branches of government and autonomous entities, while the real increase in the Executive branch was 1.5 percent.
- Pension expenditures registered a real increase of 6.3 percent with respect to the January-June period of 2008.
- The public sector's financing cost registered a real increase of 17.0 percent compared with the same period of last year due in part to the depreciation of the exchange rate.

Public Debt

Although there was a significant improvement in the international financial markets during the second quarter of the present year, they continued to be affected by the performance of the global economy and the lower availability of financing at the international level due to the crisis in the financial systems of industrial countries. Under these circumstances, the actions undertaken with regards to debt were directed towards strengthening the structure of public debt and favoring the orderly operation of financial markets in Mexico.

During this period, a flexible strategy of government security auctions was implemented in order to satisfy the financing needs of the Federal Government and to maintain stability and liquidity in national debt markets. In the international sphere and according to what was established in the Annual Financing Program 2009 (PAF), the Public Sector obtained resources form International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank by an amount of 1.5 billion dollars, taking advantage of the technical assistance and expertise these institutions provide in the management of programs and projects in different sectors such as social development.

Despite the complexity of the external environment, the stability and liquidity of the national financial markets has been maintained. Furthermore, as the second quarter progressed, several indicators in the international and national spheres started to signal the beginning of a recovery process. In this context the debt management policy for the rest of the year will maintain its flexibility to adapt to market conditions and will remain alert so as to implement actions in an agile and efficient manner to ensure the proper performance of local markets at all times.

The balance of the Federal Government's net domestic debt at the end of the second quarter of 2009 was Ps. 2,469.4 billion, amount higher by Ps. 136.7 billion to the one observed at the end of 2008. This variation is the result of: a) net indebtedness by Ps. 209.1 billion, b) an increase in the financial assets of the Federal Government by Ps. 83.5 billion, and c) upwards accounting adjustments by Ps. 11.1 billion, derived mainly from the inflation adjustment of indexed internal debt.

The share of long term fixed-rate Government securities decreased from 57.5 percent at the end of 2008 to 55.9 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2009. The average maturity of domestic debt decreased by 0.20 years (74 days), from 6.36 to 6.16 years in the same period. This as a result of the strategy implemented in the last quarter of 2008, which modified the program of auctions of government securities reducing the issuance of long-term securities and increasing that of short-term securities.

At the end of the second quarter of 2009, the Federal Public Sector's net external debt stood at USD 39.3 billion, USD 1.6 billion higher than the one observed at the end of 2008. This amount represents 4.4 percent of GDP.

At the end of the second quarter of 2009, the Public Sector's net debt, which includes the net debt of the Federal Government, PEDBC's and the development banks, was 24.0 percent of GDP, a level 2.6 percentage points above that observed at the end of 2008. This change is explained mainly by the change in the balances (1.8 percentage points) and a lower GDP (0.8 percentage points). Domestic debt as a percentage of GDP was 20.6 percent, an amount 1.9 percentage points above the one observed at the end of 2008. Net external debt to GDP was 3.4 percent, which implies an increase of 0.7 percentage points with respect to the level observed at the end of 2008. [2]

At the end of the second quarter of 2009, the Historical Balance of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements, which includes the Public Sector's liabilities in its broadest version, amounted to Ps. 4,515.4 billion, equivalent to 38.5 percent of GDP and 2.8 percentage points above the level observed at the end of 2008. The variation is explained mainly by lower economic activity (1.3 percentage points) and by the financing requirements of the public sector during the period.

[2] The result does not include the recognition as direct public debt of the liabilities associated with PEMEX's long term productive infrastructure projects. The difference between this level and the external debt of the Federal Government is due to the financial assets of PEDBC's on currencies different from peso as a result of the operations they carry out in foreign currency.

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Press Release — Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

ANNEX

PUBLIC SECTOR OVERALL BALANCE
(Million pesos)

Concept	January-June 2008 p_/ Not adjusted	January-June 2008 p_/ Adjusted 1_/	January-June 2009 p_/ Not adjusted	January-June 2009 p_/ Adjusted 1_/	Real % Growth Not adjusted	Real % Growth Adjusted	Composition % 2008 p_/ Not adjusted	Composition % 2008 p_/ Adjusted	Composition % 2009 p_/ Not adjusted	Composition % 2009 p_/ Adjusted
PUBLIC BALANCE (I+II)	**85,372.2**	**111,553.5**	**-94,619.8**	**69,298.3**	**n.s.**	**-41.4**				
I. Budgetary Balance (a-b)	81,989.9	108,171.2	-103,921.1	59,997.1	n.s.	-47.7				
a) Budgetary Revenues	1,362,855.9	1,362,855.9	1,332,171.3	1,392,365.7	-7.8	-3.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oil related	471,694.5	471,694.5	389,247.7	449,442.1	-22.2	-10.2	34.6	34.6	29.2	32.3
Federal Government	390,886.5	390,886.5	204,898.4	265,092.8	-50.6	-36.1	28.7	28.7	15.4	19.0
PEMEX	80,808.0	80,808.0	184,349.3	184,349.3	115.1	115.1	5.9	5.9	13.8	13.2
Non-oil related	891,161.4	891,161.4	942,923.6	942,923.6	-0.2	-0.2	65.4	65.4	70.8	67.7
Federal Government	685,222.5	685,222.5	740,316.7	740,316.7	1.9	1.9	50.3	50.3	55.6	53.2
Tax	637,827.4	637,827.4	584,260.8	584,260.8	-13.6	-13.6	46.8	46.8	43.9	42.0
Non-tax	47,395.1	47,395.1	156,055.9	156,055.9	210.4	210.4	3.5	3.5	11.7	11.2
PEDBC	205,938.9	205,938.9	202,606.9	202,606.9	-7.2	-7.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	14.6
b) Net Budgetary Expenditures	1,280,866.0	1,254,684.7	1,436,092.4	1,332,368.6	5.7	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programmable	910,750.0	884,568.7	1,106,547.6	1,002,823.8	14.5	6.9	71.1	70.5	77.1	75.3
Non programmable	370,116.0	370,116.0	329,544.8	329,544.8	-16.1	-16.1	28.9	29.5	22.9	24.7
II. PEIBC	3,382.3	3,382.3	9,301.3	9,301.3	159.3	159.3				
Primary Balance	201,552.4	227,733.7	43,388.8	207,306.9	-79.7	-14.2				

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

n.s.: not significant.

1_/ In 2008 and 2009 It is excluded physical PEMEX investment and in 2009 it considers the relevant part of June from the expected revenues from oil hedges that will materialize in November.

2_/ In compliance with the Transitory Article Four of the Decree to addition and reform various provisions of the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law and the Article 1 of the Federation's Revenues Law for 2009, the liabilities of long term productive infrastructure projects (PIDIREGAS) were converted, in an exceptional manner, into PEMEX's direct public debt with flows by Ps. 896 billion. In addition, PEMEX's payable accounts with financial vehicles were registered and settled by Ps. 51.0 billion and a portion of the liabilities were amortized by Ps. 350.5 billion. These numbers are different from the ones presented on the First Quarter Press Release because there were preliminary. The information presented in this report excludes the effect of this conversion because their inclusion would complicate the evaluation of public finance results throughout the year.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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Press Release | Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

PUBLIC SECTOR REVENUES
(Million pesos)

Concept	January-June			Real % Growth		Composition %		
		2009 p_/					2009 p_/	
	2008 p_/	Not adjusted	Adjusted 1_/	Not adjusted	Adjusted	2008 p_/	Not adjusted	Adjusted
TOTAL (I+II)	1,362,855.9	1,332,171.3	1,392,365.7	-7.8	-3.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
I. Oil related (a+b)	471,694.5	389,247.7	449,442.1	-22.2	-10.2	34.6	29.2	32.3
a) PEMEX	80,808.0	184,349.3	184,349.3	115.1	115.1	5.9	13.8	13.2
b) Federal Government	390,886.5	204,898.4	265,092.8	-50.6	-36.1	28.7	15.4	19.0
Rights and royalties on oil products	491,790.2	180,858.1	241,052.5	-65.3	-53.8	36.1	13.6	17.3
Excise taxes	-103,889.0	21,671.5	21,671.5	n.s.	n.s.	-7.6	1.6	1.6
Tax on Downstream Returns	2,985.3	2,368.8	2,368.8	-25.2	-25.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
II. Non-oil related (c+d)	891,161.4	942,923.6	942,923.6	-0.2	-0.2	65.4	70.8	67.7
c) Federal Government	685,222.5	740,316.7	740,316.7	1.9	1.9	50.3	55.6	53.2
Tax	637,827.4	584,260.8	584,260.8	-13.6	-13.6	46.8	43.9	42.0
Income tax, IETU and IDE	339,094.6	322,253.9	322,253.9	-10.4	-10.4	24.9	24.2	23.1
Income Tax	308,838.2	279,366.7	279,366.7	-14.7	-14.7	22.7	21.0	20.1
IMPAC	2,176.9	-2,099.0	-2,099.0	n.s.	n.s.	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
IETU(Unique Rate Corporate Tax)	28,079.5	28,838.7	28,838.7	-3.2	-3.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
IDE 3_/	0.0	16,147.5	16,147.5	n.s.	n.s.	0.0	1.2	1.2
VAT	233,175.6	197,855.0	197,855.0	-20.0	-20.0	17.1	14.9	14.2
Excise taxes	23,105.2	21,732.8	21,732.8	-11.3	-11.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Import taxes	16,334.6	14,160.2	14,160.2	-18.3	-18.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Other taxes 4_/	26,117.4	28,258.9	28,258.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Non-tax	47,395.1	156,055.9	156,055.9	210.4	210.4	3.5	11.7	11.2
Rights	15,474.3	15,730.7	15,730.7	-4.2	-4.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Fees	28,421.5	136,461.1	136,461.1	352.7	352.7	2.1	10.2	9.8
Others	3,499.4	3,864.1	3,864.1	4.1	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
d) PEDBC 5_/	205,938.9	202,606.9	202,606.9	-7.2	-7.2	15.1	15.2	14.6
Memorandum items:								
Total tax related	536,923.7	608,301.0	608,301.0	6.8	6.8	39.4	45.7	43.7
Total non-tax related	825,932.2	723,870.3	784,064.7	-17.4	-10.5	60.6	54.3	56.3

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.
p_/ Preliminary figures.
n.s.: not significant.
1_/ In 2009 it considers the relevant part of June from the expected revenues from oil hedges that will materialize in November.
2_/ The negative sign is due to refunds and / or compensation were higher than the tax revenue received.
3_/ It does not discounts the accreditation who made the taxpayers that financial institutions held this tax, which were primarily against income tax.
4_/ Includes new vehicle, vehicle ownership, luxury goods and services and accessory taxes.
5_/ Excludes Federal Government transfers to ISSSTE.
Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

Press Release

Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

BUDGETARY REVENUES, JANUARY-JUNE OF 2009
(Million Pesos)

Concept	Programmed	Observed p_/ Not Adjusted	Observed p_/ Adjusted 1_/	Difference Not Adjusted	Difference Adjusted
BUDGETARY REVENUES (I+II)	**1,415,689.9**	**1,332,171.3**	**1,392,365.7**	**-83,518.6**	**-23,324.2**
I. Oil related (a+b)	493,778.3	389,247.7	449,442.1	-104,530.6	-44,336.2
a) PEMEX	179,819.1	184,349.3	184,349.3	4,530.2	4,530.2
b) Federal Government	313,959.2	204,898.4	265,092.8	-109,060.8	-48,866.4
Rights and royalties on oil products	381,518.3	180,858.1	241,052.5	-200,660.2	-140,465.8
Excise taxes	-70,444.8	21,671.5	21,671.5	92,116.3	92,116.3
Tax on Downstream Returns	2,885.7	2,368.8	2,368.8	-516.9	-516.9
II. Non-oil related (c+d)	921,911.6	942,923.6	942,923.6	21,012.0	21,012.0
c) Federal Government	703,737.6	740,316.7	740,316.7	36,579.1	36,579.1
Tax	676,465.0	584,260.8	584,260.8	-92,204.2	-92,204.2
Income tax, IETU and IDE	367,414.1	322,253.9	322,253.9	-45,160.2	-45,160.2
Income Tax	335,617.6	279,366.7	279,366.7	-56,250.9	-56,250.9
IMPAC	0.0	-2,099.0	-2,099.0	-2,099.0	-2,099.0
IETU(Unique Rate Corporate Tax)	28,075.5	28,838.7	28,838.7	763.1	763.1
IDE 3_/	3,721.0	16,147.5	16,147.5	12,426.5	12,426.5
VAT	249,543.8	197,855.0	197,855.0	-51,688.8	-51,688.8
Excise taxes	22,808.7	21,732.8	21,732.8	-1,075.9	-1,075.9
Import taxes	12,516.2	14,160.2	14,160.2	1,644.0	1,644.0
Other taxes 4_/	24,182.2	28,258.9	28,258.9	4,076.7	4,076.7
Non-tax	27,272.6	156,055.9	156,055.9	128,783.3	128,783.3
Rights	6,853.7	15,730.7	15,730.7	8,877.0	8,877.0
Fees	17,368.0	136,461.1	136,461.1	119,093.1	119,093.1
Others	3,050.9	3,864.1	3,864.1	813.2	813.2
d) PEDBC 5_/	218,174.0	202,606.9	202,606.9	-15,567.1	-15,567.1
Memorandum items:					
Total tax related	608,905.9	608,301.0	608,301.0	-604.9	-604.9
Total non-tax related	806,784.0	723,870.3	784,064.7	-82,913.7	-22,719.3

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

1_/ In 2009 it considers the relevant part of June from the expected revenues from oil hedges that will materialize in November.

2_/ The negative sign is due to refunds and / or compensation were higher than the tax revenue received.

3_/ It does not discounts the accreditation who made the taxpayers that financial institutions held this tax, which were primarily against income tax.

4_/ Includes new vehicle, vehicle ownership, luxury goods and services and accessory taxes.

5_/ Excludes Federal Government transfers to ISSSTE.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGETARY NET EXPENDITURES
(Million pesos)

Concept	January-June 2008 p_/	January-June 2009 p_/	Real % Growth	Composition % 2008 p_/	Composition % 2009 p_/
TOTAL (I + II)	**1,280,866.0**	**1,436,092.4**	**5.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**
I. Primary expenditures (a + b)	1,169,646.1	1,298,015.9	4.6	91.3	90.4
a) Programmable	910,750.0	1,106,547.6	14.5	71.1	77.1
b) Non-programmable	258,896.1	191,468.3	-30.3	20.2	13.3
II. Financing Cost 1_/	111,219.9	138,076.4	17.0	8.7	9.6

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

1_/ Includes interests, commissions and other public debt expenditures associated to debt support programs.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

Press Release | Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT, JUNE *_/

CONCEPT	Outstanding as of			% of GDP			Structure (%)		
	Dec. 07	Dec. 08	Jun. 09 p_/	Dec. 07	Dec. 08	Jun. 09	Dec. 07	Dec. 08	Jun. 09
DOMESTIC DEBT:									
NET (Mill. pesos)	1,788,339.0	2,332,748.5	2,469,415.6	15.2	19.2	21.1	79.9	82.0	82.6
GROSS (Mill. pesos)	1,896,260.8	2,401,328.2	2,621,483.6	16.1	19.8	22.4	80.5	81.0	83.2
EXTERNAL DEBT:									
NET (Mill. USD)	41,281.4	37,705.6	39,295.7	3.8	4.2	4.4	20.1	18.0	17.4
GROSS (Mill. USD)	42,251.4	41,733.6	40,181.7	3.9	4.7	4.5	19.5	19.0	16.8
TOTAL DEBT:									
NET (Million pesos)	2,236,911.0	2,843,218.2	2,988,209.3	19.0	23.4	25.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Million USD)	205,859.5	210,012.9	226,340.0						
GROSS (Million pesos)	2,355,373.0	2,966,330.2	3,151,974.5	20.0	24.5	26.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Million USD)	216,761.4	219,106.5	238,744.3						

Note: Figures may not add-up due to rounding.

The Net Debt results from subtracting the Federal Government's financial assets from the Gross Debt, public entities and Development Banks assets.

*_/ Figures subject to revisions due to changes and methodological modifications.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

Press Release | Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT, JANUARY-JUNE *_/
(Million pesos)

Concept	Outstanding December 2008	Indebtness Disp.	Indebtness Amort.	Indebtness Net	Adjustments	Outstanding June 2009 p_/
1. Net Debt (3-2)	**2,332,748.5**					**2,469,415.6**
2. Assets 2_/	68,579.5					152,068.0
3. Gross Debt	**2,401,328.2**	**959,550.1**	**750,486.1**	**209,064.0**	**11,091.4**	**2,621,483.6**
Government Securities	2,021,214.9	887,298.8	616,703.7	270,595.1	4,814.1	2,296,624.1
Cetes	357,064.7	667,649.3	571,757.4	95,891.9	0.0	452,956.6
Bondes	58,000.0	0.0	26,400.0	-26,400.0	0.0	31,600.0
Bondes "D"	185,576.1	26,256.5	0.0	26,256.5	0.0	211,832.6
Fixed rate development bonds	1,085,645.0	130,194.6	18,546.3	111,648.3	-676.5	1,196,616.8
Udibonos	334,929.1	63,198.4	0.0	63,198.4	5,490.6	403,618.1
Udibonos udi's	*80,043.9*	*14,928.2*	*0.0*	*14,928.2*	*0.0*	*94,972.1*
S.A.R. Saving Funds	79,050.4	67,993.7	60,471.0	7,522.7	2,712.7	89,285.8
Siefores (pesos)	148.4	1.2	147.6	-146.4	2.0	4.0
Siefores udi's	*35.5*	*0.3*	*34.8*	*-34.5*	*0.0*	*1.0*
ISSSTE's Law obligations 3_/	270,534.0	394.8	68,760.2	-68,365.4	3,177.4	205,346.0
Others	30,380.5	3,861.6	4,403.6	-542.0	385.2	30,223.7

Note: Figures may not add-up due to rounding.
*_/ Figures subject to revisions due to changes and methodological modifications.
p_/ Preliminary figures.
1_/ Adjustment for inflation. The concept f fixed rate development Bonds refers to the adjustment for debt exchange.
2_/ Includes the balance, denominated in pesos, of the General Account of the Federal Treasury and deposits in the national banking system.
3_/ New ISSSTE's Law obligations of the Federal Government.
Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXTERNAL DEBT, JANUARY-JUNE *_/
(Million USD)

Concept	Outstanding December 2008	Indebtness			Adjustments	Outstanding June 2009 p_/
		Disp.	Amort.	Net		
1. Net Debt (3-2)	**37,705.6**					**39,295.7**
2. Assets 1_/	4,028.0					886.0
3. Gross Debt	**41,733.6**	**1,934.0**	**3,447.8**	**-1,513.8**	**-38.1**	**40,181.7**
Capital Markets	33,248.6	1,500.0	3,212.0	-1,712.0	-30.5	31,506.1
IFI'S	8,216.7	434.0	226.9	207.1	-2.4	8,421.4
Commercial Banks	191.8	0.0	8.9	-8.9	-5.2	177.7
Restructured	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5

Note: Figures may not add-up due to rounding.

*_/ Figures subject to revisions due to changes and methodological modifications.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

1_/ Includes the balance, denominated in USD, of the General Account of the Federal Treasury and other assets denominated in foreign currency.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

Press Release

Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT, JUNE *_/

CONCEPT	Outstanding as of			% of GDP			Structure (%)		
_	Dec. 07	Dec. 08	Jun. 09 p_/	Dec. 07	Dec. 08	Jun. 09	Dec. 07	Dec. 08	Jun. 09
DOMESTIC DEBT:									
NET (Mill. pesos) Without PIDIREGAS recognition	1,686,787.0	2,268,498.4	2,417,780.7	14.3	18.7	20.6	81.8	87.3	86.0
NET (Mill. pesos) With PIDIREGAS recognition	1,686,787.0	2,268,498.4	2,536,098.1	14.3	18.7	21.7	81.8	87.3	69.5
GROSS (Mill. pesos)	1,957,992.3	2,498,688.9	2,852,973.1	16.6	20.6	24.4	76.5	76.4	71.5
EXTERNAL DEBT:									
NET (Mill. USD) Without PIDIREGAS recognition	34,532.5	24,319.4	29,831.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	18.2	12.7	14.0
NET (Mill. USD) With PIDIREGAS recognition	34,532.5	24,319.4	84,405.7	3.2	2.7	9.5	18.2	12.7	30.5
GROSS (Mill. USD)	55,354.9	56,939.2	86,082.4	5.1	6.4	9.7	23.5	23.6	28.5
TOTAL DEBT: 1_/									
NET (Mill. pesos) Without PIDIREGAS recognition	2,062,023.8	2,597,742.3	2,811,621.2	17.5	21.4	24.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NET (Mill. pesos) With PIDIREGAS recognition	2,062,023.8	2,597,742.3	3,650,447.1	17.5	21.4	31.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Million USD)	189,765.0	191,880.9	276,500.9						
GROSS (Million pesos)	2,559.489.7	3,269,548.9	3,989,458.8	21.7	27.0	34.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Million USD)	235,546.0	241,503.7	302,179.1						

Note: Figures may not add-up due to rounding.

The Net Debt results from subtracting the Federal Government's financial assets from the Gross Debt, public entities and Development Banks assets.

*_/ Figures subject to revisions due to changes and methodological modifications.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

1_/ Includes the balance, denominated in pesos, of the General Account of the Federal Treasury and deposits in the national banking system as well as assets from PEDBC's and Development Banks.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

Press Release Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR DOMESTIC DEBT, JANUARY-JUNE *_/

(Million pesos)

Concept	Outstanding December 2008	Indebtness			Adjustments	Outstanding June 2009 p_/
		Disp.	Amort.	Net		
1. Net Debt (3-2) Without PIDIREGAS recognition	**2,268,498.4**					**2,417,780.7**
1. Net Debt (3-2) With PIDIREGAS recognition	**2,268,498.4**					**2,536,098.1**
2. Assets 1_/	230,190.5					316,875.0
3. Gross Debt	**2,498,688.9**	**1,147,993.3**	**791,001.0**	**356,992.3**	**-2,708.1**	**2,852,973.1**
Structure by Term	**2,498,688.9**	**1,147,993.3**	**791,001.0**	**356,992.3**	**-2,708.1**	**2,852,973.1**
Long-term	2,202,554.8	506,773.6	241,326.8	265,446.8	-2,963.2	2,465,038.4
Short-term	296,134.1	641,219.7	549,674.2	91,545.5	255.1	387,934.7
Structure by User	**2,498,688.9**	**1,147,993.3**	**791,001.0**	**356,992.3**	**-2,708.1**	**2,852,973.1**
Federal Government	2,401,328.2	959,550.1	750,486.1	209,064.0	11,091.4	2,621,483.6
Long-term	2,120,051.0	339,927.5	215,076.9	124,850.6	11,091.4	2,255,993.0
Short-term	281,277.2	619,622.6	535,409.2	84,213.4	0.0	365,490.6
PEDBC's	19,481.0	152,252.3	27,070.2	125,182.1	-14,729.3	129,933.8
Long-term	19,481.0	138,637.0	24,927.3	113,709.7	-14,729.3	118,461.4
Short-term	0.0	13,615.3	2,142.9	11,472.4	0.0	11,472.4
Development Banks	77,879.7	36,190.9	13,444.7	22,746.2	929.8	101,555.7
Long-term	63,022.8	28,209.1	1,322.6	26,886.5	674.7	90,584.0
Short-term	14,856.9	7,981.8	12,122.1	-4,140.3	255.1	10,971.7
Structure by Source	**2,498,688.9**	**1,147,993.3**	**791,001.0**	**356,992.3**	**-2,708.1**	**2,852,973.1**
Bonds placed in the local market	2,090,329.6	1,041,558.2	653,716.3	387,841.9	13,292.2	2,491,463.7
SAR	79,050.4	67,993.7	60,471.0	7,522.7	2,712.7	89,285.8
Commercial Banks	8,947.1	29,818.5	1,359.4	28,459.1	-7,423.5	29,982.7
ISSSTE's Law obligations 2_/	270,534.0	394.8	68,760.2	-68,365.4	3,177.4	205,346.0
Others	49,827.8	8,228.1	6,694.1	1,534.0	-14,466.9	36,894.9

Note: Figures may not add-up due to rounding.

*_/ Figures subject to revisions due to changes and methodological modifications.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

1_/ Includes the balance, denominated in pesos, of the General Account of the Federal Treasury and deposits in the national banking system as well as assets from PEDBC's and Development Banks.

2_/ New ISSSTE's Law obligations of the Federal Government.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

Press Release

Mexico City, July 30th 2009.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR EXTERNAL DEBT, JANUARY-JUNE *_/

(Million pesos)

Concept	Outstanding December 2008	Indebtness Disp.	Indebtness Amort.	Indebtness Net	Adjustments	Outstanding June 2009 p_/
1. Net Debt (3-2) Without PIDIREGAS recognition	**24,319.4**					**29,831.2**
1. Net Debt (3-2) With PIDIREGAS recognition	**24,319.4**					**84,405.7**
2. Financial Assets Denominated in Foreign Currency 1_/	32,619.8					1,676.7
3. Gross Debt	**56,939.2**	**66,276.2**	**32,231.7**	**34,044.5**	**-4,901.3**	**86,082.4**
Structure by Term	**56,939.2**	**66,276.2**	**32,231.7**	**34,044.5**	**-4,901.3**	**86,082.4**
Long-term	55,663.9	63,157.6	29,020.2	34,137.4	-4,904.7	84,896.6
Short-term	1,275.3	3,118.6	3,211.5	-92.9	3.4	1,185.8
Structure by User	**56,939.2**	**66,276.2**	**32,231.7**	**34,044.5**	**-4,901.3**	**86,082.4**
Federal Government	41,733.6	1,934.0	3,447.8	-1,513.8	-38.1	40,181.7
Long-term	41,733.6	1,934.0	3,447.8	-1,513.8	-38.1	40,181.7
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEDBC's	9,868.1	60,866.2	25,285.8	35,580.4	-4,830.2	40,618.3
Long-term	9,868.1	60,112.7	25,078.2	35,034.5	-4,830.2	40,072.4
Short-term	0.0	753.5	207.6	545.9	0.0	545.9
Development Banks	5,337.5	3,476.0	3,498.1	-22.1	-33.0	5,282.4
Long-term	4,062.2	1,110.9	494.2	616.7	-36.4	4,642.5
Short-term	1,275.3	2,365.1	3,003.9	-638.8	3.4	639.9
Structure by Source	**56,939.2**	**66,276.2**	**32,231.7**	**34,044.5**	**-4,901.3**	**86,082.4**
Publicly Placed Bonds	34,687.5	44,509.8	27,462.4	17,047.4	329.0	52,063.9
IFI's	10,672.6	1,542.1	296.2	1,245.9	0.5	11,919.0
Commercial Banks	3,064.8	9,658.9	1,736.1	7,922.8	-100.4	10,887.2
Bilateral	2,754.4	9,811.9	2,529.4	7,282.5	229.5	10,266.4
Restructured	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5
PIDIREGAS	5,683.4	753.5	207.6	545.9	-5,359.9	869.4

Note: Figures may not add-up due to rounding.

The Net Debt results from subtracting the Federal Government's financial assets from the Gross Debt, public entities and Development Banks assets.

*_/ Figures subject to revisions due to changes and methodological modifications.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

1_/ Includes the balance, denominated in pesos, of the General Account of the Federal Treasury and deposits in the national banking system as well as assets from PEDBC's and Development Banks.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.