

Mexico City, October 30th, 2015.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, PUBLIC FINANCES AND PUBLIC DEBT Actions and results as of the third quarter of 2015

- **The Mexican economy continued to expand during the third quarter of 2015 despite the complex and volatile global environment. In a global context in which a generalized appreciation of the United States' dollar with respect to other currencies is observed, the exchange rate had an orderly adjustment, contributing to preserve stability in domestic variables. Inflation is at historically low levels, interest rates and the price of financial assets remain stable.**
- **The good performance of the domestic market along with the Fiscal Reform allowed to offset the effect of a decrease in oil revenues, that resulted from the fall in international oil prices of more than 60% since June of the previous year. During January-September 2015, revenues of the public sector increased 3.4% in real terms with respect to the same period of 2014. During the same period, the decrease in oil revenues of 36.7% was offset by an increase in tax revenues of 29.1% and non-tax revenues of the Federal Government 42.4%, respectively.**
- **As of the third quarter of 2015, budgetary revenues, excluding benefits associated with oil hedges, were higher by Ps. 65.4 billion with respect to the amount expected within the annual program. A significant part of these resources was generated by exceptional circumstances, such as: resources from Banco de Mexico operational surplus, as well as the effects associated with the tax measures approved by Congress in 2013.**
- **During September 2015, net paid expenditure of the public sector decreased 5.8% in real terms with respect to the same month of 2014. Also, programmable expenditure was reduced by 7.9% in real terms, in particular, expenditure of administrative branches decreased 16% in real terms during the same period. On the other hand, resources allocated towards states and municipalities increased 5.3% in real terms between September 2015 and the same month the previous year.**
- **In the third quarter of the year, expenditure growth rates were lower with respect to the ones observed at the beginning of the year. Total net expenditure of budgetary public sector during January-September grew 3.9% in real terms, almost half of the growth recorded during the first semester of the year of 7.7%. Programmable expenditure had a real growth of 2.4%. Furthermore, joint expenditure in personal services and operation expenditures decreased 0.9% in real terms.**

- **During the third quarter of 2015, a public deficit of Ps. 438.9 billion was observed, which is consistent with the annual budgetary deficit approved by Congress. Excluding productive investment, a deficit of Ps. 83.5 billion is observed.**
- **Public Sector Borrowing Requirements amount to Ps. 474.9 billion. Furthermore, at the end of the third quarter of 2015, the debt of the Federal Public Sector was kept at moderate levels. The net debt of the Public Sector represented 43.5% of GDP, while the Historical Balance of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements stood at 46% of GDP; accounting for the effect of depreciation of the exchange rate on foreign debt balance in the last twelve months, it stood at 43.3%, levels consistent with the objectives approved by Congress for 2015.**

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit submitted the Report on Economic Activity, Public Finances and Public Debt as of the Third Quarter of 2015 to Congress, in compliance with Article 107 of the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law (Budget Law), which is also available in the Ministry's website. The following are the main results of this report.

I. Economic Outlook

Volatility in international financial markets remained high, mainly due to the expected normalization process of the United States' monetary policy, a lower rate of global economic growth and a reduction in commodity prices, in particular, oil. In the foreign exchange markets, the United States' dollar continued to strengthen with respect to most currencies. In this context, Mexico continues to have an orderly adjustment of its financial indicators.

Furthermore, the results of the main macroeconomic indicators suggest that the Mexican economy continued to grow during the third quarter of 2015.

Output

During the third quarter of 2015, the Mexican economy had a favorable performance, in spite of the deterioration of the external environment. In July-August of 2015, the GDP proxy (IGAE) increased at an annual rate of 2.3%, 0.4 percentage points more than during the same period of 2014. This represents a bimonthly increase of 0.6% in seasonally adjusted terms.

The main advanced economies continue their recovery between a range from slow (Japan and the European Union) to moderate (United States), while forecasts of growth for some emerging markets were revised down. The United States' economy had a moderate recovery after the slight decrease in GDP observed during the first quarter. However, a weak quarterly increase in industrial production was observed, after several contractions during the first semester of 2015. This is explained, partially, due to the effect of the strengthening of the United States' dollar on the demand for products from the United States and the impact of lower prices on raw material from mining activity. Growth forecasts for GDP and industrial production, for the year as a whole, have been revised downward once again to 1.6%, while it is expected that an upturn in the United States' economy will be observed during the fourth quarter of 2015.

The slow growth conditions of industrial production in the United States have been reflected in a moderate evolution of the non-oil exports of our country during 2015. In the third quarter of 2015, non-oil exports rose by 2% in seasonally adjusted terms, which could partially offset the decreases from the two previous quarters. On the other hand, oil production became stable with respect to the previous quarter, though it recorded an annual decrease of 5.5%. In July-August 2015, mining decreased at an annual rate of 5.6% and an annual 0.7% in seasonally adjusted terms. Oil mining decreased at an annual rate of 5.2%, while the other extraction activities decreased 6.9%.

Meanwhile, indicators of domestic demand in Mexico suggest that both consumption and investment continued to recover. This is the result of the increase in formal job creation, an upturn in credit to firms and entrepreneurs, the decrease in the unemployment rate, real wage increase and a decrease in inflation to historically low levels. In the third quarter of 2015, the National Retailers Association (ANTAD) sales increased at an annual rate of 8.5%, which is the highest increase since the fourth quarter of 2011.

Employment

During the third quarter of 2015, formal job creation continued to accelerate at an elevated rate. As of September 30th 2015, the number of workers affiliated at IMSS reached 17.9 million workers, which represents an annual increase of 729 thousand jobs (4.2%). By type of contract, permanent affiliation represents 87.3% of the total. Permanent jobs increased 637 thousand workers while temporary jobs increased 92 thousand workers.

Prices

Between July and September 2015, headline annual inflation observed a decreasing trend, standing below 3% and recording historical inflation minimums. This trend was attributed significantly to the decrease in the price of energy, telecommunication services and commodities. Furthermore, the pass-through of the depreciation of the local currency to prices has been in line with expectations and has not generated second-order effects in the index.

During the same period, the stock market index of the Mexican Stock Exchange (IPC) recorded a downward trend due to uncertainty about the weak growth in emerging economies, especially China. The IPC stood at 42,632.5 points at the end of the quarter, which represented a decrease of 5.4% with respect to the end of the second quarter of 2015.

The exchange rate of the peso continued to depreciate with respect to the dollar, because of the generalized strengthening of the United States' dollar resulting from a higher volatility in international markets. This global phenomenon is due to the uncertainty concerning global growth, the expected normalization of monetary policy in the United States, and a continuous fall in commodity prices. At the end of September 2015, the exchange rate stood at 16.93 pesos per dollar, which implies a 7.9% depreciation with respect to the level observed at the end of June 2015 (15.70 pesos per dollar).¹

Credit

In September 2015, total credit from commercial and development banks increased 13.4% in real annual terms. Within, credit to the private sector registered a 11.5% increase in real annual terms. Within this indicator, credit for firms and entrepreneurs increased 15.4%, for housing increased 9.7% and for consumption increased 6.4% in annual real terms.

¹ 48 hours interbank exchange rate.

II. Public Finances

During the third quarter of 2015, a public deficit of Ps. 438.9 billion and a primary deficit of Ps. 179.1 billion were observed, which is consistent with the annual budgetary deficit approved by Congress. Excluding productive investment, a deficit of Ps. 83.5 billion, was observed. Meanwhile, Public Sector Borrowing Requirements amount to Ps.474.9 billion.

Revenues

By the third quarter of 2015, budgetary revenues of the public sector stood at Ps. 3,037.6 billion as of third quarter of 2015, an amount 3.4% higher in real annual terms with respect to the same period of 2014. The evolution of the main revenue components was as follows:

- Non-oil tax revenues amounted to Ps. 1,788.4 billion, increasing 29.1% in real terms with respect to 2014. Collections from the excise tax, the tax on imports, the income tax system and the value-added tax increased 262.3, 27.2, 24.2 and 4.9 in real terms, respectively. These results are partially explained by the effect of the tax measures established in 2014, as well as the measures in tax administration that were adopted in the Fiscal Reform. According to available information, the dynamism of tax revenues responds to measures such as the elimination of the consolidation regime and the administrative improvements in the withholding of the public employees' income tax. Therefore, a part of these resources is non-recurrent.
- Non-tax revenues of the Federal Government amounted to Ps. 197.4 billion and include the Ps. 31.4 billion from Banco de Mexico's operational surplus. The increase with respect to the third quarter of 2014 for this component amounts to 42.4% in real terms.
- Revenues from public entities under direct budgetary control other than PEMEX (PEDBC's) stood at Ps. 455.8 billion, which represents a 3.2% decrease in real terms with respect to 2014 as a result of lower electricity tariffs.
- On the other hand, oil revenues amounted to Ps. 595.9 billion and were 36.7% lower in real annual terms than the ones observed in the third quarter of 2014. This result reflects the decrease in the price of oil and natural gas (48.7 and 33.7%, respectively), as well as the lower oil production (7.8%). These effects were partially offset by the depreciation of the exchange rate. These revenues exclude the benefits from oil hedges that will be received in December 2015.

With respect to the amount established in the Federation's Revenues Law for 2015, budgetary revenues were higher by Ps. 65.4 billion (2.2%). In particular, tax collections were Ps. 306.2 billion higher than the programmed amount during the first semester of 2015. As mentioned above, a significant amount of these resources is non-recurrent.

On the other hand, non-tax revenues were higher than the program by Ps. 92.9 million, as a result of the extraordinary resources that include Banco de México's operational surplus in fiscal year 2014 and the concession to create a television network with national coverage. As observed, a significant amount of the additional resources from the third quarter was generated by exceptional circumstances that do not set a trend for the rest of 2015 or subsequent fiscal years.

In contrast, oil revenues of the public sector were considerably lower than the programmed amount by Ps. 297.1 billion, as a result of the lower price and production of oil (38.9% and 5.3%, respectively) and a lower price and production of natural gas (29.4 and 2.9%, respectively), which were partially offset by the higher exchange rate.

Finally, the balance of stabilization and investment funds as of the end of September 2015 was Ps. 112.3 billion, including the resources from Banco de Mexico's operational surplus, which treatment is detailed in the next section.

BALANCE OF STABILIZATION FUNDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30th, 2015	
(Million pesos)	
Total	112,034
FEIP (Federal Government)	44,472
FEIEF (States)	35,897
FIPPIGF (Infrastructure Projects of the Federal Government)	31,665

Expenditure

In September 2015, net budgetary expenditure of the public sector amounted to Ps. 354.7 billion, which represents a decrease of 5.8% in real terms with respect to the same month of 2014. Programmable expenditure was reduced by 7.9% in real terms; in particular, the spending of administrative branches decreased 16% in real terms during this time.

During January-September 2015, net budgetary expenditure of the public sector amounted to Ps. 3,498.7 billion that represents a real growth of 3.9%, almost half of the growth registered during the first semester of the year of 7.7%.

Programmable expenditure amounted to Ps. 2,733.8 billion, which is higher by 2.4% in real terms compared to 2014, with a lower growth rate to the one registered in the first semester of 7.4%. Within, the following should be noted:

- Resources allocated towards the payment of subsidies and pensions increased 7.9% and 7.5% in real terms, respectively. Subsidies include social programs allocated to support the most vulnerable population. Outlays towards social development activities increased 2% in real terms.
- In contrast, joint expenditure in personal services and operation expenditures decreased at an annual rate of 0.9%. Also, capital expenditure decreased 0.7% in real terms.
- The trend in expenditure is in line with the measures adopted by the Government in order to carry out a preemptive adjustment in expenditure in 2015. In particular, the growth rate of outlays in administrative branches increased at an annual rate of 2.9% in the third quarter of 2015, lower compared to the first quarter and semester of the year of 29.5% and 11.3% in real terms, respectively.
- Expenditure executed by autonomous branches increased 17.4% with respect to the third quarter of 2014, mainly due to expenditures associated with the recent electoral process and the start of operations of the National Institute of Educational Evaluation and the Federal Institute of Telecommunications. By contribution to the total amount of autonomous branches, the National Electoral Institute increased 87.2%, the National Institute for Access to Public Information and Data Protection 25.8%, and the Legislative increased 10.1%
- In January-September, resources allocated towards states and municipalities through non-earmarked transfers, contributions and other transfers increased 0.1% in real terms; in particular, federal transfers increased 4.2% in real terms with respect to the third quarter of 2014, while the increase observed in September 2015 with respect to the same month of the previous year is 5.3%.
- By the third quarter of 2015, the financial cost of the public sector amounted to Ps. 258.96 billion, which represents a 22% growth in real terms between January and September 2015 with respect to the same period of 2014.

III. Public Debt

The prudent and responsible use of public indebtedness is reflected in the objectives, strategies and guidelines established in the National Development Plan (PND) and the National Program to Finance Development (PRONAFIDE). In compliance with the aforementioned, the actions of public debt management have been oriented towards securing permanent access to different sources of long-term and low-cost financing.

Considering the current international environment characterized by financial markets volatility, public debt management acquires special relevance. The actions of debt policy aim to integrate a portfolio of solid liabilities, denominated in domestic currency, with a fixed interest rate and

long-term conditions to protect public finances against risks in the macroeconomic environment.

Domestic debt

Consistent with the objectives and lines of action set out in the Annual Borrowing Program, debt policy aims to obtain financing, ensuring efficiency and well-functioning of the domestic market at all times. In this sense, the actions taken in the domestic market are aimed towards strengthening the liquidity and efficiency of the instruments of the Federal Government. During the third quarter of this year, the swap transaction of bonds held in July, exchanged short-term maturity bonds for other bonds maturing in the medium and long term. This operation improves the maturity profile of debt and reduces the refinancing risk.

External debt

In the external environment, during the year the Federal Government has followed closely the development of the international financial markets with the purpose to evaluate the best financing alternatives to diversify public debt, maintaining and broadening its access to international capital markets. The strategy has been aimed to widen and diversify the investor base of the Federal Government, as well as develop further the reference bond in the markets where it has presence. In this sense, debt placements throughout the year have obtained favorable cost and term conditions for the government.

Net debt of the Federal Government

At the end of the third quarter of 2015, the stock of the Federal Government's net debt stood at Ps. 5,993.2 billion. As a percentage of GDP, it represented 33.2%. The structure of the current debt portfolio of the Federal Government maintains most of its liabilities denominated in domestic currency, representing 76.7% of the total net debt balance of the Federal Government as of September 30th, 2015.

The balance of net domestic debt of the Federal Government at the end of the third quarter of 2015 stood at Ps. 4,596.7 billion, amount higher by Ps. 272.5 billion than the one observed at the end of 2014. As a percentage of GDP, this represents 25.5%.

At the end of the third quarter of 2015, the balance of net external debt of the Federal Government stood at USD 82.1 billion, amount higher by USD 4.8 billion than the one registered at the end of 2014. As a percentage of GDP, this amount represents 7.7%.

Net debt of the Federal Public Sector

At the end of the third quarter of 2015, the Federal Public Sector's net debt stood at Ps. 7,853.2 billion, which includes net debt of the Federal Government, State Productive Enterprises and development banks. As a percentage of GDP, it represented 43.5%.

Domestic debt represented 28.5% of GDP. Regarding net external debt, it represented 15.0% of GDP.

Historical Balance of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements

At the end of the third quarter of 2015, the Historical Balance of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements (HBPSBR), which includes the Public Sector's liabilities in their broadest version, amounted to Ps. 8,301.9 billion, equivalent to 46.0% of GDP, amount higher by 4.4 percentage points than the one observed at the end of 2014; accounting for depreciation effect of the exchange rate on the foreign debt balance it would amount to 43.3%. Therefore, once excluded calendar effects, the evolution of this indicator towards the end of the year will be in line with the objectives for the deficit and the HBPSBR of 2015.

Annex

PUBLIC SECTOR OVERALL BALANCE

January-September

Concept	Million pesos		Real % growth	Composition %	
	2014 ^{p_/}	2015 ^{p_/}		2014 ^{p_/}	2015 ^{p_/}
PUBLIC BALANCE	-405,839.7	-438,856.0	n. s.		
PUBLIC BALANCE EXCLUDING PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT^{1-/}	-134,208.1	-83,465.6	n. s.		
I. Budgetary balance (a-b)	-418,497.3	-461,155.6	n. s.		
a) Budgetary revenues	2,854,545.9	3,037,554.2	3.4	100.0	100.0
Oil related ^{2-/}	915,165.1	595,894.8	-36.7	32.1	19.6
PEMEX	291,386.1	262,118.1	-12.6	10.2	8.6
Federal Government	623,779.0	333,776.7	-48.0	21.9	11.0
Non-oil related	1,939,380.8	2,441,659.3	22.4	67.9	80.4
Federal Government	1,481,407.3	1,985,822.8	30.3	51.9	65.4
Tax	1,346,596.0	1,788,399.6	29.1	47.2	58.9
Non-tax	134,811.2	197,423.2	42.4	4.7	6.5
PEDBC	457,973.5	455,836.6	-3.2	16.0	15.0
b) Non-Budgetary Expenditures	3,273,043.2	3,498,709.8	3.9	100.0	100.0
Programmable	2,594,335.2	2,733,753.5	2.4	79.3	78.1
Non-programmable	678,707.9	764,956.3	9.6	20.7	21.9
II. PEIBC	12,657.6	22,299.6	71.3		
PRIMARY BALANCE	-195,768.3	-179,001.4	n. s.		

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p_/ Preliminary figures.

n. s.: not significant.

1_/ PEMEX's and CFE's physical investment and high impact investments of the Federal Government are excluded.

2_/ In 2014 includes revenues from PEMEX and rights on hydrocarbons. In 2015 includes revenues from PEMEX, transfers from the Mexican Oil Fund for Stabilization and Development and income tax on contractors and assignees for the extraction of hydrocarbons.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGETARY REVENUES
(Million pesos)

Concept	January-September		Real % growth	% Composition	
	2014 p./	2015 p./		2014 p./	2015 p./
BUDGETARY REVENUES (I+II)	2,854,545.9	3,037,554.2	3.4	100.0	100.0
I. Oil related (a+b) ^{1_}	915,165.1	595,894.8	-36.7	32.1	19.6
a) PEMEX	291,386.1	262,118.1	-12.6	10.2	8.6
b) Federal Government	623,779.0	333,776.7	-48.0	21.9	11.0
Mexican Oil Fund	0.0	318,157.3	n. s.	0.0	10.5
Income tax from contractors and assignees	0.0	5,232.0	n. s.	0.0	0.2
Existing rights as of 2014	623,779.0	10,387.4	-98.4	21.9	0.3
II. Non-oil related (c+d)	1,939,380.8	2,441,659.3	22.4	67.9	80.4
c) Federal Government	1,481,407.3	1,985,822.8	30.3	51.9	65.4
Tax	1,346,596.0	1,788,399.6	29.1	47.2	58.9
Income Tax	727,607.1	929,971.4	24.2	25.5	30.6
Value Added Tax	499,348.6	539,083.9	4.9	17.5	17.7
Excise Tax	68,961.3	257,036.4	262.3	2.4	8.5
Import Tax	24,671.2	32,281.2	27.2	0.9	1.1
IAEEH ^{2_}	0.0	2,721.9	n. s.	0.0	0.1
Other ^{3_}	26,007.8	27,304.7	2.1	0.9	0.9
Non-tax	134,811.2	197,423.2	42.4	4.7	6.5
Rights	36,652.1	40,023.0	6.1	1.3	1.3
Fees	93,936.2	153,170.8	58.5	3.3	5.0
Other	4,223.0	4,229.3	-2.6	0.1	0.1
d) PEDBC ^{4_}	457,973.5	455,836.6	-3.2	16.0	15.0
Memorandum items:					
Total tax related	1,346,596.0	1,793,631.6	29.5	47.2	59.0
Total non-tax related	1,507,949.9	1,243,922.6	-19.8	52.8	41.0

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p./ Preliminary figures.

n. s.: not significant.

1_ / In 2014 includes revenues from PEMEX and rights on hydrocarbons. In 2015 includes revenues from PEMEX, transfers from the Mexican Oil Fund for Stabilization and Development and income tax on contractors and assignees for the extraction of hydrocarbons.

2_ / Tax on exploration and hydrocarbon extraction activities.

3_ / Includes taxes on new vehicles, exports, oil returns and those not included in the aforementioned and accessories.

4_ / Excludes Federal Government's transfers to ISSSTE.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

BUDGETARY REVENUES, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER OF 2015

(Million pesos)

Concept	Programmed	Observed ^{p_/_}	Difference
BUDGETARY REVENUES (I+II)	2,972,518.9	3,037,554.2	65,035.2
I. Oil related (a+b) ^{1_/_}	893,001.3	595,894.8	-297,106.5
a) PEMEX	326,469.9	262,118.1	-64,351.8
b) Federal Government	566,531.4	333,776.7	-232,754.7
Mexican Oil Fund	558,531.4	318,157.3	-240,374.1
Income tax from contractors and assignees	8,000.0	5,232.0	-2,768.0
Existing rights as of 2015	0.0	10,387.4	10,387.4
II. Non-oil related (c+d)	2,079,517.6	2,441,659.3	362,141.7
c) Federal Government	1,587,718.5	1,985,822.8	398,104.2
Tax	1,482,382.2	1,788,399.6	306,017.4
Income Tax	793,280.7	929,971.4	136,690.7
Value Added Tax	525,548.8	539,083.9	13,535.1
Excise Tax	119,456.1	257,036.4	137,580.3
Import Tax	20,216.3	32,281.2	12,064.9
IAEEH ^{2_/_}	1,600.0	2,721.9	1,121.9
Other ^{3_/_}	22,280.3	27,304.7	5,024.4
Non-tax	105,336.3	197,423.2	92,086.9
Rights	30,876.7	40,023.0	9,146.3
Fees	69,571.3	153,170.8	83,599.5
Others	4,888.3	4,229.3	-659.0
d) PEDBC ^{4_/_}	491,799.1	455,836.6	-35,962.5
Memorandum items:			
Total tax related	1,490,382.2	1,793,631.6	303,249.4
Total non-tax related	1,482,136.7	1,243,922.6	-238,214.1

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

p_/_ Preliminary figures.

n. s.: not significant.

1_/_ In 2014 includes revenues from PEMEX and rights on hydrocarbons. In 2015 includes revenues from PEMEX, transfers from the Mexican Oil Fund for Stabilization and Development and income tax on contractors and assignees for the extraction of hydrocarbons.

2_/_ Tax on exploration and hydrocarbon extraction activities.

3_/_ Includes taxes on new vehicles, exports, oil returns and those not included in the aforementioned and accessories.

4_/_ Excludes Federal Government's transfers to ISSSTE.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGETARY NET EXPENDITURES

January-September

Concept	Million pesos		Real % growth	Composition %	
	2014 ^{p_/_}	2015 ^{p_/_}		2014 ^{p_/_}	2015 ^{p_/_}
TOTAL (I+II)	3,273,043.2	3,498,709.8	3.9	100.0	100.0
I. Primary expenditures	3,066,724.1	3,239,747.7	2.7	93.7	92.6
Programable	2,594,335.2	2,733,753.5	2.4	79.3	78.1
Autonomous branches	54,445.4	65,727.2	17.4	1.7	1.9
Administrative branches	834,443.8	883,506.0	2.9	25.5	25.3
General branches	929,720.4	1,008,205.9	5.4	28.4	28.8
PEDBC	491,570.2	525,187.0	3.9	15.0	15.0
IMSS	334,339.1	354,313.0	3.0	10.2	10.1
ISSSTE	157,231.1	170,874.0	5.6	4.8	4.9
State productive enterprises	620,186.2	622,229.4	-2.5	18.9	17.8
PEMEX	401,541.3	403,524.7	-2.3	12.3	11.5
CFE	218,644.9	218,704.7	-2.8	6.7	6.3
(-) Compensated operations	336,030.8	371,102.2	7.4	10.3	10.6
Non-programmable	472,388.9	505,994.3	4.1	14.4	14.5
Non-earmarked transfers	447,633.4	479,865.1	4.2	13.7	13.7
Adefas and other	24,755.5	26,129.2	2.6	0.8	0.7
II. Financing cost ^{1/_}	206,319.1	258,962.0	22.0	6.3	7.4

Note: Figures might not add up due to rounding.

p_/_ Preliminary figures.

1/_/ Includes interests, commissions, public debt expenditures, and expenditures associated to financial restructuring and support programs for bank savers and bank debtors.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT BALANCES, September *_ /

Concept	Outstanding as of			% of GDP			Structure (%)		
	Dec-13	Dec-14	Sep-15 ^{p_ /}	Dec-13	Dec-14	Sep-15	Dec-13	Dec-14	Sep-15
Domestic Debt:									
Net (Million pesos)	4,230,924.9	4,804,250.2	5,146,053.6	25.2	26.8	28.5	71.2	69.2	65.5
Gross (Million pesos)	4,408,878.5	5,049,533.3	5,430,506.3	26.3	28.2	30.1	71.5	69.9	66.2
External Debt:									
Net (Million USD)	130,949.7	145,617.4	159,177.1	10.2	12.0	15.0	28.8	30.8	34.5
Gross (Million USD)	134,435.9	147,665.8	163,366.1	10.5	12.1	15.4	28.5	30.1	33.8
Total Debt: ^{1_ /}									
Net (Million pesos)	5,943,288.0	6,947,446.4	7,853,226.2	35.4	38.8	43.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Million USD)	454,501.4	472,037.4	461,756.2						
Gross (Million pesos)	6,166,829.5	7,222,878.5	8,208,922.6	36.8	40.3	45.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Million USD)	471,596.3	490,751.4	482,670.5						

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

Net Debt results from subtracting the Federal Government's financial assets, assets from State Productive Enterprises and Development Banks from the Gross Debt.

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

p_ / Preliminary figures.

1_ / Includes liabilities from the Federal Government, State Productive Enterprises and Development Banks.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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

(Million pesos)

	Outstanding 31-Dec-14	Movements January to September 2015			Adjustments	Outstanding 30-Sep-15 p./
		Disp.	Amort.	Net		
1. Net Debt (3-2)	4,804,250.2					5,146,053.6
2. Assets ^{1_/}	245,283.1					284,452.7
3. Gross Debt	5,049,533.3	2,352,808.4	1,986,424.1	366,384.3	14,588.7	5,430,506.3
Structure by Term	5,049,533.3	2,352,808.4	1,986,424.1	366,384.3	14,588.7	5,430,506.3
Long-term	4,518,242.5	942,683.9	559,659.5	383,024.4	14,588.7	4,915,855.6
Short-term	531,290.8	1,410,124.5	1,426,764.6	-16,640.1	0.0	514,650.7
Structure by User	5,049,533.3	2,352,808.4	1,986,424.1	366,384.3	14,588.7	5,430,506.3
Federal Government	4,546,619.6	1,985,803.1	1,690,064.2	295,738.9	14,554.9	4,856,913.4
Long-term	4,025,828.8	849,951.0	522,911.9	327,039.1	14,554.9	4,367,422.8
Short-term	520,790.8	1,135,852.1	1,167,152.3	-31,300.2	0.0	489,490.6
State Productive Enterprises ^{2_/}	396,402.7	113,640.0	57,207.1	56,432.9	-170.5	452,665.1
Long-term	396,402.7	70,913.6	29,140.8	41,772.8	-170.5	438,005.0
Short-term	0.0	42,726.4	28,066.3	14,660.1	0.0	14,660.1
Development Banks	106,511.0	253,365.3	239,152.8	14,212.5	204.3	120,927.8
Long-term	96,011.0	21,819.3	7,606.8	14,212.5	204.3	110,427.8
Short-term	10,500.0	231,546.0	231,546.0	0.0	0.0	10,500.0
Structure by Source	5,049,533.3	2,352,808.4	1,986,424.1	366,384.3	14,588.7	5,430,506.3
Bonds placed in the local market	4,581,547.3	1,922,440.7	1,565,602.3	356,838.4	11,154.8	4,949,540.5
S.A.R.	98,018.4	156,229.8	153,038.3	3,191.5	2,125.0	103,334.9
Commercial Banks	123,929.7	29,002.4	14,230.6	14,771.8	200.0	138,901.5
ISSSTE's Law obligations ^{3_/}	161,452.0	34.3	10,270.0	-10,235.7	1,127.6	152,343.9
Others	84,585.9	245,101.2	243,282.9	1,818.3	-18.7	86,385.5

Note:

*_/ 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, as well as assets from State Productive Enterprises and Development Banks.

2_/ Includes PEMEX and CFE.

3_/ New ISSSTE's Law obligations of the Federal Government.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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

(Million USD)

	Outstanding 31-Dec-14	Movements January to September 2015			Adjustments	Outstanding 30-Sep-15 ^{p_/_}
		Disp.	Amort.	Net		
1. Net Debt (3-2)	145,617.4					159,177.1
2. Assets in foreign currency ^{1_/_}	2,048.4					4,189.0
3. Gross Debt	147,665.8	40,479.4	23,780.8	16,698.6	-998.3	163,366.1
Structure by Term	147,665.8	40,479.4	23,780.8	16,698.6	-998.3	163,366.1
Long-term	142,869.2	25,007.9	8,707.5	16,300.4	-249.9	158,919.7
Short-term	4,796.6	15,471.5	15,073.3	398.2	-748.4	4,446.4
Structure by User	147,665.8	40,479.4	23,780.8	16,698.6	-998.3	163,366.1
Federal Government	78,573.4	9,254.1	4,929.5	4,324.6	-133.1	82,764.9
Long-term	78,573.4	9,254.1	4,929.5	4,324.6	-133.1	82,764.9
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Productive Enterprises ^{2_/_}	59,563.1	15,665.9	3,737.4	11,928.5	-426.5	71,065.1
Long-term	58,863.1	15,472.7	3,596.3	11,876.4	273.5	71,013.0
Short-term	700.0	193.2	141.1	52.1	-700.0	52.1
Development banks	9,529.3	15,559.4	15,113.9	445.5	-438.7	9,536.1
Long-term	5,432.7	281.1	181.7	99.4	-390.3	5,141.8
Short-term	4,096.6	15,278.3	14,932.2	346.1	-48.4	4,394.3
Structure by Source	147,665.8	40,479.4	23,780.8	16,698.6	-998.3	163,366.1
Publicly Placed Bonds	100,708.1	18,111.0	4,533.4	13,577.6	-593.6	113,692.1
International Financial Institutions (IFI's)	28,186.0	1,024.8	616.2	405.6	-438.9	28,152.7
Bilateral	9,044.7	1,402.7	1,403.9	-1.2	-76.1	8,967.4
Commercial Banks	9,533.8	19,747.7	17,083.2	2,664.5	0.8	12,199.1
Pidiregas	193.2	193.2	141.1	52.1	109.5	354.8

Note:

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

p_/_ Preliminary figures.

1_/_ Considers the balance denominated in US dollars of the General Account of the Federal Treasury, as well as those held by State Productive Enterprises and Development Banks.

2_/_ Includes PEMEX and CFE only.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

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