
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the month of January, 2013
Commission File Number 0-99

PETRÓLEOS MEXICANOS

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MEXICAN PETROLEUM

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

United Mexican States

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Avenida Marina Nacional No. 329

Colonia Petróleos Mexicanos

México, D.F. 11311

México

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1)

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7)

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The following discussion of PEMEX's recent results should be read in conjunction with the annual report on Form 20-F of *Petróleos Mexicanos* for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (which we refer to as the SEC) on April 30, 2012 (which we refer to as the Form 20-F) and, in particular, "Item 4—Information on the Company" and "Item 5—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in the Form 20-F, and the report relating to its unaudited condensed consolidated results for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 6-K on December 4, 2012. In this document, "PEMEX" refers to *Petróleos Mexicanos*, to *Pemex-Exploración y Producción* (*Pemex-Exploration and Production*), *Pemex-Refinación* (*Pemex-Refining*), *Pemex-Gas y Petroquímica Básica* (*Pemex-Gas and Basic Petrochemicals*) and *Pemex-Petroquímica* (*Pemex-Petrochemicals*) (which we refer to collectively as the subsidiary entities), and to the subsidiary companies listed in note 3(b) to the 2011 audited consolidated financial statements included in the Form 20-F. *Petróleos Mexicanos* hereby designates this report on Form 6-K as being incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular dated January 22, 2013, relating to its U.S. \$32,000,000,000 Medium-Term Notes Program, Series C, due 1 Year or More from Date of Issue.

Exchange Rates

On January 11, 2013, the noon buying rate for cable transfers in New York reported by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was Ps. 12.6591 = U.S. \$1.00.

Additional Risk Factor

Recent federal court decisions in New York create uncertainty regarding the meaning of ranking provisions and could potentially reduce or hinder the ability of issuers such as *Petróleos Mexicanos* to restructure their debt.

Petróleos Mexicanos is a decentralized public entity of the Mexican Government that cannot be subject to a bankruptcy proceeding under the *Ley de Concursos Mercantiles* (Commercial Bankruptcy Law of Mexico), which is inapplicable to this kind of governmental entity. Accordingly, to the extent not regulated otherwise as a result of specific legislative action in Mexico (including legislative action approving its dissolution and liquidation), any future debt restructuring of *Petróleos Mexicanos* will require the consent of creditors based on the consent provisions of its financing instruments.

In ongoing litigation in federal courts in New York captioned *NML Capital, Ltd. v. Republic of Argentina*, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has ruled that the ranking clause in bonds issued by Argentina prevents Argentina from making payments on bonds unless it makes *pro rata* payments on defaulted debt that ranks *pari passu* with the performing bonds. The judgment has been appealed by Argentina.

Depending on the scope of the final decision, a requirement of ratable payments could potentially hinder or impede future debt restructurings and distressed debt management conducted based upon the initiative of a debtor, unless debtors such as *Petróleos Mexicanos* obtain the requisite creditor consents, including pursuant to any applicable collective action clauses contained in its notes. See "Description of Notes—Modification and Waiver" in the offering circular, dated January 22, 2013. *Petróleos Mexicanos* cannot predict whether or in what manner the courts will resolve this dispute or how any such judgment will be applied or implemented.

Business Overview

Crude Oil Price

On January 18, 2013, the weighted average price of PEMEX's crude oil export mix was U.S. \$102.40 per barrel.

On January 18, 2013, the West Texas Intermediate crude oil spot price was U.S. \$95.44 per barrel.

Exploration and Production

Integrated Exploration and Production Contracts

Our Integrated Exploration and Production Contracts (which we refer to as the Integrated E&P Contracts) program is based on the various laws and amendments enacted as part of the 2008 reforms. See “—History and Development” in “Item 4—Information on the Company” in the Form 20-F for more details regarding these reforms. In January 2012, we announced tenders for a second round of contracts based in Mexico's Northern region: four onshore (Altamira, Pánuco, San Andrés and Tierra Blanca) and two offshore (Arenque and Atún) blocks. Contracts for the second round were awarded in July and August of this year to Petrofac, Schlumberger, Cheiron (Pico Petroleum) and Monclova Pirineos Gas/Alfacit del Norte.

On October 22, 2012, Pemex-Exploration and Production published preliminary technical and legal information relating to a third round of Integrated E&P Contracts. These contracts will cover six blocks—Soledad, Amatlán, Humapa, Pitepec, Miquetla and Miahupán—within the onshore Chicontepec basin. On December 20, 2012, Pemex-Exploration and Production launched a call for bids for the third round of Integrated E&P Contracts, which it plans to award in July 2013.

Pemex Corporate Matters

On January 16, 2013, the Board of Directors of Petróleos Mexicanos approved the formation of a joint venture between Pemex-Petrochemicals and Mexichem related to the integration of the production chain of Salt-Chlorine/Caustic Soda-Ethylene-Vinyl Chloride Monomer. The plants and related properties of the Pajaritos Petrochemical Complex will be leased by Pemex-Petrochemicals for this purpose and Mexichem will provide the necessary funds to update the infrastructure.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Recent Financing Activities

During the period from November 27, 2012 to January 18, 2013, PEMEX participated in the following financings:

- Between November 27, 2012 and January 18, 2013, P.M.I. Trading, Ltd. obtained U.S. \$3,721,000,000 from its revolving credit line and repaid U.S. \$3,771,000,000.
- Between November 27, 2012 and January 18, 2013, P.M.I. Holdings, B.V. obtained U.S. \$2,885,000,000 from its revolving credit line and repaid U.S. \$3,375,000,000.
- On December 21, 2012, Petróleos Mexicanos obtained a domestic bank loan in the amount of Ps. 2,000,000,000, at a 6.55% fixed rate, which matures in 2022.

As of January 18, 2013, Petróleos Mexicanos had U.S. \$3.3 billion in available lines of credit in order to ensure liquidity.

Directors, Senior Management and Employees*Recent Appointments*

Effective December 1, 2012, Mr. Pedro Joaquín Coldwell was appointed Secretary of Energy and, as a result of such appointment, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Petróleos Mexicanos, replacing Mr. Jordy H. Herrera Flores.

Effective December 1, 2012, Mr. Emilio Ricardo Lozoya Austin was appointed Director General of Petróleos Mexicanos and, as a result of such appointment, chairman of the board of directors of each subsidiary entity, replacing Mr. Juan José Suárez Coppel.

On January 16, 2013, the Board of Directors of Petróleos Mexicanos approved the following appointments:

- Mr. Mario Alberto Beauregard Álvarez as the Corporate Director of Finance of Petróleos Mexicanos;
- Mr. Víctor Díaz Solís as the Corporate Director of Management of Petróleos Mexicanos;
- Mr. José Luis Luna Cárdenas as the Corporate Director of Information Technology and Business Processes of Petróleos Mexicanos; and
- Mr. Rodolfo Campos Villegas as the Managing Director of Treasury of Petróleos Mexicanos.

United Mexican States

The information in this section with regard to Mexico has been included due to Petróleos Mexicanos' and the subsidiary entities' relationship with the Mexican Government and has been reviewed by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

Form of Government

The President is the chief of the executive branch of the Mexican Government. In accordance with Mexico's electoral law, on August 31, 2012, the *Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación* (Federal Electoral Court) officially validated the results of the presidential election held in Mexico on July 1, 2012 and declared Mr. Enrique Peña Nieto, a member of the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI), President-elect of Mexico. Mr. Peña Nieto took office on December 1, 2012, replacing Mr. Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, a member of the *Partido Acción Nacional* (National Action Party, or PAN). The new President's term will expire on November 30, 2018.

The Economy

Gross Domestic Product

According to preliminary figures, Mexico's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 4.2% in real terms during the first nine months of 2012, as compared with the same period of 2011. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector increased by 6.6%; the mining sector increased by 0.8%; the utilities sector grew by 2.9%; the construction sector grew by 4.8%; the manufacturing sector grew by 5.0%; the wholesale and retail trade sector grew by 5.1%; the transportation and warehousing sector grew by 4.3%; the information sector grew by 9.4%; the finance and insurance sector grew by 10.2%; the real estate, rental and leasing sector grew by 2.5%; professional, scientific and technical services grew by 1.8%; management of companies and enterprises grew by 4.4%; administrative support, waste management and remediation services grew by 3.7%; education services grew by 1.1%; health care and social assistance grew by 2.0%; arts, entertainment and recreation grew by 3.6%; accommodation and food services grew by 4.8%; and other services (except public administration) grew by 4.6% and public administration increased by 1.7%, each in real terms as compared to the first nine months of 2011.

The following table sets forth the change in Mexico's real GDP by sector for the periods indicated.

Real GDP Growth by Sector⁽¹⁾

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	First Nine Months of 2012⁽²⁾
GDP (constant 2003 prices)	3.3%	1.2%	(6.0)%	5.3%	3.9%	4.2%
Primary Activities:						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	1.2	(3.2)	2.9	(2.6)	6.6
Secondary Activities:						
Mining	(0.2)	(1.7)	(2.9)	1.2	(1.0)	0.8
Utilities	3.7	(2.3)	1.8	10.4	6.6	2.9
Construction	4.4	3.1	(7.3)	(0.6)	4.6	4.8
Manufacturing	1.7	(0.7)	(9.9)	9.9	4.9	5.0
Tertiary activities:						
Wholesale and retail trade	5.0	0.9	(14.2)	11.7	9.4	5.1
Transportation and warehousing	3.7	0.0	(5.9)	7.5	3.2	4.3
Information	11.6	8.0	0.8	1.5	5.1	9.4
Finance and insurance	13.9	12.8	1.7	13.1	10.1	10.2
Real estate, rental and leasing	3.1	3.0	(1.9)	1.9	2.4	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.1	3.0	(5.1)	(1.0)	4.8	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	(3.0)	14.0	(8.1)	5.5	2.0	4.4
Administrative support, waste management and remediation services	3.1	1.6	(4.8)	1.6	5.2	3.7
Education services	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.8	1.1
Health care and social assistance	2.5	(1.5)	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.1	1.5	(4.6)	6.0	2.2	3.6
Accommodation and food services	2.6	0.9	(7.7)	3.2	2.5	4.8
Other services (except public administration)	3.9	0.7	(1.0)	1.0	2.8	4.6
Public administration	1.7	1.1	3.8	3.1	(2.1)	1.7

Note: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

(1) Preliminary. These figures are subject to periodic revision.

(2) First nine months of 2012 as compared to same period of 2011.

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Geography.

Prices and Wages

Consumer inflation (as measured by the change in the national consumer price index, or NCPI) for the eleven months ended November 30, 2012 was 3.3%, 0.36 percentage points higher than during the same period of 2011.

Interest Rates

During 2012, interest rates on 28-day Treasury bills (*Cetes*) averaged 4.2% and interest rates on 91-day *Cetes* averaged 4.4%, which were the same as the rates recorded during 2011. On January 17, 2013, the 28-day *Cetes* rate was 4.1% and the 91-day *Cetes* rate was 4.3%.

Unemployment Rate

At November 30, 2012, the unemployment rate was 5.1%, as compared to an unemployment rate of 4.5% at December 31, 2011.

2012 Labor Law Reforms

On November 30, 2012, amendments to the *Ley Federal del Trabajo* (Federal Labor Law) were published in the *Diario Oficial de la Federación* (Official Gazette of the Federation). These amendments, which took effect on December 1, 2012, included, among others, the following labor reforms:

- the enhancement of dignity in the workplace by including rules against workplace discrimination and adding bullying and sexual harassment to the list of justifiable grounds for the termination of an employee;
- the introduction of the seasonal employment classification, which includes short-term employment to satisfy the need for additional workforce during industry peak seasons, as well as the introduction of temporary employment contracts;
- the regulation of outsourcing practices, including the establishment of conditions that any outsourcing activities must satisfy, as well as the requirement that all outsourcing contracts be made in writing;
- the recognition of the hourly wage system, provided that a maximum number of hours per day is not exceeded and the total income is not less than the minimum for one work day;
- the establishment of mandatory training for employers and employees, with the express objectives of increasing productivity and maximizing human, material and financial resources;
- the ability of employers to utilize trial and initial training periods, during which employers will have the opportunity to assess whether candidates possess the requisite knowledge or skills to satisfactorily perform their duties; and
- the promotion of union transparency and democracy through the introduction of standards relating to the election of union leaders, the administration of union assets and the requirement that union officials abide by principles of impartiality, equity and accountability.

Public Administration Law Reform

On January 2, 2013, amendments to the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration were published in the *Diario Oficial de la Federación* (Official Gazette of the Federation). These amendments included, among others, the following reforms:

- the *Secretaría de Gobernación* (Ministry of the Interior) was granted the authority to coordinate the efforts of the other Ministries in order to accomplish the President's directives and policies and to convene cabinet meetings, subject to approval by the President;
- the *Secretaría de Seguridad Pública* (Ministry of Public Security) was dissolved, and the authority to coordinate and supervise programs pertaining to public security, the federal police, the federal penitentiary system, victims assistance, crime prevention and criminal data and intelligence was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior;
- the name of the *Secretaría de la Reforma Agraria* (Ministry of Agrarian Reform) was changed to *Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano* (Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development);
- the *Secretaría de la Función Pública* (General Comptroller's Office of the Government) was dissolved and the responsibilities of internal accountability, internal management control systems, public service development, public leases, acquisitions and projects, human resources and salary policies and federal real estate policies with respect to the administration of federal property were conferred to the *Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit); and
- the *Secretaría de Desarrollo Social* (Ministry of Social Development) was granted authority to coordinate and supervise programs and policies to prevent and reduce poverty, to promote children's rights, elderly rights, family unity and develop stronger social infrastructures.

The dissolution of the General Comptroller's Office of the Government and the transfer of its authority to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit are subject to the approval of a bill that will amend the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and create an independent entity to carry out the activities previously conducted by the General Comptroller's Office of the Government. Congress will be expected to revise the internal accountability and management control systems so that they are consistent with the level of authority and responsibility conferred upon the new entity. Prior to the approval of this bill, the General Comptroller's Office of the Government will continue to act under its existing mandate.

Principal Sectors of the Economy

Manufacturing

According to preliminary figures, the manufacturing sector expanded by 4.9% in real terms during the first ten months of 2012, as compared to the same period of 2011, mainly driven by an expansion in the transportation equipment manufacturing sector. Eighteen manufacturing sectors experienced growth during the first ten month of 2012 as compared to the same period of 2011: food manufacturing grew by 1.6%; beverage and tobacco product manufacturing grew by 1.3%; the production of textile mills grew by 2.4%; leather and allied product manufacturing grew by 4.4%; wood product manufacturing grew by 12.1%; paper manufacturing increased by 4.8%; printing and related support activities grew by 7.4%; petroleum and coal products manufacturing grew by 1.6%; chemical manufacturing grew by 0.2%; plastic and rubber products manufacturing grew by 8.6%; nonmetallic mineral product

manufacturing grew by 2.8%; primary metal manufacturing grew by 4.5%; fabricated metal product manufacturing grew by 7.3%; machinery manufacturing grew by 4.7%; electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing grew by 2.7%; transportation equipment manufacturing grew by 13.8%; furniture and related product manufacturing grew by 14.3%; and miscellaneous manufacturing grew by 3.4%, each in real terms. However, the production of textile product mills decreased by 0.2%; the production of apparel manufacturing decreased by 0.4%; and computer and electronic products manufacturing decreased by 1.6%, each in real terms.

Tourism

During the first ten months of 2012, revenues from international travelers (including both tourists and visitors who enter and leave the country on the same day) increased, totaling U.S. \$10.2 billion, a 7.0% increase from the level during the same period of 2011. Revenues from tourists to the interior (as opposed to border cities) totaled U.S. \$8.1 billion in the first ten months of 2012, a 7.4% increase from the level during the same period of 2011. The number of tourists to the interior in the first ten months of 2012, 10.8 million, represented a 3.3% increase from the level in the same period of 2011, while the average expenditure per tourist to the interior increased by 4.0%, to U.S. \$752.5. During the first ten months of 2012, expenditures by Mexican tourists abroad amounted to U.S. \$4.0 billion, a 5.3% increase from the level during the same period of 2011, while expenditures by Mexicans traveling abroad (which include both tourists and one-day visitors) amounted to U.S. \$6.7 billion during the first ten months of 2012, a 6.0% increase from the expenditures in the same period of 2011. The tourism balance recorded a surplus of U.S. \$3.6 billion in the first ten months of 2012, an 8.8% increase from the U.S. \$3.3 billion surplus recorded in the same period of 2011.

Financial System

Central Bank and Monetary Policy

At November 30, 2012, the M1 money supply was 8.0% greater in real terms, as compared to the level at November 30, 2011. The amount of bills and coins held by the public at November 30, 2012 was 9.2% greater in real terms than at November 30, 2011, while the aggregate amount of checking account deposits denominated in pesos at November 30, 2012 was 2.2% higher in real terms than at November 30, 2011.

At November 30, 2012, financial savings were 11.5% greater in real terms than financial savings at November 30, 2011. Savings generated by Mexican residents increased by 5.4% and savings generated by non-residents increased by 50.9%, in each case real terms and as compared to their respective levels at November 30, 2011.

At December 31, 2012, the monetary base totaled Ps. 846.0 billion, a 10.8% nominal increase from the level of Ps. 763.5 billion at December 31, 2011.

The minimum overnight funding rate, which is *Banco de México's* primary monetary policy instrument, was reduced from 8.25% to 7.75% on January 16, 2009, to 7.50% on February 20, 2009, to 6.75% on March 20, 2009, to 6.00% on April 17, 2009, to 5.25% on May 15, 2009, to 4.75% on June 19, 2009 and to 4.50% on July 17, 2009. At January 15, 2013, the minimum overnight funding rate remained at 4.50%.

Banking Supervision and Support

On November 27, 2012, the *Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores* (National Banking and Securities Commission, or CNBV) amended regulations applicable to Mexican banks. In line with the principles set forth by the Third Basel Accord (Basel III), these amendments establish, among other items, stricter capital reserve requirements for Mexican banks and modify the requirement for certain instruments to be deemed as part of Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital. The reforms went into effect in Mexico prior to the Basel III implementation date of January 1, 2013.

The Securities Market

The *Bolsa Mexicana de Valores* (BMV) publishes the *Índice de Precios y Cotizaciones* (Stock Market Index, or IPC) based on a group of the 35 most actively traded shares. At December 31, 2012, the IPC stood at 43,705.8 points, representing a 17.9% increase from the level as of December 31, 2011.

At January 15, 2013, the IPC stood at 44,748.06 points, representing a 2.4% increase from the level as of December 31, 2012.

External Sector of the Economy

Foreign Trade

According to preliminary figures, during the first eleven months of 2012, Mexico registered a trade deficit of U.S. \$0.8 billion, as compared to a trade deficit of U.S. \$1.5 billion for the same period of 2011. Merchandise exports increased by 6.4% during the first eleven months of 2012 to U.S. \$340.7 billion, as compared to U.S. \$320.2 billion for the same period of 2011. During the first eleven months of 2012, petroleum exports decreased by 4.6%, while non-petroleum exports increased by 8.5%, each as compared with the petroleum and non-petroleum export totals, respectively, in the same period of 2011. Exports of manufactured goods, which represented 81.3% of total merchandise exports, increased by 8.3% during the first eleven months of 2012, as compared with exports of manufactured goods during the same period of 2011.

According to preliminary figures, during the first eleven months of 2012, total imports increased by 6.2%, to U.S. \$341.5 billion, as compared to U.S. \$321.7 billion for the same period of 2011. During the first eleven months of 2012, imports of intermediate goods increased by 5.7%, imports of capital goods increased by 11.4% and imports of consumer goods increased by 5.3%, in each case as compared to the same period of 2011.

Balance of International Payments

According to preliminary figures, during the first nine months of 2012, Mexico's current account registered a deficit of 0.2% of GDP, or U.S. \$2.6 billion, as compared to a deficit of U.S. \$6.7 billion for the same period of 2011. The capital account registered a surplus of U.S. \$33.2 billion during the first nine months of 2012, as compared to a surplus of U.S. \$35.6 billion in the same period of 2011. Foreign investment in Mexico totaled U.S. \$50.7 billion during the first nine months of 2012 and was composed of direct foreign investment inflows totaling U.S. \$13.0 billion and net foreign portfolio investment inflows (including securities placed abroad) totaling U.S. \$37.7 billion.

On November 5, 2012, the *Comisión de Cambios* (Foreign Exchange Commission) submitted a request to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for an advanced renewal and amendment of Mexico's contingent credit line with the IMF, which would extend the term of the credit line two years and increase the amount available under the line to approximately U.S. \$73 billion. On November 30, 2012, the IMF granted this request. As of the date of this report, no amounts have been disbursed under the contingent credit line.

Exchange Controls and Foreign Exchange Rates

During 2012, the average peso/dollar exchange rate was Ps. 13.1613 = U.S. \$1.00. The peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate announced by *Banco de México* on January 15, 2013 (which took effect on the second business day thereafter) was Ps. 12.6526 = U.S. \$1.00.

On November 29, 2011, the Foreign Exchange Commission announced that *Banco de México* would conduct an auction of U.S. \$400 million on each business day, at a peso/dollar exchange rate that is, at a minimum, 2.0% weaker than the peso/dollar exchange rate on the previous business day. The daily auction will result in a sale only when the exchange rate depreciates more than 2.0% against the previous day's exchange rate. This tool has been used in the past to promote liquidity in the foreign exchange market. From November 30, 2011 through January 2, 2013, the daily auctions resulted in a sale on only three different days, for a total amount of U.S. \$646 million.

At December 28, 2012, Mexico's international reserves totaled U.S. \$163.6 billion, an increase of U.S. \$21.1 billion as compared to international reserves at December 31, 2011. At December 28, 2012, the net international assets of *Banco de México* totaled U.S. \$166.5 billion, an increase of U.S. \$17.2 billion as compared to net international assets at December 31, 2011.

Public Finance

Revenues and Expenditures

According to preliminary figures, including physical investment expenditures by PEMEX, the public sector balance registered a deficit of Ps. 175.9 billion in nominal pesos during the first nine months of 2012, as compared with a deficit of Ps. 179.0 billion in nominal pesos registered for the same period of 2011. Excluding physical investment by PEMEX, the public sector balance registered a deficit of Ps. 17.8 billion in nominal pesos, as compared to Ps. 29.8 billion surplus registered for the same period of 2011.

According to preliminary figures, during the first nine months of 2012, public sector budgetary revenues amounted to Ps. 2,601.1 billion in nominal pesos, 8.3% greater in real terms as compared to the same period of 2011. During the first nine months of 2012, crude oil revenues increased by 4.9% and non-oil tax revenues increased by 10.1%, both in real terms and as compared to the same period of 2011. Non-tax revenues from PEMEX as a percentage of total public sector budgetary revenues increased from approximately 12.0% in the first nine months of 2011 to approximately 12.4% in the same period of 2012.

According to preliminary figures, during the first nine months of 2012, net public sector budgetary expenditures increased by 6.9% in real terms as compared to the first nine months of 2011. Excluding physical investment by PEMEX, net public sector budgetary programmable expenditures increased by 6.4% in real terms as compared to the first nine months of 2011. During the same period, the financial cost of public sector debt increased by 9.2% in real terms as compared to the same period of 2011.

At September 30, 2012, the *Fondo de Estabilización de los Ingresos Petroleros* (Oil Revenues Stabilization Fund) totaled Ps. 13.9 billion, the *Fondo de Estabilización de los Ingresos de las Entidades Federativas* (Federal Entities Revenue Stabilization Fund) totaled Ps. 22.5 billion, the *Fondo de Estabilización para la Inversión en Infraestructura de Petróleos Mexicanos* (PEMEX Infrastructure Investment Stabilization Fund) totaled Ps. 1.3 billion and the *Fondo de Apoyo para la Reestructura de Pensiones* (Fund to Support Pension Restructuring) totaled Ps. 28.0 billion.

2013 Budget

On December 7, 2012, the President of Mexico submitted the proposed *Ley de Ingresos de la Federación para el Ejercicio Fiscal de 2013* (Federal Revenue Law for 2013, or the 2013 Revenue Law) and the proposed *Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación para el Ejercicio Fiscal de 2013* (Federal Expenditure Budget for 2013, or the 2013 Expenditure Budget) to Congress for approval. The 2013 Revenue Law and the 2013 Expenditure Law were approved on December 13, 2012 and December 20, 2012 and were published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 17, 2012 and December 27, 2012, respectively (together, the 2013 Budget).

The 2013 Budget, as adopted by Congress, does not provide for a public sector budget deficit (excluding physical investments by PEMEX). The 2013 Budget provides an estimated weighted average Mexican crude oil export price of U.S. \$86.0 per barrel, which together with an estimated volume of oil exports of 1,183.5 thousand barrels per day, would result in approximately Ps. 1,243 billion of projected oil revenues for 2013.

The 2013 Budget, as approved by Congress, contemplates public sector budgetary revenues totaling Ps. 3,601.1 billion, a 5.1% increase in real terms as compared to public sector budgetary revenues estimated in the *Ley de Ingresos de la Federación para el Ejercicio Fiscal de 2012* (the Federal Revenue Law for 2012).

The 2013 Budget estimates that expenditures will total Ps. 3,601.1 billion (excluding estimated physical investment expenditures by PEMEX totaling Ps. 326.3 billion, a 3.0% increase in real terms as compared to the amount approved in the *Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación para el Ejercicio Fiscal de 2012* (the Federal Expenditure Budget for 2012 and, together with the Federal Revenue Law for 2012, the 2012 Budget).

The 2013 Budget allows the Government to increase expenditures for social development by 3.6% and economic development by 3.0%, each as compared to the amounts budgeted for 2012.

The preliminary results for 2011 and the first nine months of 2012, as well as the budget assumptions and targets for the 2012 Budget and the 2013 Budget, are presented below.

**2011 and First Nine Months of 2012 Results;
2012 Budget and 2013 Budget Assumptions and Targets**

	2011 Results⁽¹⁾	2012 Budget⁽²⁾	First Nine Months of 2012 Results⁽³⁾	2013 Budget⁽⁶⁾
Real GDP growth (%)	3.9%	3.3%	4.2%	3.5%
Increase in the national consumer price index (%)	3.8%	3.0%	2.1%	3.0%
Average export price of Mexican oil mix (U.S. \$/barrel)	\$101.00	\$84.90 ⁽⁴⁾	\$103.66	\$86.00
Current account deficit as % of GDP	(0.8)%	n.a.	(0.2)%	n.a.
Average exchange rate (Ps./\$1.00)	12.4	12.8	13.2	12.9
Average rate on 28-day <i>Cetes</i> (%)	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%
Public sector balance as % of GDP ⁽⁵⁾	(2.5)%	(2.4)%	(1.1)%	0.0%
Primary balance as % of GDP ⁽⁵⁾	(0.5)%	(0.3)%	0.2%	n.a.

n.a. = Not available.

- (1) Preliminary. This note only applies to real GDP growth and figures expressed as a percentage of GDP, which are subject to periodic revision.
- (2) 2012 Budget figures represent budgetary estimates, based on the economic assumptions contained in the *Criterios Generales de Política Económica 2012* (General Economic Policy Guidelines for 2012) and in the *Programa Económico 2012* (Economic Program for 2012), and do not reflect actual results for the year or updated estimates of Mexico's 2012 economic results.
- (3) Preliminary.
- (4) The Mexican Government entered into hedging agreements to protect against the effects of a potential decline in oil prices with respect to the level that was assumed in the Federal Revenue Law for 2012. Therefore, the approved expenditures level should not have been affected if the weighted average price of crude oil exported by PEMEX for the year fell below the price assumed in the 2012 Budget.
- (5) Includes the effect of expenditures related to the issuance of bonds pursuant to reforms to the ISSSTE Law and recognition as public sector debt of certain PIDIREGAS obligations, as discussed under "—Revenues and Expenditures—General" below.
- (6) 2013 Budget figures represent budgetary estimates, based on the economic assumptions contained in the *Criterios Generales de Política Económica 2013* (General Economic Policy Guidelines for 2013) published in December 7, 2012 and in the *Programa Económico 2013* (Economic Program for 2013) published in December 26, 2012, as modified by the 2013 Budget adopted by the Mexican Congress.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

Public Debt

The 2013 Revenue Law authorizes the Government to incur up to Ps. 415 billion in internal net indebtedness, which corresponds to 2.5% of GDP and represents a 2.8% decrease as compared to the approved amount for the 2012 Budget. In addition, the 2013 Revenue Law authorizes the Government to incur up to U.S. \$7.0 billion in net external indebtedness, which includes financing from international financial organizations.

Internal Public Debt

Internal debt of the Government includes only the internal portion of indebtedness incurred directly by the Government, *Banco de México*'s general account balance (which was positive at December 31, 2010, indicating monies owed to the Government) and the assets of the *Fondo del Sistema de Ahorro Para el Retiro* (Retirement Savings System Fund). Net internal debt includes *Cetes* and other securities sold to the public in primary auctions, but does not include debt allocated to *Banco de México* for its use in *Regulación Monetaria* (regulating liquidity). Internal debt does not include the debt of the *Instituto para la Protección al Ahorro Bancario* (Bank Savings Protection Institute, or IPAB) or the debt of budget-controlled or administratively controlled agencies.

According to preliminary figures, at September 30, 2012, the net internal debt of the Government totaled Ps. 3,311.5 billion (including liabilities associated with the public sector pension reform law of Ps. 167.0 billion), a 6.4% increase in nominal terms as compared to the Ps. 3,112.1 billion outstanding at December 31, 2011. At September 30, 2012, according to preliminary figures, the gross internal debt of the Government totaled Ps. 3,594.9 billion, a 12.4% increase in nominal terms as compared to the Ps. 3,197.7 billion of gross internal debt outstanding at December 31, 2011. Of the total gross internal debt of the Government at September 30, 2012, Ps. 407.8 billion represented short-term debt and Ps. 3,187.1 billion represented long-term debt, as compared to Ps. 349.8 billion of short-term debt and Ps. 2,847.9 billion of long-term debt at December 31, 2011. The Government's financing costs on internal debt totaled Ps. 109.8 billion during the first nine months of 2012, an increase of 5.4% as compared to the same period of 2011.

During the first nine months of 2012, the average maturity of the Government's internal debt increased by 0.01 years, from 7.61 years at December 31, 2011 to 7.62 years at September 30, 2011.

At September 30, 2012, the gross internal debt of the public sector including the recognition of *Proyectos de Infraestructura Productiva de Largo Plazo* (long-term productive infrastructure projects, or PIDIREGAS) totaled Ps. 3,849.6 billion, as compared to Ps. 3,446.8 billion outstanding at December 31, 2011. The following table summarizes the net internal public debt of the Government at each of the dates indicated.

Internal Debt of the Government⁽¹⁾

December 31,

	December 31,										At September 30,		
	2007		2008		2009		2010 ⁽²⁾		2011 ⁽²⁾		2012 ⁽²⁾		
	(in billions of pesos, except percentages)												
Gross Debt													
Government Securities	Ps. 1,795.8	94.7%	Ps. 2,021.2	84.2%	Ps. 2,379.3	88.0%	Ps. 2,553.9	88.4%	Ps. 2,882.8	90.2%	Ps. 3,278.4	91.2%	
<i>Cetes</i>	340.5	18.0	357.1	14.9	498.8	18.5	394.0	13.6	456.6	14.3	550.2	15.3%	
Floating Rate Bonds	325.0	17.1	243.6	10.1	243.5	9.0	183.1	6.3	202.5	6.3	203.8	5.7%	
Inflation-Linked Bonds	235.3	12.4	334.9	13.9	430.6	15.9	530.1	18.4	642.1	20.1	747.5	20.8%	
Fixed Rate Bonds	895.1	47.2	1,085.6	45.2	1,206.5	44.6	1,446.8	50.1	1,581.6	49.5	1,777.0	49.4%	
Other	100.6	5.3	380.1	15.8	323.4	12.0	334.4	11.6	314.9	9.8	316.5	8.8%	
Total Gross Debt	<u>Ps. 1,896.3</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ps. 2,401.3</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ps. 2,702.8</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ps. 2,888.3</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ps. 3,197.7</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ps. 3,594.9</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	
Net Debt													
Financial Assets ⁽³⁾	(107.9)		(68.6)		(231.4)		(79.4)		(85.6)		(283.5)		
Total Net Debt	<u>Ps. 1,788.3</u>		<u>Ps. 2,332.7</u>		<u>Ps. 2,471.3</u>		<u>Ps. 2,808.9</u>		<u>Ps. 3,112.1</u>		<u>Ps. 3,311.48</u>		
Gross Internal Debt/GDP		16.1%		19.8%		21.4%		21.0%		20.9%		22.9%	
Net Internal Debt/GDP		15.2%		19.2%		19.6%		20.4%		20.3%		21.1%	

Note: Numbers may not total due to rounding.
n.a. = not available.

- (1) Internal debt figures do not include securities sold by *Banco de México* in open-market operations pursuant to *Regulación Monetaria*, which amounted to approximately Ps. 973.5 billion at September 30, 2012. *Regulación Monetaria* does not increase the Government's overall level of internal debt, because *Banco de México* must reimburse the Government for any allocated debt that *Banco de México* sells into the secondary market and that is presented to the Government for payment. If *Banco de México* undertakes extensive sales of allocated debt in the secondary market, however, *Regulación Monetaria* can result in the level of outstanding internal debt being higher than the Government's figure for net internal debt.
- (2) Preliminary.
- (3) Includes the net balance denominated in pesos of the *Cuenta General de la Tesorería de la Federación* (General Account of the Federal Treasury) with *Banco de México*.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

External Public Debt

The total external debt of the public sector consists of the external portion of the long-term indebtedness incurred directly by the Government, the external long-term indebtedness incurred by budget-controlled agencies, the external long-term indebtedness incurred directly or guaranteed by administratively controlled agencies (including but not limited to national development banks) and the short-term external debt of the public sector. Private sector debt guaranteed by the Government is not included, unless and until the Government is called upon to make payment under the applicable guaranty. External public debt does not include, among other things, repurchase obligations of *Banco de México* with the IMF or the debt of the IPAB.

According to preliminary figures, at September 30, 2012, outstanding public sector gross external debt totaled U.S. \$123.7 billion, as compared to U.S. \$116.4 billion at December 31, 2011. Of this amount, U.S. \$121.2 billion represented long-term debt and U.S. \$2.4 billion represented short-term debt.

According to preliminary figures, total public debt (gross external debt plus net internal debt) at September 30, 2012 represented approximately 32.4% of nominal GDP, 0.5 percentage point higher than at December 31, 2011.

According to preliminary figures, at September 30, 2012, commercial banks held approximately 12.9% of Mexico's total public sector external debt; multilateral and bilateral creditors (excluding the IMF) held approximately 22.5%; bondholders (including commercial banks holding bonds issued in debt exchange transactions) held approximately 64.3%; and other creditors held the remaining 0.3%.

The following tables set forth a summary of the external public debt of Mexico, as well as a breakdown of such debt by currency.

**Summary of External Public Debt⁽¹⁾
By Type**

	<u>Long-Term Debt of the Government</u>	<u>Long-Term Debt of Budget- Controlled Agencies</u>	<u>Other Long-Term Public Debt⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Total Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Total Short-Term Debt</u>	<u>Total Long- and Short- Term Debt</u>
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)					
At December 31,						
2007	U.S. \$40,114	U.S. \$ 7,745	U.S. \$6,576	U.S. \$ 54,435	U.S. \$ 920	U.S. \$ 55,355
2008	39,997	9,782	5,885	55,664	1,275	56,939
2009	47,350	41,048	6,202	94,600	1,754	96,354
2010	56,168	45,536	6,385	108,089	2,339	110,428
2011 ⁽⁴⁾	60,590	47,436	5,625	113,651	2,769	116,420
At September 30, 2012 ⁽⁴⁾	65,413	50,429	5,378	121,220	2,449	123,669

By Currency⁽³⁾

	At December 31,										At September 30, 2012 ⁽⁴⁾	
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011			
	(in millions of U.S. dollars, except for percentages)											
U.S. dollars	44,309	80.0%	47,851	84.0%	77,919	80.9%	90,882	82.3%	97,048	83.4%	103,236	83.5%
Japanese yen	1,157	2.1	1,095	1.9	4,541	4.7	6,864	6.2	6,793	5.8	7,642	6.2
Pounds sterling	1,040	1.9	687	1.2	1,981	2.1	1,920	1.7	1,906	1.6	1,980	1.6
Swiss francs	423	0.8	410	0.7	716	0.7	953	0.9	910	0.8	946	0.8
Others	8,426	15.2	6,896	12.1	11,197	11.6	9,809	8.9	9,763	8.4	9,865	7.9
Total	<u>55,355</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>56,939</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>96,354</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>110,428</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>116,420</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>123,669</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Note: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

- (1) External debt denominated in foreign currencies other than U.S. dollars has been translated into dollars at exchange rates at each of the dates indicated. External public debt does not include (a) repurchase obligations of *Banco de México* with the IMF (none of these were outstanding at September 30, 2012), (b) external borrowings by the public sector after September 30, 2011 or (c) loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation to public sector Mexican banks. External debt is presented herein on a "gross" basis, and includes external obligations of the public sector at their full outstanding face or principal amount. For certain informational and statistical purposes, Mexico sometimes reports its external public sector debt on a "net" or "economic" basis, which is calculated as the gross debt net of certain financial assets held abroad. These financial assets include Mexican public sector external debt that is held by public sector entities but that has not been cancelled.
- (2) Includes debt of development banks and other administratively controlled agencies whose finances are consolidated with those of the Government.
- (3) Adjusted to reflect the effect of currency swaps.
- (4) Preliminary.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Petróleos Mexicanos

By: /s/ CARLOS CARAVEO SÁNCHEZ

Carlos Caraveo Sánchez
Associate Managing Director of Finance

Date: January 22, 2013

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains words, such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate” and similar expressions that identify forward-looking statements, which reflect our views about future events and financial performance. We have made forward-looking statements that address, among other things, our:

- drilling and other exploration activities;
- import and export activities;
- projected and targeted capital expenditures and other costs, commitments and revenues; and
- liquidity.

Actual results could differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors that may be beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- changes in international crude oil and natural gas prices;
- effects on us from competition;
- limitations on our access to sources of financing on competitive terms;
- significant developments in the global economy;
- significant economic or political developments in Mexico;
- developments affecting the energy sector; and
- changes in our regulatory environment.

Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. In any event, these statements speak only as of their dates and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any of them, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.