

Banking Observatory

Mexico

June 8, 2009

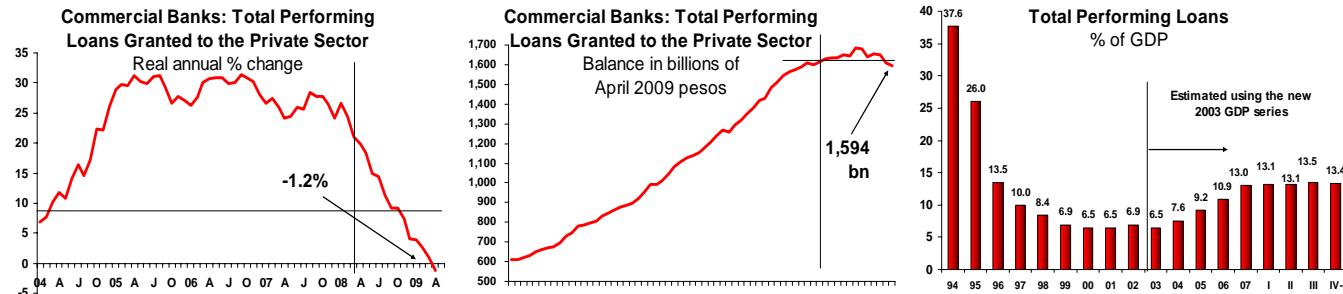
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Banking Credit: Monthly Situation Report

- In April 2009, real annual overall credit growth that commercial banks granted to the private sector was -1.2%.
- Corporate and mortgage lending recorded positive growth rates.
- Credit to non-banking financial intermediaries and consumers posted negative growth rates.

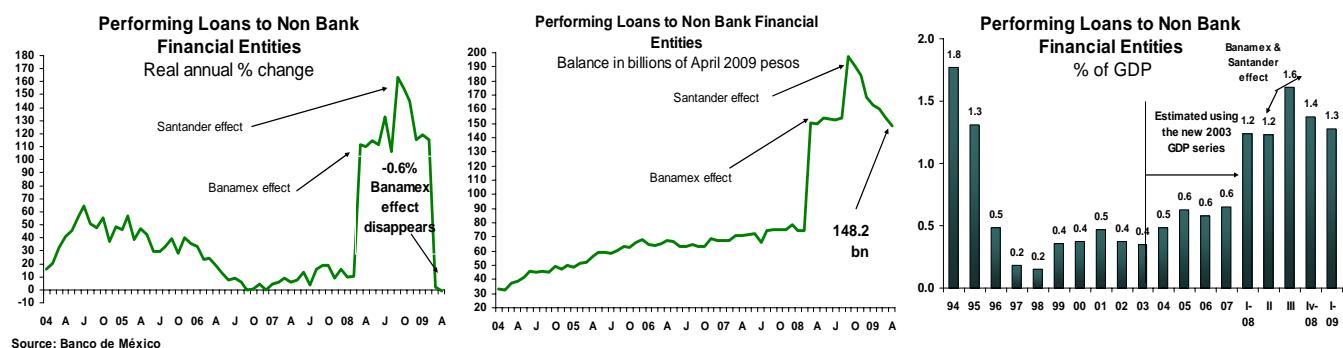
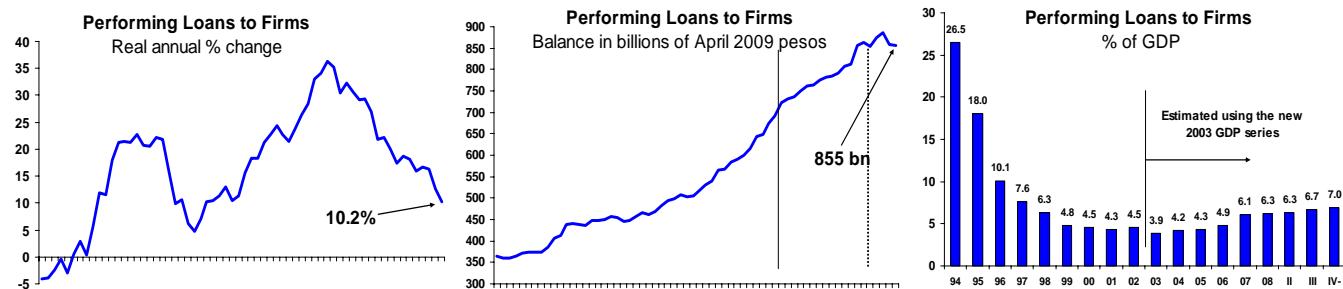
Overall current credit that commercial banks granted to the non-banking private sector

In April 09, real annual overall credit growth that commercial banks granted to the private sector was -1.2%. In the previous month, growth was positive, at 0.9%, and in the same month of 2008 growth was also positive and high (19.8%). Component contribution to growth was the following: corporate lending accounted for 4.9 percentage points (pp), of the -1.2 pp of its negative growth; mortgage lending contributed 1 pp; contribution from financial intermediaries (NBFIs) was negative, at -0.1 pp; and consumption loans was also negative, at -7 pp -. In other words, consumption loans accounted for most of the decline in total credit to the private sector. This applies if we view consumption loans separately or taken together with credit to NBFIs, because some banks transferred consumption loans to these intermediaries during 2008.



Current Company Credit

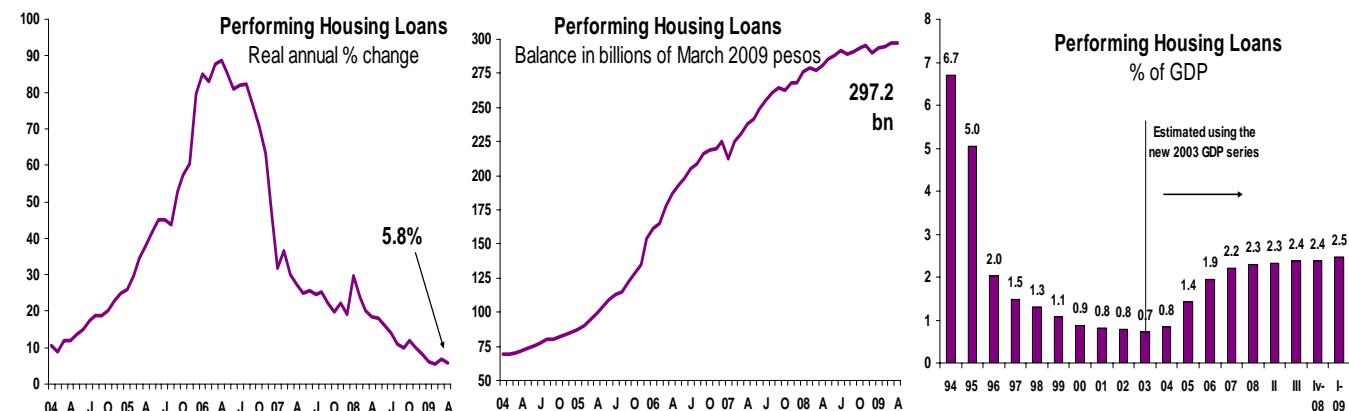
In April 2009, real annual lending growth was 10.2%. Growth recorded in the previous month was higher (12.6%), as occurred in the same month of 2008 (29.1%). Corporate lending has been the largest contributor in past months to overall credit growth. In February 2009, the credit balance reached its high and over the next two months it started to fall slightly, due to the adverse macroeconomic climate that is dominating the scene.



Source: Banco de México

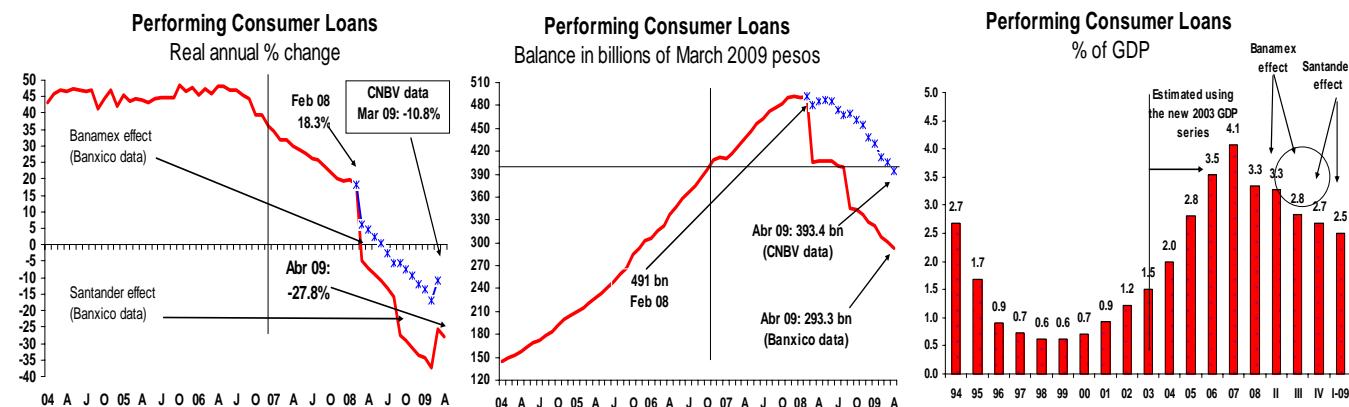
Current Credit to Non-banking Financial Intermediaries (NBFI)

In April 2008, growth in credit that commercial banks granted to NBFI was negative, at -0.6%. In the previous month, this rate was positive but low (2.2%) and in the same month in 2008 it was also positive, and high (109.8%). In 2008, NBFI credit started to record very high growth rates after March 08, following a bank's transfer of a significant portion of its consumption loans portfolio to a sofome (NBFI) associate. In September 2008, another bank followed suit. In March 2009, the arithmetic effect of the first consumption loans portfolio transfer ended and the growth rate recorded in March and April 2009 reflects the decline in consumption loans.



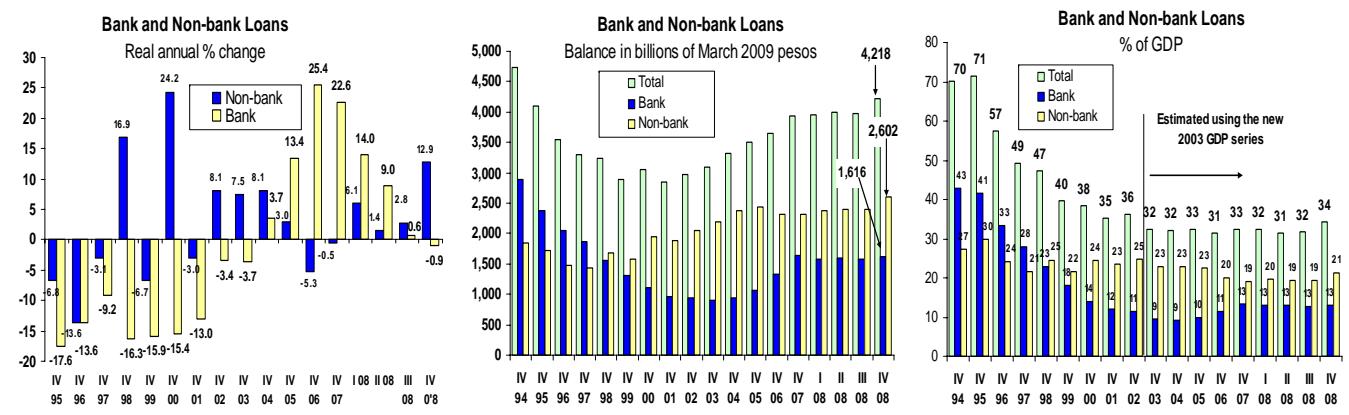
Current Mortgage Lending

In April 2009, real annual mortgage lending growth was 5.8%. Growth was higher in the preceding month (7%) as well as in the same month of 2008 (18.3%). The adverse macroeconomic climate and the downturn in official employment, among other factors, explain the slowing growth rate in this credit sector.



Current Consumption Loans

According to Bank of Mexico data, real annual consumption loans growth was negative, at -27.8%, in April 2009. This is a result of the consumption loans portfolio transfers to NBFI. The CNBV's figures for April 2009 show that although the downturn was significant, it was less than Banxico's forecasts: -14.1 in real annual terms. Consumption loans, like mortgage lending, have been affected by the adverse macroeconomic climate, in accordance with the fall in GDP and the decline in official employment. These factors hit household revenue and the ability of households to pay new debts that they acquire heavily.



Source: Banco de México

