



Mexico's Energy Regulatory Commission: Challenges and Opportunities in Reforming the Energy Industry

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Chairman



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Austin, Texas



www.gob.mx/cre



@CRE_Mexico



ComisionReguladoraEnergia



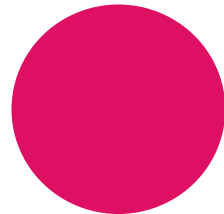
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Comisión Reguladora de Energía

“In terms of scope, depth and space of implementation, Mexico’s energy reform ranks as the most ambitious energy system transformation worldwide in a long time”

Paul Simons, International Energy Agency (IEA), Deputy Executive Director (February, 2017)*



The Energy Reform **ended the long-decades monopolies in the sector**



Interest (trust) shown by international investors



Incorporates lessons learned and best international practices



Will boost oil production, increase the share of renewable energy sources and increase energy efficiency

The International Energy Agency's special report "Mexico Energy Outlook" compares the estimated benefits of the Energy Reform by 2040, with a No Reform scenario



NO REFORM

REFORM

Oil production would be around **1 mb/d** lower than in the Reform scenario



Oil and gas **production** will increase and petroleum product imports will decrease

Electricity rates for industrial consumers would be **14% higher** in 2040



Lower electricity rates for industrial consumers

The cost of generating and delivering electricity to the residential sector would be **16% higher**; the additional accumulated subsidy would be 50 billion dollars



Subsidies will be gradually **phased out by 2035**

Mexico would not meet its **clean energy targets**, nor its GHG emissions reduction goals



Mexico will meet the **35% clean power generation** target by 2024 and reduce its GHG emissions

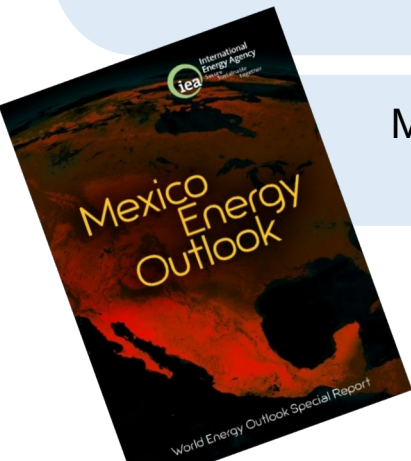
Mexico's economy would be **4% smaller**



Mexico's economy will double, it will be more efficient and its **energy intensity will improve**



Energy efficiency standards will significantly decrease Mexico's energy consumption



Mexico's landmark Energy Reform is now a reality, creating significant investment opportunities throughout the entire value chain



Estimated Investment:
242 billion dollars



Committed Investment:
70 billion dollars
(30 billion more in 2017)



Hydrocarbons “Rounds One and Two”

Round 1:

- 1st Tender: **2.7** billion USD
- 2nd Tender: **3.1** billion USD
- 3rd Tender: **1.1** billion USD
- 4th Tender: **34.4** billion USD
- Trión: **11** billion USD

Round 2:

- 1st Tender: **11.3** billion USD
- 2nd Tender: **5.0** billion USD
- 3rd Tender: **1.0** billion USD
- Seismic data: **2.5** billion USD



Natural Gas and Petroleum Products

- Gas pipelines: **16** billion USD
- Petroleum Products: **16** billion USD
 - Transportation and Storage: **4.0** billion USD
 - Distribution and Retailing: **12.0** billion USD



Power Sector

- First Power Auction: **2.6** billion USD
- Second Power Auction: **4.0** billion USD
- Generation: **98.7** billion USD *
- Transmission: **15.3** billion USD *
- Distribution: **17.7** billion USD *

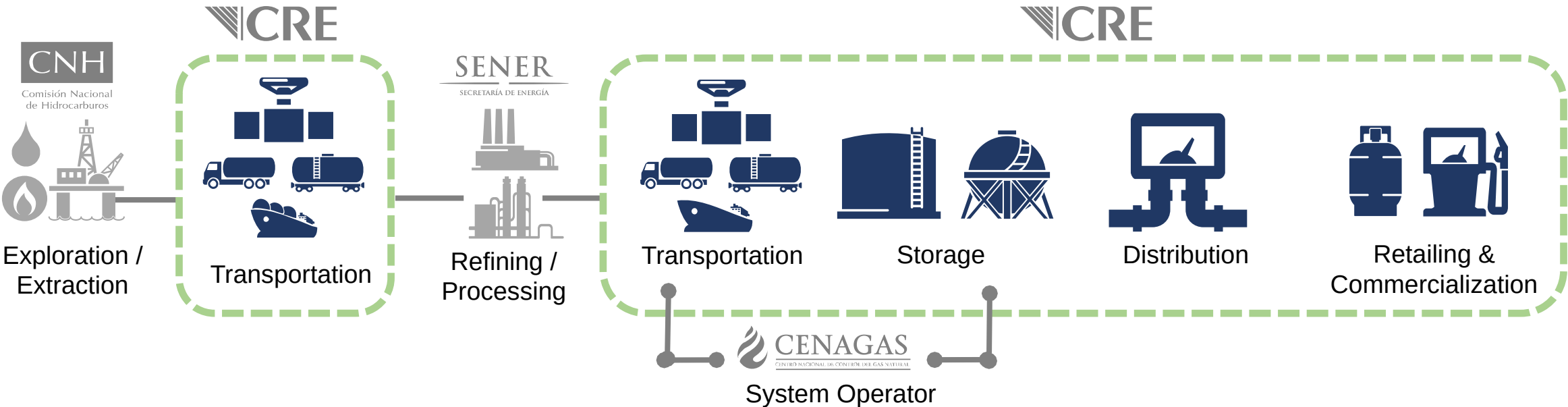
A total of **82 companies** from **18 countries** have won contracts for the development of hydrocarbons and electricity projects

*Total expected investment by PRODESEN throughout 2030. Source: Mexico's Ministry of Energy

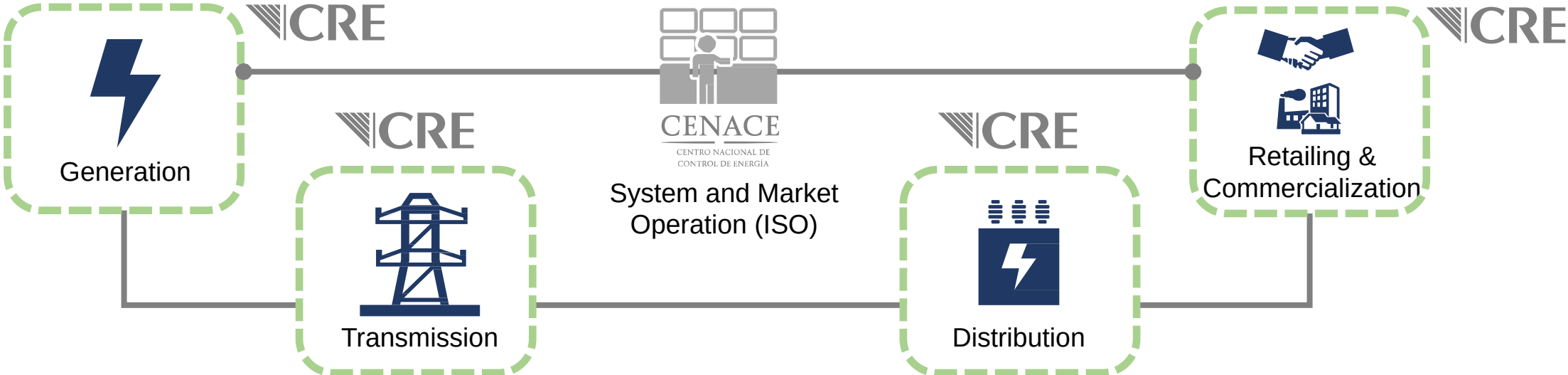
The Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) has become the regulator of the mid and downstream segments of the oil and gas value chain, as well as the electricity supply chain



Hydrocarbons

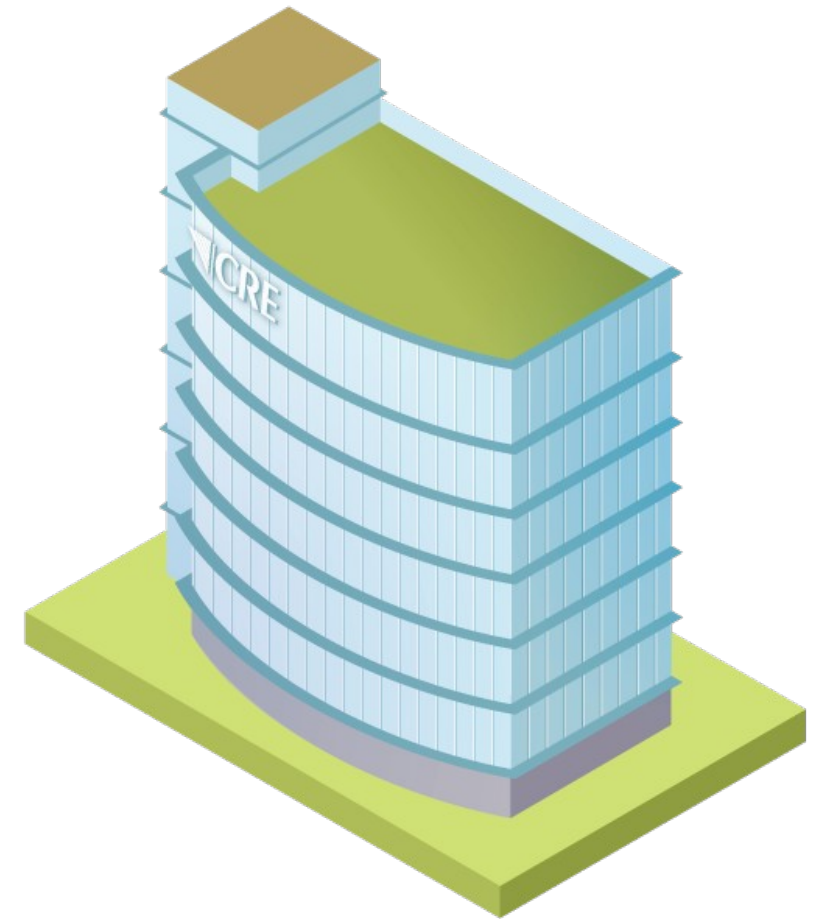


Electricity



What is the Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE)?

- CRE is a **coordinated energy regulatory agency**, which promotes the efficient development of the energy sector and the reliable supply of hydrocarbons and electricity
- CRE has its own **legal status, technical and operational autonomy** as well as **budgetary self-sufficiency**



CRE's Governing Board is composed by **7 Commissioners**, including its President



To designate each Commissioner, the President of Mexico submits a list of three candidates to the Senate



The Senate appoints each Commissioner by a **two-thirds majority** vote



Commissioners are designated for **staggered periods of seven years**, with the possibility of being re-elected for a single additional period

CRE in comparison to other North American energy regulators



CRE

Federal regulator of the mid and downstream segments of the oil and gas value chain, as well as the entire electricity supply chain.



FERC

Federal regulator for **interstate** transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil.



NARUC

Local regulators for **energy**, telecommunications, **power**, water, and transportation utilities.



NEB

Federal regulator for **Inter-provincial and international** oil, gas and electric imports and exports, as well as construction and operation of power lines and pipelines.



CAMPUT

Provincial and territorial regulators in charge of the **electric**, water, **gas**, and **pipeline** utilities.

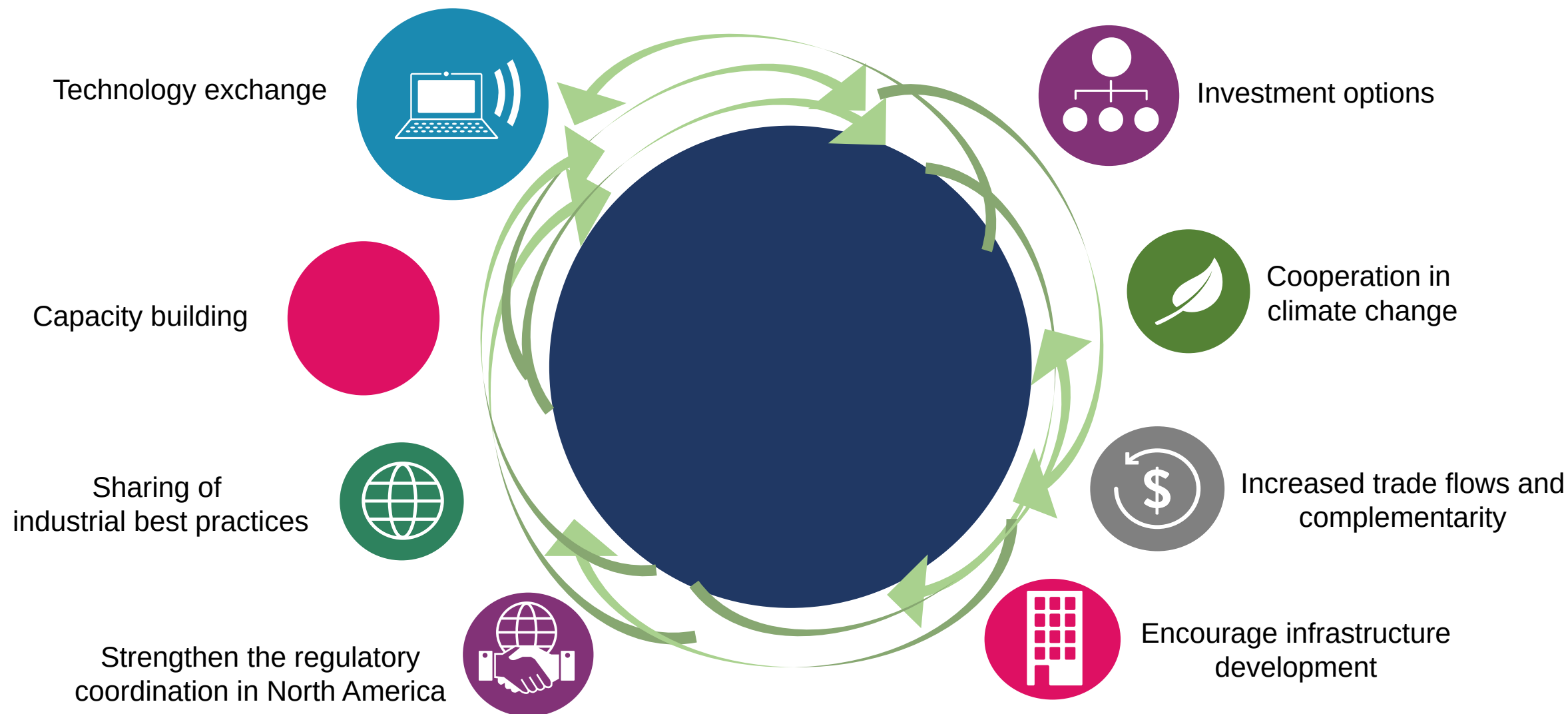


NERC

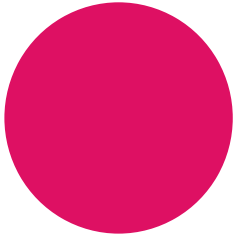
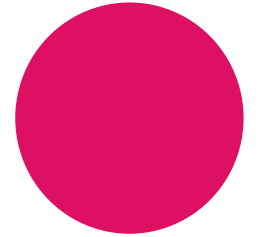
Not-for-profit international regulatory organization that develops protocols for the reliable operation of North America's electric systems.

"Mexico's Grid Code includes 10 NERC standards in the Baja California Region"

Analysts agree that within a potential reconfiguration of NAFTA, Mexico and its North American Partners will share the basis for a close cooperation in the energy sector



The United States, Canada and Mexico must collaborate to develop policies and regulations that make the North American energy opportunity a reality



Over the next 10 years
North America will:

Grow its GDP by
more than **1%**

Reduce emissions
by at least **5%**

Add more than
2 million jobs

In doing so, North America will become more energy-self sufficient and;



It will **minimize the region's exposure** to global price shocks



It will **increase global energy supply**



It will create new **strategic relationships**



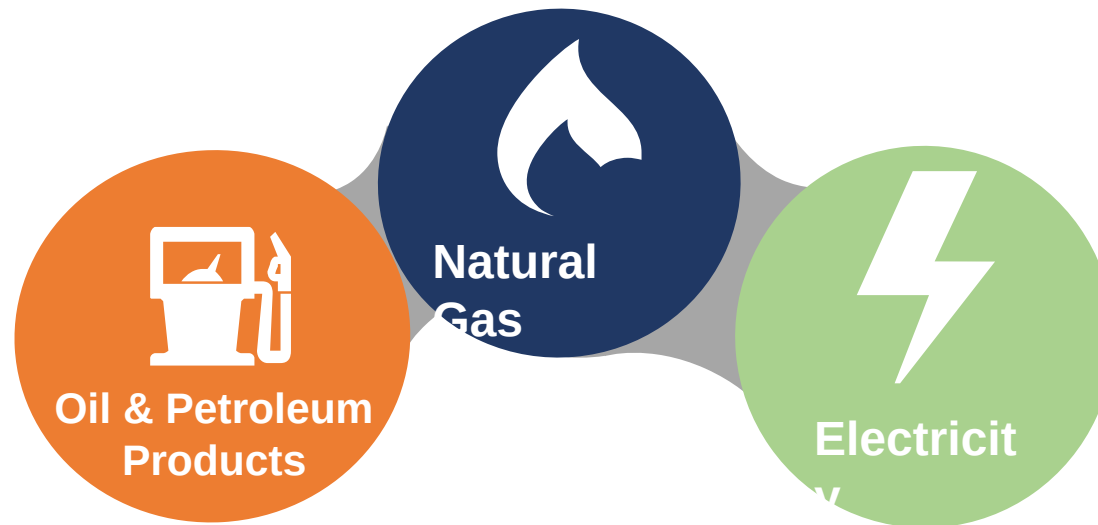
It will promote **responsible development** of the region's resources



North America could become a relevant energy hub, considering its natural resource and infrastructure base across energy markets



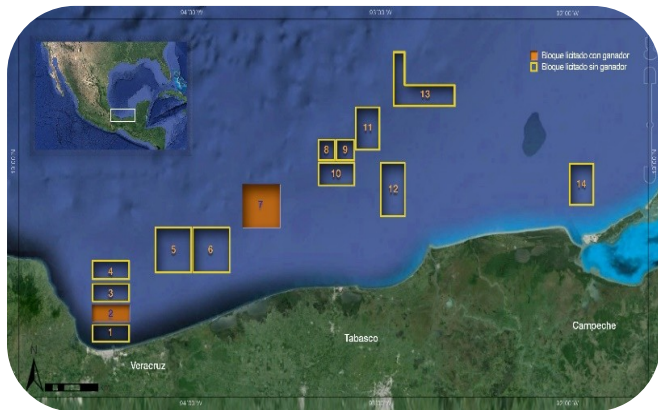
- ✓ There are pipelines with the **capacity to ship approximately 4.84 billion cubic feet per day** of natural gas to Mexico
- ✓ Several new pipelines will soon bring the total **estimated capacity to 9.68 billion cubic feet by 2019**



- ✓ **Signing of the Electric Reliability Agreement** to promote security of the interconnected electric system in North America (January 7th and March 8th, 2017)
- ✓ **Signing of the MOU on Climate Change and Energy Collaboration** by the North American Leaders: development of reliable, resilient and low-carbon electricity grids (February 12th, 2016)

- ✓ The **United States** is poised to become the world's top oil producer, **Canada** scaled its output to unprecedented levels and **Mexico's** landmark energy reform dramatically increased its production potential
- ✓ This **liberalization of the fuels** market in Mexico has attracted international companies

Mexico's upstream contracting and licensing "Round One" has started and yielded positive results

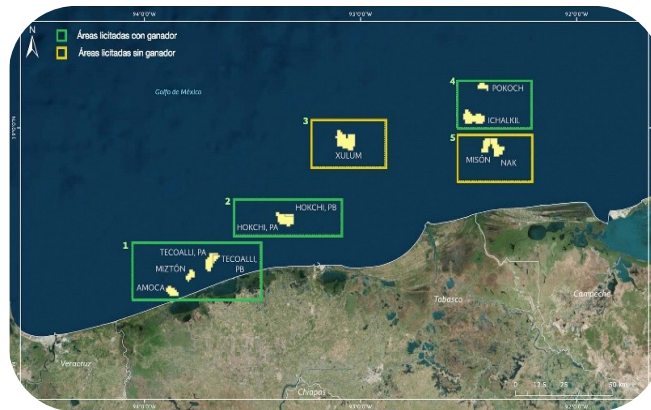


First Tender: Shallow Offshore Exploration

Contract: Shared Production
Awarded on July 15th, 2015
Outcome: 2/14 blocks awarded

Talos Energy & Sierra Oil & Gas:
2 blocks awarded

Total expected investment:
2.7 billion dollars



Second Tender: Shallow Offshore Extraction

Contract: Shared Production
Awarded on September 30th, 2015
Outcome: 3/5 blocks awarded
Equilibrium Price: \$15 USD

Fieldwood Energy & Petrobal:
1 block awarded

Total expected investment:
3.1 billion dollars

In March 2017, Italian oil company **Eni** became the **first international company to discover reserves** (light crude oil) since the reform was enacted



Third Tender: Onshore Extraction

Contract: License
Awarded/Signed on May 10th, 2016
Outcome: 25/25 blocks awarded
Equilibrium Price: \$14 USD

Roma Energy Holdings:
1 block awarded

Total expected investment:
1.1 billion dollars

30 Contracts Signed

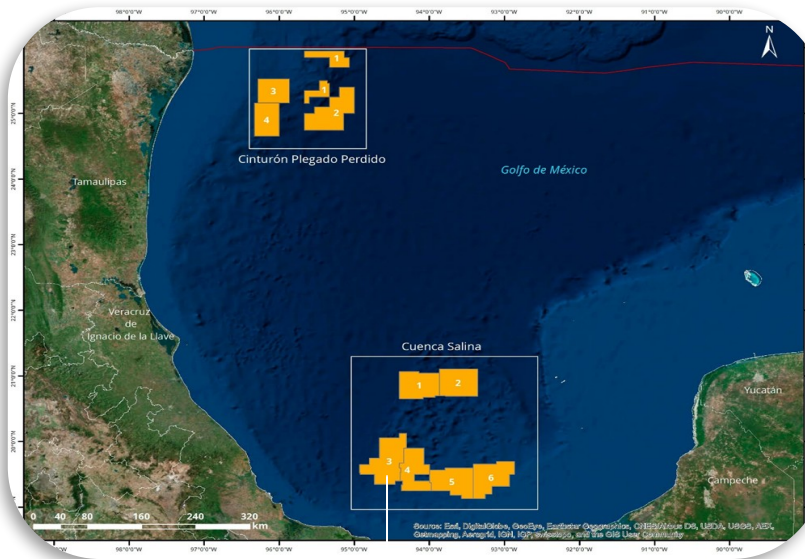
37 New companies from 7 countries, 26 are Mexican

60% of income to the State

68% awarded (30 of 44 blocks)

7 billion USD of investment

In the Fourth Tender (1.4) 8 contracts were granted to 6 different bidders



Fourth Tender: Deepwater Exploration

Contract: License
Awarded on December 5th, 2016
Outcome: 8/10 contracts

Total Expected Investment:
34.4 billion dollars

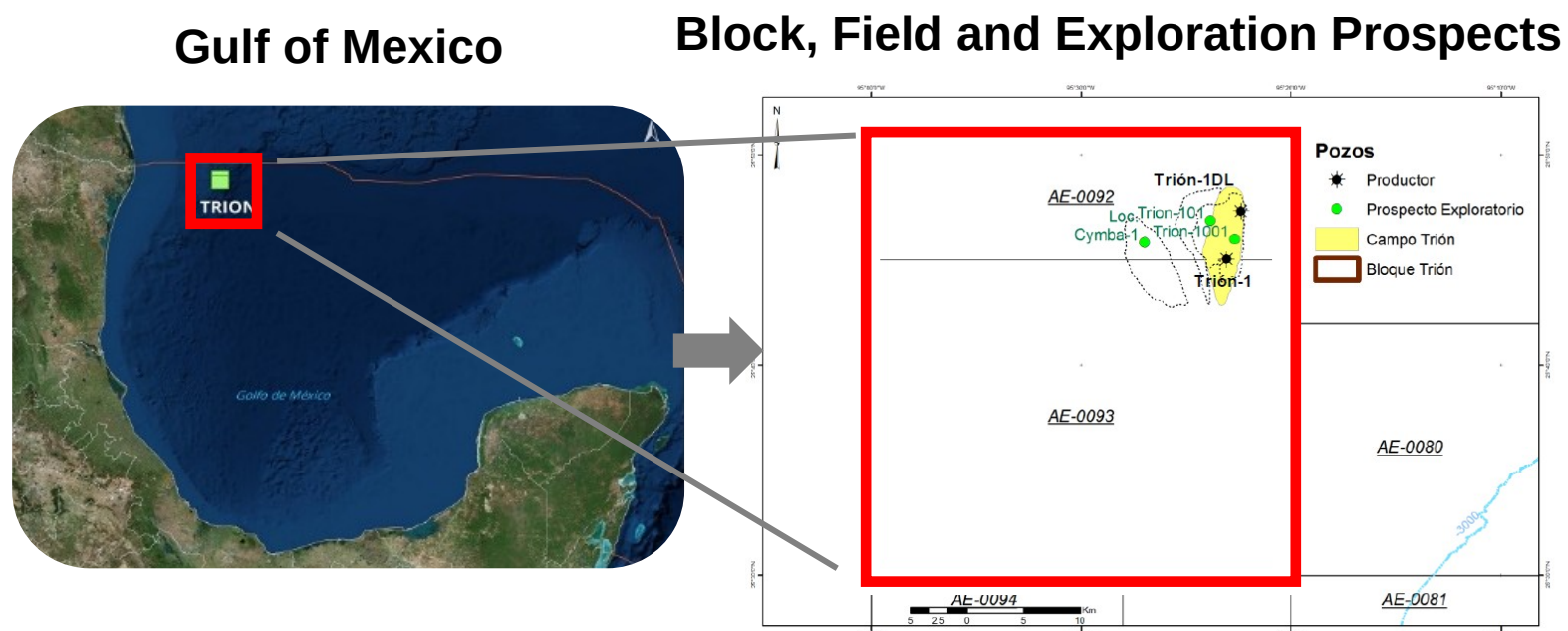
	Winning Bidders		
Perdido Fold Belt	Area 1		China Offshore Oil Corporation E&P Mexico
	Area 2		Total E&P México and ExxonMobil Exploración y Producción México
	Area 3		Chevron Energía de México, Pemex and Inpex Corporation
	Area 4		China Offshore Oil Corporation E&P Mexico
Saline Basin	Area 1		Statoil E&P México, BP Exploration México and Total E&P México
	Area 3		Statoil E&P México, BP Exploration México and Total E&P México
	Area 4		PC Carigali México Operation (Petronas) and Sierra Offshore Exploration
	Area 5		Murphy Sur, Ophir México Holdings Limited, PC Carigali México Operations and Sierra Offshore Exploration

8 granted contracts for Deepwater exploration and extraction

12 winning companies from **8** countries (public, private, national and international bidders)

Mexico will receive in average between **59.8%** and **66.1%** of the generated profits

Pemex will partner with BHP Billiton to develop the Trion block



Winning Bidder

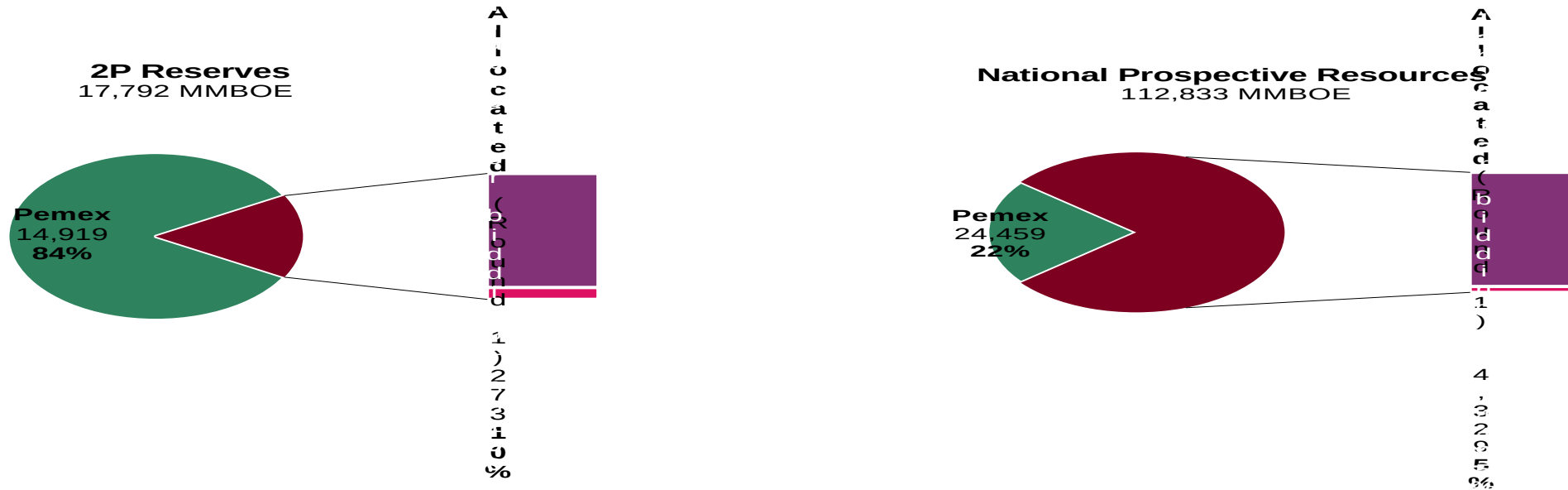


BHP Billiton Petróleo
Operaciones de México

Trion block:	Discovered in 2012
Required investment:	USD\$11 billion (exploration and production)
Migration area:	1,285 Km ²
Depth:	+2,500 mts
Total reserves (3P):	485 million barrels of oil equivalent*
First commercial barrel:	2023
Business proposal:	Partnership with Pemex, seeking to share risks and investment
Contract award:	December 5 th , 2016

*Estimate as of December, 2016.

90% of the 2P Reserves and 95% of the Prospective Resources in Mexico, are still available for bidding



- A revised 5 year exploration and extraction plan was published in February, 2017 by the Ministry of Energy.

MMBOE: million barrels of oil equivalent

Source: CNH and the Ministry of Energy of Mexico

<http://www.gob.mx/sener/acciones-y-programas/programa-quinquenal-de-licitaciones-para-la-exploracion-y-extraccion-de-hidrocarburos-2015-2019>

The energy reform laid the foundations for an open and competitive natural gas market



1. Enhance
natural gas
availability
throughout the
country



2. Separate
pipeline transportation
from natural gas
commercialization



3. Establish
open access and
pipeline capacity
reserve conditions



4. Issue
asymmetric regulation
for high market
concentration and in
case of price
distortions (First-Hand
Sales in the south,
gas release program)



5. Publish
volumes, prices, discounts,
locations and trade
information for retailing and
commercialization of natural
gas

Mexico's Gas Pipeline Network will expand considerably from 2012 to 2019

Total
expected
investment
16
billion
dollars

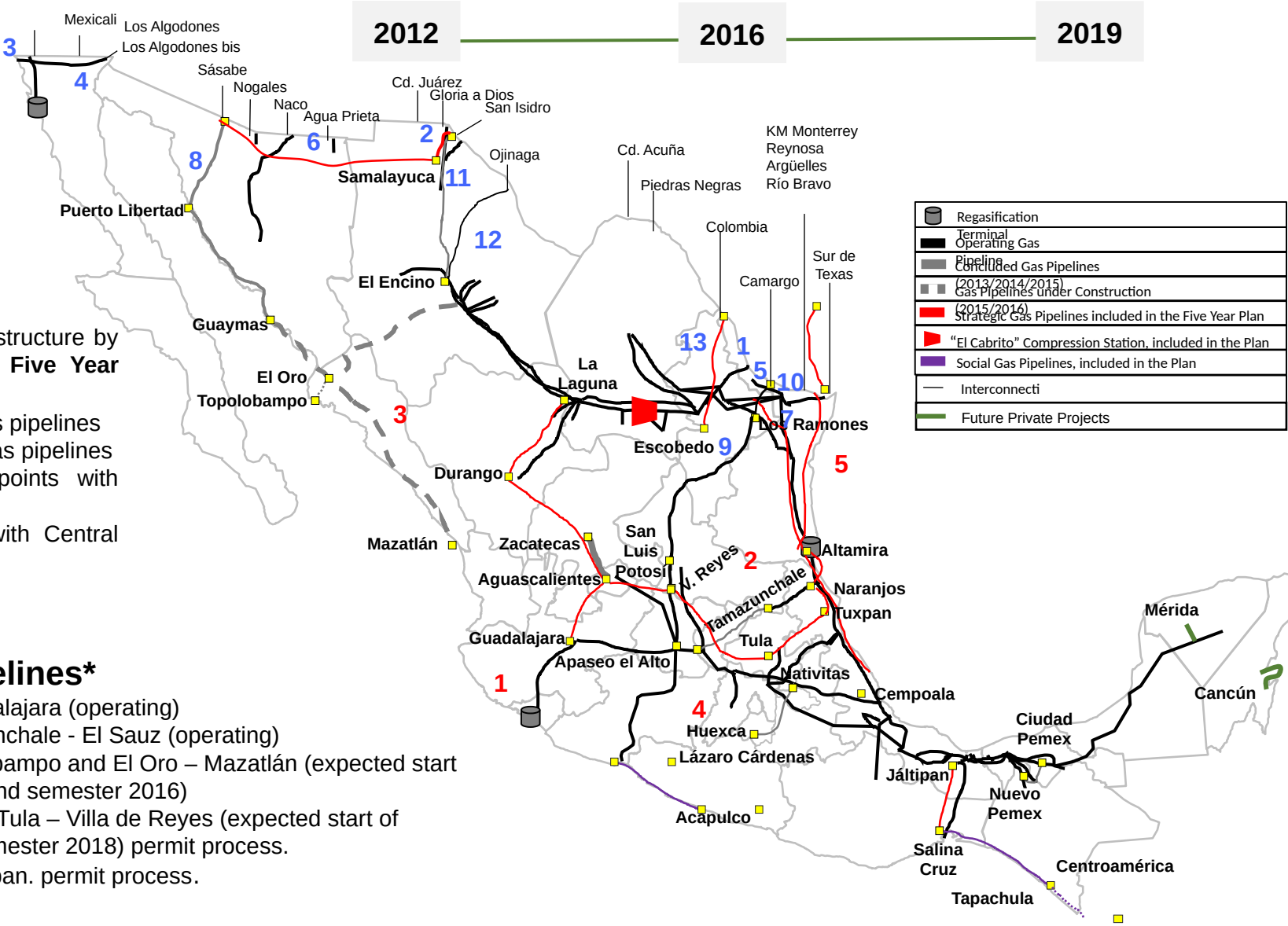
New transportation infrastructure by 2019, according to the **Five Year Gas Pipeline Plan**:

- 10 new strategic gas pipelines
- 2 social coverage gas pipelines
- 7 interconnection points with the US
- 1 interconnection with Central America



Pipelines*

- 1 Manzanillo – Guadalajara (operating)
- 2 Naranjos - Tamazunchale - El Sauz (operating)
- 3 El Encino – Topolobampo and El Oro – Mazatlán (expected start of operations: second semester 2016)
- 4 Tuxpan – Tula and Tula – Villa de Reyes (expected start of operations: first semester 2018) permit process.
- 5 South Texas – Tuxpan. permit process.

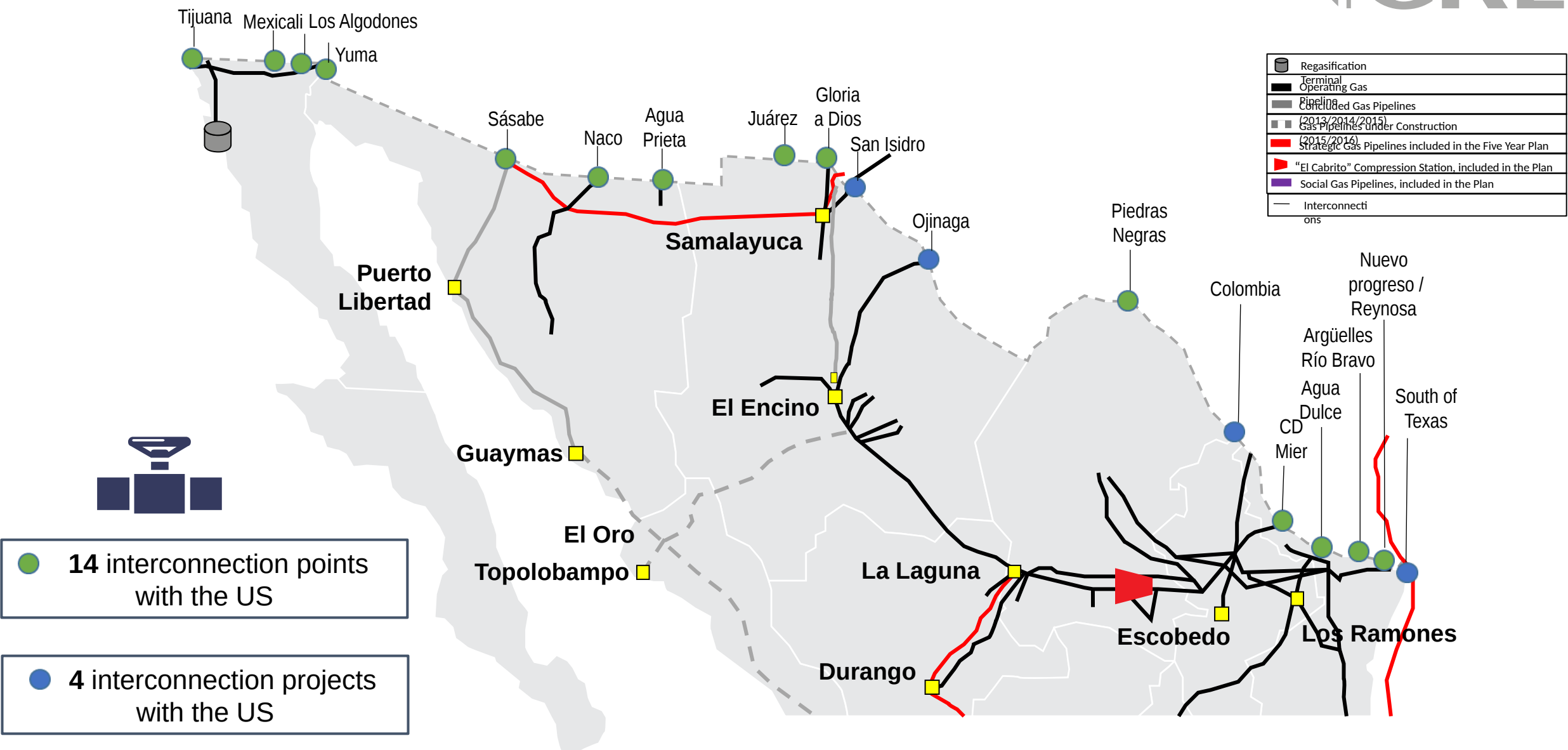


Pipelines*

- 1 Kinder Morgan (operating) **KM**
- 2 Gasoductos de Chihuahua (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 3 Transportadora de Gas Natural de Baja California (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 4 Gasoducto Rosarito (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 5 Gasoductos del Noreste (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 6 Gasoducto de Aguaprieta (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 7 Gasoductos de Tamaulipas (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 8 Gasoducto de Aguaprieta- Sonora (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 9 TAG Pipelines Norte (operating) **Sempra Energy/Pemex**
- 10 Arguelles Pipeline (operating) **Energy Transfer Partner**
- 11 Gasoducto de Aguaprieta -San Isidro- (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 12 Gasoducto de Aguaprieta –Ojinaga- (operating) **Sempra Energy**
- 13 Midstream de México (operating) **Howard Midstream Energy Partners**

*Participation of American and Canadian capital in Mexico's Gas Pipeline Network
Source: Five Year Gas Pipeline Plan 2015-2109, <http://www.gob.mx/sener/acciones-y-programas/plan-quinquenal-de-gas-natural-2015-2019>

CRE is continuously working to provide a regulatory framework that encourages natural gas integration ties between Mexico and the US



Geographic Areas of Natural Gas Distribution*

Total
investment**

1,847
Million dollars

Pipeline
network

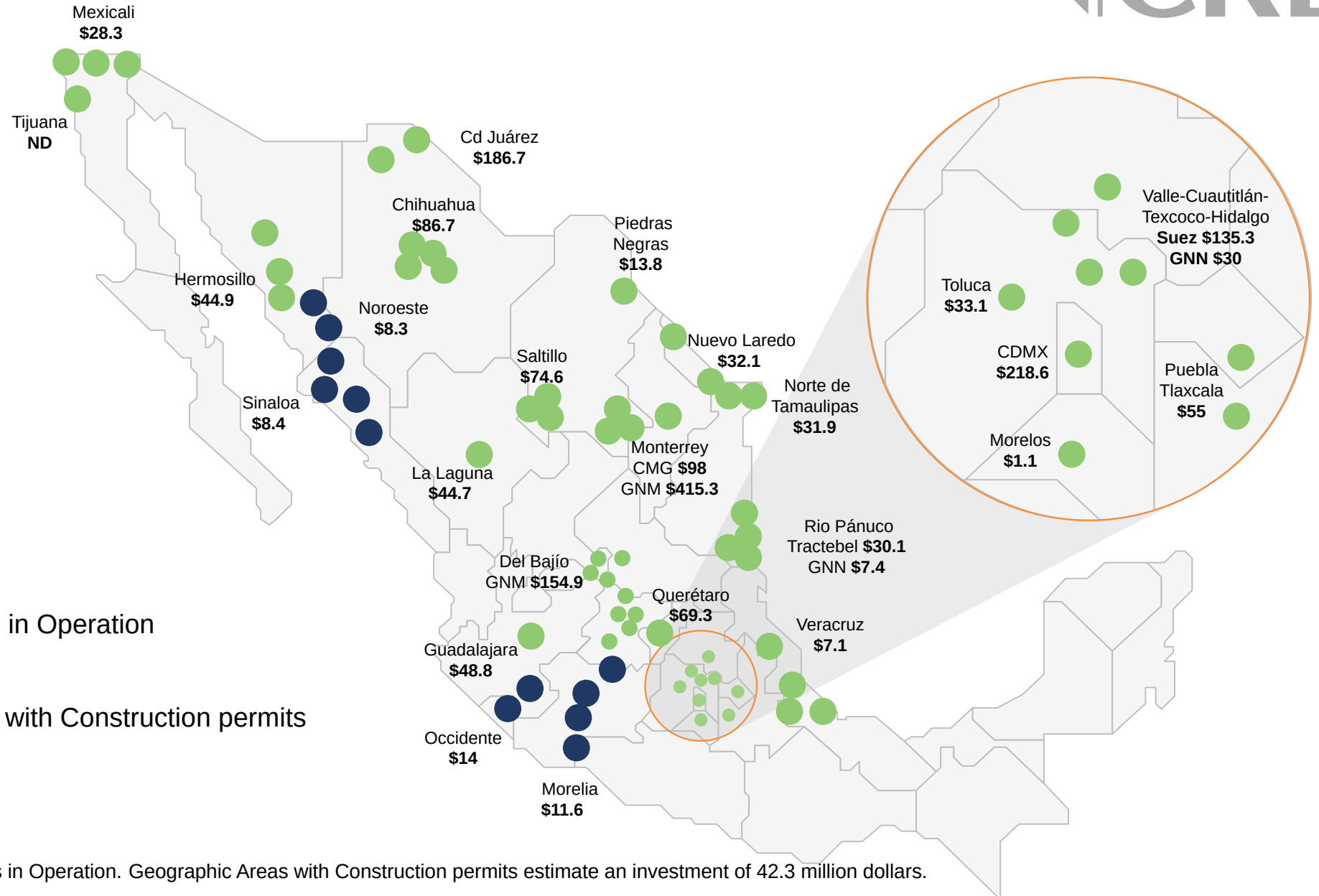
52,818
kilometers



Geographic Areas in Operation



Geographic Areas with Construction permits



*/ Units in million dollars (USD)

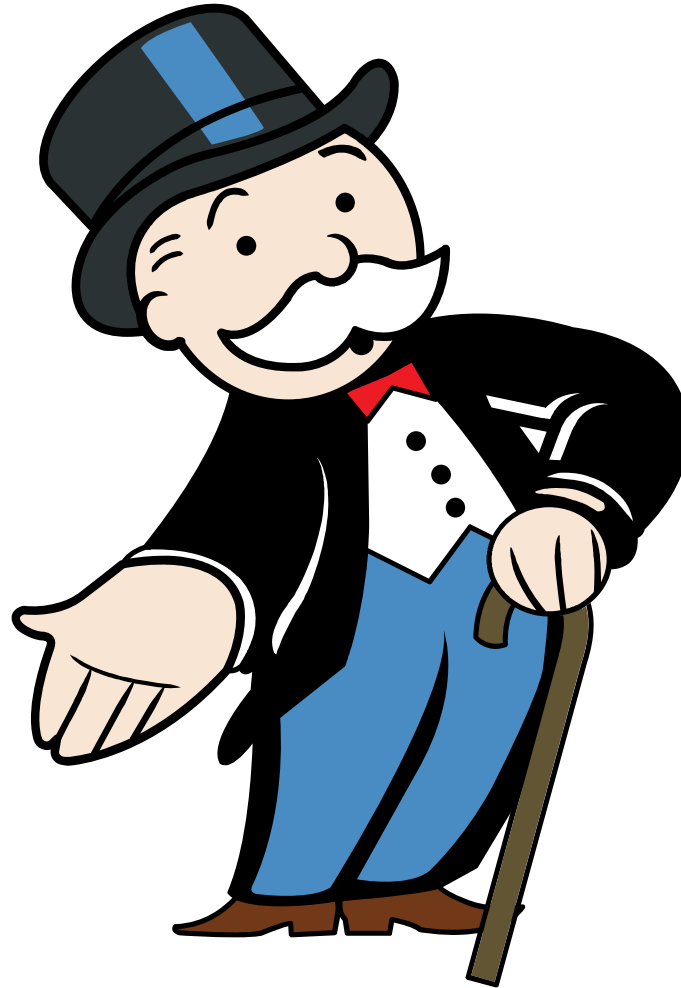
**/ Investment corresponds to Geographic Areas in Operation. Geographic Areas with Construction permits estimate an investment of 42.3 million dollars.

The distribution of natural gas has been considered a natural monopoly. However, if the relevant market is defined as the consumption of energy, we observe that it doesn't have most of the characteristics of a monopoly

Single supplier

No substitutes

No competition

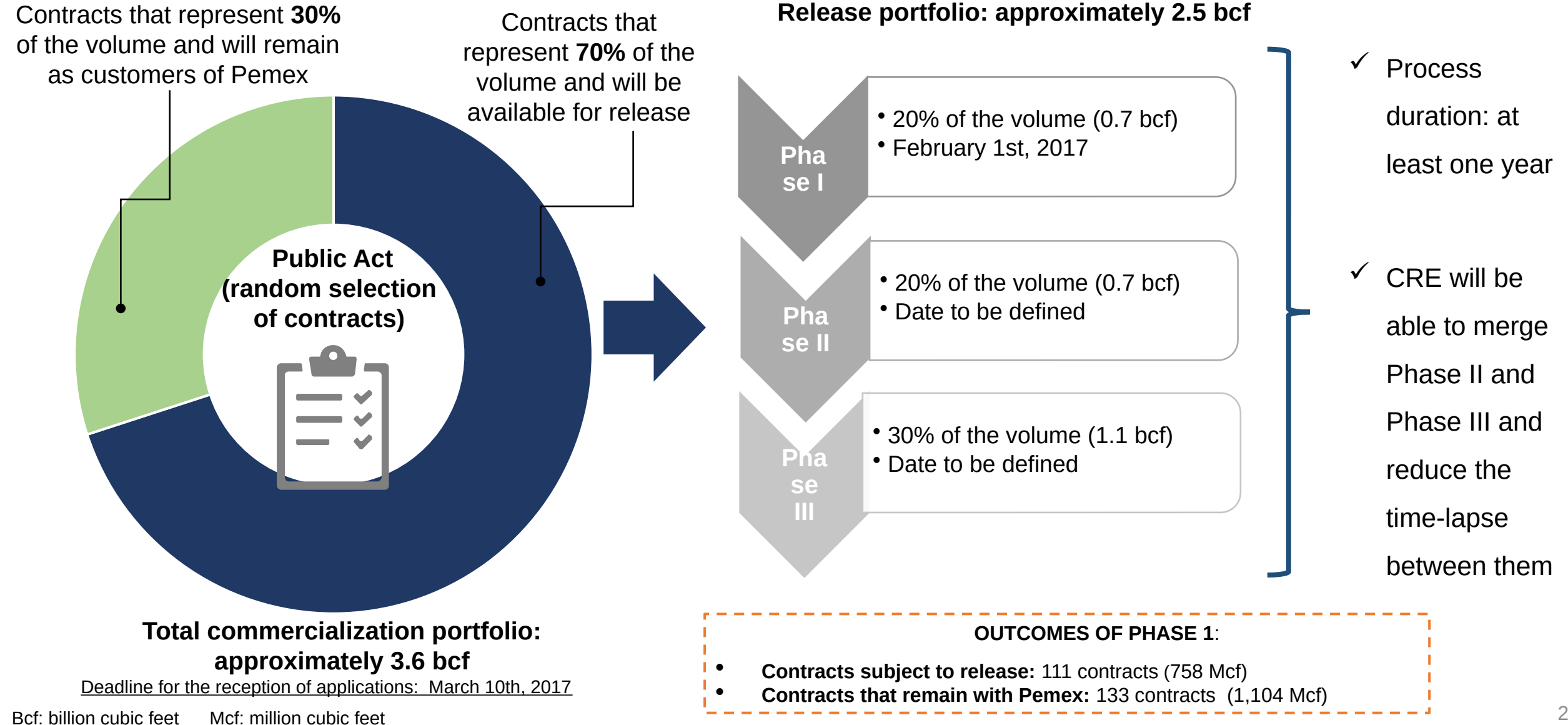


Price control: possibility to set the level and discriminate

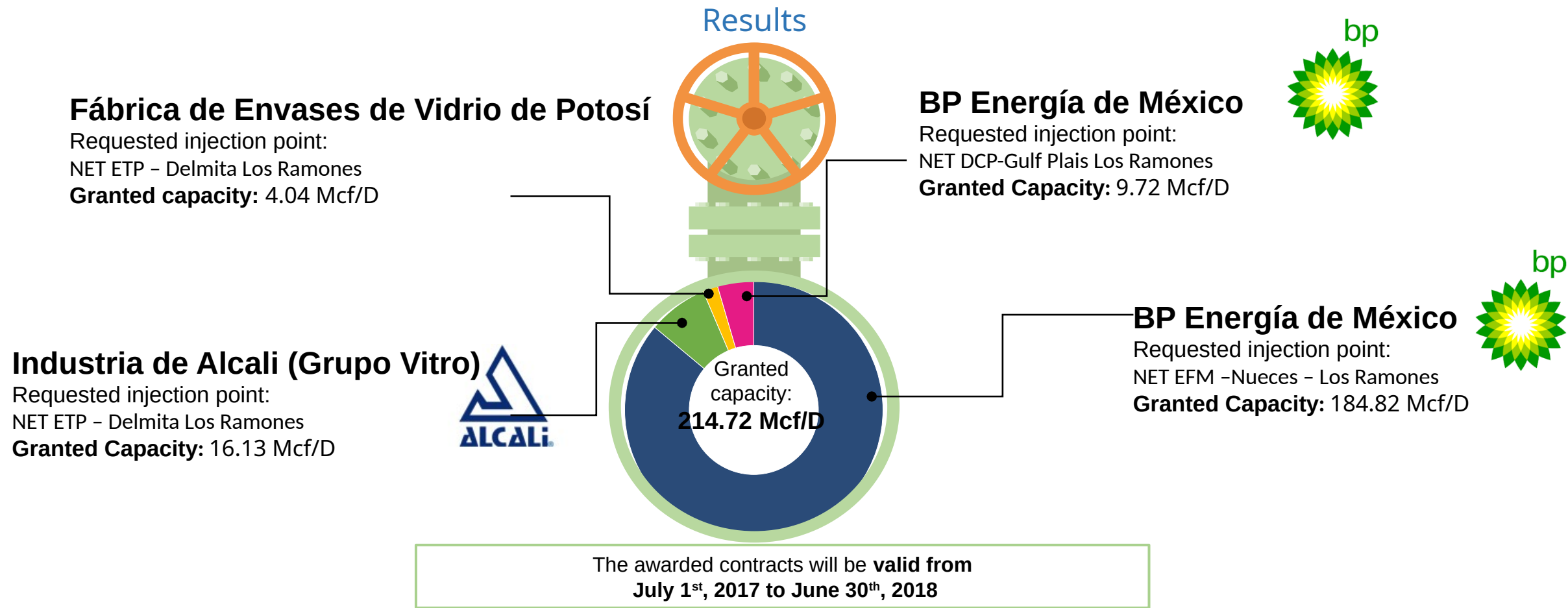
Barriers to entry for competitors

Economies of scale

The Gas Release Program, an asymmetrical regulation instrument to Pemex, seeks to promote the participation of new stakeholders in the industry



On February 17th of 2017, CENAGAS executed the first annual auction of import pipelines' capacity. A total capacity of 733 Mcf/D was offered, of which, 29.2% (214 Mcf/D) was allocated



As a result of this process, BP, the largest natural gas trader in North America, begins its participation in the national market. Also, Mexican industries have begun to diversify their portfolio options to satisfy their supply needs

*Mcf/D: one million cubic feet per day

Prior to the Reform, Mexico's fuel retail model generated significant inefficiencies:



Fixed Price Regime

- National single price (prevented adequate cost recognition on a regional basis)
- Fluctuations of international prices were reflected with a delay
- Lack of efficient price signals resulted in underinvestment throughout the value chain
- The excessive subsidy benefited the population with the highest income (200 billion pesos per year)



Pemex did not recover logistical costs

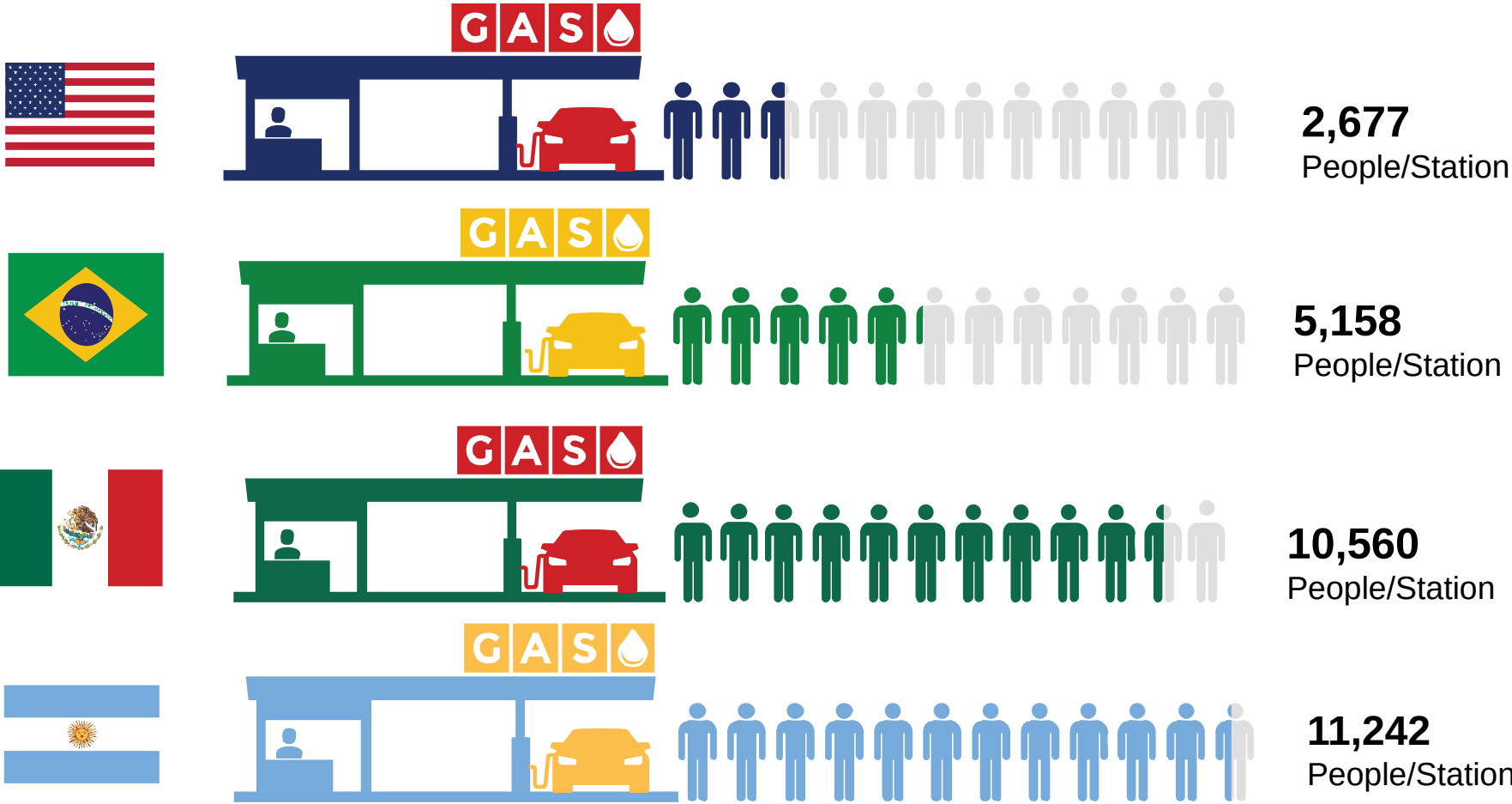
- Pemex lost resources for unacknowledged logistical costs in the overall gas price



Underinvestment in the industry

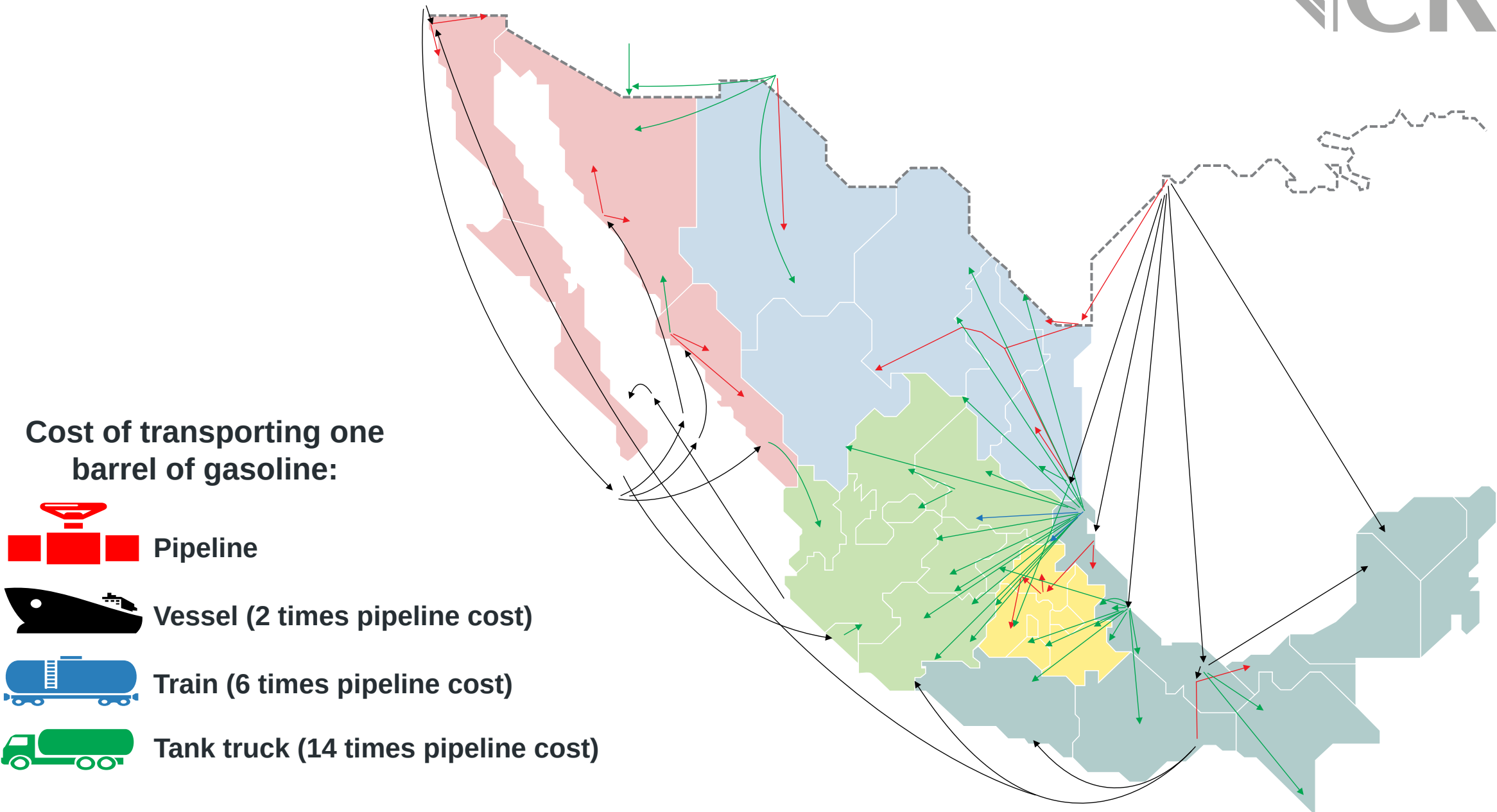
- Limited infrastructure: low capacity and vulnerability (extreme weather events)
- Lack of incentives to improve service quality in gas stations
- 40% of municipalities do not have gas stations

Fuel price flexibility will trigger significant investments and create new jobs at the retail level. Also, it will enhance fuel availability and supply security for consumers



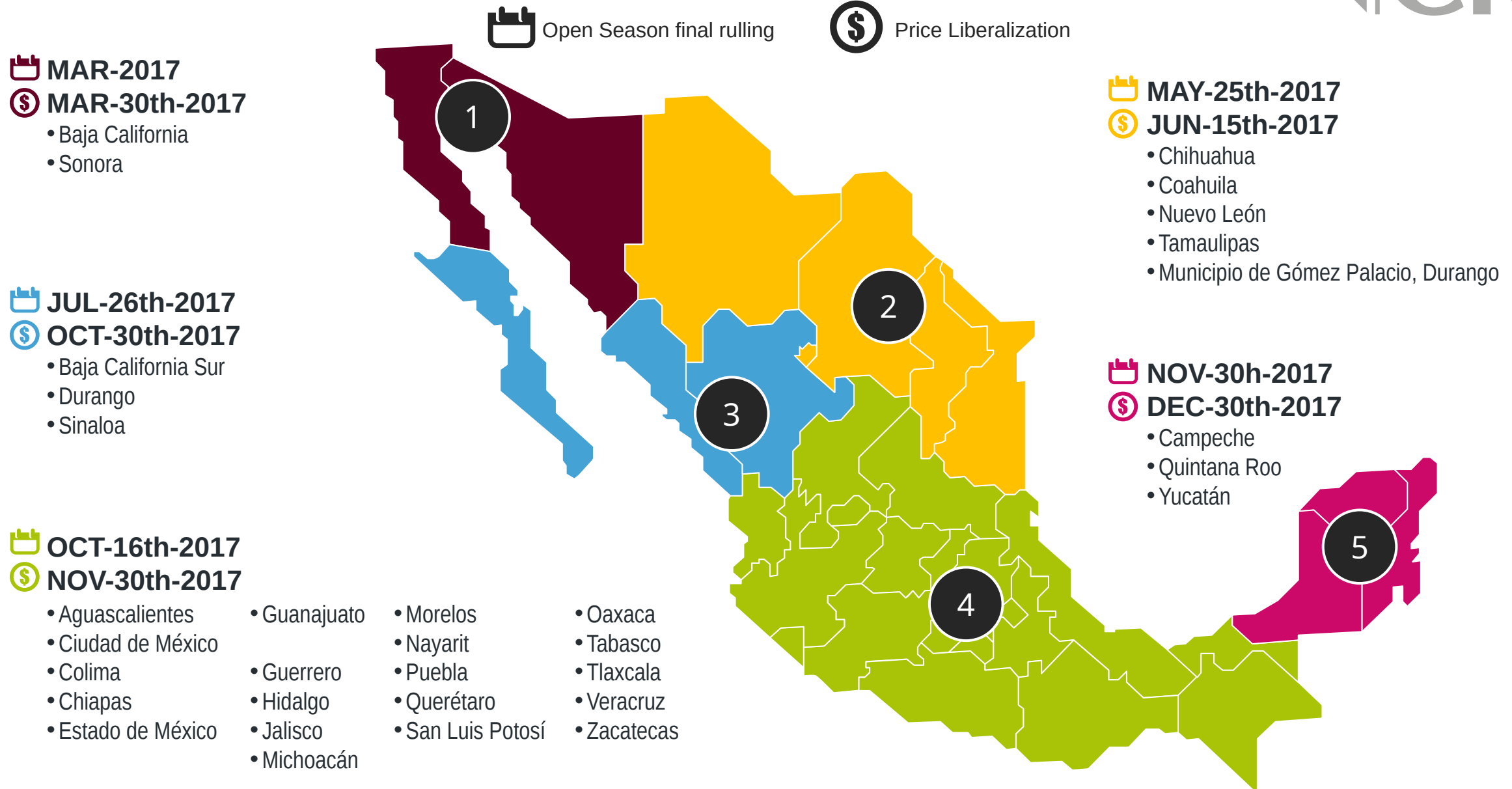
Represents
1,000 people

Logistical routes for imports and supply of gasoline in Mexico





Fuel price liberalization strategy in Mexico



The opening of refined product logistics (gasoline, diesel and jet fuel) has triggered the interest of new investors in the energy sector



MONTERRAENERGY Monterra Polyduct

- **Route:** Tuxpan, Veracruz - Tula, Hidalgo
- **Project:** 1 storage terminal and 1 polyduct
- **Diameter and length:** 18 inches and 270 Km
- **Operational capacity:** 100 thousand barrels per day
- **Will transport:** gasoline, diesel and jet fuel
- **CRE's approval (TA):** March 22, 2016
- **Final ruling:** July 1, 2016
- **Opening:** Second half of 2018
- **Estimated investment:** 600 million USD



invex Polyduct INI4

- **Route:** Tuxpan, Veracruz — Tizayuca y Tula, Hidalgo
- **Project:** 3 storage terminals, 1 polyduct and 3 pumping stations
- **Diameter and length:** 24 inches and 265 Km
- **Operational capacity:** 140 thousand barrels per day
- **Will transport:** gasoline and diesel
- **CRE's approval (TA):** March 22, 2016
- **Final ruling:** 20 working days after the deadline for receipt of applications
- **Opening:** First trimester of 2018
- **Estimated investment:** 350 million USD

Investment: 1.3 – 2.3 billion dollars




Frontera-Norte Polyduct

- **Route:** Corpus Christi, Texas — Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. — Santa Catarina, Nuevo León
- **Project:** 4 storage terminals and 1 polyduct
- **Diameter and length:** 12 inches and 242 Km (USA) and 218 Km (Mexico) = 460 Km
- **Operational capacity:** 90 thousand barrels per day
- **Will transport:** gasoline, diesel and jet fuel
- **CRE's approval (TA):** March 10, 2016
- **Final ruling:** May 23, 2016
- **Opening:** First trimester of 2018
- **Estimated investment:** 500 million USD

- **Route:** Tuxpan, Veracruz – Central Mexico
- **Project:** 1 marine terminal, 1 polyduct and 1 inland storage and distribution hub
- **Length:** 265 Km
- **Operational capacity:** 100 thousand barrels per day
- **Will transport:** gasoline, diesel and jet fuel
- **Estimated investment:** 800 million USD

In September 2016, Novum Energy completed México's first private import of diesel fuel. Transportation of the diesel into Mexico was by road for a mining company

CRE also grants permits for transportation of petroleum products by means other than pipeline, such as railways



Ferrocarril Mexicano, S. A. de C. V.

Permit: PL/12953/TRA/OM/2015

Destinations: Guadalajara, Jalisco; Chihuahua, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila de Zaragoza; Nogales, Sonora, Mexicali, Baja California and Manzanillo, Colima.



Kansas City Southern de México, S.A. de C.V.

Permit: PL/12952/TRA/OM/2015

Destinations: Puebla, Puebla; Distrito Federal; Cadereyta Jiménez, Nuevo León; Tampico y Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas; Lázaro Cárdenas, Michoacán; Durango, Durango; Minatitlán y Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca; Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosí, Tula de Allende, Hidalgo, as well as Salamanca and Irapuato, Guanajuato.

In January 2017, for the first time, Pemex started importing diesel by train

- **Volume:** 75 thousand barrels once a week
- **Destination:** San José Iturbide, Guanajuato
- **Terminal:** Gas Natural del Noroeste S.A. de C.V. operated by Grupo SIMSA
- **Permit holder:** Kansas City Southern de México, S.A. de C.V.

Investment: 1.5 billion dollars



Línea Coahuila Durango, S.A. de C.V.

Permit: PL/13373/TRA/OM/2016

Destinations: Durango, Durango.



Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec, S.A. de C.V.

Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec, S. A. de C. V.

Permit: PL/13551/TRA/OM/2016

Destinations: Valladolid and Mérida, Yucatán



FERROSUR, S. A. DE C. V.

Permit: PL/12954/TRA/OM/2015

Destinations: Veracruz and Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz.

Gasoline and diesel storage is a business line which is also drawing investment attention



1 Cabo Fuels Las Torres, S.A. de C.V.

- **Capacity:** 7,296 bls.
- **Investment:** 24.6 million pesos
- **Location:** La Paz, Baja California Sur

2 Combustibles de Oriente, S.A. de C.V.

- **Capacity:** 5,606 bls.
- **Investment:** 143.3 million pesos
- **Location:** Matamoros, Tamaulipas

3 Hydrocarbon Storage Terminal, S.A.P.I. de C.V.

- **Capacity:** 280,500 bls.
- **Investment:** 1,073.4 million pesos
- **Location:** Acolman, Estado de México

4 Interport FTZ S.A. de C.V.

- **Capacity:** 280,500 bls.
- **Investment:** 1,073.4 million pesos
- **Location:** Acolman, Estado de México

5 Gas Natural del Noroeste S.A. de C.V.

- **Capacity:** 48,000 bls.
- **Investment:** 380.3 million pesos
- **Location:** San José Iturbide, Guanajuato

6 Orizaba Energía, S. de R.L. de C.V.

- **Capacity:** 2,310,000 bls.
- **Investment:** 2,308.8 million pesos
- **Location:** Tuxpan, Veracruz

7 VOPAK México, S.A. de C.V.

- **Capacity:** 415,190 bls.
- **Investment:** 787.1 million pesos
- **Location:** Veracruz, Veracruz

8 Hidrocarburos del Sureste, S.A. de C.V. (Distribución)

- **Capacity:** 450,000 bls.
- **Investment:** 766.1 million pesos
- **Location:** Progreso, Yucatán

9 Comercializadora Larpod, S. A. de C. V. (Distribución)

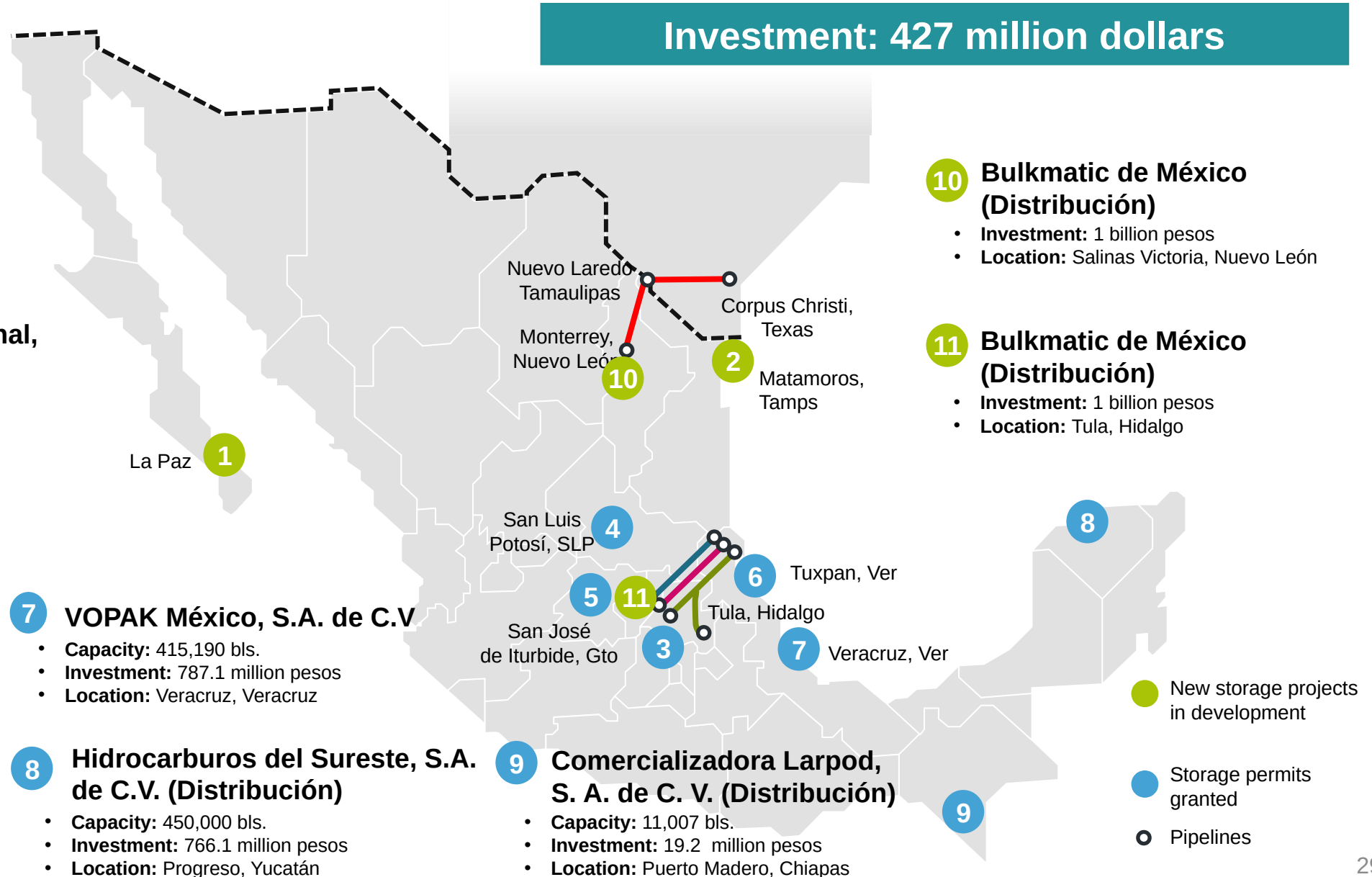
- **Capacity:** 11,007 bls.
- **Investment:** 19.2 million pesos
- **Location:** Puerto Madero, Chiapas

10 Bulkmatic de México (Distribución)

- **Investment:** 1 billion pesos
- **Location:** Salinas Victoria, Nuevo León

11 Bulkmatic de México (Distribución)

- **Investment:** 1 billion pesos
- **Location:** Tula, Hidalgo



Furthermore, the new business environment allows greater competition and differentiation in product supply, services and retail prices at gas stations in Mexico



Investment: 1 million dollars per new gas station
(in case the current situation doubles, the investment would be 12 billion dollars)



Announcement
of competitors



GLENCORE



- New storage projects in development
- Storage permits granted
- Pipelines

Energy production and use accounts for two-thirds of GHG emissions at a global level. In this regard, Mexico is working closely with the international community to meet multilateral climate goals



PARIS2015

CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES
SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

COP21·CMP11

<2°C max
global average
temperature increase

187
signatory countries
are invited to submit their
INDCs*

55 ratification
instruments
+ **55%** of global GHG*
conditions for entry into
force¹

On March 28th, 2015, Mexico **became the first developing country to present its INDC**. Mexico has committed to:

25% Unconditional
reduction of its Greenhouse
Gases and Short Lived
Climate Pollutants emissions
by 2030

Up to 40%
Conditional reduction
subject to a global
agreement providing an
international price on
carbon, access to financing
and technology transfer

On **September 21st, 2016**, Mexico ratified the Paris Agreement

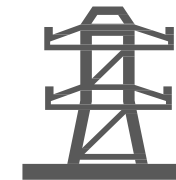
NORTH AMERICAN LEADERS' SUMMIT

OTTAWA
2016



45% reduction of
methane emissions in
North America by 2025

50% of clean power
generation by 2025



Collaborating on cross-border transmission projects

- At least 6 transmission lines currently proposed or in permitting review, such as the Great North Transmission Line, the New England Clean Power Link, and the Nogales Interconnection, **would add approximately 5,000 MW of new cross-border transmission capacity.**

¹ As of September 22nd, 60 Parties have ratified accounting for 47.6% of the total GHG emissions.

* INDC: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions; GHG: Greenhouse Gas

CRE is currently working with CAISO and CENACE to develop shared grid reliability protocols to strengthen energy security on both sides of the border

Due to the close bilateral relationship between both countries, **Mexico supported the U.S.** during the power outage in California in 2011. In return, **the U.S. supported Mexico** in 2016, when there was also a power outage in Baja California.



11 interconnection points with the US

Voltage	
—	40 kV
—	230 kV
—	115 kV
—	161 kV, 138 kV and <34.5 kV
 	Substation



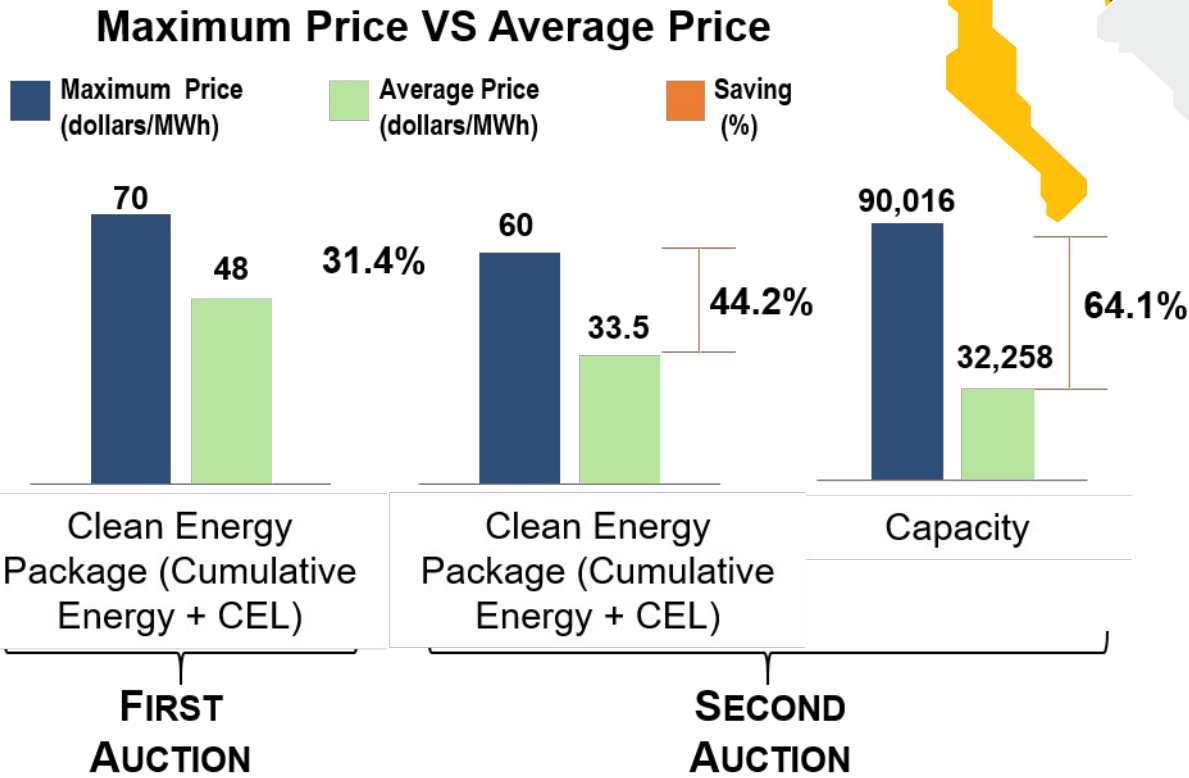
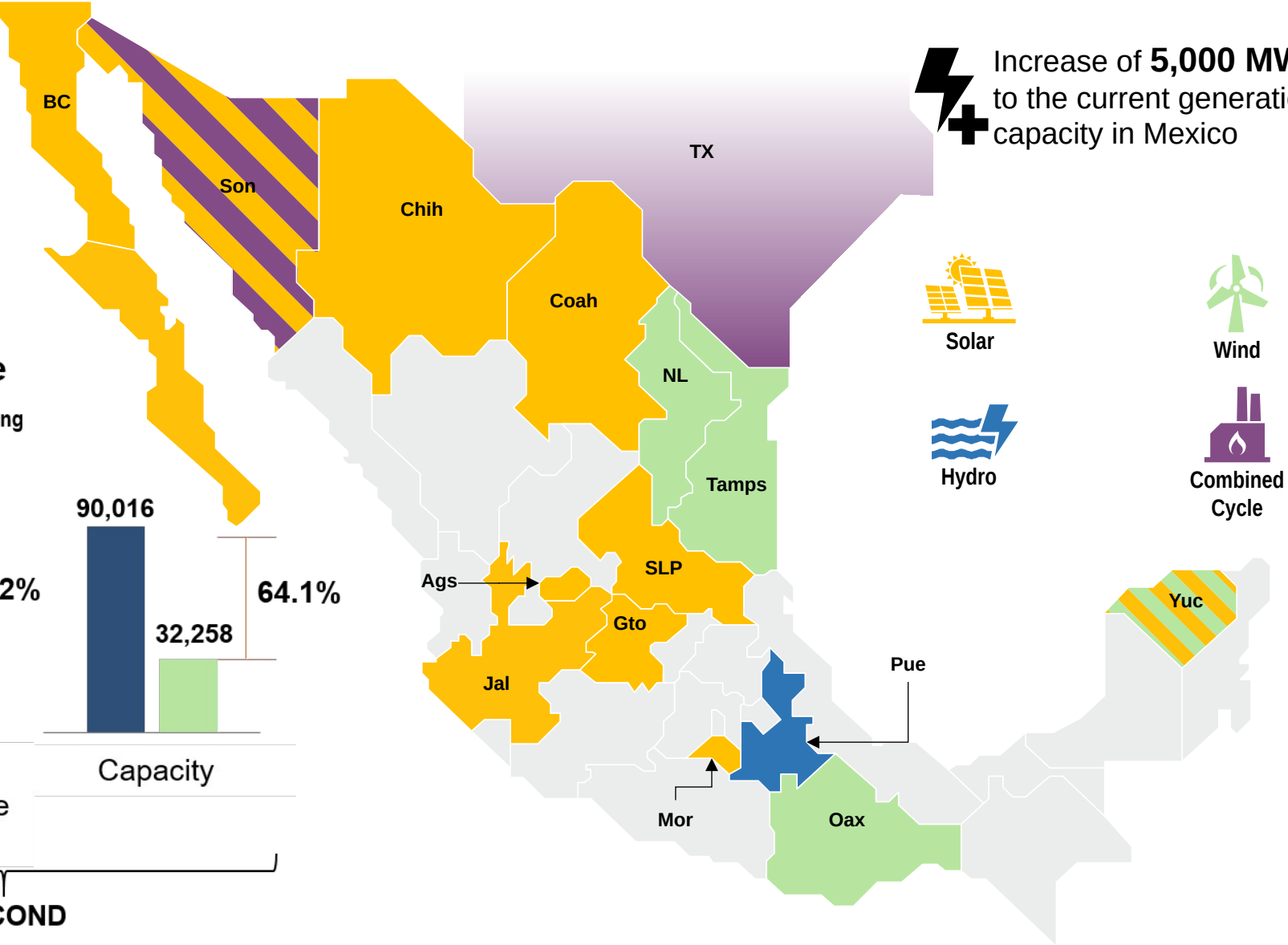
As a result of the two Long-Term Auctions, 15 states will benefit from the development of new clean energy projects in Mexico




34 companies
from more than 10
countries, including
Mexico


6.6 billion
of investment in the
coming years


Increase of **5,000 MW**
to the current generation
capacity in Mexico



Awarded companies of the two Long-Term Auctions



1st
Auction=

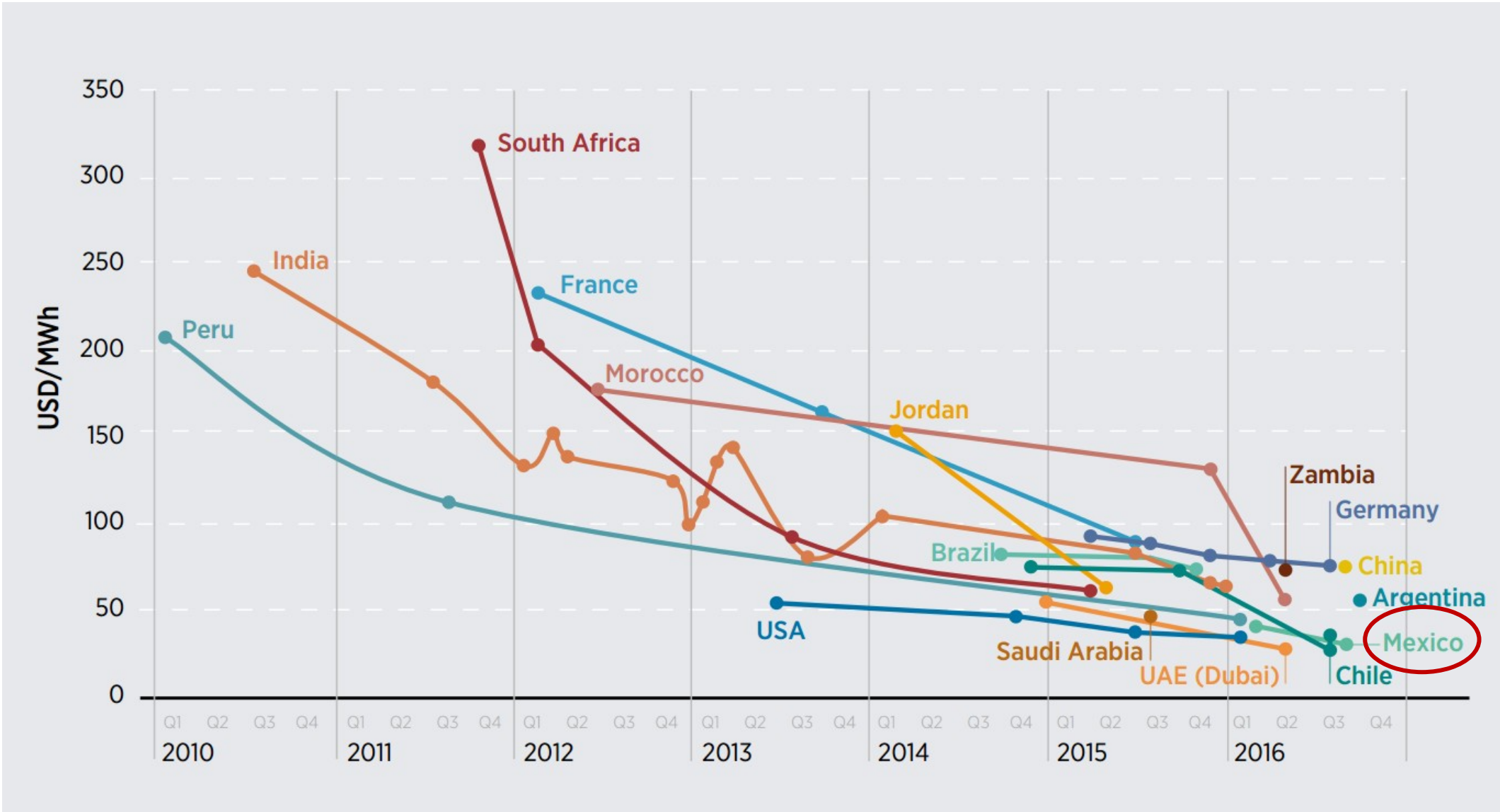
11



2nd
Auction=

24

Evolution of average solar prices in auctions, January 2010- September 2016

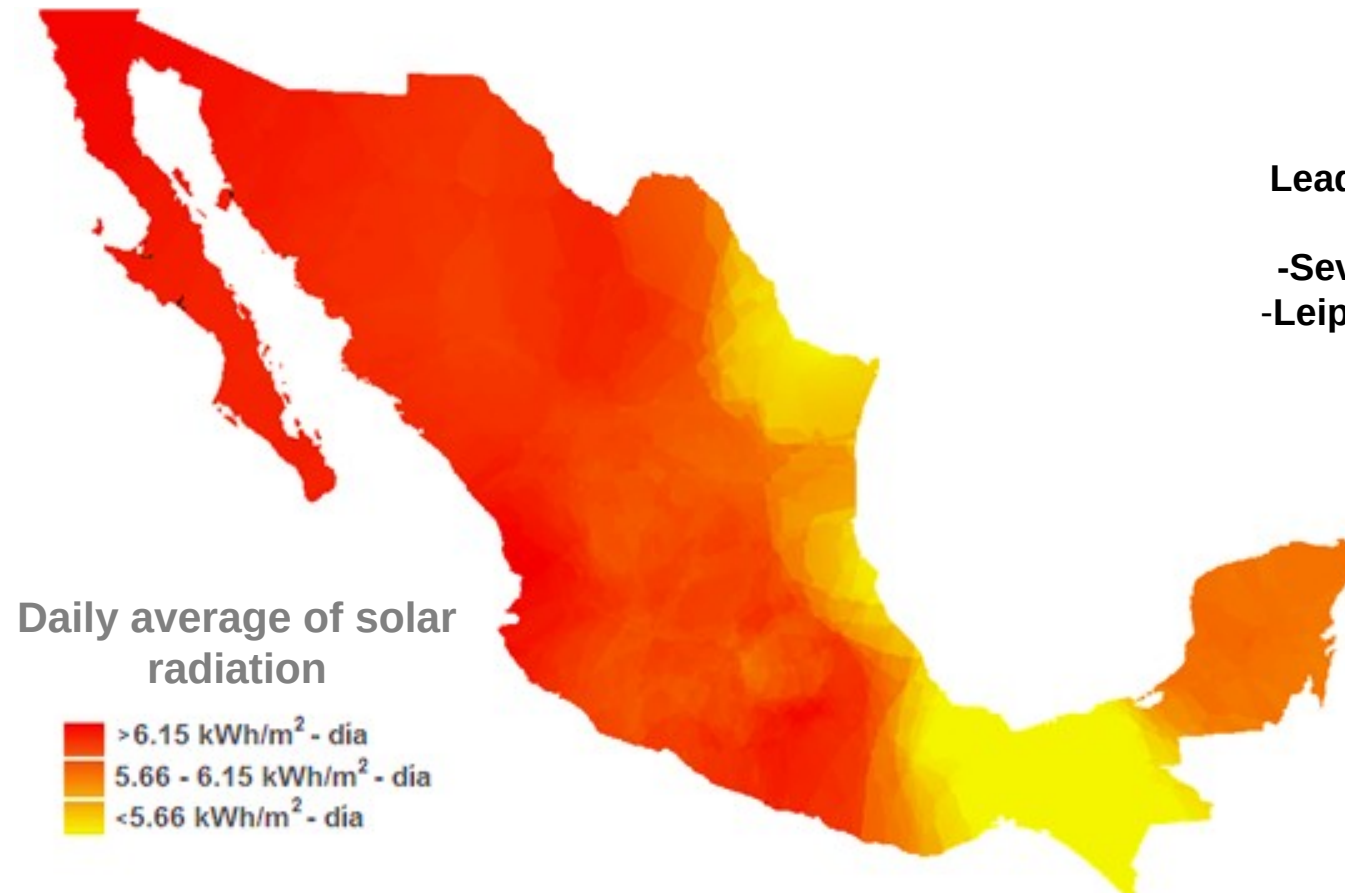


Source: IRENA, 2017

Energy-related opportunities for businessmen and households: Clean Energies

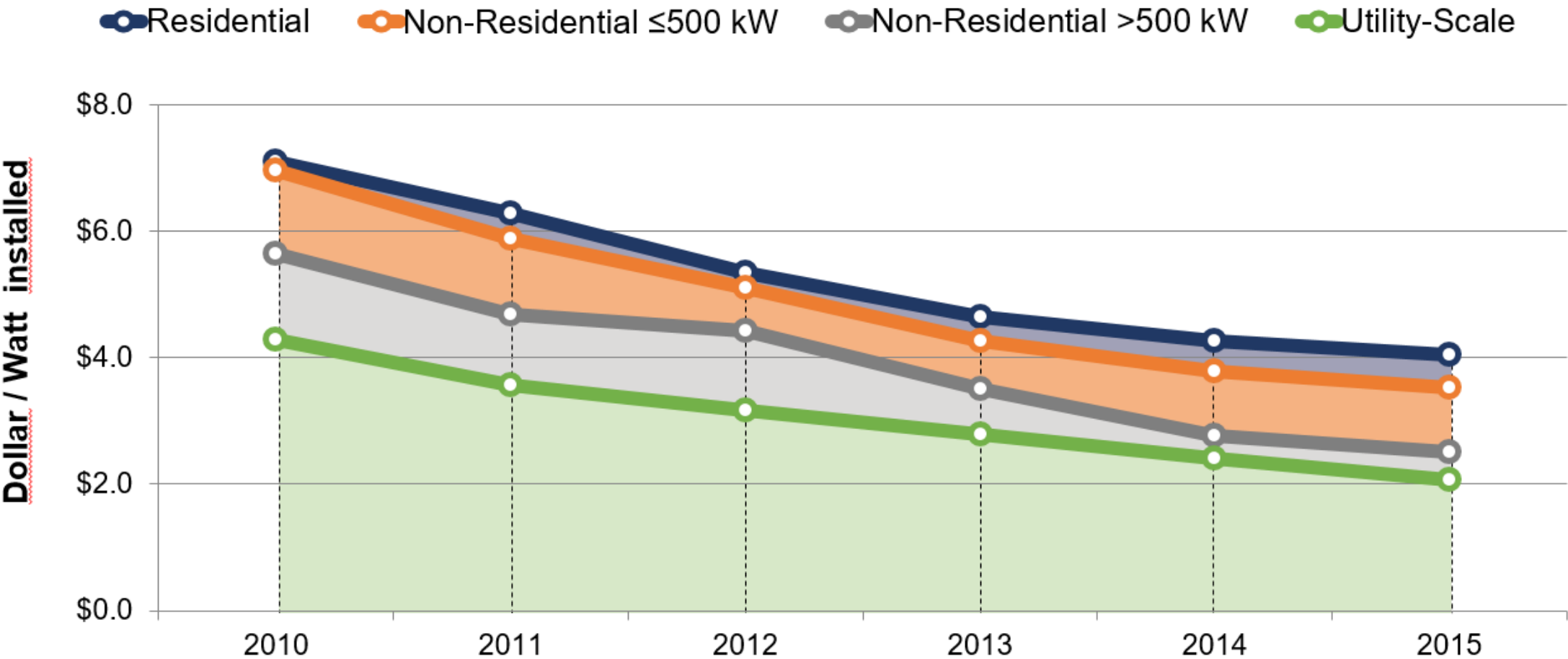


Mexico has a significant, constant and highly predictable renewable potential: a **medium annual irradiation of approximately 5.5 kWh/m² per day**



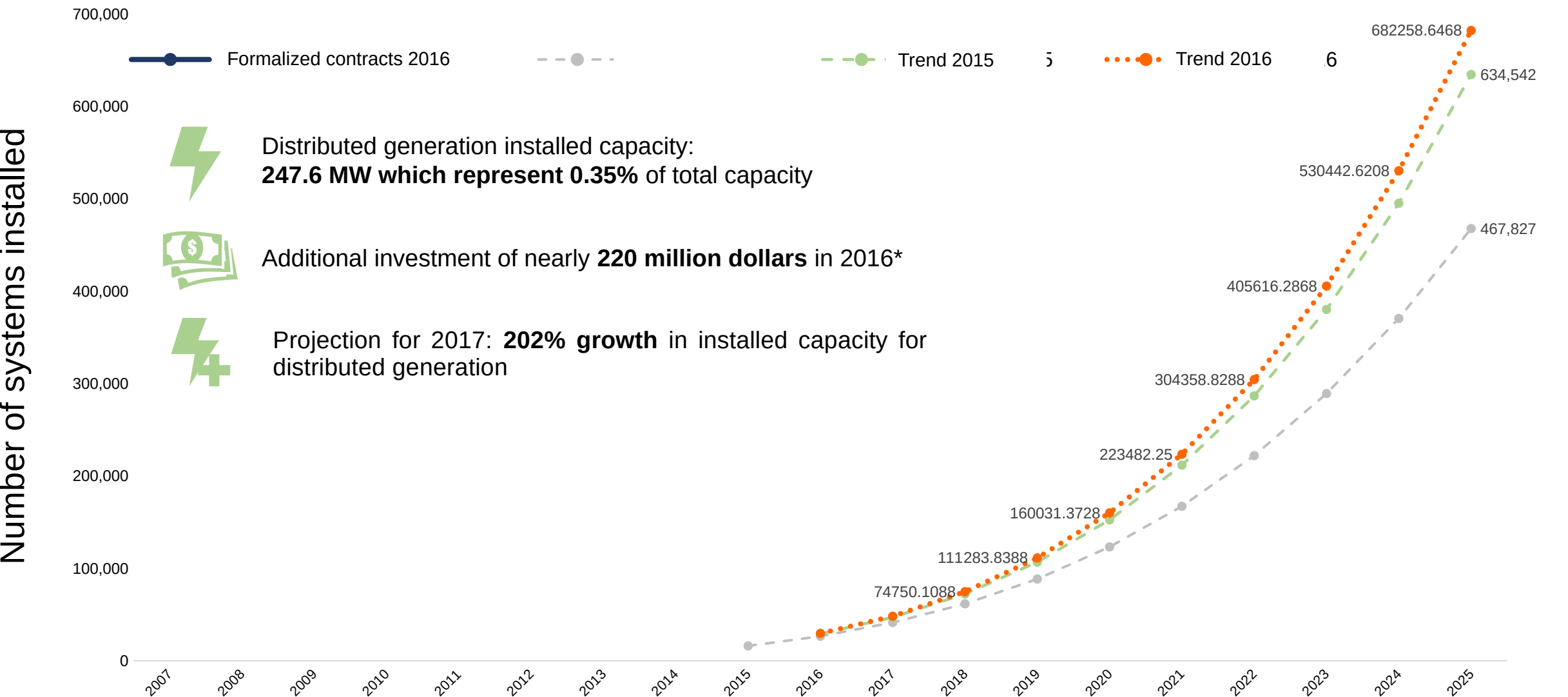
**Leaders of solar capture
in Europe*:**
-Sevilla with 4.7 kWh/m²
-Leipzig with 2.7 kWh/m²

Installation prices of solar energy have decreased significantly over the last 5 years. Utility-scale solar is already cost competitive with conventional forms of electricity generation.



Source: Scientific American. The Price of Solar Is Declining to Unprecedented Lows (2016); Tracking the Sun IX: The Installed Price of Residential and Non-Residential Photovoltaic Systems in the United States (2016); Utility-Scale Solar 2015: An Empirical Analysis of Project Cost, Performance, and Pricing Trends in the United States (2016)

In December 2016, CRE issued a new set of regulations to foster the sustainable integration of distributed generation nationwide



Note: Elaborated with information provided by CFE. Preliminary data up to December 31st, 2016.

*Considering an average investment of 1.7 million dollars per MW of installed capacity, according to Bloomberg

There are applications available to optimize the roll-out of distributed solar energy and calculate the benefits and savings for consumers



112 Stanley St, Redwood City, CA 94062, EE. UL

Analysis complete. Your roof has:

1,830 hours of usable sunlight per year
Based on day-to-day analysis of weather patterns

1,434 sq feet available for solar panels
Based on 3D modeling of your roof and nearby trees

\$9,000 savings

Estimated net savings for your roof with a 20-year lease

FINE-TUNE ESTIMATE

Fine-tune your information to find out how much you could save.

What's your average monthly electric bill?

We use your bill to calculate how much electricity you use based on typical utility rates in your area.

\$0

100

\$500

Your recommended solar installation size

This size will cover about 100% of your electricity usage.
Solar installations are sized in kilowatts (kW).

3.75 kW

(264 square feet)

Buscar en Internet y en Windows

11:04 p. m.
24/08/2016

Mexico is taking steps in the right direction in terms of strengthening its transparency, accountability and anti-corruption frameworks. Recent legal reforms and policies are designed to reinforce the rule of law and enable a more attractive business environment



Establishment of a **National Anticorruption System (NAS)**. Constitutional amendment and 7 legal reforms.



NAS: institutional coordination platform among federal and local authorities. Checks and balances.



Steering Committee led by an independent citizen to oversee the NAS's performance.



Streamlined and strengthened procedures focused on **preempting, overseeing and penalizing** corruption.



Establishment of a **National Transparency System (NTS)** covering federal, state and municipal authorities.



New transparency framework enhancing access to **public information**, increasing the number of **regulated entities** and promoting **open government** best practices.

CRE has published online tutorials and launched a workshop program to explain the application process and issuance of permits. Obtaining a permit is easy, fast and transparent

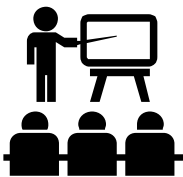


Workshops

 Gas LP 10:00–12:00 hr Contacto Aidé Rojas arojas@cre.gob.mx 5283 1500 ext. 1064	 Electricidad 12:00–13:30 hr Contacto Erick Vallejo 5283 1500 ext. 1141	 Petrolíferos 16:00–18:00 hr Contacto Ma. Elena Hernández mhernandez@cre.gob.mx 5283 1500 ext. 6036	 Gas Natural 10:30–12:00 hr Contacto Danae Burgueño dburgueno@cre.gob.mx 5283 1500 ext. 3017
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March 2017

DOM	LUN	MAR	MIE	JUE	VIE	SAB
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



Hearing Online Request Service

16 days, on average, to schedule and celebrate a hearing



Mexico's Energy Regulatory Commission: Challenges and Opportunities in Reforming the Energy Industry

Guillermo I. García Alcocer
Chairman



March 27th, 2017
Austin, Texas



www.gob.mx/cre



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