

LNG: When East Meets West LNG Express

Introduction of LNG into Mexico: Regulatory Issues to Consider

April 25, 2003 Long Beach, California



- I. Regulatory Framework
- II. Natural Gas Market
- III. LNG Projects in Mexico
- IV. Final Remarks

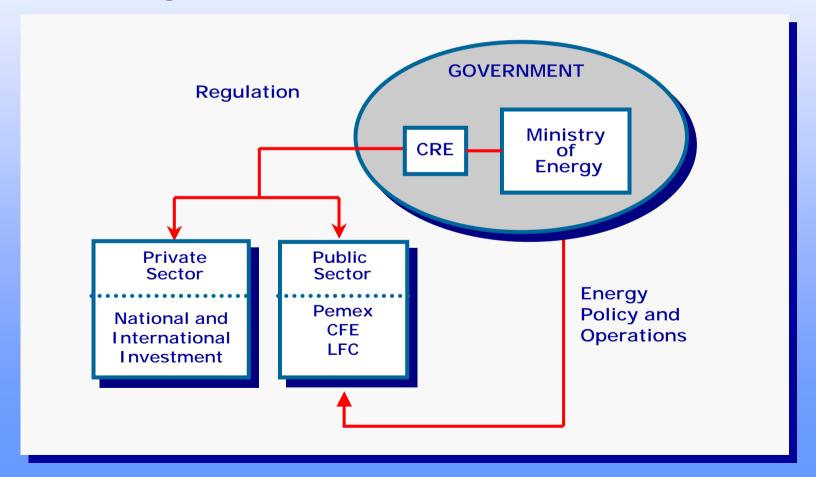


I. Regulatory Framework



Institutional Framework

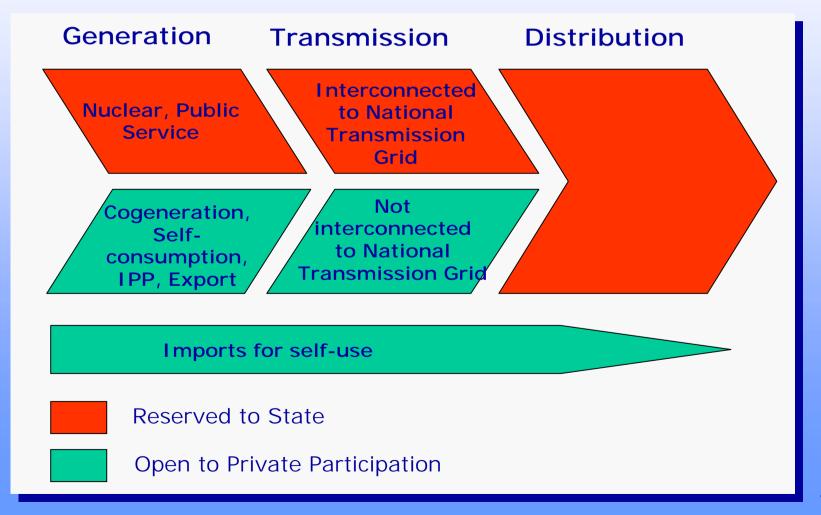
The Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) is the body responsible for regulating public and private activities in the electricity and natural gas industries





Activities Open to Private Participation

Since 1992, private companies can generate or import electricity







Since 1994, the CRE has granted 214 Power related permits for a total capacity of 19,733 MW

Type	Permits	Capacity (MW)	Investment (USD million)	
Self-Supply	153	6,310	4,581	
Cogeneration	35	2,158	1,204	
IPP´s	17	9,277	5,102	
Import	7	41	12	
Export	6	2,186	1,388	
TOTAL	218	19,973	12,288	



Activities Open to Private Participation

Since 1995 downstream activities are open to private investment







The CRE has granted 123 permits that represent more than USD 2.5 billion in investment commitments in the Natural Gas Industry

Type	Permits	Length (miles)	Estimated Investment (million USD)
Transport Open Access Self-use Distribution	102 16 86 21	7,180 6,790 390 16,311	1,588 1,385 203 988
TOTAL	123	23,491	2,576



Pemex's Transmission and Private Open Access Pipeline





Natural Gas Geographical Distribution Zones





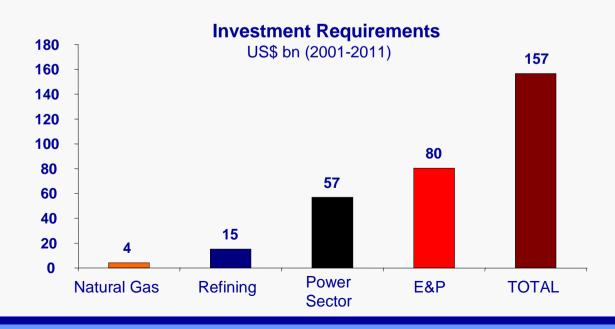
II. Natural Gas Market

Balance in the Energy Sector (1992-2011) and Investment Requirements

Supply-Demand of energy products in Mexico

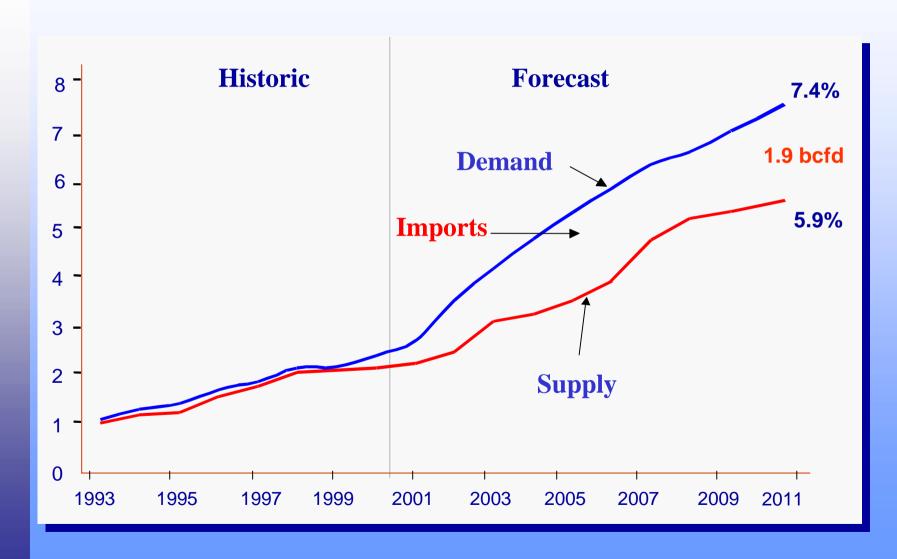
(average annual percent change)

_	History 1992-2001		Prosp	Prospective		
			2002	-2011		
	Domestic Demand	Domestic Supply	Domestic Demand	Domestic Supply		
Electricity	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7		
Natural Gas	4.7	4.8	7.4	5.9		
Natural Gas (Excluding Pemex)	1.9	2.8	10.2	8.4		
LPG	4.2	2.7	3.0	3.1		

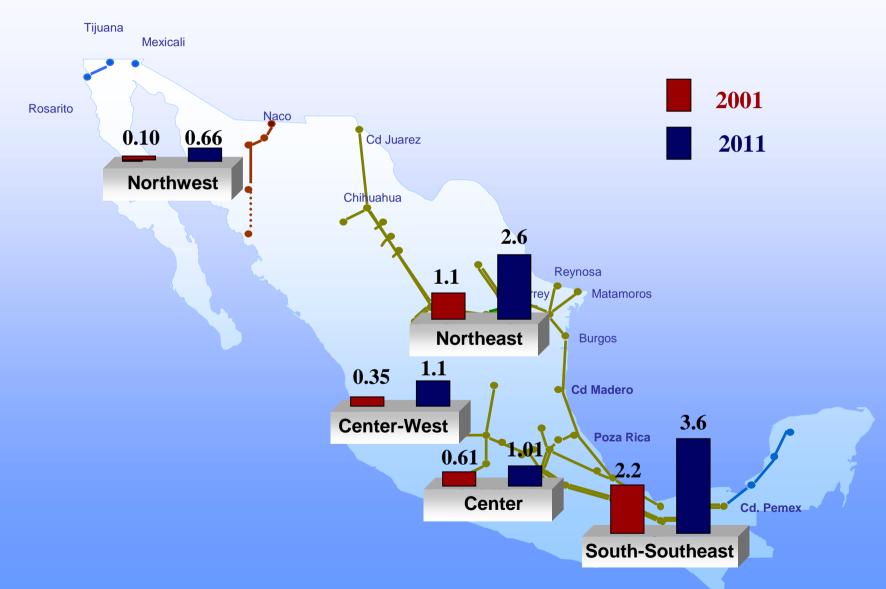








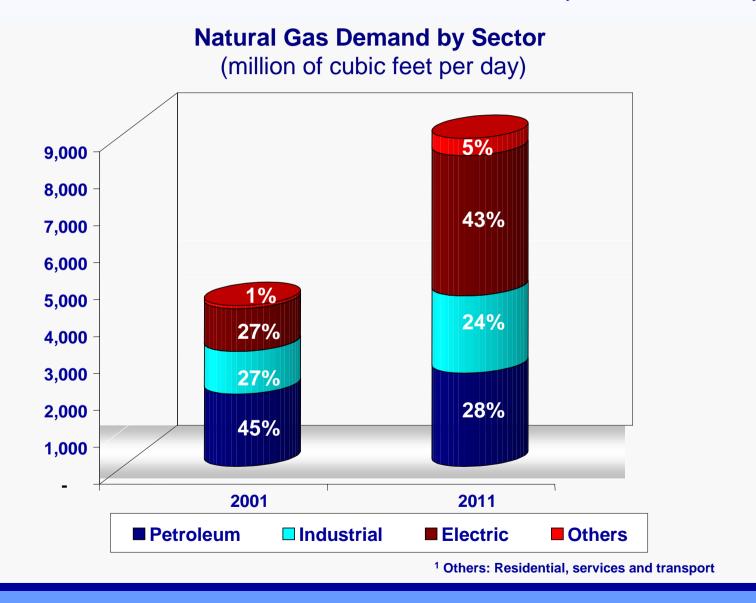
Regional Growth in Natural Gas Demand (Bcfd)





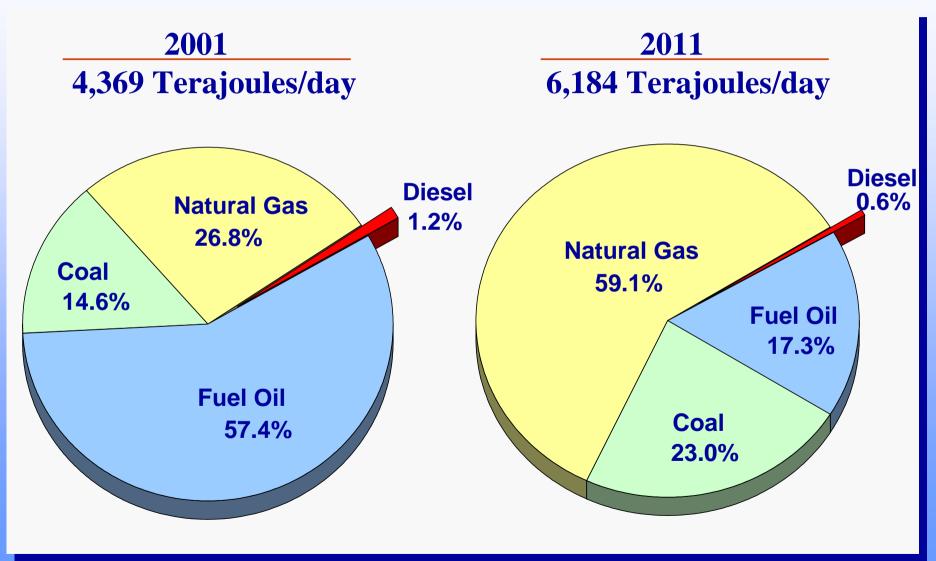
Mexico's Energy Sector Demand

(2001-2011)



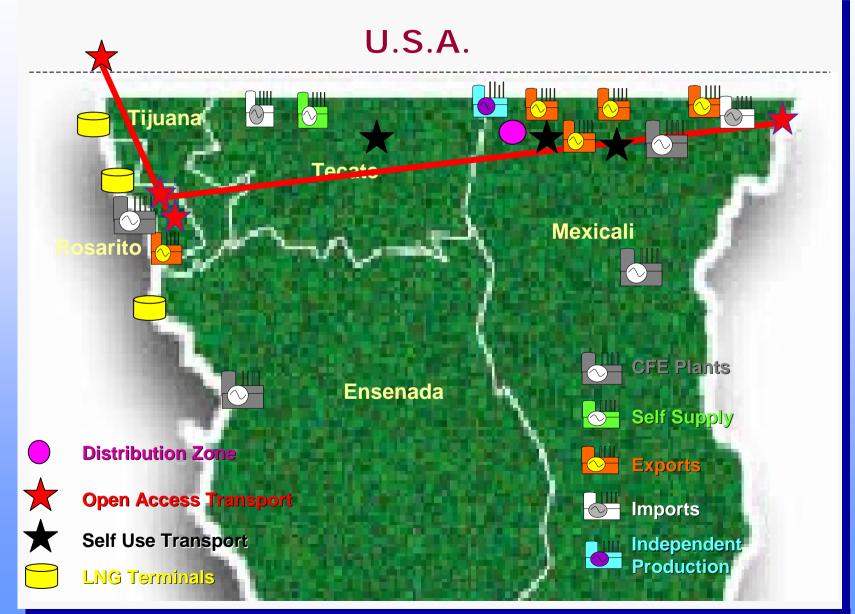


Fuel Consumption for Power Generation



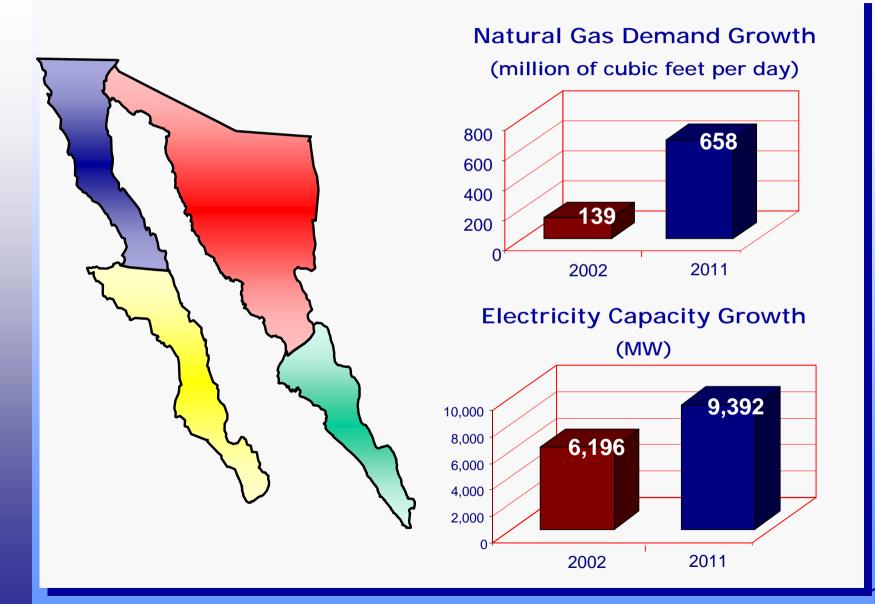








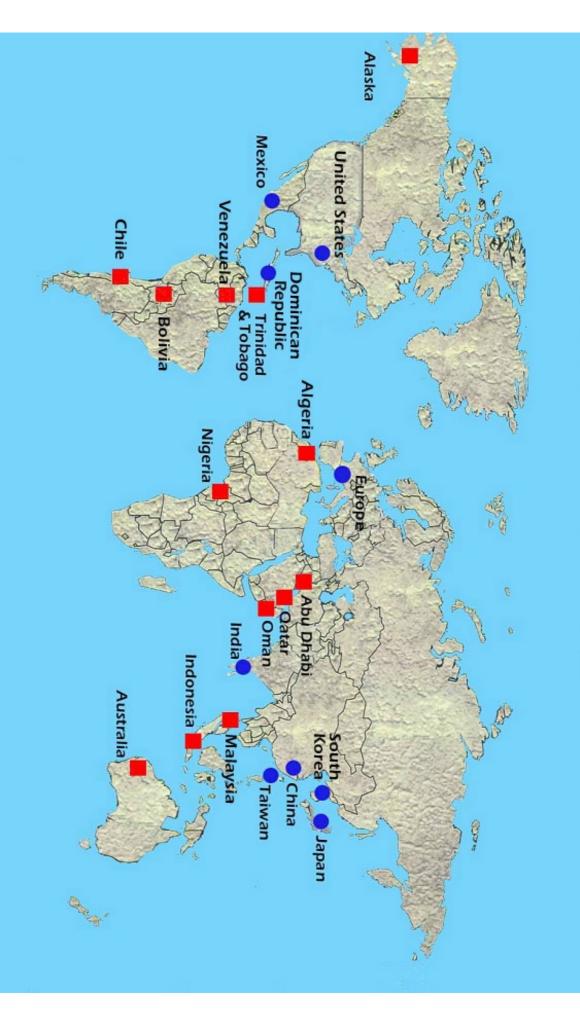
Natural Gas and Electricity Markets Prospective in Northwest Region





III. LNG Projects in Mexico

World LNG Market



LNG Export Terminals

LNG Receiving Terminals



LNG Receiving Terminals





Advantages:

- Additional supply
- ✓ Expantion of combined cycle generation plants
- ✓ Regional development
- ✓ Controls eventual peaks
- ✓ Stabilizing prices

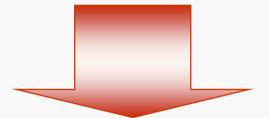


- Companies have expressed their interest in building LNG terminals in Mexico
- Investors will take all the risk without government guarantees
- The government has adapted the regulatory framework in order to provide certainty to investors



Regulatory Framework

- The main points for LNG regulations are:
 - ✓ Safety
 - ✓ Open Access
 - ✓ Tariffs

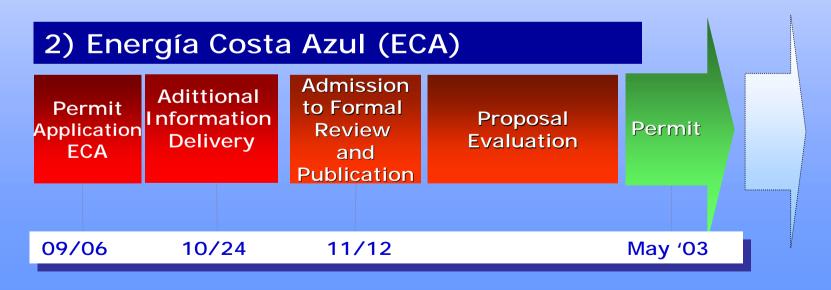


Regulatory Consistency



LNG Future Projects in Baja

California 1) Gas Natural Baja California (GNBC) Admission Adittional **Permit** to Formal **Proposal** Application Information Review **Permit Evaluation GNBC Delivery** and **Publication** 08/05 09/09 09/26 April '03





...LNG Future Projects







V. Final Remarks



Mexico needs to:

- ✓ Satisfy the growing demand for natural gas and electricity
- ✓ Diversify its sources of natural gas
- ✓ Ensure the efficient use of natural resources, with the least possible harm to the environment
- Expand the pipeline network and reinforce the national grid
- Develop gas storage capacity to supply peaking requirements
- ✓ Guarantee competitive conditions in the marketplace



- ✓ In the next 10 years the energy sector will recquire investments for over 157 billion dollars
- ✓ Mexico's energy regulatory framework is permanently adapting to current trends
- ✓ LNG projects will become an alternative supply of gas for the North America Market



www.cre.gob.mx