

Interview with Cintia Ángulo de Leseigneur, Chair, Mexican Member Committee



Ms Cintia Angulo de Leseigneur, Chair of WEC's Mexican Member Committee and President of Alstom Mexico

Mexico is one of the very few emerging economies that still have an energy sector structure based on two national state companies. What is the outlook toward the creation of competitive energy markets?

Mexico's energy infrastructure has constantly evolved since 1960, when electricity supply was made through different isolated systems. As time went by, regional networks were interconnected using higher transmission voltages, hydroelectric and thermoelectric avenues were developed, and the diversification of the generation park was achieved, by the use of geothermal energy, nuclear, coal and the wind incipient.

From 2000 onwards, the access to energy independent products was integrated into the CFE generation. This allowed private self-suppliers to use the transmission network from the public service so they could remotely supply their charges. At present in Mexico, there are enhanced investments in the development and construction of power plants, as well as electric generation equipment. Two examples are:

- **Ciudad Juárez**, which manufactures the essential components of electric wind generators
- **Tijuana**, where they are starting to produce photovoltaic cells for solar energy utilization

As a result of this changing infrastructure, Mexico today is more capable of development and growth in domestic manufacturing, and can grow even more according to the future energy policy, with a strong orientation towards renewables.

Given the global economy, what equipment manufacturing and services infrastructure is required by the Mexican energy sector?

Mexico recognises that climate change constitutes the main global environmental challenge of this century, and in the medium and long terms, represents one of the highest threats for human welfare and the process of development. Mexico contributes 1.6% of gas emissions to the greenhouse effect and is ranked 13th within the polluting countries, the emissions per capita being 6.2 TCO₂ in 2006.

Confronting climate change implies immediate action to reduce gas emission and also to reduce the implied risks to life, natural order and development. The activities that Mexico intends to develop to face this task, bring multiple added benefits: energy security, more efficient and competitive clean production processes, an improvement in air quality, and conservation of natural resources. The main strategies already being addressed by Mexico are:

- **Energy Diversification**
- **Energy Efficiency**

In addition to the above, Mexico should also analyse and implement projects such as clean coal technology. It must be taken into account that the improvement of electricity generation is a major step in fulfilling the objectives of protecting the environment. The efficiency of existing power plants can be improved through modernisation and rehabilitation. According to IEG, if all the older and less efficient power plants raise their current standards of efficiency, this would reduce annual global emissions of CO₂ to 1.4% gt per year, being approximately 5% of global emissions.

To this end, it is not only necessary to build new, clean power plants, but also to worry about the existing plants. Modernisation is an excellent method of reducing emissions in service stations.

It is important to point out that whilst Mexico reiterates its indicative target to a 50% reduction in emissions for 2050, it must have the appropriate technology and financing to do so.

WEC Debriefing

FOREN 2010

From June 13 to 17, the WEC Romanian National Committee held the 10th edition of the WEC Regional Energy Forum, FOREN 2010, in Neptun-Olimp, Romania. The 2010 theme - '**Energy and Major Regional Issues: Dialogue and Cooperation**' - aimed to underline the importance of regional co-operation in finding solutions to the most urgent issues confronting the energy fields of gas, oil, coal and renewables.

FOREN 2010 was honoured by the patronage of His Excellency, Mr. Traian Basescu, President of Romania, the presence of Romanian Government members and over **600 participants** from 20 countries, representing 180 participant companies. The Opening Ceremony boasted high-level key speakers including *Minister Adrieán Videanu*, Ministry of Economy and Finance; *Mr. Iulian Iancu*, Chairman of WEC/ Romanian National Committee, *Mr. Slav Slavov*, WEC, Regional Manager for Europe and Central Asia, *Mrs. Carmen Neagu*, GE Energy, Region Executive, *Mr. Florin Gugu*, ENEL, Manager, *Mr. Ilarion Popa*, Ministry of Economy, Republic of Moldova, Vice-Minister, *Mr. Petru Lificiu*, Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority, President.

The Romanian Energy Day on June 15 focused on '**The Cogeneration in Romania – National Priority**', whilst the Ministerial Forum on June 16 focused on "The Role of Governments and International Organisations in Promoting Energy Security". Participants also enjoyed Keynote Addresses on '**Carbon Capture and Storage**' and '**The Future of Nuclear Energy**', whilst multiple round tables and discussion sessions also took place on a variety of themes.

The **International Exhibition EXPO** comprised 66 booths from 46 exhibiting companies, (international companies present included GENERAL ELECTRIC, SIEMENS, ALSTOM POWER and AREVA T&D) who presented specific energy initiatives for sustainable development, the latest global developments and technology trends from around the world.

For a full list of speakers and session themes, and a detailed report on FOREN 2010 by **Dr. Gheorghe Balan and Dipl. Eng. Silvia Prundianu**, please contact **Stephanie Hague** at WEC London Office (hague@worldenergy.org)

Congress Update

Only 72 days to go!!

The countdown to the 21st World Energy Congress has well and truly begun. There is still time to register for Montreal 2010, but the deadline to qualify for reduced registration rates is fast approaching. Delegates have until **July 15** to receive a discounted rate. Don't miss this opportunity...register now!

Delegates can make the most of their stay in Canada by choosing from several **Study Tours** of some of the most interesting energy facilities in Canada, both before and after the Congress. The circuits were selected to give a representative overview of what is happening in Canada's energy community and showcase different touristic, historical and cultural sites of the country. Places are limited so it is recommended to book through the official website as soon as possible, before the extended deadline of July 15.

The website also provides details on the registered delegates' **Companions Programme**, which offers a wide choice of activities is available, offering a multi-faceted program that will ensure that participants experience Montréal in the most vibrant and memorable way.

WEC Agenda

We invite our members to attend the following events:

July 1-3; Pisa, Italy

- 'Green City Energy - Pisa', organised by WEC Italia
- Contact: giovanna.ruggeri@wec-italia.org

July 22-23; Bogota, Colombia

- Energy Efficiency Workshop – details to be confirmed
- Contact: cocme@cocme.org

September 10-12; Montreal, Canada

- WEC Executive Assembly
- Contact: info@worldenergy.org

September 12-16; Montreal, Canada

- 21st World Energy Congress
- Contact: info@worldenergy.org

September 14; Bucharest, Romania

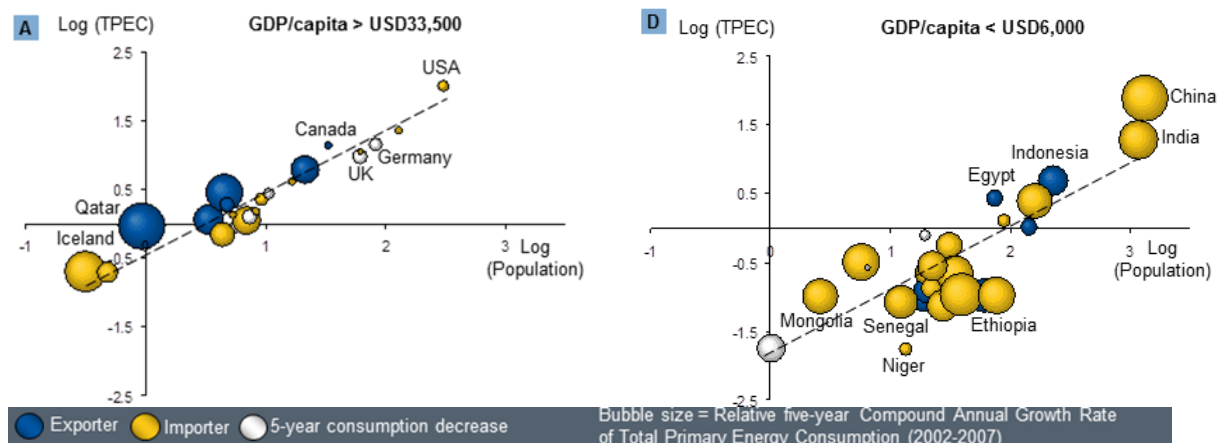
- Romanian National Committee Conference: 'Energy Efficiency, Policies and Indicators'
- Contact: ghbalan@cnr-cme.ro

For further events and more details, please check the Events page on the WEC website...

Inside Insight

Global Energy Consumption Trends

The graphic shows the population of a country and its energy consumption for two economically disparate groups of countries. Data point size is growth rate over a five-year period from 2002 for both energy importers (yellow) and energy exporters (blue). The spread is much broader for the lower income group. Countries that are consuming more or less energy than the average of their peers at similar levels of development are apparent. The likely energy use trends for these countries going forward is also apparent, i.e., countries that sit below the trend lines (e.g. Ethiopia and Botswana) suggest a strong increase in energy use going forward.



Data and analysis are from the WEC 2010 Assessment to be released at the World Energy Congress

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