

Renewable Energy: The Future of Biofuels

Biofuels/Solar/Wind Mexico

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Regulatory Framework

- > Law on the Promotion and Development of Bioenergy (February 2008)
- > Regulations of the Law on the Promotion and Development of Bioenergy (June 2009)
 - > Note: the Law and Regulations followed a study commissioned in 2006 by the Secretariat of Energy of Mexico (SENER), sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the GTZ (German Technical Cooperation)
 - > "Potential and Feasibility of the Use of Bioethanol and Biodiesel for Transportation in Mexico"
- > Articles 178 and 179 of the Law for Sustainable Rural Development
 - > Limits: Food Security and Sovereignty
- > Regulatory Agencies
 - > Inter-Secretariat Commission for the Development of Biofuels
 - > Secretariat of Energy (SENER)
 - > Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)
 - > Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
 - > Secretariat of the Economy (SE)
 - > Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SCHP)

Ethanol & Biodiesel

Potential, but Limited Usage

- > Third largest agricultural producer in Latin America
- > Less than 5% of total current energy demand satisfied through bioenergy
- > Mexican Energy Reform promotes renewable energy goals
 - > 35% of domestic energy from renewable sources by 2025
 - > Reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2020
 - > “Clean Energy Certificates”: 5% usage by 2018; increases thereafter

Ethanol – Few Production Facilities

- > “Plan” to introduce 5.6% to 5.8% ethanol blend in gasoline
- > Pilot projects: 6% ethanol
- > Replacement for MTBE
- > Blending not allowed in major population areas
 - > Mexico City, Monterrey, Guadalajara
- > 475 Million Gallons (demand); 66 Million Gallons (local production)
- > Importation of ethanol from the United States
 - > Currently around 20 Million Gallons imported
- > Uncertainty about importation of ethanol from the U.S. in the future

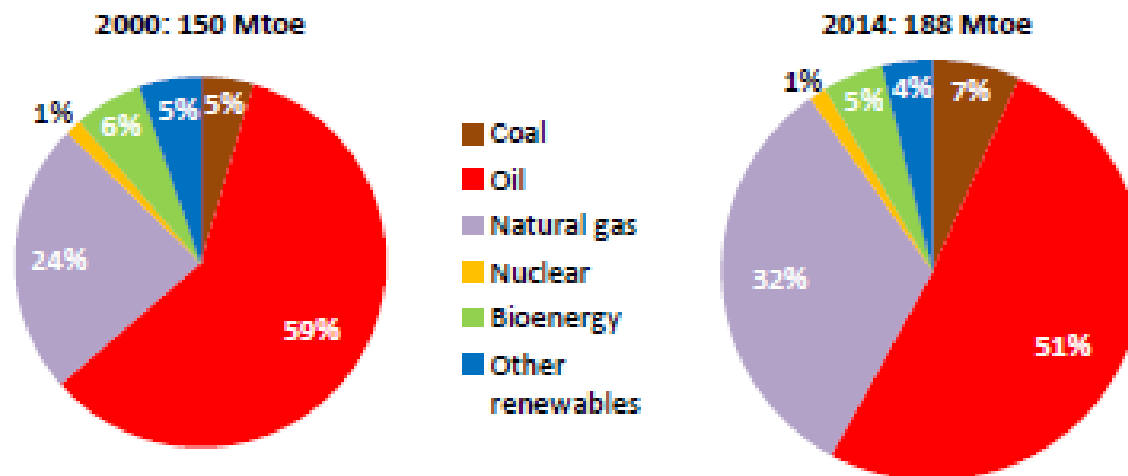
Ethanol & Biodiesel

Biodiesel – Limited Success on Industrial Scale Facilities

- > Six industrial biodiesel production plants
 - > States of Chiapas, Michoacán and Nuevo Leon
 - > Process palm oil, *jatropha*, castor oil, WVO, animal tallow
 - > Operations began in 2004; several plants have closed
- > Challenges include transport, quality standards, funding

Biofuels: Current Usage

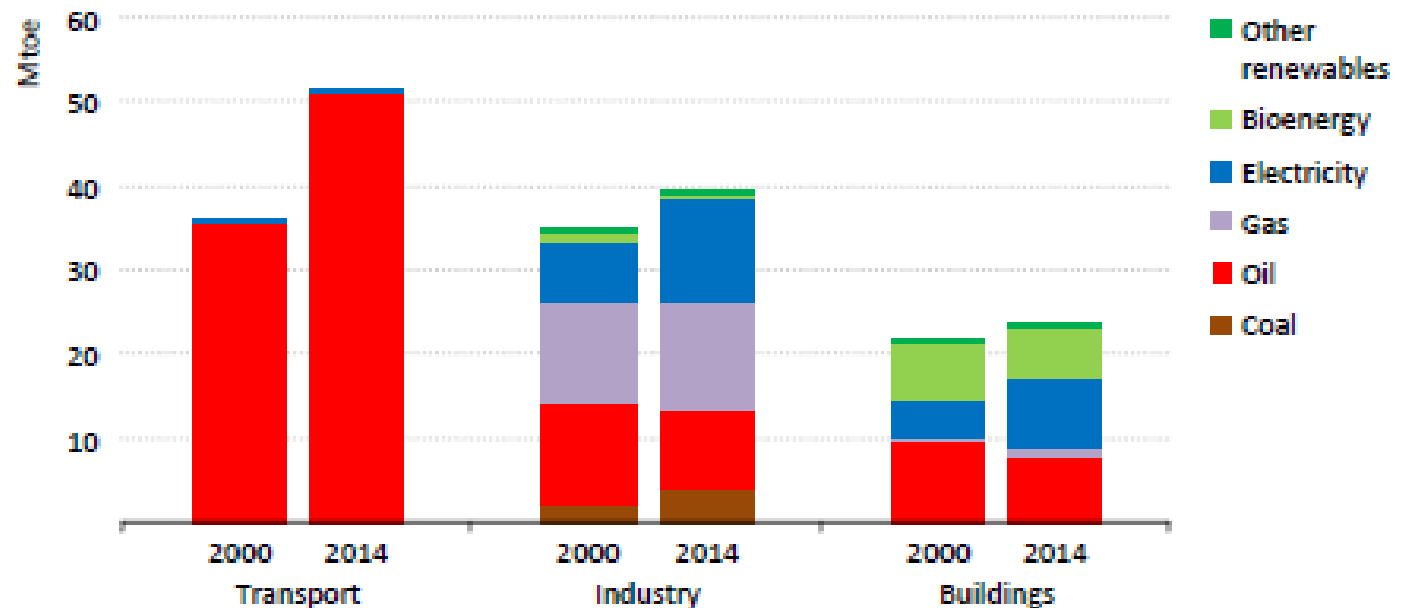
Figure 1.2 ▶ Primary energy demand by fuel



Gas is rapidly expanding its role, but oil remains the dominant force in Mexico's primary energy mix

Biofuels: Current Usage

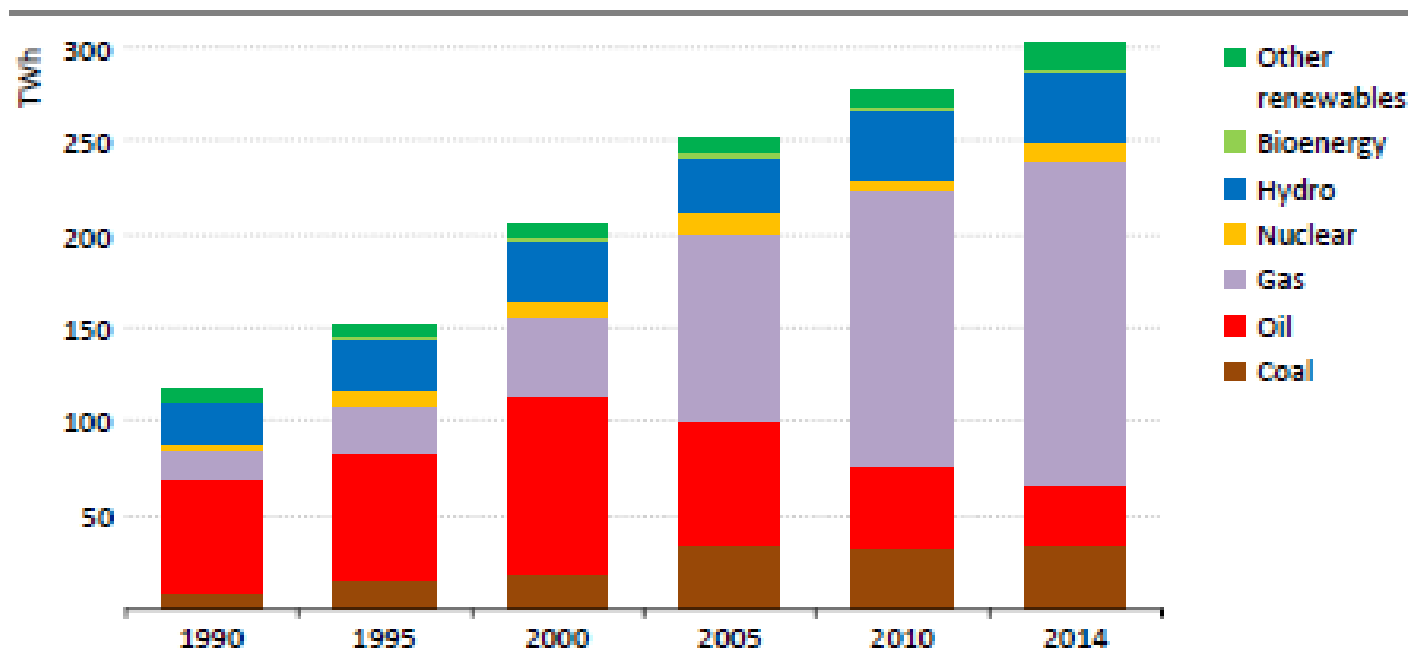
Figure 1.3 ▶ Energy demand by fuel in selected end-use sectors



The oil-dominated transport sector is growing fast and has by far the largest share of final energy consumption in Mexico

Biofuels: Current Usage

Figure 1.4 ▶ Electricity generation by fuel

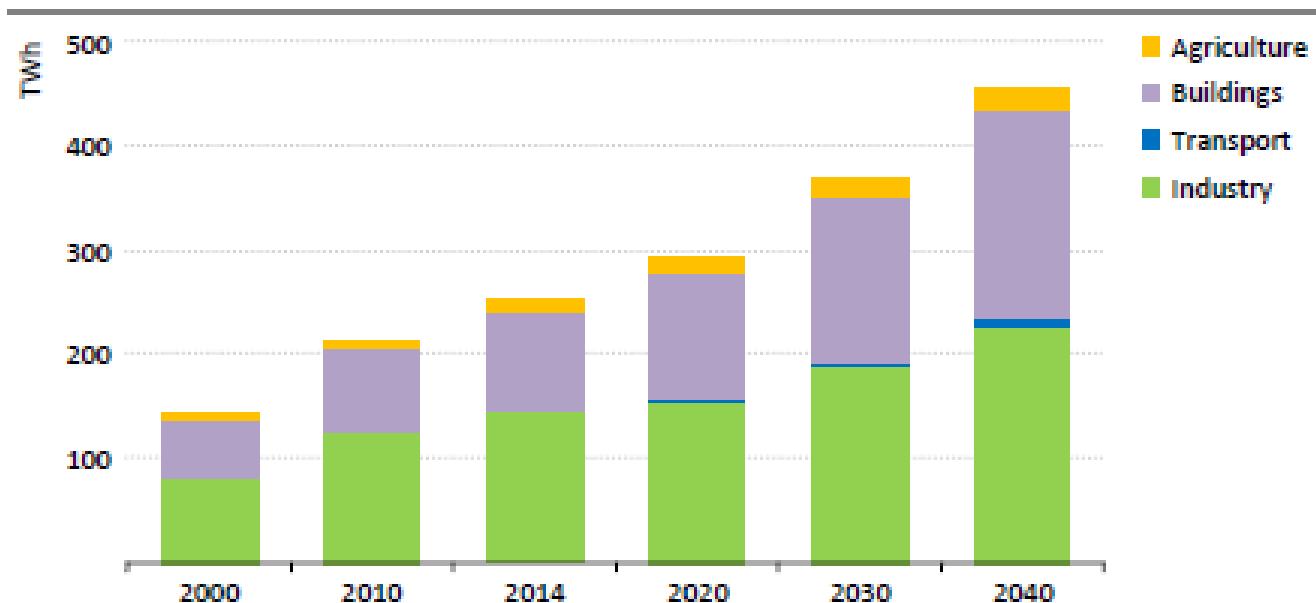


Electricity generation in Mexico has more than doubled since 1990 and diversified away from a costly reliance on oil

Notes: TWh = terawatt-hours. Other renewables include geothermal, solar PV and wind.

Biofuels: Projected Usage

Figure 2.4 ▶ Electricity demand by sector in Mexico in the New Policies Scenario



Industry remains the largest electricity user in Mexico in the New Policies Scenario, although buildings sector demand rises more quickly

Note: TWh = terawatt-hours.

Biofuels: Projected Usage

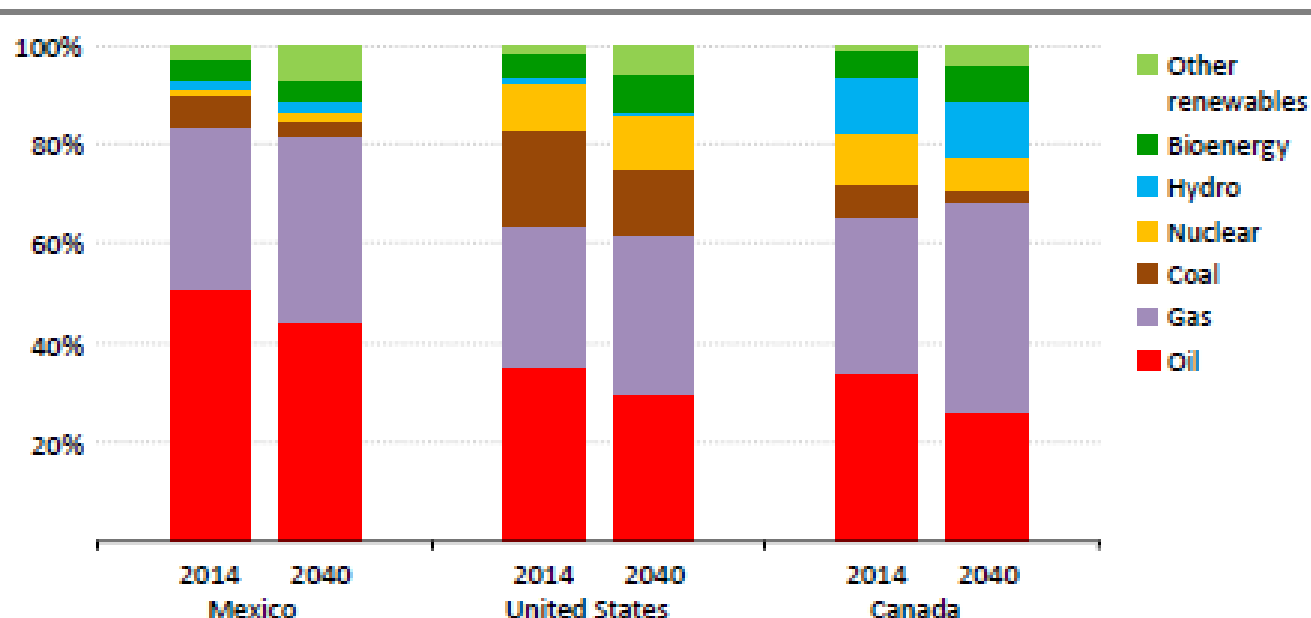
Table 2.4 ▶ Primary energy demand by fuel in Mexico in the New Policies Scenario (Mtoe)

	2000	2014	2020	2030	2040	Shares		CAAGR*
						2014	2040	2014-2040
Fossil fuels	131	170	168	176	186	90%	83%	0.4%
Oil	89	96	91	95	95	51%	42%	-0.1%
Natural gas	35	61	68	74	86	32%	38%	1.4%
Coal	7	13	10	7	6	7%	3%	-3.1%
Renewables	17	16	19	25	31	9%	14%	2.7%
Hydro	3	3	3	4	5	2%	2%	1.4%
Bioenergy	9	9	9	9	9	5%	4%	0.6%
Other renewables	5	4	7	12	17	2%	8%	5.9%
Nuclear	2	3	3	5	7	1%	3%	4.2%
Total	150	188	190	206	225	100%	100%	0.7%

* Compound average annual growth rate.

Biofuels: Projected Usage

Figure 2.10 ▶ Primary energy mix in Mexico and selected countries in the New Policies Scenario



Mexico's energy mix becomes more diverse, but is still more oil-dependent in 2040 than the United States or Canada are today

Note: Other renewables include geothermal, solar PV, concentrating solar power and wind.

Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Hydro: Clean Energy Potential in Mexico

Clean Energy Goals:

35% in 2024, 40% in 2035 and 50% in 2050

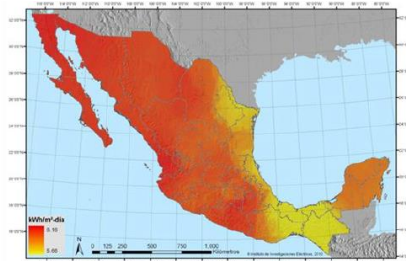
Wind
Geothermal
Solar
Mini Hydro
Total

Installed Capacity 2° semestre 2014 (MW)
1,900
823
64
419
3,206

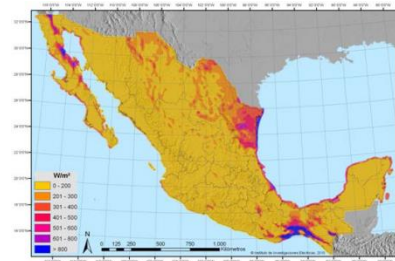
Renewable Energy Potential

Actual Generation Year 2013 (% of total GWh)	Actual Generation + Proven Resources	Actual Generation + Proven Resources + Probable Resource	Actual Generation + Proven Resources + Probable Resources + Possible Resource
1.4%	5.3%	5.3%	34.8%
2.0%	2.2%	22.5%	40.0%
0.01%	0.6%	0.6%	2,189.4%
0.5%	1.7%	9.5%	24.4%
4.0%	9.9%	37.9%	2,288.6%

Solar Resources



Wind Resources

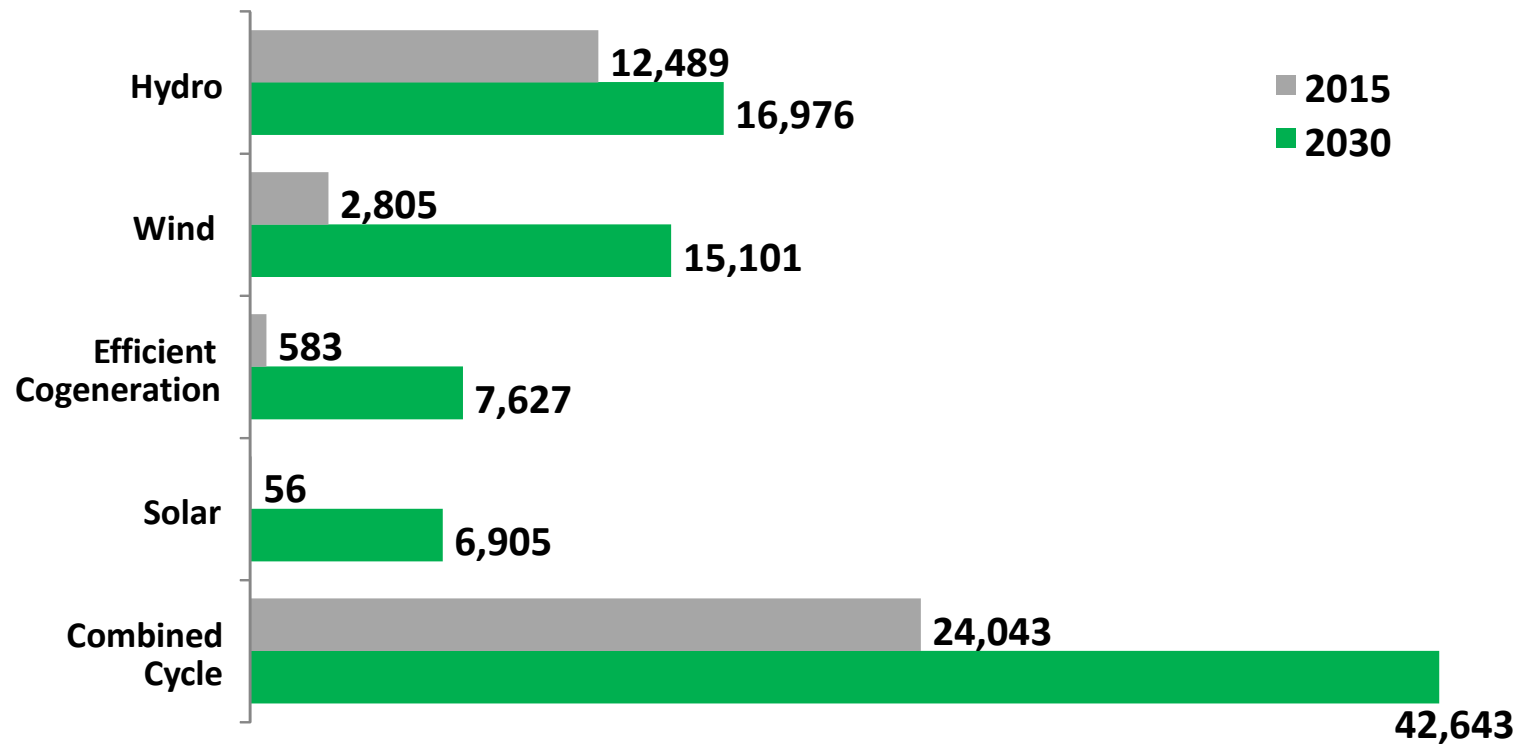


Geothermal resources



Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Hydro: Cleaner Energy for the Future

Principal Increases in Capacity (MW)



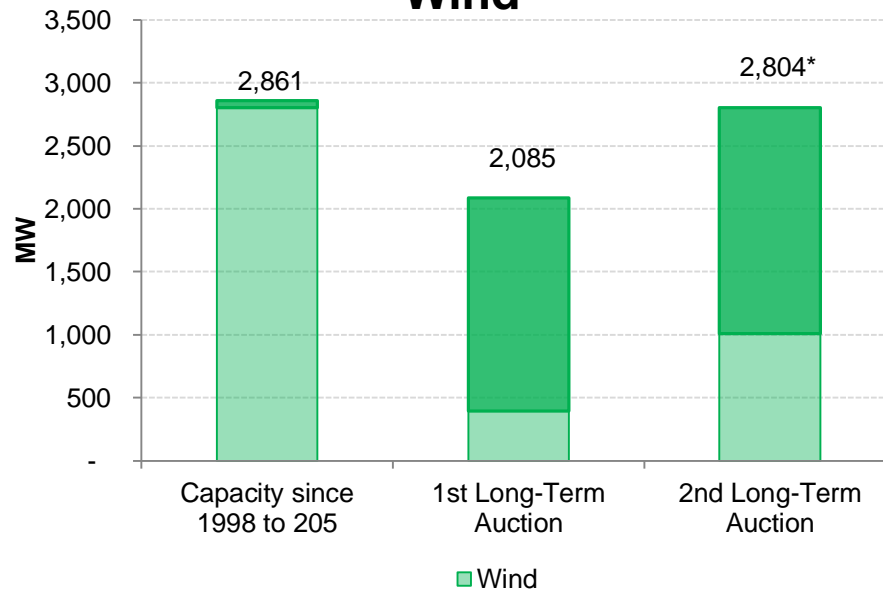
- **Tripled** Clean Energy
- **Increased 75%** Combined Cycle

Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Hydro: Renewables Auctions

Historical Context

Clean Energy: Solar & Wind

Installed Capacity: Solar & Wind



Auctions

The First Auction acquired solar and wind capacity equal to 73% of the amount installed in the previous 18 years.

CECs covered 1.9% of annual energy consumption.

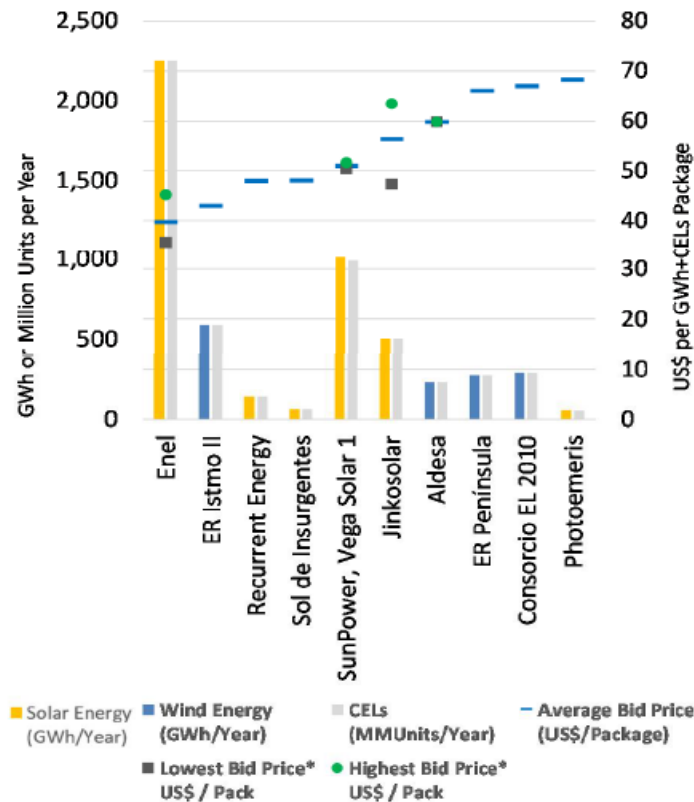
The Second Auction acquired solar and wind capacity equal to 98% of the amount installed in the previous 18 years.

CECs covered 3.2% of annual energy consumption.

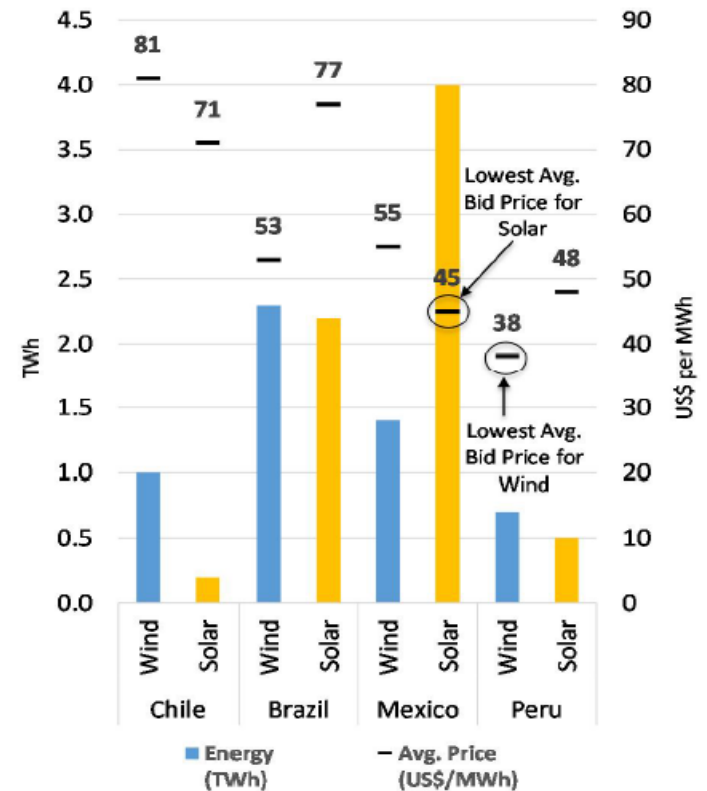
Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Hydro: Renewables Auctions

First Auction - CENACE

Winners by Energy Product and Average Bid Price



Energy Auction Results in Latin America



Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Hydro: Renewables Auctions

First Auction - CENACE

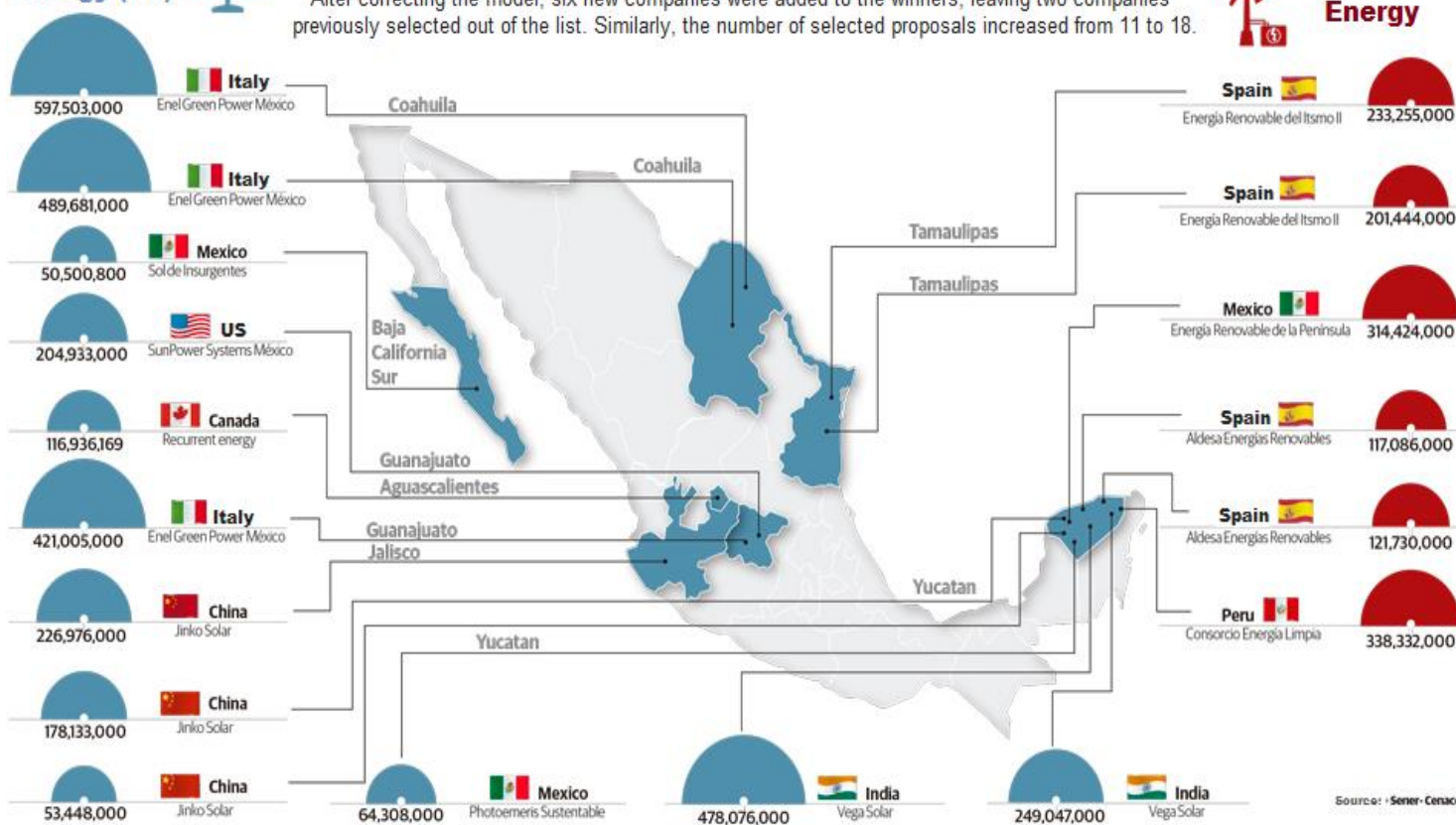


11 Winning Companies, with a total of 18 proposals

After correcting the model, six new companies were added to the winners, leaving two companies previously selected out of the list. Similarly, the number of selected proposals increased from 11 to 18.



Wind Energy



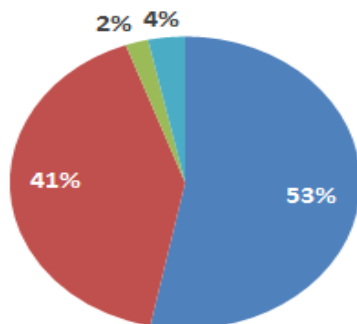
Source: Sener - CENACE

Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Hydro:

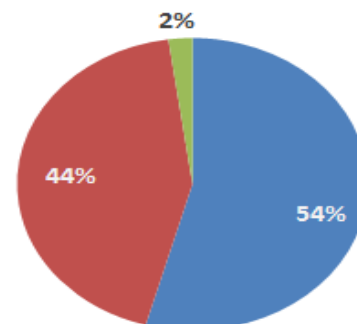
Renewables Auctions

Second Auction - CENACE

Percentage of CELs Awarded by Technology

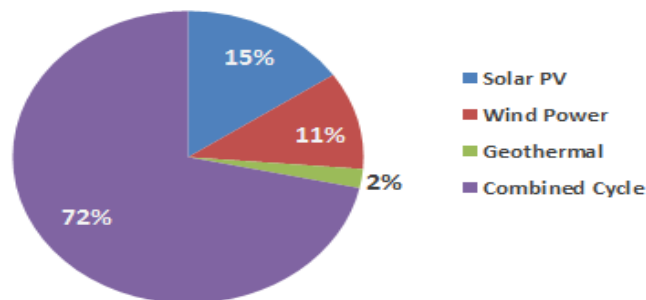


Percentage of Energy Awarded by Technology



■ Solar PV ■ Wind Power ■ Geothermal ■ Hydropower

Percentage of Capacity Awarded by Technology



■ Solar PV
■ Wind Power
■ Geothermal
■ Combined Cycle

Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Hydro: Renewables Auctions

Second Auction - CENACE

	Winning Company	CELs	Energy (MWh)	Capacity (MW-year)
1	Alten Energías Renovables México Cuatro SA de CV	812,417	722,044	75
2	AT Solar (<i>JV of Acciona Energía and Tuto Energy</i>)	478,260	478,261	29
3	Bluemex Power 1 SA de CV	249,982	249,982	0
4	Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE)	198,764	198,764	400
5	Consorcio ENGIE Solar Trompezon	338,851	342,630	0
6	Consorcio Fotowatio	779,161	779,162	0
7	Consorcio Guanajuato	146,957	146,958	12
8	Consorcio SMX	285,606	278,358	10
9	Enel Green Power México S de RL de CV	399,129	399,130	0
10	Energía Renovable de la Península SAPI de CV (<i>Vive Energía and Envision Energy</i>)	0	0	30
11	Energía Sierra Juárez Holding S de RL de CV (<i>Owned by IEnova and Intergen</i>)	117,064	114,116	0
12	Eólica de Oaxaca SAPI de CV	818,264	818,265	0
13	Frontera México Generación S de RL de CV	0	0	475
14	Generadora Fénix SAPI de CV (<i>Mota-Engil and SME</i>)	314,631	0	0
15	Green Hub S de RL de CV (<i>subsidiary of Greenergy</i>)	72,919	72,919	10
16	HQ Mexico Holdings S de RL de CV	252,444	252,445	18
17	Kamet Energía México	353,466	353,466	0
18	OPDE	289,509	289,509	0
19	Parque Eólico El Mezquite SAPI de CV (<i>Banco Santander</i>)	774,938	820,636	77
20	Parque Eólico Reynosa III, SAPI de CV (<i>Invatán-México</i>)	1,613, 416	1,613,417	0
21	Quetzal Energía México SAPI de CV	393,611	393,611	0
22	Tractebel Energía de Altamira S de RL de CV (<i>Engie</i>)	223,010	223,011	22
23	X-Elio Energy SL	363,136	363,137	30

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Robert J. Downing has 30 years' experience in international business transactions and is Board Certified in International Law by The Florida Bar. He focuses on energy, infrastructure, finance, and project development in Latin America. Since joining Greenberg Traurig, a substantial part of his practice has been devoted to the Mexican Energy Reform in the power sector. Prior to joining the firm, Robert was Associate General Counsel at Duke Energy International, a subsidiary of Duke Energy, the largest electric utility in the United States. He worked throughout Latin America. He previously served as Senior Attorney at the Cisneros Group, a Venezuelan conglomerate with global operations. He holds an LL.M. in Energy, Environmental and Natural Resources Law.



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