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The national energy policy makers around the world focus an important part of their planning tasks to promote the adequate incentives so that the necessary infrastructure is developed and the security of supply is guaranteed. The energy regulators are key players in achieving these goals so they constantly issue and revise regulatory instruments to increase competitiveness in the electricity and gas markets. In this process, measures to promote the liberalization and integration of the energy markets are becoming a global trend as a solution.

The regional integration of the energy markets occur in different ways and paces depending on the maturity of the national energy systems, the transmission capacity situation in the borders, the congestion problems in the region, and the national energy policies. Different examples and schemes of integration, like the Nordic, Iberian, Central America and American have reached certain degrees of success.

Regarding these two American cases, there are efforts from the national governments of the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to promote a more deepened integration in the region regarding gas infrastructure. This will allow the United States to trade more of their surpluses in gas with Central America, Mexico will also benefit from this trade by importing in the regions where it is easier to do so, and exporting to the south, will increase its industrial competitiveness and generate electricity in a more efficient way. Finally, Central America will benefit by having access to an efficient fuel.