

156 in 1980), the interruption time per user has decreased from 2540 minutes in 1980 to 450 minutes in 1991, energy sold per worker increased from 864 MWH to 1221 MWH, and installed capacity per worker increased from 287 KW to 335 KW during the same period.

Mexico's electric system consists of several interconnected areas, each of which includes generating centers as well as consumer centers. This way, the system operates as a national connected system subdivided into the Northern and the Southern Interconnected Systems, each of which, in turn, is subdivided into three areas of control which include all of the Mexican states. Additionally, there is the Peninsular System, and the Baja California North and South systems. Thereby, CFE has a network throughout the Mexican territory of basic equipment, including generating centers, substations and transmission and distribution lines. The generating centers are interconnected through transmission lines and substations which allow the distribution of large volumes of energy throughout the country.

The national electricity sector is divided into the following areas: (see Map)

**NATIONAL INTERCONNECTED SYSTEM**

**SOUTHERN SYSTEM**

**NORTHERN SYSTEM**

CENTER AREA

CFE Center  
CLFC Center

NORTHEASTERN AREA

NORTHWESTERN AREA

WESTERN AREA

Western region  
Bajío region  
Michoacán region

NORTHERN AREA

EASTERN AREA

Eastern region  
Southeastern region  
Center-East region  
Acapulco region

**PENINSULAR SYSTEM**

**BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE SYSTEM**

**BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR SYSTEM**

For the administration of the system, the country is subdivided into five hydroelectrical generating regions, five thermoelectrical generating regions, seven transmission regions and fourteen distribution regions. Due to their importance, the centers of Tula, Hgo. and Manzanillo, Col. operate as generating regions. The National Center of Energy Control (CENACE) was created in order to supervise the operation of Mexico's electrical system.