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Record of the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020: Mexico

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted² the ICA modalities and guidelines,³ according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 24 to 27 November 2020 at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the ninth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 17 non-Annex I Parties, including Mexico, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 31 July 2020.⁵ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Mexico received 12 written questions in

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

⁵ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

advance from Canada, the European Union, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States of America.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised five sessions and covered the 17 Parties.

5. This FSV record for Mexico summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 26 November 2020, Mexico made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. The Party was represented by Claudia Octaviano Villasana from the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change of Mexico.

8. In its presentation, Mexico provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received.

9. Mexico highlighted that its total GHG emissions were 699,564.27 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent and that they increased between 1990 and 2015 by 57.3 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy sector, and by 85.9 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF.⁷ Mexico explained that the main driver for the increase in emissions was the increased activity in energy industries and transportation.

10. Mexico presented key mitigation actions to reduce emissions and enhance sinks, including their quantified effects. Mexico highlighted mitigation actions in the electricity generation sector, which contributed to 49.6 per cent of the emission reductions. Energy efficiency actions were responsible for 15.4 per cent of the reductions, transport sector actions for 10.0 per cent, actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation for 12.4 per cent and other actions for 12.6 per cent.

11. Furthermore, Mexico provided information on support received and needed, and capacity-building needs. Mexico received 4 million USD as support from the Global Environment Facility for the preparation of the national communication and BUR. Regarding capacity-building needs, Mexico highlighted strengthening the national emission registry and developing measurement, reporting and verification methodologies; improving capacity of local governments to estimate GHG inventories and the effects of mitigation actions; training in remote sensing to produce activity data for the LULUCF sector; implementing a quality management system based on International Organization for Standardization 9001:2015; and training specialized technical human resources in low-carbon technologies.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Mexico on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Germany, India, Panama, Peru, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The questions were related to national circumstances and federal arrangements for facilitating corporation coordination and consistent reporting in the area of climate policy, prevention of forest degradation and deforestation and challenges in monitoring land use and land-use change, challenges in implementing the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*, constraints in calculating emissions from international bunkers and the type of mitigation actions in the transportation sector.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.2/MEX.

⁷ For the total GHG emissions referred in this paragraph, LULUCF is considered to be CO₂ net emissions from the land category (3.B).

13. Mexico provided responses, in particular explaining that each State in Mexico is responsible for implementing the mitigation actions and that the General Law on Climate Change establishes the coordination between the different federal, State and local authorities. Mexico established standardized tables for the States to report progress in implementing its nationally determined contribution. The Party stated that it has established a new system for monitoring land use and land-use change and it is in the process of improving its methodologies. Regarding the implementation of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, Mexico explained that it took about two years to train staff and implement these guidelines for producing the GHG inventory. Mexico is currently having discussions with the national statistical authorities with a view to obtaining data for estimating emissions from international bunkers. Finally, on mitigation actions in the transportation sector, Mexico explained that its mitigation actions target emissions from heavy-duty vehicles and include training programmes for efficient driving. It is also making efforts to improve emission and fuel standards for light-duty vehicles and private transportation. Mexico is also looking at implementing more public transportation in the main urban areas.

14. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

15. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Mexico for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Mexico and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁸ Available at <https://vimeo.com/485438121> (at 1:15:42).