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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Mexico

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
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 that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² 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.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the sixteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 60 on 5 June 2024 in Bonn for the following eight non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 3 April 2024: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Malaysia, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore and Somalia.

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

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

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

4. Two three-hour sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ayşin Turpanci, and open to all Parties.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Mexico received 10 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Mexico summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 5 June 2024 Mexico made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Mexico was represented by Camila Zepeda Lizama from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

8. Mexico presented 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, and capacity-building needs.

9. Mexico highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2019 were 730 Mt CO₂ eq excluding removals from LULUCF and 535 Mt CO₂ eq including removals from LULUCF, which increased between 1990 and 2019 by 57.8 per cent excluding removals from LULUCF. The Party explained that emissions in the country increased at an average annual rate of 1.9 per cent between 1990 and 2019, with this rate of increase dropping to 0.2 per cent between 2019 and 2022. It highlighted that the largest contributor to GHG emissions in 2019 was the energy sector (accounting for 64 per cent of total emissions), followed by the agriculture sector (accounting for 19 per cent).

10. Mexico presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2022, which is to reduce emissions by 35 per cent by 2030 unconditionally and by 40 per cent by 2030 conditionally. Mexico presented key mitigation-related policies and measures, including its newly launched emissions trading system. It noted that mitigation actions in the country resulted in a GHG emission reduction of 150 Mt CO₂ eq in 2020 of which 140.3 Mt CO₂ eq was attributable to actions implemented by the Mexican Government and 9.6 Mt CO₂ eq to actions implemented by local governments. The energy sector accounted for the largest share of emission reductions (59 per cent). In addition, the Party highlighted that it spent 87,163 million Mexican pesos (approximately 4.5 million USD) on implementing mitigation and adaptation policies and measures between 2018 and 2020.

11. Furthermore, Mexico provided information on its capacity-building needs, reporting that, though its institutions and organizations generally have the technical skills and financial resources needed to perform their respective functions, capacity-building needs remain, mainly relating to human resources, including in the preparation of inventories, management of mitigation actions, and developing and transferring climate technologies.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Mexico on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Canada, European Union, India, New Zealand, and United Kingdom.

13. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the Party's experience in using the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*⁷; plans for improving the GHG inventory and increasing GHG sinks towards achieving net zero

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.3/MEX.

⁷ IPCC. 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Edited by E Calvo Buendia, K Tanabe, A Kranjc, J Baasansuren, M Fukuda, S Ngarize, A Osako, Y Pyrozhenko, P Shermanau, and S Federici. Geneva: IPCC, 2019. <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/index.html>.

emissions; and challenges in estimating GHG emissions and removals in protected natural areas.

14. In response, Mexico explained that it has gradually updated its methodologies for estimating emissions and removals for all categories in line with the updates in the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*⁸, noting that there are still some challenges in estimating emissions and removals for the GHG inventory that need to be overcome. These challenges relate to a few categories for which emissions are not estimated owing to an absence of activity data or difficulties in disaggregating data. Regarding protected areas, Mexico explained that, since estimating the mitigation potential of these land uses requires robust data, its focus is on continuously improving its activity data by using satellite images and seeking to obtain better statistics for monitoring its national forestry programmes. The feasibility of its aim of achieving net zero emissions is currently under discussion, with a final decision on whether to pursue it still pending.

15. Other questions related to institutional arrangements and best practices for integrating gender considerations into the measurement, reporting and verification system. In response, Mexico explained that it has adopted a gender action plan and established institutional arrangements to ensure that plan is implemented in all ministries. The national budget has an annex on budgets specific to gender-related matters aimed at promoting the implementation of gender-related activities within each ministry and their inclusion in national policies.

16. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁹

17. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Mexico for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of the 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 IPCC. 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Edited by E Calvo Buendia, K Tanabe, A Kranjc, J Baasansuren, M Fukuda, S Ngarize, A Osako, Y Pyrozhenko, P Shermanau, and S Federici. Geneva: IPCC, 2019. <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/index.html>.

⁹ Available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99843/agenda.