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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Mexico submitted on 23 October 2015

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report (BUR) by December 2014. The least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit BURs at their discretion. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of international consultation and analysis (ICA) will be conducted for non-Annex I Parties, commencing within six months of the submission of the Party's first BUR. The process of ICA consists of two steps: the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, followed by a workshop for the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Mexico conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

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I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report (BUR) by December 2014. The least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit BURs at their discretion. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of international consultation and analysis (ICA) is to be conducted for non-Annex I Parties, commencing within six months of the submission of the Party's first BUR. The process of ICA consists of two steps: the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, resulting in a summary report for each BUR analysed, followed by a workshop for the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

2. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Mexico undertaken by a team of technical experts (TTE) in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

3. Mexico submitted its first BUR on 23 October 2015.

4. The technical analysis of the BUR took place from 29 February to 4 March 2016 in Bonn, Germany, and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru), Ms. Rocio Danica Condor (Italy), Mr. Cristobal Felix Diaz Morejon (Cuba), Ms. Jenny Mager (Chile), Mr. Juan Luis Martin Ortega (Spain) and Ms. Lilian Portillo (former member of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention from Paraguay). Mr. Martin Ortega and Ms. Portillo were the co-leads. Ms. Alma Jean (secretariat) provided administrative support to the TTE.

5. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, through the secretariat, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Mexico engaged in consultations via video conferencing, on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process.

6. Primarily to reach an understanding on the identification of capacity-building needs. Following the technical analysis of the BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Mexico on 30 May 2016 for its review and comment. Mexico, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 1 September 2016.

7. The TTE responded to and incorporated the Party's comments referred to in paragraph 5 above and finalized the summary report in consultation with Mexico on 23 September 2016.

II. Technical analysis of the information reported in the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

8. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chapter II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs) contained in annex III to decision 2/CP.17, and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chapter II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chapter II.D below).

9. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Mexico’s BUR outlined in paragraph 7 above.

B. Overview of the elements of information reported

10. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 7(a) above include: the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and the progress made in their implementation; information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV); and information on support received.

11. Further, according to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 9 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The results of that analysis are presented in tables 1, 2 and 3 below.

1. National greenhouse gas inventory

12. The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g), and paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Further, as per paragraph 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paragraphs 8–24 of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party’s capacity and time constraints

and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

13. Table 1 presents the results of the identification of the extent to which the elements of information on GHGs are included in the first BUR of Mexico in accordance with the relevant parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

Table 1

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of Mexico

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/ Partly/No/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the sections on the national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the emission factor may be made in the subsequent full national communication	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:		
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors)	NA	Table 1 was not included in the BUR; however, comparable information on GHG emissions and removals was provided in the annex for 1990–2012 and 2013
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF ₆)	NA	Table 2 was not included in the BUR; however, comparable information on GHG emissions was provided in the annex for 1990–2012 and 2013
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/ Partly/No/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(a) Tables included in annex 3A.2 to chapter 3 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	NA	Such tables were not included in the BUR; however, comparable data were provided for LULUCF by land use and type of GHG emissions for 1990–2012 and 2013
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	Partly	These sectoral report tables were not included in the BUR; however, Mexico reported tables for the different sectors that contain partial information
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in the previous national communications	Partly	A consistent time series was not provided for all categories and subcategories of the national GHG inventory
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their national communications are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000)	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of the following gases by sources and removals by sinks:		
	(a) CO ₂	Yes	
	(b) CH ₄	Yes	
	(c) N ₂ O	Partly	Estimates of industrial wastewater emissions were not reported in

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/ Partly/No/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
			the BUR
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of HFCs, PFCs and SF ₆	Partly	Estimates of PFC emissions from semiconductor industries were not reported in the BUR
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation	Partly	Information was reported for 1990–2012, but not for 2013
	(b) Marine bunker fuels	Partly	Information was reported for 1990–2012, but not for 2013
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emission by sources of other GHGs, such as:		
	(a) CO	No	
	(b) NO _x	No	
	(c) NMVOCs	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as SO _x , included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of the Parties	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of emission factors and activity data. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, emission factors and activity data used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by	Partly	Information on activity data and emission factors used was

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/ Partly/No/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol		included in the BUR; however, information on the tier level of the methods used was not provided
	(b) Explanation of the sources of emission factors	Partly	Explanations were given only for certain sectors where default emission factors were used
	(c) Explanation of the sources of activity data	Yes	
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:		Black carbon, which is not a GHG but has a global warming potential, was included in the BUR
	(i) Source and/or sink categories	No	
	(ii) Methodologies	No	
	(iii) Emission factors	No	
	(iv) Activity data	No	
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		An uncertainty analysis was not provided; however, there were references in the BUR to efforts on reducing uncertainty
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data	No	
	(b) Underlying assumptions	No	
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties	No	

Abbreviations: BUR = biennial update report, GHG = greenhouse gas, IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC good practice guidance = *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF = *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NMVOC = non-methane volatile organic compound, Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines = *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*.

2. Mitigation actions and their effects

14. The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

15. Mexico did report on mitigation actions in its first BUR. Some of the information on mitigation actions reported is provided in tabular format.

16. Table 2 presents the results of the identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first BUR of Mexico in accordance with the relevant parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

Table 2

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of Mexico

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/ Partly/No</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators	Partly	Mexico provided information on mitigation actions and policies in its BUR. In chapter IV.2, table IV.13, some of the mitigation actions related to the National Climate Change Strategy were reported in tabular format. Information on the nature, gases covered, quantitative goals and progress indicators was not provided for all mitigation actions
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies	No	
	(ii) Assumptions	No	
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action	Partly	For some actions, information on objectives was not reported
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action	Partly	In chapter IV of the BUR, the information was not always reported in tabular format. For some actions, information on the steps taken or envisaged to achieve the action was not reported

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/ Partly/No</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(d) Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions	Partly	Mexico comprehensively explained the policies related to the implementation of its General Law on Climate Change; however, such information was not provided for all mitigation actions reported in the BUR, such as for those related to transport
	(ii) Progress of implementation of underlying steps taken or envisaged	Partly	The underlying steps taken or envisaged to achieve those actions were not clearly explained for all the actions mentioned in the BUR
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible	Partly	Mexico reported estimated outcomes of the mitigation actions implemented and contained in the National Climate Change Strategy; however, results were not provided for all other mitigation actions reported in the BUR
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on the description of domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements	Yes	

Abbreviation: BUR = biennial update report.

3. Finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received

17. The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

18. Table 3 presents the results of the identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the BUR of Mexico in accordance with the relevant parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

Table 3

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of Mexico

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Yes/ Partly/No</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs: (a) Constraints and gaps (b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs	Yes Partly	Information on needs was reported in the BUR; however, the information provided was not translated into financial, technological or capacity-building needs
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current biennial update report	Yes	Information on financial resources received was reported in the BUR; the TTE notes that additional, more detailed, information could be included
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on technology needs, which must be nationally determined, and technology support received: (a) Technology needs, which must be nationally determined (b) Technology support received	Yes No	

Abbreviations: BUR = biennial update report, TTE = team of technical experts.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

19. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 7(b) above aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the technical analysis focused on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

20. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the appropriate methods developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

21. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

22. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently submitted national communications, including, among other things, information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis. For their national communications, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5.

23. In accordance with decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 3, Mexico, in its BUR, reported on the following elements of its national circumstances, on the basis of which it will address climate change and its adverse impacts and/or which may affect its ability to address them: geographical characteristics, vulnerability, ecosystems, demography, economy, energy, transport, industry, the forestry sector, the agriculture sector, the waste sector, socioeconomic issues and its contribution to global GHG emissions.

24. Mexico provided maps, graphs and tables to summarize and illustrate the most relevant information regarding its national circumstances, including information on the structure of energy consumption in the country, agricultural production, population and waste generation rate. This information transparently describes its national circumstances, in particular the biophysical, demographic, political and economic features of Mexico.

25. Mexico described in its BUR the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its national communications and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, such as the national policy framework for climate change issues, the specific arrangements implemented at the national and regional levels and the roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity and existing inter-institutional coordination mechanisms that are relevant to the national communication and BUR processes.

26. Regarding the national policy framework, Mexico provided information on the two key legal instruments that are the foundation for the institutional arrangements of the country: the *Ley General de Cambio Climático* and the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y Reformas Estructurales (2013–2018)*. The institutional arrangements described in the BUR within this national legal policy framework are: *La Comisión Intersecretarial de Cambio Climático (Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC))*, *el Consejo de Cambio Climático (la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático ((ENCC))*, *el programa Especial de Cambio Climático 2014–2018 ((PECC))* and *Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climático*.

27. Mexico also provided information on institutional arrangements implemented by regional entities, which have to elaborate climate change programmes that are coherent with the aforementioned national legal policy framework. Further, the entities are required to elaborate information on GHG source categories in their jurisdiction in order to integrate that information into the national inventory system.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

28. As indicated in table 1 above, Mexico reported in its BUR, in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

29. Mexico reported in its BUR information on its national GHG inventories covering GHG emissions and removals for 1990–2012 and 2013 using mainly the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines), the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the IPCC good practice guidance) and the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (hereinafter referred to as the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF). Mexico used the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) to prepare GHG emission estimates for some categories in its national GHG inventory, such as for the waste sector. The TTE commends the efforts of Mexico to report a complete time series of GHG emission estimates in its first BUR.

30. A consistent approach was not followed to estimate GHG emissions for all categories and subcategories in the national GHG inventory for 1990–2012 and 2013. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that GHG emissions in 2013 were estimated following a ‘bottom-up’ approach and provided the TTE with a graph containing information on GHG emissions, comparing figures resulting from the approach used to prepare the national GHG inventory for 1990–2012 and from the ‘bottom-up’ approach used to estimate GHG emissions for 2013. Mexico clarified that it would not be possible to reproduce a detailed national GHG inventory for the entire time series. The TTE notes that the transparency of the information reported could be enhanced if Mexico were to provide a consistent time series in its BUR.

31. Mexico has set up a series of legal instruments to support the preparation of its national GHG inventory, such as the *Ley General de Cambio Climático*, the GHG inventory considered as information of national interest and the *Proyecto de Inventario Único*. The national GHG inventory is prepared by INECC. The TTE commends the Party for its efforts in establishing sustainable institutional arrangements for preparing its national GHG inventory.

32. Some methodological information on source and sink categories was provided in the BUR. However, the BUR did not contain information regarding the tier method applied for the different subcategories. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that a tier 1 methodology was mainly used for previous national communications and that efforts have been made to use advanced methods and to prepare a more detailed national GHG inventory. The TTE notes that the transparency of the reporting could be enhanced if Mexico provided that explanation in its BUR.

33. Mexico did not report GHG emissions in table 1, table 2 or the sectoral worksheets in accordance with the provisions of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. However, comparable information was reported in the chapter of the BUR on GHG inventories and in annex 2. The transparency of the information reported could be enhanced by reporting GHG emission estimates under their respective IPCC reporting categories, including notation keys.

34. Mexico reported information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride, but information on perfluorocarbons (PFCs) was not reported. The transparency of the reporting on fluorinated gases could be enhanced by including such information in the BUR.

35. Mexico flagged efforts to reduce uncertainty for some subsectors. During the technical analysis, it clarified that statistical tools were constructed for the uncertainty analysis. Mexico also clarified that uncertainty analysis was conducted for the agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sectors and that its sixth national communication will include an uncertainty analysis for the entire national GHG inventory. The TTE commends the efforts of Mexico in implementing an uncertainty analysis and notes that the inclusion of relevant information will enhance the transparency of reporting in the BUR.

36. The information reported on GHG emissions in 2013 included a section on future improvements. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that quality control (QC) of the national GHG inventory was conducted internally by INECC. It also clarified that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations conducted a quality assurance (QA) process for the agriculture and LULUCF sectors.

37. For the energy sector, Mexico used detailed activity reports instead of aggregated fuel consumption totals, particularly for oil and gas, electricity generation and several industries, inter alia, cement, steel and chemical, for estimating emissions. National emission factors (EFs) for carbon dioxide (CO₂) were reported for industrial and energy generation. The TTE commends Mexico's efforts in developing those EFs.

38. Regarding emissions from mobile combustion, Mexico provided enhanced estimates of the GHG emissions from the vehicle fleet and nationally updated EFs using the MOVES model, which enhanced the estimates of non-CO₂ emissions, including criteria on pollutants (values were not provided). The TTE notes that additional information on the model, including key data, assumptions and methods, will further enhance the transparency of the information. Information on HFC-134 was reported and included in the estimates for 2013 for the energy sector, which reduces time-series consistency between the period 1990–2012 and 2013. The TTE encourages the use of the IPCC guidelines while establishing sectors and allocating emissions.

39. The TTE notes that fugitive emissions from the energy sector were estimated using national and updated EFs.

40. For the industrial processes sector, Mexico has made two changes, with implications for the emission calculations. Firstly, the global warming potential value was updated by substituting the value from the IPCC Second Assessment Report previously used for the value from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. In addition, information from a study conducted by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH in 2014 was applied to calculate estimates of fluorinated gases. Estimates of emissions of PFCs were not reported, owing to changes in aluminium industry technologies. The TTE notes that information on PFCs used in the growing semiconductor industries was not reported in the BUR and, as such, posed a challenge to the analysis. The transparency of the reporting on the industrial processes sector could be enhanced if such information were included in the BUR.

41. Mexico reported the absence of GHG emission estimates for the solvent and other product use sector.

42. For the agriculture sector, Mexico provided summary tables with GHG emission estimates for 1990–2012, including for subcategories of the energy sector for 2013 only. The estimates of GHG emissions from the agriculture sector included the enteric fermentation (4A), manure management (4B), rice cultivation (4C), agricultural soils (4D) and field burning of agricultural residues (4F) source categories, while GHG emissions from prescribed burning of savannahs (4E) were not reported. Mexico applied the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC good practice guidance to calculate the GHG emission estimates for the agriculture sector, while the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used exclusively

for the emission estimation for category 4C. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that the same approach was followed for estimating GHG emissions for 1990–2012 and 2013 and that decision trees from the IPCC good practice guidance were used to determine which tier methods to use. It also clarified that category 4E does not occur in Mexico, but GHG emissions from savannah burning were accounted for under emissions from forest fires in the LULUCF sector. The transparency of the information reported could be enhanced by providing the relevant methodological approach and notation keys used, and if GHG emissions were allocated and reported by following consistently the IPCC guidelines.

43. Mexico used activity data (AD) collected from the *Sistema de Información Agroalimentaria de Consulta* of the *Servicio de Información Agroalimentaria y Pesquera*. It estimated AD using agricultural census information and data from the International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFIA). The BUR did not provide the time series of the total number of animals by species used for the 4A and 4B source categories or the national amount of nitrogen synthetic fertilizer used for the estimation for the 4D source category. During the technical analysis, Mexico provided detailed information on the AD used for the GHG emission calculations for all source categories. It clarified that the main source of data on livestock populations was the National Survey on Agriculture and Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture, while census information (for 1991 and 2007) was the main source of data on equine population and data from the IFIA were used to estimate GHG emissions from synthetic fertilizer. The TTE notes that the transparency of the reporting could be enhanced if Mexico includes this information in its BUR.

44. Mexico used default IPCC EFs for Western Europe for estimating emissions of methane from enteric fermentation for 2013. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that the EF was chosen on the basis of an analytical review of milk production and dairy systems in Mexico and expert advice. Mexico acknowledged the need to move towards the use of an advanced estimation method. The TTE commends the Party for its efforts to improve the GHG emission estimation for this key source and for using country-specific information.

45. Mexico accounted for animal manure applied to soils and manure that is deposited directly on land by grazing animals (pasture, range and paddock management system) under manure management. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that subcategories were relocated to facilitate the design of mitigation policies. Additionally, Mexico included emissions from combustion of liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene for agriculture as part of the total emissions from agriculture in 2013. Mexico also clarified that the estimate of GHG emissions in the agriculture sector for 2013 included emissions for category 1.A.4c from the IPCC guidelines owing to the importance of assessing mitigation potential within this sector. The transparency of the information presented could be enhanced if GHG emissions were allocated and reported following consistently the aggregation levels proposed by the IPCC guidelines.

46. For the LULUCF sector, Mexico provided summary tables with GHG emission estimates for 1990–2012 and 2013. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that emissions from forest land (5A), cropland (5B), grassland (5C), settlements (5E) and other land (5F) were estimated and reported, while emissions from wetlands (5D) were not estimated. Further, Mexico provided detailed information on the carbon pools reported and tier methods used by subcategory, and clarified that country-specific EFs were estimated by category, where applicable; otherwise, IPCC default values were used. Mexico also clarified that it is conducting a series of studies to examine the drivers of emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. The TTE commends the efforts of Mexico to improve its GHG emission estimation by using country-specific information and acknowledges that the transparency of the information reported could be enhanced by providing the notation keys and tier methods used by subcategory in its subsequent BURs.

47. Mexico provided GHG emission and removal estimates for 1990–2012 and 2013 for land converted to forest land (5A2), land converted to cropland (5B2), land converted to grassland (5C2), land converted to settlements (5E2), land converted to other land (5F2) and fires. Information on forest land remaining forest land (5A1), cropland remaining cropland (5B1) and grassland remaining grassland (5C1) was reported in annex 2 to the BUR, not as part of the reporting on the LULUCF sector, but as additional information for 2013, while a sum of those categories was available for 1990–2012. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that estimates were calculated but not included in the total emissions from the LULUCF sector. The TTE notes that transparency could be enhanced by providing information in the BUR explaining that the aforementioned estimates were calculated but not added to the total of emissions in the LULUCF sector.

48. Mexico reported emissions from fires as a separate category for 1990–2012 and 2013, including both CO₂ and non-CO₂ emission estimates. It was not clear to the TTE whether biomass burning was considered in the different LULUCF categories as part of estimating biomass losses due to fires. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that national forest inventory data were used for GHG estimations. However, not all information required to estimate biomass losses due to fires was available; therefore, a separate category was reported in the BUR. The transparency of the reporting could be further enhanced by providing more detailed information on the scope of each category if it is different to the category defined in the IPCC guidelines.

49. Mexico provided a time series of GHG emissions and removals with fixed values for 1990–2012 in table III.26 of the BUR. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that, for estimating land-use changes, three of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography series were used (1993–2002, 2002–2007 and 2007–2011).

50. For the waste sector, a new emission estimation model was applied, owing to the availability of enhanced information on waste volumes and management practices on the different urban solid waste disposal sites and estimating emissions over time using the Mexican biogas model. The use of nationally developed EFs for estimating emissions from municipal wastewater was reported in the BUR; however, information on GHG emissions from non-treated industrial wastewater as well as on nitrous oxide emissions from wastewater was not reported.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

51. As indicated in table 2 above, Mexico reported in its BUR, in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects. The TTE acknowledges that the information reported in the BUR is comprehensive, providing information on mitigation policies in the national context.

52. Mexico's BUR frames the national mitigation planning and actions in the context of two main efforts: the energy-related constitutional reforms and its *Ley General de Cambio Climático*, which states, inter alia, the goal to reduce emissions by 30 per cent and 50 per cent below the 2000 baseline by 2020 and 2050, respectively. Mexico reported on progress in enforcing the legal instrument, which is being carried out through several improvements to the institutional arrangements, and the application of different specific planning mechanisms, such as the ENCC and special support programmes covering diverse sectors.

53. The ENCC, published in 2013, established short- and medium-term goals to be aligned with the emission reduction goals of the *Ley General de Cambio Climático*. The strategy guides the climate change policies at different government levels and in diverse social sectors. An important outcome of the strategy in terms of mitigation is to set the

criteria for prioritizing actions and focusing resources. Such criteria include: mitigation potential; marginal abatement costs; environmental, social and health co-benefits; and contribution to national productivity. Additionally, the strategy includes actions to control short-lived pollutants such as black carbon. It also presents the efforts made by Mexico related to projecting future GHG emissions. These projections are based on information in the national GHG inventory, the prospect of economic sectors and the gross domestic product. The TTE notes that the transparency of the information reported on this work on GHG emission projections, including its use and the analysis, could be enhanced by providing additional information on methodologies, assumptions and procedures in its BUR.

54. The ENCC defines five strategic elements aimed at low-emission development: (1) accelerating the transition to using clean energy sources; (2) reducing energy intensity through efficiency and responsible consumption schemes; (3) moving towards the creation of sustainable cities with mobility systems, integrated waste management and low-emission buildings; (4) enhancing agricultural and forestry practices in order to increment and preserve natural carbon sinks; and (5) reducing short-lived climate pollutant emissions and facilitating health-related co-benefits. The quantified actions for each of those elements were listed in the BUR and emission reductions were reported for some of those actions already implemented in different sectors.

55. Information on the methodologies and assumptions used for emission estimation and description of gases covered and progress indicators for each of the actions referred to in paragraph 50 above was not reported in the BUR. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that the information exists, but was not included given the extent of methods and assumptions. Mexico expressed that further guidance on the extent of information required, to inform on methodologies and assumptions would be useful, as it is difficult to include it in tabular format. The TTE notes that the transparency of the reporting on those mitigation actions could be enhanced by including such information in the BUR.

56. Mexico also clarified that some of the transport-related measures considered as nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) are aligned with the ENCC. The TTE notes that including information in the BUR on the measures taken to overcome possible problems such as double counting could increase the transparency of the reporting in subsequent BURs.

57. The PECC aims to establish actions, programmes, strategies and goals by prioritizing needs related to mitigation, adaptation and investigation of climate change matters. On the basis of the needs identified in the previous version of the programme (2009–2012) related to improvement of methodologies and information issues, the PECC focuses on the implementation of more cost-effective mitigation activities in the transport, petroleum and gas, industry, agriculture, waste, energy generation, forestry and residential sectors. The four main objectives of the programme are to: (1) sustainably preserve, restore and manage the ecosystem in order to ensure its environmental services for climate change mitigation and adaptation; (2) reduce GHG emissions to shift towards a competitive economy and low-emission development; (3) reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions; and (4) consolidate the national climate change policy in coordination with different organizations and society. Those objectives drive concrete mitigation activities that will achieve an estimated emission reduction of 83.2 Mt carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) per year by 2018.

58. Information on the methodologies and assumptions used to calculate the emission reduction potential referred to in paragraph 53 above was not reported in the BUR. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that the PECC document contains a methodological annex where the approaches taken are elaborated; however, owing to the volume of

information, this was not included in the BUR. The TTE notes that transparency would be enhanced if Mexico reported such information in its BUR.

59. As reported in the BUR, state and municipality climate change programmes should be designed and implemented according to the *Ley General de Cambio Climático*. In that context, Mexico has developed 16 federal programmes, with at least 11 of them containing specific mitigation actions; further, an additional 14 plans are being designed. Regarding municipalities, Mexico reported that 19 programmes have been approved by local jurisdictions and 64 have been elaborated. The TTE notes that including that information in the BUR could increase the transparency of the reporting.

60. Regarding the energy sector, Mexico provided information on its **Special Program for the Use of Renewable Energy 2014–2018**, which aims to coordinate efforts to promote renewable energy. The programme is aligned with the *Ley General de Cambio Climático* energy goal to generate up to 35 per cent renewable energy by 2024. It consists of five objectives associated with different quantitative goals and social and environmental co-benefits to: (1) increase installed capacity from renewable sources; (2) increase public and private investment in generation and interconnection; (3) enhance biofuel use in the national energy matrix; (4) boost technology development, talent and value chains in renewable energy; and (5) democratize access to renewable energy through rural electrification, thermal benefits and social participation. The TTE notes that the transparency of the reported information could be enhanced by addressing the quantification of future impacts on GHG emissions of those activities in subsequent BURs.

61. The **National Program for the Sustainable Use of Energy 2014–2018** aims, through energy efficiency policies, to contribute to: national energy security; preservation and conservation of energy resources (e.g. fossil fuels); enhancing the productivity of the public and private sectors; and reducing the impacts of climate change. Related to the latter, the programme has two objectives: (1) to design and develop actions and programmes to facilitate optimal energy use in national processes and activities, with the goal of maintaining the 2012 level of energy intensity by 2018 (667.47/kj/GDP) and (2) to strengthen the energy efficiency regulations for electronic devices made or commercialized within the country.

62. The process of constructing Mexico's **National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENAREDD+)** took place from 2010 to 2015. A final draft version for consultation exists, with the final document planned for 2016. ENAREDD+ adopts a territorial approach and promotes the transition to 0 per cent carbon from the forest ecosystem, combining policies, actions and measures for sustainable development planning instruments. The elements of ENAREDD+ are organized into seven components that are related to public policies, financing, institutional arrangements, capacity-building, reference levels, MRV, safeguards, communication and social participation, and transparency.

63. With regard to ENAREDD+, Mexico analysed the CO₂ coefficient for the period 2000–2010 of net deforestation and forest burning. Also, the forest reference levels presented in December 2014 will facilitate continuing with the activities for reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

64. The objective of the **National Forestry Program 2014–2018** is to help owners of forested areas to adopt better practices for the use of forest, with sustainable criteria for those areas. The programme target for 2018 is 8.75 Mt CO₂ eq avoided emissions from the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, starting with the implementation of REDD early actions on the territory.

65. Mexico's Federal Support Program for Mass Transport is an instrument created by the National Infrastructure Fund, oriented to support investment in massive urban

transportation and capacity-building for planning, regulation and administration of urban transportation. Mexico reported a list of projects of the programme in its BUR.

66. Mexico presented in its BUR information regarding tools for obtaining information on mitigation, including a number of systems and other types of instrument:

- (a) The national GHG inventory;
- (b) The Climate Change Information System;
- (c) The National Emissions Registry;
- (d) The National Renewable Energy Inventory;
- (e) The *Atlas Nacional de Zonas Factibles para el Desarrollo de Energías Renovables*.

67. Mexico reported some progress in the use of economic instruments and financial mechanisms to mitigate emissions, established in accordance with the *Ley General de Cambio Climático*:

- (a) Decreased subsidies for fossil fuels, particularly gasoline, diesel and electricity, which has fostered more efficient use of energy in Mexico;
- (b) Carbon tax;
- (c) The Climate Change Fund;
- (d) *Fondo para la Transición Energética y el Aprovechamiento Sustentable de la Energía*;
- (e) NAMAs.

68. In 2013, Mexico established a NAMA national registry. The information reported indicates that NAMA activities at the national level require public and private financial support. The national registry contains 27 NAMAs, 15 of which are registered with the NAMA Registry under the UNFCCC. With the support of the World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness, three proposals for NAMAs are being designed on waste, urban services, transport and domestic refrigerators. Some information on the proposed NAMA initiatives was contained in the BUR in the tables on the mitigation actions of the ENCC. During the technical analysis, Mexico provided further information on the NAMA initiatives. The TTE notes the information presented and encourages Mexico to include additional information to enhance the transparency of the information reported in its BUR.

69. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that some transparency issues found in the BUR, especially regarding information related to methodological approaches and progress indicators, are addressed in other documents, such as in its intended nationally determined contribution and the methodological annexes of the PECC document. However, owing to the volume of information, Mexico was not able to include it in its BUR.

70. Mexico transparently described its participation in the clean development mechanism. It presented statistics related to its participation in international carbon markets, including information on the total projects and sectors covered and the quantity of certified emission reductions that have been issued for Mexican projects.

71. Mexico has undertaken various actions to reduce emissions in different areas at both the national and local levels, with national resources and with international support. The mitigation actions and information on emission reductions and other quantitative objectives were reported in tabular format according to the strategic elements of the ENCC. The TTE notes the information presented and encourages Mexico to include it in its BUR, in

accordance with paragraph 12 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, to enhance the transparency of the reporting.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

72. As indicated in table 3 above, Mexico reported in its BUR, in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received

73. Mexico reported information on national voluntary commitments, opportunities and needs in chapter V of its BUR in terms of emission reductions. The TTE notes that non-Annex I Parties are not required to take on voluntary commitments and commends Mexico for its effort.

74. Information on gaps, constraints and needs was also reported in chapter V of the BUR; however, the information related only to mitigation opportunities. In addition to that information, three specific references to gaps and needs were reported related to domestic MRV, the national GHG inventory and NAMAs. In the case of MRV, the BUR specifically described Mexico's need to consolidate its MRV system. In the case of the GHG inventory, the BUR described opportunities to mitigate emissions by sector. Regarding NAMAs, Mexico stated that the mitigation actions may require financial support, either national or international, but no further information was reported. The TTE notes that the transparency of the reporting could be enhanced by including such information in the BUR.

75. Mexico did not translate the information reported on gaps, constraints and needs into financial, technological or capacity-building needs. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that it has no methodology for identifying gaps, constraints and needs, and that capacity-building support would be required to design and implement such a methodology.

76. Information on technology needs for each mitigation opportunity described was provided in the BUR; however, information on technology support received was not reported. The TTE notes that the transparency could be enhanced by Mexico reporting such information in its BUR.

77. Mexico did report information on technology transfer in its BUR. During the technical analysis, it clarified the need for further guidance on technology needs assessments (TNAs) and areas related to technology transfer, specifically referring to the following needs: (1) obtaining examples of best international practices for TNAs and technology transfer; (2) developing criteria for the cost-effective adoption of new technologies; and (3) identifying the sources of funding available for meeting the technology needs of the country. The TTE welcomes the information provided by Mexico and notes that the transparency of the information reported could be enhanced by including in its BUR information in accordance with the provisions of the reporting requirements.

78. Regarding financial support received, Mexico provided information in chapter IV.4 of its BUR on the funding received for developing climate actions. The TTE notes that Mexico has made considerable efforts to track and archive the amount of funding received from international organizations and multilateral entities. Nevertheless, the BUR included only a brief reference to the funds received.

5. Domestic measurement, reporting and verification

79. As indicated in table 2 above, Mexico reported in its BUR, in accordance with paragraph 13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on the description of domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements.

80. Mexico provided in chapter IV.3 of its BUR information on the progress achieved in establishing an MRV system. It described the milestones achieved thus far, namely the implementation of a national registry of emissions, a national registry of NAMAs, a system of information, a national strategy on REDD-plus¹ and a protocol to support the alignment of the climate change policy of the country with the national GHG inventory. That information was complemented in the BUR by information on the national entities and institutional arrangements for dealing with issues related to climate change, including information on laws related to climate change.

81. During the technical analysis, Mexico noted that challenges were experienced in creating linkages among the different MRV subsystems established in the country. The TTE commends the efforts made by Mexico thus far in establishing the MRV subsystems and identifies a capacity-building need for integrating the different MRV subsystems and enhancing the synergies among them.

82. Regarding NAMAs, Mexico described the implementation of a national registry for its NAMAs. As stated in the BUR, in June 2015, 27 NAMAs were incorporated in the registry. However, information on how domestically supported NAMAs are measured and verified, including the use of domestic experts using domestically developed processes, was not reported in the BUR.

83. During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that, owing to its high number of mitigation actions, it was challenging to report all the information thereon in its BUR. Mexico also clarified that support is needed to facilitate reporting the comprehensive information in its BUR, in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, and it made reference to the usefulness, in that regard, of examples of best international practices. The TTE commends the efforts made by Mexico to obtain and report information and notes the capacity-building need identified by Mexico in relation to the reporting of mitigation actions.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

84. In consultation with Mexico, the TTE identified the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

- (a) Developing the most appropriate approach to designing a QA/QC plan for the national GHG inventory;
- (b) Enhancing the capacity of experts to migrate towards the implementation of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to prepare their national GHG inventories. This is also needed to support subnational level inventories in Mexico;
- (c) Enhancing the national capacity for reporting on mitigation actions and their effects, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, including information resulting from the sharing of best practices and the exchange of good practices associated with reporting (especially on how to include large amounts of technical data in the BUR);

¹ In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the Conference of the Parties encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

- (d) Enhancing the national capacity to design an MRV system for mitigation actions and their effects;
- (e) Improving the integration of the country's different MRV subsystems and enhancing the synergies among them, including the consideration of obtaining and exchanging examples of good practices associated with reporting;
- (f) Enhancing the national capacity to design and implement a methodology for identifying gaps, constraints and needs;
- (g) Enhancing the national capacity to prepare a TNA, including identifying sources of funding for technology transfer purposes, taking into consideration the need for obtaining examples of best international practices for TNAs and cost-effective approaches to adopting new climate technologies.

III. Conclusions

85. The TTE concludes that:

- (a) Most of the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines have been included in the first BUR of Mexico;
- (b) Mexico transparently reported information on its national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BUR. Mexico has implemented a legal and institutional framework that facilitates the preparation of BURs on a continuous basis. During the technical analysis of the MRV system of the country, the TTE noted that the institutional arrangements could be strengthened by creating an integrated national MRV system, which was reiterated by Mexico as a capacity-building need;
- (c) Mexico reported in its BUR information on national GHG inventories covering GHG emissions and removals for 1990–2012 and 2013 using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF. However, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used for estimating emissions for certain source and sink categories, both for methodologies and EFs, and Mexico announced plans to make use of them fully in the future; Mexico did not report table 1 or table 2, but comparable information was presented. However, neither table 3.A.2 nor sectoral tables were included in the BUR. Information for the time series 1990–2012 and 2013 was provided, but there was a lack of consistency in the series due to the use of different IPCC guidelines for the estimates developed for 1990–2012 and 2013. Mexico did not estimate emissions from industrial wastewater for 2013, in order to avoid overestimation, or emissions for LULUCF categories 5.A.1, 5.B.1, 5.C.1, 5.E.1 and 5.F.1;
- (d) The national GHG inventory is under transition to a unique inventory platform that will combine GHG emissions, criteria on pollutants and short-lived climate pollutants (including black carbon). Institutional arrangements for a sustainable national GHG inventory are in place. Mexico did not provide information regarding the tier estimation methods applied;
- (e) The main challenges identified by Mexico for the national GHG inventory are related to uncertainty and key category analysis, QA/QC and the migration towards the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The TTE commended the efforts made by Mexico to progress in these areas;
- (f) Information on mitigation actions and their effects is comprehensively provided in the BUR, including information on mitigation policies in the national context. Mexico set a national target to reduce GHG emissions by 30 per cent below 'business as

usual² by 2020 and by 50 per cent by 2050 below the 2000 level, conditional upon the establishment of a financial support regime being developed for developing countries;

(g) Detailed information on the efforts made to implement mitigation activities was also included in the BUR. Some of those activities are described in tabular format as part of the PECC; however, some information required by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs was not provided for all policies and actions mentioned;

(h) During the technical analysis, Mexico clarified that the exclusion of some information on mitigation actions from the BUR can be attributed to the challenge of synthesizing a significant volume of information, coupled with a lack of understanding of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs; Mexico mentioned during the technical analysis its intention to improve reporting and enhance overall transparency in its subsequent BURs;

(i) Mexico provided information on constraints, gaps and needs related to mitigation opportunities, MRV, the national GHG inventory and NAMAs. The main challenges that the Party faces are designing and implementing a systematic methodology for identifying constraints, gaps and needs; and translating the identified needs into financial, technical, technological and capacity-building needs;

(j) Information on technology needs for each mitigation opportunity described was provided in the BUR, but information on technology support received and technology transfer was not provided. The main challenges that the Party faces in that regard are the development of a TNA and the identification of sources of funding for technology transfer purposes;

(k) Information on financial support received was provided in the BUR. The main challenge that the Party faces in that regard is the enhancement of its reporting by providing complete information on support received.

86. The TTE, in consultation with Mexico, identified seven² capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. Mexico further identified the following as the priority capacity-building needs:

(a) Enhancing the capacity of experts to migrate towards the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to prepare the national GHG inventory. Support is also needed for subnational-level inventories in Mexico;

(b) Developing further the methods used for quantifying and monitoring the progress of mitigation actions, in particular:

- (i) Applying a consistent methodology across sectors;
- (ii) Improving the methodologies for specific sectors;
- (iii) Applying best practices for accurately identifying and reporting progress made in achieving the goals of mitigation actions;
- (iv) Identifying synergies among different reporting tools;

(c) Improving the integration of the country's different MRV subsystems and enhancing the synergies among them, including the consideration of obtaining examples of best international practices and exchanging good practices associated with reporting;

² This refers to the number of capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D.

- (d) Enhancing the national capacity to design and implement a methodology for identifying gaps, constraints and needs;
- (e) Enhancing the national capacity to prepare a TNA, including identifying sources of funding for technology transfer purposes, taking into consideration the need for obtaining examples of best international practices for TNAs and cost-effective approaches to adopting new climate technologies.

Annex

Documents and information used during the technical analysis

Reference documents

“Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts for undertaking the technical analysis of biennial update reports from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”. Annex to decision 20/CP.19. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf#page=12>>.

“Modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis”. Annex IV to decision 2/CP.17. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>>.

“UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”. Annex III to decision 2/CP.17. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>>.

“Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”. Annex to decision 17/CP.8. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop8/07a02.pdf#page=2>>.

First biennial update report of Mexico. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/8722.php>>.

Fifth national communication of Mexico. Available at <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/items/2979.php>.
