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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Mexico*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Mexico, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 29 September to 3 October 2025 in Mexico City.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the original biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.

Please recycle

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
A6.4ER	emission reduction under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
AD	activity data
BTR	biennial transparency report
CER	certified emission reduction
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
WOM	‘without measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Mexico. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 14 May 2026 to the Government of Mexico, which provided comments that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[2]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 29 September to 3 October 2025 in Mexico City by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Rocio Danica Condor (Italy), Adriana Gonzalez (Costa Rica), Koen Smekens (Belgium), Anand Sookun (Mauritius), Amanda Thomson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Hiroyuki Ueda (Japan). Rocio Danica Condor and Adriana Gonzalez were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Roman Payo (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Mexico as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Identification of areas of improvement[3] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below);

(d) Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs (see chap. II.E below).

C. Summary

5. Mexico submitted its BTR1 on 27 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Mexico submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 18 June 2025, after the deadline of 31 December 2024. Mexico also submitted its CRTs on 18 June 2025, after the deadline of 31 December 2024, and CTF tables on 6 February 2025, after the deadline of 31 December 2024.[4] The TERT noted the delay in the submissions.

6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[5]

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.
[2] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.
[3] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.
[4] The technical expert review was conducted on the basis of the versions of the BTR and CRTs submitted on 6 February 2025 and 20 September 2025 respectively.
[5] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/MEX/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

7. The Party applied flexibility as provided for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement in relation to the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC.[6] Information on where the flexibility was applied is included in chapters II.A.1–II.A.2 below.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

8. Mexico reported qualitative information on support needed, but did not report information on support received, for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. The Party reported on support needed for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and addressing transparency-related reporting requirements. Support is needed primarily for tracking progress towards achieving its NDC, including improving institutional arrangements, methodologies and guidance related to monitoring NDC target indicators, developing projections, estimating costs and co-benefits of mitigation PaMs and developing new or strengthening existing systems for integrating inventory, mitigation, adaptation and support data and information. The TERT noted that the above-mentioned information reported by the Party is not subject to review as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs.

II. Technical expert review[7]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[8]

1. National inventory report[9]

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Mexico and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 1.

[6] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 85, 92 and 95 of the MPGs.

[7] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.

[8] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.

[9] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1
Information reported in Mexico's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Gases (paras. 47–49 and 51 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3	No areas of improvement were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Yes	2.G.1, 2.G.2, 2.G.3
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines?	Yes	3.E.3, 3.E.10, 4.I.1, 4.I.7, 6.L.9, 7.W.2, 7.W.5, 7.W.6
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*	
Key category analysis (paras. 25 and 41–42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approach 1 and 2 and a 95 per cent threshold for level assessment for the latest reporting year (2022) and with LULUCF	2.G.5
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28 and 43 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Partly	3.E.1, 4.I.2, 4.I.7, 5.A.10, 6.L.7, 7.W.8

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	Has the Party provided justification and explanatory information for recalculations?	NA	NA
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Partly	2.G.6, 6.L.11
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Partly	4.I.5
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Yes	3.E.12, 3.E.14, 3.E.15
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.3, 4.I.10
	Agriculture	Yes	5.A.11
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.4, 6.L.6
	Waste	Yes	7.W.4, 7.W.7
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	NA	No areas of improvement were identified
Methodologies, EFs, parameters and AD (paras. 39–40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.8, 3.E.9, 3.E.11, 3.E.12, 3.E.13
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Partly (emissions from international shipping were not estimated in the inventory)	NA

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.2, 4.I.4, 4.I.6, 4.I.8, 4.I.9
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.2, 5.A.3, 5.A.4, 5.A.5, 5.A.6, 5.A.7, 5.A.8, 5.A.9
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.2, 6.L.3, 6.L.7, 6.L.8, 6.L.10, 6.L.13, 6.L.15
	Did the Party provide information on the approach taken to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land in a manner consistent with IPCC guidance, and indicate whether the estimates are included in national totals?	Partly	6.L.1
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, and provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach?	Partly	6.L.10, 6.L.16
	Waste	Partly	7.W.1, 7.W.3, 7.W.9

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/MEX/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[10]

10. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Mexico and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 11–13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2
Information reported in Mexico's submission

Topic	*ID#s for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement[b] (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	12.1
Projections of GHG emissions and removals[b] (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/MEX/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to this provision.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[11]

11. Mexico does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Nonetheless, in accordance with that Article, Mexico voluntarily provided information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1. In accordance with paragraph 150(c) of the MPGs, Mexico opted not to undergo a technical expert review of the information reported under Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement.

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[12]

12. In considering Mexico's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the NDC[13] comprises both mitigation and adaptation components. The mitigation component is a commitment to reduce national GHG emissions, excluding removals from LULUCF, by 30 per cent compared with the baseline emissions scenario, or by 35 per cent

[10] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[11] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.
[12] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.
[13] The consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by Mexico on 17 November 2022. The TERT noted that the Party submitted a new NDC on 17 November 2025.

if appropriate international support is received, in 2030. The NDC implementation period is 2021–2030. The adaptation component focuses on increasing Mexico's resilience and capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change by implementing actions and PaMs across priority sectors, addressing vulnerabilities, strengthening institutional arrangements and integrating adaptation into national planning and development processes.

13. The indicator that Mexico selected to track progress in implementing and achieving the mitigation component of its NDC is described in table 3.

Table 3
Description of the indicator selected by Mexico to track progress in implementing and achieving the mitigation component of its nationally determined contribution

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
GHG emissions, excluding removals from LULUCF, are 30 per cent below the baseline emissions scenario in 2030	GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF	GHG emissions from the energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF (excluding gross removals) and waste sectors

Sources: Mexico's BTR1 and CTF tables 1–3.

14. The TERT noted that the contribution of LULUCF to achieving the mitigation component of the NDC is included in the Party's baseline scenario or target-year level – but only partially, because the Party considers only emissions from LULUCF, not removals – and that Mexico does not plan to use ITMOs, A6.4ERs or CERs from cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement or the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement towards the achievement of its NDC.

15. Table 4 summarizes information on progress in implementing the NDC based on the indicator GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF taking into account the type of Mexico's NDC target, including quantitative values for the end year of the baseline scenario, implementation period, including the most recent year available, and target year.

Table 4
Summary of information on Mexico's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(kt CO_2 eq)

	GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for contribution of LULUCF and ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Baseline (2030)	990 569			
Baseline (2022)[a]	841 553			
2021	736 721	NA	NA	736 721
2022	776 518	NA	NA	776 518
Target level (2030)[b]				693 398

Sources: Mexico's BTR1 (table 2.5) and CTF table 4.1.
[a] Emission level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2022 is as reported in BTR figure 2.5 and CTF table 4.1 (cell I9).
[b] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.

16. According to the most recent information on GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF provided in the BTR, in 2022 Mexico's GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF were 776,518 kt CO_2 eq. The indicator is 7.7 per cent below the emission level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2022 and 12.0 per cent above the emission level corresponding to the target level in 2030.

17. Mexico reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Table 5 provides a summary of the reported information on the key PaMs of Mexico.

Table 5
Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Mexico

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Estimate of achieved GHG emission reductions in 2022 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Energy	Reducing technical losses in electricity transmission and distribution	1 630	1 729
	Promoting biomass cogeneration and reducing fossil fuel use in the sugar industry	221.4	214.6
Energy efficiency	Replacing refrigerators with more efficient models	Not reported	298
	Increasing the use of efficient stoves	Not reported	148
	Strengthening energy efficiency standards for public administration (buildings and transport fleet), industrial equipment (e.g. engines), air-conditioning equipment and lighting	Not reported	Not reported
Energy supply and renewables	Incorporating clean energy technologies into electricity generation	54 210	29 413
	Switching from fuel oil to natural gas in power plants	1 418	1 718
Transport	Promoting electromobility	55.8	Not reported
	Implementing the voluntary Clean Transport Programme of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	4 100	3 376
	Increasing the share of low-emission vehicles in the public transport fleet	1 100	130.5
IPPU	Substituting HFC-134a with R-600a in domestic refrigeration	257.4	257.4
	Substituting HFC-134a/R-404A with R-290/R-600a in commercial refrigeration	4.2	84.2
Agriculture	Increasing forest canopy cover in agricultural lands to increase the revenues and self-sufficiency of smallholder farmers (Sembrando Vida programme)	2 000	221.5
LULUCF	Implementing reforestation of one million hectares (Sembrando Vida programme)	4 000	1 345
	Establishing new protected natural areas	3 000	140
Waste	Improving wastewater treatment plants (with CH_4 recovery, flaring and electricity generation)	8 600	356
	Establishing a circular economy for packaging	3 500	2 578

Sources: Mexico's BTR and CTF table 5.
[a] Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Mexico's BTR.

18. The TERT noted that PaMs, actions and plans have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions. According to information on the indicator (GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF) reported in the BTR, those emissions were below the baseline scenario emissions in both 2021 and 2022, by 10.4 and 7.7 per cent respectively, indicating

that PaMs implemented in all sectors are contributing to Mexico's progress towards its 2030 mitigation target.

19. In the energy (including transport) sector, which is the largest contributor to national GHG emissions, key mitigation PaMs have started to deliver significant emission reductions in more recent years. Emissions peaked in 2016 (540.0 million t CO_2 eq), after which they decreased until 2021 (447.8 million t CO_2 eq) and increased again in 2022 (485.3 million t CO_2 eq). The energy and transport PaMs are effective because they directly substitute high-emission technologies with lower-carbon alternatives and improve efficiency, thereby lowering the emission intensity of energy supply and mobility.

20. In the agriculture and waste sectors (the second and fourth largest contributors respectively to national emissions in 2022), emissions increased continuously since 1990; in 2022, both sectors recorded the highest emissions in the entire time series (137.6 million and 65.4 million t CO_2 eq respectively). However, those increases were mitigated by the PaMs already implemented. In the IPPU sector, emissions peaked in 2019 (77.3 million t CO_2 eq), decreased in 2020 (69.3 million t CO_2 eq) and increased again in 2021 and 2022 (71.1 million and 73.0 million t CO_2 eq respectively). However, the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and its impact on demand for products and services probably explains the lower IPPU sector emissions in 2020.

21. Mexico applied the flexibility available to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities and did not report projections under the 'with measures' scenario. Mexico reported projections for 2030 under the WOM scenario.[14] The WOM scenario reported by the Party does not include any PaMs implemented since 2013 and excludes removals from LULUCF. The projected emission levels are presented in table 6.

Table 6
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Mexico

	GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2022 level (%)*
Inventory data 2020	719 123		
Inventory data 2022	761 351	5.9	
WOM projections for 2030	990 569	37.7	30.1

Sources: Mexico's BTR1, CTF table 4.1 and CRT 10s6.

22. The TERT noted that, in the WOM scenario that corresponds to the baseline scenario, GHG emissions are expected to increase by 37.7 per cent in 2020–2030.

23. The TERT notes that 83,120 kt CO_2 eq need to be reduced to reach the target level compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022). The TERT also notes that there are not yet enough data to sufficiently assess the Party's progress in implementing the NDC, as it is early in the implementation period (2021–2030). The TERT further notes that regular monitoring of GHG emissions excluding removals from LULUCF and the results of mitigation actions allows adjustments to be made as needed towards achieving the reduction of 83,120 kt CO_2 eq.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[15]

24. Mexico does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but nonetheless reported information in its BTR1 on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (see para. 11 above). Mexico chose not to undergo a review of

[14] Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

[15] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

the reported information on financial support provided and, therefore, this information is not included in the consideration of the Party's support.

D. Identification of areas of improvement[16]

25. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Mexico's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

E. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[17]

26. The TERT, in consultation with Mexico, identified the following prioritized need for capacity-building to facilitate the Party's reporting in its BTR relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs:[18] enhancing technical capacity at the national and subnational level to estimate the expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its actions and PaMs and develop 'with measures' projection scenarios.

27. Furthermore, in order to facilitate continuous improvement in reporting, the following additional capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Strengthening the human resources, knowledge transfer and capacities required to ensure the consistent reporting of information across the BTR, NID, CTF tables and CRTs, especially for the waste sector;

(b) Strengthening institutional arrangements for obtaining AD (1) for categories that are not currently included in the inventory, (2) from AD that are not disaggregated or not accurate and (3) for categories identified as key, for which higher-tier methodologies are required;

(c) Building technical and financial capacity to update EFs for fuels in key categories, noting that the country-specific EFs in use are approximately 10 years old;

(d) Strengthening technical capacity to implement appropriate statistical techniques from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in order to fill AD gaps for the LULUCF sector for 1990–1999.

28. Mexico also identified capacity-building support needs in its BTR1 (p.435).

III. Conclusions and recommendations

29. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Mexico in accordance with the MPGs.

30. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Mexico with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

31. The TERT notes that a reduction of 83,120 kt CO_2 eq is needed to reach the NDC target level compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022). The TERT also notes that there are not yet enough data to sufficiently assess the Party's progress in implementing the NDC, as it is still early in the implementation period (2021–2030).

32. The TERT notes that PaMs, actions and plans have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions in the energy and IPPU sectors. In the agriculture and waste sectors,

[16] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

[17] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.

[18] For a complete list of the capacity-building needs identified by the TERT in consultation with the Party, see table 15 in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/MEX/Add.1.

GHG emissions have slightly increased, which indicates that economic drivers and population growth have outpaced the implementation of mitigation PaMs in the short term.

33. Mexico did not consider itself subject to reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but, in accordance with the MPGs, voluntarily reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.[19]

34. Regarding the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, Mexico required support for tracking progress towards the NDC and using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

35. In consultation with Mexico, the TERT identified a reporting-related need for capacity-building support relating to the flexibilities applied by the Party as per the MPGs that could facilitate the Party's preparation of subsequent BTRs.

[19] As per para. 118 of the MPGs.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Mexico. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of Mexico.
Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

CRTs of Mexico. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

"Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Decision 5/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/460951.

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IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T Hiraishi, T Krug, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/.

IPCC. 2019. *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, E Buendia, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/.

"Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/193408.

NDC of Mexico. Available at https://unfccc.int/NDCREG.

NID of Mexico. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Fabiola Ramírez Hernández (National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change), including additional material. The following references were provided by Mexico and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

Carbonell León MN, Manazanares Papayanopoulos LI, Barrios Castrejón R and Keer Rendón A. 2018. *Sistema de Gestión de la Calidad Correspondiente al inventario nacional de emisiones de gases y compuestos de efecto invernadero, informe final* [Quality management system for the national inventory of GHG emissions and climate pollutants, final report]. Available at https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/401107/Sistema_Gestion_de_Calidad.pdf.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. *Sistema de información agroalimentaria de consulta* [Agrifood Information System]. Available at https://www.gob.mx/agricultura/dgsiap/prensa/sistema-de-informacion-agroalimentaria-de-consulta-siacon.

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