

## **MEXICO**

## 1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

#### **Urban population**

Total population

126.020

Functional Urban Area population\*

79.671 6

63%

population

Share of urban

0.4%

\*Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

**Building data** 

Building stock

Built before 1980 Annual construction

Annual construction rate

Average urban

growth

Residential

Non-residential

35,259

25.8%

274.8 thousand dwellings

(2022)

1%

thousand dwellings

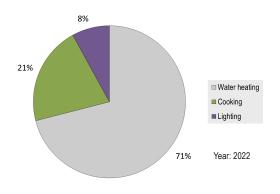
million m<sup>2</sup> million m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Energy & emissions data**

1990	2021	+/- rate
659.5	809.2	22.7%
1990	2021	+/- rate
19.35	19.03	-1.6%
	659.5 <b>1990</b>	659.5 809.2 1990 2021

<sup>\*\*</sup>Data source: IEA Countries & Regions<sup>2</sup>

#### Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)



# Non-residential buildings Final energy consumption (PJ/year) 2021 GHG emissions (MtCO2/year) 4.677

#### Heating degree days\*\*\*

207.8

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days\*\*\*

690.6

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

\*\*\*Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker<sup>3</sup>

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



## 2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

### Who does what

#### Ministries/Agencies responsible for BEE (building energy efficiency) and related policies





National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)

D	National Housing Commission (CONAVI)

E	Other

#### Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	A B C D E

#### Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards

<b>✓</b>	Local governments can customise national standards.
	Local governments <u>cannot adjust national standards,</u> <del>but the standards differ across regions</del> depending on the local climate.
	Local governments <u>cannot adjust national standards.</u> <u>All building codes, standards or requi</u> rements are uniform across the entire country.
	Neighbourhood level approach/planning
	The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level
	More ambitious policy instrument by local governments

### **Capacity building**

	<b>Government funding</b>	programmes to	train/enhance	skills for SMFs
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Designing for ZEB	_	Insulation	
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipmen	t
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings		Other	



#### Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	_
Providing funding for training	<b>Priority</b> ✓
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	_
Developing online platforms to share best practices	_
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	_
Offering grants to hire consultants	_
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	_
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	_
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	Priority 🗸

## 3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

## Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	-	_	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	_	_

## Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

1::	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
	Rooftop PVs	->- ≈≈	Solar heating of water
	Other renewable energy	그느	Other



#### Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

#### **Current focus Future** priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED) Energy bill coupon Energy coach/consultation Other Note: Policies targeting specific households

## 4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

#### Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings

	National level	
Building codes	State level	
	Local level	

Type of buildings covered	by the	mandatory	energy
efficiency code			

Residential buildings		
New	☐ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	☐ AII	☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	☐ All	☐ Only large units
Renovated	☐ AII	☐ Only large units

#### Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	_
Primary energy consumption	_
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	_
Energy efficiency of equipment	
Operational carbon reduction	_
Whole life cycle carbon	_
Comprehensive green building assessment	
Other	



Stricter standards for public buildings than priva	ite buildings	A	For new construction	For renovation
	Public buildings		Public housing	
Energy efficiency				
Zero energy/emission		-		
Renewable energy		-		
Embodied carbon/life cycle		_	_	
Locally sourced & recycled materials		-		_
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment				
Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda	tory EPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)			s (residential)	
Energy labelling on passive house			(non-residential)	
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption		Existing buildings for renovation		
Comprehensive built environment certification		Existing buildings for sales/rent		
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions			gs for sales/ferre	
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA				
Database of CFP/EPD		□ Governmental	☐ Non-governmen	tal
Grant for using the following materials		☐ Low-carbon	☐ Bio-based	☐ Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials				
Mandatory declaration			 □ Residential	 ☐ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions			Residential	□ Non-residential
Ellilit value on Co2 ellissions			Nesideritiai	
Minimum energy performance			Residential (rent	) □ Residential (sale)
standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings	( )		e) Public buildings	□Other
Climate resilience				
Strategic orientation of main building facades	ented in the buildin		□ Financial incenti	vos
Light coloured and reflective materials			☐ Regulations ☐ Financial incentives	
Green roof			Regulations   Financial incentives   Financial incentives   Financial incentives	
Green facades		☐ Regulations		
		□Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Other				
♠ Floods/storms adaptation measures implen	nented in the build	ing sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Roof drainage system	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	ves
Hip-roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Hurricane straps		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Impact-resistant glass	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Backup generators	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ives
Microgrids	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Publicly available geographic database with cl	imate	Building certification Resilience to floor	te system on climate	e resilience
Flood risk	<u> </u>			
Heat wave		Resilience to he	?at	
Storm		Other		_
Wild fire				
Other	✓	This survey is desi	gned for national gov	ernments.