**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

Mexico ranked 17th in the national efforts category. The country saw a 9.5% decrease in its energy intensity between 2013 and 2018, and has set a goal of decreasing final energy consumption intensity at least 1.9% annually and reducing GHG emissions 22% by 2030. Mexico was the second-lowest spender in the Scorecard in terms of energy efficiency per capita. It spends just $0.67 per capita on energy efficiency R&D.

**BUILDINGS**

Mexico finished in the top half of the buildings category, ranking 11th among the countries assessed in this year’s Scorecard. It mandates appliance and equipment labeling on a continuous scale. Mexico also has mandatory national retrofitting codes that apply to both commercial and residential renovations. The country could improve its score in this category by mandating adherence to its residential and commercial building energy codes.

**INDUSTRY**

The country also ranked 11th in the industry category. Mexico has formed both voluntary agreements with manufacturers and provided incentives to encourage energy efficiency. Mexico does not require manufacturing facilities to hire energy managers, but has made periodical energy audits mandatory. The country has efficiency standards for electric motors, however they are less stringent than those of other countries. In 2018 Mexico contributed the equivalent of just 0.23% of industrial GDP to industrial R&D, leaving much room for improvement.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Mexico tied for 15th place in the transportation section. The country does not have light-duty or heavy-duty fuel economy standards in place, and the average fuel economy of light-duty vehicles in 2017 was just under 31 mpg. Approximately 13% of the total passenger km traveled in 2017 were traveled via public transit. In 2017, Mexico spent roughly three-quarters as much on rail investments as it did on roadway investments. The country’s Transporte Limbo program serves as the country’s smart freight program.