ACEEE'S 2025 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

MEXICO

RANK 17/25

POINTS 39/100

Notable Strengths

- Has national goals to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Low energy intensity from residential and commercial buildings
- More than half (52.2%) of final industrial energy consumption came from non-fossil-fuel sources
- National Strategy of Mobility and Road Safety encourages walking and cycling

Actions To Take

- Increase electricity generation from renewable sources
- Make building codes mandatory for residential and commercial buildings
- Pass fuel economy/emissions standards for heavy-duty vehicles
- Increase sales of electric vehicles

National Efforts

Mexico ranked in the bottom half of the national efforts chapter. The country has a national low-income energy efficiency program called EcoCasa but does not provide spending data for the program. The country has both an energy consumption reduction goal and a greenhouse gas reduction goal. To improve its score, Mexico should improve the efficiency of its electric power generation. The country faces transmission and distribution losses of 11.9% and only generates 17.2% of its electricity from renewables.

Buildings

Mexico ranked 14th in the buildings chapter. The country has voluntary building codes for both residential and commercial buildings, each covering multiple technical requirements related to building shell and systems. Implementing mandatory building codes would be a strong step to bolstering its codes. The country reported low energy intensity in residential and commercial buildings.

Industry

Mexico ranked close to last place in the industry chapter. The country ranked in the bottom half of countries for industrial energy intensity, with a cumulative value of roughly 12.37 kBtus per 2023 U.S. dollar. However, 52.2% of Mexico's final industrial energy consumption came from electricity, biofuels, and waste heat, as opposed to fossil fuels. Mexico should consider implementing voluntary agreements or incentives with manufacturers, a mandate for energy managers, or mandatory energy audits. The country should also consider implementing a national commitment to industrial decarbonization or an electrification target.

Transportation

Mexico has considerable room for improvement in transportation efficiency. The country has a goal of limiting carbon emissions from passenger vehicles to 87 grams of carbon dioxide per kilometer traveled. Mexico should build on these efforts by implementing similar standards for heavy-duty vehicles (e.g., trucks). The country's National Strategy of Mobility and Road Safety aims to encourage walking and cycling. The country ranked in the bottom five for EV sales share and should work to expand those sales.