

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures: Mexico pilot study

SEPTEMBER 2025

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National Legislation

On June 6, 2012, The General Law on Climate Change was enacted

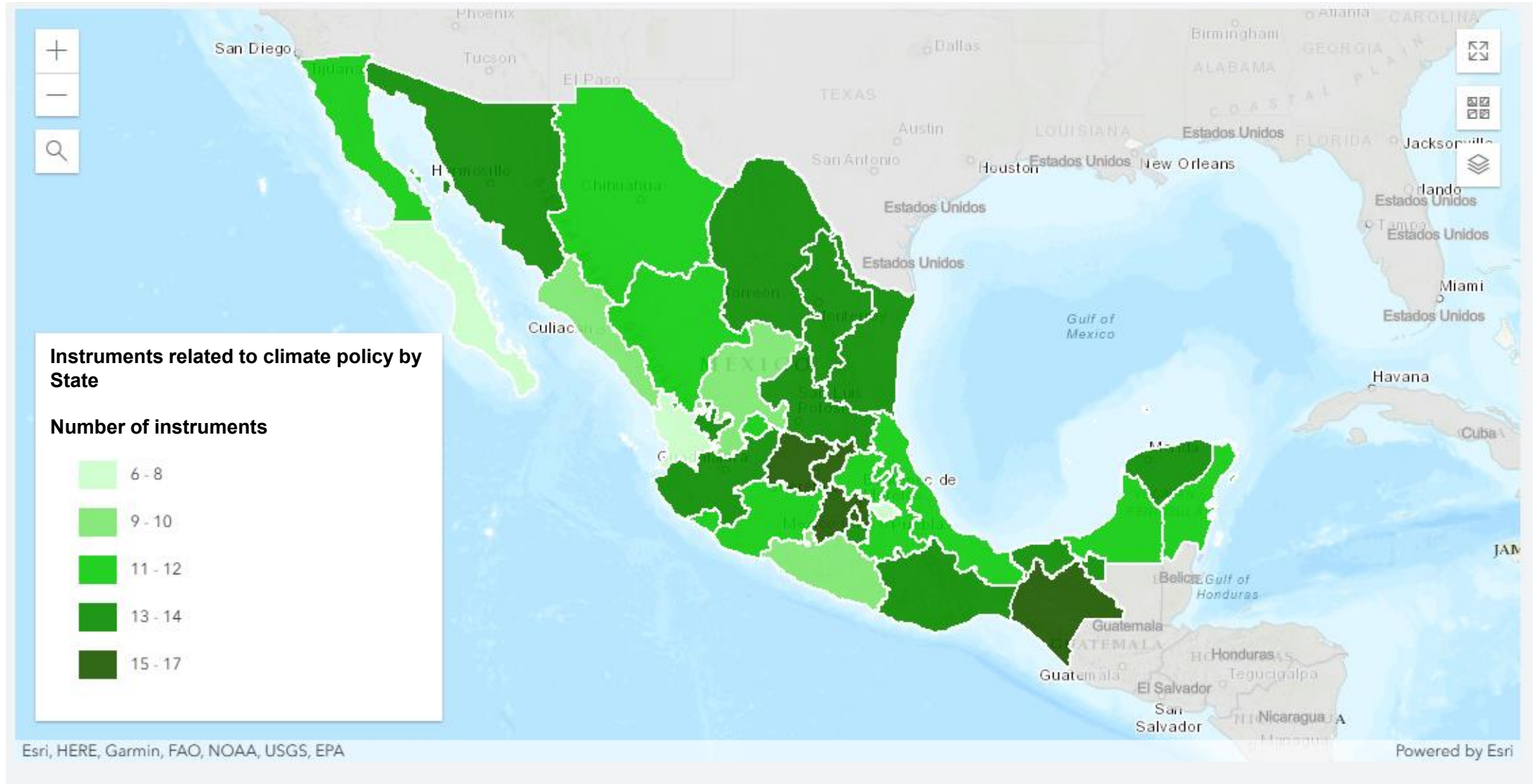
This Law aims to:

- ✓ Guarantee the right to a healthy environment.
- ✓ **Regulate greenhouse gas** and compounds emissions.
- ✓ **Reduce the vulnerability** of the country's population and ecosystems to the adverse effects of climate change.
- ✓ **Promote** education, research, development and technology transfer, as well as innovation and dissemination on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

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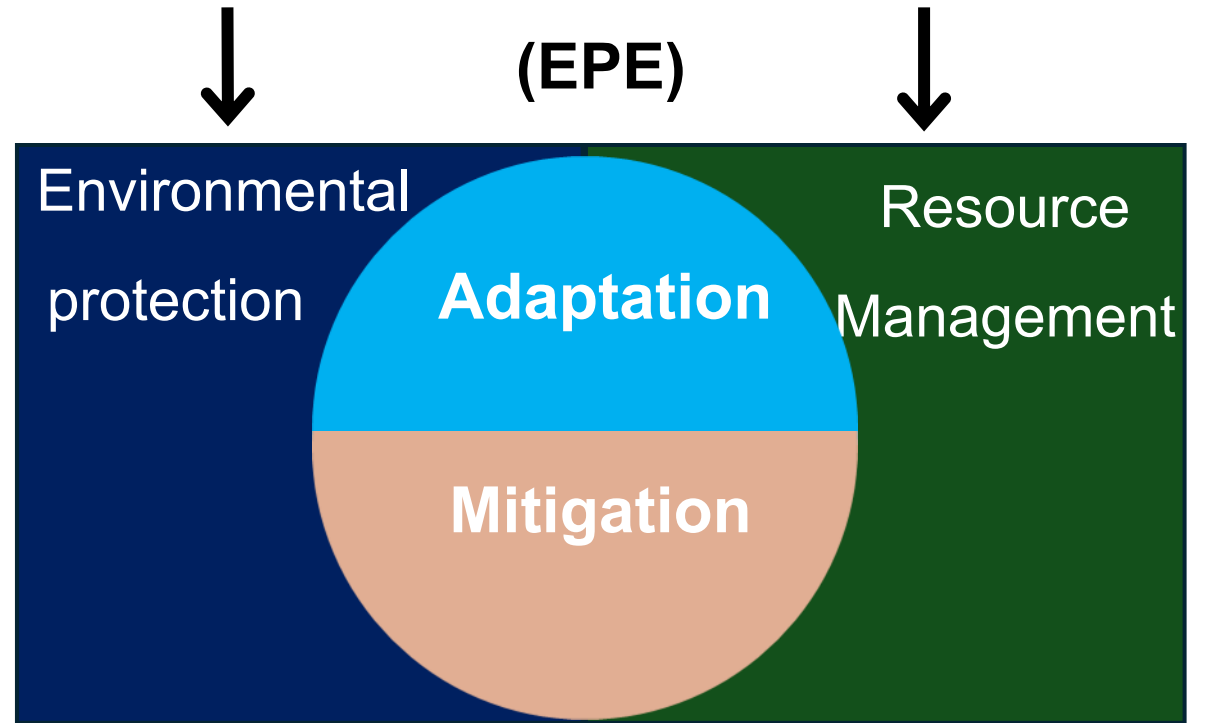
In Mexico, 976 regulatory and planning instruments related to climate policy have been implemented at the subnational level (by State and municipality)



Using the Classification of Environmental Activities as a basis for measuring expenditure related to climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Although climate change legislation exists and mitigation and adaptation actions are being implemented, there is no system in place to disseminate data on these efforts.
- Therefore, we are experimenting with the Classification of Environmental Activities to collect data at program item level.
- Recommendation 7 of DGI-3 on expenditure on mitigation (energy efficiency, low-carbon transport, etc.) and adaptation (floods, droughts, etc.) is considered.

Environmental Protection Expenditure



Recommendation 7 of the Data Gaps Initiative - 3 for Mexico (DGI-3)

Relationship between climate change and environmental activities

Climate change

Mitigation activities:

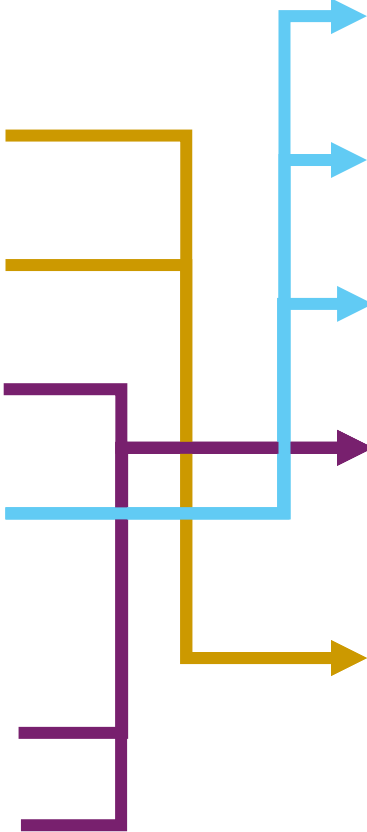
- 1. Renewable Energy Development
- 2. Energy efficiency improvements
- 5. Afforestation and reforestation
- 9. Others (Pollution, wastewater, waste)

Adaptation activities due to:

- 12. Wildfires
- 17. Changes in ecosystems

Environmental activities

- 1. Protection of air-environment and climate
- 2. Wastewater management
- 3. Waste management
- 6. Protection of biodiversity and landscapes
- 10. Management of mineral and energy resources



Data collection and its classification

Mitigation and adaptation expenditures quantify current expenditures and investment as follows:

Current expenditure

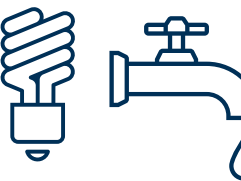
Chapters: 1000 , 2000, 3000



- Wages



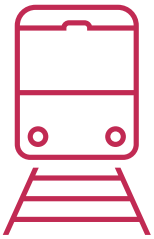
- Materials and supplies



- General services

Investment

Chapters 5000 and 6000



- Machines and equipment



- Public infrastructure

NOTE: In some cases, factors or coefficients are applied to determine what percentage of the EPE is related to climate change mitigation or adaptation.

Allocation coefficients of EPE to obtain expenditure on Climate Change

Typical expenditure:

EPE	Allocation coefficient (%)	Climate Change
Energy resource management	100	Renewable energies
Air-environment and climate protection	100	Low-carbon transport
Protection of biodiversity	100	Afforestation and reforestation
Protection of biodiversity	100	Changes in ecosystems

Related expenditure:

EPE	Allocation coefficient (%)	Climate change
Other environmental protection	40	Adaptation to floods and landslides
Waste and wastewater management	40	Other climate-related expenditures

Proposal for presenting mitigation expenditures results (experimental data for the London Group meeting)

(Millions of MXP pesos)

Expenditure related to climate change mitigation	23,330
Renewable energy	12,108
Energy efficiency	4,476
Low-carbon transport	1,563
Afforestation and reforestation	252
Research and development	201
Public management	18
Others	4,712
Control, abatement and reduction of pollution	866
Wastewater management	2,335
Waste management	102
Others	1,409

Comments and suggestions

- **The measurement of climate-related expenditures is feasible.**
- **A functional classification to collect data on climate change adaptation and mitigation is required.**
- **The Environmental Protection Expenditure Account can be an important methodology for measuring expenditure on mitigation and adaptation.**
- **On absence — or as a complementary source — public accounts and/or administrative records may be used to obtain relevant data.**

- **Attribution rates are among the most difficult to determine; international guidance or expert consultation could be necessary.**
- **Some expenditures cannot be clearly classified as either adaptation or mitigation; in such cases, it is recommended to group them under the category “Other.”**
- **If there are availability data, the methodology may be replicated for subnational governments.**

Questions for the London Group

- **Is the Classification of Environmental Activities enough for collecting data on climate change expenditures?**
- **Is it feasible to develop a methodological guide for the collection and functional classification of mitigation and adaptation expenditures?**





THANK YOU!

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