

Mexico

**Trilemma Rank**  
# 45

**Trilemma Score**  
69.6

**Balance Grade**  
BBB

Mexico maintains a balanced score in the Trilemma Index. The country's Energy Security score continues a decade-long downturn as the domestic energy balance has deteriorated. This trend contrasts with a higher Environmental Sustainability score, which reflects lower greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as a result of fuel switching. The considerable opportunities to develop low carbon electricity supply are still untapped. Finally, Energy Equity remains stable and relatively solid, with significant challenges remaining on access to clean cooking. Mexico's balance grade is BBB and its global ranking is 45.

**Population**  
124.6 (millions)

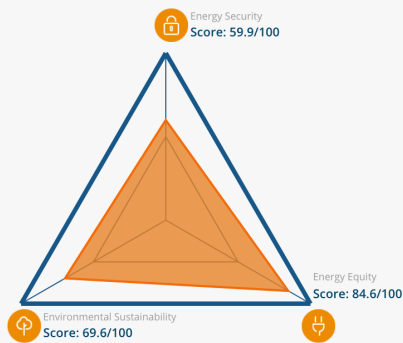
**Land Area**  
1,944.0 (thousand sq. km)

**GDP Per Capita**  
9,673 (PPP US\$)

**Industrial Sector**  
30.9 (% of GDP)

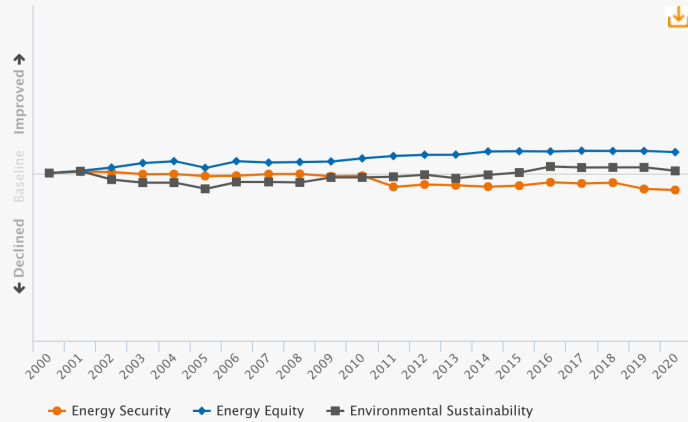
**GDP Growth**  
2.1 (annual %)

**Balance**



**Historical Trilemma Scores**

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



**Trends and Outlook**

Mexico's Energy Security score fell from A to B due to a deterioration of the energy production balance. This is due to the decline in oil production and refining over the last decade and an increase in imports to meet growth in demand for natural gas and transport fuels. The incumbent government's policy prioritises energy security through investment from state-owned companies in oil and upstream gas (PEMEX) and electricity (CFE). At the same time, private investment has been discouraged following a revision of flagship policies and regulations established by the previous government, including on auctions for oil and gas acreage, as well as in electricity.

Household incomes will be severely hit during 2020 due to COVID-19, making energy affordability a challenge in the short term. At the same time, the heavy policy emphasis on poverty reduction in rural areas, particularly in the southern region of the country, could result in a significant improvement in access to clean cooking and modern energy technologies, two indicators in the Energy Equity dimension which Mexico has not been able to perform particularly well on.

Additionally, the government has committed to revising the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement by the end of the year, maintaining the clean energy target for the electricity sector for 2024, reinforcing the energy efficiency policy agenda, and investing heavily in urban infrastructure and lifestyle as part of the economic recovery plan. However, there are no signs that policies will be revised upwards of the net-zero emissions targets which have already been established by other countries within the OECD.

The widespread lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic has put significant stress on the national economy and public finances. Oil price volatility triggered a public announcement of oil and gas investment cuts. However, the government aims to prioritise spending in the energy sector to encourage economic recovery.

**Key metrics**

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

	2020 Performance	Trend 2010-20
<b>Energy security</b>		
Import dependence	██████████	▼
Diversity of electricity generation	██████████	▲
Energy storage	██████████	▼
<b>Energy equity</b>		
Access to electricity	██████████	▲
Electricity prices	██████████	▲
Gasoline and diesel prices	██████████	▼
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>		
Final energy intensity	██████████	▼
Low carbon electricity generation	██████████	▼
CO2 emissions per capita	██████████	▼
<b>Country context</b>		
Macroeconomic stability	██████████	▲
Effectiveness of government	██████████	▼
Innovation capability	██████████	▲