**POSITION PAPER**

Committee: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Topic: Improving Global Access to Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation

**Introduction Mexico (Background information regarding the committee)**

Mexico is in the South of USA and North of Guatemala and Belizewith coasts on the Pacific Ocean and the gulf of Mexico. The climates of Mexico are desert, steppe and tropical. The population of Mexico is 130 million people with capital Mexico city. The population of Mexico city is 22 million. The goverment of Mexico is republic with democracy.

**Topic and Country Relevance (Topic and Mexico’s Position-Relevance)**

End of May and beginning of June 2024, Mexico and surrounding regions experienced extreme heat. Mexico already reported 125 heat-related deaths this season.Mexico ranks 4th in the world in terms of biodiversity, hosting 10% of the world's plant and animal species. Since the 1950s, 45% of Mexico's forested areas have been destroyed. Most of the country’s power comes from natural gas, and more than three-quarters is produced by burning fossil fuels. As a result, Mexico’s overall climate pollution has risen about 33% above 2000 levels.Mexico falls one place and ranks 39th in this year’s CCPI, as an overall low performer.Mexico is the second-largest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter in Latin America. Mexico still ranks 38th out of 67th countries in the Climate Change Performance Index for 2024, dropping seven places from the 2023 index. The index also classifies Mexico as a low-performing country, highlighting its position as one of the world’s largest producers of oil, gas, and coal.

**Solutions and Conclusion**

Although Mexico is a country blessedresources in solar,wind and bio energy, the change to new energy sources is happening very slowly. The new law commits Mexico to cut its emission by 50% by 2050, generate 35% of electricity with clean sources by the end of 2024. 2024 Clean Technologies National Strategy promotes the generation of electricity through various bioenergy sources (ie, hydraulic, biomass, biogas, solid waste, thermic, among others). The strategy also includes the use of ocean energy, which has enormous potential given the extensive coastline of Mexico.In 2016, Mexico ratified the Paris Agreement and committed to a reduction of 35% of its greenhouse gas emissions (a non-conditioned commitment increased during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP) 27 from the original 22%) and 51% of its carbon emissions by 2030. Mexico stands at a crossroads in its energy transition. Mexico has the potential to significantly increase its renewable energy share by applying policies and investments that contribute to combating climate change and ensuring a more sustainable energy future.

**REFERENCES**

United Nations Climate Change

CCPI(Climate Change Performance Index)

Climate.gov

World Bank Climate Change Portal

WorldData Info.