

How many litres of biofuels are produced in Guatemala?

Since 2006, the production of biofuels has increased from almost nil to more than 250 million litres in 2011/12; ethanol from sugarcane accounts for more than 90% of the biofuel produced. There is no domestic market for biofuels in Guatemala nor is there legislation to promote its use, despite previous attempts to establish a biofuels mandate.

How has Guatemala responded to European demand for biofuels?

Guatemala is one country that has responded to European demand for biofuels. Since 2006, the production of biofuels has increased from almost nil to more than 250 million litres in 2011/12; ethanol from sugarcane accounts for more than 90% of the biofuel produced.

Are biofuels a problem in Guatemala?

Biofuel proponents, however, argued that food security was not an issue for Guatemala since biofuels were not produced from staple crops, such as maize. This highlights how different interpretations of an impact, in this instance food security, can affect whether or not it is perceived to be a concern.

Are biofuels sustainable?

Biofuels are, however, a relatively new phenomenon in Guatemala and it is apparent that the sustainability concerns raised during interviews extend far beyond just biofuel production. Rather, they are intimately connected to the wider agricultural systems within which biofuels are embedded.

Are biofuels a sustainable alternative to hydrocarbon transport fuels?

Since the turn of the century, biofuels have been promoted as a sustainable alternative to hydrocarbon transport fuels. The most commonly cited drivers are climate change mitigation and energy security, although the potential benefits of biofuels for rural development have also provided important motivations.

Are biofuels a 'win-win' solution for Rural Development?

The most commonly cited drivers are climate change mitigation and energy security, although the potential benefits of biofuels for rural development have also provided important motivations. It is argued that biofuels offer a technological solution which leads to 'win-win' outcomes for environment and economy.

With 75% of Guatemala's population dependent on agriculture, the biofuels industry could revitalize rural economies and reduce poverty. The possibility of converting crops such as ...

The overall aim of this chapter is to introduce the current biofuels situation in Guatemala, the only Central American country that is currently producing biofuels on an industrial scale; the chapter then reviews the sustainability issues ...

Guatemala biofuel storage

The implementation of biofuels requires a considerable initial investment in infrastructure. This includes the construction of ethanol and biodiesel processing plants, as well as the adaptation ...

The Central American isthmus is a region that has largely been overlooked to date in the biofuel debate, despite several countries being in the process of developing biofuel policies and programmes. Within Central America, Guatemala has the greatest potential due to its large, efficient sugarcane and palm oil sectors and as I had contacts there ...

The Association of Renewable Fuels in Guatemala (ACRG) is promoting the use of biofuels by comparing their environmental benefits to the negative effects of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified MTBE as a major contaminant of

Worldwide, the majority of solid biofuels, primarily consisting of forest biomass, are used in the residential sector (Fig. 5). However, the share of this sector has been declining over the last few decades. In 1990, residential use represented 70% of solid biofuel consumption, but by 2020, it had decreased to 53%.

There is substantial concern about a biofuels mandate on the part of the hydrocarbons sector in Guatemala. This sector objects to the obligatory use of domestic ethanol, thereby obstructing the freedom of consumer choice and the workings of

The microbes that thrive in biofuel storage tanks feed on the organic compounds in fuels like biodiesel and ethanol, producing acids and other byproducts that corrode tanks and clog fuel lines. Left unaddressed, these ...

With 75% of Guatemala's population dependent on agriculture, the biofuels industry could revitalize rural economies and reduce poverty. The possibility of converting crops such as sugarcane and corn into bioethanol or biodiesel adds value to the production chain, generating higher income for local farmers.

Biofuels in Guatemala have not developed in response to a need for energy security or to mitigate climate change, but rather due to international market demand. Furthermore, given Guatemala's history of privileging the needs of domestic elites, the ...

Access to accurate and reliable inventory information for over 130 tanks at refinery and storage terminals in the ARA region. This Ethanol and Methanol data complements other storage reports in the region, especially our ARA Gasoline and Naphtha Storage Report. Biodiesel and Renewable diesel

The challenges in Guatemala's biofuel production lie predominantly in the socio-environmental sphere, which range in issues pertaining to land access of the general population, labor practices, and water pollution (Tomei 2015). Most of the land in Guatemala is owned by "elite" families and generally the farmers rent land from these elites ...

Guatemala biofuel storage

Cristina Perez, Head of Customer Service Development, said: "We currently offer biofuel storage and distribution services to all autonomous regions and have specifically adapted facilities to do so. We not only manage biodiesel but also bioethanol which has led us to managing more than 2,000,000 cubic metres of these fuels in 2019."

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) and in collaboration with the OAS-SEDI Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), the workshop "Biofuels in Guatemala: Challenges and Next Steps" was held on February 12, 2014, as a new step taken by the country to consolidate the development, implementation and monitoring of ...

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