

Increased renewable energy penetration guatemala city

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Renewables are an increasingly important source of energy as countries seek to reduce their CO2 emissions and dependence on imported fossil fuels. Renewables are mainly used to generate electricity, though renewable technologies can also be used for heating in homes and buildings. Renewable biofuels are also an emerging technology solution to decarbonise parts of the transport sector.

Note that modern renewables excludes traditional uses of biomass, such as burning collected wood, agricultural byproducts or dung for cooking or heating. This has serious negative consequences on health and the environment, including contributing to millions of deaths annually from air pollution, and is targeted for phase-out in international development and climate goals and in the IEA's Net Zero scenario.

Biofuels, mostly made from plants, and waste products, such as household trash and industrial wastes, can be burned to generate electricity or heat. This can have environmental and climate advantages compared to burning fossil fuels, though the impact varies widely depending on the fuel source and how it is used. Traditional uses of biomass for heating and cooking, which remain a major source of energy in many developing countries, are targeted for phase-out in international climate goals and IEA scenarios.

Biofuels are used in all parts of the energy system: as replacement for oil-based fuels in transportation, to generate electricity, for heating buildings, or to provide heat for industrial processes.

Renewables such as solar panels, wind turbines and hydroelectric dams generate electricity without burning fuels that emit greenhouse gases and other pollutants. As the costs of solar panels and wind turbines have fallen dramatically in recent years, renewables now represent the cheapest source of new electricity generation in many parts of the world.

Renewable heat sources have made fewer inroads in industry, as many important industrial processes such as steelmaking require higher heat than renewable fuels can achieve. New techniques and technologies will be needed to decarbonise these areas.

El alza de precios de los combustibles y la volatilidad del mercado energético; a nivel internacional ha aumentado la demanda de las energías renovables y; Guatemala está impulsando el uso de otros tipos de fuentes energéticas.

“Las soluciones no serán de forma inmediata, pero Guatemala tiene que ser más sostenibles en el consumo de la energía, por eso está impulsando que se consuma otro tipo de fuente energética, que se produzca de manera local para reducir la dependencia de los combustibles fósiles que no son



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locales"; dijo Alberto Pimentel, Ministro de Energía y Minas en el Foro: Gasolina, Energía y Subsidios en Guatemala.

Agregó que desde el Ministerio están por aprobar una Política Nacional de Eficiencia Energética y uno de los factores que resaltan es la necesidad de generar una cultura de eficiencia en el país.

Y propone el consumo de etanol como mezcla en los combustibles y la iniciativa de ley para incentivar el uso de vehículos eléctricos, "porque sí producimos energía eléctrica pero no combustibles fósiles",. finalizó el Ministro.

Desde hace más de tres décadas el país produce etanol y cuenta con una capacidad instalada de producción de 65 millones de galones al año, material que se exporta a Europa y Estados Unidos con certificaciones de sostenibilidad.

Según el MEM para mezclar un 10% de etanol en la gasolina del país se necesitan 63 millones de galones al año, existiendo un potencial para producir más debido a que hay un excedente de melaza en el país y la región que actualmente no se transforma en biocombustible.

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