Overview of Belize's IPPU GHG Inventory

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Reporting years: 2012, 2015, and 2017.

The Tier 1 approach for calculations was used for IPPU

Activities within the Industrial Processes and Product Use sector in Belize

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES IN THE IPPU SECTOR	STATUS IN BELIZE
2A. Mineral Products	
Lime and Dolomite Production	Present
2D. Non- energy Products from Fuels	
1.Railway - Asphalt/Bitumen	Present
2.Lubricants	Present
2H. Other Production	
2.Food and Drink production of beer, wine, spirits	Present
production of bread	Present
2F. Ozone Depleting Substances	
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Present

Background

Belize is not a highly industrialized country, so there were few sources of emissions within the IPPU sector such as lime production, road paving, refrigerants, and alcohol and bread production.

The sub-sectors does not display any reasonable level of activity to be estimated, these being lime production and road paving with asphalt in the Mineral Products sub-sector; and the production of beer, wine, and spirits, production of meat, fish, poultry, production of bread, and production of animal feed in the Food and Drink production sub-sector.

TABLE 3.6: SUMMARY OF GHG EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES & PRODUCT USE SECTORS −2012, 2015, 2017 (GG CO₂EQ)

CATEGORY	Subcategory	GHG Produced	2012	2015	2017
			(Gg)	(Gg)	(Gg)
Mineral Industry	Lime and dolomite production	CO ₂	1.525	1.649	0.488
Non-energy Products from Fuel	Road paving with asphalt	CO ₂	3.75E-12	9.29E-08	9.16E-08
Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances	Refrigerant Use CH2FCF3 (Mobile and Stationary)	HFC (CO₂eq)	29.904	40.855	43.199
Others – Food and beverages	Use of wheat	CO ₂	0	1.12E-06	6.52E-07
TOTAL		All gases (Gg CO₂eq)	31.43	42.50	43.69

The main gas released from this sector in any appreciable quantity was carbon dioxide; with the results of the calculations showing a net decrease in CO2 emissions by the end of the study period.

Total Emissions of the gas (carbon dioxide) increased slightly between 2012 and 2015, and then declined between 2015 and 2017.

The inventory estimates the primary emissions from the sector is HFCs followed by CO2, mostly from refrigerant use in stationary and mobile sources, and lime production which involves the heating of limestone rocks in kilns over a three-day period.

GHG emissions were also derived from food and beverage production, and road paving with asphalt.

Thank you. Questions?