Transición energética y buses

Juan Pablo Fernández M.

Ganancia y energía: dos asuntos a resolver

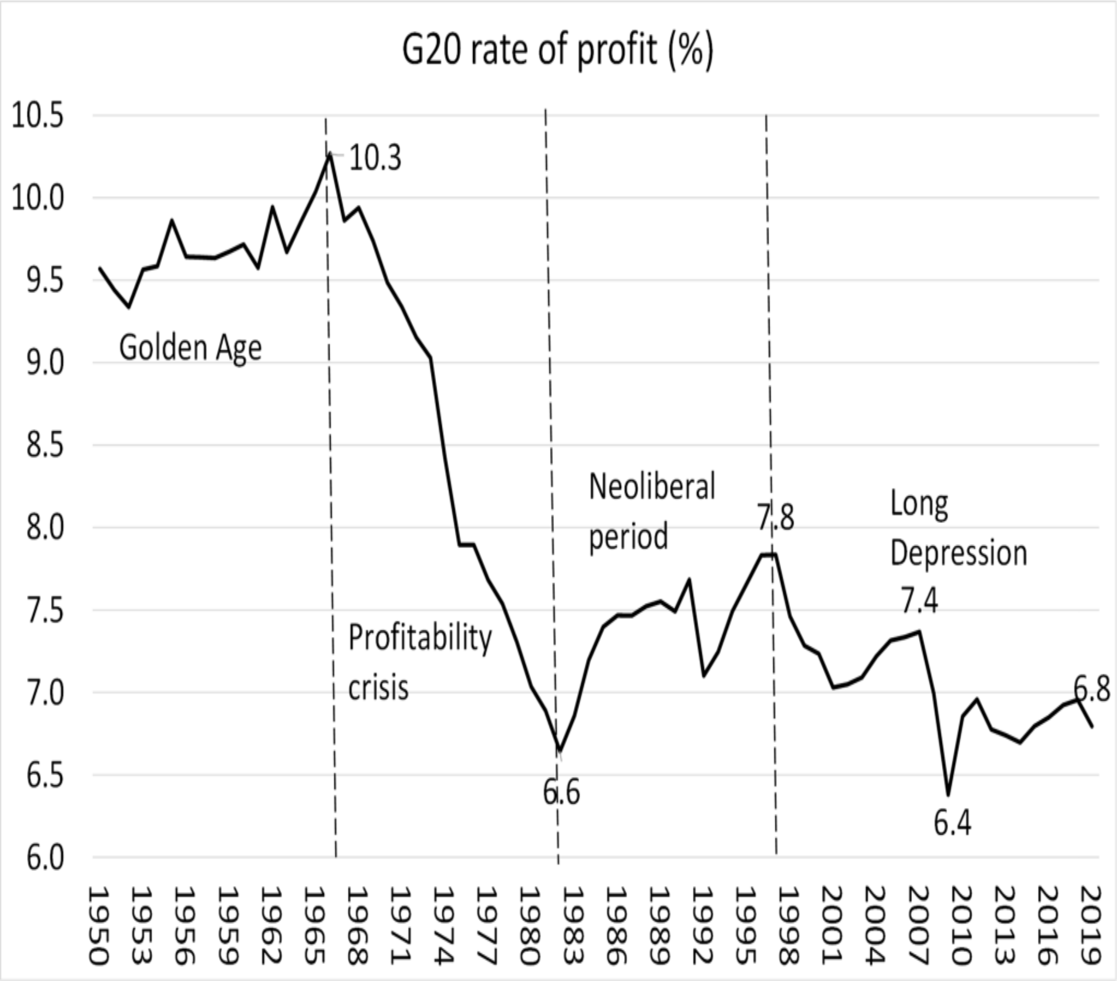
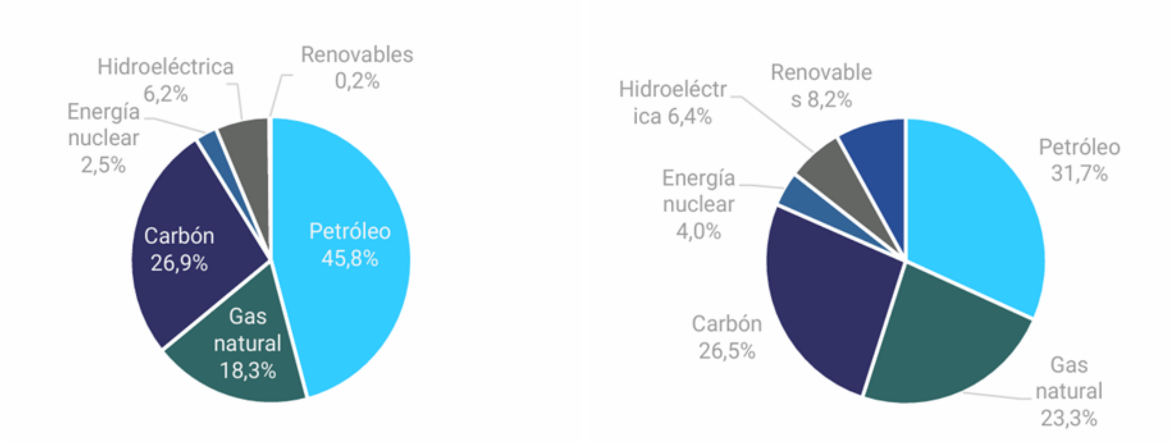


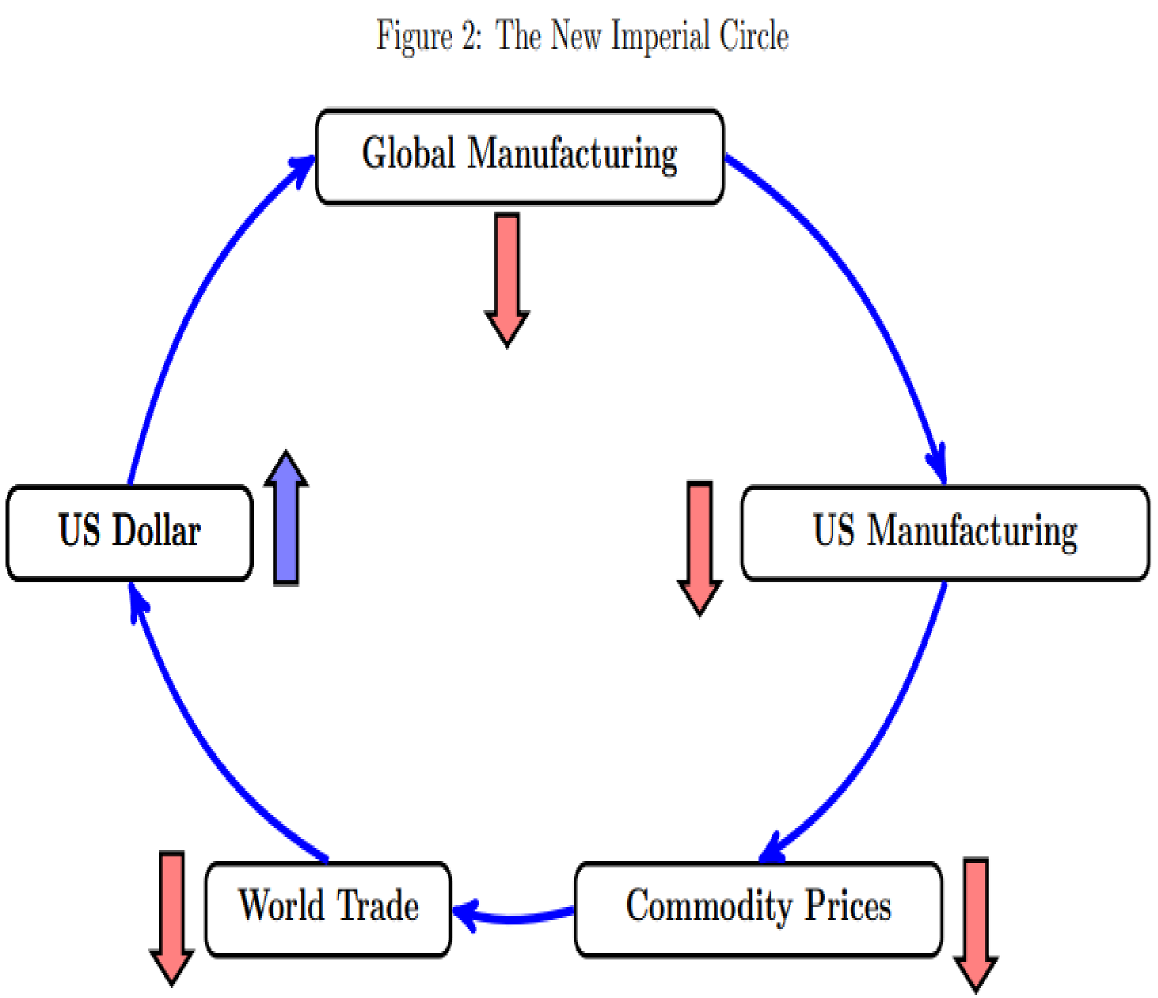
Gráfico 6. Matriz energética global (1980) **Gráfico 7. Matriz energética global (2023)**

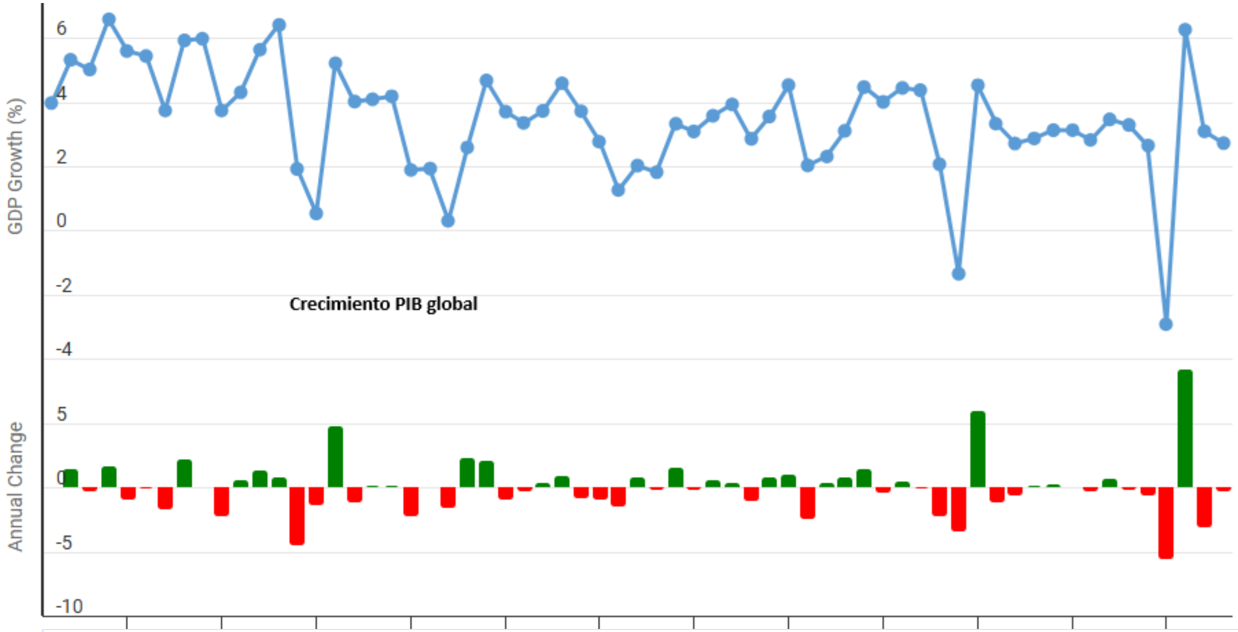


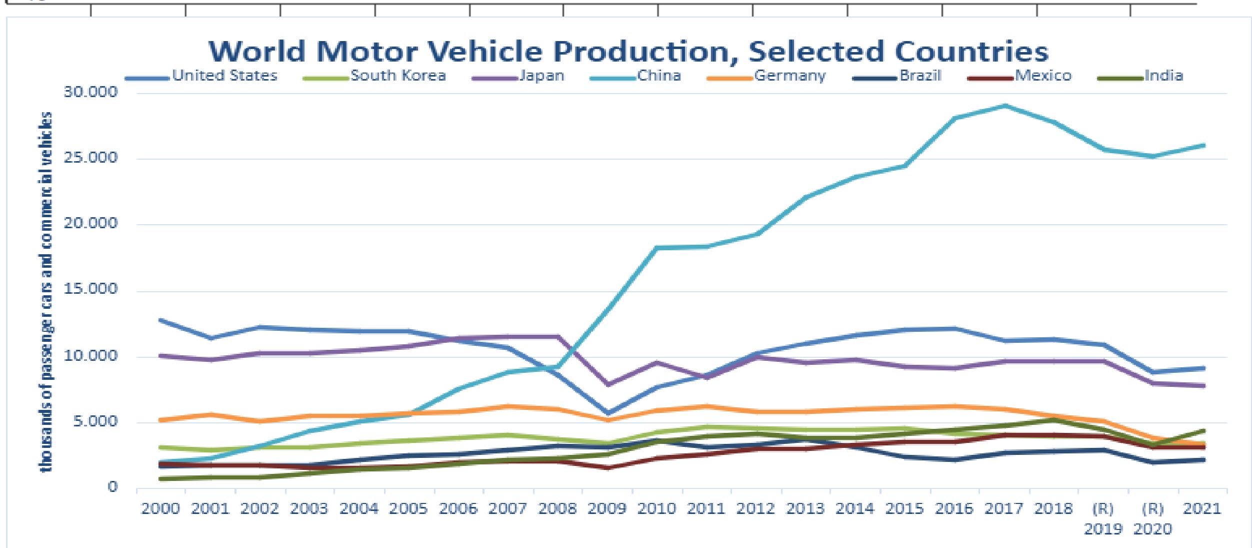
Fuente: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2023. Construcción: Corficolombiana.

Año	A. PIB mundo (billones US)	B. Riqueza-Capital	B/A
2007	58,45	575,14	9,84
2020	87,73	1.000,00	11,40
2022	101,33	1.920,70	18,95
Fuente: Banco Mundial y www.visualcapitalist.com			

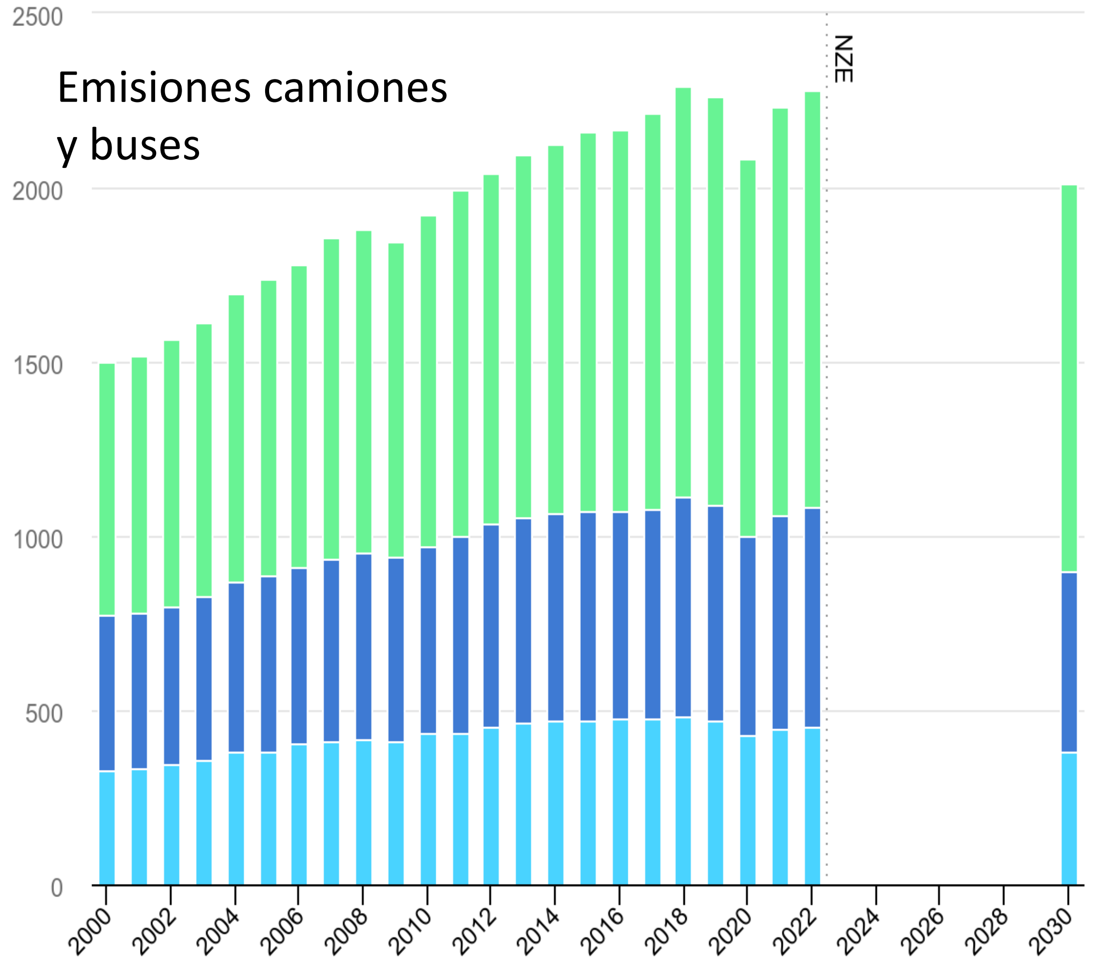
Moneda, competencia global y vehículos

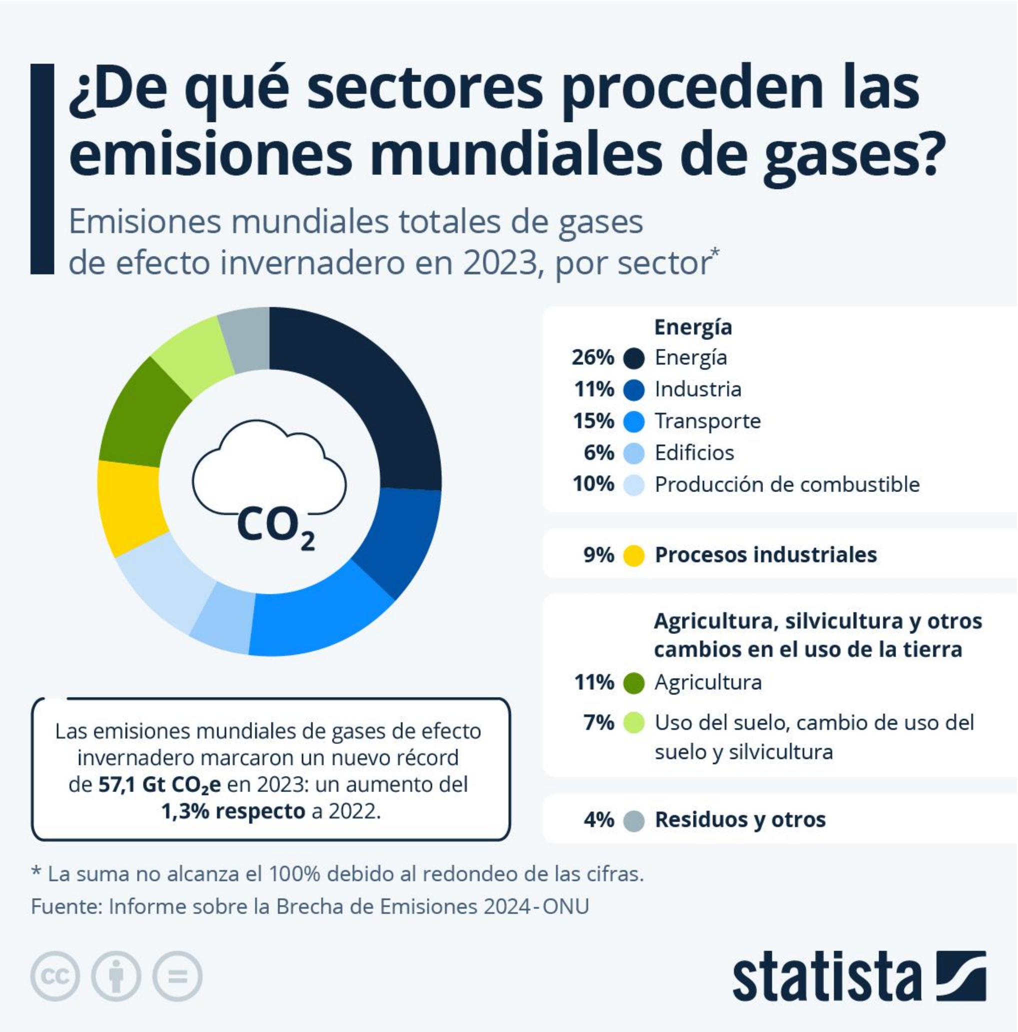






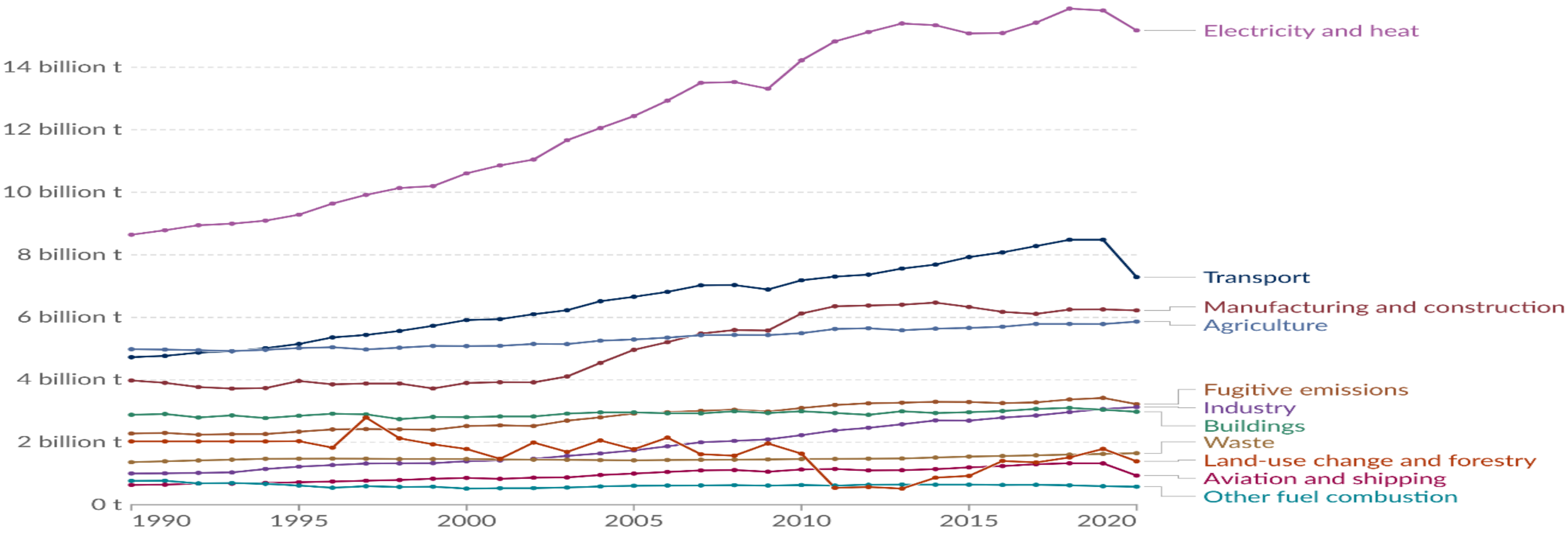
Emisiones: responsabilidades y tareas





Greenhouse gas emissions by sector, World

Greenhouse gas emissions[1] are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents[2] over a 100-year timescale.



Data source: Climate Watch (2023)

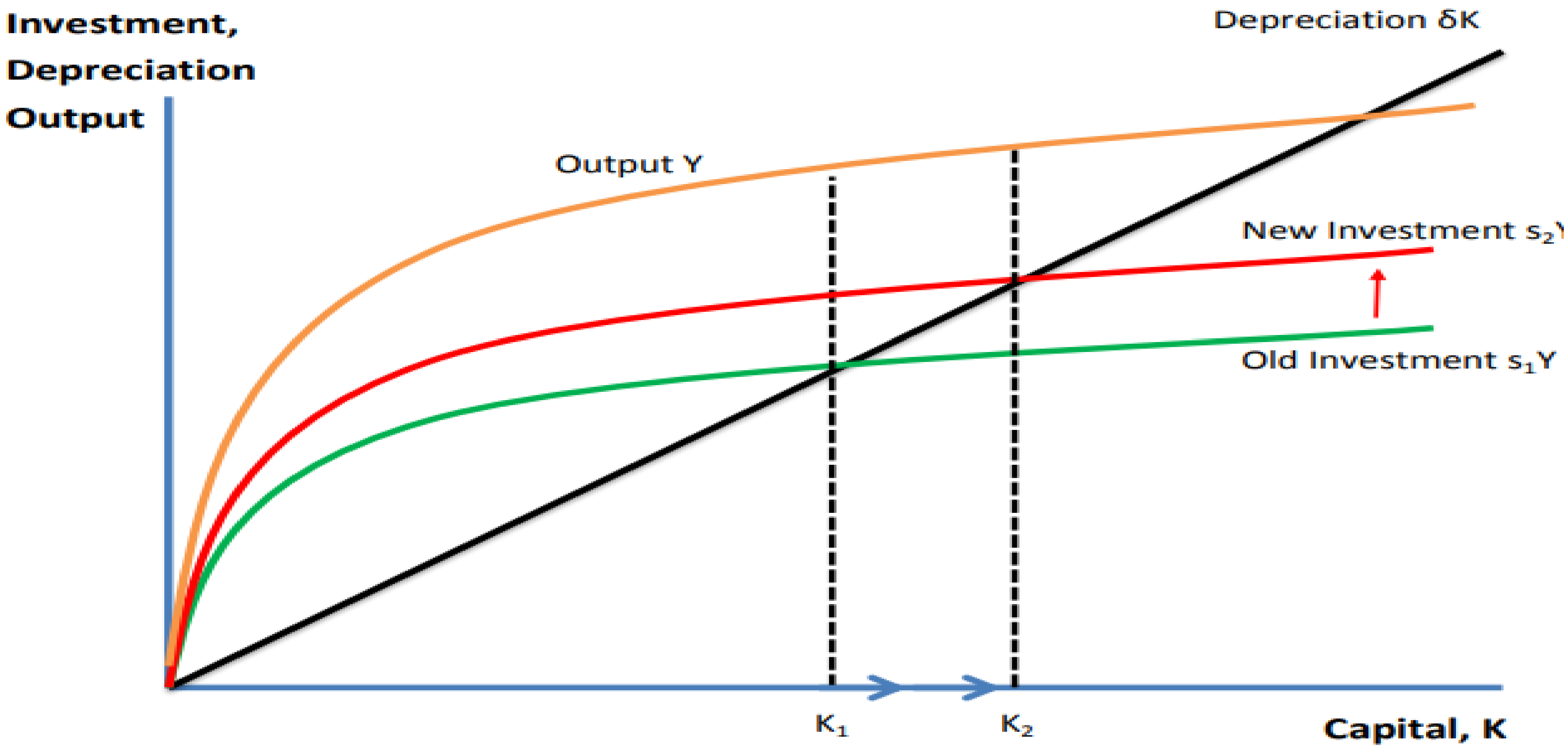
Note: Land-use change emissions can be negative.

1. Greenhouse gas emissions: A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas that causes the atmosphere to warm by absorbing and emitting radiant energy. Greenhouse gases absorb radiation that is radiated by Earth, preventing this heat from escaping to space. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the most well-known greenhouse gas, but there are others including methane, nitrous oxide, and in fact, water vapor. Human-made emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels, industry, and agriculture are the leading cause of global climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions measure the total amount of all greenhouse gases that are emitted. These are often quantified in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2eq) which take account of the amount of warming that each molecule of different gases creates.

2. Carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2eq): Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas, but not the only one. To capture all greenhouse gas emissions, researchers express them in "carbon dioxide equivalents" (CO_2eq). This takes all greenhouse gases into account, not just CO_2. To express all greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2eq), each one is weighted by its global warming potential (GWP) value. GWP measures the amount of warming a gas creates compared to CO_2. CO_2 is given a GWP value of one. If a gas had a GWP of 10 then one kilogram of that gas would generate ten times the warming effect as one kilogram of CO_2. Carbon dioxide equivalents are calculated for each gas by multiplying the mass of emissions of a specific greenhouse gas by its GWP factor. This warming can be stated over different timescales. To calculate CO_2eq over 100 years, we'd multiply each gas by its GWP over a 100-year timescale (GWP100). Total greenhouse gas emissions – measured in CO_2eq – are then calculated by summing each gas' CO_2eq value.

Transición energética: necesidad, utopía y negocio

Figure 5: Effect on Output of Increased Saving



Cómo y con quién es el negocio
Ejemplo: Volkswagen y EE. UU.

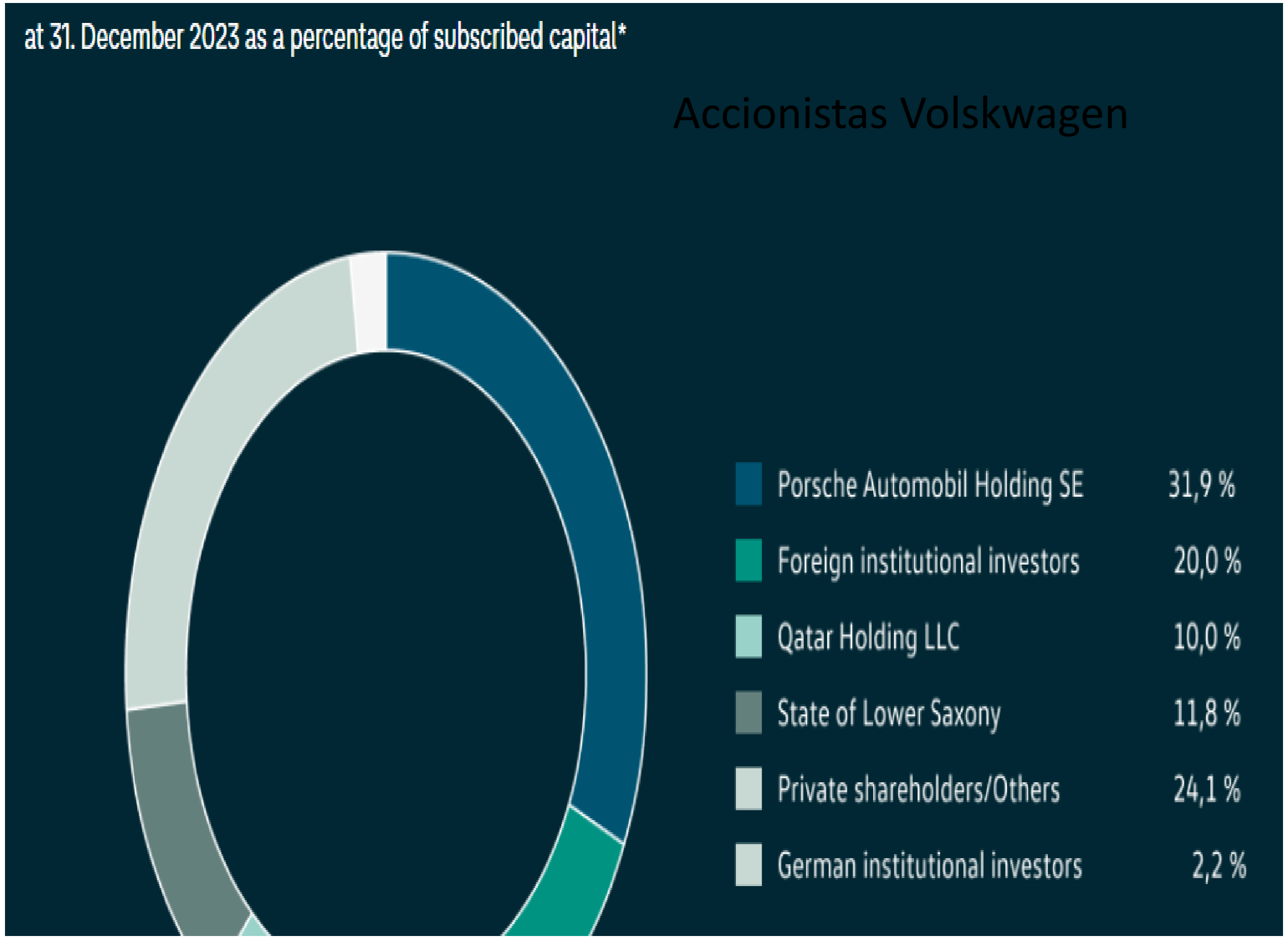


Table 1. Sources of Funding for Operating and Capital Expenditures in Public Transportation Provision, 2019

nominal (2019) dollars

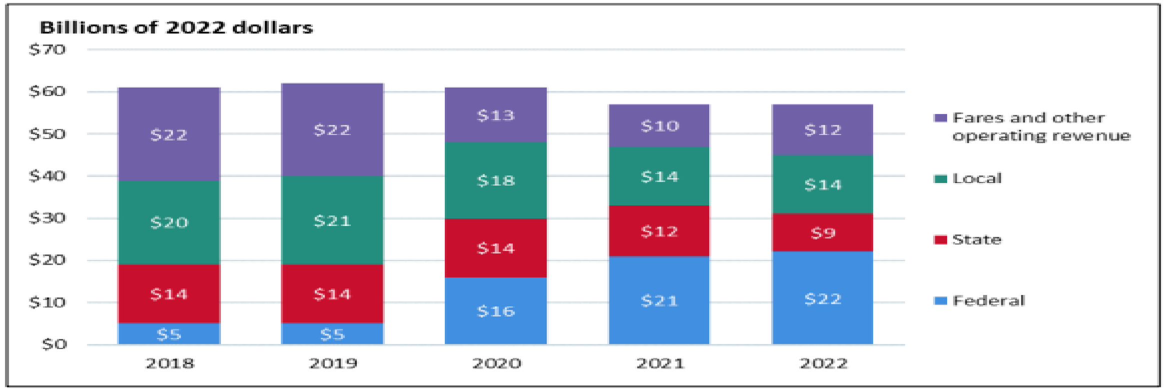
	Operating		Capital		Total	
	%	Millions of Dollars	%	Millions of Dollars	%	Millions of Dollars
Fares and Other Income	34.0	18,740	0.0	0	23.5	18,740
Local Government	35.1	19,353	44.9	11,048	38.1	30,401
State Government	22.9	12,639	22.8	5,605	22.9	18,244
Federal Government	7.9	4,366	32.3	7,939	15.4	12,304
Total	100.0	55,099	100.0	24,591	100.0	79,690

Source: APTA, *2022 Public Transportation Fact Book: Appendix A*, Table 95, at https://www.apta.com/research-technical-resources/transit-statistics/public-transportation-fact-book/.

Note: Sources of local government expenditures include funds from local taxes, toll transfers, and bond proceeds.

Figure 3. Operating Expenditures by Source of Funds, 2018-2022

in billions of inflation-adjusted 2022 dollars



Source: Federal Transit Administration (FTA), *2022 Single Summary of Transit Report*, Exhibit 14.1, at https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/2023-10/2022-Single-Summary-of-Transit_20231027_0.pdf.

Note: Inflation adjustment by FTA. Sources of local government expenditures include funds from local taxes, toll transfers, and bond proceeds.

Nuestro entorno

- Restricción presupuestal de la población
- Restricción presupuestal del Estado colombiano
- El precio del transporte de pasajeros se forma en la oferta. En la carga se forma en la demanda.
- Los retos del abastecimiento y el precio de los energéticos. Economía política de la transición, Colombia.
- Reducción de emisiones, mitigación y adaptación.
- Economía estancada.
- Transporte como derecho.
- Transporte urbano e interurbano
- La estructura de propiedad de la actividad transportadora.
- No producir mototes
- La red de abastecimiento de energéticos.

Gracias