

A visão da cidade: como gerir a mobilidade elétrica nas cidades

XI Semana da reabilitação urbana do Porto

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7 Novembro 2023

20 ANOS
DE TRANSIÇÃO ENERGÉTICA
E SUSTENTABILIDADE



Portugal Energia

- Vetores:
- Eletricidade >
 - Gás Natural >
 - Non Energy Use >
 - Produtos de Petróleo >

Selecione o(s) município(s):
 6 selected

Selecione o período:
 desde: 2008
 até: 2021

Selecione a unidade:
 MWh
 tep
 ton CO2e

MWh 2.599.947 2.485.723 -4,39%
 unidade 2008 2021 % variação



Consumo (MWh) por Município





Data	Título	Breve Descrição
2023	Concessão do direito de utilização privativa para a instalação de postos de carregamento para a mobilidade elétrica no município de Vila Nova de Gaia.	Implementação de 293 PCVE no concelho de Vila Nova de Gaia.
2023	Concessão do direito de utilização privativa para a instalação de postos de carregamento para a mobilidade elétrica no município de Vale De Cambra.	Implementação de 10 PCVE no concelho de Vale de Cambra.
2023	Concessão do direito de utilização privativa para a instalação de postos de carregamento para a mobilidade elétrica no município de São João da Madeira.	Implementação de 25 PCVE no concelho de São João da Madeira.



A Tesla charging station in Skit, Norway. The country has the world's highest rate of electric car adoption. | Sean Gallup/Getty Images

FUTURE PERFECT

Why Norway — the poster child for electric cars — is having second thoughts

Electric cars are crucial, but not enough to solve climate change. We can't let them crowd out car-free transit options.

By David Zipper | Oct 31, 2023, 7:00am EDT



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The screenshot shows the OECD website interface. At the top left is the OECD logo with the text 'OECD ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT'. Below the logo is a navigation bar with 'OECD Home', 'About', 'Countries', 'Topics', and 'Ukraine'. A search bar is located in the top right. The main content area features a large image of a city street with many cyclists. Overlaid on the right side of the image is a white box with the text 'IN PRACTICE' and the main title 'Norway's Zero-Growth Goal for major urban areas'. Below the title is a dark blue horizontal bar.

Key messages

The Zero-Growth Goal for major urban areas means that any growth in passenger transport shall be absorbed by public transport, cycling and walking. Urban Growth Agreements are in place in four urban areas to implement this goal. There are plans to extend the concept to five more urban areas. The Zero-Growth Goal has helped reduce car traffic volumes in Norway's major cities. This has contributed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air and noise pollution and congestion, as well as to improving the quality of life in cities.



Ranking	País	Percentagem de veículos elétricos novos registados (2020)	Previsão da percentagem de veículos elétricos novos registados (2035)	Aumento em percentagem
#1	Países Baixos	22,91%	99,90%	+76,99%
#2	Noruega	54,37%	99,90%	+45,53%
#3	Suécia	9,69%	80,35%	+70,66%
#4	Dinamarca	7,19%	54,51%	+47,32%
#5	Portugal	5,42%	51,86%	+46,44%
#6	Alemanha	6,86%	51,68%	+44,82%

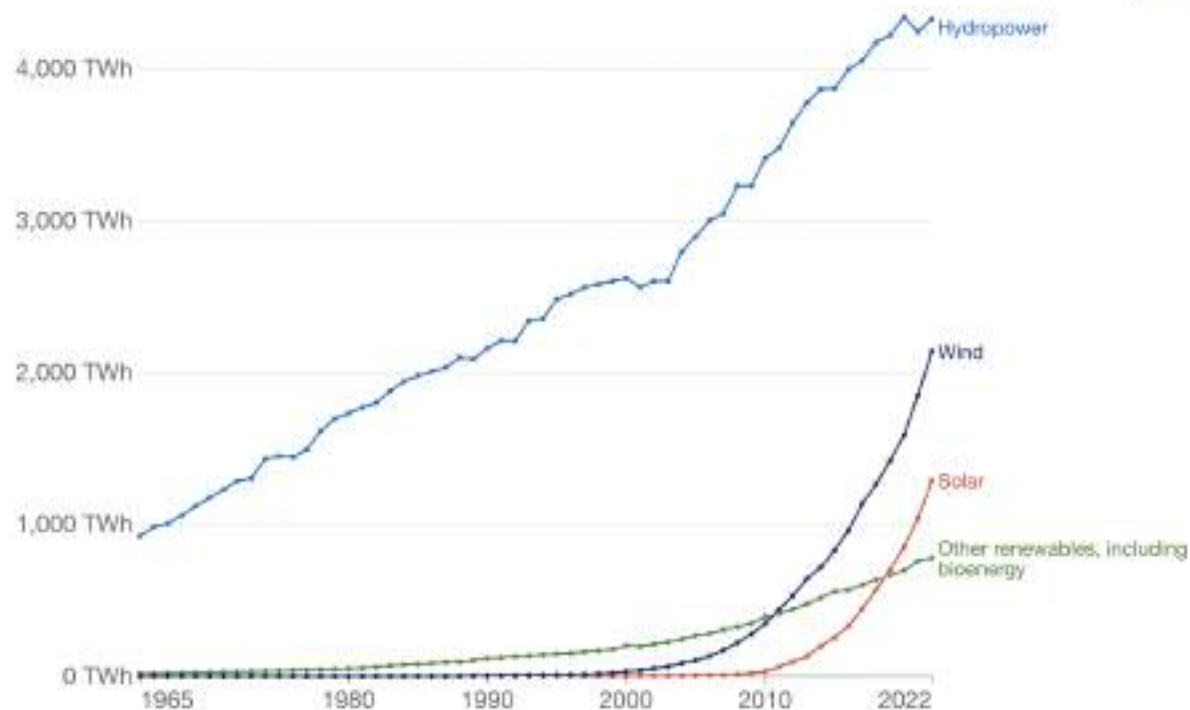


Vehicle to Grid (V2G) Power Storage





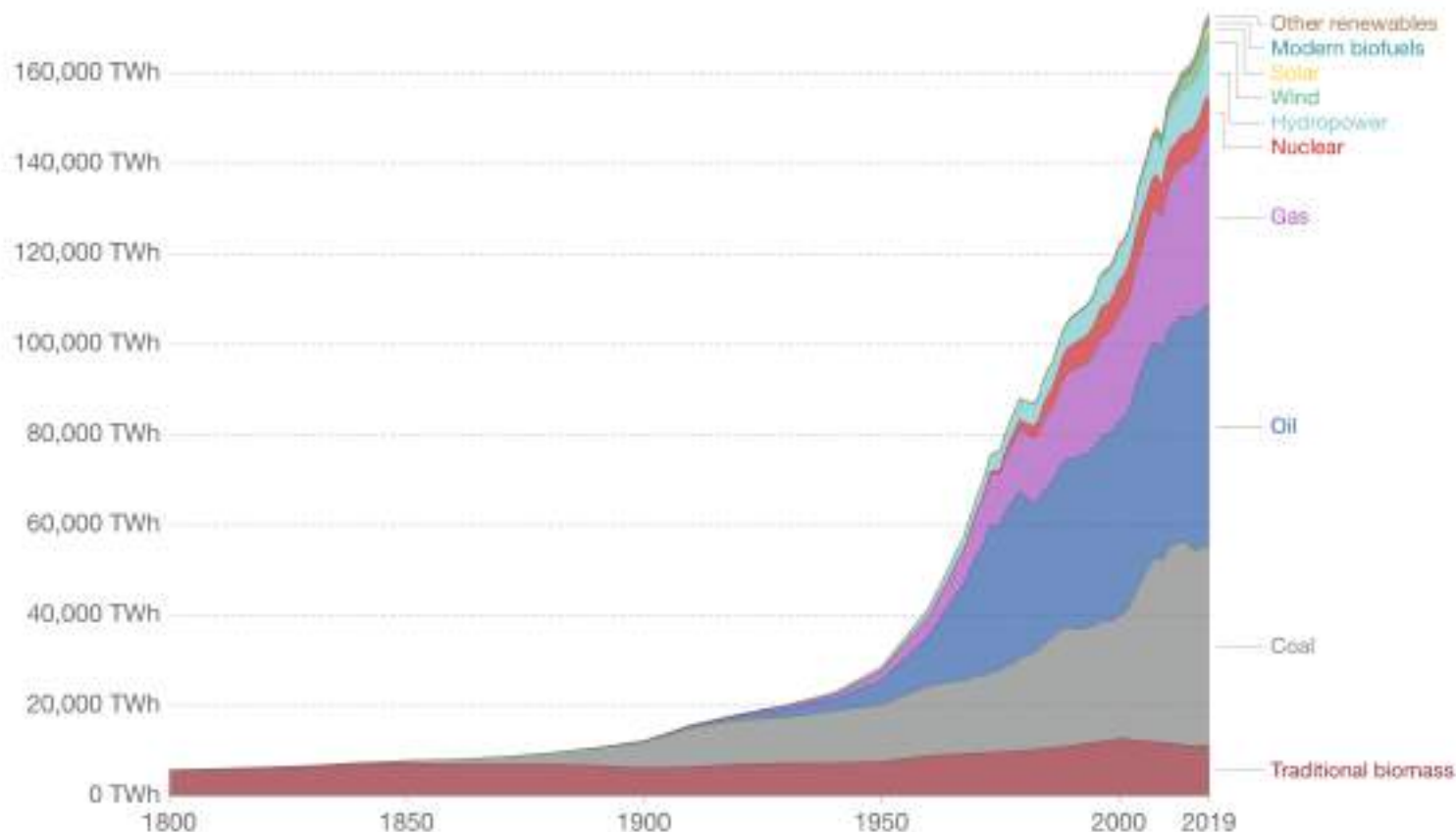
Modern renewable energy generation by source, World



Source: Ember's Yearly Electricity Data; Ember's European Electricity Review; Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy
 OurWorldInData.org/renewable-energy - CC BY

Global primary energy consumption by source

Primary energy is calculated based on the 'substitution method' which takes account of the inefficiencies in fossil fuel production by converting non-fossil energy into the energy inputs required if they had the same conversion losses as fossil fuels.





Obrigado

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