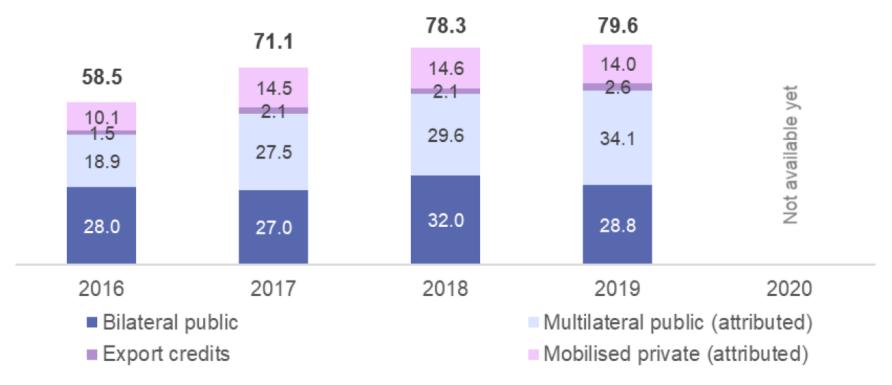
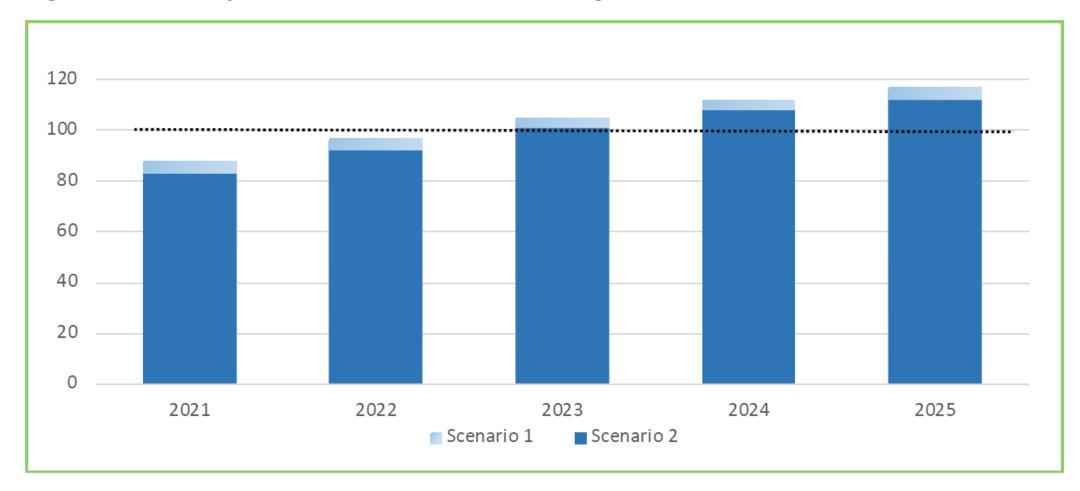
Figure 1. Climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries in 2016-19 (USD billion)



Note: Figures for 2020 will not be available before 2022 due to time lags in the reporting of the necessary official activity-level data.

Source: (OECD, 2021[3])

Figure 1. Annual Projections Towards the US\$100 billion goal

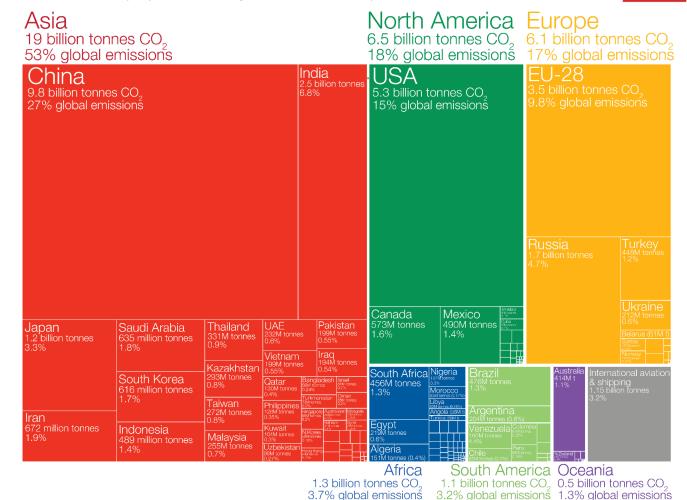


Who emits the most CO₂?

Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions were 36.2 billion tonnes in 2017.



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Shown are national production-based emissions in 2017. Production-based emissions measure CO₂ produced domestically from fossil fuel combustion and cement, and do not adjust for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based).

Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Data source: Global Carbon Project (GCP).

This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing,

Emisiones globales por region y por país (2017)

El problema:

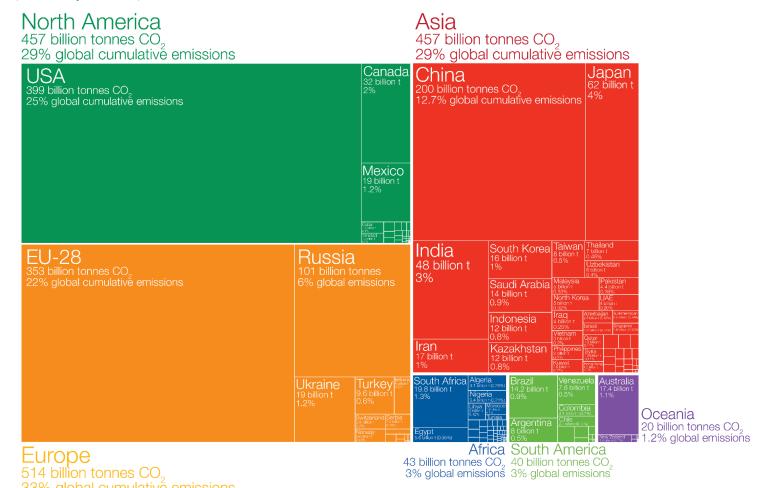
FUENTE: OUR WORLD IN DATA. WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED MOST TO GLOBAL CO2 EMISSIONS?

HTTPS://OURWORLDINDATA.ORG/CONTRIBUTED-MOST-GLOBAL-CO2

Who has contributed most to global CO₂ emissions?

Our World in Data

Cumulative carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions over the period from 1751 to 2017. Figures are based on production-based emissions which measure CO₂ produced domestically from fossil fuel combustion and cement, and do not correct for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based). Emissions from international travel are not included.



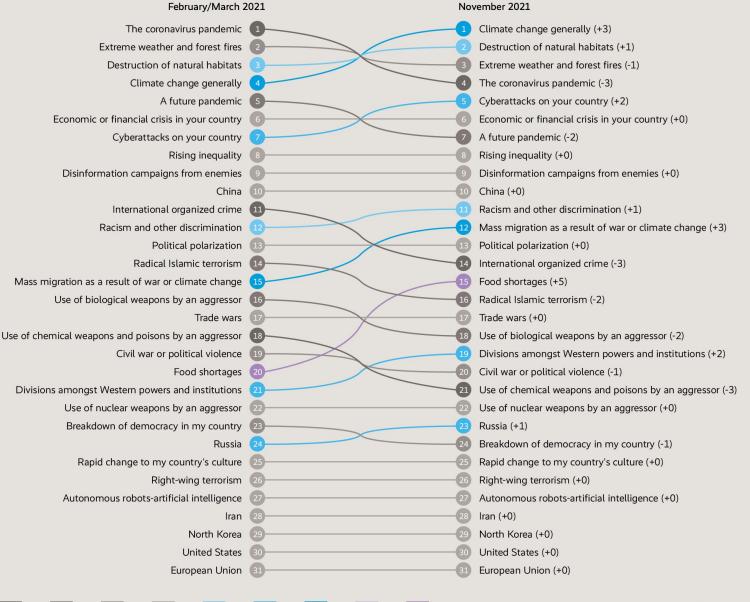
El problema: Emisiones globales acumuladas por region y po país (2017)

FUENTE: OUR WORLD IN DATA. WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED MOST TO GLOBAL CO2 EMISSIONS?

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Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 1.8 The risk bump chart, ranking of risks by all countries surveyed, November and February/March 2021



Data and illustration: Kekst CNC, commissioned by the Munich Security Conference



- El mapa de riesgo.
 Índice de
 Seguridad de
 Munich. 2022.
 - ▶Fuente.
 - ▶ https://www.kekstcnc.co m/insights/munich-securityindex-2022

