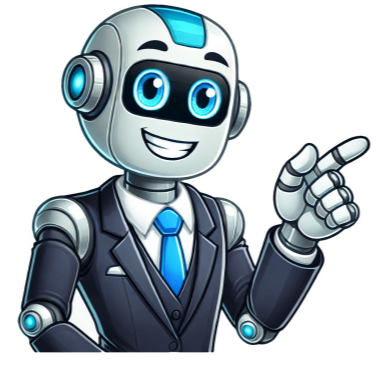


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Recursos relacionados ¿Cómo puedo crear una cuenta de Google? Iniciar sesión en Gmail The 2025 SNA is the result of work undertaken over several years by a wide range of experts around the world, including, the members of the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts, the ISWGNA, the editorial team, the regional commissions, other regional organizations, country experts, and other partners. The process was notable for its transparency and the wide involvement of the international statistical community. To ensure full consistency, the seventh edition of International Monetary Fund Integrated Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM7) was developed in parallel to the 2025 SNA, sharing the same text in chapters relevant to both standards. 28 June 2024: The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024 details the significant challenges the world is facing in making substantial strides towards achieving the SDGs based on the latest data and estimates. It features areas with setbacks while also showcasing where tangible progress has been made, for instance, in reducing global child mortality, preventing HIV infection, and access to energy and mobile broadband. The report also highlights where action must accelerate, particularly in critical areas undermining SDG progress - climate change, peace and security, inequalities among and between countries, among others. According to the report, with just six years remaining, current progress falls far short of what is required to meet the SDGs. Without massive investment and scaled up action, the achievement of the SDGs — the blueprint for a more resilient and prosperous world and the roadmap out of current global crises — will remain elusive. The lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, escalating conflicts, geopolitical tensions and growing climate chaos have severely hindered progress. The report details the urgent priorities and areas needed for stronger and more effective action to ensure the 2030 promise to end poverty, protect the planet and leave no one behind. Download report We have a rescue plan before us, in the (SDG Summit) political declaration. Now is the time to lift the declaration's words off the page, and invest in development at scale like never before. António Guterres Secretary-General, United Nations About this Report The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024 is the only UN official report that monitors global progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Using the latest available data and estimates, the report provides a comprehensive assessment of the 2030 Agenda. It aims to serve as a foundational resource with the latest data and evidence for developing recommendations and solutions to advance progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This annual SDG Report is prepared by UN DESA, in collaboration with the entire UN Statistical System, consisting of more than 50 international and regional agencies, based on data from over 200 countries and territories. The Sustainable Development Report 2024 video is an animated overview of the main facts and figures found in the Report. Take a look! 14 July 2025: The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025 marks the tenth annual stocktaking of global progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With the 2030 deadline only five years away, the report delivers a stark assessment: the Sustainable Development Goals have improved millions of lives, but the current pace of change is insufficient to fully achieve all the Goals by 2030. The report reveals real and substantial development gains during the past decade. Since 2015, the world has made notable strides in expanding access to education, improving maternal and child health, and bridging the digital divide. Effective prevention efforts have significantly reduced the burdens of infectious diseases such as HIV and malaria. Access to electricity has continued to grow, and renewable energy is now the fastest-rising source of power worldwide. Yet progress has been fragile and unequal. Millions still face extreme poverty, hunger, inadequate housing, and a lack of basic services. Women, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities continue to face systemic disadvantages. Escalating conflicts, climate chaos, rising inequalities, and soaring debt servicing costs are holding back further advancements. Despite these setbacks, national and local success stories showcased in the report - such as universal electricity access in 45 countries and the elimination of neglected tropical diseases in 54 countries - demonstrate that accelerated progress is not only possible but already happening. The report calls for action in six priority areas: food systems, energy access, digital transformation, education, jobs and social protection, and climate and biodiversity. It also urges increased international cooperation and sustained investment to turn the ambition of the 2030 Agenda into reality. With just five years to reach the Sustainable Development Goals, we need to shift into overdrive. Antonio Guterres Secretary-General, United Nations About this Report The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025 is the only UN official report that monitors global progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Using the latest available data and estimates, the report provides a comprehensive assessment of the 2030 Agenda. It aims to serve as a foundational resource with the latest data and evidence for developing recommendations and solutions to advance progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This annual SDG Report is prepared by UN DESA, in collaboration with the entire UN Statistical System, consisting of more than 50 international and regional agencies, based on data from over 200 countries and territories. Press Release Media Advisory The world has made considerable progress towards Goal 7. Global electricity access reached 92 per cent in 2023 - up from 84 per cent in 2010. Meanwhile, access to clean cooking fuels and technologies rose from 64 to 74 per cent between 2015 and 2023. Renewable energy is the fastest-growing energy source today, and it is projected to surpass coal as the primary electricity source in 2025. However, achieving Goal 7 targets demands substantially increasing clean-energy investments, particularly in developing economies. Without accelerated investments and action, 645 million people will still lack electricity access, and 1.8 billion will lack access to clean cooking in 2030. Meeting global climate targets and net-zero emission warrants the rapid deployment of renewable energy across all sectors and more significant improvements in energy efficiency. Tailored and integrated policy interventions A technician works on a wind turbine in the Philippines. © ADB and actions remain essential to advancing just energy transitions and to meeting climate objectives. Global electricity access reached 92 per cent in 2023, up from 84 per cent in 2010, with the number of people without electricity dropping to 666.4 million - 18.8 million fewer than in 2022. Between 2010 and 2023, 45 countries achieved universal electricity access. However, regional disparities persist. Central and Southern Asia reduced its unconnected population from 41.4 million in 2010 to 27 million in 2023. By contrast, sub-Saharan Africa saw little progress, with its unconnected population barely rising from 566 million to 565 million—despite coverage rising from 33 to 53 per cent—accounting for 85 per cent of the global electricity deficit. In addition, globally, 84 per cent of people without electricity in 2023 lived in rural communities. Achieving universal access by 2030 requires accelerating electrification to 1.2 per cent annually. Unfortunately, current trends indicate that in 2030, 645 million people will remain without power. Addressing this challenge will require fresh thinking, renewed political commitment and additional funding to scale up the adoption of distributed renewable-energy technologies and business models. Off-grid solar solutions present the most cost-effective pathway - potentially bringing electricity to 389 million people. Access to clean cooking fuels and technologies reached 74 per cent globally in 2023, up from 64 per cent in 2015. Yet, approximately 2.1 billion people still rely on polluting fuels for cooking. Regional progress varies dramatically. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, along with Central and Southern Asia, have made substantial gains in expanding clean cooking access. However, sub-Saharan Africa continues to face critical challenges, with only 21 per cent of the population having access to clean cooking. The burden falls heaviest on poorer households, particularly affecting women and girls, who spend extensive time gathering fuel and cooking on inefficient stoves. This compromises their health, limits educational opportunities and reduces economic prospects. Current progress indicates that only 78 per cent of the global population will have access to clean cooking solutions by 2030, leaving approximately 1.8 billion people without access. Achieving universal access requires urgent action and accelerated efforts. The share of renewable energy in the world's total final energy consumption increased from 15.6 per cent in 2015 to 17.9 per cent in 2022, with modern renewables (excluding traditional biomass) increasing from 10 to 13 per cent. The electricity sector leads the growth, with renewables comprising 30 per cent of its 2022 global electricity consumption. Hydropower remained the predominant renewable electricity source, while wind and solar demonstrated the largest absolute growth - tripling their combined consumption in 2022 compared to 2015. Renewable sources accounted for around 21 per cent of global energy use for heat, with almost half from traditional biomass. In the transport sector, only 4 per cent of consumption was from renewables, of which nearly 90 per cent came from biofuels. Raising renewable-energy deployment targets, implementing stronger policy actions across all end-use sectors and expanding support to developing countries will be pivotal in advancing towards Goal 7 and meeting climate objectives. Primary energy intensity (the ratio of total energy supply to GDP) improved by 2.1 per cent in 2022; this is more than quadruple the improvement rate in 2021, bringing the worldwide intensity to 3.87 megajoules per dollar (2021 purchasing power parity). This progress was partly driven by the reduced energy use amid the global energy crisis and high prices in 2022. Among the top 20 energy-consuming countries, 15 experienced accelerated progress during 2010-2022 compared to 1990-2010; nine nations more than doubled their average annual energy-intensity improvement rate. Meeting Goal 7 targets on energy efficiency requires annual improvements of 4.0 per cent between 2022 and 2030. This ambitious goal is consistent with agreements from the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference. The uptake of renewable energy to generate electricity, as well as the energy efficiency of end-use sectors (such as buildings and transport) will play key roles in achieving targets. Global installed renewable-energy capacity per capita hit a record 478 watts per person in 2023, marking an annual growth of 13 per cent, driven primarily by China, Brazil and India. This achievement reflects strong momentum, with a 9.4 per cent compound annual growth rate over the past five years. However, significant disparities remain. Developed countries average 1,162 watts per person - nearly three times the average of developing countries, 341 watts. While developing countries now account for 43.5 per cent of the global capacity to generate electricity from renewables, this progress masks profound inequalities. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia increased over threefold from 207 to 741 watts per person between 2013 and 2023, while sub-Saharan Africa lags with just 40 watts per person. The most vulnerable are LDCs (40 watts), LLDCs (105 watts) and SIDS (110 watts). At current rates, LDCs would need 46 years to reach the average of today's developing countries. Without accelerated deployment of cost-effective renewable solutions, these disparities will widen, undermining the global energy transition and sustainability goals. International financial support of clean and renewable energy to developing countries reached \$21.6 billion in 2023, an increase of 27 per cent from 2022. Solar energy led the growth, with funding rising 84 per cent to \$9.4 billion, accounting for 44 per cent of total financial flows. Wind and hydropower also grew by 41 per cent (reaching \$2.4 billion) and 61 per cent (\$2.3 billion), respectively. However, despite this third consecutive year of growth, 2023 flows amounted to only about three quarters of the 2016 peak of \$28.4 billion. In addition, in 2023, 80 per cent of commitments were distributed among 29 countries, compared to the 25 in 2022. Overall financial support lags far behind the actual needs of developing countries, particularly among LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. To enable global progress towards Goal 7, it will be crucial to accelerate this growth trajectory while ensuring a more equitable distribution of funds. © 2025 United Nations • Terms of Use • Privacy Notice • Fraud Alert The Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2023 presents a comprehensive overview of global progress with respect to the targets outlined in the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Progress Chart 2023 serves as a companion to The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition. The progress chart provides a trend assessment, employing a visual framework of spotlight colours to measure progress towards each target using trend data between the baseline year of 2015 and the most recent year. Among the 169 targets, 138 can be assessed based on both available global data and analysis conducted by custodian agencies, while 31 targets lack sufficient data or additional analysis for the trend assessment. A midpoint evaluation of SDG progress on the journey to 2030 reveals significant challenges. Insight derived from the latest global-level data and custodian agencies analysis paints a concerning picture. Among the assessable targets, a mere 15 per cent are on track to be achieved by 2030. Nearly half—48 per cent—of the targets that can be assessed show moderate or severe deviations from the desired trajectory. Furthermore, over one-third—37 per cent—of these targets have experienced no progress or, even worse, have regressed below the 2015 baseline. This comprehensive assessment underscores the urgent need for intensified efforts to ensure the Sustainable Development Goals stay on course. Download Progress Chart Technical Note The global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017. The global indicator framework was later adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313), Annex. According to the Resolution, the indicator framework will be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-first session in March 2020 and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025. The global indicator framework will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States. Annual refinements of indicators are included in the indicator framework as they occur. In line with the mandate of the group, the IAEG-SDGs proposed 36 major changes to the framework in the form of replacements, revisions, additions and deletions as part of the 2020 Comprehensive Review, which were approved by the 51st Statistical Commission in March 2020. The official indicator list below includes the global indicator framework as contained in A/RES/71/313, the refinements agreed by the Statistical Commission at its 49th session in March 2018 (E/CN.3/2018/2, Annex II) and 50th session in March 2019 (E/CN.3/2019/2, Annex II), changes from the 2020 Comprehensive Review (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex II) and refinements (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex III) from the 51st session in March 2020, refinements from the 52nd session in March 2021 (E/CN.3/2021/2, Annex), refinements (E/CN.3/2022/2, Annex I) and decision (53/101) by the 53rd United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2022/24-E/CN.3/2022/41), refinements from its 54th session in February/March 2023 (E/CN.3/2023/2, Annex I), and changes from the 2025 Comprehensive Review (E/CN.3/2025/6, Annex II) and refinements (E/CN.3/2025/6, Annex I) from the 56th session in March 2025. The global indicator framework includes 234 unique indicators. Please note that the total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of SDG indicators is 251. However, thirteen indicators repeat under two or three different targets (see below). Indicators in the global indicator framework that repeat are the following: 7.b.1/12.a.1 8.4.1/12.2.1 8.4.2/12.2.2 10.3.1/16.b.1 10.6.1/16.8.1 13.2.1/13.b.1 (with a slight amendment) 15.7.1/15.c.1 15.a.1/15.b.1 1.5.1/1.5.1/13.1.1 1.5.2/11.5.2 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Global indicator framework adopted by the General Assembly in A/RES/71/313 (Annex), 2020 Comprehensive Review changes (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex II), 2025 Comprehensive Review changes (E/CN.3/2025/6, Annex II) and annual refinements contained in E/CN.3/2018/2 (Annex II), E/CN.3/2019/2 (Annex II), E/CN.3/2020/2 (Annex III), E/CN.3/2021/2 (Annex), E/CN.3/2022/2 (Annex I), E/CN.3/2023/2 (Annex II), E/CN.3/2024/4 (Annex I) and E/CN.3/2025/6 (Annex I). PDF version: Excel version:

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