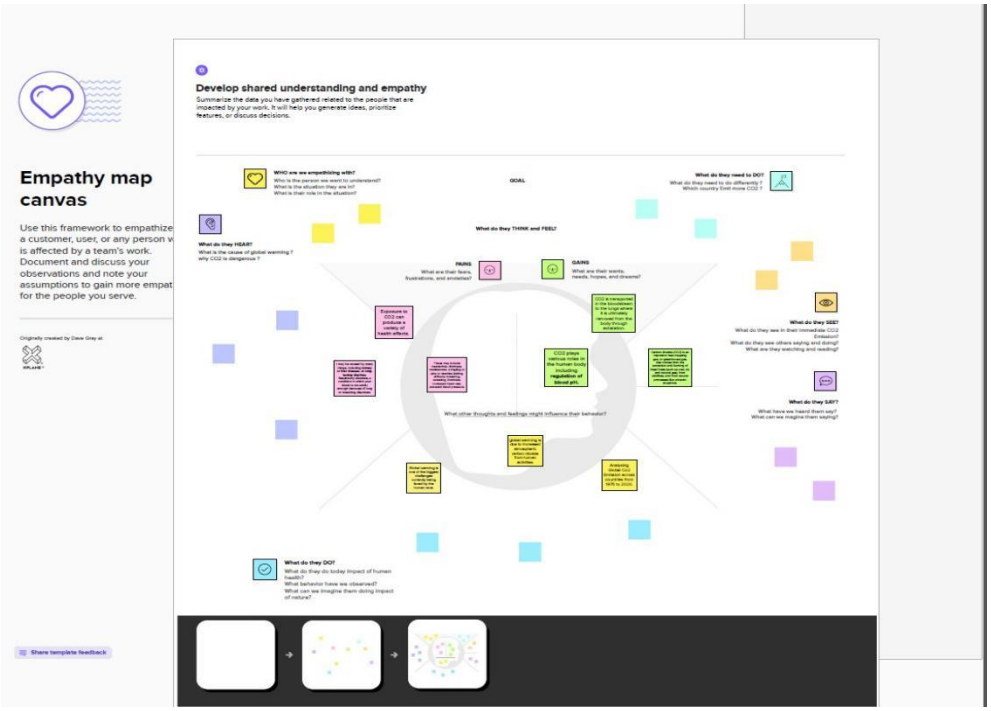
1 INTRODUCTION

Carbon dioxide emissions are the primary driver of global climate change. It's widely recognised that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world needs to urgently reduce emissions. But, how this responsibility is shared between regions, countries, and individuals has been an endless point of contention in international discussions.

This debate arises from the various ways in which emissions are compared: as annual emissions by country; emissions per person; historical contributions; and whether they adjust for traded goods and services. These metrics can tell very different stories.

2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking

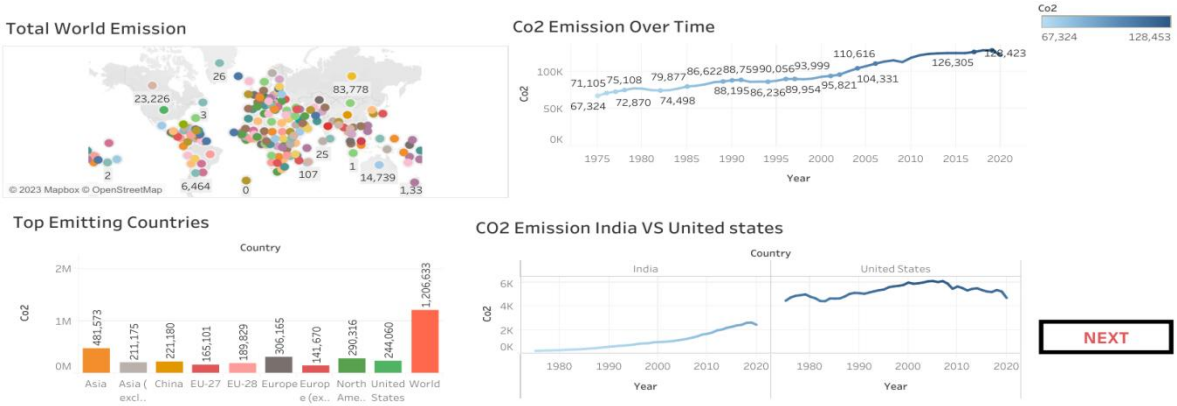
2.1 Empathy Map



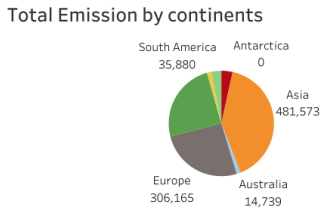
2.2

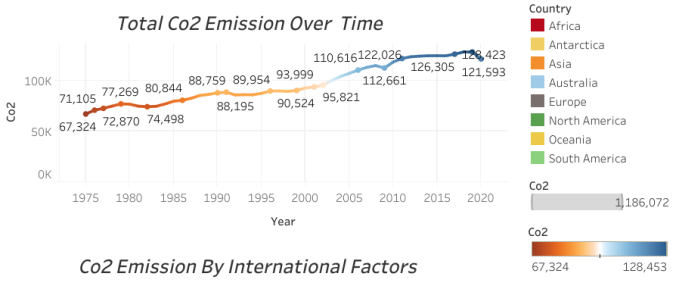
3 SCREENSHOTS

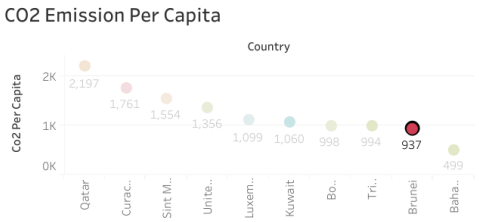
Co2 Emission in World.

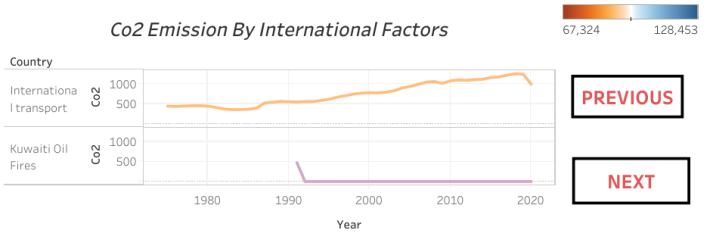


Project Report Template









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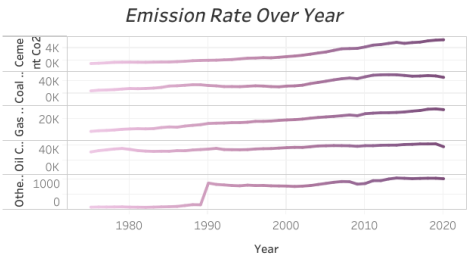

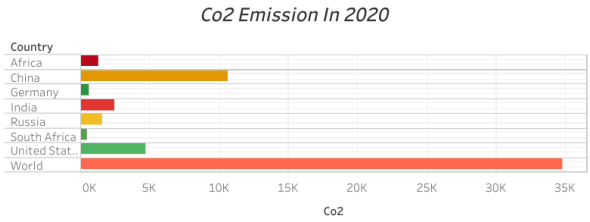

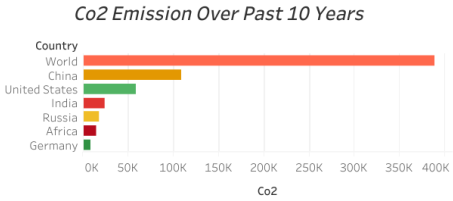

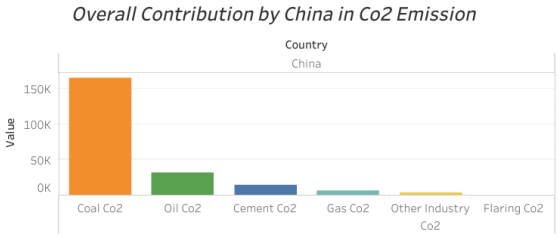

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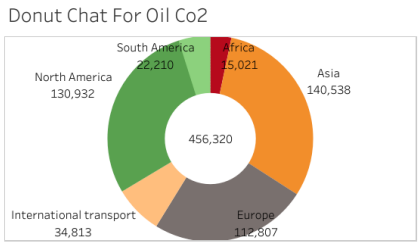

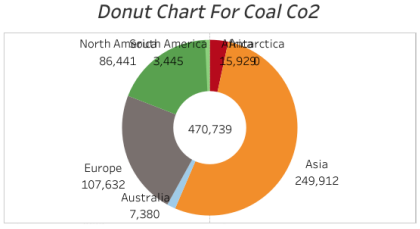

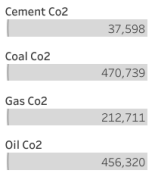

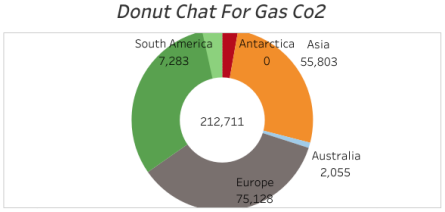

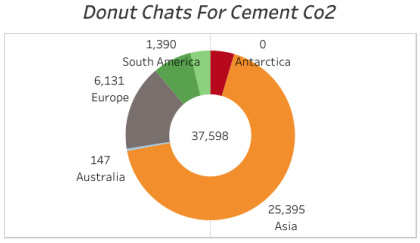

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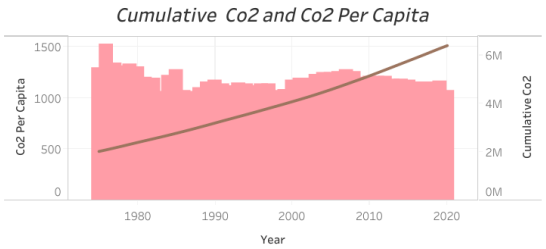

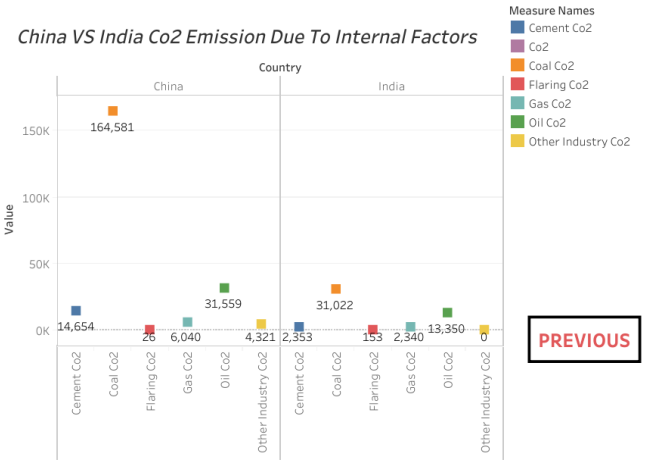

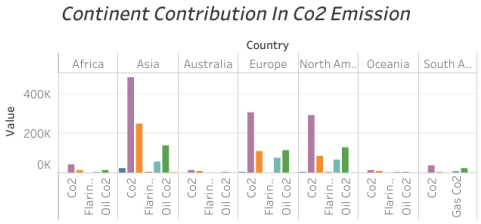

4 List of advantages and disadvantages of the proposed solution:

ADVANTAGE OF CO2:

1. Carbon capture and storage is one of the most efficient methods of extracting carbon emissions permanently from the environment. The numerous advantages of CCS include economic,
social, and environmental, and a massive impact on a global and local scale. Carbon capture can increase the power generated with carbon dioxide-based steam cycles

2.Carbon dioxide captured with carbon capture can also be utilized in the manufacturing of polymers and chemicals such as polyurethanes.

DISADVANTAGES OF CO2:

1. Carbon capture reduces the carbon released in the atmosphere and therefore, it is recognized as one of the solutions to help address climate change and global warming. Despite this, carbon capture and storage (CCS) does not come without some disadvantages.

2. The possibility of leakages could also be a result of natural disasters such

as earthquakes or can be a result of human-induced incidents such as damage as a result of wars that can damage underground storage reservoirs.

5. APPLICATIONS

CO2 emissions have been strongly correlated with how much money we have. This is particularly true at low-to-middle incomes. The richer we are, the more CO2 we emit. This is because we use more energy – which often comes from burning fossil fuels.

4 CONCLUSION

Providing good estimates of CO2 emissions requires reliable and extensive coverage on domestic and traded energy—the international framework and monitoring of this reporting has significantly improved through time. For this reason, our understanding of emissions in the late 20th and 21st centuries is more reliable than our long-term reconstructions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provide clear guidelines on methodologies and best practice for measuring and monitoring CO2 estimates at the national level.