I'm not a bot

La Coca-Cola es una bebida reconocida mundialmente, que para muchos puede ser un perfecto acompañante para unos tacos, unas garnachas o cualquier plato de comida debido a su sabor y efecto refrescante.Sin embargo, este tipo de productos tienen diversas críticas debido a que el consumo continuo de las gaseosas puede afectar a la salud de las personas, por tal motivo se implementan medidas como las etiquetas que advierten de un alto contenido de azúcar.No obstante, algunas personas se preguntan qué país es el que más consume la popular bebida; aquí te contamos.Lee también La fruta que es llamada oro rojo porque reduce la edad de la piel como el colágenoDe acuerdo con el Consejo Nacional de Humanidades, Ciencias y Tecnologías (Conahcyt), Chiapas, entidad de México, es la región del mundo donde más se consume Coca-Cola, se calcula que cada habitante de Chiapas bebe 821.25 litros de refresco por año, mientras que 160 litros es el consumo per cápita en todo el país, reportó un estudio del Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias sobre Chiapas y la Frontera Sur (Cimsur).Lo anterior se relaciona con la alta prevalencia de diabetes mellitus en la región, que en la última década ha sido la principal causa de muerte.Entre las razones por las cuales ha incrementado el consumo de bebidas azucaradas en la región sureste, se cuentan la laxa legislación hacia las empresas refresqueras, campañas de mercadotecnia en lenguas locales y la poca accesibilidad de agua potable de calidad y en cantidad suficiente para los habitantes. Esta información proviene de la investigación realizada por Jaime Page Pliego, doctor en Antropología por el Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias sobre Chiapas y la Frontera Sur (Cimsur), la cual revela que este aumento fue ocasionado, también, por una modificación de la vida social y religiosa de sus habitantes.La Asociación Mexicana de Bebidas (MexBeb) aclaró a EL UNIVERSAL, que según datos oficiales del Inegi, provenientes de la Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso y Gasto en los Hogares 2022 y del precio promedio de refrescos envasados, el precio promedio por litro de refresco de cola es de 22.07 pesos, donde los habitantes promedio por hogar en Chiapas es de 3.9 personas.Asimismo, el gasto trimestral en bebidas (alcohólicas y sin alcohol) consumidas en el hogar es de 613.00 pesos.Lee también Día Mundial de la Marihuana: ¿Cuáles son los beneficios y desventajas de su consumo?Finalmente, la asociación indicó: "Tendríamos que ese dinero ($613.00 trimestrales) alcanzaría para comprar 27.7 litros por hogar o 7.1 litros por persona al trimestre, es decir, 79 mililitros por persona al día en promedio. Eso es 28 veces menos de la cifra insostenible de 2.2 litros".También te interesará:¿Cómo mejorar la vista sin necesidad de usar lentes ni cirugía?Luna Rosa 2024: ¿Desde dónde se podrá ver en México el fenómeno astronómico de abril?Luna Rosa 2024: ¿Qué es y cuándo ver el fenómeno astronómico de abril?Únete a nuestro canal ¡EL UNIVERSAL ya está en Whatsapp!, desde tu dispositivo móvil entérate de las noticias más relevantes del día, artículos de opinión, entretenimiento, tendencias y más.aosr Please visit this URL to review a list of supported browsers. Note: Quote Data is Delayed At Least 15 MinutesMarket Data is delayed by 15 minutes and is for informational and/or educational purposes only. In certain circumstances, securities with respect to which the relevant exchange has commenced delisting proceedings may continue to be traded pending appeal of that determination. To view a list of securities that are subject to delisting, including those that continue to be traded pending appeal, please click here.CUSIP identifiers have been provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services, LLC, The CUSIP Database, © 2025 American Bankers Association. "CUSIP" is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association.Yield data is for informational purposes only. El refresco es una de las bebidas que más se toman en todo el mundo; sin embargo, su consumo continuo puede afectar la salud debido a su alto contenido de azúcar, aquí te decimos cuál es el país que más Coca-Cola bebe. Suscríbete a nuestro canal de Telegram y lleva la información en tus manos. De acuerdo con el Consejo Nacional de Humanidades, Ciencias y Tecnologías (Conahcyt) las bebidas azucaradas están presentes a la hora de la comida y su consumo puede elevar el riesgo de padecer enfermedades como diabetes tipo 2, sobrepeso y obesidad.México es uno de los países que más consume refresco, la marca más popular es Coca-Cola. Cada habitante consume alrededor de 160 litros por año, según el Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias sobre Chiapas y la Frontera Sur (Cimsur); mientras que en Chiapas el consumo por habitante al año es de 821.25 litros de refresco. Un adulto que consume 4 botellas de 600 mililitros de refresco de cola ingiere lo equivalente a 50 cucharadas cafeteras de azúcar de cinco gramos cada una, esto quiere decir que bebe más de 500% de la ingesta diaria de azúcar recomendada.Una investigación realizada por Jaime Page Pliego, doctor en Antropología por el Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias sobre Chiapas y la Frontera Sur (Cimsur) reveló que entre las razones por las que ha incrementado el consumo de bebidas azucaradas en la región es debido a la poca accesibilidad a agua potable y las campañas de mercadotecnia en lenguas locales.Según datos de Statista Consumer Insights, México lidera el consumo de refresco con un 62%, le sigue Dinamarca, Estados Unidos y Reino Unido. Por otro lado, Japón es el país donde menos se consume.La Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS) exhortó a todos los países para que aumenten los impuestos sobre las bebidas azucaradas pues cada año mueren el todo el mundo 8 millones de personas por una dieta malsana.Las calorías en las bebidas azucaradas pueden contribuir al aumento de peso y no aportan ningún valor nutritivo, además, las calorías que contienen pueden conllevar a otros riesgos como la obesidad, caries dentales, enfermedades del corazón y diabetes tipo 2.Conforme a lo indicado en un estudio del Departamento de Salud de Rhode Island aproximadamente el 11% de las calorías que consumen los jóvenes vienen de bebidas azucaradas.Además, cada 12 onzas de bebidas azucaradas consumidas por los niños aumentan 60% las posibilidades de padecer sobrepeso.Para quemar las calorías que hay en una lata de refresco, un niño que pesa 34 kilos debe realizar por lo menos 30 minutos de bicicleta. Mientras que un adulto tendría que caminar 25 minutos parra quemar las calorías de una lata de refresco de 12 onzas.adn40 Siempre Conmigo. Suscríbete a nuestro canal de WhatsApp y lleva la información en la palma de tu mano. The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered Creativity El sitio Statistics for Everyone realizó un video que muestra cuáles son los países que más Coca Cola consumen en el mundo. Enterate qué lugar ocupa Argentina y cuál sería la razón. Durante este lunes 26 de junio, un video que grafica cuánto gasta cada país en la bebida azucarada revolucionó las redes sociales. En él se puede ver cómo el consumo va subiendo cada vez, país por país más ubicando a la Argentina en el podio de los primeros cinco. TE PUEDE INTERESAR El periodista Rodrigo Figueroa Reyes compartió un video del sitio Statistics for Everyone, que se especializa en compartir datos sobre diferentes temas y generó revuelo: “Éste no es un país con muchos habitantes pero se toma fernet con Coca. Todo gracias a la República independiente de Córdoba”, escribió Tato Lopez. Y es que el video, que dura casi cinco minutos, detalla el gasto que genera cada uno sólo en la gaseosa y las toneladas que se consumen y muchos lo relacionan directamente con el consumo de Fernet, la bebida alcohólica que se toma con hielo y a la que se le agrega Coca Cola. Es así que según el sitio especializado en estadísticas, en el último puesto se ubica Palaos con un gasto de $1,2 millones y solo 900 toneladas. Este país se Oceanía se ubica lejos de las más de las 3,6 millones de toneladas que consume y de los de $5,1 billones que gasta Alemania, que se ubica octava en el el gráfico. A esta le sigue India con 2,3 millones de toneladas y $5,8 billones. Japón se ubica sexta con un consumo de 4,9 millones de toneladas de Coca Cola y un gasto de $6,9 billones. Entre los primeros cinco países que más consumen Coca Cola en el mundo se encuentran: China con un consumo de 52 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $47 billones Estados Unidos con un consumo de 30 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $42 billones México con un consumo de 22 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $30 billones Brasil con un consumo de 11 millones de toneladas de Coca Cola y un gasto de $15 billones Argentina con un consumo de 7,1 millones de toneladas de Coca Cola y un gasto de $9,8 billones TE PUEDE INTERESAR Copyright 2025 © Infocielo - Todos los derechos reservados Cielo Platense SRL Dirección: Avenida 532 689, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina - Teléfono: (54) 0221 4290555 Director Responsable: Guillermo Raúl Montes - Director Ejecutivo: Martín Manuel Montes Registro DNDA Nº RL-2022-97233913-APN-DNDA#MJ Nº de edición: 8055 Ir al contenido Powered by GDPR Cookie Compliance Resumen de privacidad Esta web utiliza cookies para que podamos ofrecerte la mejor experiencia de usuario posible. La información de las cookies se almacena en tu navegador y realiza funciones tales como reconocerte cuando vuelves a nuestra web o ayudar a nuestro equipo a comprender qué secciones de la web encuentras más interesantes y útiles. Cookies estrictamente necesarias Las cookies estrictamente necesarias tiene que activarse siempre para que podamos guardar tus preferencias de ajustes de cookies. Si desactivas esta cookie no podremos guardar tus preferencias. Esto significa que cada vez que visites esta web tendrás que activar o desactivar las cookies de nuevo. Una de las bebidas azucaradas más reconocidas del mundo es la Coca Cola, que para muchos puede ser un perfecto acompañante para un asado, una torta de cumpleaños o cualquier plato de comida debido a su sabor y efecto refrescante.Sin embargo, este tipo de productos tienen diversas críticas porque el consumo continuo de las gaseosas puede afectar a la salud de las personas, por tal motivo se implementen medidas como las etiquetas que advierten de un alto contenido de azúcar.Adicional a esto, la Coca Cola contiene ingredientes como el color caramelo, el ácido fosfórico, los edulcorantes y el benzoato de sodio, lo que a largo plazo puede presentar un riego de obesidad, padecer diabetes tipo dos y enfermedades cardiovasculares, según la ‘Red Papaz’.A pesar de que se alerte sobre las posibles afectaciones de su consumo, no deja de ser una de las bebidas más vendidas en el mercado, pero el país que lidera la lista del consumo de la popular gaseosa es México, superando incluso a las estadísticas de Estados Unidos.En el país latinoamericano se calcula que el consumo promedio por habitante es de al menos 160 litros al año, lo que quiere decir que supera a un 40 por ciento a la población estadounidense, de acuerdo con ‘La República de Perú’.El lugar en el que la población mexicana suele ingerir con mayor frecuencia la Coca Cola es el estado de Chiapas, específicamente en el municipio de San Cristóbal de las Casas, esto puede deberse a la cercanía del lugar con una de las fábricas embotelladoras de la empresa.Esto hace que la bebida procesada sea más fácil de adquirir en los diferentes establecimientos comerciales de la región mencionada anteriormente.Una cifra que alarma a las comunidades del sitio, es que por lo menos el 3 por ciento de los niños menores de seis meses reciben la bebida gaseosa mientras están en la etapa de la lactancia, en la que solo deberían ingerir la leche materna.Otra causal de que México sea uno de los mayores consumidores es que se realizan de manera frecuente algunas campañas de mercadotecnia que invitan a las personas a conocer y degustar el producto.Cabe destacar que en Estados Unidos, cada persona consume un total de 100 litros de Coca Cola al año y el promedio mundial es de 25 litros por habitante anualmente. Mientras que el del país latinoamericano, se estima que cada mexicano estaría tomando cerca de 160 litros anuales, según ‘Page Pliego’. Rosalía presenta su propia Coca-Cola, inspirada en el éxito de ‘Motomami’Video: así se salvó joven de ser robada gracias a una Coca ColaLEIDY ESTEFANIA RICO ARBOLEDAREDACCIÓN ALCANCE DIGITALEL TIEMPO Preguntado por: Iván Orellana | Última actualización: 29 de diciembre de 2023Puntuación: 4.5/5 (7 valoraciones) Entre los primeros cinco países que más consumen Coca Cola en el mundo se encuentran: China con un consumo de 52 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $47 billones. Estados Unidos con un consumo de 30 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $42 billones.¿Cuál es el país que más consume Coca-Cola 2023?¿Cuál es país en el mundo que más consume Coca-Cola? De acuerdo con el Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología de México (Conacyt), el récord mundial de consumo de Coca Cola lo tiene un estado de la República Mexicana.¿Cuál es el país que menos Coca-Cola consume?Cuba y Corea del Norte son los únicos dos países donde se no se consume Coca Cola en el mundo y las razones son bastante entendibles.¿Que se consume más en el mundo Pepsi o Coca-Cola?Coca-Cola es la marca líder y la que más se compra en todo el mundo, como ya había sido en ocasiones anteriores. Esto, sin embargo, no implica que no haya cambios en las tendencias de consumo.¿Qué Coca-Cola se consume más en España?Ese año los españoles consumieron cerca de 146,5 millones de litros de refrescos de cola light sin cafeína, pero siguen siendo la cola normal y la light la preferida por los consumidores españoles.40 preguntas relacionadas encontradasEspaña lidera el ranking mundial de calidad de Coca-Cola.Coca Cola lidera el consumo en España.En España, una persona consumió una media de aproximadamente 64,5 litros de leche líquida en 2021. Esta bebida se convirtió así en la más consumida dentro del territorio nacional durante el año referido. La segunda y la tercera posición la ocuparon, respectivamente, el agua envasada y los refrescos.Si se habla en términos de consumo, el agua embotellada es la clara ganadora. Solo en 2022, la ingesta mundial superó los 472.000 millones de litros, logrando incluso coronarse como la principal bebida envasada por encima de las bebidas alcohólicas.Con un volumen de aproximadamente 473.000 litros, el agua fue el tipo de bebida envasada más consumida del mundo en 2022. Las bebidas alcohólicas, que incluyen cervezas, vinos y licores, ocuparon la segunda posición, con la leche y las bebidas lácteas completando el podio.Cuba, Corea del Norte y Rusia son los países donde no se puede comprar ni vender esta bebida refrescante.Se trata de Cuba y Corea del Norte, dos países actualmente gobernados por regímenes comunistas y que principalmente por eso no cuentan con ninguna de las marcas de la Coca-Cola Company. Si no la más popular, Coca Cola es una de las bebidas más populares del mundo.Desde 1960 el castrismo o gobierno revolucionario decidió nacionalizar los activos y la compañía fue liquidada y abandonó la isla. Desde ese día los cubanos no pueden consumir de manera oficial Coca-Cola . Hay una excepción en la isla aunque está fuera de la soberanía cubana, hablamos de Guantanamo.Finlandia es el consumidor número uno de café en el mundo. Cada persona bebe, en promedio, cuatro tazas por día y 26 libras por año.En concreto, una lata del refresco (330 ml) contiene unos 35mg de cafeína, mientras que una taza de café espresso (50ml) contiene unos 60mg de cafeína. Es decir, tomarnos una lata de Coca-Cola equivale a tomarnos algo más de media taza de café espresso.En promedio, el consumo global de refrescos es de alrededor de 45 litros per cápita. Esto significa que se consumen alrededor de 1 billón de latas (suponiendo que una lata es de 330 ml) cada año. En cambio, en 2019, el consumo global del café fue de más de 10 mil millones de kilogramos.Así pues, en la comparación entre ambas bebidas, podemos decir que la cerveza se consume más que la Coca Cola en todo el mundo.Cerveza. La cerveza es, sin duda, la bebida alcohólica más consumida en el mundo, superando a otras tan populares como el vino, el whisky o el vodka.Se espera que al 2025 el sector logre ventas por US$ 1,794 mil millones, lo que significaría un crecimiento promedio anual de 5.6% entre 2023 y 2025. Las ventas de bebidas alcohólicas estuvieron lideradas por la categoría cerveza, la cual alcanzaría los US$ 610 mil millones en 2023 (52.1% del total).Mahou Cervezas ocupó la primera posición. Le sigueron en la clasificación San Miguel y Estrella Galicia, empatadas con aproximadamente 20 millones de contactos con el consumidor.Las tres comunidades con mayor prevalencia alguna vez en la vida fueron Navarra, País Vasco, La Rioja, Castilla y León y Aragón, y para los últimos 30 días, los mayores corresponden a La Rioja, Navarra, Aragón y Baleares.Bebidas alcohólicas favoritas por los españoles. La cerveza (de cualquier tipo, ya sea artesanal, Ipa...) es más consumida por hombres (84%) y menos por los jóvenes entre 18 y 24 años (62%).1 Coca-Cola: La marca líder en ventas a nivel global. Coca-Cola es, sin duda, la marca de refrescos más reconocida y vendida en el mundo.En resumen, si estás buscando una opción más saludable en el mundo de los refrescos, Manzanita Sol se presenta como una alternativa a considerar. Su bajo contenido calórico y el uso de edulcorantes no calóricos lo convierten en una opción más saludable que los refrescos tradicionales.Sí señores, se trata del té. A pesar de la fama que pudieran tener bebidas como el café, por ejemplo en los Estados Unidos o medio continente Europeo sembrando cada calle de comercios que sirven café, o la coca-cola mundialmente conocida y servida en cada rincón del plante, el té, supera a todas ellas. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. El consumo de bebidas gaseosas es una tendencia global, pero en América Latina hay un país que se destaca por su altísima ingesta de Coca-Cola. A pesar de las advertencias sobre los efectos negativos para la salud, millones de personas eligen esta bebida como parte de su dieta diaria. En 2024, esta nación se consolidó como la líder en consumo de Coca-Cola en la región, superando cifras de países como Estados Unidos y Perú. Este fenómeno ha generado debates sobre los hábitos de consumo y sus impactos en la salud pública. Además, la disponibilidad y el acceso a las gaseosas en diversas regiones de este país, junto con estrategias de mercadotecnia efectivas, han contribuido a su primer lugar en consumo per cápita de esta popular bebida. ¿Cuál es el país de América Latina que más consume Coca-Cola en el mundo en 2024? Con un promedio anual de 160 litros de Coca-Cola por persona, México ha superado notablemente a otros grandes consumidores de esta bebida, como Estados Unidos y Perú. Aunque la Coca-Cola, junto con otras gaseosas del mundo como Pepsi, Fanta y Sprite, goza de gran popularidad, México se ha consolidado como el líder indiscutible en el consumo de refrescos azucarados. Esta cifra, que supera en un 40% el consumo de Coca-Cola en Estados Unidos, es alarmante para los expertos en salud, quienes han advertido sobre los riesgos asociados con un consumo excesivo. La elevada demanda de Coca-Cola en México ha sido atribuida en parte a la mercadotecnia intensiva que realiza la empresa, especialmente en comunidades rurales. Además, la falta de acceso a agua potable en algunas regiones ha propiciado que los habitantes opten por consumir bebidas embotelladas, como la Coca-Cola, que se percibe como más segura que el agua no tratada. México es el país que más consume gaseosa en el mundo. Foto: SDP Noticias ¿Cuál es el estado de México que más toma Coca-Cola y cómo supera a EE. UU. y Perú? El estado de Chiapas, especialmente en el municipio de San Cristóbal de las Casas, se ha destacado como el lugar de mayor consumo de Coca-Cola en México. Una de las razones principales es la presencia de una planta embotelladora de Coca-Cola en la región, lo que facilita el acceso temprano y generalizado a la bebida. El consumo excesivo de bebidas gaseosas ha encendido las alarmas, ya que estudios revelan que el 3% de los niños menores de seis meses son alimentados con Coca-Cola en sus biberones, lo que representa un serio problema de salud pública. Aunque en Perú y otros países de América Latina el consumo de refrescos es alto, ninguna nación registra cifras tan preocupantes como México. Chiapas es el lugar donde más consumen gaseosa en México y el mundo. Foto: Conacyt ¿Cuánta gaseosa toman en Estados Unidos? Pese a que México lidera el consumo global de Coca-Cola, Estados Unidos continúa siendo un importante consumidor, con una media anual de 100 litros por individuo. A pesar de que este número es inferior al de México, los Estados Unidos siguen siendo uno de los mercados más importantes para las bebidas gaseosas. Elementos como el amplio acceso, las campañas de publicidad y una cultura profundamente enraizada en el consumo de bebidas alcohólicas justifican este elevado índice, a pesar de que los niveles de consumo en México son significativamente superiores. ¿Cuál es la gaseosa más consumida en el mundo? Coca-Cola continúa siendo la gaseosa más popular a nivel mundial, con presencia en casi todos los países. Le siguen marcas de renombre como Pepsi, Fanta y Sprite, que también tienen una fuerte presencia en el mercado latinoamericano. Estas marcas han logrado adaptarse a las preferencias locales, consolidándose entre las favoritas de millones de consumidores. Preguntado por: Álvaro Benítez | Última actualización: 3 de septiembre de 2023 Puntuación: 4.8/5 (15 valoraciones) La lista queda de los países que más consumen refresco queda de la siguiente manera:Estados Unidos 191 litros por persona.Argentina 169 litros por persona.Bélgica 139 litros por persona.México 133 litros por persona.Islandia 130 litros por persona.Hungria 129 litros por persona.Reino Unido 127 litros por persona. ¿Cuáles son los países que más consumen Coca-Cola? China con un consumo de 52 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $47 billones. Estados Unidos con un consumo de 30 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $42 billones. México con un consumo de 22 millones de toneladas de gaseosa y un gasto de $30 billones. ¿Qué país de Latinoamerica consume más Coca-Cola? En 2021, México representó el 45% del total de unidades vendidas por Coca-Cola Company en toda la región latinoamericana, manteniendo la participación reportada un año antes y su posición como principal mercado de la multinacional norteamericana en la región. ¿Cuántos países consumen la Coca-Cola? ¿Sabías que más de 200 países disfrutan del sabor de nuestra refrescante bebida? Aquí te mostramos algunos interesantes datos de cómo se disfruta Coca-Colaalrededor del mundo. Todo empezó el 8 de mayo de 1886, cuando una compañía farmacéutica ubicada en Atlanta, Georgia empezó a comercializarla. ¿Qué país no consume Coca-Cola? Cuba, Corea del Norte y Rusia son los países donde no se puede comprar ni vender esta bebida refrescante. La razón es puramente ideológica, aunque algunos expertos mencionan otras circunstancias. – El refresco más popular del mundo, la Coca-Cola, tiene en España y Portugal a sus mejores fabricantes. La bebida que se produce y vende en ambos países es la de mayor calidad en todo el mundo, según una clasificación interna realizada por la propia compañía. De la población que asocian el término "Coca-Cola" con las bebidas gaseosas, el 14% se clasifican como de nivel socieconómico "Alto" y el 54% como de "Medio-Alto". Detallan las cifras que seis de cada diez personas que se interesan por "Coca-Cola" tienen edades que oscilan entre 19 y 35 años. En concreto, una lata del refresco (330 ml) contiene unos 35mg de cafeína, mientras que una taza de café espresso (50ml) contiene unos 60mg de cafeína. Es decir, tomarnos una lata de Coca-Cola equivale a tomarnos algo más de media taza de café espresso. Consumo de distintos tipos de refrescos de cola en hogares en España en 2021. Esta estadística muestra la cantidad de refrescos de cola que se consumió en España en 2021, desglosado por tipo. Los hogares españoles consumieron más de 341 millones de kilos de cola light, siendo el tipo de refresco de cola más consumido. La planta Coca-Cola FEMSA Toluca nació hace 20 años con 4 líneas de producción. Su crecimiento ha obedecido al incremento del mercado de consumo de nuestros productos en la Ciudad de México. Esta planta es un referente de innovación y renovación constante. Hoy cuenta con 12 líneas de Producción. ¿Sabes cuántas sucursales tiene Coca-cola en el mundo? Más de 900. Sólo la bebida más consumida en el mundo entero podría tener y necesitar semejante cantidad. Para producir este negro líquido gaseoso que es hoy en día una de las marcas más importantes del planeta, se requiere del trabajo de millones de personas. Si hay una bebida que ha conquistado el mundo entero, sin duda es Coca-Cola. Pero, ¿se ha preguntado alguna vez cuál es el país que más Coca-Cola consume en el mundo? La respuesta te sorprenderá. Se trata de México, pues el país latinoamericano ostenta el título del mayor consumidor de Coca-Cola per cápita, con un promedio anual de 250 litros por persona. Esta cifra supera con creces a Estados Unidos, el país donde nació la bebida, que se queda en unos 80 litros por persona al año. Las razones son diversas y complejas, pero algunos factores tendrían que ver con el espacio que ha ganado Coca Cola en la cultura mexicana, pues esta bebida azucarada forma parte de las celebraciones familiares, las reuniones con amigos y hasta de las comidas diarias. Por otro lado, Coca-Cola es relativamente accesible en México, lo que la hace aún más atractiva para un amplio sector de la población. Asimismo, la compañía Coca-Cola ha realizado campañas publicitarias muy exitosas en México, asociando la bebida con valores familiares, alegría y tradición Sin embargo, este amor por Coca-Cola no está exento de críticas Algunos expertos en salud han expresado su preocupación por el alto consumo de azúcar y cafeína presente en la bebida, lo que puede tener efectos negativos en la salud. Además, la producción de Coca-Cola ha sido criticada por su impacto ambiental, especialmente en lo que respecta al uso del agua. A pesar de estas críticas, Coca-Cola sigue siendo una de las bebidas más populares en México. Es un símbolo de la cultura del país y una parte integral de la vida cotidiana de millones de mexicanos. American stock market index composed of 30 industry leaders "Dow Jones index" redirects here. For other indices, see Dow Jones. Dow Jones Industrial AverageHistorical logarithmic graph of the DJIA from 1896 to 2018FoundationFebruary 16, 1885; 140 years ago (1885-02-16) (as DJA)[1]May 26, 1896 (1896-05-26) (as DJIA)[2]OperatorS&P Dow Jones IndicesExchangesNew York Stock ExchangeNasdaqTrading symbol^DJI$INDU.DJIDJIAConstituents30TypeLarge capMarket capUS$19.5 trillion(as of December 31, 2024[update])[3]Weighting methodPrice-weighted indexWebsitewww.spglobal.com/spdji/en/ The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), Dow Jones, or simply the Dow (/ˈdaʊ/), is a stock market index of 30 prominent companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States. The DJIA is one of the oldest and most commonly followed equity indices. It is price-weighted, unlike other common indexes such as the Nasdaq Composite or S&P 500, which use market capitalization.[4][5] The DJIA also contains fewer stocks, which could exhibit higher risk; however, it could be less volatile when the market is rapidly rising or falling due to its components being well-established large-cap companies.[6] The value of the index can also be calculated as the sum of the stock prices of the companies included in the index, divided by a factor, which is approximately 0.163 as of November 2024[update]. The factor is changed whenever a constituent company undergoes a stock split so that the value of the index is unaffected by the stock split. First calculated on May 26, 1896,[2] the index is the second-oldest among U.S. market indices, after the Dow Jones Transportation Average. It was created by Charles Dow, co-founder of both The Wall Street Journal and Dow Jones & Company, and named after him and his business associate, statistician Edward Jones. The index is maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices, an entity majority-owned by S&P Global. Its components are selected by a committee. The ten components with the largest dividend yields are commonly referred to as the Dogs of the Dow. As with all stock prices, the prices of the constituent stocks and consequently the value of the index itself are affected by the performance of the respective companies as well as macroeconomic factors. Dow Jones Industrial Average 1970–2022 As of January 30, 2025,[update] the Dow Jones Industrial Average consists of the following companies, with a weighting as shown:[7] This table's "industry" column's factual accuracy is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on Talk:Dow Jones Industrial Average. Please help to ensure that disputed statements are reliably sourced. (October 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) DJIA component companies, showing trading exchange, ticker symbols and industry Company Exchange Symbol Industry Date added Notes Index weighting 3M NYSE MMM Conglomerate 1976-08-09 As Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing 2.11% American Express NYSE AXP Financial services 1982-08-30 4.37% Amgen NASDAQ AMGN Biopharmaceutical 2020-08-31 3.89% Amazon NASDAQ AMZN Retailing 2024-02-26 3.21% Apple NASDAQ AAPL Information technology 2015-03-19 3.25% Boeing NYSE BA Aerospace and defense 1987-03-12 2.46% Caterpillar NYSE CAT Construction and mining 1991-05-06 5.13% Chevron NYSE CVX Petroleum industry 2008-02-19 Also 1930-07-18 to 1999-11-01 2.14% Cisco NASDAQ CSCO Information technology 2009-06-08 0.83% Coca-Cola NYSE KO Drink industry 1987-03-12 Also 1932-05-26 to 1935-11-20 0.88% Disney NYSE DIS Broadcasting and entertainment 1991-05-06 1.55% Goldman Sachs NYSE GS Financial services 2013-09-23 8.84% Home Depot NYSE HD Home Improvement 1999-11-01 5.67% Honeywell NASDAQ HON Conglomerate 2020-08-31 AlliedSignal and Honeywell 3.07% IBM NYSE IBM Information technology 1979-06-29 Also 1932-05-26 to 1939-03-04 3.54% Johnson & Johnson NYSE JNJ Pharmaceutical industry 1997-03-17 2.09% JPMorgan Chase NYSE JPM Financial services 1991-05-06 3.67% McDonald's NYSE MCD Food industry 1985-10-30 3.97% Merck NYSE MRK Pharmaceutical industry 1979-06-29 1.35% Microsoft NASDAQ MSFT Information technology 1999-11-01 5.68% Nike NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 1.07% Nvidia NASDAQ NVDA Information technology 2024-11-08 1.71% Procter & Gamble NYSE PG Fast-moving consumer goods 1932-05-26 2.29% Salesforce NYSE CRM Information technology 2020-08-31 4.70% Sherwin-Williams NYSE SHW Specialty chemicals 2024-11-08 5.00% Travelers NYSE TRV Insurance 2009-06-08 3.41% UnitedHealth Group NYSE UNH Managed health care 2012-09-24 7.47% Verizon NYSE VZ Telecommunications industry 2004-04-08 0.54% Visa NYSE V Financial services 2013-09-23 4.70% Walmart NYSE WMT Retailing 1997-03-17 1.35% Main article: Historical components of the Dow Jones Industrial Average As of November 8, 2024, the components of the DJIA have changed 59 times since its beginning on May 26, 1896. General Electric had the longest presence on the index, beginning in the original index in 1896 and ending in 2018, but was dropped and re-added twice between 1898 and 1907. Changes to the index since 1991 are as follows: On May 6, 1991, Caterpillar Inc., J.P. Morgan & Co., and The Walt Disney Company replaced American Can, Navistar, and U.S. Steel.[8] On March 17, 1997, Travelers Inc., Hewlett-Packard, Johnson & Johnson, and Walmart replaced Westinghouse Electric, Texaco, Bethlehem Steel, and F. W. Woolworth Company.[9] On November 1, 1999, Microsoft, Intel, SBC Communications, and Home Depot replaced Goodyear Tire, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, and Chevron Corporation.[10] Intel and Microsoft became the first and second companies traded on the Nasdaq to be part of the Dow.[10] On April 8, 2004, American International Group, Pfizer, and Verizon Communications replaced AT&T Corporation, Kodak, and International Paper.[11] On February 19, 2008, Chevron Corporation and Bank of America replaced Altria Group and Honeywell. Chevron was previously a Dow component from July 18, 1930, to November 1, 1999. During Chevron's absence, its split-adjusted price per share went from $44 to $85, while the price of petroleum rose from $24 to $100 per barrel.[12] On September 22, 2008, Kraft Foods Inc. replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced Motors Liquidation Company (formerly General Motors) and Citigroup. Cisco became the third company traded on the NASDAQ to be part of the Dow.[15] On September 24, 2012, UnitedHealth Group replaced Kraft Foods Inc. following Kraft's split into Mondelez International and Kraft Foods.[16][17] On September 23, 2013, Goldman Sachs, Nike, Inc., and Visa Inc. replaced Alcoa, Bank of America, and Hewlett-Packard. Visa replaced Hewlett-Packard because of the split into HP Inc. and Hewlett Packard Enterprise.[18][19][20] On March 19, 2015, Apple Inc. replaced AT&T, which had been a component of the DJIA since November 1916.[21][22] Apple became the fourth company traded on the NASDAQ to be part of the Dow. On September 1, 2017, DowDuPont replaced DuPont. DowDuPont was formed by the merger of Dow Chemical Company with DuPont.[23] On June 26, 2018, Walgreens Boots Alliance replaced General Electric, which had been a component of the DJIA since November 1907, after being part of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the 1896 to 1907 period.[24][25][26] On April 2, 2019, Dow Inc. replaced DowDuPont. Dow, Inc. is a spin-off of DowDuPont, itself a merger of Dow Chemical Company and DuPont.[27][28][29] On April 6, 2020, Raytheon Technologies replaced United Technologies. Raytheon is the name of the combination of United Technologies and the Raytheon Company, which merged as of April 3, 2020. The newly combined conglomerate does not include previous subsidiaries Carrier Global or Otis Worldwide.[30] On August 31, 2020, Amgen, Honeywell, and Salesforce.com replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced Walgreens Boots Alliance.[32] On November 8, 2024, Nvidia replaced Intel, and Sherwin-Williams replaced Dow Inc.[33] Investing in the DJIA is possible via index funds as well as via derivatives such as option contracts and futures contracts. Index funds, including mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETF) can replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the index by holding the same stocks as the index in the same proportions. An ETF that replicates the performance of the index is issued by State Street Corporation (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: UDOW) or shorting (NYSE Arca: SDOW) the Dow Jones Industrial Average.[35] In the derivatives market, the CME Group through its subsidiaries the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), issues Futures Contracts; the E-mini Dow ($5) Futures (YM), which track the average and trade on their exchange floors respectively. Trading is typically carried out in an open outcry auction, or over an electronic network such as CME's Globex platform. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) issues option contracts on the Dow through the root symbol DJX. Options on various Dow-underlying ETFs are also available for trading.[36] The following table shows the annual development of the Dow Jones Index, which was calculated back to 1896.[37][38] End-of-year closing values for DJIA Year Closing Value Net Change % Change 1896 40.45 −0.49 −1.20 1897 49.41 +8.96 +22.15 1898 60.52 +11.11 +22.49 1899 66.08 +5.56 +9.19 1900 70.71 +4.63 +7.01 1901 64.56 −6.15 −8.70 1902 64.29 −0.27 −0.42 1903 49.11 −15.18 −23.61 1904 69.61 +20.50 +41.74 1905 96.20 +26.59 +38.20 1906 94.35 −1.85 −1.92 1907 58.75 −35.60 −37.73 1908 86.15 +27.40 +46.64 1909 99.05 +12.90 +14.97 1910 81.36 −17.69 −17.86 1911 81.68 +0.32 +0.39 1912 87.87 +6.19 +7.58 1913 78.78 −9.09 −10.34 1914 54.58 −24.20 −30.72 1915 99.15 +44.57 +81.66 1916 95.00 −4.15 −4.19 1917 74.38 −20.62 −21.71 1918 82.20 +7.82 +10.51 1919 107.23 +25.03 +30.45 1920 71.95 −35.28 −32.90 1921 81.10 +9.15 +12.72 1922 98.73 +17.63 +21.74 1923 95.52 −3.21 −3.25 1924 120.51 +24.99 +26.16 1925 156.66 +36.15 +30.00 1926 157.20 +0.54 +0.34 1927 202.40 +45.20 +28.75 1928 300.00 +97.60 +48.22 1929 248.48 −51.52 −17.17 1930 164.58 −83.90 −33.77 1931 77.90 −86.68 −52.67 1932 59.93 −17.97 −

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McGonagleJohn DwanHermon W. CableCharles Simmons[2]HeadquartersMaplewood, Minnesota, U.S.Area servedWorldwideKey people Michael F. Roman (chairman) William M. Brown (CEO)[3] Revenue US$24.58 billion (2024)Operating income US$4.822 billion (2024)Net income US$4.173 billion (2024)Total assets US$39.87 billion (2024)Total equity US$3.842 billion (2024)Number of employeesc. 61,500 (2024)Website3m.comFootnotes / references[4] 3M Company (originally the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company) is an American multinational conglomerate operating in the fields of industry, worker safety, and consumer goods.[5] Based in the Maplewood suburb of Saint Paul, Minnesota,[6] the company produces over 60,000 products,[7] including adhesives, abrasives, laminates, passive fire protection, personal protective equipment, window films, paint protection film, electrical, electronic connecting, insulating materials, car-care products,[8] electronic circuits, and optical films.[9] Among its best-known consumer brands are Scotch Tape, Scotchgard surface protectants, Post-it notes, and Nexcare adhesive bandages. 3M's stock ticker symbol is MMM and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange. 3M made $35.4 billion in total sales in 2021 and ranked number 102 in the Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations by total revenue.[10] As of 2021[update], the company had approximately 95,000 employees and operations in more than 70 countries.[11] There are a few international subsidiaries, such as 3M India, 3M Japan, and 3M Canada.[12] In June 2023, 3M reached a settlement to pay more than $10 billion to US public water systems to resolve claims over the company's contamination of water with PFASs (so-called forever chemicals).[13] It has been revealed that the company knew of the health harms of PFAS in the 1990s, yet concealed these harms and continues to sell contaminated products.[14][15] Five businessmen founded the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company as a mining venture in Two Harbors, Minnesota, making their first sale on June 13, 1902.[1] The goal was to mine corundum, a crystalline form of aluminium oxide, which failed because the mine's mineral holdings were anorthosite, a feldspar which had no commercial value. Co-founder John Dwan solicited funds in exchange for stock and Edgar Ober and Lucius Ordway took over the company in 1905. The company moved to Duluth and began researching and producing sandpaper products. William L. McKnight, later a key executive, joined the company in 1907, and A. G. Bush joined in 1909. 3M finally became financially stable in 1916 and was able to pay dividends.[definition needed][16] The company moved to Saint Paul in 1910, where it remained for 52 years before outgrowing the campus and moving to its current headquarters at 3M Center in Maplewood, Minnesota, in 1962.[17] The John Dwan Office Building, where 3M was founded, now a museum In 1947, 3M began producing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), an industrial surfactant and chemical feedstock, by electrochemical fluorination.[18] In 1951, DuPont purchased PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company for use in the manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont a billion-dollar-a-year profit by the 1990s.[19] DuPont referred to PFOA as C8.[20] The original formula for Scotchgard, a water repellent applied to fabrics, was discovered accidentally in 1952 by 3M chemists Patsy Sherman and Samuel Smith. Sales began in 1956, and in 1973 the two chemists received a patent for the formula.[21][22] In the late 1950s, 3M produced the first asthma inhaler,[23] but the company did not enter the pharmaceutical industry until the mid-1960s with the acquisition of Riker Laboratories, moving it from California to Minnesota.[24] 3M retained the Riker Laboratories name for the subsidiary until at least 1985.[25] In the mid-1990s, 3M Pharmaceuticals, as the division came to be called, produced the first CFC-free asthma inhaler in response to adoption of the Montreal Protocol by the United States.[26][27] In the 1980s and 1990s, the company spent fifteen years developing a topical cream delivery technology which led in 1997 to health authority approval and marketing of a symptomatic treatment for genital warts, Aldara.[28][29] 3M divested its pharmaceutical unit through three deals in 2006, netting more than US$2 billion.[30][31] At the time, 3M Pharmaceuticals comprised about 20% of 3M's healthcare business and employed just over a thousand people.[30] By the 1970s, 3M developed a theatrical blood formula based on red colorfast microbeads suspended in a carrier liquid.[32] This stage blood was sold as Nextel Simulated Blood[32][33] and was used during the production of the 1978 film Dawn of the Dead.[34] It has since been discontinued.[33] In the late 1970s, 3M Mincom was involved in some of the first digital audio recordings to see commercial release when a prototype machine was brought to the Sound 80 studios in Minneapolis. In 1979 3M introduced a digital audio recording system called "3M Digital Audio Mastering System".[35] 3M launched "Press 'n Peel" a sticky bookmark page holder in stores in four cities in 1977, but the results were disappointing.[36][37] A year later 3M instead issued free samples of it as a sticky note directly to consumers in Boise, Idaho, with 95% of those who tried them indicating they would buy the product.[36] The product was sold as "Post-Its" in 1979 when the rollout introduction began,[38] and was sold across the United States[38] from April 6, 1980.[39] The following year they were launched in Canada and Europe.[40] In 1980, the company acquired Comtal, a manufacturer of digital image processors.[41] In 1996, the company's data storage and imaging divisions were spun off as Imation Corporation. In doing so 3M shed 20% of its sales, employees and product lines at a cost of only 5% of its profits and immediately looked much improved in the estimation of Wall Street analysts. These businesses, with annual sales of over $2 billion had generated handsome profits for 3M which funded R&D and development of many new business lines but were largely in "sunset" industries: printing products, photographic film, and removeable storage media. Imation shortly sold its imaging and photographic film businesses to largely to Kodak in order to concentrate on storage. Imation was purchased by a hedge fund in 2016 and ceased to exist as an independent business. What is left is now called Glassbridge Enterprises, an American holding company. On April 8, 2002, 3M's 100th anniversary, the company changed its legal name to "3M Company".[42][43] On September 8, 2008, 3M announced an agreement to acquire Meguiar's, a car-care products company that was family-owned for over a century.[44] In August 2010, 3M acquired Cogent Systems for $943 million,[45] and on October 13, 2010, 3M completed acquisition of Arizant Inc.[46] In December 2011, 3M completed the acquisition of the Winterthur Technology Group, a bonded abrasives company. In 2011 by 3M created CloudLibrary as part of its library systems unit as a competitor to OverDrive, Inc.; in 2015 3M sold the North American part of that unit to Bibliotheca Group GmbH, a company founded in 2011 that was funded by One Equity Partners Capital Advisors, a division of JP Morgan Chase.[47][48] As of 2012, 3M was one of the 30 companies included in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, added on August 9, 1976, and was 97 on the 2011 Fortune 500 list.[49] On January 3, 2012, it was announced that the Office and Consumer Products Division of Avery Dennison was being bought by 3M for $550 million.[50] The transaction was canceled by 3M in September 2012 amid antitrust concerns.[51] In May 2013, 3M sold Scientific Anglers and Ross Reels to Orvis. Ross Reels had been acquired by 3M in 2010.[52] In March 2017, 3M purchased Johnson Controls International Plc's safety gear business, Scott Safety, for $2 billion.[53] In 2017, 3M had net sales for the year of $31.657 billion, up from $30.109 billion the year before.[54] In 2018, it was reported that the company would pay $850 million to end the Minnesota water pollution case concerning perfluorochemicals.[55] On May 25, 2018, Michael F. Roman was appointed CEO by the board of directors.[56] On December 19, 2018, 3M announced it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the technology business of M*Modal, for a total enterprise value of $1.0 billion.[57] In October 2019, 3M purchased Acelity and its KCI subsidiaries for $6.7 billion, including assumption of debt and other adjustments.[58] On May 1, 2020, 3M divested substantially all of its drug delivery business to an affiliate of Altaris Capital Partners, LLC. for approximately $650 million, including a 17% interest in the new operating company, Kindeva Drug Delivery.[59] In December 2021, 3M announced that it would merge its food-safety business with food testing and animal healthcare products maker Neogen.[60] The deal, with an enterprise value of about $5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022.[61] In July 2022, the company announced it would spin off its healthcare assets to form a new, independent firm, likely completing the transaction in 2023.[62] 3M will retain an ownership stake of 19.9% in the new, publicly-traded health care company and gradually divest the holdings.[62][63] The company will be known as Solventum Corporation.[64] In December 2022, the company announced plans to stop producing and using so-called forever chemicals (per and polyfluoroalkyl[65]), which have been commonly used in items such as food packaging, cellphones, nonstick pans, firefighting foams, and clothing. These chemicals are well known for their water-resistant and nonstick properties, but they are also dangerous pollutants that are linked to serious health problems, including ulcerative colitis and cancer.[66][67] The move comes as governments in the Netherlands and the United States consider actions against 3M.[68][69] In March 2024, 3M announced the appointment of William "Bill" Brown as chief executive officer to take effect on May 1, 2024. Michael Roman would remain in the role of executive chairman. Brown, 61, is the former chairman of the board and chief executive officer of L3Harris Technologies.[70] As of 2019, 3M produces approximately 60,000 products,[71] and has four business groups focused on safety and industrial, transportation and electronics, health care, and consumer products.[72] 3M obtained its first patent in 1924 and acquires approximately 3,000 new patents annually. The company surpassed the 100,000-patent threshold in 2014.[73] The Target Light System, built by 3M at Target headquarters in Minneapolis[74] 3M's Pollution Prevention Pays (3P) program was established in 1975. The program initially focused on pollution reduction at the plant level and was expanded to promote recycling and reduce waste across all divisions in 1989. By the early 1990s, approximately 2,500 3P projects decreased the company's total global pollutant generation by 50 percent and saved 3M $500–600 million by eliminating the production of waste requiring subsequent treatment.[75][76] In 1983, the Oakdale Dump in Oakdale, Minnesota, was listed as an EPA Superfund site after significant groundwater and soil contamination by VOCs and heavy metals was uncovered.[77] The Oakdale Dump was a 3M dumping site utilized through the 1940s and 1950s. During the 1990s and 2000s, 3M reduced releases of toxic pollutants by 99 percent and greenhouse gas emissions by 72 percent. As of 2012, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had awarded 3M with the Energy Star Award each year that it has been presented.[78] In 1999, the EPA began investigating perfluorinated chemicals after receiving data on the global distribution and toxicity of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances often referred to as PFAS, each of which has different chemical properties.[80] 3M, the former primary producer of PFOS from the U.S., announced the phase-out of PFOS, perfluorooctanoic acid, and PFOS-related product production in May 2000.[81][82] Perfluorinated compounds produced by 3M have been used in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant fabrics, and other products. The Cottage Grove facility manufactured PFAS from the 1940s to 2002.[83] In response to PFAS contamination of the Mississippi River and surrounding area, 3M stated the area will be "cleaned through a combination of groundwater pump-out wells and soil sediment excavation". The restoration plan was based on an analysis of the company property and surrounding lands.[84] The on-site water treatment facility that handled the plant's post-production water was not capable of removing PFAS, which were released into the nearby Mississippi River.[83] The clean-up cost estimate, which included a granular activated carbon system to remove PFAS from the ground water was $50 to $56 million,[85] funded from a $147 million environmental reserve set aside in 2006.[86] In 2008, 3M created the Renewable Energy Division within 3M's Industrial and Transportation Business to focus on Energy Generation and Energy Management.[87][88] In late 2010, the state of Minnesota sued 3M for $5 billion in punitive damages, claiming they released PFCs —classified a toxic chemical by the EPA—into local waterways.[89] A settlement for $850 million was reached in February 2018.[90][82][91] In 2019, 3M, along with the Chemours Company and DuPont, appeared before lawmakers to deny responsibility, with company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemicals pose no human health threats at current levels and that there were no victims.[92] In 2021, research had determined that 3M's Zwijndrecht (Belgium) factory caused PFOS pollution that may be contaminating agricultural products within a 15 kilometer radius of the plant which includes Antwerp.[93][94] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government issued measures advising against the consumption of, for example, home-grown eggs within a radius of 5 kilometers.[96] In 2023, 3M reached an agreement to pay a $10.3bn settlement with numerous US public water systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Kt (-550 /-9.4% y-o-y)[97] and plans to reduce emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.[98] The company also aims achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.[99] 3M's annual Total CO2e Emissions – Location-Based Scope 1 + Scope 2 (in kilotonnes) Dec 2014 Dec 2015 Dec 2016 Dec 2017 Dec 2018 Dec 2019 Dec 2020 6,630[100] 5,630[101] 5,980[102] 5,840[103] 6,650[104] 5,830[105] 5,280[97] The Combat Arms Earplugs, Version 2 (CAEv2), was developed by Aearo Technologies for U.S. military and civilian use. The CAEv2 was a double ended earplug that 3M claimed would offer users different levels of protection.[106] Between 2003 and 2015, these earplugs were standard issue to members of the U.S. military.[107] 3M acquired Aearo Technologies in 2008.[108] In May 2016, Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric claimed that 3M made false claims to the U.S. government about the safety of its earplugs and that it knew the earplugs had an inherently defective design.[109] In 2018, 3M agreed to pay $9.1 million to the U.S. government to resolve the allegations, without admitting liability.[110] Since 2018, more than 140,000 former users of the earplugs (primarily U.S. military veterans) have filed suit against 3M claiming they suffer from hearing loss, tinnitus, and other damage as a consequence of the defective design.[111] Internal emails showed that 3M officials boasted about charging $7.63 per piece for the earplugs which cost 85 cents to produce. The company's official response indicated that the cost to the government includes R&D costs.[112] 3M settled close to 260,000 lawsuits in August 2023 by agreeing to pay $6 billion to current and former U.S. military members who were affected.[113] The N95 respirator mask was developed by 3M and approved in 1972.[114] Due to its ability to filter viral particulates, its use was recommended during the COVID-19 pandemic but supply soon became short.[114] Much of the company's supply had already been sold prior to the outbreak.[115] The shortages led to the U.S. government asking 3M to stop exporting US-made N95 respirator masks to Canada and to Latin American countries,[116] and President Donald Trump invoked the Defense Production Act to require 3M to prioritize orders from the federal government.[117] The dispute was resolved when 3M agreed to import more respirators, mostly from its factories in China.[117] 3M later struck a CA$70M deal with the federal government of Canada and the Ontario provincial government to produce N95 masks at their plant in Brockville, Ontario.[118] Former 3M facility in St. Paul, Minnesota 3M's general offices, corporate research laboratories, and some division laboratories in the U.S. are in St. Paul, Minnesota. In the United States, 3M operates 80 manufacturing facilities in 29 states, and 125 manufacturing and converting facilities in 37 countries outside the U.S. (in 2017).[119] During March 2016, 3M completed a 400,000-square-foot (37,000 m2) research-and-development building on its Maplewood campus that cost $150 million. Seven hundred scientists from various divisions occupy the building. They were previously scattered across the campus. 3M hopes concentrating its research and development in this manner will improve collaboration. 3M received $9.6 million in local tax increment financing and relief from state sales taxes in order to assist with development of the building.[120] Selected factory detail information: Cynthiana, Kentucky, U.S. factory producing Post-it Notes (672 SKU) and Scotch Tape (147 SKU). It has 539 employees and was established in 1969.[121] Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, UK factory producing respirators for workers safety using laser technology. It has 370 employees. In Minnesota, 3M's Hutchinson facility produces products for more than half of the company's 23 divisions, as of 2019.[122] The "super hub" has manufactured adhesive bandages for Nexcare, furnace filters, and Scotch Tape, among other products.[123][124] The Cottage Grove plant is one of three operated by 3M for the production of pad conditioners, as of 2011.[125] 3M has operated a manufacturing plant in Columbia, Missouri since 1970. The plant has been used for the production of products including electronic components [126][127] solar and touchscreen films, and stethoscopes. The facility received a $20 million expansion in 2012 and has approximately 400 employees.[128][129] 3M opened the Brookings, South Dakota plant in 1971,[130] and announced a $70 million expansion in 2014.[131] The facility manufactures more than 1,700 health care products and employs 1,100 people, as of 2018, making the plant 3M's largest focused on health care.[132] Mask production at the site increased during the 2009 swine flu pandemic, 2002–2004 SARS outbreak, 2018 California wildfires, 2019–20 Australian bushfire season, and COVID-19 pandemic.[133] 3M's Springfield, Missouri plant opened in 1967 and makes industrial adhesives and tapes for aerospace manufacturers. In 2017, 3M had approximately 330 employees in the metropolitan area, and announced a $40 million expansion project to upgrade the facility and redevelop another building.[134] In Iowa, the Ames plant makes sandpaper products and received funding from the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) for expansions in 2013 and 2018.[135][136] The Knoxville plant is among 3M's largest and produces approximately 12,000 different products, including adhesives and tapes.[137] 3M's Southeast Asian operations are based in Singapore, where the company has invested $1 billion over 50 years. 3M has a facility in Tuas, a manufacturing plant and Smart Urban Solutions lab in Woodlands, and a customer technical center in Yishun.[138] 3M expanded a factory in Woodlands in 2011,[125] announced a major expansion of the Tuas plant in 2016,[138] and opened new headquarters in Singapore featuring a Customer Technical Centre in 2018.[139] The company has operated in China since 1984,[140] and was Shanghai's first Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise.[141] 3M's seventh plant, and the first dedicated to health care product production, opened in Shanghai in 2007.[142] By October 2007, the company had opened an eighth manufacturing plant and technology center in Guangzhou.[140][143] 3M broke ground on its ninth manufacturing facility, for the production of photovoltaics and other renewable energy products, in Hefei in 2011.[144] 3M announced plans to construct a technology innovation center in Chengdu in 2015,[145] and opened a fifth design center in Shanghai in 2019.[146] 3M wordmark used from 1961 to 1978 Board chairs have included: William L. McKnight (1949–1966),[147][148] Bert S. Cross (1966–1970),[149][150] Harry Heltzer (1970–1975),[151] Raymond H. Herzog (1975–1980),[152] Lewis W. Lehr (1980–1986), Allen F. Jacobson (1986–1991),[153] Livio DeSimone (1991–2001),[154] James McNerney (2001–2005),[155] George W. Buckley (2005–2012),[156][157] and Inge Thulin (2012–2018).[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[159] 3M's CEOs have included: Cross (1966–1970),[160] Heltzer (1970–1975),[151] Herzog (1975–1979),[160][161] Lehr (1979–1986),[162] Jacobson (1986–1991),[153] DeSimone (1991–2001),[154] McNerney (2001–2005),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[163] Buckley (2005–2012),[156][157] Thulin (2012–2018), and Roman (2018–present).[158] 3M's presidents have included: Edgar B. Ober (1905–1929),[164] McKnight (1929–1949),[148][165] Richard P. Carlton (1949–1953),[166] Herbert P. Buetow (1953–1963),[167] Cross (1963–1966),[168] Heltzer (1966–1970),[149] and Herzog (1970–1975).[169] In the late 1970s, the position was separated into roles for U.S. and international operations. The position overseeing domestic operations was first held by Lehr,[161] followed by John Pitblado from 1979 to 1981,[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[171] James A. Thwaits led international operations starting in 1979.[170] Buckley and Thulin were president during 2005–2012,[172] and 2012–2018, respectively.[158] Oakdale Dump V. Huck, Brand of the Tartan: The 3M Story, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. Early history of 3M and challenges, includes employee profiles. C. Rimington, From Minnesota mining and manufacturing to 3M Australia Pty Ltd (3M Australia: the Story of an Innovative Company), Sid Harta Publishers, 2013. Recollections from 3M Australia employees in context of broader organisational history. 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