

碳中和国际支持 International targets about carbon neutrality			
州 Continent	国家 Country	目标日期 Target year	具体内容 Content
北美洲 North America	美国 The United States	2050	<p>2015年3月19日，美国总统奥巴马要求美国联邦政府部门在2025年之前削减40%的温室气体排放。2021年4月22日，拜登在领导人气候峰会开幕式发言中宣布，到2050年实现碳中和目标。</p> <p>On March 19th, 2015, US President Barack Obama called for Federal Departments to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2025. On April 22th, 2021, in his opening remarks at the Leaders' Climate Summit, Biden announced the US goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050.</p>
	加拿大 Canada	中期目标2030年 The mid-term goal 2030	<p>加拿大从2035年开始只能销售零排放汽车和卡车，为此政府将提供一系列的政策、资金支持帮助相关企业转型，加拿大政府还表示将设定2025年和2030年的中期目标。</p> <p>特鲁多总理于2019年10月连任，其政纲是以气候行动为中心，承诺净零排放目标，并制定具有法律约束力的五年一次的碳预算。</p> <p>Canada will only be able to sell zero-emission cars and trucks from 2035, and the government will provide a series of policy and financial support to help companies transform. The government also said it will set medium-term targets for 2025 and 2030. Prime Minister Trudeau was re-elected in October 2019 on a platform centred on climate action, promising a net zero emissions target and a legally binding qufive-year carbon</p>
	哥斯达黎加 Costa Rica	2050	<p>2019年2月，总统奎萨达制定了一揽子气候政策，12月向联合国提交的计划确定2050年净排放量为零。</p> <p>In February 2019, President Quesada laid out a package of climate policies, and the plan he</p>
欧洲 Europe	欧盟 The EU	2050	<p>2018年11月28日，欧盟委员会发布一项长期愿景，目标是到2050年实现“碳中和”，即将净碳排放量降至零。根据欧盟委员会当天发布的新闻公报，这项长期愿景反映了欧盟如何通过投资现实的技术方案、赋予民众权利以及在金融、科研等关键领域协同行动，引领“碳中和”发展道路并保证社会转型公平公正。</p> <p>2021年6月28日，欧洲理事会发表公报称，欧盟国家最终通过了《欧洲气候法案》，为欧盟各国在2050年实现碳中和的目标铺平了道路。</p> <p>On November 28th, 2018, the European Commission released a long-term vision that aims to be "carbon neutral", meaning net carbon emissions to zero, by 2050. According to a press release released by the European Commission on the same day, the long-term vision reflects how the EU can lead a "carbon neutral" development path and ensure a fair and equitable social transformation by investing in realistic technology solutions, empowering citizens and taking concerted action in key areas such as finance and research. On June 28, 2021, the European Council issued a communique saying that EU countries have finally adopted the European Climate Act, paving the way for EU</p>
	北欧 The Nordic Countries	2050	<p>2019年11月，北欧国家芬兰、瑞典、挪威、丹麦和冰岛在芬兰首都赫尔辛基签署一份应对气候变化的联合声明。五国在声明中表示，将合力提高应对气候变化的力度，争取比世界其他国家更快实现“碳中和”目标。</p> <p>In November 2019, the Nordic countries of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland signed a joint statement on climate change in Helsinki, Finland. In this statement, the five countries said they would work together to step up efforts to fight climate change and strive to achieve "carbon neutrality" faster than the rest of the world.</p>
	英国 The UK	2050	<p>在2008年，英国《气候变化法案》正式生效后，成为全球第一个通过立法，明确2050年实现零碳排放的发达国家。</p> <p>When the Climate Change Act came into force in 2008, the UK became the first developed country in the world to pass legislation to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2050.</p>

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亚洲 Asia	日本 Japan	2050	<p>2021年4月22日，在领导人气候峰会上，日本首相菅义伟表示，日本将在2030年前将温室气体排放量较2013财年的水平降低46%，远高于之前26%的目标，并在2050年之前实现碳中和的目标。</p> <p>On April 22nd, 2021, at the leaders' climate summit, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga said Japan would cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 46 percent compared to that of the fiscal year 2013 by 2030, up from a previous target of 26 percent, and aim to be carbon neutral by 2050.</p>
	韩国 South Korea	2050	<p>在2050年前使经济脱碳，并结束煤炭融资。</p> <p>When the Climate Change Act came into force in 2008, the UK became the first developed country in the world to pass legislation to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2050.</p>
	新加坡 Singapore	“在本世纪后半叶尽早实现” "As early as possible in the second half of the century"	
南美洲 South America	智利 Chile	2050	<p>皮涅拉总统于2019年6月宣布，智利努力实现碳中和。2020年4月，政府向联合国提交了一份强化的中期承诺，重申了其长期目标。已经确定在2024年前关闭28座燃煤电厂中的8座，并在2040年前逐步淘汰煤电。</p> <p>President Sebastian Pinera announced in June 2019 that Chile was striving to become carbon neutral. In April 2020, the government submitted an enhanced medium-term commitment to the United Nations, reaffirming its long-term goals. It has decided to close eight of its 28 coal-fired power plants by 2024 and phase out coal power by 2040.</p>
	乌拉圭 Uruguay	2030	<p>根据乌拉圭提交联合国公约的国家报告，加上减少牛肉养殖、废弃物和能源排放的政策，预计到2030年，该国将成为净碳汇国。</p> <p>Combined with policies to reduce beef farming, waste and energy emissions, Uruguay is expected to become a net carbon sink by 2030, according to its national report to the UN Convention.</p>
大洋洲	澳大利亚 Australia	2050	<p>最近，全球多个主要经济体承诺在2050年之前实现碳中和，目前澳大利亚各州以及大量非化石能源供应商也表示会努力实现这一目标。以新州为例，新州政府已经决定在境内建立多个“可再生能源开发区”，这些开发区的最终目的是取代老旧的传统能源发电站。</p> <p>Several of the world's major economies have recently pledged to become carbon neutral by 2050, and Australian states and a number of non-fossil fuel energy suppliers have now said they will work towards that goal. Take NSW for example. The NSW government has decided to set up a number of "renewable energy development zones" within NSW, which are ultimately intended to replace old conventional power stations.</p>
	新西兰 New Zealand	2050	<p>新西兰最大的排放源是农业。2019年11月通过的一项法律为除生物甲烷（主要来自绵羊和牛）以外的所有温室气体设定了净零目标，到2050年，生物甲烷将在2017年的基础上减少24-47%。</p> <p>The largest source of emissions in New Zealand is agriculture. A law passed in November 2019 set a net zero target for all greenhouse gases except biomethane, which comes mainly from sheep and cattle, to be reduced by 24-47% from 2017 levels by 2050.</p>
非洲	南非 South Africa	2050	<p>南非政府于2020年9月公布了低排放发展战略（LEDS），概述了到2050年成为净零经济体的目标。</p> <p>The South African government unveiled its Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) in September 2020, outlining its goal of becoming a net zero economy by 2050.</p>