**日本政策轉變準備2050年達到零碳排**

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首相菅義偉要訂出日本須在2050年前達到零碳排的目標，此立場轉移將使該國在力抗氣候變遷上，與歐盟和其他60多國一致。

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之前日本說會設定2050年達到削減碳排量80%的目標，並且在本世紀後半葉某個時間點做到淨零碳排。

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日本目前是全球第五大二氧化碳排放國。在許多產業界的壓力下，政府著手強制老舊火力發電廠關閉的同時，也正增加採用可再生能源等措施。（路透）

**日本政策转变准备2050年达到零碳排**

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首相菅义伟要订出日本须在2050年前达到零碳排的目标，此立场转移将使该国在力抗气候变迁上，与欧盟和其他60多国一致。

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之前日本说会设定2050年达到削减碳排量80%的目标，并且在本世纪后半叶某个时间点做到淨零碳排。

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日本目前是全球第五大二氧化碳排放国。在许多产业界的压力下，政府着手强制老旧火力發电厂关闭的同时，也正增加採用可再生能源等措施。（路透）

**Japan set to target zero emissions by 2050 in a policy shift**

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Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga is set to bind Japan to a target for carbon neutrality by 2050, a shift in stance that will bring the country in line with the European Union and more than 60 other nations in efforts to combat climate change.

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Japan previously said it would aim to reduce emissions by 80% by 2050 and achieve net-zero emissions sometime in the latter half of the century.

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Japan is the world’s fifth-biggest emitter of carbon dioxide. Under pressure from many business sectors, moves are also afoot to increase the use of renewable energy as the government starts forcing the shutdown of older, dirtier coal plants. （Reuters）

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 首相 | shǒuxiàng | prime minister (of Japan or UK etc) |
| 訂出 | dìngchū | to lay down (a rule, a plan of action) / to draw up / booked out (i.e. already fully booked) |
| 碳 | tàn | carbon (chemistry) |
| 變遷 | biànqiān | changes / vicissitudes |
| 歐盟 | Ōuméng | European Union / EU |
| 設定 | shèdìng | to set / to set up / to install / setting / preferences |
| 全球 | quánqiú | entire / total / global / the (whole) world / worldwide |
| 二氧化碳 | èryǎnghuàtàn | carbon dioxide CO |
| 排放 | páifàng | emission / discharge / exhaust (gas etc) |
| 關閉 | guānbì | to close / to shut |