

Countries Achieving Net Zero Emissions by 2030

In the global fight against climate change, achieving net zero emissions quickly is crucial. Some countries are aiming for this goal as early as 2030. These nations are not just making promises, they are actively working to change their economies and societies to reduce the impact of climate change.

According to energy and Climate Intelligence Unit, Net zero emission is relatively to be achieved by the end of 2050. There were 54 countries in a discussion state, 10 countries has declared the initiatives, 50 countries in a policy document state and 28 countries are in law state.

Number of countries to achieve net zero emissions by year:

Year	Countries achieving net zero emissions
2030	Maldives, Barbados, Dominica, Mauritania
2035	Finland
2040	Austria, Myanmar, Antigua and Barbuda
2045	Iceland, Nepal, Denmark
2049	Sweden
2050	Germany, European Union, Japan, United Kingdom, France, South Korea, Canada, Spain, Australia, Colombia, Switzerland, Ireland, Chile, Portugal, Hungary, Greece, New Zealand, Slovakia, Croatia, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Fiji, United States of America, Brazil, Italy, Vietnam, Argentina, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Romania, Singapore, Peru, Oman, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Panama, Tunisia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Slovenia, Uruguay, Cambodia, Lebanon, Latvia, Laos, Georgia, Papua New Guinea, Namibia, Malta, Liberia, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Andorra, Belize, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Monaco, Bangladesh, Israel, Dominican Republic, Angola, Sudan, Bulgaria, Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Zambia, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Niger, Malawi, Mauritius, Chad, Somalia, Togo, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, The Bahamas, Burundi, Djibouti, Timor-Leste, Lesotho, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Seychelles, Saint Lucia, Grenada, Saint

	Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Kiribati, Palau, Nauru, Eritrea, Yemen, Niue
2053	Turkey
2060	China, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Indonesia
2065	Thailand
2070	India, Ghana

Initiatives taken by the countries:

1. Maldives:

The Maldives, as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, considers strengthening adaptation actions and building climate resilience as a high national priority. Similar to mitigation efforts, increasing the adaptation resilience is also considered economy wide and targets all the sectors. The Maldives, an archipelago nation particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels, has pledged to achieve net zero emissions by 2030.

2. Barbados:

In the Caribbean, Barbados has emerged as a leader in the fight against climate change. According to UNDP, numerous adaptation measures and options have been proposed in Barbados such as coastal adaptation, water resource adaptation and adaptation options with regards to agriculture including research on future climatic conditions and the selection of appropriate varieties of crops for cultivation. Through investments in renewable energy infrastructure and reforestation efforts, Barbados aims to not only mitigate carbon emissions but also enhance its resilience to climate-related disasters.

3. Dominica:

In the Caribbean, Dominica has committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2030. According to UNEP in its NDC, the Dominican Republic committed to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels. The country has since been working with the Coalition's Supporting National Action Planning (SNAP) initiative to advance its international commitments.

According to UNDP, Dominica's updated NDC is more robust, clearer and more ambitious than its first NDC. It commits to reducing emissions by 45% below 2014 levels by 2030 and expands its mitigation targets across key sectors. To achieve these goals, the country is developing plans to harness geothermal energies and the use of other alternative sources of energy, including biomass and waste. The country maintains its actions on conserving forests and increasing its carbon sequestration capacities.

Leveraging its abundant natural resources, Dominica is implementing sustainable agriculture practices, expanding renewable energy generation and promoting eco-tourism to realize its ambitious climate goals.

4. Mauritania:

According to UNDP, Mauritania raised its climate ambition with a new target to cut greenhouse emissions by 11% in 2030. With more substantial support, the country could ensure carbon neutrality and potentially reach a 92% reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions. As well as increased mitigation targets, Mauritania enhanced the adaptation component of its NDC, including the creation of green jobs. The NDC is intended to serve as a framework for consultation and dialogue to design transformative resilience programs that meet the needs of the populations and ecosystems affected by climate change.

In conclusion, as climate change worsens, the need for action is more urgent than ever. Although reaching net zero emissions is difficult, countries like Maldives, Dominica, Barbados and Mauritania are showing its possibility. By focusing on climate action and using new technologies, these nations are leading the way and inspiring others to join the fight against climate change.