

Fig. 4: Coverage and timing of net zero targets for (A) countries (B) states and regions, (C) cities, and (D) companies.

Timing

- the majority of targets across all entities are 'by 2050'
- however, 212 entities have set a 'by 2030' target, three-quarters of them (153) companies
- China alone makes up the vast bulk of emissions covered by post-2050 commitments

Status

- across all entities, the vast majority of targets are either proposed and aspirational, or in a policy or strategy document
- seven nations and four cities have enshrined their commitments in law
- 21 countries (17%) are net negative, while 44 companies (11%) have achieved their net zero targets

Coverage

- across all entities, a significant fraction of targets (14% by number) do not specify CO₂ only or all greenhouse gases

- the remainder are split roughly equally between those covering all greenhouse gases and CO₂ only
- only five countries include a share of international aviation and only four include shipping
- the number of companies including emissions across all Scopes is 27% by number
- the number of states and cities with targets covering both territorial and consumption emissions is 9% by number

Offsetting

- for all types of entity, the majority of commitments are unclear on whether they intend to use carbon offsets
- very few entities explicitly rule out the use of offsets (one country, eight regions, 11 cities and 33 companies)
- for those entities that indicate they will use offsets, only a few set conditions on their use (eight

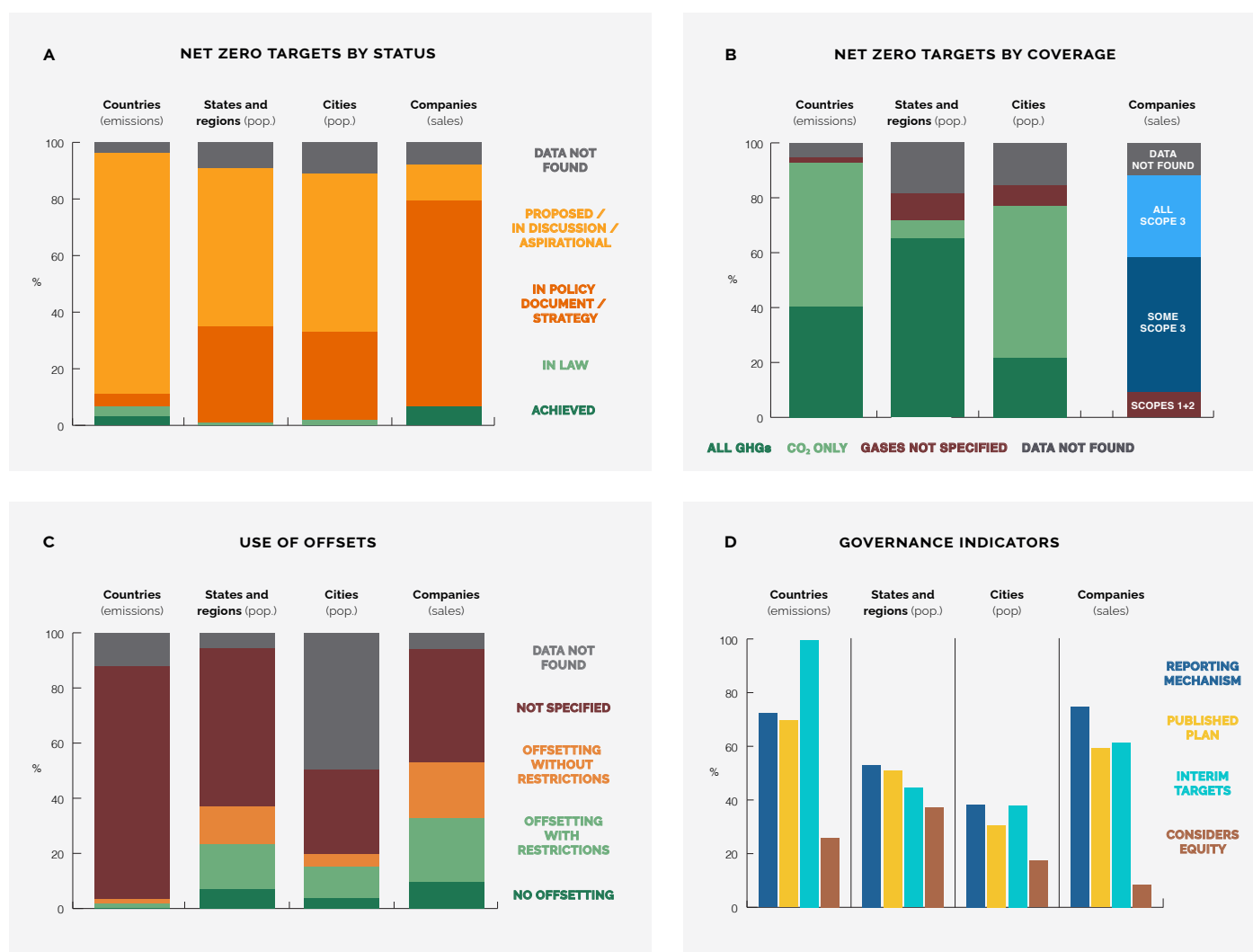


Fig. 5: Features of net zero targets assessed against criteria of (A) status, (B) coverage, (C) use of offsets, and (D) governance. As in Figure 4, countries are measured by emissions, regions and cities and states by population, and companies by sales. For coverage, company targets are shown by Scope of activities included, whereas other entities are shown by greenhouse gases included.