**US Withdraws from Paris Agreement Aiming to Limit Climate Change**

**美国退出旨在限制气候变化的巴黎协议**

The United States officially withdrew from the Paris Agreement to fight climate change on Wednesday. Leaders from around the world approved the agreement in 2015 at a conference in the French capital.

周三美国正式退出了旨在应对气候变化的巴黎协议。2015年，世界各国领导人在法国首都的一次会议上批准了这项协议。

For more than two years, American President Donald Trump talked about withdrawing from the treaty. Last year, the Trump administration announced the U.S. decision to withdraw. However, the results of the presidential election could decide for how long. Trump’s main opponent in the vote, former Vice President Joe Biden, has promised to rejoin the climate agreement if he is elected.

两年多来，特朗普一直在讨论要退出巴黎协议。去年，特朗普政府宣布了美国退出该协议的决定。不过，美国总统选举的结果才能决定退出将持续多久。特朗普大选中的主要对手、前副总统拜登承诺，如果他当选，他将重新加入巴黎气候协议。

More than 180 countries remain committed to the 2015 Paris accord. The agreement aims to limit the increase in average temperatures worldwide to “well below” 2 degrees Celsius, and ideally no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius. Those increases are compared to temperature levels before Europe’s Industrial Revolution.

目前仍有180多个国家致力于2015年签署的巴黎协议。该协议旨在将全球平均气温增幅控制在“远低于”2摄氏度的水平，更理想的状态是不超过1.5摄氏度。这一增幅对比了欧洲工业革命前的气温水平。

Scientists say that any temperature increase greater than 2 degrees Celsius could have a disastrous effect on large parts of the world. Such an increase, they say, could raise sea levels, fuel powerful storms and worsen droughts and floods.

科学家表示，任何超过2摄氏度的气温升幅都可能对世界大部分地区造成灾难性的影响。他们说，这样的增幅可能会使海平面上升，加剧强风暴并加剧干旱和洪水灾害。

The Paris accord requires countries to set their own targets for cutting production of carbon dioxide and other gases linked to rising temperatures. The only legal requirement is that national governments must truthfully report on their efforts.

巴黎协议要求各国制定自己的减排目标，以减少与气温上升有关的二氧化碳和其他气体的排放量。唯一的法律要求是，各国政府必须如实报告其努力减排的情况。

The United States is the world’s second biggest producer of heat-trapping gases, after China. In recent weeks, China, Japan and South Korea have joined the European Union (EU) and other countries in setting national targets to stop pumping more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

美国是全球第二大温室气体排放国，仅次于中国。最近几周，中国、日本和韩国与欧盟和其他国家一道，制定了停止向大气排放更多温室气体的国家目标。

Biden, the Democratic Party’s candidate for president, has said he supports calls for the United States to return to the Paris accord.

民主党总统候选人拜登表示，他支持要求美国重返巴黎协议的呼吁。

On Wednesday, Germany’s government said it was “highly regrettable” that the United States had left the accord. “It’s all the more important that Europe, the EU and Germany lead by example,” government spokesman Paul Seibert said.

周三，德国政府表示美国退出巴黎协议“非常令人遗憾”。 政府发言人保罗·塞伯特表示：“更重要的是，欧洲、欧盟和德国要以身作则”。

While the Trump administration has rejected federal measures to cut greenhouse gases, Seibert noted that U.S. states, cities and businesses have pushed ahead with their own efforts.

虽然特朗普政府拒绝了联邦政府减少温室气体排放的措施，但塞伯特指出，美国各州、各市和企业都在各自努力推动减排。

I’m Ashley Thompson.

阿什利·汤普森报道。

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