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欧盟再给英国六个月，“脱欧”将去向何方？

经济学人

讲解人 · 宇轩

芝加哥大学语言学学士

媒体内容策略规划师

今日导读

英国脱欧又双叒叕延期，在 4 月 10 日举行的欧盟紧急峰会上，欧盟各成员国达成一致，允许“脱欧”延期至 10 月 31 日。虽然名义上，英国获得更加充分的时间，但英国的“脱欧”前景依然不明朗，梅姨甚至可能职位不保。这到底是怎么回事？让我们跟着宇轩老师一起来看一篇相关报道。

带着问题听讲解

欧盟为什么决定再给特蕾莎·梅六个月的时间？

如何理解议会的 indicative votes？

《里斯本条约》中第 50 条规定了什么内容？

新闻正文

The EU gives Theresa May another six months

欧盟再给特蕾莎·梅六个月

Mrs May had asked European leaders to put back the Article 50 Brexit deadline—originally March 29th, later extended to April 12th—until the end of June. As when she made a similar request three weeks ago, her wishes were largely ignored. Over a long dinner without her, the leaders of the EU’s 27 other countries decided instead to extend the deadline to October 31st, with a review of progress in June.

特蕾莎·梅曾要求欧洲各国领导人将《里斯本条约》第 50 条规定的脱欧期限再度推迟到六月底——这个日期最初定在 3 月 29 日，后来曾被延长至 4 月 12 日。就像三周前她提出类似的要求时一样，她的愿望很大程度上被忽略了。在她缺席的一场漫长的晚宴会议上，欧盟其他 27 个国家的领导人却决定将脱欧的最后期限延长至 10 月 31 日，并在 6 月对脱欧的进展进行评估。

Like many in Westminster, European leaders are sceptical that the recently begun talks between Mrs May and the Labour opposition leader, Jeremy Corbyn, will yield an agreement. And, after watching two rounds of indicative votes in Parliament, they also doubt there is a clear majority among MPs for any alternative version of Brexit. Yet despite these doubts, they felt it was better to kick the can down the road for another six months than have a full-blown crisis now.

像英国议会中的许多人一样，欧盟领导人怀疑特蕾莎·梅与反对党工党领袖杰里米·科尔宾最近开始的谈判能否达成协议。而且，在观看了两轮议会象征性的投票后，他们也怀疑是否有一个脱欧的替代方案能够得到大多数下议院议员的支持。然而，尽管心存这些疑虑，他们认为，与其让危机现在全面爆发，不如再推迟六个月。

Her vulnerability and her lost authority are obvious to all—as is the plotting among Conservative MPs over the succession. Her own ministers have begun to talk openly about who might make the best candidate. The Tories are likely to do badly in local elections on May 2nd and worse still in the European ones on May 23rd, which will only increase the pressure on the prime minister to quit.

她的脆弱和她失去的权威是显而易见的，就像保守党议员在继承权问题上的阴谋一样，都是有目共睹的。她手下的部长们已经开始公开谈论谁可能成为最佳候选人。保守党很可能在 5 月 2 日的地方选举中表现糟糕，在 5 月 23 日的欧洲议会选举中甚至会表现更糟，这只会增加首相辞职的压力。

The biggest fear of all in Brussels this week may not have been about Mrs May’s weakness or even about her successor. It is that even in October Britain will still be unable to make its mind up. And as Donald Tusk, the European Council president, conceded after the meeting, that could mean more late-night summits to discuss further Article 50 extensions.

这周在布鲁塞尔出席峰会的所有欧盟领导人最大的担忧可能与特蕾莎·梅的脆弱无关，甚至与她的继任者无关。问题是，即使到了 10 月份，英国仍无法做出决定。正如欧洲理事会主席唐纳德·图斯克在会后承认，这可能意味着将要举行更多的深夜峰会讨论进一步延长《里斯本条约》中第 50 条的期限。

主编：Jenny、Karen

品控：宇轩

审核：迎迎

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重点词汇

sceptical/ˈskeptɪkl/

adj. 怀疑的

e.g.

英文释义：doubting that something is true or useful

搭配短语：sceptical about

例句：Many experts remain sceptical about gene editing.

indicative vote

象征性投票

e.g.

相关词汇：indicative（adj. 表明某事的）；indicate（v. 指示；标示）

indicative 英文释义：showing or suggesting something

indicative 例句：His failure to act is indicative of his lack of interest.

MP/ˌem ˈpiː/

n. 下议院（或众议院）议员

e.g.

全称：Member of Parliament

搭配短语：Conservative MPs

搭配短语：Labour MPs

kick the can down the road

推迟处理（某事）

e.g.

英文释义：to delay dealing with a problem

例句：I don't think we should kick the can down the road and leave it to the next generation.

full-blown/ˌfʊl ˈbloʊn/

adj. 充分发展的；完全形成的

e.g.

相关词汇：full（adj. 满的，完整的）

例句：The outbreak has the potential to become a full-blown pandemic.

vulnerability/ˌvʌlnərəˈbɪləti/

n. 易遭攻击；脆弱

e.g.

搭配短语：expose someone's vulnerability

相关词汇：vulnerable

vulnerable 搭配短语：be vulnerable to sth.

vulnerable 例句：Children are vulnerable to the flu.

plot/plɑːt/

v. 密谋；策划

e.g.

英文释义：to make a secret plan to do something wrong, harmful, or illegal

例句：They're plotting to take over the company.

词性拓展：plot（n. 阴谋）

例句：The plot was discovered before it was carried out.

succession/səkˈseʃn/

n. 继任，接任；继承

e.g.

搭配短语：the first in succession to the legacy

make/meɪk/

v. 成为；变成

e.g.

同义词：become

例句：This watch would make a great birthday present.

Tory/ˈtɔːri/

n. 英国保守党党员

make one's mind up

下定决心，打定主意

e.g.

同义词：make up one's mind

例句：He simply can't make his mind up./He simply can't make up his mind.

concede/kənˈsiːd/

v.（常指不情愿地）承认

e.g.

英文释义：to admit, often unwillingly, that something is true

搭配短语：concede sth.

例句：He finally conceded that his parents were right.

拓展阅读

英国脱欧原因

1. 历史因素

英国曾经是世界历史上最大的帝国——大英帝国。1922 年，大英帝国控制着世界上约 4.6 亿的人口，相当于当时世界人口的五分之一，它的殖民地面积相当于地球陆地面积的四分之一，势力范围非常强大。加入欧盟后，在 28 个成员国中无论大小，英国和其他成员国的法律地位是相同的。历史上的大英帝国与许多小国家平起平坐，在法律地位上享受同样的权利，英国人难免会有很大的落差。

2. 财政因素

欧盟作为高度一体化的国际组织，需要收取经费形成财政资金，主要用于各成员国的农业、贫困地区、科教文、对外援助和欧盟机构行政开支。欧盟财政由各成员国分摊，成员国每年要向欧盟缴交本国国内生产总值的 1％左右资金。英国的预算贡献在欧盟国家内排名第三位。

3. 移民就业因素

数据显示，2000 年后，大量移民来到英国，这与欧盟东扩吸纳新的成员国有直接关系。而当时英国政府预言平均每年只会有 1.3 万来自欧盟新成员国的移民进入英国，事实表明远远不止这个数字，这次数据的误判导致人们对后期公布的数据半信半疑。移民问题对英国造成了恐慌，影响了本土人民的就业和生活质量。

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容易

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较难

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课后练习

立即测试

完成学习