

Group : Gist

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Discussion leader: 刘婉莹

Q1: What does the Atlantic Garbage Patch look like?

Swirls of plastic, bottles, ropes and fishing nets create garbage dumps when man-made garbage gets stuck in circulating ocean circulation, the largest of which is the Pacific garbage patch.



Q2: What are the obstacles that a Paris Agreement probably faces?

Traditionally, negotiations on global treaties are incredibly hard, and the vast number of stakeholders in the global plastics crisis only adds to the complexity of the task. Among the stakeholders for a new global agreement on plastic pollution are 193 U.N.-recognized governments; thousands of companies dependent on plastic; trade and advocacy groups; activists and industry-facing nonprofits; waste pickers in the developing world who are responsible for picking plastic out of landfills and off beaches; and seven billion consumers who recycle on average 14 percent of the total amount of plastic they consume.

Q3: Why a Paris Agreement will be reached?

- In 1988, the International Maritime Organization ratified a global agreement titled MARPOL Annex V making it illegal for ships to dump plastic in the ocean anywhere in the world.
- All of the Caribbean nations, the Nordic countries and the Pacific Island states have called for a new global agreement.
- Sixty-eight countries have publicly expressed interest in a plastics treaty, as have a broad coalition of African countries, and the European Union.
- the U.K.'s environmental minister declared the time to start negotiating a plastics treaty is now. "We have a chance now to tackle plastic pollution in the way that the Paris agreement has done for climate change." said Lord Zac Goldsmith.

Major reports released in 2020 from industry, NGOs and government also provide a useful blueprint to ground discussions. WWF, Ellen MacArthur Foundation and Boston Consulting Group laid out the business case for a global treaty, and 30 major companies have signed onto a "Business Call for a U.N. Treaty on Plastic Pollution."

Summarizer: 陈洁妮

In "We Need a Paris Agreement for Plastics", Dave Ford The authors discusses the urgent need for a global treaty on plastic pollution, highlighting the complex stakeholder dynamics and the potential for collaboration between industry and environmental organizations to address the crisis and accelerate action, with the ultimate goal of preserving ocean ecosystems and human well-being.

Through the Ocean Plastics Summit, stakeholders from different industries were brought together to begin a clash of perspectives, but from the perspective of the natural environment,

everyone was aware of the dangers of plastics to the environment. While the summit had a powerful impact, the crisis is far from resolved. Everyone agreed that the most effective approach was to adopt a UN Global Treaty on Plastics. So members of the organization used virtual dialogues to help build consensus among key stakeholders to accelerate the development of a plastics treaty, although there is no doubt that it is difficult and complex. But everyone felt confident that this was something that had precedent and made sense, so it could be accomplished. The fact is that there is global support. While environmental organizations and industry groups may agree on some of the basic structures of a global agreement in the midst of negotiating a plastics treaty, there is still the challenging issue of bridging the activist-industry divide to be addressed. This requires that we must rapidly accelerate both upstream and downstream solutions to have any chance of solving this crisis.

In conclusion, the author believes there is a call for courageous conversations about the natural environment and human health, and is optimistic that we can do it in record time.

Connector: 刘新宇

The author's environmental group, which convened the first Ocean Plastics Summit on a cruise ship in the Atlantic, has had a positive impact on improving the ocean plastic crisis, but the most effective way to advance the Paris Agreement on plastics at the fifth UN Environment Assembly is to promote the establishment of the Paris Agreement on plastics. The author analyzes the seriousness of the current plastic crisis from various angles, in order to call attention to the plastic problem and accelerate the implementation of legislation to restrict the production and use of plastics.

China is currently the world's largest developing country, plastic problems can not be ignored, we also need to make efforts on environmental development and economic construction, coordinate the relationship between the two, as far as possible to reduce the harm caused by the plastic crisis, the country further legislation to improve the production and use of plastic products. We should also pay attention to environmental protection issues in our daily lives, for example, we can bring cloth bags when we buy things, recycle them many times, and reduce the use of plastic bags. As much as possible to eliminate single-use plastics, individual efforts are small, but everyone acting will have a big impact. Reducing the harm of plastics requires the joint efforts of the country, society and individuals.

Word master: 曹雪婷

1. paradox ['pærədɒks]

[英文释义]

1. N-COUNT You describe a situation as a paradox when it involves two or more facts or qualities that seem to contradict each other. 自相矛盾

2. N-VAR A paradox is a statement in which it seems that if one part of it is true, the other part of it cannot be true. 悖论

[例句] The story contains many levels of paradox. 这个故事包含很多层面的悖论。

[复数] paradoxes

[派生词] paradoxical adj. 自相矛盾的; 事与愿违的, 出乎意料的

paradoxically adv. 自相矛盾地; 似是而非地; 反常地

[近义词] n. contradiction, contradiction in terms

[联想词]

conundrum 谜,猜不透的难题,难答的问题;paradoxical 似是而非的 矛盾的 诡论的;contradiction 矛盾;dichotomy 一分成二,对分;dilemma 困境;duality 二元性;riddle 出谜;ambiguity 歧义;enigma 谜, 不可思议的东西;fallacy 谬论, 谬误;singularity 异常,奇怪,奇特

2.dump[dʌmp]

[英文释义] 1. V-T If you dump something somewhere, you put it or unload it there quickly and carelessly. 扔下; 倾倒

2.V-T If something is dumped somewhere, it is put or left there because it is no longer wanted or needed. 丢弃

3.V-T To dump something such as an idea, policy, or practice means to stop supporting or using it. 抛弃 (念头、政策或惯例)

[例句]With bonfires outlawed in urban areas, gardeners must cart their refuse to a dump.

市区禁止户外焚烧垃圾, 园林工人必须用推车把垃圾运到垃圾场。

[复数]dumps

[近义词]

n. defecation, laxation, shitting, site, land site, copy, written matter

v. discard, fling, toss, toss out, toss away, chuck out, cast aside

[联想词]

garbage 垃圾;trash 垃圾;unload 卸;heap 堆;pile 堆;waste 废物;bury 埋葬;ditch 在...上掘沟;dispose 处理;recycle 使再循环;rubbish 垃圾, 废物;

3.overhaul['əʊvəhɔ:l, ,əʊvə'hɔ:l]

[英文释义] 1.an examination of a machine or system ,including doing repairs on it or making changes to it.检修; 大修; 改造

2.V-T If a piece of equipment is overhauled, it is cleaned, checked thoroughly, and repaired if necessary. 全面检修

3.N-COUNT Overhaul is also a noun. 全面检修

[例句]A radical overhaul of the tax system is necessary.有必要彻底改革税制

[近义词]n. care, maintenance, upkeep, improvement

v. advance, progress, pass on, move on, march on, go on, regenerate

[联想词]

revamp 修补 ;redesign 重新设计 ;revamped 修补的 ;reform 改革, 改良 ;makeover 打扮 ;modernization 现代化 ;reworking 再次加工,再造,再加工 ;restructuring 重组 ;rework 重做 ;restructure 重建, 改建, 重组 ;reforms 改革;

4.treaty['tri:ti]

[英文释义]

N-COUNT A treaty is a written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other. 条约

[例句]The treaty was signed on 24 March.条约是3月24日签订的。

[复数]treaties

[近义词]n. written agreement

[联想词]

pact 条约 ;ratification 正式批准 ;ratified 批准的 ;agreement 协定, 协议, 契约 ;truce 休战 ;cease-fire 停火 ;ceasefire 停火 ;disarmament 解除武装 ;sovereignty 最高统治权, 君权 ;ratify 批准 ;extradition 引渡逃犯;

5.dialogue['daɪələʊg]

[英文释义]

1. N-VAR Dialogue is communication or discussion between people or groups of people such as governments or political parties. 对话
2. N-VAR A dialogue is a conversation between two people in a book, film, or play. (书籍、影视、戏剧中的) 对白

[例句]The novel contains too much dialogue and not enough narrative.这部小说对话过多，而叙述不足。

[复数]dialogues

[近义词]n. talk, talking, script, book, playscript, literary composition, literary work

[联想词]

dialog 对话;conversation 交谈, 谈话, 会话;monologue 独白;narration 叙述, 讲述;banter 戏谑;discourse 论文;narrative 记叙文;conversational 谈话的, 会话的;discussion 讨论, 商讨;storytelling 说故事, 说谎话;exposition 阐述, 讲解;

6.ratify['rætɪfaɪ]

[英文释义]V-T When national leaders or organizations ratify a treaty or written agreement, they make it official by giving their formal approval to it, usually by signing it or voting for it. 批准 (条约或书面协议)

[例句]The parliaments of Australia and Indonesia have yet to ratify the treaty.

澳大利亚和印度尼西亚议会还未批准该条约。

[派生词]ratification n. 批准, 认可

[近义词]v. validate, formalize, formalise

[联想词]

enact 扮演;approve 批准;treaty 条约, 协议;accord 一致;legislate 制定法律;veto 否决权;amend 修正;unanimously 全体一致地;constitution 宪法;authorize 授权, 批准;pact 条约;

Passage Person: 冯振华

Based on the article "We Need a Paris Agreement for Plastics", The authors describe the serious global impact of plastics, as well as the strategies and efforts that have been made to address them. I think this article should be divided into six parts:

(1-3) The first three paragraphs introduce the author's entry into the summit organization, state the problems seen, analyze the stakeholders, and also introduce the plastic paradox.

(4-6) This section discusses ways to solve the plastic problem. Paragraph 4 says that the bridge between the plastics industry and environmental protection N60, the consensus is to adopt the United Nations Global Plastics Treaty, and paragraph 5 introduces the "Paris Agreement", which is extremely difficult to negotiate due to the large number of stakeholders.

(7-8) Stress no illusions that, despite the complexity of the issue, a meaningful global agreement is possible: it is illegal --- ships dump plastic waste in the oceans anywhere in the world. The wave of global support is still very encouraging.

(9-12) This section describes some of the specific actions on plastics in various sectors and industries. Paragraph 9 introduces the UK Environment Minister declaring that it is time to start

negotiations on a plastics treaty, and paragraphs 10 and 11 where industry, NGOs agree on some basic points.

翻译第 12 段：这些报告显示，在一些基本要点上已经取得了一致。首先，他们都呼吁在整个生命周期内对塑料进行统一的报告，以便能够考虑到正在制造的一切以及如何处理。这需要对所有塑料的术语进行标准化，因此各区域和利益攸关方都讲同一种语言。第二，所有报告都建议国家行动计划，每个国家都根据最低要求制定自己的废物管理计划，正如各国根据《巴黎协定》处理温室气体排放一样。最后，报告一致认为，科学小组应在全球范围内监测进展情况，金融机制必须支持发展中国家并在国际上分配资金。

(13-14) While a global agreement has been agreed, there are still some challenging issues that need to be addressed. Paragraph 14 points to ways to bridge this gap: we need to significantly scale up upstream solutions, such as emissions reduction targets advocated by environmental groups and downstream solutions advocated by industry, including repairing our crushing machinery recycling systems and investing in new technologies.

(15-18) This final section states that time is running out to break the plastic tide and that we must rapidly accelerate upstream and downstream solutions. Although the difficulties are great, the overall view is still optimistic. Paragraph 18 gives a vision for the future, so I translated this paragraph:

翻译第 18 段：防止这场灾难对海洋生态系统和人类健康与福祉的影响，现在需要在环境和工业群体之间创造安全的讨论空间。唯一的前进道路是直面障碍，相信紧张等于进步，所有各方，不管他们的观点和方法如何，都应该在谈判桌上占有一席之地。如果我们有足够的勇气进行这些对话，我们有理由毫不犹豫地乐观地认为，一个与问题的规模和紧迫性相匹配的雄心勃勃的塑料条约能够在创纪录的时间内实现。