



新兴经济

Emerging economies

The Economist

听读系列



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新兴经济 失去吸引力

哪些国家躲过了中等收入陷阱？

Emerging economies

Losing its bite

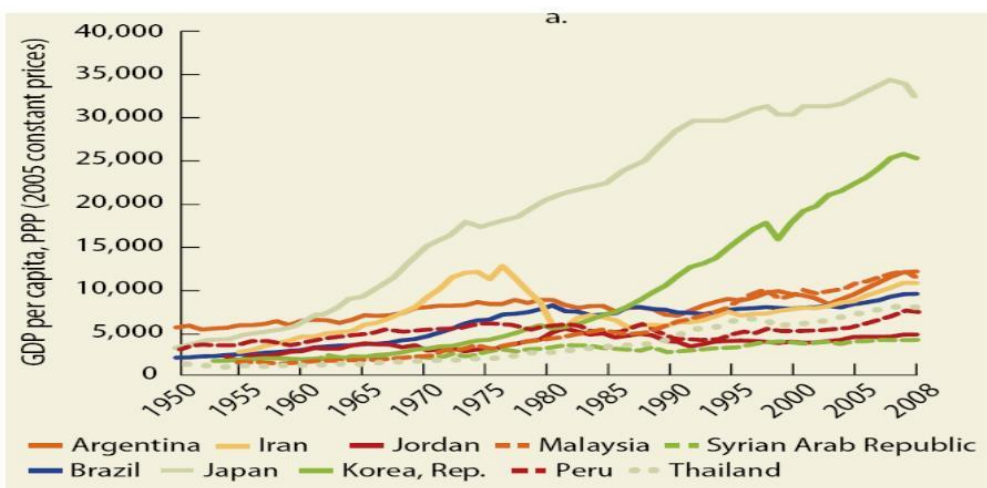
Which countries have escaped the middle-income trap?

Rain

bilibili 狂奔的外刊

1. OVER THE past **half-century**, many **promising** economies have become **ensnared** in middle-income **mediocrity**.

The middle income trap



Source: World Bank

half-century *noun* a period of 50 years 半个世纪;
50 年

promising /'prɒmɪsɪŋ/ *adjective* showing signs of being good or successful 有希望的; 有前途的; 有出息的

ensnare /ɪn'sneə/ *verb* ~ sb/sth (*formal*) to make sb/sth unable to escape from a difficult situation or from a person who wants to control them 使入陷阱 (或圈套、困境)

mediocrity /miːdɪ'ɒkrɪti/ *noun*
pl. me·di·oc·rities (*disapproving*) [U] the quality of being average or not very good 平庸; 普通; 平常

To help its biggest client avoid this fate, **the World Bank** published a **flagship** report ten years ago entitled “**China 2030**”.

the World Bank *noun* [sing.] an international organization that lends money to countries who are members at times when they are in difficulty and need more money 世界银行（向处于困境需要资助的成员国贷款的国际机构）

flagship /'flægʃɪp/ *noun* [usually sing.] the most important product, service, building, etc. that an organization owns or produces （某组织机构的）最重要产品，最佳服务项目，主建筑物，王牌

China 2030 *noun* 世界银行与政府智库联合编制的一篇研究报告--《2030年的中国》

Conference Edition

China 2030

Building a Modern, Harmonious, and
Creative High-Income Society

The World Bank

Development Research Center of the
State Council, the People's Republic of China



The World Bank

The publication warned of the “middle-income trap”, a term to describe the phenomenon. “Of 101 middle-income economies in 1960, only 13 became high-income by 2008,” it claimed.



middle-income trap *noun* 中等收入陷阱，经济停滞的一种状态。中等收入陷阱是指一个国家从低收入阶段进入中等收入阶段后，经济长期徘徊在中等收入区间，普遍表现为经济的持续减速或保持缓慢增长。该概念由世界银行提出。

term /tɜ:m/ *noun* [C] a word or phrase used as the name of sth, especially one connected with a particular type of language 词语；术语；措辞

phenomenon /fɪ'nomɪnən/ *noun* a fact or an event in nature or society, especially one that is not fully understood 现象

claim /kleɪm/ *verb* [T] to say that sth is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it 宣称；声称；断言

This **striking statistic** was **illustrated** with a chart similar to the one below. A decade later, how has the **picture** changed?

striking /'straɪkɪŋ/ *adjective* interesting and unusual enough to attract attention 引人注目的; 异乎寻常的; 显著的

statistic /stə'tɪstɪk/ *noun*

statistics (also *informal stats*) [pl.] a collection of information shown in numbers 统计数字; 统计资料

illustrate /'ɪləstreɪt/ *verb* to make the meaning of sth clearer by using examples, pictures, etc. (用示例、图画等) 说明, 解释

picture /'pɪktʃə/ *noun* **the picture** [sing.] the general situation concerning sb/sth 状况; 情形; 形势

Progress report

Income per person relative to the United States
Log of %



Sources: EIU; Maddison Project; World Bank

2. Answering the question depends on the **definition** of middle-income **employed**. **According to** the World Bank's **official** **classifications**, a country becomes high-income only when its **GDP** per person exceeds around \$13,200.



definition /defɪ'nɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** [C] what an idea, etc.
means 定义

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ **verb** ~ sth (*formal*) to use sth such as a skill, method, etc. for a particular purpose 应用; 运用; 使用

according to following, agreeing with or depending on sth 依照; 按照; 根据



official /ə'fɪʃ(ə)l/ **adjective** [*usually before noun*] agreed to, said, done, etc. by sb who is in a position of authority 正式的; 官方的; 官方授权的

classification /_klæsɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** [C] a group, class, division, etc. into which sb or sth is put 类别; 等级; 门类

GDP **noun** the abbreviation for 'gross domestic product' (the total value of all the goods and services produced by a country in one year) 国内生产总值, 国内生产毛额 (全写为 gross domestic product)

By that standard, China looks set to escape the middle-income trap in a year or two. But for the purposes of the “China 2030” chart, the bank **adopted** a more **stringent** definition: middle-income countries have a GDP per person, at **purchasing-power parity**, of between **roughly** 5% and 43% of America’s.

Example of Purchasing Power Parity of cola in four different countries

			
Russia	Mexico	European Union	United States
Cost in RUB 90	Cost in Pesos 10	Cost in Euros 1.95	Cost in USD 2.00
Cost in USD 1.45	Cost in USD 0.53	Cost in USD 2.14	Cost in USD 2.00

adopt /ə'dɒpt/ **verb** [T] ~ sth to start to use a particular method or to show a particular attitude towards sb/sth 采用（某方法）；采取（某态度）

stringent /'strɪn(d)ʒ(ə)nt/ **adjective** (*formal*) (of a law, rule, regulation, etc. 法律、规则、规章等) very strict and that must be obeyed 严格的；严厉的

purchasing power **noun** [U] the amount that a unit of money can buy （货币的）购买力

parity /'pærɪtɪ/ **noun** [U, C] (*finance* 财) the fact of the units of money of two different countries being equal （两国货币的）平价

roughly /'rʌfli/ **adverb** approximately but not exactly 大约；大致；差不多

3. The “China 2030” chart drew on historical GDP statistics prepared by Angus Maddison, an **economist**. His colleagues and **successors** have since **revised** and updated the estimates to 2018. We have further updated them to 2022 using figures from the **Economist Intelligence Unit**, our **sister** organisation.

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economist /i'kɒnəməst/ **noun** a person who studies or writes about **ECONOMICS** 经济学家; 经济专家

successor /sək'sesə/ **noun** ~ (to sb/sth) a person or thing that comes after sb/sth else and takes their/its place 接替者; 继任者; 接替的事物; 后继的事物

revise /rɪ'vaɪz/ **verb** [T] ~ sth to change your opinions or plans, for example because of sth you have learned 改变, 修改 (意见或计划)

Economist Intelligence Unit **noun** 经济学人智库, 经济学人集团旗下的商业分析机构

sister /'sɪstə/ **noun** (usually used as an adjective 通常用作形容词) a thing that belongs to the same type or group as sth else 同类型的; 同一批的; 如同姐妹的

4. The result is that 23 countries which were middle-income in 1960 now qualify as high-income—more progress than one might have expected over the past difficult decade. **Graduates** include three countries in the **Gulf** (**Bahrain**, **Oman** and **Saudi Arabia**)



graduate /'grædʒʊət/ **noun** (NAmE) a person who has completed their school studies 毕业生

gulf /gʌlf/ **noun** **the Gulf** [sing.] the Persian Gulf, the area of sea between the Arabian **PENINSULA** and Iran 波斯湾 the Gulf States (= the countries with coasts on the Gulf) 海湾国家

Bahrain /bə:'reɪn/ **noun** 巴林 (波斯湾的群岛国家)

Oman /əu'mɑ:n/ **noun** 阿曼 (西南亚国家)

Saudi Arabia /'saʊdi ə'reɪbjə/ **noun** 沙特阿拉伯 (西南亚国家)

and six members of the EU (Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Poland and Slovenia).



the European Union *noun* [sing.] (*abbr. EU*) an economic and political organization, based in Brussels, that many European countries belong to 欧洲联盟，欧盟（总部设在布鲁塞尔）

Croatia /krəu'eɪjə/ *noun* 克罗地亚（东南欧国家）

Cyprus /'saɪprəs/ *noun* 塞浦路斯（东南欧岛国）

Hungary /'hʌŋɡəri:/ *noun* 匈牙利（中欧国家）

Malta /'mɔ:ltə/ *noun* 马耳他（南欧岛国）

Poland /'pəʊlənd/ *noun* 波兰（中欧国家）

Slovenia /sləu'vi:nɪə/ *noun* 斯洛文尼亚（东南欧国家）

Malaysia has joined the Asian tigers in the high-income bracket. The Seychelles, an island nation off Africa, has also crossed the threshold. Unfortunately, two other countries in the region, Equatorial Guinea and Mauritius, which were considered high-income in 2008, have moved in the other direction.



Malaysia /mə'leɪzə/ *noun* 马来西亚 (东南亚国家)

Asian tigers *noun* 亚洲四小龙, 亚洲四个发达国家和地区

bracket /'brækɪt/ *noun* price, age, income, etc.
~ prices, etc. within a particular range (价格、年龄、收入等的) 组级, 等级

Seychelles /sei'ʃelz/ *noun* 塞舌尔 (印度洋的群岛国家)

threshold /'θreʃəʊld/ *noun* the level at which sth starts to happen or have an effect 阈; 界; 起始点

Equatorial Guinea *noun* 赤道几内亚 (西非国家)

Mauritius /mo:'riʃiəs/ *noun* 毛里求斯 (印度洋岛国)

5. The list could in fact be expanded further. Seven countries that are now high-income by the “China 2030” definition did not exist as **sovereign** nations in 1960, so do not appear on the chart. These include the **Czech** and **Slovak republics**, as well as several former members of the **Soviet Union**: **Estonia**, **Kazakhstan**, **Lithuania**, **Latvia** and **Turkmenistan**.



sovereign /'sɒvrɪn/ **adjective** (formal) [only before noun] (of a country or state 国家) free to govern itself; completely independent 有主权的；完全独立的

Czech /tʃek/ **noun** 捷克

Slovak republics /'sləʊvæk/ **noun** 斯洛伐克共和国

Soviet Union **noun** 苏联

Estonia /es'təʊnjə/ **noun** 爱沙尼亚（东北欧国家）

Kazakhstan **noun** 哈萨克斯坦（中亚国家）

Lithuania /liθju:'eɪniə/ **noun** 立陶宛（东欧国家）

Latvia /'lætvɪə/ **noun** 拉脱维亚（东欧国家）

Turkmenistan /tə:kmeni'sta:n/ **noun** 土库曼斯坦（中亚国家）

6. The country that once **dominated** them, Russia, also moved from middle-income in 1960 to high-income in 2022. Its economy has **withstood** Vladimir Putin's war better than expected. Yet its GDP per person could fall below the high-income threshold this year. A Russian **reformer** once **quipped** that his country had been trapped in middle-income for two centuries. Mr Putin is doing his best to return it to that **state**.

dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ **verb** [T, I] ~ (sb/sth) to control or have a lot of influence over sb/sth, especially in an unpleasant way 支配; 控制; 左右; 影响

withstand /wɪð'stænd/ **verb** ~ sth (*formal*) to be strong enough not to be hurt or damaged by extreme conditions, the use of force, etc. 承受; 抵住; 顶住; 经受住

reformer /rɪ'fɔ:mə/ **noun** a person who works to achieve political or social change 改革者; 改良者; 改造者

quip /kwɪp/ **verb** (-pp-) + **speech** to make a quick and clever remark 讲俏皮话; 讥讽; 嘲弄; 打趣

state /steɪt/ **noun** [C] the mental, emotional or physical condition that a person or thing is in 状态; 状况; 情况

