



# 氣候峰會閉幕 妥協下達協議

Climate summit ended with compromise deal achieved and Paris Agreement made operational

原文

下文摘錄自11月15日香港《文匯報》：

英國格拉斯哥(Glasgow)舉行的第二十六屆聯合國氣候變化大會(26<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference)，在「加時」一天後於11月13日閉幕，與會各國代表終於達成協議，就《巴黎協定》(Paris Agreement)各項細則取得共識，力求實現將全球氣溫升溫幅度控制在攝氏1.5度內的目標，各國並首次就減少燃煤(coal)達成共識，但早前談判草案中包括「逐步淘汰」(phase out)煤炭的承諾，在印度(India)代表最後時刻反對下，協議最終淡化有關措辭，改為「逐步減少」(phase down)。聯合國秘書長(U.N. Secretary-General)古特雷斯(António Guterres)承認協議是在妥協(compromise)下達成，對於實現減排目標仍有不足，有待日後繼續改善。

由近200個與會國家達成的協議指出，自2015年簽訂《巴黎協定》以來，各國現時減排進度不盡理想。為盡力實現控制氣溫升幅目標，協議呼籲各國在明年於埃及(Egypt)舉行的新一屆氣候變化大會前，提

出全新減排計劃，較《巴黎協定》設於2025年的目標期限提前3年。

協議亦強調，發達國家(developed countries)至今仍未兌現每年提供1,000億美元(約7,791億港元)，協助發展中國家(developing countries)應對氣候變化的承諾。各國敦促到2025年，富裕國家為貧窮國家提供的氣候適應資金需較2019年水平增加一倍，聯合國將據此成立委員會(committee)，通報資金籌措進展。各國政府亦會在2022年、2024年及2026年就氣候問題會晤磋商。

對於國際碳交易市場(carbon market)現時存在的漏洞，今次協議還遵照《巴黎協定》第六條制訂詳細規則。但在美國及歐盟(European Union)為首的富裕國家反對下，協議未能設立幫助因自然災害蒙受損失的貧窮國家的賠償機制(compensation mechanism)，僅表示日後會就此進行對話。

印度代表則在最後時刻提出修訂協議中有關煤炭的措辭，希望藉此體現新興經濟體(emerging economies)國情。印度環境部長亞達夫(Bhupender Yadav)強調，印度旨在代表發展中國家發聲，指出協議

中只有煤炭被單獨提及，卻未涉及石油(oil)或天然氣(natural gas)等其他化石燃料，「我們致力達成對發展中國家合理、亦能實現氣候公平的協議。」擔任大會主席的英國內閣辦公室國務大臣岑浩文(Alok Sharma)在最後致辭時，形容今次達成協議只是取得「脆弱的勝利」("fragile win")，他就臨時修改協議中煤炭用字致歉，「我理解很多人會對此感到失望，但更重要是能達成協議。」

美國氣候問題特使克里(John Kerry)認為，今次協議讓各國更有信心應對氣候危機，「我們已較過往更接近避開氣候災難，帶來更清新空氣、安全水源和健康的地球。」歐盟亦相信協議意味《巴黎協定》各項目標依然有望實現。東道主英國首相約翰遜(Boris Johnson)形容協議為「前進一大步」，但承認未來還有很多工作要做。

古特雷斯表示今次協議是妥協的結果，能反映各國的利益、國情、矛盾(contradiction)和政治意願(political will)，「我們不會在一朝一夕間，透過一次會議便實現目標，但我相信我們終將抵達終點。」



●由於印度在最後一刻反對，各國只能把協議中對燃煤發電的措辭由「逐步淘汰」改為「逐步減少」。圖為與會的印度環境部長亞達夫。資料圖片

## Q&A

1. 《巴黎協定》於何年簽訂？
2. 承上題，該協定由聯合國多少個成員國所簽訂？
3. 是次氣候峰會由英國以及哪個國家舉辦？
4. 是次氣候峰會簽訂的公約名為什麼？
5. 美國和歐盟宣布將合作減少什麼排放？

Answer  
1. 2015年 2. 195個 3. 意大利(Italy) 4. 《格拉斯哥氣候公約》(Glasgow Climate Pact) 5. 甲烷(Methane)

譯文

The 26<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Glasgow, U.K. eventually ended on 13 November after an extra day of negotiations. Representatives of the participating countries finally reached an agreement, as well as a consensus over the details of the Paris Agreement, striving to achieve the goal of limiting global temperature rise within 1.5°C. The nations also reached a consensus for the first time on reducing coal burning. However, with regard to the deal on phasing out of fossil fuels, the wording was watered down and changed to "phase down" after a last-minute objection by India. U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres admitted that the agreement is a "compromise", and that shortcomings in achieving the targets of emission reduction remain with

rooms for improvement.

The agreement reached by nearly 200 participating countries pointed out that since adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, the progress in reducing emissions has not been satisfactory so far. In order to combat global warming, the agreement calls on countries to propose new plans to cut emissions before the next climate summit to be held in Egypt next year, bringing three years ahead of schedule for the targets set out by the Paris Agreement for 2025.

The agreement also emphasized that developed countries have yet to meet an earlier pledge to provide US \$100 billion (approximately HK \$779.1 billion) in climate finance annually to assist developing countries in responding to climate change. It also included a commitment to double the funding at 2019 level supported by wealthy na-

tions to help low-income countries improve climate resilience by 2025. Accordingly, a U.N. committee will be set up to report on progress towards delivering the funding and governments will be summoned to meet in 2022, 2024 and 2026 to discuss climate issues.

The negotiators also finalized the fundamental norms and rules governing the international carbon markets in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Yet, in face of the opposition of the United States and the European Union, the countries failed to establish a compensation mechanism for poor nations suffering losses due to natural disasters, and only dialogues will be conducted on this matter in the future.

India proposed a last-minute change to a clause in the agreement on cutting coal use, hoping to reflect the national

conditions of emerging economies. Indian Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav emphasized that the country aims to speak out on behalf of developing countries, pointing out that only coal was singled out in the discussion, but other fossil fuels such as oil or natural gas were not mentioned. He added that India strives to reach a climate agreement that is reasonable and fair to developing countries. Alok Sharma, Minister of State at the Cabinet Office of U.K. as well as President for the summit, made his concluding remarks that the Glasgow climate pact is only a "fragile win" and offered apology for the last-minute changes to the deal. "I also understand the deep disappointment but I think as you have noted, it's also vital that we protect this package," he said.

The U.S. special presidential envoy for climate John Kerry believed that

the agreement will give countries more confidence in coping with the climate crisis. "We are in fact, closer than we have ever been before to avoiding climate chaos and securing cleaner air, safer water and a healthier planet," he said. Given the deal, the European Union considered that the goals set out in the Paris Agreement are still achievable, whereas the U.K. Prime Minister Boris Johnson described it as "a big step forward" but admitted that more efforts should be made in the years to come.

Guterres said that the agreement is the result of compromise, reflecting the interests, conditions, contradictions and political wills of various countries in the world today. "We won't reach our destination in one day or one conference. But I know we can get there," he concluded.

## 感受音韻特點 提高聽力理解

恒 大英萃

隔星期一見報

近日，我為內地學生安排了一個涵蓋聽力及閱讀的英語測驗。令我驚訝的是，儘管已經播放了三次錄音，他們的聽力得分仍是最低。我問學生為什麼他們的聽力表現如此不理想，他們回答指因為語速太快，聽不懂講者口音，故沒能聽懂當中的內容。在內地高中，大部分的英語練習都與閱讀和寫作有關，他們的英語老師採用雙語甚至普通話來教授英語，故學生不習慣聆聽純正自然快速的英語。我進而問他們是否理解課堂上談論的內容，他們回答只聽懂一半。不過，他們表示如果教授是內地人，他們完全能聽懂他們的英語口音。

從以上可見，讓學生處於自然的英語環境對學習英語，尤其對聽力技巧的掌握是多麼的重要。自然的英語環境意味着英語口語速度要快，以顯示英語母語的音韻特徵。例如語調、重音和連貫的語音，「It's raining, isn't it?」這句話的不同語調，可以有兩種含義：尋求確認或提出問題；「imported」一字的不同重音位置也意味着不同的詞態。最重要的是，英語中連詞的特點讓學生很難理解意思。例如在某一聽力練習中，母語講者將「East end」讀成「Eas tend」，大多數學生均未能寫下正確答案。

提高聽力技巧的另一個重要方法是讓自己接觸不同口音。例如內地學生在發音「then」時，傾向將「th」



●不同地方的人雖然同樣說英文，但會有當地的口音，像英國和美國的口音就不一樣。資料圖片

音重讀為「d」；在新加坡式英語中，「pen」的「p」音有時不送氣，令其聽起來像「ben」；而香港學生發音有時會缺少鼻音「n」，例如nose。

美國人和英國人的發音方式亦有所不同，例如「can」、「can't」、「internet」。這些差異使學生的英語聽力理解變得困難。

對於缺乏自然英語環境来提高聽力的學生來說，最好的改進方法是聽英語母語者的錄音，並配以錄音腳本。聽完一行文字後，他們可以暫停，然後模仿話語的語音特徵重複朗讀該行。通過這種方式，可以逐漸感受和掌握英語母語者的音韻特點，並提高聽力理解能力。當然，進一步的便是接觸不同種類的英語，以確保能理解不同的英語口音。

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## 趣談英語

逢星期一見報

BRITISH COUNCIL

LearnEnglish Teens

### Writing skills practice: A postcard from Scotland

#### 1. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle True or False for these sentences.

1. Jenny is on holiday in the Scottish city of Edinburgh.  
True False
2. Eric is on holiday on a beach.  
True False
3. Jenny is not having a good holiday.  
True False
4. The weather is beautiful in Scotland.  
True False
5. Jenny went swimming in the hotel.  
True False
6. Jenny likes the people in Scotland.  
True False
7. Jenny is going to Loch Ness to see the monster tomorrow.  
True False
8. The hotel is in a good location.  
True False



Answers Check your understanding: true or false  
1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True 7. False 8. True

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