

## Chapter 8

# EU Enlargement



對外經濟貿易大學

# 1. 教学目的

1. 通过学习本课，使学生了解欧盟成立以来的发展进程以及重大事件。
2. 掌握文章中的常用专业概念和知识点，准确理解文章语言，提高翻译难句长句的能力。
3. 扩大相关知识和词汇，增强语言的表达能力与运用能力。



## II. 教学计划

本课计划4.5个学时：

1. 介绍背景知识、难点、重点知识、课文串讲等用时约3.5个小时；
2. 课堂练习和与课文相关的讨论需用1个学时左右。



### III. 教学方法

1. 课堂讲解与课堂练习相结合。课堂讲解以教师口授为主；课堂练习以巩固知识和训练技能为目标。
2. 讲解时突出重点，着重讲清主要的知识点和概念，清楚讲解难句难段。
3. 课堂练习要充分调动学生的积极性，其形式和内容服从教学目的。



练习的主要形式是：

Questions and answers

Translation

Paraphrasing

Summarizing

Discussion



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# IV. 教学重点和要点

## 1. 专业知识内容

- 1) 了解欧盟扩大的进程及主要事件;
- 2) 了解欧盟扩大对成员国、申请国和欧洲以外国家和地区的影响以及所带来的利益。
- 3) 作者对欧盟扩大持正面积积极的态度。在学习本课的同时，补充新的知识点。如：补充使欧盟成员国已达到25个的最新欧盟东扩内容，从而跟踪最新知识动态。



## 2. 语言内容

术 语 : EMU, European Commission, currency union, PPS (Purchasing Power Standard), transaction costs, harmonization of standards, investment regime, competition policy, regional policy, per capita GDP, production quota, tariff schedule, price differentials, action plan



短语 : to a lesser extent, make a commitment to do sth, take on, opt out of sth., catch up to, stand to gain, rank within, set forth, take into account, account for, as of, in relation to





## 句子:

- 1) U.S. companies are likely to benefit from reduced transaction costs resulting from ...; for example, a single tariff schedule and ... (170页第2段第2-4行)
- 2) Although some EU officials argued that agriculture should not be negotiated with the candidate countries until ... (172页倒数第2-5行)
- 3) According to the study, EU growth could increase by 0.7 of a percentage point, on a cumulative basis, ... (174页第2段7-10行)

# V. 背景知识

## 1. New membership

The European Union threw open its doors to new members ranging from Estonia to Cyprus at a summit late 2002, but talk of ending the continent's east-west divide was overshadowed by last-minute haggling over money.



The 10 newcomers were scheduled to join the 15 existing members in 2004 after wrapping up more than four years of membership talks during a meeting of leaders in the Danish capital, Copenhagen. European Commission President Romano Prodi said enlargement "must not be compromised by last-minute inflexibility."



Poland led the candidates in last-gasp bid to secure bigger aid handouts from the EU, while existing members like Austria, Portugal and Italy tried to squeeze more concessions from the newcomers. The summit will also have to answer Turkey's demands for a date to start its own negotiations to join the EU.





Leaders are expected to schedule membership talks with the Turks in mid-2005, if Ankara can show it meets EU standards of human rights, democracy and economic stability.

Turkey says the date is too late and insists its recent reforms - including abolition of the death penalty - should have been enough for the EU to set a date in 2003.





Failure to appease the Turks could set the stage for a diplomatic showdown between Western Europe and the Muslim nation of 66 million people.

Turkey neighbors Iraq and is viewed by the United States as a vital ally in the war against terrorism.



The United States strongly backs Turkey's bid. President Bush lobbied French President Jacques Chirac on Wednesday on the Turkey issue. "My administration is working hard on Turkey's behalf," Bush said Tuesday.

Britain is also "championing the cause of Turkey," British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw said in London.

Related to the EU's relations with Turkey is the future of Cyprus, one of the 10 countries due to join in 2004.



The EU is hoping the internationally recognized Greek Cypriot government and the breakaway Turkish-backed north will agree on a U.N. reunification plan before the island joins. If not, it's committed to taking in only the Greek Cypriot south, something that would further alienate Turkey. Turkish help in securing a Cypriot agreement would boost its hopes of a satisfactory date from the EU.



Greek Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides flew to the Danish capital Wednesday promising to give "serious thought" to the peace plan. However the Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash dampened hopes by saying poor health would keep him from Copenhagen.





U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the summit was an "an opportunity to do several of these things at once ... to reach a settlement in Cyprus ... (and ) move Turkey closer to Europe, set them on a path toward accession in a way that's good for the region."

In final negotiations Monday and Tuesday, Slovakia, Cyprus and Estonia edged toward an agreement on entry terms. They include an aid package of around \$40 billion to be shared among the candidates over the first three years of EU membership.





EU officials were confident Hungary, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia were also on the verge of accepting the package, which will mostly be used to help farmers, build roads, modernize power networks and other infrastructure improvements.

However, Poland and Malta were holding out for a better deal. Poland, the largest of the candidates with 39 million people, was seeking more money for its farmers.



About 20 percent of Poles depend on agriculture for their livelihood, but under the EU's plan they will receive subsidies at the same rate as their richer western neighbors beginning in 2013.



Despite the snags, the summit is likely to finish with an invitation to all 10, paving the way for the biggest expansion in the EU's 45-year history. The additions will bring in 75 million people.

An opinion poll published by the EU Wednesday showed citizens within the bloc giving strong support to the arrival of their eastern neighbors.



目前，欧盟是我国第三大贸易伙伴，仅次于日、美；统计表明，对欧盟地区的出口占我出口总额的**14.8%**。中国则是欧盟第四大贸易伙伴。

欧盟成员于**2002年12月13日**在哥本哈根举行的首脑会议上，决定接纳塞浦路斯、捷克、爱沙尼亚、匈牙利、立陶宛、拉脱维亚、马耳他、波兰、斯洛伐克及斯洛文尼亚的申请，到**2004年5月**成为欧盟成员。





欧盟接纳东欧及地中海十个准成员国加入，营商环境得到改善，外来直接投资增加，经济取得可观增长。准成员国在过去数年整体的经济增长均较欧盟为高，其国民生活水准不断提升，对进口产品的需求日益增加，市场潜力巨大。

准成员国本地生产的消费品，质素参差、价钱昂贵而且种类较少，因此依赖进口。去年香港往所有出口市场输出货品的数字均录得下跌，只有出口往上述欧盟十个准成员国的数字不跌反上升一成。





## 2. Enlargement--- A historic opportunity

### From cooperation to accession

Soon after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the European Community quickly established diplomatic relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.



It removed long-standing import quotas on a number of products, extended the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and, over the next few years, concluded Trade and Co-operation Agreements with Bulgaria, the former Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovenia.



In the meantime, the European Community's Phare Programme, created in 1989, set out to provide financial support for the countries' efforts to reform and rebuild their economies. Phare soon became the world's largest assistance programme in Central and Eastern Europe, providing technical expertise and investment support.



During the 1990s, the European Community and its Member States progressively concluded Association Agreements, so called 'Europe Agreements', with ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe.



The Europe Agreements provide the legal basis for bilateral relations between these countries and the EU. The European Community had already established similar Association Agreements with Turkey (1963), Malta (1970) and Cyprus (1972). In the case of Turkey, a Customs Union entered into force in December 1995.





## Accession criteria

In 1993, at the Copenhagen European Council, the Union took a decisive step towards the current enlargement, agreeing that “the associated countries in Central and Eastern Europe that so desire shall become members of the European Union.” Thus, enlargement was no longer a question of ‘if’, but ‘when’.



Concerning the timing, the European Council states: “Accession will take place as soon as an associated country is able to assume the obligations of membership by satisfying the economic and political conditions required.” At the same time, it defined the membership criteria, which are often referred to as the ‘Copenhagen criteria’.



# COPENHAGEN EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Membership criteria require that the candidate country must have achieved

- # stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities;
- # the existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union;
- # the ability to take on the obligations of membership including adherence to the aims of political, economic & monetary union.



## MADRID EUROPEAN COUNCIL

**Membership criteria** also require that the candidate country must have created the conditions for its integration through the adjustment of its administrative structures, as underlined by the Madrid European Council in December 1995.





While it is important that European Community legislation is transposed into national legislation, it is even more important that the legislation is implemented effectively through appropriate administrative and judicial structures. This is a prerequisite of the mutual trust required by EU membership.



## Review procedure - Regular Reports

In order to assess progress achieved by each country in preparing for accession, following the publication of the Commission's Opinions on the applications for membership of the candidate countries in 1997, the Commission submits Regular Reports to the Council. The reports serve as a basis for the Council to take decisions on the conduct of the negotiations or their extension to other candidates on the basis of the accession criteria .



The Commission submitted the first set of Regular Reports, covering the ten associated countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Cyprus and Turkey, to the Council in November 1998. Following the reactivation by Malta of its application for membership in October 1998, the Commission adopted, on 17 February 1999, an update of its Opinion from 1993.



Since that time, the Commission has presented a complete set of Regular Reports on a yearly basis, covering the ten associated countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey.





On the basis of its fifth set of Regular Reports, presented in October 2002, the Commission recommended to the European Council that:



Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia fulfill the political criteria.

Bearing in mind the progress achieved by these countries, the track record in implementing their commitments, and taking into account their preparatory work in progress and foreseen, the Commission considers that these countries will have fulfilled the economic and acquis criteria and will be ready for membership from the beginning of 2004.



The Commission therefore recommends to conclude the accession negotiations with these countries by the end of this year with the aim to sign the Accession Treaty in spring 2003.



The Commission hopes to see a reunited Cyprus acceding to the European Union on the basis of a comprehensive settlement, as the best outcome for all concerned.

As indicated in the conclusions of the Seville European Council, the EU is ready to accommodate the terms of a political settlement in the accession arrangements in line with the principles on which the European Union is founded.





The Commission welcomes the continued UN involvement and urges all parties concerned and, in particular Turkey, to lend full support to efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement this year.

Cyprus' terms of accession can be adapted to reflect the comprehensive settlement as well as its implications for the application of the acquis throughout the island.



The Commission has proposed that considerable resources should be made available to support the northern part of the island to catch up and to back up a settlement. In the absence of a settlement, the decisions to be taken in December by the Copenhagen European Council will be based on the conclusions of the Helsinki European Council.



Acceding countries need to implement the acquis by the date of accession, except in cases where transitional arrangements have been agreed.

Commitments undertaken in the negotiations must be fully met before accession. The Regular Reports point to a number of areas where further improvements need to be made in the context of the political and economic criteria and in relationship to the adoption, implementation and enforcement of the acquis. These should be vigorously pursued.



In order to analyze progress and to facilitate successful membership of the European Union, the Commission will regularly monitor this and report to Council.

The Commission will produce six months before the envisaged date of accession a comprehensive monitoring report for the Council and the European Parliament.





The Commission considers that a specific safeguard clause needs to be introduced in the Accession Treaty. This clause should allow the Commission for a limited period of time to take appropriate measures in the internal market field.



Conclusion of negotiations requires that the necessary solutions be found to the remaining open questions in the negotiations.

Bulgaria and Romania have set 2007 as their indicative date for accession. The Commission will strongly support the two countries in achieving this objective, which will continue to be guided by the principles of differentiation and own merits.



The Commission will propose, on the basis of the analysis in the 2002 Regular Reports, detailed roadmaps for Bulgaria and Romania before the Copenhagen European Council. In order to prepare Bulgaria and Romania for membership in the European Union, an increased focus will be put on judicial and administrative reform.



Furthermore, pre-accession assistance provided to Bulgaria and Romania should be increased considerably from the date of the first round of accessions and linked to progress in implementing the roadmaps.





As the accession negotiations with all twelve negotiating candidate countries are an inclusive process, the Accession Treaty should acknowledge that the results reached in the negotiations with those candidates which will not join in the first round of enlargement will not be put into question.



Through constitutional reform and a series of legislative packages Turkey has made noticeable progress towards meeting the Copenhagen political criteria, as well as moving forward on the economic criteria and alignment with the acquis. Nonetheless, considerable further efforts are needed.



Against this background and in view of the next stage of its candidature, the Commission recommends that the EU enhance its support for Turkey's pre-accession preparations and provide significant additional resources for this purpose.



The Commission will propose a revised Accession Partnership and intensify the process of legislative scrutiny. It recommends renewed efforts to extend the Customs Union and improve its functioning, with a view to deepening EC - Turkey trade relations and increasing investment flows. Turkey is encouraged to pursue its reform process and thus to carry forward its candidature for EU membership.





The European Council at its meetings in Brussels and Copenhagen in October and December 2002 respectively endorsed the recommendations put forward by the Commission.



## VI. 课文讲解

1. However, none reached the scope of the current enlargement. (p.170)

句中none 指代上句的four separate enlargements，并非第6段第一个词None那样是指任何国家或其他，因此理解上或翻译时都必须具体化。

【参考译文】然而，没有哪一次扩张能够达到现在这次扩张的规模。



2. Thirteen countries have applied to join the EU and twelve countries (all but Turkey) are actively negotiating accession at present. (p.170)

连词**and**可以连接并列结构，也可以连接递进或者转折结构。具体到本句而言，句中**and**表示的是递进，也就是说**twelve countries**是前面简单句中**Thirteen countries**的一部分，这与括号中有关土耳其的例外说明相吻合，也可以从欧盟东扩的实际情况来得到验证。换句话说，本句不能理解为：“13个国家申请了……，另外还有12个国家正在……”。教学工作中发现这么理解的学生比例相当高，特此说明。



【参考译文】目前，有13个国家申请加入欧盟，除了土耳其之外的12个国家目前都在积极的谈判进程中。





### 3. The European Commission (p.170)

The European Commission (欧洲委员会) is the administrative arm of the European Community Executive, headed by a President and 20 commissioners and divided into 23 Directorate Generals. It has the sole right to initiate EC legislation. It drafts legislative proposals which are presented to the Parliament and Council. It also supervises EC activities and legislation.



4. U.S. companies are likely to benefit from reduced transaction costs resulting from the harmonization of standards and other regulations for doing business; for example, a single tariff schedule and one set of trade rules across Europe. (p.170)

本句的主体结构为：U.S. companies are likely to benefit from reduced transaction costs. 其后面的resulting from ...均是为了进一步说明交易成本为什么会降低，分作两个层次讲了四个方面。本句的难点除了语法结构之外，还在于商务术语和英汉两种语言的叙述顺序不相一致。



请对照下面的译文深入理解：

**【参考译文】** 欧盟内部将实行统一的交易规则和标准，例如在整个欧洲实行单一海关税则以及单一的贸易规则。这些举措将会降低交易成本，美国公司将很可能从中受益。



## 5. harmonization of standards (p. 170)

标准的统一，其他的用法还有：

harmonization of trade policies

harmonizing labor standards

## 6. a single tariff schedule (p. 170)

单一海关税则 / 税率表





7. In June, at the semiannual summit of EU heads of state and government in Goteborg, Sweden, EU leaders took an important step in the enlargement process by making an official commitment to conclude enlargement negotiations by the end of 2002 and to accept the first wave of new members in 2004. (p.171)

句中heads of state and government是一种省略形式，补充完整的说法应当是heads of state and heads of government，即“国家元首”和“政府首脑”。by making an official commitment to ... 是介词短语作状语，它在原文的句法结构中属于次要成分，而在语义层次上却是行为的方式，在汉语的流水句式表述中应当提前才能交代清楚。从时间顺序上观察整个句子，会发现英汉两种语言在叙述过程上的巨大差异，具体到本句而言，可以对比以下两种译文来获得一些感性认识：



【参考译文A】 六月，在瑞典哥德堡举行了半年一次的由欧盟各国政府领导人参加的高峰会议上，欧盟扩张的进程迈出了重要的一步，因为在这次会议上欧盟领导人承诺于2002年底完成扩张谈判并于2004接受第一批新成员国加入欧盟。

【参考译文B】 一年两次的欧盟首脑会议于6月在瑞典的哥德堡举行。欧盟首脑们做出了正式的官方承诺，将于2002年底之前结束扩张谈判，并于2004年接收第一批新成员。这是扩张进程中的一项重要步骤。



## 8. Copenhagen criteria (p.171)

Copenhagen criteria, also known as “Accession criteria”, refer to the three points listed above, in Paragraph 4 of the text. Copenhagen EU summit in 1993 decided that central and east European associated member countries may become members of the EU if they wish to join. Copenhagen summit on December 12-13, 2002, gave the final green light to enlargement to be carried out on May 1, 2004.



## 9. EU's *acquis communautaire* (p.171)

正如课后注释（p.180）中所说，欧盟的“*acquis communautaire*”，又可称为“Community *acquis*”，汉语通常称为“欧盟法典”，是指欧盟内部各种基本法和其他法律法规的集合体，据说正文部分即有八万页之多。





## 10. currency union (p.171)

The currency union (货币联盟) referred to in Paragraph 6 of the text denotes a group of countries that agree to coordinate their monetary policies by pegging their exchange rates, which usually help to avoid the need for currency realignments.



The euro is the single currency of the European Union, which arrived in cashless form after years of negotiations and preparation on January 1, 1999 when 11 EU countries formed an Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and irrevocably locked the exchange rates of their currencies against the euro. Twelve states now make up the euro zone. They are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.



## 11. Goteborg (p. 171)哥德堡（瑞典港市）

Göteborg is Sweden's second biggest city. Many think it's just the right size. Home to its own culture, its own language and its own special character. In Göteborg, entertainment, nature and places of interest are never far away. Despite its cosmopolitan stamp though, it still has a typical small-town charm.



The city is often likened to San Francisco because, like the American city, this west-coast location has plenty of bridges, hills, water, trams and seafood restaurants.

Göteborg has a long and successful tradition of trade and industry, and some of Scandinavia's best known corporations such as Volvo, SKF, ESAB, Hasselblad - have their origins and head offices here. A significant proportion of Sweden's exports and imports pass through Göteborg's port, the largest in the Nordic region. Göteborg is the administrative capital of Västra Götaland county.





## 12. make a commitment to do something (p. 171)

承诺某事， 承诺做某事， 例如：

They have made a commitment to pay \$5 000 to the charity school.

He responded to their criticisms by reaffirming his commitment to political reform and economic liberalization.



### 13. **Copenhagen criteria (p. 171)**

also known as “Accession criteria”:

Copenhagen EU summit in 1993 decided that central and east European associated member countries may become members of the EU if they wish to join.

Copenhagen summit on December 12-13, 2002, gave the final green light to enlargement to be carried out on May 1, 2004.



## 14. Maastricht criteria (p. 171)

Maastricht economic convergence  
criteria 马斯特里赫特经济一体化标准

The economic tests in the Maastricht Treaty used to judge whether countries are ready to participate in monetary union. The four criteria are as follows:

- 1) Inflation, within 1.5% of best three performing countries in terms of price stability;
- 2) Public finances, absence of an excessive government deficit;

- 3) Exchange rate stability, observance of the normal margins of the exchange rate mechanism without severe tensions or devaluation for 2 years;
- 4) Long term interest rates, within 2% of rates in the three countries with lowest rates of inflation.





15. As of the most recent negotiating session on December 12, 2001, all of the negotiating chapters had been opened with these 10 candidates except the chapter on institutional issues. (p.172)

句中chapters一词容易构成部分读者的困难。其实英语词汇中经常表现出一词多义的现象，如果学生了解一些有关的小知识的话，这个词并非多么大的难题。



同一个chapter具有多个词义，例如文章的“章”或“节”、棒球比赛的“回合”或“局”、各种民间社团组织的“地方分会”，等等，具体的词义判断，应当依据其出现的上下文。可是上述词义似乎哪个也不适合本句。在这种情况下便可以根据现有义项进行适度的演绎，特别是考虑到后半句的“the chapter on institutional issues”以及第9段课文的论述，可以发现“议题”比“回合”或“多少轮”的讲法更为适当。



【参考译文】在最近一次即2001年11月12日的谈判会议上，与这10个候选国的所有的谈判议题（公共机构问题除外）都已经开始。



16. With respect to agriculture, veterinary, phytosanitary and other technical issues relating to agriculture are currently being addressed during the second half of 2001, ... (p.172)

本句使用了被动语态，形式上是为了倒装句式的平衡，实际上是为了更好地与上一句衔接。本句的主语是veterinary, phytosanitary and other technical issues。

【参考译文】 仅就农业方面，2001年下半年正在谈判中的议题就有动植物检疫及其他与农业相关的技术性问题，.....





17. Possibly complicating agriculture negotiations is the European Commission's plan to conduct a mid-term review of its Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) in the summer of 2002, which could include proposals for fundamental reforms. (p.172)

本句是个倒装句，主语是the European Commission's plan，正常语序应当是the European Commission's plan to conduct a mid-term review of its Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) in the summer of 2002, which could include proposals for fundamental reforms, is possibly complicating agriculture negotiations.



原文作这种调整，是因为表语 **is possibly complicating agriculture negotiations** 相对主语部分而言比较短小，叙述形式上仍然是为了整个句子的动态平衡。另外，因为这是个长句子，翻译的时候可以按照实际动作的叙述顺序进行分译处理，两个分句之间增加表示外位成分的“这”字；下面的参考译文便是这种综合译法的体现：



【参考译文】欧洲委员会计划在2002年夏季对其共同农业政策（CAP）进行中期审查，审查结束时可能会提出一些根本性改革的建议。这极有可能使得目前正在进行的农业问题谈判更加复杂化。



18. Although some EU officials argued that agriculture should not be negotiated with the candidate countries until any such reforms are undertaken, to preserve the negotiating timetable it was agreed to negotiate the agriculture acquis as it stands now. (p.172)

句中，as it stands意为“按照现在的情况”，例如：  
Send the message to other associates as it now stands.（如实把情况通报给其他合伙人。）本句需要特别注意的是原文包含了三个被动语态（should not be negotiated with ..., any such reforms are undertaken, it was agreed to ...），而译文采用了不同的应对策略，从而使得最后的表述简洁流畅：





【参考译文】虽然一些欧盟官员认为进行此类改革之前，不应同候选国就农业问题进行谈判，但是欧盟为了不打乱谈判时间表，仍然同意按照现在的农业协议进行谈判。



## 19. Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) (p. 173)

购买力标准

An artificial currency unit, which takes into account the different price levels in countries.



20. According to the study, many of the benefits of enlargement have already taken place through the deepening of integration that resulted after the great changes, and through the so-called trade-related Europe Agreements, which were concluded in the 1990s between the EU and each of the Central and Eastern European countries. (p.174)

在这个长句里，the study 复指上句的 a report，无论是阅读理解还是译成汉语，均应当考虑概念合并。



在many of the benefits of enlargement have already taken place through ...这个主句的结构之外，通过两个through引出两个介词短语。

第一个介词短语是through the deepening of integration，其后有一个限定性定语从句that resulted after the great changes。

第二个介词短语是through the so-called trade-related Europe Agreements，其后有一个非限定性定语从句which were concluded in the 1990s between the EU and each of the Central and Eastern European countries。





尽管这两个从句都比较长，但是为了照顾译文中两个分句应当明确地呈现并列结构，下面的参考译文还是处理成了前置定语。

**【参考译文】**根据这份报告，扩张的许多好处已经显现，有的好处归因于这些巨大变化带来的一体化的加深，有的则归功于欧盟与这些中东欧国家于90年代中签订的所谓的“与贸易相关的欧洲协定”。



21. The study estimates that the effect of enlargement on agriculture, at least in the first few years after enlargement, will be small for two primary reasons: lagging quality and health-related product standards in Eastern Europe and declining price differentials between the EU and candidates' farm products. (p.174)

本句理解上的难点可能在于，原文明确指出了for two primary reasons，可是后面紧接着的信息又比较密集了一些，三个and串起了三对概念或事件，致使一时难以确定这两个原因的确切内涵和外延，故此断句十分重要。



【参考译文】这份研究估计了扩张对于农业的影响，认为至少在扩张之后的头几年这种影响将是很小的。这主要有两个原因。一是在东欧制定质量标准和与健康相关的产品的标准上比较滞后，二是欧盟和候选国农产品之间的价格差额缩小。



22. According to the study, in the agriculture sector “It appears, therefore, that future production and trade developments in the candidate countries will be more influenced by productivity changes in these countries than by the extension of the CAP except probably in a narrow range of products.” (p.174)

本句也是个长句，理解时似乎应当注意两点：一是要意识到，原文引号中的话，“It appears, therefore, that ... in a narrow range of products.”，都是援引自上述报告，我们的译文应当把引号安放准确，二是引言部分是个长句，译法方面必须考虑恰当断句、重新组合。





【参考译文】这个报告还提到，在农业部门“除了一小部分产品外，候选国未来生产与贸易的发展，将会更多的受到这些国家生产力变化的影响，而不是共同贸易政策的延伸。”



23. Indeed, the simulation results from the current study largely mirror the results of previous analyses showing a relatively small effect of the Southern enlargement on the EU, primarily reflecting the large size of the EU in relation to the candidates. (p.175)

正确理解并很好地译出这个长句，关键之处在于确定主谓结构，仔细分辨出不同的意群，然后予以断句分析。这一步做到了，再按汉语的习惯组织成为相互独立而递进的短句，译文自然就会流畅明白。



【参考译文】的确如此，目前这项报告得出的模拟研究结论，在很大程度上与过去的分析结果相吻合，反映出向南扩张对欧盟的影响比较小，这个结论主要地反映出相对于候选国而言，欧盟的规模还是很大的。



**THE END**



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