

《取代中国！联合国将官宣印度成人口第一大国！》

India to become most populous nation by 2023, says UN report



According to the World Population Prospects 2022 (WPP), released by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) on Monday, India's population will reach 1.428 billion on July 1, 2023, which will be marginally higher than the 1.426 billion figure for China at the time.

根据联合国经济和社会事务部(UNDESA)周一发布的《2022年世界人口展望》(WPP)，到2023年7月1日，印度人口将达到14.28亿，略高于中国当时的14.26亿。

This will catapult India to the top of the population ranking, with a peak figure likely being hit in 2064 when the country is predicted to have 1.697 billion people.

这将使印度成为全世界人口排名第一的国家，预计到2064年，印度人口将达到16.97亿，达到峰值。

By 2100, the number will gradually come down to 1.53 billion.

到2100年，这一数字将逐渐下降到15.3亿。

China's population, which is expected to have peaked at 1.425 in 2021, will decline significantly to reach just 0.77 billion by 2100.

中国人口预计已在2021年达到14.25亿人的峰值，到2100年将大幅下降至仅7.7亿人。

"The relationship between population growth and sustainable development is complex and multidimensional" said Liu Zhenmin, UN under-secretary-general for Economic and Social Affairs, according to a statement by the UN's department of economic and social affairs.

根据联合国经济和社会事务部的一份声明，联合国主管经济和社会事务的副秘书长刘振民表示：“人口增长与可持续发展之间的关系是复杂和多维的。”

"Rapid population growth makes eradicating poverty, combatting hunger and malnutrition, and increasing the coverage of health and education systems more difficult.

“人口的快速增长使得消除贫困、消除饥饿和营养不良以及扩大卫生和教育系统的覆盖面变得更加困难。

Conversely, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to health, education and gender equality, will contribute to reducing fertility levels and slowing global population growth."

相反，实现可持续发展目标，特别是与卫生、教育和性别平等有关的目标，将有助于降低生育率，减缓全球人口增长。”

The latest WPP projections also show that global population has already entered a phase of significant deceleration.

WPP的最新预测还显示，全球人口已进入显著减速阶段。

It is likely to cross the 8-billion mark on November 15, 2022 and is expected to cross the 9-billion figure in 2038.

2022年11月15日，人口已突破80亿大关，预计到2038年将突破90亿大关。

This is the longest time it has taken to add another billion people since 1950, the earliest period for which WPP numbers are available.

这是自1950年WPP开始发布数据以来，全球新增10亿人口所用时间最长的一次。

To be sure, the headline deceleration effect seen in global population numbers hides the geographical and income-wise differences in demographic dynamics.

可以肯定的是，全球人口数量的整体减速效应掩盖了人口动态的地理和收入差异。

For example, between now and 2050, the population share of poorer regions and country groups such as Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries is expected to increase by around five percentage points to the 20% mark,

例如，从现在到2050年，撒哈拉以南非洲和最不发达国家等较贫穷地区和国家的人口比例预计将增加约5个百分点，达到20%。

whereas the population share of Europe and Northern America, the richest regions in the world, is expected to come closer to the 10% mark compared to the 14% share at the moment.

而世界上最富有的欧洲和北美地区的人口比例预计将接近10%的水平，而目前的比例为14%。

The biggest reason for difference in population growth rates in different countries is differing levels of fertility, as life expectancy has increased in all parts of the world.

不同国家人口增长率差异的最大原因是生育率水平的差异，因为世界各地的预期寿命都在增加。

The geographical divergence in future population growth rates also means that the global economic inequality problem could increase significantly going forward.

未来人口增长率的地理差异也意味着全球经济不平等问题在未来可能会显著加剧。

重点词汇

According to 根据；据；按；依照；按照

Prospects 可能性；希望；前景；展望；设想；成功的机会；前途；探矿；勘探；
prospect的第三人称单数和复数

WPP 防水纸包装(Waterproof Paper Packing)；武器生产计划(Weapons Production Program)

United Nations 联合国

Department of Economic and Social Affairs 经济和社会事务部；
联合国经济与社会事务部；联合国经济和社会事务部；经济社会局

on Monday 周一；星期一；在星期一；在礼拜一

billion 十亿；数以十亿计；大量；一万亿；万亿；无数；十亿的；万亿的；无数的

marginally 轻微地；很少地；微不足道地

figure for 的数字；谋取...，企图获得...

at the time 在...期间；立即；在一定时间；毫不拖延地

