NTU-GPTI English Chinese Translation Test

Translate the following into Chinese.

How $14 billion protected Earth's species

Billions of dollars of financial investment in global conservation has significantly reduced biodiversity loss, according to a new University of Oxford-led study involving UCL.

For twenty-five years, it has been known that more money must be spent on nature conservation to prevent a modern mass extinction as serious as that of the dinosaurs. But governments and donors have been unwilling to source the necessary budgets, often because of little hard evidence that the money spent on conservation does any good, especially in developing countries, where investments can easily go astray.

New research, published today in *Nature* by an international team of scientists led by Dr Anthony Waldron from the University of Oxford, has quantified how the $14.4 billion spent on global conservation between the 1992 Earth Summit and 2003 has significantly reduced biodiversity losses.

The team analysed biodiversity loss across 109 signatory countries that received the funding between 1996 and 2008 and found that biodiversity loss was reduced by an average 29% per country.

They found this by analysing how the relative ranking of species changed in the IUCN Red List over that period, compared to the amount spent on conservation in each country. The IUCN Red List is the world authority on the threat status of species and each species is ranked from ‘least concern’ to ‘extinct’.

The findings can also be used to estimate the budgets needed for biodiversity research and how these will change as countries develop, so preventative action can be taken in a timely manner.

The models used by the researchers allow the changes to be predicted with high accuracy by combining the positive impact of conservation investment with the negative impact of economic, agricultural and population growth. Importantly, they found that as human development pressures grow, funding may need to be increased over time.

The study is the fruit of ten years' of collaboration, building and analysing a huge database of conservation funding and biodiversity declines, plus a complex algorithm that divides up responsibility for global species declines among individual countries.