Benchmarking Multilingual Terminology Translation for UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profiles

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Abstract

This paper presents the results of the multilingual translation of the 281 UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs) terms from English into French, Spanish, and Chinese, in response to a request from UN partners, member states, and the scientific community. We compare three translation setups: (1) `gpt-oss-20b` as an open-weight single-LLM baseline; (2) ChatGPT-5.5 as a state-of-the-art proprietary baseline; and (3) a Voter–Arbitrator multi-agent architecture, which combines three models through consensus-based arbitration, served locally via Ollama. Outputs are aligned with a SKOS-based hazard knowledge organisation system, enabling machine-actionable multilingual terminology interoperable with semantic disaster risk infrastructures. Evaluation against a human-validated gold standard shows that ChatGPT-5.5 achieves the highest Exact Match accuracy across all languages, while the Voter–Arbitrator system consistently outperforms the open-weight baseline on Exact Match (58.0% vs 45.6% for French) and achieves higher cosine similarity, although human evaluation identifies a higher rate of conceptually incorrect terms for Chinese. The findings suggest that consensus-based multi-agent arbitration offers a reproducible, sovereign, and infrastructure-independent alternative to proprietary systems, with performance gains over single open-weight model inference.

1 Introduction

The UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profiles (2025), developed within the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2015) constitute a standardised classification, definition and description of hazards designed to support global disaster risk monitoring, management and governance.

The Sendai Framework identifies four priority areas for action during the period concerned, namely: (1) Understanding disaster risk; (2) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (3) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and (4) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction (UNISDR, 2015).

These priorities informed subsequent efforts to standardise disaster risk terminology, leading to the publication in 2016 of the Intergovernmental Open Indicators and Terminology (United Nations General Assembly, 2016), later adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2017[1] .

Building on the UNDRR–ISC Hazard Definition and Classification Review (2020) and the UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profiles (Murray et al., 2021), the updated HIPs provide

[1] https://www.undrr.org/quick/11605

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structured descriptions of 281 hazards, compiled through an extensive consultative process involving community, national and international scientific and policy experts (2025). Considerable efforts were made to establish a coherent and comprehensive taxonomy of HIPs that included extensive discussions related to the terms used for the hazard types, clusters, 'chapeau' groups, and individual hazard groups. This consensus process uncovered areas where the terminology needed to be clarified in order to ensure more consistent categorisation of hazards.

Disaster risk researchers and policymakers frequently rely on disaster risk reduction (DRR) term definitions to ensure the consistent application of key concepts across institutional, scientific, and operational contexts.

In this landscape, the HIPs serve as a trusted source of scientifically grounded, standardised hazard information used by governments, international organisations, researchers, and educators worldwide. They support data collection, disaster preparedness, loss and damage tracking, and multi-sectoral planning. Above all, they represent a practical resource, valued for being usable, useful, and widely used[2].

As part of broader efforts to strengthen global disaster risk knowledge and support frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the UNDRR has identified the multilingual dissemination of hazard knowledge as a strategic priority. Ensuring the availability of HIPs beyond English is essential not only to standardise hazard terminology at regional and national levels, but also to increase usability, foster inclusive risk communication, facilitate international coordination, and support risk-informed decision-making across diverse linguistic and institutional contexts.

However, translating highly specialised hazard terms presents significant challenges, including terminological precision, conceptual alignment, and cultural adaptation. These constraints make the development of scalable, reliable multilingual workflows a critical yet underexplored task.

To address this gap, this paper introduces The Minority Report[3], an open-source pipeline adopting a multi-model Voter–Arbitrator framework in which candidate translations are proposed, evaluated, and resolved through consensus-based arbitration, integrating terminology-augmented generation with ontology alignment to support scalable, machine-actionable multilingual hazard communication. The contributions of this work are:

- **Multilingual Hazard Terminology Resource:** We publish the full set of 281 UNDRR-ISC hazard terms translated into French, Spanish, and Chinese, with synonyms, validated by professional linguists and by domain experts, available in Table C.
- **Automated Ontology Alignment:** We develop a vector-based retrieval framework that links translated terms to persistent semantic identifiers (e.g., Wikidata Q-IDs), ensuring conceptual grounding and cross-lingual terminological consistency.
- **End-to-End Reproducibility:** We provide a fully reproducible pipeline spanning data acquisition, processing, and publication, including ML-ready Croissant metadata generation (Akhtar et al., 2024) and dataset release via Dataverse.

2 Related Work

Breakthroughs in generative artificial intelligence have demonstrated that LLMs can be useful tools to generate fluent, and contextually relevant text across diverse subject areas, especially in scientific and technical domains (Moslem et al., 2023b; Stokel-Walker and Van Noorden, 2023). Nevertheless, their outputs frequently show terminological inconsistencies, stylistic errors, and limited transparency regarding the linguistic and conceptual sources of the generated content, especially in the risk communication domain (Castaldo et al., 2026; Staiano et al., 2025).

To mitigate these challenges, domain adaptation techniques such as terminology constraints (Zhu et al., 2025) and glossary injection (Moslem et al., 2023a; Briva-Iglesias and Ferre-Fernández, 2026) have been proposed to guide generation and improve terminological consistency. More recently, research has explored the use of multi-agent LLM architectures in MT, showing that these systems might significantly enhance contextual awareness and factual reliability (Briva-Iglesias, 2025). Approaches based on consensus-driven generation, arbitration protocols, and role-

[2] https://www.preventionweb.net/drr-glossary/hips

[3] https://github.com/4tikhonov/the-minority-report

Figure 1: Overview of the UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profiles 2025, showing 281 hazards organised into 8 macro-categories and multiple clusters. Source: (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and International Science Council (ISC), 2025).

specialised agents show promise in improving output precision by reframing text generation as a collaborative process that mimics human reasoning and negotiation process rather than a single-pass inference task (Yao et al., 2022; Ng, 2025; Sin et al., 2025; Wu et al., 2025). The system proposed in this paper can be framed within the emerging paradigm of Terminology-Augmented Generation (TAG) (Di Nunzio, 2025), which emphasises the integration of structured terminological knowledge to guide generation. In contrast to Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), TAG prioritises controlled vocabularies, multilingual consistency, and expert-defined term usage. While TAG has been introduced as a conceptual framework, its practical implementation and evaluation remain largely unexplored. The present work operationalises this paradigm by combining terminology-augmented generation with a consensus-based arbitration mechanism and ontology alignment, providing a concrete application in a high-stakes domain. Finally, the adoption of Semantic Web standards such as SKOS has enabled the representation of multilingual terminologies in machine-actionable, interoperable formats aligned with FAIR data principles. Positioned at the intersection of terminology-augmented translation, agentic AI, and semantic knowledge engineering, this work proposes an arbitration-based pipeline aligned with SKOS hazard ontologies.

3 Methodology

3.1 Arbitration-Based Translation Method

Conventional single-pass LLM prompting, when applied without access to domain-specific terminology resources, may produce outputs that are linguistically fluent yet misaligned with controlled vocabularies or expert-defined term usage (Di Nunzio, 2025). In terminology-intensive contexts, this can introduce lexical variability and reduce conceptual accuracy. To investigate whether consensus-driven arbitration offers advantages over single-model translation in this setting, we implement a multi-model Voter–Arbitrator framework combining definition-grounded generation

with consensus-based adjudication.

Each source terminology unit, provided in English, is enriched with its corresponding *Scope Note* (i.e., official definition) prior to translation. This contextual grounding step ensures that candidate translations are generated with explicit access to definitional constraints. By incorporating structured semantic context, the system aims to reduce ambiguity and promote conceptually accurate outputs.

The grounded terminology entry is submitted to 3 independent LLMs operating in parallel: `gemma3:27b`, `deepseek-r1:14b`, and `gpt-oss:20b`, all served locally via Ollama[4]. Each model generates a candidate translation of the term. This multi-model configuration introduces diversity in lexical selection while mitigating individual model bias. Generated candidates undergo a normalisation procedure involving case-insensitive comparison and minor orthographic standardisation. A simple majority threshold is applied: if at least two out of three voter models converge on the same normalised term, the translation is accepted without arbitration. In such cases, the confidence score assigned to the winning translation is the original score returned by the model that generated it.

In cases where candidate translations diverge, the arbitration stage is dispatched to the same voter models, which are re-prompted with the full list of candidates and their confidence scores. Rather than relying on a separate reasoning model, the arbitration process leverages the same LLMs used in the voting stage, prompted to select the most accurate candidate in relation to the provided Scope Note. It should be noted that this evaluation is prompt-driven: while the models may implicitly apply domain knowledge during generation, no structured validation mechanism formally enforces specific quality criteria at the arbitration stage. The selected translation is accompanied by a concise explanation of the decision, increasing interpretability of the process. All prompts used in the voting and arbitration stages are reported in Appendix A and Appendix B.

3.2 Ontology Alignment via Vector Search

To ensure interoperability with existing Semantic Web infrastructures, the pipeline integrates an ontology alignment component based on vector similarity search. Source terms and definitions are encoded into a space and used to query external knowledge bases including Wikidata (via SparqlMuse) and Wikipedia. Candidate entities are ranked by cosine similarity, and matches below a predefined threshold ($\cos(\theta) < 0.75$) are discarded to mitigate false-positive mappings. Aligned entities are incorporated into the structured terminology record, enabling linkage to external knowledge graphs. To ensure AI-readiness and reproducibility, the pipeline generates structured dataset metadata following the MLCommons Croissant standard (v1.0), including provenance tracking and Wikidata identifiers for each aligned concept.

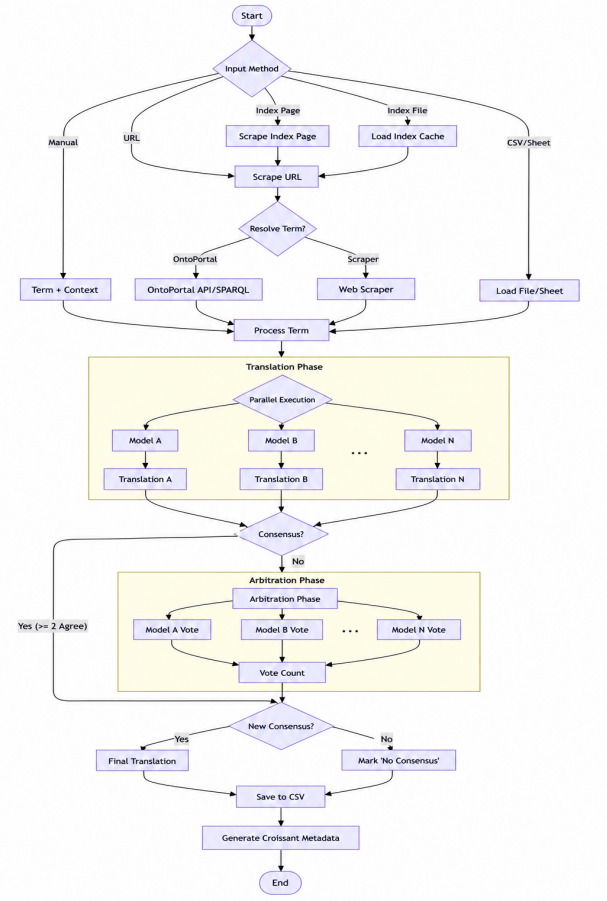

Figure 2: End-to-end architecture of *The Minority Report*.

4 Experimental Investigation

To assess the quality of the multilingual translations generated by the proposed Voter–Arbitrator framework, we conduct a structured evaluation against a human-validated gold standard. We compare three translation setups: (1) `gpt-oss-20b`,

[4] https://ollama.com

an open-weight single-LLM baseline operating without definitional context; (2) ChatGPT-5.5, a state-of-the-art proprietary system used as a commercial reference baseline; and (3) our Voter–Arbitrator multi-agent architecture, which combines `gemma3:27b`, `deepseek-r1:14b`, and `gpt-oss-20b` through consensus-based arbitration served locally via Ollama. This setup allows us to test both the contribution of arbitration over single-model inference and the performance gap between open-weight and proprietary systems.

4.1 Corpus Description

The corpus consists of 281 entries from the UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profiles (2025), each corresponding to a distinct hazard type. Each entry includes eleven fields: term, synonyms, definition, annotations, metrics and numeric limits, key relevant UN convention or multilateral treaty, drivers, impacts, multi-hazard context, risk management, and monitoring. Metadata fields without translatable content (identifiers, URLs, references, classifications) were excluded. Table 1 summarises the key quantitative measures of the corpus. The quantitative evaluation reported in this paper focuses on the translation of the 281 hazard terms, for which a human-validated gold standard is available. Evaluation of full definition translations is planned as part of the ongoing human evaluation campaign described in Section 7.

Measure	Value
Number of terminological entries	281
Total tokens	550,562
Total types	16,614
Type-Token Ratio (TTR)	0.0302
STTR ($w = 1{,}000$)	0.3657
Avg. tokens per entry	1,959.30

Table 1: Quantitative profile of the PreventionWeb HIPs corpus.

4.2 Evaluation Metrics

To evaluate translation quality, we adopt a multi-metric evaluation framework combining lexical and semantic similarity measures. Specifically, we employ Exact Match, Levenshtein similarity, and cosine similarity, following recent approaches to LLM-assisted terminology translation in the context of SKOS-based resources (Kraus et al., 2025). All metrics are computed against a gold standard validated by professional linguists who are native speakers of the target languages.

Exact Match (EM). We compute string-level equality between system outputs and gold standard translations for hazard terms. Prior to comparison, both strings are normalised for case to avoid penalising capitalisation differences. Exact Match provides a strict indicator of terminological alignment but does not account for valid synonyms or acceptable paraphrases.

Lexical Similarity. To capture near-matches and minor surface variations, we calculate normalised Levenshtein distance (Lev). A translation is considered a near-match if the similarity score exceeds 0.8, allowing for minor orthographic variation while maintaining lexical proximity.

Semantic Similarity. To evaluate conceptual equivalence beyond surface-level string matching, we compute sentence embeddings using the `paraphrase-multilingual-MiniLM-L12-v2` model (Reimers and Gurevych, 2019), which maps terms from all target languages into a shared multilingual vector space. Cosine similarity (Cos) is then calculated between the system-generated and gold standard embeddings. Following (Zhang and Liu, 2024), a translation is considered semantically acceptable if:

$$\cos(\theta) \geq 0.90$$

This threshold aims for legitimate lexical variation while ensuring high semantic fidelity. We also report mean cosine similarity as a continuous measure of overall semantic proximity.

4.3 Evaluation Results

Table 2 reports the evaluation results obtained by comparing the two baselines and the proposed Voter–Arbitrator framework against the human-validated gold standard across the three target languages.

ChatGPT-5.5 achieves the highest Exact Match accuracy across all languages, confirming the strong terminological alignment of state-of-the-art proprietary systems. The Voter–Arbitrator framework consistently outperforms the `gpt-oss-20b` baseline on Exact Match across all three languages, demonstrating that consensus-based arbitration improves terminological precision over single-model inference when using open-weight models.

Levenshtein similarity follows a similar pattern: the Voter–Arbitrator outperforms `gpt-oss-20b` in French and Spanish, while `gpt-oss-20b` achieves a marginally higher score for Chinese. For cosine similarity, the Voter–Arbitrator achieves its strongest result in Chinese, outperforming `gpt-oss-20b`, while performing below it for French and Spanish.

5 Human Evaluation

To complement the automatic evaluation, we conducted a qualitative assessment of the mismatches produced by the three systems. Following the recommendations of Briva-Iglesias and Ferre-Fernández (2026) and drawing on a restricted error taxonomy of the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework (Lommel and Melby, 2018), the same domain experts in disaster risk reduction who validated the gold standard terminology, as described in Section 1, manually performed a binary classification of the non-matching outputs. Each annotator was assigned exclusively to their native language: French, Spanish, and Chinese respectively. The two categories are: (1) *acceptable variant or synonym*, including diatopic variants recognised in the target language community; and (2) *wrong term*, where the translation uses a form that a domain expert would not recognise as appropriate, or introduces a conceptual mismatch with respect to the source term. This analysis covers the full set of mismatches across the three languages and the systems used in the current study.

5.1 Mismatch Analysis

Table 3 reports the binary mismatch classification across the three systems and languages. As discussed in Section 4.2, Exact Match is a strict surface-level metric that does not account for valid lexical alternatives such as synonyms or diatopic variants. This limitation becomes evident when comparing EM scores with embedding-based measures. For the Voter–Arbitrator, French and Spanish achieve Exact Match rates of 58.0% and 55.5% respectively, yet their Levenshtein near-match rates exceed 65% and mean cosine similarity scores reach 0.884 and 0.896, suggesting that a substantial proportion of non-matching cases correspond to semantically equivalent translations rather than errors. The human evaluation confirms this: for French and Spanish, the majority of mismatches were classified as acceptable variants rather than wrong terms (FR: 91 vs. 27; ES: 88 vs. 37), consistent with the high embedding-based scores.

Chinese presents a distinct evaluation profile. Exact Match (47.0%) and Levenshtein similarity (55.5%) are the lowest across all three languages, yet cosine similarity reveals a different trend: 77.6% of translations exceed the $\cos(\theta) \geq 0.90$ threshold. This divergence is partly structural: in character-based writing systems, orthographic distance between semantically equivalent translations is inherently amplified. The two renderings of *sinkhole* (塌陷坑 vs. 天坑) illustrate this well. Both terms are correct, yet their Levenshtein similarity is low due to character-level differences, while their cosine score remains high.

However, the Chinese results also expose a limitation of embedding-based evaluation. Unlike French and Spanish, where acceptable variants consistently outnumber wrong terms, the human evaluation for Chinese reveals the opposite pattern. For the Voter–Arbitrator system, 125 mismatches were classified as incorrect terms, compared to only 24 acceptable variants (16%), indicating a clear contrast with French (77%) and Spanish (70%). This suggests that for Chinese, a non-trivial share of mismatches represent systematic translation errors that high cosine scores fail to penalise. The translation of *mercury* is a clear example: the Voter–Arbitrator system rendered 水星 (the astronomical body) rather than the chemically correct 汞, yet obtained a cosine score of 0.828, below the acceptance threshold, but still misleadingly high for a conceptually incorrect term.

In conclusion, these findings confirm that automatic metrics alone are insufficient for the rigorous evaluation of specialised terminology translation, and underscore the indispensable role of human evaluation, especially across morphologically and orthographically distant languages.

6 Conclusions

This paper presented a comparative evaluation of three translation systems for specialised disaster risk terminology: `gpt-oss-20b` as an open-weight single-LLM baseline, ChatGPT-5.5 as a commercial reference baseline, and our consensus-based Voter–Arbitrator multi-agent architecture, applied to the 281 UNDRR-ISC Hazard Information Profile terms across French, Spanish, and Chinese.

System	Lang	Correct terms	Accuracy (%)	Lev ≥0.8 (%)	Cos ≥0.9 (%)
gpt-oss-20b	FR	128/281	45.6	65.1	64.4
	ES	123/281	43.8	65.5	69.0
	ZH	127/281	45.2	56.9	76.2
Voter–Arbitrator	FR	**163/281**	**58.0**	**71.9**	61.2
	ES	**156/281**	**55.5**	**67.6**	64.8
	ZH	**132/281**	**47.0**	56.6	**77.6**
ChatGPT-5.5	FR	193/281	68.7	82.2	84.0
	ES	172/281	61.2	77.2	80.8
	ZH	160/281	56.9	68.7	84.3

Table 2: Evaluation results against human-validated gold standard for 281 hazard terms. Bold values indicate the best-performing open-weight system. Shaded rows indicate the proprietary commercial reference baseline (ChatGPT-5.5).

System	Lang	Acceptable	Wrong	Total
gpt-oss-20b	FR	104	49	153
	ES	91	67	158
	ZH	38	116	154
Voter–Arbitrator	FR	91	27	118
	ES	88	37	125
	ZH	24	125	149
ChatGPT-5.5	FR	84	4	88
	ES	87	22	109
	ZH	57	64	121

Table 3: Binary mismatch classification. Acceptable = acceptable variant or synonym; Wrong = wrong term; Total = total error spans. Shaded = ChatGPT-5.5 proprietary baseline.

Empirical assessment against a human-validated gold standard shows that ChatGPT-5.5 achieves the highest Exact Match accuracy across all languages (68.7% FR, 61.2% ES, 56.9% ZH). The Voter–Arbitrator consistently outperforms the `gpt-oss-20b` baseline on Exact Match across all three languages, demonstrating that consensus-based arbitration improves terminological precision over single-model inference when using open-weight models. However, performance alone does not capture the full value of the proposed approach. Beyond accuracy, the Voter–Arbitrator offers a sovereign and infrastructure-independent alternative to proprietary systems: by running exclusively on locally-served open-weight models via Ollama, it avoids reliance on cloud providers for which comprehensive environmental reporting remains limited (Riemland, 2026).

The integration of ontology alignment and Croissant metadata further ensures interoperability within Semantic Web infrastructures and AI-ready data ecosystems, supporting scalable multilingual hazard communication beyond the three languages evaluated in this study.

7 Future Work

The present study is scoped to term-level translation evaluation; while this provides a rigorous and reproducible benchmark, it does not capture the full complexity of translating complete hazard definitions, which represent the next critical stage of the HIPs multilingual workflow.

Future work will extend the system along two main directions. First, we plan to apply the same Voter–Arbitrator pipeline to the translation of full HIPs definitions, introducing a human-in-the-loop interface to resolve arbitration edge cases and provide structured feedback in cases of persistent model disagreement. This will allow domain experts to validate not only terminological choices but also definitional accuracy and conceptual consistency across languages. Second, a structured human evaluation campaign will assess the quality of these full definition translations across all 281 HIPs, following MQM guidelines (Lommel and Melby, 2018). Human evaluators will work against a gold standard that includes the validated term translations produced in this study. The evaluation framework draws on established shared tasks in terminology and LLM evaluation, including CLEF 2024 SimpleText (Di Nunzio et al., 2024) and CLEF 2025 BioASQ GutBrain Infor-

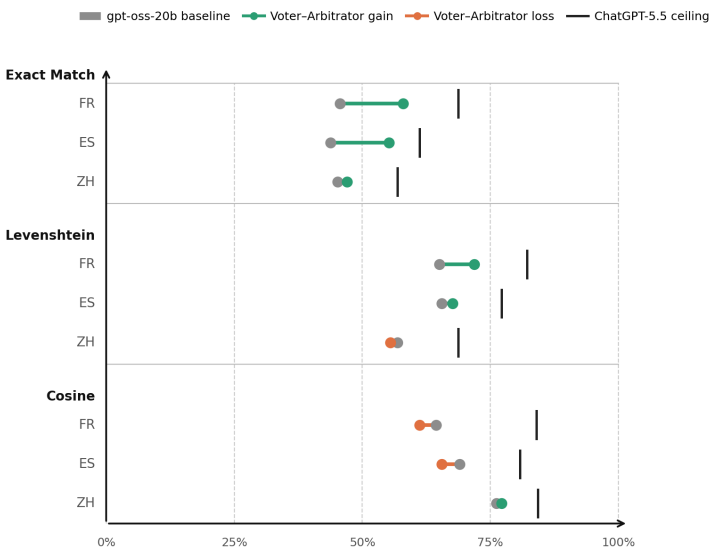

Figure 3: Translation accuracy gains and losses from consensus-based arbitration across nine metric–language combinations. Each row compares the open-weight single-model baseline (grey dot) against the Voter–Arbitrator system (coloured dot); the connecting line shows the direction and magnitude of change — green for improvement, coral for regression. The vertical tick marks the ChatGPT-5.5 proprietary reference ceiling.

mation Extraction (Martinelli et al., 2025). Results from this campaign will inform further refinement of the arbitration strategies and provide a more comprehensive assessment of system performance beyond term-level accuracy.

8 CO2 Emission Related to Experiments

Experiments were conducted using a private infrastructure, which has a carbon efficiency of 0.432 kgCO_2eq/kWh. A cumulative of 23 hours of computation was performed on hardware of type A100 PCIe 40/80GB. Total emissions are estimated to be 2.48 kgCO_2eq, of which 0% were directly offset. Estimations were conducted using the Machine Learning Impact calculator presented in Lacoste et al. (2019).

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A Voter Agent Prompt

We report the prompt used in the voting stage of the Voter-Arbitrator pipeline described in Section 3.1, to ensure the replicability of the study. The prompt is dispatched in parallel to the three voter models (`gpt-oss:latest`, `gemma3:27b`, `deepseek-r1:14b`).

Prompt for Voting

You are a highly specialized technical translator agent. Your task is to translate the given technical term from English into the target language.
Context: The term is part of a Controlled Vocabulary for Machine Learning and AI. A "Scope Note" will be provided to give you the exact context of the term.
Instructions:

1. Analyze the provided "Scope Note" carefully.
2. Translate the term into the following languages: {{target_languages}}.
3. **CRITICAL:** Provide ONLY the single most standard, officially recognized technical term for this concept.
   - Do NOT provide synonyms, lists of options, or descriptive explanations.
   - Do NOT provide "literal" translations if a specific technical term exists.
   - If there are multiple variants, choose the one most used in scientific or official government contexts (e.g., WMO, UNDRR, ISO).
4. Output ONLY valid JSON where keys are the language codes (e.g. `"fr"`, `"es"`, `"de"`).
5. Do not include markdown formatting.

Input:

- Term: {{term}}
- Scope Note: {{scope_note}}

Output JSON:

```
{
  "fr": {"translation": "...",
  "confidence_score": 0.95},
  "es": {"translation": "...",
  "confidence_score": 0.98}
}
```

B Arbitrator Agent Prompt

We report the prompt used in the arbitration stage of the Voter-Arbitrator pipeline described in Section 3.

Prompt for Arbitration

You are the Arbitrator Agent. You have received translations from multiple sources (or just one verified source) for a technical term. Your job is to select the BEST translation or synthesize a better one if all are flawed.

Source Term: {{term}} **Scope Note:** {{scope_note}}

Candidates: {{candidates}}

Instructions:

1. Review the candidates and their confidence scores.
2. Select the winning translation.
3. If the consensus is weak (different translations), use your reasoning capabilities to decide the most accurate technical term.
4. Assign a final confidence score.

Output Format (JSON):

```
{
  "selected_translation": "...",
  "reasoning": "...",
  "final_confidence_score": 0.98,
  "winning_model": "...",
  "rai_flags": []
}
```

C Multilingual Terminology for the HIPs

Table C lists the 281 terms in English, French, Spanish, and Chinese, organised according to the eight hazard categories defined in the 2025 HIPs (2025). Synonyms are shown in smaller font below the main term.

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
Meteorological and Hydrological			
avalanche	avalanche	avalancha	雪崩
blizzard	blizzard	nevasca nevazón	暴风雪
coastal flooding	submersions marines submersions côtières, inondations côtières	inundación costera	海岸洪水
cold wave	vague de froid	ola de frío	寒潮
depression or cyclone (low pressure area)	dépression ou cyclone (zone de basse pression)	depresión o ciclón (zona de baja presión) borrasca	低气压或气旋（低压区）
derecho	derecho	derecho	雷暴大风
downburst	rafale descendante	reventón	下击暴流
drought	sécheresse	sequía	干旱
dust storm or sandstorm	tempête de poussière ou tempête de sable	tormenta de polvo o tormenta de arena	沙尘暴
dzud	dzud	dzud	冬季严寒/“白灾”/极寒雪灾
estuarine (coastal) flooding	inondations estuariennes (côtières)	inundación de estuario	河口（海岸）洪水
extra-tropical cyclone	cyclone extratropical	ciclón extratropical	温带气旋
flash flooding	inondations éclair crues soudaines	inundación relámpago inundación repentina	山洪 / 暴洪
flooding	inondations crues	inundación crecida, avenida, riada	洪水
fluvial (riverine) flooding	inondations fluviales (riveraines) crues fluviales	inundación fluvial crecida	河道（河流）洪水
fog	brouillard	niebla	雾
freeze	gel	helada	冻结
freezing rain (ice storm)	pluie verglaçante (tempête de glace)	lluvia engelante lluvia gélida	冻雨（冰风暴）
frost (hoar frost)	givre (givre blanc)	escarcha	霜（白霜）
gale (strong gale)	vent fort (coup de vent)	racha (rágafa muy fuerte) galerna	大风（烈风）

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
glacial lake outburst flooding	crue due à la vidange d'un lac glaciaire vidange d'un lac glaciaire	inundación por desbordamiento de lago glaciar	冰湖溃决洪水
glaze	verglas	hielo transparente	雨凇
ground frost	gel au sol gel du sol	suelo helado	地面霜冻
groundwater flooding	inondations par remontée de nappe phréatique	inundación por aguas subterráneas	地下水洪水
hail	grêle	granizada	冰雹
haze	brume sèche	calima	霾
heatwave	canicule vague de chaleur	ola de calor	热浪
ice flow	écoulement glaciaire	hielo flotante	冰流
ice-jam flooding including debris	inondations dues aux embâcles, y compris les débris	inundación por represamiento de hielo y detritos	凌汛（凌汛洪水）
icing (including ice)	givrage	engelamiento	积冰（含冰）
lightning (electrical storm)	foudre (orage électrique)	rayo (tormenta eléctrica)	闪电(雷暴)
marine heatwave	vague de chaleur marine canicule marine	ola de calor marina	海洋热浪
ponding (drainage) flooding	inondation par saturation du sol	inundación por encharcamiento	内涝
rain	pluie	lluvia precipitación	雨
rogue wave	vague scélérate	ola gigante	异常巨浪 奇异波
sand haze	brume de poussière	calima calina	沙霾
sea ice (icebergs)	glace de mer (icebergs)	hielo marino iceberg	海冰（冰山）
seiche	seiche	seiche onda de resonancia, onda larga estacionaria	假潮
smoke	fumée	humo	烟
snow	neige	nieve	雪
snow storm	tempête de neige	tormenta de nieve	暴风雪
snowmelt flooding	inondation due à la fonte des neiges	inundación por deshielo	融雪洪水
squall	bourrasque	turbonada	飑
storm surge	onde de tempête	marea ciclónica marea meteorológica, surgencia ciclónica, marea de tempestad, mar de leva	风暴潮
storm tides	marées de tempête	marea de tormenta	风暴潮位

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
sub-tropical cyclone	cyclone subtropical	ciclón subtropical	亚热带气旋
surface water flooding	inondations par ruissellement inondations torrentielles	inundación por agua superficial	地表水洪水
thaw	dégel	deshielo	解冻
thunderstorm	orage	tormenta	雷雨
tornado	tornade	tornado	龙卷风
tropical cyclone	cyclone tropical	ciclón tropical	热带气旋
tsunami	tsunami	tsunami	海啸
wind	vent	viento	风
Extraterrestrial			
airburst	explosion en vol	explosión aérea	空爆
geomagnetic disturbance	perturbations géomagnétiques orages magnétiques	perturbación geomagnética	地磁扰动
ionospheric disturbances	perturbations ionosphériques	perturbación ionosférica	电离层扰动
meteorite impact	impact de météorites	impacto de meteorito	陨击作用
near-Earth object	objet géocroiseur astéroïde	objeto cercano a la Tierra	近地天体
solar energetic particles	particules énergétiques solaires	partículas energéticas solares	太阳高能粒子
solar flares	éruptions solaires	llamarada solar	太阳耀斑
space debris	débris spatiaux	basura espacial	空间碎片
space hazard / accident	risque spatial / accident	peligro / accidente espacial amenaza / accidente espacial	空间危险 / 事故
ultraviolet radiation	rayonnement ultraviolet	radiación ultravioleta	紫外线辐射
Geological			
ash/tephra fall (including volcanic ballistic projectiles)	chute de cendres et de téphra (y compris les projectiles balistiques volcaniques) pluie de cendres, retombées de cendres, projections de cendres et de téphra	caída de piroclastos	火山灰 / 火山碎屑沉降（含火山弹道抛射物）
coastal erosion and accretion	érosion et accrétion côtières	erosión y acreción costera	海岸侵蚀与淤积
compressive soils	sols compressibles	suelos compresibles	压缩土壤
debris and earth (mud) flows and rock avalanches	coulées de débris et de boue et avalanches de roches	colada de derrubios, de barro y avalancha de rocas flujo de derrubios, flujo de detritos	泥石流和岩崩

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
earthquake	séisme tremblement de terre	terremoto seísmo, sismo, temblor	地震
gravitational mass movement (‘landslide’)	mouvement de masse gravitaire (glissement de terrain)	movimiento gravitacional en masa (deslizamiento/deslave)	重力性斜坡物质运动（滑坡） 重力滑坡
ground gases (CH_4, Rn, etc.)	gaz du sol (CH_4, Rn, etc.)	gases del subsuelo (CH_4, Rn, etc.) emanación de gases	地面气体（CH4、Rn等）
lahars	lahars	lahar	火山泥流
lava flows and domes	coulées et dômes de lave	colada y domos de lava flujo y domo de lava	熔岩流与熔岩穹丘
liquefaction	liquéfaction	licuefacción fluidificación del suelo	液化
pyroclastic density current	courant de densité pyroclastique coulées pyroclastiques, écoulements pyroclastiques, nuées ardentes	corriente de densidad piroclástica nube de piroclastos, nube ardiente	火山碎屑密度流
river erosion and accretion	érosion et accrétion fluviale	erosión y acreción fluvial	河流侵蚀与淤积
rock, debris and earth (mud) slide	glissement de roches, de débris et de terre (boue)	deslizamiento de rocas, detritos y tierra (alud de barro) huaico, huayco, lloclla	岩石、碎石和泥土（泥浆）滑坡
rock, debris and earth falls	chutes de pierres, de débris et de terre	desprendimiento de rocas, suelo y derrubios caída de rocas, descalce de ladera	岩石、碎石和泥土崩塌 崩塌
rock, debris and earth spreads (including landscape creep)	éboulements de roches, de débris et de terre (y compris glissements de terrain)	corrimiento de rocas, detritos y expansión lateral del terreno (incluyendo la reptación)	岩石、碎石和土方扩散（包括景观蠕变）
rock, debris and earth topples	basculement de roches, de débris et de terre	derrumbe de rocas, tierra, detritos vuelco de rocas	岩石、碎石和泥土倾倒
sand encroachment	ensablement	intrusión de arena	沙地侵蚀 沙侵
shrink-swell subsidence	retrait-gonflement des argiles	subsidencia por contracción o expansión del suelo	收缩膨胀下沉
sinkhole	doline	dolina	天坑
soil degradation	dégradation des sols	degradación del suelo	土壤退化
soil erosion	érosion des sols	erosión del suelo	土壤侵蚀 水土流失
submarine gravitational mass movement (‘landslide’)	mouvement de masse gravitaire sous-marin (glissement de terrain)	movimiento gravitacional en masa submarino deslizamiento submarino	海底重力性斜坡物质运动（滑坡） 海底滑坡
subsidence and uplift	affaissement et soulèvement	subsidencia y levantamiento	沉降和隆起
surface rupture and fissuring	rupture et fissuration de la surface	fisuración y ruptura de la superficie	地表破裂与地裂缝

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
volcanic gases and aerosols	gaz et aérosols volcaniques fumerolles	gases y aerosoles volcánicos	火山气体与气溶胶

Environmental

acid rain	pluie acide	lluvia ácida	酸雨
air pollution (point source)	pollution atmosphérique (sources ponctuelles)	contaminación atmosférica (fuente puntual) polución atmosférica (fuente puntual)	空气污染（点光源/点能源/点辐射源）
ambient (outdoor) air pollution	pollution de l'air ambiant (extérieur)	contaminación del aire exterior	环境（室外）空气污染
biodiversity loss	perte de biodiversité érosion de la biodiversité, déclin de la biodiversité	pérdida de biodiversidad	生物多样性丧失
black carbon	carbone noir carbone suie	carbono negro	黑碳/黑碳芯
coral bleaching	blanchissement des coraux	blanqueamiento del coral decoloración del coral	珊瑚白化
deforestation	déforestation	deforestación	毁林 森林滥伐
desertification	désertification	desertificación	荒漠化
eutrophication	eutrophisation	eutrofización	富营养化
forest declines and diebacks	déclin et dépérissement des forêts	decaimiento y mortalidad regresiva forestal	森林衰退与枯死
forest disturbances	perturbations forestières naturelles	perturbación forestal	森林扰动
forest invasive species	espèces forestières envahissantes espèces exotiques envahissantes en forêt	especie invasora forestal	森林入侵物种
household air pollution	pollution de l'air intérieur	contaminación del aire doméstico polución del aire doméstico	室内空气污染
land degradation	dégradation des sols	degradación del suelo	土地退化
loss of mangroves	perte des mangroves disparition des forêts de mangrove	pérdida de manglares	红树林丧失
ocean acidification	acidification des océans	acidificación de los océanos	海洋酸化
permafrost loss	dégel du pergélisol fonte du pergélisol	pérdida de permafrost	多年冻土退化
runoff / nonpoint source pollution	ruissellement / pollution diffuse	contaminación difusa por escorrentía	径流/非点源污染
salinity & sodicity	salinité & sodicité	salinidad y sodicidad	盐碱化
saltwater intrusion	intrusion saline biseau salé, intrusion d'eau salée	intrusión salina	盐水侵入

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
sand mining	extraction de sable surexploitation du sable	extracción de arena	采砂
sea level rise	élévation du niveau de la mer	subida del nivel del mar aumento del nivel del mar	海平面上升
wetland loss/degradation	perte/dégradation des zones humides	degradación y pérdida de humedales	湿地丧失/退化
wildfires	incendies de forêt	incendio forestal	野火
		Chemical	
aflatoxins	aflatoxines	aflatoxinas	黄曲霉毒素 黄曲霉素
ammonia	ammoniac	amoníaco	氨
ammonium nitrate	nitrate d'ammonium	nitrato de amonio	硝酸铵
arsenic	arsenic	arsénico	砷
asbestos	amiante	amianto	石棉
asphyxiant gases	gaz asphyxiants	gases asfixiantes	窒息性气体
benzene and hydrocarbons	benzène et hydrocarbures	benceno y hidrocarburos	苯和碳氢化合物
cadmium	cadmium	cadmio	镉
carbon monoxide	monoxyde de carbone	monóxido de carbono	一氧化碳
chemical warfare agents	agents de guerre chimique	agentes de guerra química	化学战剂
chlorine	chlore	cloro	氯
corrosive substances	substances corrosives	sustancias corrosivas	腐蚀性物质
dioxins and dioxin-like substances	dioxines et substances apparentées aux dioxines	dioxinas y sustancias similares a las dioxinas	二噁英及类二噁英物质
fluoride and iodine/iodide excess or inadequate intake	fluorure et excès ou apport inadéquat en iode/iodure	ingesta excesiva o inadecuada de yodo/yoduro o flúor	氟和碘/碘摄入过量或不足
heavy metals and other trace elements	métaux lourds et autres oligo-éléments	metales pesados y otros elementos traza	重金属和其他微量元素
lead	plomb	plomo	铅
levels of contaminants in food and feed	concentrations de contaminants dans les denrées alimentaires et les aliments pour animaux	presencia de contaminantes en alimento humano y animal	食品和饲料中的污染物含量
marine toxins	biotoxines marines	toxinas marinas	海洋毒素
mercury	mercure	mercurio	汞
methanol	méthanol	metanol	甲醇
microplastics	microplastiques	microplásticos	微塑料
opioids and other psychoactive substances	opioïdes et autres substances psychoactives	opioides y otras sustancias psicoactivas	阿片类及其他精神活性物质

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	substances perfluoroalkyles et polyfluoroalkyles	sustancias perfluoroalquiladas y polifluoroalquiladas	全氟和多氟烷基物质
persistent organic pollutants	polluants organiques persistants	contaminantes orgánicos persistentes	持久性有机污染物
pesticides	pesticides	pesticidas	农药
substandard and falsified medical products	produits médicaux de qualité inférieure et contrefaits produits médicaux de qualité inférieure et falsifiés	productos médicos de baja calidad y falsificados	伪劣医疗产品
toxic gases	gaz toxiques	gases tóxicos	有毒气体
Biological			
African swine fever	peste porcine africaine	peste porcina africana	非洲猪瘟/非洲猪瘟病毒
airborne diseases	maladies à transmission aérienne maladies transmises par l'air	enfermedades de transmisión aérea	空气传播疾病
anthrax	anthrax	ántrax	炭疽
antimicrobial resistance	résistance aux antimicrobiens	resistencia antimicrobiana	抗微生物药物耐药性
avian influenza	grippe aviaire	gripe aviar gripe aviaria	禽流感
bacterial plant disease	maladie bactérienne des plantes	enfermedades bacterianas de las plantas	植物细菌性病害
biological agents	agents biologiques	agentes biológicos	生物战剂
bloodborne viruses	virus à transmission hématogène virus à diffusion hématogène, risque viral hématogène	virus de transmisión sanguínea	血源性病毒
brucellosis	brucellose	brucelosis	布鲁氏菌病
chikungunya	chikungunya	chicunguña chikungunya	基孔肯雅热
cholera	choléra	cólera	霍乱
classical swine fever	peste porcine classique	peste porcina clásica	猪瘟 / 经典猪瘟
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)	pleuropneumonie contagieuse bovine (PPCB)	pleuroneumonía contagiosa bovina (PCB) perineumonía contagiosa bovina (PCB)	牛传染性胸膜肺炎（CBPP）
contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	pleuropneumonie contagieuse caprine (PPCC)	pleuroneumonía contagiosa caprina (PCC) perineumonía contagiosa caprina (PCC)	山羊传染性胸膜肺炎（CCPP）
COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)	COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)	COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)	新型冠状病毒感染（SARS-CoV-2）
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	fièvre hémorragique de Crimée-Congo	fiebre hemorrágica de Crimea-Congo	克里米亚-刚果出血热

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
cryptosporidium	cryptosporidium cryptosporidies	cryptosporidium	隐孢子虫
cysticercosis	cysticercose	cisticercosis	囊虫病
dengue	dengue	dengue	登革热
diarrhoeal diseases	maladies diarrhéiques diarrhées	enfermedades diarreicas	腹泻病
diphtheria	diphtérie	difteria	白喉
ebola	ebola	ébola	埃博拉
Escherichia coli (STEC)	Escherichia coli (STEC)	Escherichia coli (STEC)	产志贺毒素大肠埃希菌（STEC）
foodborne diseases	maladies d'origine alimentaire	enfermedades transmitidas por alimentos	食源性疾病
foot-and-mouth disease	fièvre aphteuse	fiebre aftosa	口蹄疫
fungal plant disease	maladie fongique des plantes maladies cryptogamiques	enfermedad fúngica de las plantas	真菌病植物病害
harmful algal blooms	efflorescences algales nuisibles	proliferación de microalgas nocivas marea roja	有害藻华
hepatitis A	hépatite A	hepatitis A	甲型肝炎
hepatitis B	hépatite B	hepatitis B	乙型肝炎
hepatitis C	hépatite C	hepatitis C	丙型肝炎
HIV and AIDS	VIH et SIDA	VIH y SIDA	艾滋病毒与艾滋病
human-wildlife conflict	conflits homme-faune sauvage	conflictos entre humanos y fauna silvestre	人类与野生动物的冲突
infectious animal diseases (not zoonoses)	maladies animales infectieuses (hors zoonoses)	enfermedades infecciosas animales (no zoonosis)	动物传染病（非人畜共患病）
insect pest infestations	infestations d'insectes nuisibles	infestación de plagas de insectos	虫害
invasive species, including weeds	espèces envahissantes, y compris adventices	especies invasoras, incluyendo malas hierbas	入侵物种（含杂草）
Lassa fever	fièvre de Lassa	fiebre de Lassa	拉沙热
leprosy	lèpre	lepra enfermedad de Hansen	麻风病
leptospirosis	leptospirose	leptospirosis enfermedad de Weil	钩端螺旋体病
listeriosis	listériose	listeriosis	李斯特菌病
locust upsurge	criquets ravageurs invasions de locustes, invasions de criquets ravageurs, invasion de criquets pèlerins	infestación de langostas	蝗虫肆虐
lumpy skin disease	dermatose nodulaire contagieuse	dermatosis nodular contagiosa	牛结节性皮肤病

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
malaria	paludisme	malaria paludismo	疟疾
Marburg virus disease	maladie du virus de Marburg	fiebre hemorrágica de Marburg	马尔堡病毒病
measles	rougeole	sarampíon	麻疹
meningococcal meningitis	méningite à méningocoques	meningitis meningocócica	脑膜炎球菌性脑膜炎
Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)	syndrome respiratoire du Moyen-Orient (MERS)	síndrome respiratorio de Oriente Medio (MERS)	中东呼吸综合征（MERS）
mpox	mpox	mpox	猴痘
neglected tropical diseases	maladies tropicales négligées	enfermedades tropicales desatendidas	被忽视的热带病
New World screwworm (NWS)	ver du Nouveau Monde (NWS)	gusano barrenador del ganado	新世界螺旋蝇（NWS）
Newcastle disease	maladie de Newcastle	enfermedad de Newcastle	新城疫
oyster disease aquaculture	maladies des huîtres en aquaculture	patologías en ostras cultivadas	水产养殖牡蛎疾病
pandemic influenza (human)	grippe pandémique (humaine)	gripe pandémica (humana)	大流行性流感（人类）
paratyphoid fever	fièvre paratyphoïde	fiebre paratifoidea	副伤寒
pertussis (human)	coqueluche (humaine)	tos ferina (humana) tos convulsa (humana), coqueluche	百日咳（人类）
peste des petits ruminants	peste des petits ruminants	peste de los pequeños rumiantes	小反刍兽疫
plague	peste	peste	鼠疫
polio	poliomyélite	poliomielitis polio	脊髓灰质炎
prion diseases	maladies à prions	enfermedades priónicas	朊病毒病
Q fever	fièvre Q	fiebre Q	Q热
rabies	rage	rabia	狂犬病
Rift Valley fever	fièvre de la vallée du Rift	fiebre del Valle del Rift	裂谷热
rinderpest	peste bovine	peste bovina	牛瘟
rotavirus	rotavirus	rotavirus	小儿肠胃炎病毒
seasonal influenza	grippe saisonnière	gripe estacional	季节性流感
severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	syndrome respiratoire aigu sévère (SRAS)	síndrome respiratorio agudo severo (SRAS) síndrome respiratorio agudo grave (SRAG)	严重急性呼吸综合征（SARS）
sexually transmitted infections	infections sexuellement transmissibles	infección de transmisión sexual (ITS) enfermedad de transmisión sexual (ETS)	性传播感染
shigellosis	shigellose	shigelosis	志贺氏菌病

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
shrimp disease (bacterial) – acute hepatic pancreatic necrosis	maladie bactérienne de la crevette – nécrose hépatopancréatique aiguë	enfermedad bacteriana del camarón cultivado – necrosis hepatopancreática aguda	虾病（细菌性）– 急性肝胰腺坏死
smallpox	variole	viruela	天花
snakebite envenoming	envenimation par morsure de serpent	envenenamiento por mordedura de serpiente	蛇咬中毒
trypanosomiasis	trypanosomiase	tripanosomiasis	锥虫病
tuberculosis	tuberculose	tuberculosis	结核病
typhoid fever	fièvre typhoïde	fiebre tifoidea fiebre entérica	伤寒
vaccine-preventable diseases	maladies évitables par la vaccination	enfermedades prevenibles mediante vacunación	疫苗可预防疾病
varicella and herpes zoster	varicelle et herpès zoster	varicela y herpes zóster lechina y culebrilla	水痘和带状疱疹
vector-borne diseases (VBD)	maladies à transmission vectorielle (MVC)	enfermedades transmitidas por vectores (ETV)	病媒传染疾病（VBD）
viral haemorrhagic fevers	fièvres hémorragiques virales	fiebres hemorrágicas virales	病毒性出血热
viral, phytoplasma and viroid plant disease outbreaks	foyers de maladies végétales virales, à phytoplasme et à viroïde	brote de enfermedades de las plantas causadas por virus, fitoplasmas y viroides	病毒、植原体和类病毒引起的植物病害暴发
waterborne diseases	maladies transmises par l'eau	enfermedades transmitidas por el agua	水传播疾病 / 水源性疾病
West Nile fever	fièvre du Nil occidental infection due au virus du Nil occidental	fiebre del Nilo Occidental	西尼罗热
yellow fever	fièvre jaune	fiebre amarilla	黄热病
Zika virus	virus Zika	virus del zika	寨卡病毒
zoonotic diseases	zoonoses maladies zoonotiques	enfermedades zoonóticas	人畜共患病

Technological

advanced persistent threat	menace persistante avancée	amenaza persistente avanzada	高级持续性威胁
air transportation accident	accident de transport aérien	accidente de transporte aéreo	航空运输事故 航空事故
bridge failure	effondrement de pont	fallo estructural de un puente	桥梁失效 桥梁损坏
building collapse	effondrement d'un bâtiment	colapso de un edificio	建筑物坍塌
building, highrise, cladding	bâtiment, gratte-ciel, revêtement	incendio del revestimiento de un rascacielos	高层建筑外墙覆面
critical infrastructure failure	défaillance des infrastructures critiques	fallo de una infraestructura crítica	关键基础设施失效 关键基础设施损坏

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
cyberbullying	cyberharcèlement	ciberacoso	网络霸凌 网暴
dam failure	rupture de barrage	fallo estructural de una presa fallo estructural de una represa	溃坝
data breach & PII breach	fuite de données et violation des données personnelles	filtración de datos y de datos personales	数据泄露与个人身份信息泄露
denial of service	déni de service	denegación de servicio	拒绝服务
disaster and conflict waste	déchets de catastrophes et de conflits déchets issus de catastrophes et de conflits, déchets post-catastrophes et post-conflits	residuos resultantes de desastres y conflictos	灾害和冲突造成的废弃物
drain and sewer flooding	inondations des réseaux d'assainissement	inundación por desbordamiento de desagües y alcantarillas	排水管网与下水道内涝
electronic waste (e-waste)	déchets électroniques (e-waste)	residuos electrónicos	电子废物（E-Waste）
emergency telecommunications failure	défaillance des télécommunications d'urgence	fallo de las telecomunicaciones de emergencia	应急通信中断
explosion	explosion	explosión	爆炸
explosive agents	agents explosifs	agentes explosivos	爆炸物
fire	incendie	incendio	火
hazardous waste	déchets dangereux	residuos peligrosos	危险废物/有害废弃物
health-care waste	déchets d'activité de soins déchets médicaux, déchets de soins de santé	residuos sanitarios	医疗废物/医疗废弃物
inland water ways transportation accident	accident de transport sur voies navigables intérieures	accidente de transporte fluvial	内河航运事故
landfilling	mise en décharge enfouissage	vertedero de residuos tiradero, relleno sanitario, basurero	垃圾填埋
leaks and spills	fuites et déversements	fugas y vertidos fugas y derrames	泄漏与溢流
malware	logiciels malveillants	programa malicioso	恶意软件
marine debris	débris marins	residuos marinos desechos marinos, basura marina	海洋废弃物 海洋垃圾
maritime accident	accident maritime	accidente marítimo	海事事故
mining hazards	risques miniers	peligros mineros amenazas mineras	矿山灾害
natech	natech	natech	自然灾害诱发灾害事件
nuclear agents	agents nucléaires	agentes nucleares	核生化剂
nuclear plant failure	défaillance d'un réacteur nucléaire défaillance d'une centrale nucléaire	fallo de una central nuclear	核电站事故

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
plastic waste	déchets plastiques	residuos plásticos	塑料废弃物
pollution	pollution	contaminación polución	污染
power outage / or blackout	panne d'électricité / ou panne de courant	apagón eléctrico corte de luz	停电 / 大面积停电
radio and other telecommunication failures	pannes de radio et autres télécommunications	fallo de radio y otras telecomunicaciones	无线电及其他通信中断
radioactive agents & material	substances et matières radioactives	agentes y material radiactivos	放射性物质和材料
radioactive waste	déchets radioactifs	residuos radiactivos	放射性废物
rail accident	accident ferroviaire	accidente ferroviario	铁路事故
reservoir flooding	inondations de réservoirs	inundación por desembalse	水库泄洪
road traffic accident	accident de la route	accidente de tráfico	道路交通事故
safety hazards associated with oil and gas	risques liés à l'extraction de pétrole et de gaz	peligros para la seguridad asociados al petróleo y el gas amenazas para la seguridad asociados al petróleo y el gas	油气安全隐患
social engineering – phishing	ingénierie sociale – hameçonnage	ingeniería social – phishing	社会工程 – 网络钓鱼
soil pollution	pollution des sols	contaminación del suelo polución del suelo	土壤污染
solid waste	déchets solides	residuos sólidos	固体废弃物
construction/structural failure	défaillance structurelle ou de construction	fallo de construcción o estructural	施工/结构失效
supply chain attack	attaque de la chaîne d'approvisionnement	ataque a la cadena de suministro	供应链攻击
supply chain failure	défaillance de la chaîne d'approvisionnement	fallo en la cadena de suministro	供应链中断 / 供应链断裂
tailings	résidus miniers déchets miniers, stériles miniers, résidus de traitement minier	relave minero cola minera	尾矿
tunnel failure	effondrement de tunnel	fallo estructural de túneles	隧道失效 隧道坍塌
waste treatment lagoons	lagunes de traitement des déchets lagunage	balsa de tratamiento de residuos	废水处理塘
wastewater	eaux usées	aguas residuales	废水
water supply failure	rupture de l'approvisionnement en eau	fallo en el suministro de agua	供水中断
Societal			
civil unrest	troubles à l'ordre public atteintes à la paix publique	disturbio social	社会动荡

English	French	Spanish	Chinese
environmental degradation from conflict	dégradation de l'environnement due aux conflits	degradación ambiental resultante de conflictos	冲突造成的环境退化
explosive ordnance	munitions explosives non explosées restes explosifs de guerre	artefacto explosivo	爆炸性弹药
financial shock	choc financier crise financière	shock financiero choque financiero	金融冲击
international armed conflict (IAC)	conflit armé international (CAI)	conflicto armado internacional (CAI)	国际武装冲突（IAC）
non-international armed conflict (NIAC)	conflit armé non international (CANI)	conflicto armado no internacional (CANI)	非国际性武装冲突（NIAC）
stampede or crushing (human)	bousculade ou écrasement (humain) mouvements de foule	estampida o aplastamiento humano	踩踏或挤压（人群）
suicide cluster	grappe de suicides suicides en grappes, suicides collectifs	cúmulo de suicidios	丛集性自杀 / 自杀群发
violence	violence	violencia	暴力