DEEP SEA MINING

Downsides Upsides

\_**The environmental cost : \_ Not so damaging environmentally :**

Species are endangered (whales/ dolphins) when compared with onland mining

Habitats are damaged/ impacted/ destroyed not as polluting : less CO2 released

Methods of extraction are disruptive and noisy. less human suffering

Experts (9 out of 10) say it favours the ecological transition

Not enough knowlege to ensure full protection it is needed to manufacture e-vehicles

So longterm damage is still unknown as minerals are getting scarcer/depleted

Protection is needed, not overprotection.

\_**Economically viable ? \_ An economic opportunity**

Not yet sustainable The seabed is plentiful/ bountiful/rich

The demand is high now, is soaring it responds to a pressing need

So, competition is very high : a rush exploitation should be fostered

Some rogue states are prepared to plunder resources but it should be regulated

However, the trend could be reversed in the future by an international body like the ISA

Forbidding deep sea mining is counterproductive ; so, policy making should be clearer.

LINKWORDS (mots de liaison pour la synthèse des 2 documents)

Convergences Divergences

Similar**ly**  Contrari**ly**

Converse**ly**

**Both** agree **on** They disagree **on** sth/ **with** each other

They share the same view(s)

The same idea **as in…** The opinion is **different from…**

Their opinions are **contrasted**

**Like unlike + N**

**Contrary to+ N**

**However,** (cependant)

**Whereas/ while** (tandis que, alors que)