

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ 附錄一 (Annex 1) 專有名詞說明表 (Glossary)

專有名詞 (Glossary)	說明 (Explanation of terminology used in this report)	頁次 (Page)
生態效益 Eco-efficiency	追求經濟成長以滿足人類生活需求的同時，也要能減低對生態之衝擊，兼顧生態系統的平衡。 The delivery of competitively priced goods and services that satisfy human needs and bring quality of life, while progressively reducing ecological impacts and resource intensity throughout the life cycle to a level at least in line with the Earth's estimated carrying capacity.	41
環境成本會計 Environmental Cost Accounting, ECA	係將現有企業環境活動對財務之影響，透過一套會計制度予以衡量，處理及揭示。 To calculate and confirm the results and effectiveness of environmental activities in accounting systems.	43
環保標章 Environmental Labeling	環保標章是行政院環保署為資源永續利用而設計的制度，其目的為鼓勵企業於原料取得、產品製造、販賣、使用、廢棄過程中，能夠節省資源或降低環境的污染。 The "Environment Labeling" is an attempt by the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan to cooperate with sustainable environmental protection systems designed after international trends. The purpose is to encourage industries to conserve resources or reduce pollution in the acquisition of their raw materials, or products manufacture, sale, use, and disposal.	39
環境績效評估 Environmental Performance Evaluation, EPE	針對組織的環境績效，透過選擇指標、收集與分析數據，對照環境績效準則評估資訊，報告與溝通及定期審查與改善，以利管理決策。 To evaluate the organizational environmental performance by selecting index, collecting and analyzing data.	40
環境管理系統 Environmental Management System, EMS	係組織整體管理系統之一部分，用以建立、實施、達成、審查及維持環境政策，其內容包括組織架構、規劃作業、責任、實務、程序、過程及資源。 The part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy.	33
綠色供應鏈 Green Supply Chain, GSC	透過綠色設計、綠色採購及清潔生產，確保產品不含有害物質，特別強調對提供零組件及材料的各階供應商的管理活動。 To ensure finished products will not contain hazardous substances through green design, green procurement and cleaner production. GSC would emphasize on the activities for the management of the contractors and sub-contractors.	38
生命週期評估 Life Cycle Assessment, LCA	產品系統自始至終的生命週期中，投入和產出及潛在環境衝擊之彙整與評估。 A method of analyzing and evaluating the environmental impact caused throughout the entire life cycle of a product, from raw material acquisition to production, use, and disposal.	42
職業安全衛生管理系統 Occupational Health and Safety Management System	係組織整體管理系統之一部分，以促進組織相關業務之職業安全衛生風險的管理。包括發展、實施、達成、用以建立、實施、達成、審查及維持環境政策，其內容包括組織架構、規劃作業、責任、實務、程序、過程及資源。 The part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy.	73
污染預防有回報 Pollution Prevention Pays, 3P	將清潔生產觀念納入公司經營文化，3P計畫要求各廠區每年降低廢棄物量百分之五，節省能源百分之三。最終目標就是所有製程及產品達到零污染而不破壞環境。 To mix clean production concepts into company operating routine, the 3P program required every factory to lower waste material by 5% and conserves power resources by 3% each year. The final objective is to achieve zero pollution and no harm to the environment in all manufacturing processes and products.	34
有害物質限用指令 Restriction of Hazardous Substance (RoHS)	歐盟在2003年2月正式公佈有害物質限用指令，預計在2006年7月正式生效，屆時銷售到歐盟的電機電子設備及產品皆不得含有鉛、銅、汞、六價鉻及含溴耐燃劑PBB、PBDE等六項有害物質。 EU has announced RoHS directive in Feb. 2003 and it is expected to be formally effective in July 2006. The RoHS directive bans the use of lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium and polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) in electrical and electronic equipments put on the EU market after 1 July 2006.	38
永續發展 Sustainable Development	能滿足當代人的需求，又不損害子孫後代滿足其需求能力的發展。 Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	01
自護制度 Voluntary Protection Program, VPIP	藉由輔導及獎勵方式，鼓勵企業依其特性建立自主性的安全衛生管理機制，執行自我的安全衛生管理，以防止災害，發揮自行保護功能。 A program that encourages organization to build up health and safety management mechanism and execute self-protection function to prevent hazards.	73
廢電機電子設備回收指令 Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	歐盟在2003年2月正式公佈廢電機電子設備回收指令，預計在2005年8月13日以後銷售到歐盟的電機電子設備及產品，要繳交回收處理費且標記回收圖案，電機電子設備及產品廢棄後應進行回收；在2006年底應達成每人每年4KG的EEE回收量目標。 EU has announced WEEE directive in Feb. 2003, and it is expected that electrical and electronic equipments put in the EU market after 13 August 2005 would need to finance of the cost of management and mark a symbol for recycling. And the WEEE directive shall reach the recycling goal for 4 Kg per person per year at the end of 2006.	38