

91年國家永續發展年報

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National Sustainable Development

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第一章、國家永續發展 推動趨勢與現況

Chapter 1 : Trend and Current Status
of National Sustainable
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1-1 推動永續發展之組織沿革

近年來我國以經濟發展為重心，積極而無節制的經濟活動與工業發展，雖造就了經濟奇蹟，但也因耗用大量之環境資源，逐漸面臨環境污染與資源耗竭之危機。同時國際間自1992年之「地球高峰會議」以來，亦積極推動全球永續發展之理念，藉由國際環保公約之要求與永續發展行動之落實，期達成全球資源之永續利用。為因應國際永續發展之相關工作，我國雖非聯合國之會員國，但基於身為地球村一份子之使命及造福子孫永續保育資源之意識，行政院極為重視永續發展理念之落實，且為追求國家之永續發展，於民國86年8月23日將原「行政院全球環境變遷政策指導小組」提昇為「行政院國家永續發展委員會」（簡稱永續會），並指派行政院政務委員擔任主任委員，環保署署長兼任副主任委員，環保署副署長兼任本會執行秘書，秘書幕僚作業由環保署兼辦；委員包括相關政府機關首長及專家學者。其下並設置八個工作分組，分別為「大氣保護與能源工作分組」、「廢棄物管理與資源化工作分組」、「海洋與水土資源工作分組」、「生態保育與永續農業工作分組」、「環境與政策發展工作分組」、「貿易與環保工作分組」、「永續產業工

1-1 History of Sustainable Development Organization

In recent years, economic development has been the main focus in Taiwan. Although active and unrestrained economic activities and industrial development created the economic miracle, a great deal of environmental resources was wasted, leading gradually to environmental pollution and resource exhaustion. At the same time, after the 1992 Earth Summit, nations around the world actively promoted the concept of global sustainable development by means of international environmental conventions and sustainable actions aimed at the sustainable utilization of earth's resources. Although Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, as an inhabitant of the global village intent to take part in international sustainable development and protect future descendants and natural resources, the Executive Yuan has focused on carrying out the concept of sustainable development and pursuing national sustainable development. On August 23, 1997, the Executive Yuan elevated the Committee on Global Policy to the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD). The NCSD had one chairman, the position concurrently held by a minister-without-portfolio of the Executive Yuan; one vice-chairman, the position concurrently held by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration; one executive secretary, the position concurrently held by the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration; and a secretariat composed of appointed EPA staff. The NCSD commissioners were made up of relevant government officials, experts and scholars. The NCSD sets up eight Working Groups: (1) Atmospheric Protection and Energy Working Group; (2) Waste Management and Waste-to-Resources Working Group; (3) Ocean, Water, and Land Resources Working Group; (4) Ecological

作小組」及「社會發展工作分組」。

經過一年多之運作後，為提升委員會議決議事項之執行能力，經修正委員會設置要點，將主任委員提昇由行政院副院長兼任，副主任委員仍由環保署署長兼任，委員包括相關政府機關首長及專家學者。並於88年6月召開第七次委員會議中，將工作分組增設為11個，分別為「大氣保護與能源工作分組」、「廢棄物管理與資源化工作分組」、「海洋與水土資源工作分組」、「生態保育與永續農業工作分組」、「環境與政策發展工作分組」、「貿易與環保工作分組」、「永續產業工作小組」、「永續城鄉發展工作分組」、「科技發展與諮詢工作分組」、「國民保健與福祉工作分組」及「綠色國民所得帳工作分組」。89年12月第十次委員會議增設「生物多樣性工作分組」，90年1月決議再增設「永續發展指標工作分組」及「永續國土發展工作分組」，共計十四個工作分組，分別推行國家永續發展之相關業務，歷年來執行成效極為豐碩。

為強化永續會會議之決議事項執行力，並以行動落實國家永續發展，今(91)年3月再提升永續會位階，由行政院院長親自兼任永續會主任委員，副院長兼任副主任委員，並增設執行長，且

Conservation and Sustainable Agricultural Working Group; (5) Environment and Policy Development Working Group; (6) Trade and Environmental Protection Working Group; (7) Sustainable Industries Working Group; and (8) Social Development Working Group.

After more than a year's operation, in order to raise the execution capability of the NCSD decisions, amendments were made in the establishment guideline for NCSD, giving the NCSD one chairman, the position of which to be concurrently held by the Vice Premier, and one vice-chairman, the position to be concurrently held by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration. The commissioners are made up of heads of relevant government agencies, experts and scholars. The seventh NCSD meeting held on June 1999 set up 11 Working Groups: 1. Atmospheric Protection and Energy Working Group, 2. Waste Management and Waste-to-Resources Working Group 3. Ocean, Water, and Land Resources Working Group 4. Ecological Conservation and Sustainable Agricultural Working Group 5. Environment and Policy Development Working Group 6. Trade and Environmental Protection Working Group 7. Sustainable Industries Working Group 8. Sustainable Urban Development Working Group 9. Technology Development and Advisory Working Group 10. National Health Insurance and Welfare Working Group and 11. Green GDP Working Group. The tenth NCSD meeting on December 2000 set up one more Working Group -- the biodiversity Working Group. Two more Working Groups were added on January 2001—the Sustainable Development Indicators Working Group and the Sustainable Development of National Land Working Group. The 14 Working Groups in total carry out the related affairs of the country's sustainable development. Over the years, the achievements have been efficient

由長期擔任永續會專家委員，並於五月接任政務委員的葉俊榮擔任執行長後，除委員會議外，透過每月平均舉辦一次的工作會議（工作會議由執行長主持，邀請相關部會首長委員、專家委員、民間團體委員、五位由部會副首長兼任之副執行長及八個工作分組召集機關與會討論），我國永續發展工作推動進度更加快速。另依據調查研究顯示，在全球設有國家級永續推動委員會（或組織）之136國家中，由元首或閣揆主導者為11國，佔8.1%，其餘大多由環保機構、外交機構或多頭部會主導。由此可見，我國在領導推動永續發展之架構上，在國際上應屬先進。

同時於91年6月11日第十三次委員會議中將工作分組重新檢討整併為「永續願景組」、「水土資源組」、「科技與產業組」、「生物多樣性組」、「生活與生產組」、「國際環保組」、「健康風險組」及「永續教育組」等八個，期藉由工作組織之改革與執行機制之調整，不僅有完整之理念及規劃，更具有「知行合一」之實際行動，以整體團隊之力量，落實永續發展之工作，並在資源永續利用與經濟發展間取得相容之平衡點，積極將台灣發展成為永續發展之綠色矽島。

and abundant.

To improve the implementation of NCSD resolutions and for an overall promotion of national sustainable development work, on March 2003, the government once again elevated the status of the NCSD, making the Premier its chairman and the Vice Premier its vice-chairman, and adding the post of chief executive officer. The chief executive officer's position was filled by Jiunn-rong Yeh, after being named minister-without-portfolio in May. Besides the NCSD commissioners' meeting, one working meeting is held every month (the chief executive officer takes charge of this working meeting, inviting relevant head commissioners, professional commissioners, civil group commissioners, five assistant executive officers concurrently held by five deputy commissioners and eight assembling agencies for the discussion) so that sustainable development is more rapidly and efficiently promoted in the nation. Of the 136 nations in the world that have a national-level sustainable development council, eleven (8.1%) have either the president or premier serve as its leader. Most of the others are led by institutions of environmental protection, diplomatic establishments, or conferences at the ministerial level, which can have many leaders. Therefore, Taiwan is quite advanced in terms of the structure of leadership in sustainable development promotion.

At the same time, at the thirteenth NCSD meeting held on June 11, 2002, the Working Groups were restructured as follows: (1) Sustainable Vision Working Group; (2) Water and Land Resources Working Group; (3) Technology and Industries Working Group; (4) Biodiversity Working Group; (5) Life and Production Working Group; (6) International Environmental Protection Working group; (7) Health Risks Working Group; (8) Sustainable Education Working Group. By reforming the

1-2 歷年永續發展之重要成效

有鑑於過去數十年來台灣地區過度重視經濟發展，忽略環境保護所衍生之負面影響漸漸浮現，為有效扭轉以往專重經濟高度發展的偏差，強化生活品質與生態環境的建設，建立國家永續發展之基礎。因此，行政院於規劃「挑戰2008：國家發展重點計畫」中，以「水與綠建設計畫」強調逐步恢復台灣的自然生態，創造亞熱帶國家生態島嶼典範之目標。上述計畫之重點包括(1)水資源規畫利用；(2)地貌改造與復育；(3)發展再生能源；(4)污水下水道建設及(5)綠營建等。此外，鼓勵綠色產業以提昇資源利用效率，成立環保科技育成中心，整建運輸骨幹以縮短城鄉差距，藉由社區總體營造改善生活品質及發展地方特色等，均與達到國家社會之永續發展息息相關。

以下謹就我國自1992年地球高峰會(Earth Summit)後重要之成果，摘述如後：

1. 訂定國家環境保護計畫

民國87年2月行政院核定實施「國家環境保護計畫」，計畫內容主要包括環境品質、污染改善及環境管理三大領域，除明確訂定量化指標外，並規劃民國90年、95年及100年之具體執行目

working organization and adjusting the executive mechanism, not only can concepts and plans be formulated more smoothly, but practical actions can be carried out. This way, the work of sustainable development is carried out with the strength of teamwork, and a balance between sustainable use of resources and economic development can be reached as we actively develop Taiwan to be a sustainable green silicon island.

1-2 Major Achievements of Sustainable Development Over the Years

Seeing that Taiwan focuses on the economic development overly in the past decades and the negative influence produced by ignoring environmental protection emerging gradually, in order to correct the past mistake of attaching importance to developing the economy, the government is now endeavoring to raise the quality of life and the construction of ecological environment and establish the foundation of national sustainable development. Among the Challenge 2008: The National Development Plans planned by the Executive Yuan, the conserving water resources and the ecology puts emphasis on recovering Taiwan's ecological environment step by step and creating the aim to be the model of ecological islands in sub-tropical nations. The focal points of the plans above include 1. Rationally plan and utilize water resources, 2. Re-engineer and restore land surface, 3. Develop renewable energy sources, 4. Construct sewerage system, and 5. Promote green construction. Furthermore, inspiring the Green Industry to promote the efficiency of resources use, establishing the center of environmental protection, science and technology, arranging and constructing the transportation infrastructure to shorten the disparity between town and country, improving the quality of

標。

2.制定中華民國永續發展策略綱領—廿一世紀議程

民國89年5月行政院國家永續發展委員會核定「中華民國永續發展策略綱領—廿一世紀議程」，主要內容如下：

- (1) 永續環境：包括大氣、水資源、土地資源、海洋保護、生物多樣性及環境管理。
- (2) 永續社會：包括人口與健康、居住環境、社會福利、文化資產及災害防救等。
- (3) 永續經濟：內容包括經濟發展、產業發展、交通發展、能源策略及資源再利用等。
- (4) 發展的動力：含教育發展、科技研發及資訊化社會。
- (5) 推動的機制：含公眾參與、政府再造及國際合作。

3.履行國際環保公約

(1) 生物多樣性

生物多樣性推動方案於民國90年8月行政院通過，推動策略包括：

- 健全推動生物多樣性工作之國家機制
- 強化管理
- 加強研究與永續利用

life by whole construction of communities and developing local characteristics are closely bound up to reach the sustainable development of the nation and society. The following are the important achievements since the Earth Summit of 1992:

1. Formulating the national environmental protection plan

In February of 1998, the Executive Yuan appraises and decides to put the national, environmental protection plans into practice. The content of the plan includes top 3 field and they are environmental quality improvement of pollution and environmental management. Besides definitely formulating the quantification target, it also plans the concrete-executing aims of 2001, 2006 and 2011.

2. Formulating the National Sustainable Development Strategy Guidelines of Taiwan ROC-Agenda 21

In May 2000, the NCSD finalized the National Sustainable Development Strategy Guidelines of Taiwan ROC-Agenda 21. The main content is as follows:

I. Sustainable Environment: including Atmosphere, Water resources, Terrestrial resources, Marine resources, Biodiversity, Environmental management.

II. Sustainable Society: including Population and health, Residential environment, Social Benefit, Maintenance of cultural heritage, Disaster prevention and rescue.

III. Sustainable Economy: including Economic Development, Industry Development, Transportation Development, Energy Strategy, Resource recovery.

IV. The motivation of development: including Educational Development, Science and Technology Development, Information Society.

V. Promoting Mechanisms: including Public

- 加強教育訓練及落實全民參與
- 促進國內外工作夥伴關係

(2) 氣候變遷

主要之因應政策與措施如下：

- 爭取定位為新興工業國
- 建立排放基線及推估經濟成長與減量成本分析模型
- 提倡能源節約、提昇能源效率、開發清淨燃料及新能源技術
- 重大開發案應將CO₂排放納入環境影響評估
- 高科技企業、傳統產業及產業結構之平衡發展
- 強化清潔生產及自然資源保育

(3) 臭氧層破壞

目前我國氟氯碳(CFCs)化合物之消費量，已自民國85年削減為零，同時氫氟氯碳(HCFCs)化合物係由發泡及清洗用途者開始減量，至民國93年，達成之目標預計為35%。至於冷媒用途者之減量亦將於民國99年起開始執行。

(4) 有害物質越境轉移

根據民國85年5月及90年10月分別訂定或修正之「廢棄物輸出輸入管理方案」及「廢棄物清理法」修正案，明文規範與管理廢棄物

Participation, Governmental reconstruction, International Cooperation.

3. Implementing the International Environmental Protection Treaty

I. Biodiversity:

The program to get biodiversity moving is adopted by the Executive Yuan on August of 2001 and the strategies include

- Get the national mechanisms of the work of biodiversity moving soundly
- Strengthen management
- Strengthen research and sustainable use
- Strengthen educational training and carry out the whole people participation
- Promote the relationship of working partners between domestic and abroad

II. Climate Change:

The main strategies and measures as follows:

- Strive for the a fixed position to be a nation of burgeoning industry
- Establish the model of emission baseline, inference and estimation of economic growth and cost-reducing analysis
- Advocate energy conservation, promotion resources efficiency, develop cleaner fuels and new resource technology
- Important exploitation plans should fit the emission of CO₂ into the inference and estimation of environmental influence
- Balance development of high-tech enterprise, conventional industries and industrial structure
- Strengthen clean production and conversation of natural resources

III. Ozone Depletion

Recently, our nation's consumption of

之輸出輸入、過境及轉口。除積極推動成立廢棄物最終處置設施外，並建立跨國申報網路系統，除製作「疑似有害廢棄物判定參考手冊」供海關人員應用等。未來將更加強稽核，建立緊急處理與賠償責任機制。

4. 永續發展之成功實例

(1) 提昇企業綠色競爭力

自民國70年起，政府部門有感於環境負荷日益增加，即開始著手輔導相關事業進行污染防治工作，其間分別包括民國77年提倡工業減廢，民國84年推動環境管理系統驗證，以及目前推行之提昇企業「綠色生產力」推廣計畫。整體而言，推動之範圍不僅由製造業擴大至一般企業，其深度更由被動之「符合環保法規」擴展至追求超越法規之自發性環境績效。

(2) 鼓勵綠色消費

近年來國內藉由「改變生活型態」及「改變產品之環境績效」雙管齊下，積極推動鼓勵綠色消費。其中對於「改變生活型態」之作法上，將環保觀念納入學校教材及推動垃圾減量、分類及回收再

CFCs has been reduced to zero since 1996. Meanwhile, the reduction of HCFCs begins from the user of foam and cleansing and the aim to achieve is estimated for 35%. As for the reduction of the user of refrigerant will be put into practice in 2100 as well

IV. Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes

According to the Management Act of Waste Export and Import formulated in May 1996 and the amendment of Waste Disposal Act amended on October 2001, the two laws governing the exportation, importation, transit and transshipment of waste disposal, besides getting the establishment of final waste disposal facilities moving creatively, Taiwan also sets up online reporting and produced the Hazardous Waste identification Manual for customs officers. In the future, Taiwan will have to strengthen examination, establish emergency procedure and the mechanism of indemnificatory responsibility.

4. Successful Examples of Sustainable Development

1. Raising the Green Competitiveness of Industries

In the 1980s, the government became aware of the gradually increasing environmental burden and began to guide the related affairs to proceed with the work of pollution prevention and cure. The periods include that promoting waste-reducing industries in 1988, promoting the probation of environmental management system, and carrying out the generalized plans of promoting industries' Green Productivity presently. The scope not only expanded from manufacturing industry to common enterprises but that its profundity is

利用之效果已逐漸落實；至於「改變產品之環境績效」上，則以推動環保標章制度及政府綠色採購之成效最為顯著。此外，許多民間團體亦積極推廣「共同購買」之理念，並透過舉辦各類型環保活動以提昇民眾之環保意識，均屬改變國民生活型態之重要措施。

(3) 建立永續台灣評量系統

為建立本土性之永續台灣評量系統，評量指標分別以環境污染、生態資源、社會壓力、經濟壓力及制度回應為評估範疇，訂出海島台灣83項及都會台灣28項指標，評量系統之建立將可作為政府決策預警、檢討及引導之工具。

(4) 試編綠色國民所得帳

綠色國民所得帳（Green GNP）是整合環境與經濟的「社會會計帳」，將自然資源與環境品質折耗自國民所得中扣除，作為正確衡量環境發展生態平衡及國民生活水準之指標。我國自民國87年6月起，由主計處選擇聯合國SEEA系統為架構開始試編工作，並由86-88年試編結果顯示，台灣地區

expanded from passively according to environmental statutes to chasing the spontaneously environmental effects of surpassing statutes.

2. Encouraging in Green Consumption

In recent years, our nation creatively leads an impetus to inspire the Green Consumption by changing the ways of life and the environmental effects of products together. In the way of doing the changes of life ways, bringing the concept of environmental protection into schools' teaching materials and the effect of getting the reduction, classification and reclamation moving are gradually carried out; as for the changes of environmental effects of products, the outstanding effects are the promotion of environmental protection emblem system and the green purchase of government. Moreover, many civil groups creatively popularize the ideas of co-purchase as well and promote the public's consciousness of environmental protection through holding many kinds of environmental protection activities. The two things are both the important measures to change the public's living ways.

3. Establishing the Assessment Standards of A Sustainable Taiwan

In order to construct the estimated system of sustainable Taiwan with local quality, the estimated indexes are individually the pollution of environmental protection, ecological resources, economic pressure, the response to system to be the estimated categories, formulating the 83 indexes of island Taiwan and the 28 indexes of urban Taiwan. The construction of estimated system will be the tool for the advanced warnings, self-criticism and guidance of government strategies.

之自然資源與環境品質折耗約佔國民所得之2.5%。

(5) 清查台灣生物資源

行政院農委會為有效瞭解台灣生物資源並期掌握現況，經多年努力清查結果，目前已建立一套完整之調查體系與「台灣生物資源資料庫」，資料庫內含有三十萬筆資料，未來將可配合林務局之電子數位地圖，呈現各種不同生物分佈之狀況，除提供各界查詢外，更可作為生物資源變化之參考指標。

1-3 永續會近期工作現況

一、擬定及執行我國「永續發展行動計畫」

約翰尼斯堡「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會」的主要產出物為「世界高峰會永續發展行動計畫（World Summit on Sustainable Development--Plan of Implementation）」及「約翰尼斯堡永續發展宣言（The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development）」。行政院永續會於組團出席世界高峰會後，即著手研擬我國永續發展行動計畫，其八個工作分組參考聯合國行

4. Trial Compilation Green GDP

Green GDP is the social account that integrates the environment and the economy. This subtracts the impacts of degraded natural resources and environmental quality from the GDP to act as an indicator to evaluate the balance between ecological equilibrium and citizen living. Beginning at June of 1998, the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting & Statistics, Executive Yuan chooses the UN's SEEA system to serve as a computation framework for Taiwan and the trial compilation results from 1997 to 1999 show that the rate of degraded natural resources and environmental quality in Taiwan is 2.5% of GDP.

5. Thorough Check of Taiwan's Biological Resources

In order to ascertain Taiwan's biological resources and their status, the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan has now established a completely investigation system and the database of Taiwan's biological resources after many years' efforts to check thoroughly. The database includes about three hundred thousand files, and it can present the distribution of various creatures with Forestry Bureau's electronically digitalized map. Besides providing for the public, it can be the reference index for the changes of biological resources.

1-3 Current Work Status of NCSD

1. Draft and Execute Taiwan's Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation

The main products of the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development--Plan of Implementation held in Johannesburg are World Summit on Sustainable Development--Plan of Implementation

動計畫，邀請相關專家學者進行研擬。為落實執行，每項計畫均規劃包括任務、理念、工作項目、具體工作內容、主協辦機關及完成等項目；行動計畫草案經四次工作會議、二次諮詢委員會議、一次公開研討會後，於91年十二月在行政院游院長主持之委員會議中，討論通過實施，做為廿一世紀初期我國以行動計畫實踐永續發展的依據。我國在聯合國行動計畫發表後三個多月，即完成國家行動計畫，與世界其他國家相較，係屬快速。整體計畫之執行期程為民國九十一年十月至一百年十二月止，詳細請參閱國家永續發展全球資訊網，網址：ww2.epa.gov.tw/nsdn。行動計畫之具體工作共計264項，其中130項規劃於九十二年十二月完成或進行重點查核，以配合台灣「永續元年」的推動。行動計畫已翻譯成英文版，供國際各界利用。為有效落實，行動計畫將依各項工作項目之時間查核點，進行嚴格進度控管。

有關「聯合國永續發展行動計畫」和「約翰尼斯堡永續發展宣言」亦已經翻譯成中文，二文件中之中英文版全文，請參閱國家永續發展

and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development. After forming the group to participate in the world summit, the NCSD immediately began to study and formulate the nation's sustainable development plans of implementation and the eight working groups consult the UN plan of implementation, inviting the related experts and scholars to proceed to study and formulate. In order to carry out implementation, each plan is drawn up that including missions, ideals, working items, concrete working content, the institutions of auspices and assistance and accomplishment. After the working council for four times, the advisory committee for two times and the open study and discussion council for one time, the draft for the plan of implementation is discussion to be executed on the committee held by Premier Shyi-kun Yu, in December 2002 and it can be the authority that our nation carry out the sustainable development by the plan of implementation at the beginning of the 21st century. Our nation immediately accomplishes the national plan of implementation after more than three months that issuing the plan of implementation in the UN. Compared with other countries, Taiwan is prompt. The execution period of the plan is set from October, 2002 to December, 2011. For more detail, please visit the NCSD web site at: <http://ivy2.epa.gov.tw/nsdn>. The total items of the concrete work of plan of implementation are 264, of which 130 are planned to be accomplished or proceed to focal points examination by December 2003 to be in harmony with Taiwan's first sustainable year. The plan of implementation has been translated into English for international use. In order to carry it out efficiently, the plan of implementation will proceed to control the achieved percent-

全球資訊網。

二、「永續元年」與「台灣永續發展宣言」

陳總統於接見「永續發展世界高峰會」的政府及民間團代表後，有感於台灣因資源有限，人口稠密，天然災害頻繁，國際地位特殊，在全球化的廿一世紀，以實際行動，落實永續發展，讓山川美麗的台灣子民，得以在此寶島世世代代永續發展，具有其急迫性。於91年十月十九日出席原住民肯認儀式中，回應原住民族將以民國九十二年（2003）做為台灣永續發展行動元年，簡稱為「永續元年」，呼籲全國人民，不分族群、行業、年齡、性別及地區，共同行動，追求國家的永續發展。

三、行政院國家永續發展委員會或法定位階

立法院於九十一年十一月三讀通過環保署研擬之「環境基本法」，並於十二月總統頒布實施。「環境基本法」之第二十九條「行政院應設置國家永續發展委員會，負責國家永續發展相關業務之決策，並交由相關部會執行，委員會由政府部

age of scheduled progress strictly with the time checking point of each working item.

The UN World Summit on Sustainable Development-Plan of Implementation and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development have been translated into Chinese, and these two files' Chinese version and English version can be found on the NCSD web site.

2. The First Sustainable Year and Taiwan Declaration on Sustainable Development

After receiving the government and NGO representatives of World Summit on Sustainable Development, President Chen shared the sentiment that because of the limited resources, dense population and frequent natural disasters, Taiwan's unique international status in the 21st century of globalization, Taiwan should urgently carry out sustainable development with practical actions and allow the Taiwan people to have a beautiful environment for generations with sustainable development. On the ceremony of recognition of willingness on October 19, 2002, President Chen responds to the aborigines that 2003 is the first year of Taiwan sustainable development of implementation called the first sustainable year and calls on the Taiwan population that co-act and chase our nation's sustainable development irrespective of ethnic group, occupation, age, sex and region.

3. NCSD and Statutory Places

The Legislative Yuan passed the Basic Environment Act formulated by the Environmental Protection Administration in March 2002 after the third reading and the President Chen issues it to be carried out on December 2002. Clause 29 of the Basic Environment Act says, "The Executive Yuan should establish the NCSD that takes charge of the strategies of related affairs

門、學者專家及社會團體各三分之一組成」，給予行政院國家永續發展委員會法定的位階，國家永續發展委員會因此由原任務編組提升為法定委員會。

四、研訂我國永續發展指標

「聯合國廿一世紀議程」第40章「決策所需資訊」中，鼓勵各國制定適合各國永續發展指標，做為衡量永續發展的推動成效之依據。為此，聯合國特於1995年著手規劃「永續發展指標制定之方法與指引」，於1996年發表初稿草案，提出以社會面、經濟面、環境面及制度面為領域的橫向結構，及以驅動力 (driving force)、現況 (state) 及回應 (response) 為縱向分類，進行永續發展指標規劃；聯合國並於2002年元月公佈「永續發展指標方法與指引」定稿。聯合國永續發展指標初步規劃134項目，包括社會面之平等、健康、教育、居住、治安、及人口；經濟面之經濟結構、消費與生產模式；環境面之大氣、土地、海洋、淡水、生物多樣性等；制度面範疇有架構及能力。其他國家方面，美國、英國、加拿大等先進國家雖已進行指標的研擬，然至今多

of national sustainable development and give the strategies to the related departments to execute. The NCSD is established by three third parts of the government, the scholars and experts and the social groups." Given the statutory places, the NCSD upgrades to be the statutory committee from the original mission.

4. Study and Formulate the Nation's Sustainable Development Index

In the 40th chapter of UN Agenda 21--needed information of decision-making, it inspires the nations to make their own suitable indexes of sustainable development to be the gist to measure the effects of getting sustainable development moving. For this, the UN began to plan the Methods and Indicators of Sustainable Development Indexes in 1995 and publicized the draft in 1996. It brings up that using the sides of society, economy, environment and system to be the crosswise structure and the sides of driving force, state and response to be the lengthwise structure to proceed the plans of sustainable development indexes; the UN also proclaimed in January, 2002 the manuscript of Methods and Indicators of Sustainable Development Indexes. The UN Sustainable Development Index initially planned 134 items, including the social aspect of equality, health, education, inhabitation, public security and population; the economic aspect of economic structure, consumption and productive mode; the environmental aspect of atmosphere, land, seas and oceans, fresh water and biodiversity, etc.; the system aspect of structure and ability. As for other nations, although the advanced nations of the US, UK and Canada have proceeded to study and formulate the indexes, many of those are still at the incipient stage. England issues the UK Index System of

屬初步試用階段。英國於1996年發表英國永續發展指標系統，初步規劃120個項目指標，1999年濃縮篩選為15項重點指標，以衡量永續發展的推動成效。

依據前述永續發展行動計畫，我國永續發展指標係由經建會為召集機關之永續願景組進行研擬，永續發展指標初稿預定於92年三月完成，將提至永續會之工作會議及委員會議中討論。我國永續發展指標可於92年中定案公佈，屆時將據以衡量我國永續發展推動成效。

除以上行政院永續會的推動工作外，國科會於91年底發表「台灣永續發展的危機與轉機-台灣永續願景與策略建議書」成果，提出台灣永續發展的願景、五項策略及十項行動方案，並提至行政院永續會報告。

願景為：「建構一個兼顧海島環境、經濟發展與社會正義的台灣」。
策略為：

1. 由專責機構負責，以系統化的思維進行兼顧海島環境、經濟發展與社會正義政策的研議、制定及評估。
2. 以永續發展的思維，調整產業結

Sustainable Development in 1996 initially planned 120 items and condensed for 15 important indexes in 1999 to measure the effects of getting the sustainable development moving.

According to the sustainable development plan of implementation described above, our nation's sustainable development index is studied and formulated by the Sustainable Vision Working Group that taking the Council for Economic Planning and Development, Executive Yuan to be the convened institution and in the future, its initial manuscript will be accomplished on March, 2003 to be submitted to be discussed by the working councils and committees of NCSD. And our nation's sustainable development index can be already decided to be issued in the middle of 2003 and at the appointed time, it will be used to measure the effects of getting the sustainable development moving. Besides these affairs of NCSD's getting our nation's sustainable development going, the National Science Council published The Crisis and Turning Point of Taiwan's Sustainable Development: Proposal of Taiwan Sustainable Prospects and Strategies, brings up the prospect of Taiwan sustainable development, five strategies and ten plans of implementation and submits those files to the NCSD. The prospect is: construct a Taiwan of giving consideration to island environment, economic development and social justice. The strategies are:

1. The responsible institution takes charge of the study, establishment and evaluation with systematized thinking to proceed to the strategies of giving the consideration to island environment, economic development and social justice.
2. Adjust the industrial structure and its development with the thought of sus-

構及其發展。

3. 強化政府公共環境決策機制的全民參與途徑及國際化方向。
4. 強化政府各部門對國家發展施政目標之整合性與執行措施之一致性，並努力落實環保的地方自治化。
5. 加強終身教育之永續發展內涵，善用民間環境團體的社會力，努力提昇新世代之環境素養及社會正義理念。

除政府機關外，以去年出席「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會」民間團代表為主要成員的「民間永續發展委員會」，將於92年一月成立，今後將積極與全國人民、政府、學術界、企業界共同推動國家的永續發展工作。

tainable development.

3. Strengthen the way of whole people participation and internationalized direction of strategy mechanism in government public environment.
4. Strengthen every department of the government to be responsible for the integrated property of the political aim of national sustainable development and the consistence of executing measures and strives to carry out the environmental communalization.
5. Strengthen the comprehension of life-long education for sustainable development, finely use the social power of civil environment groups and strive to promote new age's environment equipment and the ideal of social justice.

Besides the government organization, the Civil Council for Sustainable Development is going to be established on January, 2003 by the members of NGO representatives who took part in the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development last year and from now on, it will creatively get the work of national sustainable development moving with the whole people, government, academia and enterprises together.

第一章、國家永續發展推動趨勢與現況

Chapter 1 : Trend and Current Status of National Sustainable Development Promotion

第二章、國家永續發展委員會 執行工作成果

Chapter 2 : Achievements of the NCSD

第二章、國家永續發展委員會執行工作成果

Chapter 2 : Achievements of the NCSD

2-1 歷年永續會執行及決議事項彙整

永續會自86年成立迄今，雖歷經多次組織及工作小組之變更，但仍能接續執行各項永續發展之工作，相關執行之成效亦有目共睹。自民國86年10月召開第一次委員會議迄今，共召開15次委員會議，會議中除因應國際潮流趨勢外，亦針對國內執行現況進行多項報告與討論，並有多項重大決議，對我國永續發展有極為重要之貢獻，綜合過去執行之成效歸納如下：

1. 制定國家永續發展相關重要文件

- (1) 制定「21世紀議程—中華民國發展策略綱領」。
- (2) 生物多樣性推動方案(90年8月院會通過)
- (3) 氣候變化綱要公約之我國「國家通訊」。
- (4) 國家永續發展行動計畫

2. 討論及審議跨部會永續發展相關議題

- (1) 國家環境保護計畫。
- (2) 我國「綠色國民所得帳」之試編。
- (3) 防止盜(濫)採陸上砂石對策。
- (4) 整合防救災相關資訊，建立防災

2-1 Tasks Executed by the NCSD Over the Years

Since its establishment in 1997 to this day, although the NCSD has experienced many changes in organization, it still can continue executing each item of sustainable development work and its achievements are there for all to see. Since the first NCSD council meeting held in October 1997, 15 council meetings have been held, and besides keeping abreast of international trends, these meetings also initiated many reports and discussions aiming at domestic execution progress. There are many significant resolutions that offer extremely important contributions to national sustainable development and the effects of execution integrated the past are concluded as follows:

1. To make the related important files of national sustainable development
 - (1) Make the National Sustainable Development strategy Guidelines of Taiwan ROC-Agenda 21
 - (2) Motive program of biodiversity
 - (3) National Communications to the FCCC
 - (4) National Sustainable Development Action Plan
2. To conduct inter-department discussion on sustainable development and related issues
 - (1) National environmental protection plan
 - (2) Green GDP trail compilation
 - (3) Countermeasures to prevent sandstone from being quarrying stealthily
 - (4) Integrate related information about how to prevent and save disasters and constructs supported system of disaster-prevented strategy
 - (5) Influence to national environmental ecology strategy after joining WTO
 - (6) Manage the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002
3. To sponsor the symposium of sustainable development, establish the web site of sustainable development

決策支援系統。

- (5) 加入WTO對我國環境生態政策之影響。
- (6) 因應2002年「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會議」。

3. 主辦永續發展相關研討會、建置永續發展資訊網站及宣導、配合民間團體舉辦永續發展活動及出版重要刊物。

2-2 第十三次委員會議重要事項

永續會第十三次委員會由主任委員游錫堃院長親自主持，邀集之委員分別包括副院長、政府機關首長、社會團體代表及專家學者(會議召開情形如圖2-1)，會議議程分別包括如何落實政府政策符合永續發展原則、永續會運作機制及我國參加永續發展世界高峰會之籌備等議題。本次委員會議重要之議題及特色分述如後。



圖2-1 國家永續發展委員會第十三次委員會議

information, co-operate civil groups to hold the activities of sustainable development and publish important publications

2-2 Important Items of the Thirteenth Council Meeting

The thirteenth NCSD was chaired by Premier Yu in person who is the chairman. The commissioners included the vice premier, heads of government agencies, representatives of NGOs, experts and scholars. The agenda of this council included three themes for discussion: how to carry out that government policies to be in line with the principles of sustainable development, the mechanism of NCSD operation, and the preparation for Taiwan to take part in World Summit on Sustainable Development. The important themes for discussion and characteristics of this NCSD are as follows⁶



1. The premier serves as the chairman concurrently as a second job-advanced leading structure

According to the amendment of the establishment guideline for NCSD, the chairman of NCSD is serves concurrently as a second job by the premier and the vice-chairman is serves concurrently as a second job by the vice-premier; the commissioners are formed by government affairs commissioners, heads of government agencies, experts and scholars and representatives of NGOs; the NCSD will have one chief executive officer, the position to be concurrently held by a minister-without-portfolio, who is appointed by the premier. The NCSD Chairman will instruct

第二章、國家永續發展委員會執行工作成果

Chapter 2 : Achievements of the NCSD

1. 閣揆親兼主委，主導架構先進

依據修正之本會設置要點（詳如附錄一），本會主任委員由本院院長兼任，副主任委員一人，由本院副院長兼任，委員由政務委員、政府機關首長、專家學者及社會團體代表組成；置執行長一人，由院長指派政務委員一人兼任，依主任委員指示督導本會業務；副執行長五人，由內政部、經濟部、教育部、農委會及環保署副首長兼任，永續會之主要架構及其工作分組如圖2-2；另本會秘書處業務由環保署兼辦。

him/her to supervise the duties of the NCSD. There will be five assistant executive officers to be appointed, and these positions are to be concurrently held by the Vice Ministers of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Vice Chairman of the Council of Agricultural, and Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration (hereinafter EPA). The main structure and its working groups of NCSD are below, and the NCSD will have a Secretariat composed of EPA staff.

2. 暫別評審永續性質，執行系統化

The working structure of NCSD is divided into three aspects and from the high levels to the grassroots are meetings of council members, working meetings and working groups meetings. In the meetings of coun-

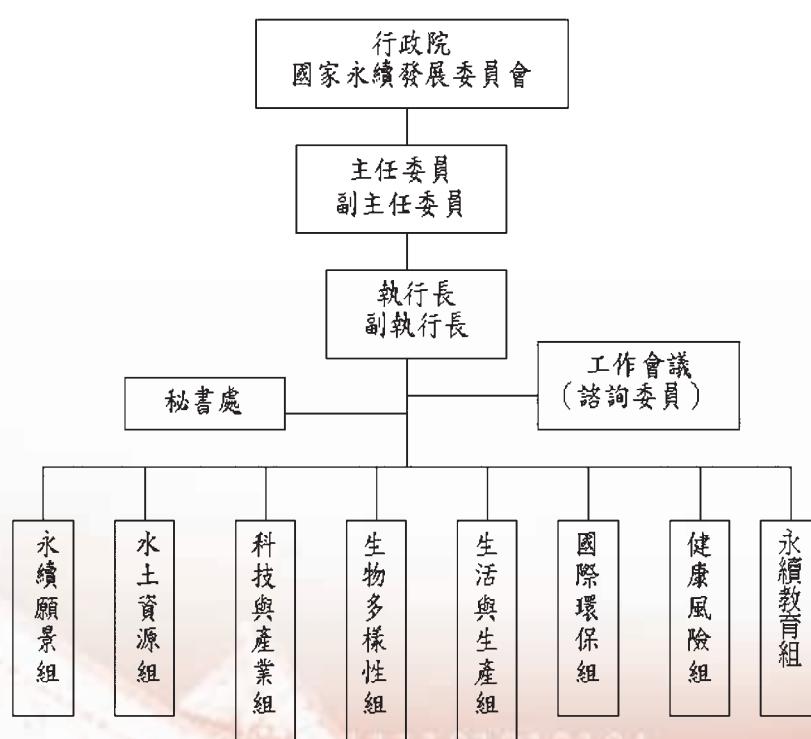


圖2-2 行政院國家永續發展委員會組織架構

2.具體檢討政策之永續性，並以「行動計畫」落實執行面

本會工作架構分為三個層面，由上而下分別為：委員會議、工作會議及分組會議；其中委員會議由主任委員主持，每三個月召開一次，必要時得召開臨時會議，工作會議則由執行長召集，除可設置諮詢委員外，主要為各工作分組執行機關及本會委員，規劃及協調委員會議之議案，並督導辦理委員會議決議事項。至於分組會議則由召集人主持，召集人由執行長報請主任委員核定後聘任之；各工作分組得聘請顧問，由召集人報請主任委員核定後聘任之；各工作分組任務規劃、委員名單及主協辦機關如附錄二。

委員會議之議案係以「下而上」方式形成，並將借重本會非政府機關委員之長才，督導及協助相關工作分組業務，俾使行動計畫具體可行。分組會議所形成之議案將提至工作會議篩選及審議，適合之議案再提至委員會討論或報告。委員會議之決議事項將交由政府機關或工作分組執行，並由工作會議定期檢討推動情形。

依據國內永續發展重要文件或計畫方案，包括「廿一世紀議程」、「綠

cil members, the chairman takes charge of the meetings and a meeting of council members once every three months with extempore meetings whenever necessary. The working meetings are convened by the Chief Executive Officer and besides having a certain number of advisory council members, it plans and coordinates the proposals of the meeting of council members for and supervises and manages the decisions reached by the meetings of council members for all the executing institutions of working groups and the advisory council members. As for the working groups meetings, the convener who is appointed by the Chief Executive Officer upon the approval of the chairman takes charge of them and all the working groups are authorized to employ advisors who are appointed upon the approval of the Chairman after the Chief Executive Officer reports to him. The mission plans of the working groups, commissioner list and the sponsoring agencies and assisting agencies are in the appendix 2.

The bills of meetings of council members are formed with the way of from top to bottom and seek the assistance of commissioners' professional specialties in NCSD non-government to supervise and manage and help the related affairs of working groups to make the plans of implementation practical; the bills of the working groups are submitted to the working meetings be sieved out and considered and then, the suitable bills are re-submitted to the NCSD to be discussed and reported. The decisions of the meetings of council members are submitted to the government or working groups to be executed and the working meetings self-criticize the promoting conditions regularly.

According to the important files or the plans of implementation of national sustainable development, including the Agenda 21, Green Island Construction Blueprint and Related Strategies, National Environmental Protection Plans, challenge

第二章、國家永續發展委員會執行工作成果

Chapter 2 : Achievements of the NCSD

色矽島建設藍圖暨相關政策方案」、「國家環境保護計畫」、「挑戰2008國家發展重點計畫」等，各工作分組依據任務及上述永續發展相關上位計畫，規劃「行動計畫」，確實追蹤考核每項行動計畫。

2-3 第十四次委員會議重要事項

永續會第十四次委員會於今(91)年10月2日由主任委員游錫堃院長親自主持，會議中除報告出席南非約翰尼斯堡「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會議」重要成果外，並討論為配合世界高峰會重要決議，我國之重要因應策略以及未來國家永續發展之行動計畫，以作為未來國家執行永續發展之重要參考依據。

2-4 第十五次委員會議重要事項

於十二月廿日舉行，會中討論通過「國家永續發展行動計畫」，期程為九十年十二月至民國一百年十二月，做為今後政府推動國家永續發展的行動依據，以及地方政府制定適合該地發展之永續發展行動計畫之藍本。另會議亦決議於次（九十二）年一月舉行「台灣永續元年誓師大會」，邀請總統及各界人士共同簽署「台灣永續發展宣言」。此外，亦對秘書處草擬之「台灣永續發展宣言」草案進行討論。

2008: The National Development Plans, etc. All the working groups stand on the missions and the sustainable development related plans described above to plan the Plans of Implementation and track and assess every item of plans of implementation.

2-3 Important Items of the Fourteenth Council Meeting

The fourteenth meeting of council members was chaired by Premier Yu in person who is the chairman on October 2 of 2002. In the meeting, besides reporting the important fruitful results of attending the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development-Plan of Implementation held in Johannesburg of South Africa, the meeting also discusses the important strategies and the national sustainable development-plans of implementation to cooperate the important decisions of world summit and be the important authority of executing national sustainable development in the future.

2-4 Important Items of the Fifteenth Council Meeting

The Fifteenth Committee Meeting took place on December 20. Under discussion was the National Sustainable Development Action Plan, which will last from December 2002 to December 2011 and serve as the basis for the government's promotion of national sustainable action, as well as a blueprint for local governments in their formulation of local sustainable action plans. It was also decided that a declaration ceremony proclaiming the beginning of Taiwan's Sustainable Year would be held in January 2003, and that the Taiwan Sustainable Development Declaration be signed by President Chen and representatives of various sectors. The Taiwan Sustainable Development Declaration drafted by the Secretariat was also discussed.

第三章、國家永續發展行動計畫

Chapter 3 : Implementation Plans of NCSD

第三章、國家永續發展行動計畫（草案）

Chapter 3 : Implementation Plans of NCSD (draft plan)

有鑑於有效面對21世紀國家永續發展的挑戰，及落實執行「環境基本法」，並朝向建構一個兼顧海島環境、經濟發展與社會正義之永續台灣。行政院國家永續發展委員會自今年改組以來，即積極規劃與推動國家永續發展行動計畫，期藉由工作組織改革與執行機制之調整，透過完整之理念及規劃，以「知行合一」之具體行動，落實永續發展之工作，積極完成建構永續台灣之目標。

研擬之『國家永續發展行動計畫』，係依據行政院國家永續發展委員會第十三次委員會議決議事項，並參考本年九月聯合國永續發展世界高峰會發表之「約翰尼斯堡永續發展宣言」、「永續發展行動計畫」，以及「行政院第二八〇三次院會院長提示事項」、「院長於卓越領導班結訓典禮訓示」等資料進行草擬，並經邀請各分組召集委員舉行數次分組會議，研提分組行動計畫初稿草案。初稿草案復經葉政務委員邀請本會所有委員，分別於八月九日、十六日、二十一日及九月廿三日，召開四次工作會議進行詳細討論，另透過資訊網站及發函相關單位，於九月十二日在台鐵台北車站會議室，舉辦行動計畫公開研討會，超過二百五十位各界人士出席，熱烈討論，集思廣益。

In order to face the challenge of national sustainable development in the 21st century, carry out executing the Basic Environment Act and face to construct a sustainable Taiwan of giving consideration to island environment, economic development, and social justice, after reshuffle this year, the NCSD creatively planned and got the national sustainable development plans of implementation moving and hope to carry out the work of sustainable development and creatively finish the aim of constructing sustainable Taiwan by working organization reforms, executing mechanism adjustment^o complete ideals and plans and concrete actions of the unity of knowing and doing.

The studied and drafted National sustainable development plans of implementation stands on the important decisions of the thirteenth NCSD council meeting and consults the data included the The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development issued by the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Plans of Implementation, Premier Suggestion Events of 2083rd meeting in Executive Yuan and Premier's instructions on the breakup ceremony of brilliant leading class to proceed to draft and after inviting all the convening commissioners of working groups to hold several working groups meetings, they study and bring up the first draft of working groups' plans of implementation. About the first draft, the government affairs commissioner, Juunrong Yeh, also invited all the commissioners of NCSD to convene four working meetings to discuss particularly on August 9, August 16, August 21 and September 23 and over and above, through the information websites and the related units sent out letters, holds the open discussion of plans of implementation in the conference room of Taipei railroad station and more than 250 people from all works of life join to discuss with open arms and pool

工作分組行動計畫草案包括任務、工作項目、理念、具體工作內容、應修(制)訂法規、完成期限、主協辦單位等項目，詳如所附行動計畫表(附錄三)。本草案討論定案後，各工作分組及主協辦機關將據以執行。

為達到「永續台灣：建構一個兼顧海島環境、經濟發展與社會正義的台灣」之願景，未來我國採取之策略主要包括(1)由專責機構負責，以系統化的思維進行兼顧海島環境、經濟發展與社會正義政策的研議、制訂及評估；(2)以永續發展的思維，調整產業結構及其發展；(3)建立政府公共環境決策機制的全民參與途徑及國際化方向；(4)強化政府部門對國家發展施政目標之整合性與執行措施之一致性，並努力落實環保的地方自治化；(5)加強終身教育之永續發展內涵，善用民間環境團體的社會力，以努力提升新世代之環境素養及社會正義理念。

the wisdom of the masses in September 12.

The working groups' plans of implementation of the draft include the missions, working items, concrete working content, statutes must be amended, accomplishment deadline, sponsoring and assisting agencies, etc. (Details in appendix 3). After the draft discussion is already decided, all the working groups and sponsoring and assisting agencies will execute it.

In order to achieve the prospect-construct a Taiwan of giving consideration to island environment, economic development and social justice, our nation selects and adopts the strategies mainly include: (1) let the institution be responsible for the missions with systematically thinking to proceed the discussion, formulation and evaluation of giving consideration to island environment, economic development and social justice; (2) adjust the industrial structure and its development with sustainable development thinking; (3) establish the way of whole people participation and internationalized direction to construct the strategic mechanism of government public environment; (4) Strengthen every department of the government to be responsible for the integrated property of the political aim of national sustainable development and the consistence of executing measures and strives to carry out the environmental communalization; (5) Strengthen the comprehension of lifelong education for sustainable development, finely use the social power of civil environment groups and strive to promote new age's environment equipment and the ideal of social justice.

第三章、國家永續發展行動計畫（草案）

Chapter 3 : Implementation Plans of NCSD (draft plan)

第四章、民間團體之積極參與及成效 —委員專訪

Chapter 4 : NGOs Participation and Interviews
with NCSD Members

第四章、民間團體之積極參與及成效—委員專訪

Chapter 4 : NGOs Participation and Interviews with NCSD Members

爲有效達成國家永續發展之目標，單就政府部門之力，實無法完成預期之成效，必須端賴結合民間團體、學術研究機構及產業界等單位同心協力，方能克竟其功，達到國家永續發展之願景。我國近年來積極參與國際環保組織，一方面履行國際環保公約之要求，善盡地球村一份子之責任，另一方面，亦加緊投入國家永續發展之工作，期建立資源循環型之社會型態及綠色矚島之美麗遠景。基於上述理念，本章將分別專訪國家永續發展委員會之委員，藉由輕鬆文字之表達方式，闡述近年來積極參與永續發展過程之理念、演進及對未來之期許，期能達到檢討過去、策勵現在及展望未來之正面助益。

4-1 俟河之清-余範英委員（時報文教基金會董事長）

「萊茵河蕩漾著碧綠清波，很美；賽納河散發人文氣息，很浪漫。那我們身邊的淡水河呢？」推動自然環保與心靈環保工作十數年有餘的余範英委員，談著時報文教基金會與中國時報河川保護小組當初創立的動機，堅持追求內在與外在環境的永續，她說：「我們在自然的領空，尋找人文的落腳！」

余範英細數十餘年來，從事河川保護、植樹救水源等活動，與政府分擔公

To effectively achieve the goal of sustainable development, the government must combine efforts of NGOs, academia and research institutions, and the industrial sector. In recent years, Taiwan has joined numerous environmental organizations at the international level. As a member of the global village, Taiwan is actively carrying out the duties set forth by the international environmental organizations; Taiwan is also pressing on with sustainable development investments at the national level to strive to become a green island and a resource recycling society. This chapter presents interviews with nine NCSD members (all are current commissioners, directors, or presidents of environment-related foundations, unions, or associations) to explain the concept of recent sustainable development, evolution, and future expectations. The interviews touched on criticisms, current activities, and future prospects.

4-1 Waiting for a Clean River—Ms. Fan-Ying Yu (Chairperson of China Times Foundation)

“The Rhine River has beautiful green ripples and the Seine River is very romantic. How about our Dan-Shui River nearby?” questions Ms. Fan-Ying Yu when talking about the original motives of the China Times Foundation and China Times River Protection Group. She says: “We are searching for humanity in our natural environment.” Ms. Yu has been actively involved in environmental movement for more than a decade.

Ms. Yu recalls her experience of sharing efforts with the government and the general public in protecting the environment (cleaning rivers, planting trees, and protecting water resources, etc.). In the last decade, her foundation has sponsored over a hundred symposiums and conferences to investigate natural disasters, study public policies,

共責任，結合全台灣跨領域的朋友，一同為環境奮鬥。在主辦過的百餘場座談與研討會中，即時檢視各大環境災害，介入公共政策的探討，廣徵專家學者意見，針砭時弊、規劃理想生活願景。同時，也實際參與全省河川與綠資源的資訊蒐集、調查與復育。「我們是媒體，比較有力量，能把人結合起來」。

參加行政院國家永續發展委員會，與一群默默耕耘許久的產官學界朋友聚集一堂，在政府當前有限的經費下，譜出優先順序，輕重緩急皆在考量範圍之內，就相關議題下決心定時間表，認真的推動起來。她要求「政府要1.有決心2.部會與地方單位都需溝通協調3.宣導有方。」

余範英尤重基礎建設，特別是迫切需要卻又經常受到忽視的問題，如污水下水道。日據時代的台北，下水道只有7%的普及率，這幾年陳水扁當市長與馬英九市長做得比較多，在他們的努力下，已達到了60%；而環顧全台灣地區11%的下水道普及率卻是非常的低（高雄有26%，但是有些縣市卻仍掛零）。台灣地區水資源嚴重不足，且水資源回收率過低，加上用水量尚持續增加中，若污水下水道的建設無法積極改善，妄說污水回收再利用，台灣的河川流域更不

and solicit expert opinions on an ideal living environment. At the same time, she has been actively involved in information gathering, studying, and the remediation of rivers in Taiwan.

Ms. Yu has been a leading member of the NCSD. She has been quietly working with experts from the government, industrial sector, and academia on sustainable development. With limited resources and funds, NCSD has prioritized issues and work schedules. She encourages the government to be determined, to establish coordination and communication among government agencies -- between the central government and local governments -- and to widely publicize and advertise sustainable development.

Ms. Yu emphasizes the importance of building a good foundation, particularly of those items that are urgently needed but often ignored (such as sewage systems). Only 7% of Taipei city had sewage hookup before the end of World War II during the Japanese occupation. With the efforts of recent mayors, Shui-Bian Chen and Ying-Jiu Ma, sewage treatment in Taipei City reached 60%. Unfortunately, sewage hookup of Kaohsiung City is only 26%, and Taiwan as a whole averages only 11%. Some counties and cities still have no sewage systems. Taiwan has limited water resources, very low rate of water recycling, and an ever-increasing rate of water demand. Increasing the rate of sewage treatment can promote water recycling and prevent river deterioration in Taiwan. Ms. Yu, who has clamored for sewage systems, says that friends call her "the sewer dealer." She says, "Sewers are underground, and few politicians want to spend much effort on things that are not visible." Indeed, she is concerned. She continues, "People from county governments are not actively involved in environment-related meetings. The general public, however, is very con-

容易乾淨了。多次為污水下水道的建設發聲的余範英說，朋友們都戲稱她專搞陰溝水，她說：「這些錢的表現是看不見的，誰看得到污水下水道？看不到的政績，誰要做？」余範英委員也擔心：「開會很少見到縣政府的人來，真正執行的人觀念還沒有建立，只有民間的人很認真，不放棄對政府的期望！」。

台灣近半世紀由於資源超限利用的經濟開發，與發展過程中永續發展文化的價值觀未即時導正，以致人文與自然和諧相處失調。人對環境的公與義與社會追求的公與義，都是今日「時報文教基金會」推動的方向。余範英認為，站在公與義的立場，沒有藍帽子、綠帽子，更沒有紅帽子的選邊問題，只有面對需要協調的問題。結合台灣有活力的組織，「做社會活動，就是交很多朋友，而且堅持去做。」

4-2 我們是肯做事的人--李偉文委員（荒野保護協會理事長）

在三重湯城開業的牙醫師李偉文，診所裡有一座小型圖書館，自己家開放為讀書會的聚會場地，自己人分享給自己人聽，行之有十幾年。閒暇時一群人雅痞式的點狀玩遊台灣，一直到生態攝影家徐仁修老師加入，帶著他們作深度的生態觀察，改變了這個讀書會的玩

cerned. They are still holding high hopes that the government might do something."



Taiwan has been over using its natural resources during the rapid economic development of the last five decades. Sustainable development was not practiced. Ms. Yu says that a main objective of the China-Times Foundation is to strive for environmental justice for our society. She says that we must coordinate and combine organizations to jointly solve the problems we are facing in Taiwan. She says, "Social movement is making friends and being insistent."

4-2 We are Responsible People—Dr. Wei-Wen Li (Director-General of the Society of Wilderness)

Dr. Wei-Wen Li heads a dental clinic in Sanchong. For more than 10 years, the clinic has had a small-size library open to the general public. A study group has been meeting there for years. The young, urban profession-

法，也改變了台灣的荒野。

徐仁修老師想為環境、為生態做一點事情，於是讀書會裡各行各業的人加入徐仁修老師加一批墾丁國家公園的解說員，組成了初期的「荒野保護協會」。由徐仁修老師擔任理事長，從小是童子軍擅長行政工作的李偉文，則連做兩屆的秘書長。目前全省各地經常出現的義工，超過1,500名，曾接受過訓練的人，遠超過這個數字，會員以一年一千多的速度持續增加著。

沒有任何資源到現在擁有很多外部資源、內部資源，李偉文說：「我是開業的牙醫師，是”一般人”，跟其他人沒什麼不同！」從一般人發展出來的模式，不藏私的想法，也讓「荒野」協助其他團體做組織訓練的工作，分享一些方法、技巧、觀念。李偉文在徐仁修老師任滿後接下了理事長一職，每隔兩三個月他就會作一次策略性轉折點的思考，藉此檢討，也思考自己的優勢，未來發展的重點，培養危機感，因應外在環境的改變。

代表「荒野」參與永續會，也讓李偉文有一些思考和觀察。永續會本來是專家學者提意見，至今民間團體可以參與，部會官員觀念有改變，過程本身，連開會都是一個很大的進步。

als in the study group have traveled all over Taiwan and shared their experience with others in the study group. Mr. Wen-Shiu Hsu, an ecology photographer, joined the group and has been leading the group in in-depth ecological observations. This has enlightened the study group. It has also changed Taiwan's wilderness.

Mr. Hsu wants to contribute to our environment and our ecology. Therefore, Mr. Hsu, members of the study group from all walks of life, and some nature guides of the Kenting National Park formed the Society of Wilderness. Mr. Hsu was the organization's first director general, and Dr. Li (who excels at administrative work since his boy scout days) was the secretary general. There are currently over 1,500 volunteers all over Taiwan, and many more have been trained by the organization. The membership is growing by the thousands each year.

Dr. Li started out with almost nothing, but he now has a lot of resources from both outside and within the organization. He says, "I am a dentist and an ordinary citizen; I am no different from other people." The Society of Wilderness has been evolved just like any regular organization. It shares its experience, techniques, and concepts with others. It also helps other groups in training work. Dr. Li took over the director general position after Mr. Hsu served two consecutive terms. Every two to three months, Dr. Li would reevaluate the organization's advantages and come up with new ideas about future emphases, crisis management, and changes in our environment.

As a member of the NCSD, Dr. Li is in a unique position to think and observe. NCSD originally was a platform for experts to bring forth issues, but now NGOs can take part in the NCSD activities. Government officials have acknowledged such progress.

Now as an inter-agency organization, the

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另一方面，永續會提升層次跨平台整合各部會，字句斟酌的高成本會議，動輒二十九位委員加五、六十位各部會官員，光定目標就花了三四個月，高層官員跨部會開很多會，卻沒有時間回到內部推廣觀念，但組織觀念的調整需要花一些時間。上層有心，到了各部會科、處長或是科員，業務繁忙的執行人員面對新增事項，開會之外，還要定計畫，往往變得很保守。新增事項可能挪到既定項目，內部對應小組著力點不清，技術官僚的技術阻撓，或是現行法令需要修法，官員換得太快來來去去，等等因素是執行上可能碰到的困難。

身為永續會教育小組召集人，面對政府單位中執行者忙著開會卻沒有時間消化吸收落實執行的現象，李偉文有些擔憂，「因為民間團體的行動力是可以做的馬上去做！永續發展觀念落實很重要，環境改變是可以預期發生的，但是每一個人都要『特別』努力一點！」，他也建議與其冗長的討論卻模糊化目標，不如在計有項目中落實永續發展觀念。

面對永續會，雖然「荒野」有決心去做，也期望政府與民間在角色上可以互相信任，彼此互為夥伴關係；因為民間有民間的好處，政府有政府的侷限，

NCSC holds meetings that frequently involve its 29 members and 50 to 60 government officials. It may take three to four months just to identify new objectives and directions of the organization. Government officials attend many of the NCSD meetings, but seldom have time to carry out the objectives after they return to their offices. Leaders of the government agencies are interested, concerned, and have good intentions, but there are not enough cadre members of those agencies to carry out detailed tasks. In addition, high-level officials are not staying at their positions long enough to effectively contribute to the missions as mandated by NCSD.

Being the convener of the NCSD Education Group, Dr. Li is worried that government officials are busy with meetings, but have little time to absorb the NCSD tasks at hand. The general public has the advantage of performing urgent and important NCSD tasks right away. It is imperative that NCSD tasks are being undertaken immediately. Dr. Li emphasizes that action speaks louder than words.

The Society of Wilderness is determined to do a good job in sustainable development. But it expects mutual trust and partnership between government and NGOs, which are more flexible and have fewer restrictions. Academics have the know-how and can introduce international successful cases to Taiwan; the government has the money and power. Dr. Li expects these three groups to work together.



自發性的民間團體，思考的角度是「我們可以做什麼？」一群做事的人期待自己善盡社會責任。政府與學界、民間團體彼此都有不足之處，政府的優勢是有預算有權，缺點是沒有機動編制及人力運用；學界如何將知識應用落實，將國外成功案例子落實本土化，以及熱誠參與；民間團體擁有彈性人力運用的優勢，但缺乏經費支援，彼此之間亦需要有橋樑來銜接，也期待政府能授權。

「荒野」過去六、七年培養了7,800個自然解說員，有一群人專門訓練、推廣、研討「綠色生活地圖」，運作多年才成軍，讓組織走入社區，調查社區的自然資源、公園、有機蔬菜、垃圾回收點。新增事項可以找到一批新的人來做，不是募到一筆錢才運作，「荒野」的經驗是先找人、先訓練義工，從人激發出理想、渴望，再做事。實作者的習慣是馬上去做，很怕事情空轉。李偉文說：我不太會講冠冕堂皇的話，因為講的話要做到，也不喜歡批評，我們喜歡一起達成，我們是肯做事的人！

荒野成立已逾七年，一直以來致力於：

1. 深層的觀念推廣與紮根教育
2. 復育台灣僅存重要之自然棲息地
3. 合作代替對抗的環境議題參與模式

The Society of Wilderness has trained 7,800 nature guides for our parks and natural environment in the last six and seven years. A group of people in the organization is in charge of training, promoting, and studying the "Green Life Map." These people go to various communities to study natural resources, parks, organic vegetation, and trash recycling. A new task can be performed by a newly formed group of people. Dr. Li suggests that waiting for money to come in before initiating any task is too late. The standard procedure of the Society of Wilderness is to find people, train them, and get to work. Dr. Li says, "We do not talk about big projects unless we can complete them. We do not criticize. We are the people who are willing to work and work with others."

In the last seven years, the Society of Wilderness has been striving to achieve the following goals:

- Basic concepts and fundamental education
- Reclamation of natural habitat
- Cooperation with others on environmental issues
- Volunteer participation
- Integration of resources from society to enhance efficiency
- Broad use of the mass media to educate the public on the correct concepts of natural resources in Taiwan
- Joining communities to promote continuous life-long education
- Innovative education for children
- Establishment of natural education foundations

4. 人人皆可貢獻的志工參與模式
5. 整合社會各界資源，發揮最大效益
6. 廣用媒體宣傳，讓民眾擁有以台灣自然資源為傲的正確態度
7. 與社區結合，提倡終身教育
8. 兒童自然教育的創新
9. 建立自然教育基地

雖有些許成績，但談到未來願景：「以全民教育方式，透過自然接觸與教育，建立一個從台灣生根，推動全球荒野保護的團體」時，李偉文表示，時代在改變，環境在改變，盼望荒野夥伴再擴大，也願意將荒野的經驗分享出去期盼和大家一起成長，因為他相信惟有大家齊心努力成長，台灣才會成長。

4.3 我家住在福爾摩莎—邱文彥委員（濕地保護聯盟理事長）

目前擔任行政院國家永續發展委員會委員，同時身兼中華民國濕地保護聯盟理事長，也是中山大學海洋環境與工程系教授的邱文彥，提到當初為何想要從事濕地保育工作時，表示濕地不只是指海面下六公里的潮間帶及亞潮帶，也包括海岸以及陸地；不單只是點狀分佈，也包括整體生態環境互動的影響，這使得他意識到公私部門夥伴關係共同來保護濕地的重要性，他提到以濕盟而言，大多數成員為義工，對民間團體而

There are some successes. But when compared with the mission statement, "to promote a global wilderness protection group in Taiwan based on general education under our natural environment," Dr. Li says that time and our environment are changing. He wishes the expanding wilderness organization to continue sharing its experience with others so that people in Taiwan can grow and improve together.

4-3 Formosa is My Home—Professor Wen-Yan Chiu (Director General of Wetlands Taiwan)

Professor Wen-Yan Chiu, Department of Marine Environment and Engineering at the National Sun Yat-Sen University, is the current director general of Wetlands Taiwan. When asked about his work in wetland protection, Professor Chiu says that wetlands are not limited to tidal flats and sub-tidal flats; they also include shoreline areas. Professor Chiu realized early on that wetland includes the whole ecological environment and the interaction within the environment. He indicates that most of the association's members are volunteers and that NGOs need professional leadership and guidance. He adds that he can establish more international communication channels for the association.

The following is a list of activities that Wetlands Taiwan has been concentrating on,

1. **Participating in various tasks of ecological conservation:** Establish conservation areas and habitat reclamation based on ecological surveys and government regulations (for instance, Si-Tsao Wild Life Protection Area, Guan-Tian Jacanas Breeding Area in Tainan, and Zuo-Gong Wetland conservation in Kaoshiung).

言，運作上是需要有人帶領，而他能扮演的角色則是建立更多溝通管道，使濕盟與國際接軌。

中華民國濕地保護聯盟一直以來所關注的議題：

1.參與各項生態保育議題：運用生態調查資料以及法令，以劃設保護區、棲地營造、埤塘再生等方式，例如四草野生動物保護區、台南縣官田水鷺復育、高雄市左公濕地復育等等，保存溼地及野生動植物棲所。

2.宣導溼地與生態保育之觀念：透過組織義工、解說、出版、網路等方式，為台灣生態保護運動紮根。

3.生態資料調查與學術研究：範圍北至雲林，南抵屏東；是保育的根本。而濕盟持續關注的計畫包括：

- 持續參與溼地保育：西南沿海台鹽土地釋出、高雄都會埤塘、嘉義布袋鹽田、口湖溼地園區
- 持續參與溼地經營：四草野生動物保護區、官田水雉棲地
- 與台灣及國際環境團體接軌：舉辦2001國內環保團體博覽會、2002亞太NGO環境會議
- 投入環境教育：提升解說服務品質、建立環教教學制度、與中小學合作

2. Promoting concepts of wetland and ecological conservation: Campaign for the movement of protecting Taiwan's ecological conservation through the help of volunteers, nature guides, publications, and the Internet.

3. Gathering ecological data for academic study: Ecological conservation area extends from Yuen-Lin County to Ping-Dong County; Wetlands Taiwan continues to concentrate on the following:

- Take part in wetland conservation—the newly released Southwest shoreline by the Taiwan Salt Corporation, Kaoshung urban ponds, Bu-Dai Salt Pans in Chia-Yi County, and Hu-Kou Wetland Park
- Continue wetland operations—Si-Tsao wild life protection area, Guan-Tien Jacanas habitat
- Link with international environmental groups—2001 Taiwan environmental exhibition, 2002 Asia-Pacific NGO Environmental Conference, etc.
- Participate in environmental education—enhancing the narration quality, establishing environmental education system, cooperation with schools
- Promote eco-tourism—planning and promoting ecology camps and ecology tours

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- 提升生態旅遊：規劃、提倡及舉辦國內生態營及旅遊活動

邱文彥提到目前國內保育團體遇到的幾個比較大的困難包括：

1. 財力困難：NGO大多數成員都是義工，以濕盟為例，少數行政人員是靠帶領的理事們是學校教授，可以爭取研究經費予以支應。民間團體雖有心致力保育工作，卻受制於人力、資源有限。

2. 政府協助角色過於保守：目前的NGO側重地方導向，多受限於區域性發展，政府應統籌結合國內NGO，例如區分為國際性-跨區域性-地方性等不同類的NGO，俾備資源分隔。

在提到民間團體在與政府互動與角色扮演時，邱文彥表示，面對政府許多開發行為上，民間扮演批評、監督的角色明顯，目前雖然政府雖然態度有所改變，環境問題也有改善但還不夠，以濱南案為例，政府缺乏濕地保育政策、海岸政策，沒有任何機關敢負責；他提到政府和民間團體應為夥伴關係，他建議政府在面對與NGO互動關係中：

1. 政府建立起軟體建議機制，NGO可以扮演軟體角色貢獻智慧。
2. 政府應尊重NGO，調整心態避免視NGO為義工，而應視為客卿，建立彼

Professor Chiu delineates the following major handicaps facing our domestic ecology groups today,

- 1. Limited resources:** Most of the NGOs are volunteers; for example, some members of Wetlands Taiwan are college professors, and they can support some of the activities with their research grants; civilian groups are willing, but lack the funds and resources.
- 2. Conservative government:** The current NGO development is concentrating at the local-level, but lacks regional planning; the government should coordinate and categorize NGOs into international, regional, and local levels and assign resources accordingly.



此互信關係。

3. 瞭解NGO訴求以及唱反調的原因，廣開言論納入意見。

至於邱文彥自己，他謙虛地表示他看開發行為與保育工作的對立為一常態，而他想盡力而為，不能完成的部分，至少可以留下文字紀錄或努力的痕跡，為歷史作見證。

4-4 建立共生空間的智庫--林俊興委員（祐生基金會董事長）

祐生研究基金會為台灣前十大基金會之一，自1978年12月30日設立迄今，已獎助過三百二十七位優秀的碩士生，並將之構成綿密的聯絡網路，致力於探索台灣所有可能的未來。若從生態學的觀點，解讀人類族群所賴以維生的都市文明，我們將會發現，隨著經濟發展的脈動，人類族群不斷的擴張生存場域，高度壓迫、扭曲自然環境的紋理。因此，當人類族群原始的圖存理念與殘破的現實情境產生扞格時，如何維持永續的發展，便成為人類族群急欲探究的課題。就祐生研究基金會的觀點，認為人類聚落環境中的input與output，所構成人類的起居活動，若能與共生生物有效結構，其空間可稱之為“共生場域”，藉高效率的循環系統，使自然環境不再遭

Professor Chiu indicates that the general public plays a role of criticizing and supervising the activities of sustainable development. Government mentality is changing and the environment is improving, but not improving fast enough. He indicates that the Bin-Nan case (South Shore) has demonstrated the lack of wetland protection policy by our government. He further suggests that government and NGOs should form partnerships, and he recommends the following,

1. **Recommendation channel:** Government to establish a suggestion mechanism
2. **Mutual respect:** Government should respect NGOs, not to use NGOs as free volunteers
3. **Requests:** Government to comprehend the needs of NGOs

Professor Chiu considers it normal that development and conservation are on opposite sides. He tries to do his best and records all activities for others to continue on those that he could not complete.

4-4 Establish a Think Tank on Commensalism Space—Mr. Jun-Hsing Lin (Chairman of the Archlife Research Foundation)

Mr. Jun-Hsing Lin is the chairman of the Archlife Research Foundation, established on December 30, 1978. Archlife Research Foundation is one of the top 10 foundations in Taiwan. The foundation has given financial aids to 327 master degree students over the years. It has organized these experts and channeled them to a think tank to work for the future of Taiwan. The urban civilization continues to expand and, therefore, continues to burden our natural environment. When human idealism clashes with reality, how to maintain sustainable development becomes an important issue. The environment that human activities take place in and

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受人爲的無理壓縮，讓人爲發展形成收斂的狀態，此一機制祐生稱它爲“共生化”，這也正是祐生研究基金會長期研究的主要課題。

有鑑於人類族群未來遭遇到的課題，其複雜度絕非單一學科所能獨自承擔，必須藉由跨領域的結合，才能提出有效的解決方案。因此，祐生研究基金會花了二十四年的時間，建構具備周延性、成熟度的學術體系，並培育相關傑出人才，進行本土性的基礎研究，以強化祐生研究基金會未來討論複雜議題的能力。透過祐生研究基金會獨創的學術研究體系，已集結一群社會菁英，分別從法律面、技術面、生物的、機械的…等不同的領域，目前的主題研究是共生生態環境的相關議題。在研究的過程中，由不同領域的研究團隊，分別從大角度切入，以架構完整的研究分工，再由知識執守者適時填補其間的孔隙。雖然，研究成員來自不同的學術領域，各有其特殊的專業背景與思考模式，但是在研討的過程中，不僅能從不同的面相檢視所有的可能性，更能尊重彼此的專業，以去除所有可能的盲點。以台灣現況而言，照應現實課題、短程的研究單位太多，照應未來課題、長程的研究單位太少。所以祐生研究基金會選擇執守

interact with is called a “commensalism space.” The mechanism of using highly efficient recycling system to alleviate the human development pressure on our natural environment is referred to as “commensalization,” which is a major study subject of the foundation.

The possible problems that human race may face in the future are very complicated. Solutions to such problems require interdisciplinary technologies. People in the Archlife Research Foundation have spent 24 years to establish an academic environment for training experts to perform fundamental study of local problems. The foundation has gathered experts in a variety of fields—such as legislation, technology, biology, and engineering. The current study subject is “issues related to commensalism ecological environment.” Currently, there are plenty of research groups in Taiwan doing short-term studies, but not enough long-term studies are conducted. Therefore, the Archlife Research Foundation is allocating more resources on the study of future problems that Taiwan may face. Mr. Lin hopes that more organizations can follow the path of the Archlife Research Foundation on identifying possible future solutions for Taiwan.

未來，為未來的變化作預測，因此，把較多的資源聚集在對於未來的探索上，以對應人類族群可能面對的課題。考量台灣可能遭遇的困境，我們期盼更多像祐生研究基金會的智庫，才能夠為台灣探索所有可能的出路。可惜的是，現有的智庫往往囿於短程的思維，再加上現實的考量，在整合上先天就有其困難，在各說各話的情況下，實在難以描繪台灣未來的面貌。

政府是現實資源的維護者、管理者，如果政府本身都不能辨識未來的面貌，則所有的政策與舉措都將顯得突兀與荒誕。行政院國家永續發展委員會改組以後，增聘諸多先進，期望落實陳總統所提出「綠色矽島」的願景。透過永續會，來整合民間團體、行政各部會以及不同學術領域的想像與期待。雖然不同的領域背景有其不同的基礎觀念，確實需要長時間的溝通，但是，永續會改組後召開迄今，對於永續議題的內涵主要仍是追隨西方先進國的概念，但想到西方文明對自然環境的破壞史，其立論基礎就顯得相當薄弱。何況所有的議題若少了“共生化”的概念，經由不同層次的解讀，最後又都回歸到永續這個大議題的前提，使得永續的內涵更加模糊難辨。不過，我們相信透過不同面相的

Our government owns and manages the huge resources in Taiwan. Our government must recognize the future problems facing Taiwan, and act and establish policies accordingly. After a re-organization, NCSD invited many more experts to carry out the prospect of "Green Island" as outlined by President Shui-Bian Chen. NCSD can integrate experts from NGOs, government agencies, and academic and research institutions. Experts from vastly different backgrounds and training may take a long time to integrate. NCSD has been following the concepts patterns of western developed countries. However, these concepts provide a weak foundation for sustainable development in Taiwan. Therefore, NCSD has made recommendations, and Mr. Lin expects that the government to step up modifying the sustainable development policies. The general public is concerned if our government can carry out the NCSD recommendations. These recommendations are just the first step toward sustainable development. Academics and researchers must join in to formulate future plans and policies.

討論，將有助於永續命題的逐步澄清。政黨輪替以後，政府比較願意聆聽不同的聲音，但面對台灣處境的艱難以及民間急於求變的呼聲，我們期許新政府能夠加快轉化的速度。現階段有關永續需要修改的政策，永續會已經提出相對的建議與方案，目前民間團體所關切的，就在於這些建議與方案能否落實到各部會的實際作為。此外，永續會所提出的建議與方案只是初步的階段，未來必須通過學術進一步的判斷與檢驗，因此學術界應積極參與，以產生強大的轉化力道，共同為台灣的未來拼出一條康莊大道。

4.5 實踐對人民和土地的許諾—施信民委員（台灣環境保護聯盟理事長）

解嚴前後一連串的污染事件，如台中大里三晃農藥廠、新竹市李長榮化工廠、鹿港杜邦二氧化鈦廠設置，政府和廠商無法讓民眾免於污染，任教於台灣大學化工系的施信民，1986年因緣際會的投身台灣社會反污染事件，從鹿港反杜邦運動開始參與。

1987年戒嚴令尚未解除前，社會環境受政治影響，人民團體無法成立，一般人不敢對公共政策發言，政策面側重經濟成長，對於環境保護的要求並不嚴

4-5 Fulfilling the Promises to the People and the Land—Professor Hsin-Ming Shih (Chairman of Taiwan Environmental Protection Union)

Towards the end of martial law rule in Taiwan, there was a series of pollution incidents (San-Huang Insecticide Factory in Da-Li, Taichung; Li-Chang-Rong Chemical Plant in Hsin-Chu, and the proposed Dupont Titanium Oxide Factory in Lu-Kang). Government and these manufacturers could not prevent local residents from being exposed to the pollution. Professor Hsin-Ming Shih of the National Taiwan University Chemical Engineering Department joined the anti-pollution events after the anti-Dupont campaign started in 1986.

Before martial law was lifted in 1987, civilians could not criticize public policies. Public policies stressed heavily on economic development, but not enough attention was given to our natural environment. People who suffered because of the deteriorating environment often were not able to assert their human rights unless they were obviously injured or with academic evidence. Therefore, the general public desperately needed the academic support. However, most of the academics were allied with the government and the industry. Professor Shih indicates that it was a big breakthrough for environmental campaigns when anti-pollution organizations (such as the ones in Taichung and Changhua) were formed.

格，受害民眾往往無法為自己的權益表達意見，除非身體受害或具有學理上的根據，因此非常需要學術界的支撐，而那段時間學界多數與政府、廠商站在同一陣線，幾乎不可能提供救援。施信民表示：「當時反公害運動團體如台中縣公害防治協會、彰化縣公害防治協會的成立，是環保運動的一大突破！」

1987年11月1日，宗旨為「結合關心環境保護人士，推展環保運動，維護台灣生態環境」的「台灣環境保護聯盟」，在台北市基督教女青年會大禮堂舉行成立大會，通過組織章程和「台灣環保宣言」，並選出執委和正副會長（由施信民和林碧堯教授擔任），環盟創會時提出下列基本主張：

1. 環境權是基本人權，不得交易或放棄；人民有權反對危害其自身生存環境的法令或政策，並有權決定及監督社區內的建設發展。
2. 人類是依附自然環境而生存；自然資源的永續利用、人與自然的和諧相依是社會、經濟、科技發展應遵循的原則，也是人類生存的保證。
3. 環境保護是全體人類之責任，並無國界、種族、宗教及黨派之分。凡關心環境的個人或團體，

The Taiwan Environmental Protection Union was established on November 1, 1987, in YWCA in Taipei. The objective of the union was to "unite concerned environmentalists to promote environmental protection and to safeguard Taiwan's ecological environment." The union also elected executive members and Professor Hsin-Ming Shih as its president and Professor Bi-Yao Lin as its vice president. The union advocates the following:

1. **Basic environmental rights:** They are the basic human rights and cannot be traded or abandoned; people have the right to oppose rules or regulations that are harmful to the environment and they have the right to decide and supervise development in their communities.
2. **Human survival within his environment:** Natural resources must be used in a sustainable fashion; the harmonious coexistence of human and the nature is the rule that society, economy, and technology development must follow to ensure the progress of mankind.
3. **Responsibility of environmental protection:** It is a responsibility to all countries, creeds, and races; all concerned people and groups must actively fight for our environment.

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均應積極主動為共同的目標團結奮鬥。

這些主張現在幾乎已成為社會的共識，但在當時的社會環境下是非常激進的。環盟成立以來主要推動的運動項目有：反對核能發電，反對石化、水泥等高污染、高耗資源產業的擴充，保護山林和海岸等。此外，支援地方住民反公害抗爭或其他團體所發起的運動、推動環境法案立法、宣揚環保理念和資訊、培育幹部、發展組織、建立國內外環保團體聯繫網路等，都是環盟所著力的工作。

環盟所推動的運動有的成功，如禁伐高山原始森林、宜蘭反六輕；有的失敗，如反五輕、反和平水泥專業區；有的尚在努力中，如反核四、反濱南工業區。不管成功與否，這些運動對政府的政策或業主的計劃都產生某種程度的影響，並且提升了民眾的環境意識和參與公共政策的權利。這樣的成果是環盟是許多成員犧牲奉獻，甚至流血或被判刑所得的結果。

環盟在與國際環保團體的交流合作方面亦著力甚多。環盟目前是「非核亞洲論壇」、「東亞大氣行動聯盟」、「氣候行動聯盟」等國際非政府環保組織的成員。環盟除了派員參加各種國際環境

These views are common consensuses in modern society today. But they represented radical viewpoints in the old days. The union's main movements include oppositions to highly polluting and energy intensive industries such as nuclear power plants, naphtha crackers, and cement manufacturers. It advocates the protection of forests and shoreline areas. It also supports local residents in opposing pollution, promoting environmental regulations, training workers, organizing, and establishing communication networks.

Some of the union's campaigns are successful, such as protecting virgin forests and the anti-6th Naphtha Cracker movement in Ilan County (the naphtha cracker in Ilan was never built). Some campaigns are not as successful, such as the anti-5th Naphtha Cracker movement and the Ho-Ping Cement Park. Some campaigns are still in progress, such as the anti-4th Nuclear Power Plant and anti-Binnan Industrial Park movements. Whether the campaigns are successful or not, these movements have certain impacts on government policies and on the industrial sectors. They have raised the environmental awareness of the general public and encouraged people to take part in public policies.



The Taiwan Environmental Protection Union has contributed toward the cooperation among international environmental groups. The union is a current member of "No Nukes

會議和活動之外，也在台灣舉辦多次國際研討會，如「環境展望研討會」、「第三屆非核亞洲論壇會議」、「新國際衝突—核子侵略」會議（與國際綠色和平組織合辦）、「第二屆全球非官方臭氧保護會議」、「2001新能源國際研討會」、「第十屆非核亞洲論壇會議」等。國外環保團體在資訊、策略、樣品檢驗等方面提供了很多的協助。

十多年後，民眾已經能直接跟廠商面對面處理污染和公害的問題，對學術界的奧援也不那麼需要，政府也會立即反應民眾陳情，施信民說：「這幾年來環保團體也不像以前那麼忙碌！」目前環境保護的重要立法大都完成，政策面落實到法令，牽涉到的是執行層面技術問題，如空氣污染防治費的徵收與運用、廢棄物的回收措施。議題改變，環保團體的運作方式也有所調整，如目前群眾運動能量降低，環境問題從地方到全球，層出不窮，因此環保運動，會一直保持相當大的運動能量。

許多環保訴求，譬如反核，至今並非完全成功，也不是完全失敗。政府的核能政策二十幾年前可能是二十幾個核能發電廠，但現在是四個廠八個機組，環盟也曾讓核四停工過，目前還是有很多人在為廢核四努力。環保團體反對石

Asia Forum," "East Asia Atmospheric Action Network," and "Climate Action Network." Aside from participating in international environmental conferences and activities, the union holds many international symposiums, such as "Environmental Protection Symposium," "The 3rd No Nukes Asia Forum," "New International Conflict—Nuclear Invasion Council" (co-sponsoring with Greenpeace International), "The 2nd Global Non-Government Ozone Protection Council," "2001 New Resources International Symposium," and "The 10th No Nukes Asia Forum." International environmental groups have been providing supports in information, strategies, and sample testing.

After more than 10 years of struggles, the general public can now deal directly with the manufacturers face to face on pollution problems without the direct assistance of academics. And the government now reacts to environmental demands more promptly. Professor Shih says, "Environmental groups are no longer as busy in recent year as they were years ago." Most of the important environmental legislations are in place. There are technical issues in executing the regulations—for example, collecting air pollution fees and solid waste recycling. Environmental issues are changing and the operations of the environmental groups are changing accordingly. However, the environmental movement will continue to maintain a high level of energy.

Many environmental movements, such as the anti-nuclear movement, have been neither successful, nor failed entirely. The government could have planned over 20 nuclear power plants some 20 years ago, but there are only four nuclear power plants with eight units. The Taiwan Environmental Protection Union has caused construction stoppages of the 4th Nuclear Power plant. There are still many people working toward abrogating the

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化工業的擴充，在宜蘭反六輕是成功的，但在雲林麥寮沒有成功，這跟當地居民的堅持有關。因為環保運動，一些國營企業如中油、台電才開始設立環境保護的部門，增加環境保護的設備，如污水處理或空氣污染防治設備，又如中油煉油總廠改用較乾淨的天然氣，是環保運動成就的一點點事。施信民表示：「台灣社會在環境保護的部分做得還不夠好，還需要努力！每個人這一生要做一些貢獻，而團體可以把共同理想的人結合起來給人力量，成員之間互相鼓勵，繼續堅持做下去。」

環保團體可以監督政府又同時和政府合作，倡導本身理念，如果政府不接受，環保團體就會繼續提出主張，譬如支持資源回收，但反對設立焚化爐。環保團體對於法案的制定、批評和監督政府依法行事，也會繼續努力。譬如環保團體極力推動的環境影響評估法，雖然已經制訂，但施行起來則有許多漏洞，如許多政府提出的政策，並沒有依法做好政策環評的工作。

台灣環保聯盟理事長施信民提出對永續會的期許：

1. 提昇各級行政機關人員對永續發展理念及其重要性的認知，使永續發展的理念能內化到各級政府的政策和措

4th Nuclear Power Plant. Environmental movements were successful in preventing the 6th Naphtha Cracker in Ilan County, but failed in Mai-Liao, Yuen-Lin County. The latter is closely related to the local residents. Due to the environmental movements, some of the state-operated industries, such as Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC) and Taiwan Power Company (Tai Power), have created environmental protection departments and equipped with pollution control (such as waste treatment and air pollution control) facilities. CPC's use of cleaner natural gas is an achievement of environmental campaign. Professor Shih expresses, "We have not done well enough in our environmental movement in the past and we have to work harder. Everyone must, in his lifetime, contribute to his environment. When people of similar ideas unite they can bring together more power."

Environmental groups can supervise and, at the same time, cooperate with the government. They can continue to promote their beliefs in protecting the environment. For example, they support more resource recycling, but not more incinerators. Environmental groups also need to emphasize the areas of law enactments and regulation enforcement.

The expectations of the Taiwan Environmental Protection Union from NCSD are as follows:

1. Enhance the knowledge of government officials on sustainable development.

施，以落實永續發展的理念。

2. 檢討現有政策和措施是否違背永續發展理念，對不適當的政策和措施加以改正或補救。
3. 審視現有政策和措施對促進永續發展是否有不足之處，對不足之處提出計畫，予以推動。
4. 暢通民意管道，讓民間力量得以發揮，落實永續發展工作到社會各層面、地方各角落。
5. 協調各機關，統合人力和物力，對民眾關切的重大違背永續發展理念的事項，儘速積極處理，展現永續會的決心和效率。

4-6 一切從勤儉開始—高志明委員 (義美環保基金會執行長)

「義美對於企業的經營一直秉持「勤儉是家本，勤儉是國本，勤儉更是環保的根本」義美食品公司總經理高志明談到成立義美環保基金會的理念時，他說30多年前，台灣本土企業正在開始發展，許多產業秉持著台灣人百年來的勤儉觀念克勤克儉地經營，卻抵不上外商形象，外商所耗用的資源舉凡電力、原料、水力都遠超過本土產業，只因為外商擅長包裝公關；基於這樣的想法，再加上其個人在帶領企業發展的同時，也深刻體會到自1950年代以來環境惡化的

2. Examine the current government policies and amend those that are not in line with sustainable development.
3. Examine the current policies and devise plans to make development fully sustainable.
4. Make the communication channel fully open between government and the general public.
5. Coordinate government agencies to combine manpower and resources.

4-6 Start From Industriousness—Mr. Chih-Ming Kao (Chairman of I-Mei Environmental Protection Foundation)

“Industriousness is the foundation of a family, a country, and the environmental development,” which is the way I-Mei has been conducting its business all these years. Mr. Chih-Ming Kao, Chairman of I-Mei Food Company, talks about the above idea and why he created the I-Mei Environmental Protection Foundation. He says that, when native enterprises were starting out some 30 years ago, business people worked very hard with the above idea, but could not compete with foreign companies specializing in industrial packaging and public relations. However, those foreign companies consumed large amount of resources (electricity, materials, and hydro). While managing his food company, Mr. Kao experienced the environmental deterioration since the 1950s. He began to realize the pressure of resource depletion, greenhouse effect, and species extinction. Eventually, the only thing left on earth could be human being. Therefore, I-Mei Food Company decided to promote environmental protection in its manufacturing process, its products and its employees.

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情況日趨嚴重，不論自然資源耗盡、溫室效應、物種滅絕等等，所有環境數據顯示，人類資源危機越來越近，最後地球生態唯一不被滅絕的恐怕只有人類本身。所以義美決定落實企業環保的實際行動，這不只是企業或產品形象而已，更擴大到公司全體員工工作與生活態度，進而成立義美環境保護基金會，積極參與國內各項環境及保育議題。

近年來義美環保基金會參與的環境及保育重要議題包括：

- 1989年，義美紅豆牛奶冰棒上市，率先拒用「保麗龍」，堅持採用「紙盒裝」，直接影響業界改變，減少生活環境中的污染。
- 1991年，義美門市宣佈試辦100%責任回收，環保署主動召開記者會，為之推介。
- 1993年，義美協辦「百年樹木育苗活動」請大家一起來育種樹苗。
- 1994年，為了全力推行環保，「義美環境保護基金會」正式成立，以環境保護，維護生態平衡及提昇環境品質為目的。並於同年推出義美紅豆/綠豆牛奶冰棒「環保新包裝」，外紙盒減少油墨面積，並採用單色印刷。義美不斷嘗試環保新作法，為下一代的生存空間努力。



The important issues that the I-Mei Environmental Protection Foundation has taken part in include,

1. 1989: I-Mei insisted on using paper packaging instead of styrofoam when they began to manufacture Red Bean ice sticks; this has directly impacted on the food companies.
2. 1991: I-Mei retail sales announced to recycle 100%; I-Mei received a citation from the ROC Environmental Protection Administration for this effort.
3. 1993: I-Mei assisted in an appeal to the general public to plant trees.
4. 1994: I-Mei Environmental Protection Foundation was formally established to promote environmental protection, maintain ecological balance, and enhance environmental quality; in the same year, I-Mei began to use "new environmental-oriented packaging" with reduced printing areas and monochrome printing for I-Mei Red Bean and Green Bean Milk ice sticks.

- 1995年，義美環境保護基金會以保育海龜為主要行動，協助澎湖望安海龜保護區的成立，讓台灣僅存的少數海龜受到大家重視。
- 1996年，參與關懷生命協會的亞洲關懷保育計劃_「沒有買賣，就沒有殺害」，呼籲大家為地球生態環境努力。受邀參加「環保展」，展示區內所使用的每一素材幾乎都可再利用。並於同年啓用符合環保的汽電共生設備。
- 1998年，義美環境保護基金會提出棲蘭山檜木林枯倒木砍伐緩議活動，為千百年來台灣最後的原生木樹林請命。
- 1999年，義美環境保護基金會贊助棲蘭山檜木國家公園催生聯盟，一起為成立「棲蘭山檜木國家公園」催生。

目前除了身兼本會委員外，亦是國策顧問的高志明提到，以義美為例，這幾年來在推動企業投入永續發展所遭遇的困難：

1. 以目前我國所定的各項環境法規定其實大多數均已達到先進國家水準，法規標準嚴格程度甚至大於先進國家，然而目前最大問題在於執行，目前以單項處理不達標準就予處罰，這是不妥的，政府需要整體看企業推動，例如當

5. 1995: I-Mei Environmental Protection Foundation assisted in the establishment of a Won-An Sea Turtles Protection Area.
6. 1996: I-Mei attended the Asian Protection and Recovery Program of the Association of the Concern About Life—"No Trading, No Killing," which appealed to the public to work for the earth ecology; I-Mei was invited to take part in the "Environmental Protection Exhibition," in which every thing in the exhibition was recyclable; I-Mei also started co-generation.
7. 1998: The I-Mei Foundation called for the slow down of cutting of Chinese juniper forest in the Chi-Lan National Mountain.
8. 1999: The I-Mei Foundation supported the creation of the Chi-Lan National Park.

Mr. Kao feels that the difficulties in sustainable development are as follows,

1. Our environmental regulations have reached the levels of, some are even more stringent than, those of the developed countries; but the biggest problem is enforcement; government should look at a manufacturer as a whole—not to just issue penalties and ignore areas that warrant rewards; sometimes assistance and guidance are better than penalty; sometimes regulations need to be re-evaluated and be made flexible or even relaxed.



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企業主動示範遵循標準時卻得不到獎勵，反而以單項環境問題不符標準時就予處罰；建議在執法上應由限制改為輔導，要不適時檢討鬆綁法規等彈性做法。

2. 輔導企業由製程中進行改善而不單只是末端解決不能單用嚴格排放法規處罰法規。

此外，高委員也提到整體來看國家推動永續發展議題需要政策整合面對，例如焚化爐設置法規不停修訂，但重要的是執行各部門整合共同目標再進行法規修訂；國家整體環境應包括國土規劃，高委員指出台灣河川多應用來分割行政區，水資源的多寡決定人口數，在農業、工業耗用水量大但水資源有限情況下如何分配，限制農業用水，提供無限水資源給予工業用水時，也會增加CO₂排放，如果平地進行造林，不但減少工業CO₂排放，並且可以回饋農業使用等等這些都是需要政策整體考量。最後，最後他語重心長的說到，環保法規訂定與執行，只是末端問題改善，但更重要的是國土如何規劃，例如永久溼地保育宣告等等都是未來政府需要關注的議題。

2. Government should assist and guide manufacturers to improve their production processes and not just to require pollutants removal at the end of the production lines.

In addition, Mr. Kao mentions that sustainable development must be accompanied with proper government policies. For example, the regulations governing incineration have been constantly revised; the relevant government agencies should recognize, investigate, and study before making revisions to the regulations. Our national environmental plan should include land development and management. Mr. Kao indicates that rivers in Taiwan are usually the administrative boundaries; water resources usually determine the population patterns. Agriculture and industries use huge amount of water. Restricting agriculture water while providing almost unlimited industrial water when there is a water shortage could result in an increase in carbon dioxide. Forestation can absorb some of the carbon dioxide emitted from factories. Finally, Mr. Kao says that regulations and enforcement are merely solving problems after facts. The important thing is to devise land development and management; wetland protection becomes pertinent issues.

4-7 紮根五年 任重道遠—陳耀生 委員（中華民國企業永續發展 協會理事長）

目前是信昌化學工業公司董事長，同時也是企業永續發展協會理事長的陳耀生，提到企業面對全球環境變遷及企業永續發展協會角色時表示，協會從1997年成立至今，轉眼間已屆滿五年。過去這五年，國內的政治、經濟、社會都有很大的變化，不過在推動永續發展方面的工作卻似乎非常有限，特別是在資訊傳播及教育宣導方面非常不足，對永續發展認識不足，自然就很難有具體的推動成效。而面對全球性環境的改變，一旦環境資源價格飆漲、政治不穩定性昇高、或因為貧富不均、反全球化抗爭所產生的投資風險增高，企業自然是首當其衝。

五年來，協會以有限的人力、經費與資源，戰戰兢兢地為會員搜集全球的資訊，引薦先進企業的策略與做法，積極與利益關係人建立合作夥伴的關係，總也希望能帶給大家更宏觀、創新、而且與眾不同的觀點與思維。因為看到領先的跨國企業早已積極為產業服務化、氫燃料電池新能源系統的循環型經濟投入應變的準備工作，把永續發展的目標與推動策略，整合到公司長期經營的核

4-7 Five Hard-working Years for a Bright Future—Mr. Yao-Sheng Chen (Chairman of the Business Council for Sustainable Development-Taiwan)

Mr. Yao-Sheng Chen, Chairman of Hsin-Chang Chemical Industry and Chairman of the Business Council for Sustainable Development-Taiwan, says that his association was established in 1997. During the last five years, politics, economics, and society in Taiwan have experienced drastic changes, but very little improvement in sustainable development, particularly in the areas of information dissemination and education. Industries will be the first to suffer with the increasing environmental cost and political instability.

The association, with its limited human power and financial resources, has been working hard in the last five years toward gathering global information and introducing superior strategies in an attempt to benefit members of the association with their own businesses. These members can integrate the objectives of sustainable development of successful international corporations into their own businesses.



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心價值與策略之中，從競爭優勢與商機的拓展作為公司落實永續發展工作的主要前提。這種發展的變化在過去五年特別的明顯。

企業對永續發展認知不足，是目前協會碰到最大的障礙，包括：

1. 公司內部從基層到中階、高階主管、企業主全面性的認識不足。
2. 公司缺乏由上而下的支持，調整公司的發展方向。
3. 缺乏永續發展與經營績效正面連結的實際範例，譬如證明推動社會公益、企業社會責任、環境保護或是生態效益，具有改善盈餘、節省成本，或提高市場支持度、開拓商機等的商業意義。
4. 多數企業認為永續課題關於環保、公益所需的成本屬額外支出，與企業優勢、商機、投資報酬率、股東價值、股東權益，沒有太多直接的關聯。

因應未來趨勢，全世界對永續的要求壓力越來越強，先進國家的跨國公司在未來五年將透過供應鏈的管理，要求供應商提出環境、人權、工業安全的績效證明。未來台灣代工OEM廠商也需要提出績效報告，永續的要求逐漸明朗化，對商機就會有直接的關聯。

The biggest obstacle that the organization faces is the lack of knowledge of sustainable development. They are:

1. Lack of knowledge among the mid- to high-level staffs in companies.
2. Lack of support, from top down, to adjust direction of company operation.
3. Lack of successful examples of effective corporation management that incorporates sustainable development (for example, promoting social welfare, social responsibility, environmental protection, and ecological efficiency that can improve revenue, reduce cost, enhancing marketing value, and opening up new business opportunities).
4. Misconception on environmental protection and social welfare as extra cost; failure to realize the relationships sustainable development with business superiority, business opportunities, investment returns, and shareholders' values

The pressure of sustainable development is becoming more prevalent. In the next five years, major international businesses of developed countries could require suppliers to provide records on environmental protection, human rights, and industrial safety. The OEM manufacturers in Taiwan will also have to provide such records.

在提到參與永續會過程中，陳耀生委員提出幾點建議：

- 1. 政府需要更具有前瞻性國際視野的智庫，投入在永續發展的議題。**傳統的智庫，缺乏結合貿易與環境的專家，無法滿足企業在永續發展經濟、環境、社會上的需要，突破這幾個障礙需要新的智庫。
- 2. 我們已經從開發中國家邁入工業化國家變成投資國。**必須有一個全球佈局宏觀的視野，透過海外投資與企業資源，結合頻繁的商業活動，提高國家的競爭力或國際認同度。海外投資是台灣經濟持續發展的命脈，永續發展的議題很容易從國際上找到著力點。企業界或政府高層無法融入國際趨勢，全球資源生產，經濟版圖無不把中國視為很重要的市場，我們不能窄化到只看到台灣本島。
- 3. 中央政府因應永續發展的組織一定要跳脫環境面。**組織面不改善，很難要求或整合各部會提案變成符合國際趨勢推動的架構，找不對的人來談對的事，永續發展的工作，所派非人也無法著力，統合力量不足，組織運作無法符合需求，要有實際的權利，層級夠，才找出台灣可以著力的優先議題。

Mr. Chen recommends:

- 1. Government needs to establish a talent pool with foresight to work on sustainable development tasks:** Traditional talent pools lack the insight of business trade and environmental protection to work towards sustainable development.
- 2. Taiwan has advanced from a developing country to an industrialized country and a country with money for investment:** To enhance international competitiveness, Taiwan must have a global layout of broad view and perspective. Overseas investment is imperative to the continuous economic development in Taiwan; sustainable development is the key
- 3. Sustainable development organization in Central Government must be independent:** With its independent power and right people in high positions, the organization can identify right issues and work on the right tasks.

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聯合國在南非約翰尼斯堡舉行1992年里約地球高峰會後十年(Rio+10)的「世界永續發展高峰會」(WSSD)同時，適逢企業永續發展協會成立五週年(BCSD+5)，企業永續發展協會並未大肆慶祝，反而因為Rio+10而有更多的省思及期許：環顧當今全球低靡的景氣，無論政治、經濟與文化領域，均處多事之秋，我們必須接受各界將對企業賦予更高期望的事實，企業更需要調整在面臨公司治理與企業擔當的壓力和挑戰時的心態。

瞭解永續發展的意義需要時間，化理念到行動需要魄力，要能夠證明企業永續發展的商業意義與成功案例，更需要創意。推動之困難，是人們普遍的認知，但企業界可以是很好領航者，關鍵在於我們是否能改變態度，放下舊有經商的思維，掌握這一股未來數十年只會日愈強化的潮流。企業永續發展協會期許以如履薄冰、戰戰兢兢的態度，積極準備與企業界面臨更嚴苛的挑戰。

United Nations held the "World Summit on Sustainable Development" in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1992. This meeting was held 10 years after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; it was five years after the establishment of Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD). Therefore, the South Africa meeting is referred to as Rio+10 or BCSD+5.

It takes time to fully understand and digest sustainable development. Industries can serve as navigators for these highly complicated and difficult tasks of sustainable development.

4-8 鎘米不見了—陳曼麗委員（主婦聯盟環境保護基金會董事長）

從主婦聯盟成立的第二年，開始加入至今十五年，現任董事長陳曼麗，把熱情轉換成實際的參予，長時間的堅持，也讓她找到一份成就感。1988年因為桃園三晃農藥廠污染，造成鎘米事件，陳曼麗參加公聽會，得知不肖商人將鎘米摻雜流入市面販賣，「這件事跟我的關係可能是間接的，但是鎘米不見了，這件事就跟我有直接的關係！」

解嚴前後台灣環境問題，如雨後春筍冒出來，其中如高雄後勁發生中國石油公司把廢油打入地下，當地人都喝地下水，抽出來的水含有油味，後來打出來的水是黑水。污染事件暴露出台灣環境的問題不光是個人的問題，也是政府的問題、企業的問題。當時的社會環境，一般民眾要直接去面對爭取權益，其實很困難，透過主婦聯盟，陳曼麗激憤的熱情，找到一個實質能投入的切入點，於是努力的方向越來越成熟、也越來越具體。她說，環境議題不一定每個人都可以關心，但是每一個人都可以做垃圾分類、回收、垃圾減量，從源頭做起，希望台灣更美好、更乾淨。

4-8 The Cadmium Rice Has Disappeared—Ms. Mang-Li Chen (Chairperson of the Homemaker's Union and Foundation)

Fifteen years ago, Ms. Mang-Li Chen joined the Homemaker's Union and Foundation in its second year of existence. Ms. Chen is now its current chairperson. With her enthusiasm, hard work, and perseverance, the foundation has accomplished many major tasks. In 1988, pollution from San-Huang Insecticide Factory in Tao-yuan had resulted in the famous cadmium-rice incident. Ms. Chen attended many public hearings and learned that merchants illegally mixed cadmium rice with regular rice. She says, "Cadmium rice may have indirect relationship with me, but I'd like to think that I am directly responsible for its disappearance from the market."

Environmental problems became more prominent right after the martial law was lifted. For instance, Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC) in Hou-Jing, Kaoshiung, pumped waste oil into the ground and polluted the groundwater. The groundwater became black with an oily smell. Unfortunately, the groundwater was the water supply for the local residents. This incident exposed the problems of the government, industry, and the social environment. The general public lacks the power to fight for their rights. However, through the Homemaker's Union and Foundation, they can effectively fight for their rights now. Everyone can participate in environmental movement, such as garbage sorting, resource recycling, and waste minimization. Everyone contributes to make a cleaner and more beautiful Taiwan.

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本身學的是國貿，卻在律師事務所待了十二年，這樣的工作歷練讓陳曼麗能閱讀不感性的文字，也知道如何查詢相關法條，了解法令上的規範。1992年出國念環境管理拿到學位後，再回到主婦聯盟。幾年來的參與，讓她看到女性參與環境議題的侷限，主要原因可能包括：

- 1. 傳統角色的認知。**婦女常認為自己只能管家裡的事，談到環境問題，都認為是專家學者的事，其實每個人都有機會注意不同的議題，譬如性侵害、殘障、癌症，當你碰到了，就會去關心，不再侷限自己的角色。
- 2. 有人會害怕環保與經濟對立的狀況。**有些婦女不了解，認為講求環保，經濟發展就會受影響，其實環保空間很大，環保也可以變成綠色產業。
- 3. 怕碰政治。**有人想參與，但不想去碰，怕遊說修法。但想把理念變成政策就要和政治人物打交道請他們幫忙提案或質詢。因為接觸，視野更廣，當你跳進來，就會知道自己可以做什麼。

關於永續課題的思考，從全球性到地區性，雖然一個人的力量有限，但很多人都在做，就不會覺得孤單。民主開

International business by trade, Ms. Chen worked in a law firm for 12 years. Her work experience enables her to search, study, and understand laws and regulations. She received a master's degree in environmental management abroad and returned to Taiwan and to the Foundation in 1992. She learned from her experience while with the organization the limitation of women's role in environmental protection. The main reasons for the limitation are as follows,

- 1. Traditional role:** Women think that they belong at home; environmental protection tasks belong to experts; but everyone has the obligation and opportunity to discover various issues, such as sexual assaults, handicaps, and cancer.
- 2. Environment and Economics:** Some women think that environmental protection will slow down economic development.
- 3. Politics:** Some women are willing to participate, but they are afraid of politics; but they have to deal with politicians to get their point across and to get legislations passed; they can learn more by being in contact with the politicians and can realize what they can do.



放的脚步越來越大，陳曼麗才有機會擔任行政院永續會、非核家園推動委會的委員，以民間團體代表的身份列入專家的領域，一起為台灣的永續發展貢獻智慧，一邊是在體制外，一邊是在體制內，同時保持民間監督的角色，把團體的主張放到政府的主張中，編入經費和人力，在寬廣的空間中保有清楚的立場。

主婦聯盟是一個全國性的組織，目前組織形象良好，期望能扮演一個全國性政策監督的角色。在地方作監督，但不是扮演烏鵲的角色，一再強化負面的部分，而是跟社區作好朋友，就近關懷環境，從教育宣導著手，如再生紙DIY、廢油回收作肥皂、展示Know How的東西，也期望格局可以更大，如垃圾減量、廚餘回收。主婦聯盟不只是用社區的方式，而是用政府的力量來做，把觀念導到政策面。環保署最近限用塑膠袋政策，鼓勵自備購物袋，是民間過去對民眾宣導十五年的努力變成政策，從源頭減量，建立一個資源循環型的社會。

當民間團體為追求一個更好的居住環境而努力時，陳曼麗期望「政府只要不打壓，民間團體就可以創意十足的發展！」現在是多元性的社會，而非一言

Ms. Chen represents a civilian and a female in the NCSD and the Association for a Non-Nuclear Homeland. She also represents the civilian supervision over government agencies and to work with experts and government officials to allocate funds and manpower for sustainable development.

The Alliance of Housewives is a national organization. With its excellent image, it expects to play the role of supervising government agencies. It attempts to make friends in local communities and to educate the community on environmental protection and technology know-how—such as recycled paper DIY, waste oil for soaps, waste minimization, and recycle of kitchen leftover. The alliance also expects the government to establish environmental policies. For example, civilian groups have been hard at work in the last 15 years and the ROC EPA finally promulgated regulations to restrict the use of plastic bags and to encourage individuals to bring their own shopping bags.

Ms. Chen indicates that civilian groups can do good jobs if the government allows them. The alliance can influence the government on its policies. There will always be people who are willing to work for just causes.

堂的時代。「有些官員到現在還不願意改變看法，其實垃圾減量就不用建那麼多焚化爐！」有人肯去宣導正確的觀念，需要有一點正義感，也要落實“民主”機制！主婦聯盟今天有機會進到行政院的層級，把大家認為重要應該做的事表達出來，政府政策可以從中央貫徹到地方，又能編列經費，影響力比民間團體大多了！

不同的事需要有不同的人去關心，在不同的地方開花結果，不限環保的領域，不管是老人、婦女、安全的問題，只要方向對，自然有人會加進來做，這就是民間團體不孤單的原因吧！

4-9 民間永續發展委員會的推手— 王俊秀教授

TANGO出國前一天，針對台灣二十一世紀議程，二十個民間團體評分，公佈只有 40.8 分，「留島察看，準予補考！」表示台灣還有很大的發展空間。

出席南非地球高峰會後，台灣的二十個民間團體，組成一個台灣非政府組織行動策略聯盟(Taiwan Non Government Organization, TANGO) 與會代表們期許自己作一個種子，把高峰會所學，放在永續發展的脈絡下，展開行動，擴大號

4-9 Helping Hand of the NGO Sustainable Development— Professor Jun-Shiu Wang

Some 20 NGOs evaluated Taiwan's efforts on Agenda 21 and gave a score of 40.8. This suggests that there is a lot of room for improvement.

After attending Rio+10 in South Africa, the 20 NGOs formed a non-government organization called Taiwan Non Government Organization (TANGO). These Rio+10 participants expect to bring together the general public (including environmental, social, economics, and technology people) to work for Taiwan's sustainable development.

Based on his observations in the last 10 years, Professor Jun-Shiu Wang suggests a concept of a series of circles with the largest and outmost circle being the environment and ecology. The second largest circle is the society and the smallest one is the economics and technology. The old concept of economics first, environment last will definitely result in non-sustainable condition. Only through emphasizing the environment and ecology could sustainable development be successful. The old concept of gross national product (GNP) only looked at economics, but not at the environment and ecology. With the inclusion of nature and humanity, GNP becomes Green National Product.

召全國更多民間團體，包括環境、社會、經濟、科技方面的團體成為夥伴，變成一個行動主體。

「用同心圓的概念來看永續發展」王俊秀提出，根據十年來的觀察，最大一個圓應該是環境和生態，第二個圓是社會，最小的圓才是經濟科技。如果不這樣做又會回到老路，經濟最大、環境最小，造成不永續的情況。反之，唯有把環境和生態看作最大，經濟科技最小，才有永續度可言。

以前的國民生產毛額(GNP)只談經濟，不重視環境和生態，把自然人文放進，Growth National Product就變成Green National Product，推動永續發展的概念，讓民間團體的活力成為產值，新的概念思考，加強自然資本和人文資本，環境受到照顧，NGO也受到重視。

愛因斯坦曾說：問題不能在既定情境中獲得解決！因此解決環境問題不能從環境工程，得想辦法超越，用社會學的觀點，從社會政策處理環境問題。譬如環境保護免稅額，假設家戶使用環保標章的馬桶給5點，搭乘公共運輸工具上班給5點，參加環保團體給5點，累積20點以上扣抵稅額。經過累積稅率計算，可能節稅一千五百元，但政府花一千五百元，很難做到這些事。永續發展一旦

Albert Einstein once said that solutions to problems must not be restricted in fixed settings of the problems themselves. Therefore, solutions to our environmental problems are found in places more than just environmental engineering. We must look from the social viewpoints, such as tax exemptions. For instance, assign five points for households with toilets, five points to commuters using public transportsations, and five points to members of environmental groups. One can have tax relief when accumulation of 20 such points or more. Such system may save a taxpayer NTD1500. However, government can hardly accomplish what the point system can do with the NTD1500. Once systems of incentives similar to the above point system are in place, Taiwan can expect much improvement in sustainable development.



Ecology and Economics both start with Eco. Eco also represents family. Economics are based on families and ecology is based

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嵌入制度變成誘因、變成系統，台灣的永續度就可以提升。

生態學(Ecology)和經濟學(Economic)的縮寫都是ECO，eco也代表家，經濟是以家庭為家，生態學是以地球為家，以生態學為主的經濟思考，例如經濟不景氣正是保護生態環境，創造就業機會的絕佳時機，以環境與生態為主的經濟才是永續發展。譬如處理檳榔問題，假設種植面積從五萬公頃降到一萬公頃，要恢復生態，需要人力，改善環境；朝向永續度發展，反而創造就業，如此社會痛苦度降低，生態快樂度自然提高；王俊秀期許台灣人能像鳥一樣的思考，不再用人類中心主義，而是用生態主義去思考，永續發展是快樂的社會運動，大家一起捍衛公共財。

TANGO在2002年12月21日召開最後一次會議，宣佈完成階段性任務後即日解散，並在同日成立「民間永續發展委員會」籌備處，提議2003年為「台灣永續元年」。

提到民間永續會成立與定位，王俊秀提醒，「必須注意國際接軌的問題，台灣不是聯合國的會員國，台灣的外交不能再用金錢外交、政治外交，而應展開永續外交！」，例如台灣的震災救災成功的個案、台灣的土石流防治、社區營

on the earth. The time is right for protecting the environment and ecology, and creating jobs during economic depressions. Economics based on protection of environment and ecology are sustainable development. For instance, reducing the betel nut plantation area from 50,000 to 10,000 hectares for managing the betel nut problem is very costly. On the other hand, sustainable development can create jobs, reduce the social painful index, and increase the ecological happiness index. Professor Wang encourages people to think like a bird, to think in terms of ecology, and no longer self-centered. Sustainable development is a happy social movement; everybody contributes to protect the public welfare.

TANGO held its last meeting on December 21, 2002, to declare its achievements, dismiss the organization, and form a new organization—Civilian Council for Sustainable Development. It also proposed that 2003 to be the first year of Taiwan sustainable development.

Professor Wang reminds that the NGOs for Sustainable Development must connect with international organizations. Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations. Taiwan should push a diplomacy of sustainable development, not money diplomacy or political diplomacy. The successful Taiwan cases of post-earthquake rebuilding, prevention of landslide, and community construction are the turning points for sustainable development; they are also called “Taiwan butterfly effects.” These effects can contribute to the sustainable internal affairs and sustainable foreign diplomacy.

造成功案例... 這些永續發展的契機，他稱作「蝴蝶台灣效應」，可以為國際社會作出貢獻，期望翻轉蝴蝶效應的負面定義，轉移典範，對內有永續內政，對外有永續外交，「台灣的蝴蝶揮揮翅膀，世界的永續發展向前邁進一步！」。

如果把永續發展當作一個整體面，跳開部會格局，放在台灣脈絡下經營，在大結構中需要產生對等單位，那就是「民間永續發展委員會」。未來只要行政院永續會提出相關議題，對等單位就會提出民間的看法，在消極面有監督意味，在積極面有提供建言的意義。

「民間永續發展委員會」的成立，除促進民間團體間產生新的伙伴關係，也使得民間團體與政府在某些議題上成為伙伴。未來民間、行政院、立法院的三個永續會三會鼎立的局面，將共同開創台灣的永續願景。

The Civilian Council for Sustainable Development is an entity free from the government agencies. In the future, whenever the Executive Yuan identifies sustainable development issues, the civilian group will come up with its position and make recommendations.

The Civilian Council for Sustainable Development can promote partnerships among civilian groups; it can also promote partnership between civilian groups and the government on sustainable development issues. In the future, civilian councils for sustainable development, the Executive Yuan, and the Legislative Yuan can work together toward Taiwan's sustainable development.

第四章、民間團體之積極參與及成效—委員專訪

Chapter 4 : NGOs Participation and Interviews with NCSD Members

第五章、出席「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會」具體成果

Chapter 5 : Accomplishments from Participating
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第五章、出席「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會」具體成果

Chapter 5 : Accomplishments from Participating In the United Nations Earth Summit on Sustainable Development

我國出席「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會」之代表團，於本（91）年6月11日行政院國家永續發展委員會改組後第十三次委員會議，奉 院長指示加強辦理及積極參與後，即成立專案小組籌組。政府團包括能源、工業、農業、水資源、經建、文建、營建、環保等機構代表三十人；民間團包括「台灣二十一世紀議程協會」、「台灣環境保護聯盟」、「主婦聯盟」、「原住民政協會」等三十餘人；另有曲冰布農族及太極門等表演團體，加上立法委員、學術、宗教團體及在南非巡迴展出的「台灣生態之美展」工作人員，合計近三百人。專案小組經過文宣活動設計製作、大會議題研究討論、雙邊會談密集安排等縝密之準備工作，在南非期間(8月26日至9月5日)，參與大會運作頗為順利，除達到以下之預期目標外，對於永續發展世界高峰會行動計畫共識亦有明確之因應策略。

代表團在高峰會期間參與大會運作順利，並達到預期出席本次高峰會之主軸目標，包括：

1. 發展經驗與世界分享，並與世界同步；
2. 厚植民間活力，展現活力綠色遠景；
3. 展現台灣為世界永續發展具體而微的櫥窗，向全世界介紹台灣；

Under the mandate of the Executive Yuan during its 13th committee meeting, the NCSD was re-organized on June 11, 2002, to emphasize action and participation. The new NCSD organized a delegate of close to 300 experts and attended the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, from August 26 to September 5, 2002. Members of the delegate included the following,

- 30 government experts in the areas of energy, industry, agriculture, water resource, economic development, culture development, construction, and environment joined the council
- More than 30 civilian experts from the Taiwan Committee on Agenda 21, the Taiwan Environmental Protection Union, the Homemaker's Union and Foundation, and the Commission of the Politics of the Aborigines
- Performing parties of the Bunong tribe and Taichimen
- Members of the Legislative Yuan, academic groups, and religious groups
- Staffs for the exhibition of "Ecological Beauty of Taiwan"

The delegate's participation in the Summit was successful, smooth, and fluent. The delegate has identified strategies, plans, and actions in response to the WSSD action plan. The delegate has accomplished the following objectives during the meeting,

1. Synchronize and share our experience in sustainable development with the rest of the world
2. Promote civilian energy to demonstrate green business
3. Display to the world Taiwan's efforts on sustainable development

4. 爭取平等參與國際社會的空間，表達我國願意配合國際公約的決心。

因應「世界高峰會永續發展行動計畫」五大議題達成之共識，代表團相關人員經數次會商所撰擬之我國因應對策，如下：

議題一：生物多樣性與永續發展生態系經營議題

1、大會共識

- (1) 以2015年為目標，達成將遭滅損枯竭之魚群量維持或恢復至最大持續量產之水準。
- (2) 強海岸濕地保育與永續經營，維持重要海洋與海岸地區之生產力與生物多樣性。
- (3) 對開發中國家提供財源及技術支援，在2010年前達成顯著減少目前生物多樣性之消失速率。

2、我國因應對策

- (1) 為落實生物多樣性公約之保育、永續利用與惠益公平分享三大目標，除加強落實國內「生物多樣性推動方案」，並持續加強對開發中國家及NGO之支援，促進國際參與及合作。

- (2) 行政院農業委員會將配合國際

4. Strive for equal opportunity in the international community and express Taiwan's strong will in international cooperation

The NCSD delegates to the Rio+10 meeting proposed the following strategies in response to the five agendas of the WSSD action plan. They are,

Agenda 1: Biodiversity and sustainable development ecosystem

I. WSSD consensus

1. By 2015, recover and maintain the largest possible amount of continuous production of shoals of fish facing extinction
2. Recover and protect shoreline areas and wetland; maintain productivity and biodiversity of ocean and shoreline areas
3. Provide financial aid and technical support to developing countries to enhance biodiversity before 2010

II. NCSD delegate proposed strategies

1. Implement biodiversity in Taiwan, continue support to developing countries and NGO, and promote international cooperation
2. Council for Agriculture Planning and Development of the Executive Yuan to amend our fishery regulations and policies

潮流及國際海岸法律體制，修正漁業法及漁業政策，儘速研擬具體方案，以顯示台灣願共負海洋生物多樣性保育之責任。

(3) 加速海岸法之立法，並增加海岸、海洋野生動物重要棲息環境或保護區之劃設，如七股黑面琵鷺保護區與東沙環礁保護區。

(4) 加強山坡地水土保持處理及維護，整合水、土、林與生物資源之調查研究及保育工作。

議題二：健康與永續發展議題

1、大會共識

(1) 愛滋病受害國家最遲於2005年，全球最遲於2010年將十五至廿四歲青年男女愛滋病感染率減少廿五%，並防治瘧疾、肺結核病和其他疾病。

(2) 自願遵守國際勞工組織關於愛滋病防治規範，及工作場所的條件。

(3) 提供充分公共財政資源及鼓勵私人財政資源對於生物醫學和保健研究，並開發新疫苗和新藥。

3. Enact laws promulgate regulations to protect shoreline areas and define territories and shoreline areas for wild life; for example, Chi-Gu Protection Area for dark-face herons and Dong-Sha Protection Area for coral reef
4. Reinforce hillside soil and water conservation; integrate the investigation and study of water, soil, forest, and wild life

Agenda 2: Health Care and Sustainable Development

I. WSSD consensus

1. Reduce by 25% of AIDS among youths (between age 15 and 24) by 2005 for affecting countries and 2010 throughout the world; cure and prevent other diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis
2. Obey the preventative measures of AIDS of international labor union and improve working environment
3. Provide public and private financial resources for the research of bio-medicine to develop new vaccine and medicine

2、我國因應對策

- (1) 對於瘧疾、肺結核及愛滋病，將分別透過檢疫制度及追蹤管制，有效防治。
- (2) 行政院已成立愛滋病防治委員會，衛生署、勞委會等跨部會積極參與。

議題三：能源

1、大會共識

- (1) 提高全球再生能源(包括水力)之比重，以增加對整體能源供給之貢獻。
- (2) 各國視不同情況採取適當行動，逐步取消不利永續能源發展之補貼。

2、我國因應對策

- (1) 行政院已研擬完成『再生能源發展條例』草案，於九十一年八月十四日送立法院審議，透過此法之推動，將於2020年以前，推廣設置六五〇萬千瓦，使再生能源占總能源供給達五%。
- (2) 未來除積極推動再生能源立法外，將尋求進一步提高再生能源配比之可能性。
- (3) 漁船用油油價補貼部分，已自九十一年九月一日起逐步降低

II. NCSD delegate proposed strategies

1. Prevent and cure malaria, tuberculosis, and AIDS through effective quarantine and tracking systems
2. Coordinate efforts of inter agencies such as Council for Prevention and Cure of AIDS, National Health Administration, and Council of Labor Affairs

Agenda 3: Energy

I. WSSD consensus

1. Promote renewable energy (including hydro power)
2. Gradually reduce the subsidies for non sustainable energy resources

II. NCSD delegate proposed strategies

1. Enact the legislation of "Renewable Energy Development" (proposed by the Executive Yuan; August 14, 2002) and construct 650 MW power plant of renewable energy by 2020 to account for 5% of total generating capacity
2. Actively promote renewable energy and increase the ratio of renewable energy
3. Gradually reduce the fuel subsidies for fishing boats starting September 1, 2002; gradually remove the subsidies of sales tax

額度，貨物稅及營業稅補貼部分，將研議取消。

(4) 現行優待用電包括鐵路、自來水、公用路燈、學校、農業動力及軍眷用電等，除公用路燈用電外，其餘優待將於電業法修正草案完成立法程序後取消。

議題四：水資源管理議題

1、大會共識

(1) 至2015年前，透過財政及技術之協助，使無安全用水者及無法負擔費用者之人數降至現有一半，同時使須改善環境衛生設備者之人數同樣降至一半。

(2) 紿予開發中國家支持，經由各層級的行動，在2005年研擬整合性水資源管理（Integrated Water Resources Management）及水資源效率計畫。

2、我國因應對策

(1) 台灣自來水普及率已達88.8%，未來將擬定全國行動方案（National Program of Action）編列經費，冀於2015年前達成目標。

(2) 台灣將協助開發中國家，共同

4. After the enactment of electricity legislation, cancel all the discounts of electricity use to railroad, municipal water supply, school, agriculture, and military with the exception of highway lamps

Agenda 4: Water Resource Management

I. WSSD consensus

1. Reduce by half the number of people without or could not afford for safe water by 2015; reduce to half of the number of people who need to improve their equipment of environmental hygiene

2. Support the development of on Integrated Water Resources Management for developing countries

II. NCSD delegate proposed strategies

1. Municipal water supply has reached 88.8% in Taiwan; allocate budget through the National Program of Action to reach 100% before 2015

2. Support the developing countries to reach the goal

3. Examine, evaluate, and update the current National Program of Action on Water Resources

致力達成目標。

(3) 已制定水資源管理行動計畫，將適時檢討、評估與更新，並據以推動。

議題五：農業議題

1、大會共識

(1) 在2015年之前將世界遭受飢餓人口減少一半。

(2) 減少或消除對農產品之補貼。

(3) 加強永續森林發展重要方案包括永續木材生產、取締非法木材交易、社區森林、增加財源與造林技術等。

2、我國因應對策

(1) 提供農業技術予開發中國家，增加替代役協助農技團，以改善其農業產量與品質，共同致力減少貧窮與飢餓。

(2) 建立合乎自然生態法則之農業耕作與經營管理。

(3) 加強農業技術轉移及農業永續發展，提高農業生產量、品質與食品安全。

(4) 加強全民造林、平地與景觀造林政策，以厚植林業；積極推動社區林業之概念，經由社區的力量，加強造林、育林、撫林以及動植物保育工作，並推

Agenda 5: Agriculture

I. WSSD consensus

1. Reduce the starving population by half before 2015
2. Reduce or remove subsidies to agriculture product
3. Promote the action plans for forest sustainable development—promote sustainable production of timber, ban on illegal trade of timber, increase financial resources and enhance forestation technology

II. NCSD delegate proposed strategies

1. Provide agriculture technology and increase the delegate of agriculture experts to developing countries to improve quality and quantity of agriculture products and to reduce poverty and famine
2. Establish agriculture operation and management corresponding to ecological balance
3. Promote agriculture technology transfer and agriculture sustainable development, enhance agriculture productivity, food quality and safety
4. Reinforce forestation and landscape policy, promote forestation through the help of communities, promote ecology traveling, and invigorate local economy

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動生態旅遊，活絡地方經濟。

此外，大會期間代表團與南非、甘比亞、魁北克、巴拿馬、印尼、尼加拉瓜、薩爾瓦多、布吉納法索、所羅門、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約執行秘書等多國部長級以上官員進行雙邊會談，並分別針對消滅貧窮、保護區管理、溫室效應、能源、衛生及疾病防治、災害重建，以及人道關懷等議題交換意見，並達成加強各項技術合作之共識，成果極為豐碩。

展望未來國內永續發展工作，有許多議題例如能源、水、環保、生物多樣性、人口、健康等均可由這次高峰會獲得啓示及印證，今後將要求所有部會納入這些議題及方案，透過國家永續發展委員會的運作，落實永續台灣的目標，作為國家未來發展的方向。

此次出席世界高峰會，也體認到永續議題與外交工作聯結是未來趨勢，尤其是台灣特殊的國際情境，加強永續發展與外交聯結是未來務必推動之工作。

In addition to attending the Rio+10 meeting, the NCSD delegate held bilateral-talks with minister-level officials from South Africa, Gambia Accra, Quebec of Canada, Panama, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Salvador, Burkina Faso, Solomon, and the executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The talks centered on poverty elimination, protective land management, greenhouse effect, energy, hygiene and disease prevention, post-disaster reconstruction, and humanitarian care. The talks also reinforced the consensus of technology cooperation.

The Rio+10 meeting has provided the guidance for a number of sustainable development issues in Taiwan—energy, water, environmental protection, biodiversity, population, and health care. NCSD will request the government to practice sustainable development and to include sustainable development in future plans.

The NCSD delegate to the Rio+10 meeting also realized that combining sustainable development and diplomacy is the trend, particularly with Taiwan's peculiar predicament.

第六章、永續發展之未來 規劃與展望

Chapter 6: Future Planning of Sustainable Development

總統陳水扁先生在今年10月19日參加「原住民族與台灣政府新夥伴關係再肯認儀式」時，正式宣告自明年1月1日為『台灣永續元年』開始，這不但是宣示政府落實永續發展的決心，更是期望藉由政府與民間建立新夥伴關係，全民動員的機制展望未來。為因應世界潮流及國內永續發展趨勢，未來國內永續發展工作，將有效結合政府、民間團體、產業界、學術界等各方力量，透過國家永續發展委員會的運作與行動計畫之落實，達成永續台灣的目標，並作為未來國家永續元年之發展方向。有鑑於此，依據出席「聯合國永續發展世界高峰會」報告以及國科會所發表之「台灣永續發展的危機與轉機：永續台灣的願景與策略白皮書」，展望未來國家永續發展之方向包括：

1. 建置「永續發展指標」，作為評估以永續台灣為願景的整體施政政策的依據及檢討改進的基礎。
2. 整合「國家經濟建設計畫」、「國土綜合開發計畫」及「國家環境保護計畫」，同時對於土地、能源與自然資源的開發利用，以及各類污染的排放，均應進行全國性與區域性之總量管制。

During the opening ceremony of Aborigines and Government Partnership on October 19, 2002, President Shui-Bian Chen formally declared that 2003 as the first year of sustainable development in Taiwan. This declaration has re-emphasized Taiwan's determination; it also anticipates the partnership between government and civilian groups to work for the future of sustainable development. Combining the efforts of government, civilian groups, industrial sector, and academic and research institutions to work under the guidance of NCSD toward the sustainable development will be the trend. Based on the report of the NCSD delegate attending the "United Nations World Summit of Sustainable Development" and National Science Council's "Crisis and Opportunity of Taiwan's Sustainable Development," future work of Taiwan's sustainable development includes,

1. Construct "sustainable development index" and examine and evaluate the work of sustainable development using the index
2. Coordinate the efforts of "National Economic Development plan," "National Land Development Plan," and "National Environmental Protection Plan"; implement total mass control on land, energy and natural resource development, and pollutant emissions
3. Compile "Green National Product" and use it as an economic development

3. 編撰「綠色國民所得」，以作為經濟發展之的測量目標。此外，亦利用未納入綠色國民所得定義中之其他自然資源及社會指標，持續監測國家永續發展的情況。
4. 執行「政策影響評估」，其內容應包括「海岸開發」、「山坡地使用」、「水資源開發」、「道路開發」、「工業區設置」、「新市區開發及擴大都市計劃」以及「畜牧事業」等政策。
5. 建立環境敏感區域之指標監測體系，藉此建立前瞻性的環境規劃與污染源減量措施。
6. 反映水資源及能源價格之真實成本，以凸顯此類資源在海島台灣的珍貴性，並加強前瞻型研究，增進其使用效率。另亦應以租稅等經濟手段，弭平社會成本與私人成本之間的差異。
7. 建立永續發展指標所需之「污染防治」、「自然保育」及「資能源善用」等資訊內容，並須研訂符合國際標準與國家本身需求之資料標準，資料品質系統，驗證制度及資料交流制度。

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4. Implement “policy impact evaluation” to include shoreline development, hill-side development, water resource development, roadways construction, industrial park development, urban expansions, and livestock farming
5. Establish monitoring index system for environmental sensitive areas
6. Reflect the real cost of water resource and energy to show the significance of these resources in Taiwan; promote advanced research to improve the efficiency of these resources; devise economic means to reduce the difference between social cost and individual cost
7. Establish sustainable development index on pollution prevention, nature recovery, and resource consumption; promulgate information standards that meet the international criteria

第六章、永續發展之未來規劃與展望

Chapter 6 : Future Planning of Sustainable Development

8. 運用多元化的學校和社會教育管道，並賦予組織健全的民間團體環境教育功能，提昇全國公民環境素養及推動永續發展教育。
9. 掌握國際環境保護資訊和國際條約內涵，鼓勵民間國際參與及增進國際交流合作。
10. 聯結永續發展議題與外交工作，促使國際間充分瞭解我國積極投入能源、水、環保、生物多樣性、人口及健康等議題。
8. Make use of schools and community education to enhance the public knowledge on environment and sustainable development
9. Enhance the awareness of the information of international environmental protection and international treaties; encourage civilians to take part in international cooperation
10. Coordinate sustainable development and diplomatic efforts to enhance the international awareness of Taiwan's sustainable efforts in energy, water, environmental protection, biodiversity, population and health care

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Chapter 7 : The Record of the Great Events
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第七章、91年度永續發展大事紀

Chapter 7 : The Record of the Great Events on Sustainable Development

(截至91年12月20日止)

日期	事由
1/8	經濟部工業局，特別成立永續發展組，主旨 在於協助產業在生產管理、安全衛生風險評估、製程改善、汙染與安全衛生預防、環境化設計、能資源回收、清潔生產等方式提昇其永續發展之能力。
1/9	成立「行政院解決土石流災害跨部會小組」，由經建會主任委員擔任召集人。
1/11	農委會完成「台灣生物資源資料庫」建置，設定調查標準，並藉由網際網路連線，將所有的調查成果上傳至臺灣生物資源資料庫中心，已完成三十萬筆資料，是目前臺灣最大的生物資料庫。
1/16	行政院院會通過「二〇〇二生態旅遊年工作計畫」，將二〇〇二年定為「台灣生態旅遊年」(聯合國亦定二〇〇二年為國際生態旅遊年)
1/28	成立「國土保育與開發諮詢委員會」，由中研院李遠哲院長召集
2/5	環保署會同內政部警政署再地檢署指揮下執行「〇二〇五三峽河專案計畫」針對桃園地區沿岸製造重金屬污染的違章工廠、營建廢棄物處理廠、砂石場等展開全面稽查行動
2/27	農委會推動數年的臺灣生物資源調查，發現前所未知的臺灣新生命，新紀錄種蕨類植物—安蕨，為臺灣維護生物多樣性上再添一頁
3/5	經濟部規劃「奈米技術應用工業」、「半導體精密設備工業」、「車輛競技產業」、「數位內容產業」、「彩色影像產業」、「保健食品與保養品工業」、「技術交易服務業」、「研發服務業」、「設計產業」、「廢棄物資源化產業」等十項產業領域為新興產業，藉以推動台灣未來經濟發展
3/19	公告自七月一日起實施「推動購物用塑膠袋及塑膠類（含保麗龍）免洗餐具限制使用政策」第一階段實施對象
4/4	內政部舉辦「童言童語童樂會」活動，會中邀請陳總統水扁親臨致詞，以表達對弱勢兒童之關懷，約二萬人次之家長與兒童參加。
4/16	經濟部與行政院文化建設委員會達成共識，擬加強合作共同研擬規劃推動創意工業之發展，其內涵包含文化產業、設計產業及創意產業，希望在提升國民生活品質之餘，開創我國經濟發展階段進入創新導向的新契機。

Date	Events
Jan 8th	Industrial Development Bureau (MOEA) especially sets up the group of the sustainable development which mainly helps the prosperity how to rule the production, evaluate the risks of the public sanitation, improve the process of the production, prevent the pollution and public sanitation, design the environment, recycle the usable resource, and clean up the production for the sake of promoting the ability of the sustainable development.
Jan 9th	Establish "the Group of cross-departments of resolving the crisis of the landslide" and the chief member of Council for Economic Development & Planning serves as a convener.
Jan 11th	Committee on Agriculture has established "Data Bank of Resource of Taiwanese creatures" installing the criterions of the investigation insides. Through the link to the internet, all the outcomes of the investigation will be send up to the Data Bank having completed 30,000 pieces of information serving as the biggest data bank of Taiwanese creatures.
Jan 16th	Executive Yuan adopts " the working scheme of the year 2002 of the year ecological tourism" concluding the year 2002 as the year of Taiwanese ecological tourism. (It happens to be the same year for UN to conclude it as the year of the ecological tourism of the internation.
Jan 28th	Build up the "Advisory Committee of the Protection and Recovery and Exploitation of the national territories" summoned by Wein Zei Lee, the dean of Council for Central Research.
Feb 5th	National Health Administrative (N.H.O.) and the local procuratorate of the Department of Police Administrative of Ministry of the Interior direct together to put the "Special Scheme of 0205 Sun Shan River" into practice aiming at the illegal factories producing pollution of the heavy metals along the shores in Taoyuan, the factories dealing with the wastes of the construction, the factories of the sand and rocks etc. to unfold the investigation fully.
Feb 27th	Council for Agriculture has propelled the investigation of the resources of Taiwanese creature for years and has discovered unprecedented Taiwanese new life --- An Gey. Such new discovery adds a page of maintaining the diversity of the creature in Taiwan.
Mar 5th	Ministry of Economic Affairs plans ten fields of properties as newly rising businesses. They are the application industry of nano-technology, the delicate equipment industry of the semi-conductor, the industry of contest of the vehicles, property of the digital content, property of the colorful image, the industry of the healthy food and make-up, the industry of the trade of technology, the industry of research, study and service, property of design and the property of the wastes turned as resources by which propel the economic development of Taiwan in the future.
Mar 19th	Announce to take effect "the propensity of the policy of the plastic bags for the shopping use and the limited use of the disposable plastic ware" and the targets in the first phase of the implementation.

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Chapter 7 : The Record of the Great Events on Sustainable Development

日期	事由
4/16	希臘籍「阿瑪斯號」貨輪油污染墾丁龍坑海域事件後續求償結果，保險公司同意以新台幣61,336,129元作為油污染清除費用之賠償金額
4/23	公告「農業事業廢棄物再利用種類及管理方式」。
4/25	「水污染防治法修正草案」三讀通過，配合經濟發展諮詢委員會決議，賦予科學園區、加工出口區等特定地區核發排放許可權責以所短審查程序，法案中並具體明列水污染防治費徵收對象為事業、污水下水道系統及家戶。
4/26	亞太經濟合作（APEC）第一屆海洋相關部長會議餘韓國漢城圓滿閉幕，農委會主任委員范振宗在該次會議中發表聲明，簡述台灣獨特的地理環境及豐富的海洋資源，說明我國近年來對海洋環境資源的管理與保護工作成果，並表示我國將致力於落實「漢城海洋宣言」，並加強與各會員體之資訊交流及技術合作
5/1	因應旱災之來臨，行政院成立「中央災害應變中心」。
5/7	院長宣示，行政院推動「挑戰二〇〇〇八，國家發展重點計畫」，朝「邁向綠色矽島」目標實踐。
5/15	通過「國家公園法」修正草案，明定國家公園管理處設諮詢委員會，以廣徵地方意見，遇有原住民行政區域時，需納入當地原住民參與。
5/17	研考會民調扁游滿意度超過五成六施政項目中最滿意環保
5/17	內政部召開「全國社會福利會議全體會議」以「新世紀社會福利願景」為主軸，討論的六大主題，涵蓋總體制度面與特殊人口族群的議題。
5/21	「空氣污染防治法修正案」三讀通過，主要配合行政程序法的施行，將相抵觸的規定予以修正，並配合經濟發展諮詢委員會決議，賦予工業區管理機關辦理許可證申請審查核發以有效縮短申請時程
6/4	「資源回收再利用」法案三讀通過，將引導業者從源頭落實減量及執行資源回收再利用工作，建立資源永續循環利用的社會。
6/5	核定行政院國家永續發展委員會委員名單，並由院長親兼主任委員
6/7	「公害糾紛處理法」修正三讀通過，有助於公害糾紛處理制度的完善

Date	Events
Apr 4th	Ministry of the Interior holds the activity "the reunion of the childish words and phrases", inviting President Shui-bian Chen by person to deliver a speech and express the care about the weak and feeble children. About 20,000 parents and children join in.
Apr 16th	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Committee on Culture Construction reach a common consensus consolidating the cooperation to research and plan the development of the creative industry. The contents include the culture property, design property and creative property in the hope of not only promoting the life quality of the citizens and but creating a new turning point guiding the phases of the economic development of our nation into an innovative orientation.
Apr 16th	The event as the grease dirt of "Amodis", the Greek cargo vessel polluted the Lon Ken area in Keng Ting. The result of the sequel compensation is the insurance Company agrees to pay NT\$61,332,129 as the damages to eliminate the oil stain.
Apr 23rd	Announce "the reusable kinds and the way of management related to the wastes of the agricultural business.
Apr 25th	The Revised Draft of the Prevention and Cure of the water pollution" adopted through triple legislative processes matches up the conclusion of the advisory committee of the economic development to give the specific areas as the District of Science and Technology and the export area of manufacturing the authority of permission to examine the emission. That way shortens the process of the examination. Inside the draft, specifically list the imposed targets imposed the cost of the prevention and cure of the water pollution as the businesses, the systems of the sewage underpasses and households.
Apr 26th	The 1st meeting of the ministers relating to the ocean business of APEC lowers the curtain successfully in Seoul, Korea. Gen Gion Fan, the chief member of Council on Agriculture, briefs the unique geological environment and the abundant oceanic resources of Taiwan and illustrates the management of the resources of the oceanic environment and the results of the protection in these years. He also mentions that we'll strive to carry out the oceanic declaration in Seoul and consolidate the exchange of the information and technology with other members.
May 1st	In respond to the drought's coming, Executive Yuan builds the central center of dealing with the emergency and the disaster.
May 7th	The Premier announces Executive Yuan advances the "Challenge 2008- the sketch scheme of the nation's development heading toward implementing the goal of stepping into the green silicon island.
May 15th	The revised draft as the Law of National Park subscribing clearly the department of the management of National Park will set up the advisory committee in order to request the local opinions when there's any aboriginal administrative area, the local citizens should be included to join in.

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Chapter 7 : The Record of the Great Events on Sustainable Development

日期	事由
6/11	農委會提醒列管規模畜牧場7/12起上網申報事業廢棄物資料
7/01	「購物用塑膠袋第一階段限制使用」政策開始實施，限制使用對象為政府部門（包括各級政府機關、公營事業機構、軍事機關）、國軍福利品供應站、公私立學校及公立醫療院所。
7/8	環保署決定對於國內旅館建立綠色旅館評等項目，對於達到省水、節能、採用環保商品、垃圾減量的旅館授予環保標章。
7/15	經濟部為配合「挑戰二〇〇八：國家發展重點計畫」，針對高屏溪流域之「水資源開發利用」、「水污染防治」、「洪災防治」、「集水區經營」、「綜合發展」擬定跨部會管理治理之『高屏溪流域整治綱要計畫』，以期達成河川永續經營目標。
7/18	經建會舉辦「挑戰二〇〇八：國家發展重點計畫」全體研討會。
7/23	為加速天然災害廢棄物清理工作，減少行政作業，環保署擬定「天然災害廢棄物清除處理執行原則」，供各級主管機關進行處理工作時能有所依循。
7/30	環保署發表推動「能源之星」計畫實施成果，目前已有26家廠商，373建產品獲得「能源之星」標章，未來將強化與各部會合作，使「能源之星」標章成為國內其他強制性能源標示的重要參考指標。
8/7	為因應全球抑制溫室效應的趨勢，行政院通過「再生能源發展條例」草案，明定管理與獎勵再生能源生產的相關辦法。
8/3	行政院長游錫堃在「挑戰二〇〇八：國家發展重點計畫」--「觀光客倍增計畫」啟動發表會上表示，此計畫最大目的是建設台灣成為大家心目中的桃花源，並創造國人就業機會，促進城鄉均衡發展與全面提升居住品質。
8/15	我國駐南非台北經濟文化代表處 配合世界永續發展高峰會議與南非約堡市立動物園共同舉辦「台灣生態之美」攝影暨藝術品展覽，藉以展示台灣的物種多樣性、棲息環境、生態遊憩及原住民文化。
8/20	為持續推動河川污染整治，環保署宣示本年為河川整治年，優先選定包括南崁溪等九條重點河川，期望逐步整治全台灣的河川。

Date	Events
May 17th	The survey of the public opinions of Research, Development and Evaluation Committee about the satisfactory of the current administrative system shows the issue of the environmental protection meets the most satisfied among 56% administrative items.
May 17th	Ministry of the Interior convenes the entity meeting of the welfare commission of the society of the nation. "The vision of social welfare of New Age" is the core of the issue and six topics discussed including the issue of the system sphere of the whole institute and the population of the special groups.
May 21st	The Advised Bill of the Prevention and Restrain of the Air Pollution adopted through the triple legislative processes matching up with the implementation of the legally administrative process, revise the conflicting stipulations, combine the decision of the advisory committee of the economic development in order to give the apparatus of the management of the industrial areas to handle the certification of the application and examination for the purpose of shortening the process of application.
Jun 4th	Bill of the Reuse of the Recycled Resources adopted by triple legislative processes will lead the proprietors to cut down the amounts from head and fulfill the reusable work of the resources to build up a society of perpetual recycling of the resources.
Jun 5th	Examine the lists of the members of the Committee of Sustainable Development of Nation of Executive Yuan, the Premier acts as the chief committee.
Jun 7th	Law of the Dispute of the Environmental Protection adopted by triple legislative processes will contribute to complete the dealing system of the dispute of the environmental pollution.
Jun 11th	Council for Agriculture reminds the restrained scale farm listed acclaiming the resources of the wastes of the business.
July 1st	The policy of the "first phase limiting the use of the shopping bags starts to execute and the targets limited to use as the governmental departments (including all the government apparatus, the institutes of the public utilities and the martial institutes), the supply station of the martial welfare and the public or the private school and the public hospitals and the medical care centers.
July 8th	National Health Administrative decides to evaluate on those items as saving water and energy, adopting the merchandise of environment development and reducing the trash while building the domestic green hotels. N.H.A will endow them the marks of the environmental protection.
July 15th	Ministry of Economic Affairs tries to match with the Challenge 2008-the sketch scheme of the National Development aiming at the problems of the watershed of Kao-Ping Stream as the exploitation and use of the water resource, the prevention and cure of the water pollution, the management of the mass of the water resource and multiple development, which are the "crucial scheme of the adjustment and cure of the watershed of Kao-Ping Stream" managed by cross- departments in the hope of achieving the goal of

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日期	事由
8/25	總統府召開「經濟發展諮詢委員會決議執行成果檢討會」表示，為因應國內產業結構調整及外來經濟崛起的挑戰，追求國家永續發展，「挑戰二〇〇八國家發展重點計畫」將承接經發會為引領國家未來發展的重要計畫。
8/26	聯合國「永續發展世界高峰會議」在南非約翰尼斯堡開幕，我國代表團團長葉政務委員俊榮，以觀察員身分參加「政府論壇」會議，台南縣是環境保護聯盟，也應邀以台灣名義再地球高峰會議發表台灣環境保育保護七股黑面琵鷺棲息地的艱辛歷程。
8/26	北宜高速公路是台灣第一條穿越水源保護區的高速公路，為顧及翡翠水庫水源區保護，未來營運將採路面雨水收集處理後才排放的第一條環保高速公路。
8/27	我國出席地球高峰會代表團成員環保署郝龍斌以NGO身分出席永續發展世界高峰會（WSSD）農業議題全體會議。
8/28	地球高峰會台灣代表團團長葉俊榮以行政院政務委員暨永續發展委員會執行長身分應邀出席國際發展研究基金會議中致詞表示，台灣已建立非核家園為終極目標並決心與國際連結，同步推動永續發展。
8/28	中央研究院探討國內區域性氣候變化情形發表『環境變遷研究計畫』初步成果表示，過去一百年，台灣平均氣溫上升1.2度，比全世界平均增加的0.8度高了五成。
8/30	農委會和新聞局配合聯合國地球高峰會，於南非紐堡市立動物園舉辦的「台灣生態之美」展覽閉幕典禮，由行政院政務委員葉俊榮與紐堡動物園園長共同主持，聯合國和平大使珍古德柏是應邀致詞並肯定台灣積極推動保育成就。
9/6	農委會邀請美國USGS Biological Resource Division（生物資源處）舉辦2002年中美生物資源調查與研究研討會。
10/1	環保署開始實施推動「塑膠類（含保麗龍）免洗餐具第一批限制使用」使用政策，第一批限制使用對象為政府部門（包括各級政府機關、公營事業機構、軍事機關）、國軍福利品供應站、公私立學校及公立醫療院所。

Date	Events
	the perpetual development of the rivers.
July 18th	Council for Economic Development & Planning hold the entity seminar "Challenge 2008- the sketch scheme of the national development.
July 23rd	Accelerating the cleaning work of the wastes of the natural disaster and reducing the administrative work, N.H.A plans "the principals of dealing, implementing and cleaning the wastes of the natural disaster which are the reference for all the apparatus while working.
July 30th	The implementing outcomes of N.H.A. issuing "the stars of the energy" is 26 factories with 373 kinds of products gaining the marks of the star of the energy. In the future N.H.A. will consolidate to cooperate with all the departments to make the mark of the stars of the energy as an important reference index for the show of the others' compulsive energy index in nation.
Aug 7th	In respond to the tendency of the global restraining the effect of the green house, Executive Yuan has adopted the draft "the regulations of the development of the regenerated energy" setting all the related ways between the management and the encouragement of the production of the regenerated energy.
Aug 3rd	During the "Challenge 2008- the sketch schemes of the national development" -the scheme for duplicating the tourists of which the Premier Shi Kuen issues the meeting says the biggest purpose of the scheme is constructing Taiwan as an utopia on the minds of the publics, creating the opportunities of the employment to improve the balanced development between the cities and countries and promote the living quality in full.
Aug 15th	The delegation of the Economy and Culture of Taipei stationed in South Africa Matching with the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Municipal zoo in Johannesburg, South Africa hold together the exhibition "the Beauty of Taiwanese Ecology" relating to the photograph and the art work in order to show the diversity of the creatures, the environment of the habitat, ecological entertainment and the aboriginal culture.
Aug 20th	In view of propelling the adjustment and the cure of the pollution of the rivers, N.H.A. announces this year as the year of the adjustment and the cure of the pollution of the rivers and sets the priorities- nine rivers including the Nan Kon Stream in the hope of rectifying all the Taiwanese rivers step by step.
Aug 25th	The Presidential Office convenes the Inspection of the Implementing Outcomes resolved by the Advisory Committee of the Economic Development. In response to the adjustment of the structures of the domestic properties and the challenge risen from the foreign economy. "Challenge 2008- the sketch scheme of the national development will undertake the "Committee of the Economic Development" to take the lead of the crucial schemes of the national development to pursuit the Sustainable Development of the Nations in the future.

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日期	事由
10/19	總統陳水扁先生參加「原住民族與台灣政府新夥伴關係再肯認儀式」，完成新夥伴關係協定的簽署，並宣告台灣永續元年開始。
10/23	環保署、經濟部、農委會、國科會等共同派員組團參加自十月廿三日至十一月一日止在印度新德里召開之聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第八次締約國會議。
10/29	經濟部工業局舉辦「2002工安環保週」，活動主題共區分為「工安技術與職安衛管理」、「工業減廢與環境管理」、「污染防治」、「環保產業」以及「工業永續精銳獎頒獎典禮」等五大類。此外，象徵工業標竿的第三屆工業永續精銳獎，也將配合工安環保週系列活動，於十一月一日在公務人力發展中心進行表揚。
11/1	經濟部第三屆工業永續精銳獎，共有中華汽車工業股份有限公司等八家廠商獲獎，最受矚目為首次頒發「工業永續精銳獎」最高榮譽象徵—卓越成就獎，由統一集團總裁高清愿獲得。
11/2	總統陳水扁先生出席於高雄舉行之「第六屆亞太地區非政府組織環境會議」開幕典禮，強調生態環境是人類永續發展最重要的基礎，環境問題的根本解決，不單是政府責任，更應加強全民環境教育，建立良好「公私部門夥伴關係」。
11/7	行政院非核家園推動委員會召集人葉俊榮指出，明年二月完成「非核家園推動基本法」草案，並舉行「全國非核家園會議」。
11/19	立法院三讀通過「環境基本法」，對我國未來環境保護工作，立下新里程碑及更嚴謹的法源依據，對國際環境保護工作，將展現更高追求永續發展決心。
11/19	行政院副院長林信義出席高屏溪取水口上移通水典禮時向大高雄地區居民承諾，明年十月底前政府一定完成大高雄地區供水改善計畫，改善大高雄地區水質。

Date	Events
Aug 26th	The World Summit on Sustainable Development of U.N. opening the curtain in Johannesburg, South Africa. Gene Ron Yeah, the chief commander of the delegation, attends the meeting "the Government Tribune of Opinions" as an observer. Tainan County is the alliance of environmental protection being invited to deliver the speech as the process how hard the protection and recovery of Taiwan works is to protect the habitat for the herons with dark faces in Chi Guo.
Aug 26th	The super highway of Northern Ilan is the first highway to go through the protective area of the water resource. For the sake of taking the protection of Fay Chuay Damn, there will collect all the rain on the road and then expel it out to set up the first super highway of the environmental protection.
Aug 27th	How Long Bin, the chief director of N.H.A., is one of the delegation presenting the WSSD and acts as NGO to attend the entity meeting relating to the agricultural issue of WSSD.
Aug 28th	Gene Ron Yeah, the chief commander of Taiwanese Delegation of WSSD, is invited to present at the meeting of the Foundation of the Research of the National Development as a directing chief of the committee of the sustainable development and delivers the speech that Taiwan has already reached the ultimate goal as building the Non-Nuke country and determined to link with the internationals to propel the sustainable development simultaneously.
Aug 28th	Central Research Yuan discusses the change of the domestic and local climate issues and the initial result is as "the Research Scheme of the Environmental Change" in the past one hundred year the average temperature degree of Taiwan raises by 1.2 degrees being 50% higher than 0.8 degrees of the world.
Aug 30th	Council on Agriculture and Government Information Office matching with WSSD, Gene Ron Yeah, the member of the committee of Executive Yuan, and the dean of the zoo host together to close the curtain of the ceremony of the Exhibition of the Beauty of Taiwan together in the municipal zoo in Johannesburg, South Africa. Jane Cube, the peace ambassador of U.N. is also invited to deliver speech assuring the achievements of Taiwan actively propelling the protection and recovery.
Sep 6th	Council on Agriculture invites USGS Biological Resource Division to hold the investigation about the resource between Taiwan and U.S.A. and the research seminar in 2002.
Nov 1st	N.H.A starts to put the policy "the first phase of limiting the use of the disposable plastic ware into practice. The target limited to use as all the governmental departments (including all the governmental apparatus, the institutes of the public business and the martial institutes), the supply stations of the martial welfare goods, the public and the private schools and the public hospitals and medical centers.
Nov 19th	While President Mr. Shui Bian Chen attending the ceremony of the reassuring the new partnership between the clans of the aboriginal people and the Taiwanese government, he has signed the agreement of the new partnerships and announces formally Jan 1st 2003 will be the initial year of the First Year of the Perpetual Development of Taiwan.

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日期	事由
11/19	衛生署疾病管制局最新統計，台灣地區本土性登革熱病例數達四四六四例，突破民國七十七年的三六八九例。更創民國三十一、二年光復前，全台五百萬人感染之後的新紀錄。
11/27	行政院長游錫堃出席「九十一年度全國客家行政會議」致詞時表示，「挑戰二〇〇八：國家發展重點計畫」已積極推動客家語言復甦、文化振興及產業提振等計畫，以為落實我國多元文化政策及對客家族群、語言、文化的保存與傳承。
12/4	內政部營建署雪霸國家公園管理處為落實國寶魚台灣櫻花鉤吻鮭移地保育策略，建立室內人工族群，首度將人工授精的台灣櫻花鉤吻鮭魚苗培育為種魚，確立台灣櫻花鉤吻鮭完全養殖技術，建立「台灣櫻花鉤吻鮭種源庫」，為瀕臨絕種的國寶魚保育工作，開創新紀元。
12/5	國家科學委員會以四年時間完成近70頁的“台灣永續發展的危機與轉機：永續台灣的願景與策略”，並以”永續台灣：建構一個兼顧海島環境、經濟發展與社會正義的台灣”為願景，提出了有關我國在永續發展上所應採取的因應策略及具體行動。
12/6	游院長在出席行政院第廿三次科技顧問會議閉幕式中表示，目前已有惠普、新力、微軟與 I BM等九家知名跨國企業在台灣設立研究發展中心，將可在五年內提早達成三十家國際和四十家國內企業，於國內設置研發中心的目標。加強對科技研發的投入與鼓勵，建構良好的科技環境，並提高科技決策品質，以提昇台灣在國際間的科技競爭力。
12/11	為配合挑戰2008國家發展重點計畫，各級政府將在民國九十六年前編列預算六百五十五億元，積極推動污水下水道系統建設，以提高污水下水道接管普及率，改善民眾生活品質，提高國家形象。

Date	Events
Nov 23rd	N.H.A., Minister of Economic Affairs, Council on Agriculture and Council on National Science together assign their members to form a delegation attending the 8th meeting of the countries of the treaty-the main convention of the change of the climate in U.N hold in New Delhi, India.
Nov 29th	Industrial Development Bureau (MOEA) holds "the week of environmental protection and industrial safety in 2002. The five topics of the activities includes the technology of the industrial safety and the management of occupational safety, the industrial demolish and the environmental management, the prevention and the cure of the population, the property of the environmental protection and Awards Ceremony of the" Crack of the Sustainable Development of Industry. Besides, the Award of the Crack of the Sustainable Development of Industry symbolizing the benchmark of the industry will match up with the series of activities of the week of the sustainable development of the industrial safety and cite in Nov. 1st in the developing center of the official manpower.
Nov 1st	During the 3rd Crack Award of the Sustainable Development of Industry of Ministry of Economic Affairs, there're eight factories getting awards including Chinese Vehicle Industrial Limited Company. On the first day of the ceremony, the most honorable symbol of Award of Sustainable Development of Industry is "Award of the Extraordinary Achievements" being the most obvious thing in the ceremony. Chi Yuan Kao, the director general of "Presidential Conglomerate gains honorable award.
Nov. 2nd	While attending the Ceremony of 6th meeting of the organization of Non-Nuke Country of Asia-Pacific Districts, President Mr. Shui Bian Chen emphasizes the ecological environment is the most significant base for sustainable development of human beings, the basic solution of the environmental problems is not the government's responsibilities only and the education of the public environment should be consolidated to build up the good partnership among the departments of the public and the private.
Nov. 7th	Gene Ron Yeah, the convener of the committee of propelling Non-Nuke country points out the draft of Fundamental Law of propelling Non-Nuke country will be adopted by Feb. 2003 and holds the national meeting of Non-Nuke country.
Nov. 19th	Fundamental Law of the Environment had adopted by triple legislative processes represent there will be more strict basis of law and the milestone set for the work of our nation's environmental protection. It also shows the determination to demonstrate higher sustainable development for the work of protecting the national environment.
Nov. 19th	While presenting the ceremony of the passable waterway for the original exit of Kao-Ping Stream, Vice Premier Shin Yi Lin promises the scheme of improving the water supply in Kaohsiung area will be finished by the end of December, 2003 in order to improve the water quality in Kaohsiung.
Nov. 19th	According to the latest statistics of Bureau of Disease Control of N.H.A., the cases of the local Den Ger Fever in Taiwan have been reported as 4,464 cases breaking through the record of the 3,698 in 1978 and set new record of the 5,000,000 population affected in

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日期	事由
12/18	行政院院通過「中華民國九十二年國家建設計畫」，將以「挑戰二〇〇八—國家發展重點計畫」為核心，針對攸關整體國力提昇的經濟、教科文、環境、社會及法政建設，全方面推動國家建設，預計明年經濟成長率將可達百分之三・五二。
12/18	內政部營建署配合國土綜合發展計畫法草案之立法進度，檢討現行國土計畫體系，及國土發展策略與執行機制之缺失，積極推動國土規劃，以落實國土之永續發展。

Date	Events
	the whole island in 1932 before the Restoration.
Nov. 27th	While presenting "the Hakkas administrative meeting of the whole nation in 2002", Premier Shi Guen Yuou says" Challenge 2008-the main scheme of the national development" actively propels the recovery of the Hakkas, the invigoration of the culture and those programs of properties to carry out our nation's policy of multi-culture and the preservation and heritage of the language and the culture of the Hakkas.
Dec. 4th	The management division of Shay Bar National Park of Construction of Administration of Ministry of the Interior tries to carry out the recovery policy of the shift settlement of Taiwanese unique salmons as the fish of the national treasure by building the artificial race indoors and cultivating the artificial insemination tries into the breed, assure the complete source bank of the breed of Taiwanese salmons. The efforts made sets new age for the recovery of the national treasure at the edge of extinction.
Dec 5th	The Committee of the National Science spend four years on a report with seventy pages titled as" the crisis and the transit of the sustainable development of Taiwan- the vision and strategy of the perpetual Taiwan". In the vision of the perpetual Taiwan constructing a Taiwan with island environment, economic development and the social justice, provide the corresponding strategy and specific actions adopted on the sustainable development of Taiwan.
Dec 6th	While presenting at the closing ceremony of the 23rd advisory meeting of scientific technology of Executive Yuan, Premier Yuou says there are nine famous and cross-nations enterprises as Whirlpool, Sony, Microwave and IBM etc, setting up the research centers in Taiwan. Within five years, the target to set up the research centers in Taiwan will be reached by the number of thirty foreign and forty domestic businesses. We heighten the dedication and the encouragement to research of the scientific technology, construct a good environment and raise the quality of the decision of scientific technology in order to promote the competition of the scientific technology of Taiwan in internationals.
Dec 11th	Matching up with the sketch scheme of the national development, all the governmental ranks will compile the budgets as NT\$ 65,500,000,000 by 2007 to propel the construction of the sewage systems increasing the popularity of the passages taken to improve the life quality of the public and the nation's image.
Dec 18th	Executive Yuan adopts "Challenge 2008 – the sketch scheme of the National Development" as the core of the "Scheme of the National Construction of R.O.C.2003" aiming at enhance the construction of economy, the content of the text books, environment and the law of administration all related to the power of the whole nation. The rate of economic growth will be estimated at 3.53% 2003.
Dec 18th	Construction of Administration of Ministry of Interior matching up with the legislative schedule about the draft as the law of the scheme of the development of the multi-national territories, discuss the shortages of the policy of the development of the national territories and directing mechanism and propel actively the plan of national territory to put the sustainable development of the national territories into practice.

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附 錄

附錄一：行政院國家永續發展委員會設置要點

一、行政院(以下簡稱本院)為加強保護環境生態、保障社會公平正義、促進經濟發展、建設綠色礎島，以提升全民生活品質，追求國家永續發展，特設國家永續發展委員會(以下簡稱本會)。

二、本會任務如下：

- (一) 研訂國家永續發展願景與策略，審議國家永續發展相關重大議案。
- (二) 協調推動水土資源永續利用、永續城鄉建設及綠色生活，促進國人活動與自然環境之融合共生。
- (三) 協調推動生物多樣性保育及健康風險管理，以確保國人健康及生態系平衡。
- (四) 協調推動綠色科技及永續產業，促成高環境品質及永續經濟發展之共享。
- (五) 推廣永續發展教育宣導，提昇政府與民間社區夥伴關係，全面落實永續發展工作。
- (六) 推動永續發展國際合作，積極參與國際環保及永續發展事務，善盡地球村成員之責。

三、本會置主任委員一人，由本院院長兼任之；副主任委員一人，由本院副院長兼任之。

四、本會置委員十五人至三十一人，由政務委員、政府機關首長、專家學者及社會團體代表組成，委員由執行長報請院長核定後聘任之，任期一年，期滿得續聘之。

五、本會置執行長一人，由主任委員指定政務委員一人兼任之，依主任委員指示督導本會業務。副執行長五人，由內政部、經濟部、教育部、行政院農業委員會及行政院環境保護署(以下簡稱環保署)副首長兼任之，襄助執行長辦理有關業務。

六、本會設秘書處，其業務由環保署指派該署相關人員兼辦，受執行長之指揮監督。其任務如下：

- (一) 辦理本會行政事務。
- (二) 彙整國家永續發展相關資訊。
- (三) 彙整各工作分組執行工作相關資料。
- (四) 彙整決議事項執行進度。
- (五) 臨時交辦之其他幕僚作業。

七、本會每三個月召開委員會議一次，必要時得召開臨時會議，均由主任委員召集之。主任委員不克召集時，由副主任委員代理之。開會時，得邀請相關機關首長或社會人士列席。

八、本會設工作會議，由執行長召集，以規劃協調委員會議之議案及督導辦理委員會議決議事項。工作會議置諮詢委員若干人，由執行長報請主任委員核定後聘任之。

九、本會依任務設工作分組，以推動及協調永續發展相關議題；工作分組置召集人，由執行長報請主任委員核定後聘任之；各工作分組得聘請顧問，由召集人報請主任委員核定後聘任之。

十、本會依據國家及社會需求，得研提永續發展相關議題，經委員會議決議後，交由相關工作分組、政府機關或學者專家研究執行，定期提報推動情形，所需經費由相關機關支應。

十一、本會決議事項，分行各有關機關辦理，重大決議應報經本院核定。各有關機關應將每季之工作執行情形，送請秘書處彙整提報。

十二、本會業務經費，由環保署及相關機關編列預算支應。

十三、本會委員為無給職。但非政府機關委員及邀請列席之社會人士出席會議得依規定支領出席費。

附錄二：行政院國家永續發展委員會工作分組規劃表

組別	任務	機關代表	學者專家	社團代表	主辦機關	協辦機關
永續願景組	一、確定永續發展願景 二、強化永續發展推動機制	經建會 林信義主委	蕭新煌教授	台灣環保聯盟 施信民理事長	經建會	國科會 環保署 內政部 教育部 主計處
國土資源組	一、推動國土永續規劃 二、推動水資源保育及永續利用 三、推動綠色城鄉規劃及建設	行政院 林盛豐政務委員 內政部 余政憲部長	賀陳旦教授	時報文教基金會 余範英董事長	內政部	經建會 交通部 環保署 經濟部 農委會
資源及產業組	一、提升能源及資源效率，發展清潔能源 二、發展綠色科技及產業	經濟部 林義夫部長	王塗發教授	義美環境保護基金會 高志明執行長	經濟部	環保署 國科會 交通部 內政部 經建會
生物多樣性組	一、推動生物多樣性之研究、管理、保育、利用及公平合理分享 二、提升大眾維護生物多樣性之意識及知識 三、參與區域性和全球性生物多樣性保育合作	行政院 蔡清彥政務委員 農委會 范振宗主委	林曜松教授	溼地保護聯盟 邱文彥理事長	農委會	科顧組 內政部 經建會 環保署 經濟部 國科會
生活與生產組	一、推動綠色生產與消費，建構資源循環型社會	環保署 郝龍斌署長	陳振川教授	佑生研究基金會 林俊興董事長	經濟部	環保署 工程會 內政部

組別	任務	機關代表	學者專家	社團代表	主辦機關	協辦機關
	二、融合生產、生活與生態，推動綠色營建					
國際環保組	一、積極參與國際環保公約相關活動及永續發展事務，善盡地球村成員之責 二、推動永續發展國際環保合作事項，建立夥伴關係 三、配合國際環保公約，推動配套法令制度	環保署 郝龍斌署長	於幼華教授 胡念祖教授	企業永續發展協會 陳耀生理事長	環保署	外交部 經濟部 農委會
健康風險組	一、推動健康風險評估機制 二、建立健康風險管理制度	衛生署 李明亮署長	詹長權教授 蘇慧貞教授	主婦聯盟環境保護基金會 陳曼麗董事長	衛生署	環保署 農委會 經濟部 勞委會 國科會
永續教育組	一、將永續發展理念融入民眾日常生活及學校教育 二、整合政府、民間、企業及學校資源，推動永續發展教育 三、進行永續發展教育相關研究及國際合作	教育部 黃榮村部長	王鑫教授	荒野保護協會 李偉文理事長	教育部	國科會 環保署 農委會 經濟部

☆ 永續願景組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
壹、確定永續發展願景。	確定永續發展願景『＊』	確立永續發展願景，作為我國因應新世紀國際潮流的基本策略和行動指導方針。	<p>1.修訂「廿一世紀議程－中華國永續發展策略綱領」（參考世界高峰會目標、願景與行動計畫內容、國科會之「永續台灣願景與策略白皮書」、經建會之「落實台灣永續發展行動計畫」、總統府國土保育與開發諮詢委員會「新世紀的國土改造」建議報告，進行修訂）。</p> <p>2.協助地方政府研訂及推動實施地方二十一世紀議程。</p>	
貳、建立永續發展指標	落實永續發展指標『＊』	發展永續發展指標，建立永續指標統計、發佈、檢討的相關機制，以作為評量國家發展永續性的基礎。	<p>1.邀集相關部會組成「國家永續指標推動工作小組」，進行系統建置規劃與種子人員訓練，以推動國家永續指標系統制度化、常態化工作。</p> <p>2.建置指標，定期發布指標值，作為施政評量依據。</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	編製綠色國民所得帳『＊』	落實憲法掲載之「經濟與科學技術發展，應與環境及生態保護兼籌並顧」基本國策，作為衡量國民生活福祉、生態平衡與環境發展之指標。	1.每年八月編製結果併總預算送立法院作預算審查參考，十二月編印完成結果報告供各界參考。 2.九十二年十二月完成研究計畫，建立機制，供按年編列	
參、強化永續發展推動機制	強化永續發展推動機制『＊』	強化落實永續發展的機制，包括各級政府永續發展治理能力之提升及研議相關執行工具。	發展電腦化決策模式，建立推動架構及執行工具等，供部會預測政策是否符合永續，以及重大公共建設先期作業永續性評估審議之用	政府公共建設計畫先期作業實施要點

☆ 國際環保組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體內容說明	應修制訂法規
壹、積極參與國際環保公約相關活動	一、積極參與國際組織或公約、協定	積極參與國際事務	<p>1.利用現已加入之國際組織（如APEC、WTO），推動國際環境外交</p> <p>2.加強區域性與全球性國際合作之資訊交換，並落實國際環境事務工作</p> <p>3.研究並推動以多元身分及管道參與國際公約及國際組織</p> <p>4.培養國際環境與外交雙專業之談判人才，並注意國際環境外交人員在國際會議組織中參與之穩定性、連續性及經驗傳承</p> <p>5.積極派員參與WTO各項會議，建立我國與多邊環境協定秘書處之聯繫管道</p>	
二、推動民間參與國際環保活動	擴大民間環保組織及企業團體共同參與環境保護工作。		<p>1.編列預算，鼓勵並輔助民間環保組織建立國際交流管道</p> <p>2.結合企業、企業組織及地方政府資源進行國際交流，並培養國際環境保護人才</p> <p>3.協助民間團體主辦國際會議，提昇我國國際地位</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體內容說明	應修制訂法規
	三、建立資訊平台	建立對內、外溝通管道，強化國際環保訊息交流，整合國際環保資訊，有效提供決策參考。	<p>1.建立國際環保組統一對內、對外窗口、單一入口之網站</p> <p>2.決策資訊整合、資料庫建置與維護</p> <p>3.促進國際環保資訊交流、分享與傳播</p>	
貳、配合國際環保公約，推動配套法令制度	一、因應氣候變化綱要公約，控制溫室氣體排放	減緩全球暖化與溫室效應、保護臭氧層，以保障生物生存與生態環境，並促進地球資源永續利用。	<p>1.積極參與本公約相關會議及活動</p> <p>2.掌握國際發展趨勢，研析因應策略，並評估我國參與跨國合作溫室氣體減量機制之管道</p> <p>3.更新溫室氣體排放清冊，並適時檢討修訂國家通訊</p> <p>4.辦理氣候變遷衝擊及適評估</p> <p>5.研擬溫室氣體減量策略、並運用能源工程及總體經濟模型評估減量成本</p> <p>6.建立重要產業溫室氣體自願減量之機制</p> <p>7.建構我國因應聯合國氣候變化綱要公約相關跨國比較指標，並辦理國內外因應聯合國氣候變化綱要公約法規命令之跨國比較研究</p>	

附錄三：行政院國家永續發展行動計畫 (91.12.17版)

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	二、配合蒙特婁議定書，管制破壞臭氧層物質		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.積極參與本議定書相關會議及活動2.分析國際發展趨勢，研修我國管制策略，掌握國內替代品及使用情況3.辦理列管化學品非法走私查緝及銷毀4.建立PFCs、SF6及HFCs高溫暖化潛勢溫室氣體排放資料庫	研擬完成破壞臭氧層物質管理辦法。
	三、毒性化學物質管理	防制毒性化學物質污染環境或危害人體健康。	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.辦理毒性化學物質輸出入核章管制2.進行五種持久性有機污染物毒性化學物質環境流布調查	研擬完成「毒性化學物質管理法」之修正
	四、有害廢棄物輸出入及管理	防止有害廢棄物之不當輸出入致污染環境或危害人體健康。	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.加強審查有害廢棄物之輸出或輸入申請案件，防止有害廢棄物非法越境運送	修訂「廢棄物輸入輸出過境轉口管理辦法」
	五、配合生物多樣性公約促進國際合作	促進生物多樣性國際合作。	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.積極參與公約相關會議及活動2.草擬並促成「生物安全議定書」有關基因改性活生物體越境運輸之雙多邊協定	
	六、防制空氣污染物長程傳輸	減少空氣污染長程傳輸，保護生態環境。	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.辦理台灣地區酸沉降物質現況調查2.辦理沙塵暴長程傳輸對台灣地區空氣品質影響	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			監測分析與空氣品質預測	
七、保護海洋資源和海岸地區	保護海洋環境，維護海洋資源永續經營，並建立海岸綠色長城。		<p>1.積極參與或加入國際有關海洋資源保育與海岸保護相關協定及組織，以促進海洋資源之永續性</p> <p>2.落實生物多樣性公約以生態系統為基礎的國際架構，將海洋保護區納入整合性海岸及海洋管理系統，積極保護國家及區域海岸及海洋環境</p>	<p>制訂「海岸法」及其他功能性法案。</p> <p>修訂漁業法及相關法規。</p> <p>修訂「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」。</p> <p>修訂「中華民國專屬經濟海域及大陸礁層法」。</p>
參、擴大回饋國際社會與國際合作	<p>一、積極參與並爭取主辦國際會議</p> <p>二、擴大參與國際交流</p> <p>三、協助開發中國家推動永續發展</p>	推動永續發展國際交流事務	<p>1.積極爭取主辦國際或區域間環境及永續發展相關會議</p> <p>2.積極參與相關國際公約或組織活動，並聯合相關國家籌設亞太地區區域組織</p> <p>1.參與各項國際永續發展交流活動</p> <p>2.積極掌握各項國際公約活動動態，逐年編列適當預算，鼓勵民間進行國際交流合作</p> <p>1.協助開發中國家推動永續發展相關工作</p>	

☆ 國土資源組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
壹、落實國土保育與保安	一、以生態系之理念指導國土地資源之使用計畫『＊』	保育中央山脈、主要河川並擴大型綠地廊道，以組串各部會所轄之保育管理區域，以確保生態棲地。	<ol style="list-style-type: none">整合各部會所轄各保育區及保護區範圍，包括中央山脈、主要河川流域及海岸等，完成全國綠資源調查。以綠資源調查為基礎，各主管機關進行保育經營管理地區及相關土地使用計畫之調整。掌握及確保現有綠地資源面積範圍，研訂綠地之保育指標。擬定「國土保育地區」之土地利用基本政策，明白宣示國土保育與保安之目標。從保護自然資源、維護自然景觀與文化資產，防治天然災害之角度，於國土三大功能分區中劃設「國土保育地區」。	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
二、依循生態原則，進行整合式河川管理『＊』	透過流域經營管理一元化，確實掌握災害潛在特性，加強土地利用管理及環境保育，以降低地震、土石流、洪水等天然災害之潛在危險，並依據「順應水流」的理念，以流域為單位來達成防災及生態保育目標。	透過流域經營管理一元化，確實掌握災害潛在特性，加強土地利用管理及環境保育，以降低地震、土石流、洪水等天然災害之潛在危險，並依據「順應水流」的理念，以流域為單位來達成防災及生態保育目標。	<p>1.透過規劃、治理，減緩下游洪峰流量及污染，增加水資源利用。</p> <p>2.推動以集水區為治理單元，檢討整治工程，達防災及保育目標。</p> <p>3.執行「中央管理河川及排水改善生態工法推動計畫」中長程計畫，推動「河川水岸整建及景觀改善」</p> <p>4.以大安溪為案例，建立整體治理模式。</p>	
三、加強海岸及海域保育與管理	透過對沿海地區珍貴資源之有效保護及不減少自然海岸線，以達沿海資源之永續利用。	透過對沿海地區珍貴資源之有效保護及不減少自然海岸線，以達沿海資源之永續利用。	<p>1.調查現有自然海岸線總長度，研訂保育指標，檢討現有計畫，擬訂具體保育利用及經營策略。</p> <p>2.運用生態工法於河海工程，避免破壞海岸線自然生態資源，並積極復育棲地及回復自然風貌。</p> <p>3.檢視相關法案的競合關係。</p>	研訂「海岸法（草案）」

附錄三：行政院國家永續發展行動計畫 (91.12.17版)

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
貳、推動生態城市	一、推動生態城鄉規劃『＊』	<p>(一) 透過都市規劃與環境資源緊密結合，建立與自然環境配合、低耗能、高效率、以人為本，與環境共生共榮永續之生態都市。</p> <p>(二) 透過社區與環境資源緊密結合，推動與環境共生，並結合社區總體營造之生態社區。</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.集約有效率的規劃都市土地及活動，配合綠帶及藍帶系統，運用網路及低耗能作法，落實永續生態城市。2.提升綠地空間比例達 10%，行人徒步空間、自行車道及無障礙空間等，強化交流聚會機能。3.強化軌道運輸，發展大眾運輸系統，研訂大眾運輸工具使用道路優先或專用制度，及營運與服務評鑑辦法4.推動閒置空地、廠房與低度利用設施辦理更新。5.推動生態城市實驗方案6.推動生態社區，透過社區總體營造，推動省能、生態與環保之生態社區規劃，並徵選或指定十個社區，建立示範案例。	<p>制訂「大眾運輸使用道路優先及專用制度實施辦法」及「大眾運輸營運及服務評鑑辦法」。</p> <p>研訂「推動都市更新六年示範計畫」，輔導補助地方政府積極推動</p> <p>由有意願之城市地區研提具體工作計畫報院</p>

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
參、推動綠營建	一、推廣生態工法 『＊』	促進公共建設之興建能落實生物多樣性保育及永續發展，採取以生態為基礎、安全為導向，減少對生態系統造成傷害的永續系統工程設計	<p>1.配合政府公共工程計畫與經費審查，推動十九類公共工程於九十五年全面採用生態工法，各年度採生態工法之達成率分別為：</p> <p>九十二年：15%</p> <p>九十三年：40%</p> <p>九十四年：70%</p> <p>九十五年：100%</p> <p>2.推動綠營建工程，包括：道路、河川整治、治山防洪、山坡地開發、工業區開發、建築（參備註）及其他工程。</p> <p>3.具體作法：</p> <p>(1) 輔導中央部會、直轄市及縣市政府分別成立生態工法推動小組</p> <p>(2) 研訂生態工法實施計畫</p> <p>(3) 研訂生態工法審議指標</p> <p>(4) 研訂生態工法施工規範</p> <p>(5) 製作生態工法基本圖</p>	

附錄三：行政院國家永續發展行動計畫 (91.12.17版)

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			(6) 研訂生態工法營建物 價資料庫 (7) 定期評選定期評選示 範區並配合辦理博覽 會	
二、推動資源 再生利用	(一) 有效減少營 建廢棄物的產 生，並減少國家 資源之浪費與社 會成本之消耗		1.研訂營建再生材料品質 標準規範 2.研訂或檢討修訂相關作 業要點	修訂「各機關辦理瀝 青混凝土再生利用作 業要點」、「公共工程 使用飛灰、高爐石混 凝土作業要點」、 研訂「水庫淤泥再生 輕質混凝土作業要 點」、「再生玻璃瀝青 混凝土作業要點」、 「再生混凝土作業要 點」、「再生級配料及 填方料作業要點」

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
		(二) 建立營建廢棄物再利用機制。	推動營建資源再生利用與建材產業化，獎勵輔導營建再生建材，並研訂法令，於至二〇〇八年提昇營建事業廢棄物之再生利用率達到百分之三十。以及除偏遠地區及離島之縣市外，各縣市均有合法之營建廢棄物清除處理機構，且於二〇〇八年營建事業廢棄物處理機構達一百家。	研訂「內政部營建事業廢棄物再利用管理辦法」、及「營建廢棄物共同清除處理機構管理辦法」 「資源回收再利用法」
		(三) 落實綠建築七大指標，促進建築與環境共生，以利永續發展	1.推動綠建築，包括推廣新建築物通過綠建築評定標準始可興建、落實建築外殼節約能源設計規定查核制度。 2.建立室內環境品質評估及綠建材標章制度，研(修)訂綠建築獎勵機制。 3.辦理綠色廳舍及學校改造計畫。並建立各級學校改造示範案例。	

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			4.研（修）訂綠建築推動 法令，強制一定規模以 上之新建公有建築物， 需符合指標規定使能興 建，民間及其他建築物 則以獎勵方式推動，並 達成（1）節能效率十 年後節電7%，每年減 少七百萬公噸的二氧 化碳排放量。（2）基地 透水率及空地綠化率二 〇〇八年均達新建建築 市場之8%（3）雨水 回收率至二〇〇八年 時，可每年約可節省一 千萬公噸的用水。（4） 再生建材使用率二〇〇 八年達新建建築市場之 5%等節能指標。	修訂「建築技術規則」

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	三、建立公共工程維護管理制度	(一) 建立公共工程營運管理效益評估機制，以建立公共建設之生命週期規劃及設計，強化公共建設之管理與維護，延長使用年限	<p>1.推動生命週期導向與高耐久性營建體系，並建立公共工程營運管理效益評估機制，研訂公共建設生命週期各階段（規劃、設計、發包、施工、營運、維護、拆除）成本編列標準</p> <p>2.發展公共建設生命週期各階段性能檢核系統</p> <p>3.九十二年起擇定項目優先建立經費編審及查核制度；九十三年起，針對十億元以上公共建設營運管理建立成本估算系統；九十四年起，則針對五仟萬元以上公共建設，建置成本估算系統</p>	增訂「各類公共建設生命週期成本估算要點」

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		(二) 建立並確保公共建設可使用期限之有效延長	1.建立一、二案既有公共建設及公有建築物供做設計、檢測、維護之示範案例。 2.研擬既有公共建設延壽技術系統 3.開發高耐久性新建公共建設技術系統 4.民國九十四年起，針對十億元以上公共建設，建立預測、檢核技術體系；民國九十六年起，針對五仟萬元以上公共建設，建立同類型技術體系。 5.擴大實施節約能源獎勵優惠	(1) 研訂「各機關辦理公有建築物作業要點」 (2) 研訂「鐵路修建養護規則」 (3) 研訂「公路修建養護管理規則」 (4) 研訂「水利建造物安全檢查辦法」 (5) 研訂「蓄水庫安全檢查與評估辦法」

☆ 健康風險組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
壹、 健康風險評 估與管理	一、訂定國家 健康風險評估 準則『＊』	一、保障民眾及 後代子孫健康。 二、為使中央政 府各部會及地方 政府溝通健康風 險議題時能有一 致之標準，共同 準則之訂定為首 要工作。 三、建立符合本 國人體特性之健 康風險評估準 則，做為制訂國 家永續發展管理 制度及公共政策 之參考基準。	1.整併並分析現有衛生統 計項目，以研擬永續發 展健康指標 2.建立以『生活品質調整 後之健康人年』為永續 發展之綜合性健康指標 3.彙集國內外健康風險評 估法規及執行經驗相關 資料 4.研擬健康風險評估準則 5.編撰我國環境污染健康 危害健康歷史紀錄	
	二、健康風險 相關管制及安 全標準之檢討 『＊』	落實以健康風險 為基礎制定各項 管制標準，以維 護國民健康。	1.現有標準健康風險試 算，提供部會參考。 (1) 食品安全及檢驗 標準 (2) 動植物檢疫措施 (3) 污染物排放標準 (排除放流水相關 部分)	食品衛生管理法 中華民國輸入動物及 其產品檢疫條件 中華民國輸入植物及 其產品檢疫規定 空氣污染物排放標準 污水經處理後注入地 下水體水質標準

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任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			<p>(4) 農畜及水產品產地監測標準</p> <p>(5) 勞工作業場所空氣有害物容許濃度標準</p> <p>2. 建立常態性健康風險評估管理溝通機制</p> <p>3. 健康風險納入環境影響評估</p>	<p>勞工作業環境測定實施辦法、勞工健康保護規則、空氣有害物容許濃度標準</p>
三、特定物質及介質引起健康風險之監測「*」		保障人民免於擔心日常生活接觸之空氣、水、食物及其他物質之健康危害，有安全感無虞的生活。	<p>1 空氣品質風險評估</p> <p>(1) 空氣污染健康影響之流行病學研究</p> <p>(2) 空氣污染物暴露量評估及風險評估</p> <p>2 水品質風險評估</p> <p>(1) 放流水總毒性有機物調查評估</p> <p>(2) 辦理飲用水中消毒副產物、揮發性有機物及重金屬之抽驗監測</p> <p>3 抗生素使用品質風險評估：</p> <p>(1) 收集抗生素使用</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			<p>與菌種生態之相關研究</p> <p>(2) 訂定抗生素於人體使用之規範及監測計畫</p> <p>(3) 訂定動物用抗生素於家畜、家禽使用之規範</p> <p>(4) 抗藥性研究與評估</p> <p>4.持久性有機污染物(POPs)品質風險評估</p> <p>(1) 建立環境中POPs之背景值資料庫，供進行風險評估之參考。</p> <p>【戴奧辛及夫喃等空氣污染物、水體水質監測、毒性化學物質、環境品質監測及建立資料庫、環境污染物檢測、彙總研究資料及主要河川底泥監測】</p> <p>(2) 透過總膳食調查，分年度進行</p>	動物用藥品管理法

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			<p>食品中POPs殘留量之監測，以建立食品中POPs之背景值資料庫</p> <p>(3) 人體血液中戴奧辛背景值之監測</p> <p>5. 對污染物質進行環境監測、風險評估及管理【如重金屬污染、毒性化學物質污染、持久性有機物污染物(POPs)】</p> <p>6. 鎘污染稻穀之監測與管控</p> <p>7. 分階段調查環境介質影響。(空氣、水、土壤及地下水、環境檢測)</p> <p>8. 繪製風險地圖</p> <p>(1) 土壤及地下水污染物風險地圖</p> <p>(2) 空氣污染物風險地圖</p> <p>(3) 水體水質污染物風險地圖</p> <p>(4) 毒性化學物質風險地圖</p> <p>(5) 環境品質監測風</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			<p>風險地圖</p> <p>9.基因改造產品對人體健康之風險評估</p>	
四、特定地區環境污染引起健康風險問題之探討與處理	<p>一、降低環境污染源對人體產生危害，防止污染源擴大。</p> <p>二、污染事件處理標準流程之訂定，可避免各單位在突發性污染事件發生時，分工不清；有助於行政機關之快速動員。</p>		<p>1.擬訂突發性污染事件危機處理之分工及作業流程</p> <p>2.現有環境污染問題之追蹤處理</p> <p>(1) 彰化縣灌排共溝及回歸利用之健康風險評估與處理</p> <p>(2) 原美國無線電公司(R C A)工廠員工及廠址附近居民健康風險評估與處理</p>	
五、傳染病管制	<p>一、為杜絕傳染病之發生、傳染及蔓延。</p> <p>二、預防接種是控制傳染病最經濟最有效的方法，配合疾病監測、新疫苗之研發，進行接種策略之調整；落實</p>		<p>1.加強各項傳染病之監測：強化法定傳染病監測系統功能。</p> <p>2.建立傳染病預警：建立其閥值、預警值與流行值，並運用地理資訊系統，呈現疾病預警情形。</p>	

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		實務之執行以提高接種完成率，可有效預防傳染病之流行。	3.傳染病防治：強化預防接種政策制定及實務執行。	
貳、保護特殊族群之健康照護	六、照顧特殊族群健康政策	照顧特殊族群健康，保障國民之永續健康及國家之永續發展	1.研擬修改相關條文，以法律保障母親及嬰幼兒健康。 2.推動「罕見疾病防治及藥物法」之修法工作，研擬協助罕病患者就學、就業及就養等相關條文。 3.加強精神疾病防治工作 4.健全長期照護與身心障礙醫療復健。 5.加強山地離島及原住民醫療保健服務。	優生保健法（母子保健法） 罕見疾病防治及藥物法

☆ 資源與產業組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
壹、水資源管理	一、政策永續性	配合永續發展趨勢，檢討水資源政策適當性	<p>1.定期舉辦國內、國際性水資源相關會議，蒐集國內外有關資訊</p> <p>2.提出檢討水資源政策永續發展適切性報告及配合永續元年出版水資源政策白皮書</p> <p>3.河川流域管理機關公法人化研究，以配合政府組織再造</p>	
二、水庫永續利用	維護水庫庫容及功能		<p>1.研訂水庫整體保育方案，加強水庫集水區整體治理保育</p> <p>2.成立「水庫淤積浚渫研議小組」，半年內檢討提出水庫淤積浚渫策略及工作目標</p> <p>3.規劃設計水庫水力排砂設施</p> <p>4.規劃離槽水庫，減少自然淤積</p> <p>5.水庫淤積浚渫物資源化利用研究規劃</p> <p>6.研擬水庫高效率整體清淤方法</p> <p>7.積極推動辦理水庫淤積浚渫工作，計畫清除阿</p>	

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			公店、石門、澄清湖等十一座水庫合計二千萬立方公尺淤砂	
三、水量調配及運用	水資源供給面總量管制及需求面合理控管		1.研訂各區域各期程用水供需總量上限 2.水資源開發之投資及水服務之全球化研究 3.將用水回收率納入新興重要策略性產業租稅獎勵措施之必要條件	新興重要策略性產業屬於製造業及技術服務業部分獎勵辦法
四、工業用水回收率	提高各產業用水回收率，提昇水資源使用效率		1.民國九十五年達成工業用水百分之五十二平均回收率之目標（九十二年百分之四十五、九十三年百分之四十八、九十四年百分之五十一） 2.以用水量大，回收空間大之行業，為主要輔導對象，每年預計輔導至少一百家廠商，其餘亦獎勵推動 3.每年輔導工作依前一年輔導成效做適度調整	
五、調整水價，強化飲用水管理	高用水量高水價，以符合使用者付費之社會公義；滿足偏遠地		1.設置水價評議委員會檢討水價成本結構 2.調整水價後增加之收入優先用於保護飲用水	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
		區與貧窮人民基本用水需求（約堡共識）	源，改善供水品質、強化用水安全及減少自來水管線漏水率 3.改善偏遠地區用水，提升自來水普及率	
六、農業用水		有效利用既有農田水利設施，提高水資源利用率；農業灌溉用水具有生產功能之維護	1.加入世界貿易組織後，農業灌溉用水營運因應策略評估 2.積極推動節水管路灌溉計畫 3.加強辦理農田水利會蓄水、取水等灌溉設施改善，以提升供水能力之研究，提高農業水資源最佳之利用效率 4.加強農田水利設施更新及現代化建設	
貳、水源水質保護	一、污水接管普及率	提昇都市生活環境品質及水資源之永續利用：避免河川污染，恢復清澈水環境	1.針對重力式下水道鋪設之技術與施工瓶頸，研擬可行之替代方案 2.持續推動台灣地區污水下水道建設，逐年配合預算訂定進度，預計至民國九十六年污水下道用戶接管普及率為25%，污水處理率達35%之目標	

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任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	二、地下水保育與管理	建立地下水資源管理、監測，並預防與清除汙染，避免地下水質再受污染，並使地層不再下陷	<p>1.建立完成地下水量管理系統 彰雲地區（九十三年十二月）</p> <p>屏東地區（九十四年十二月）</p> <p>嘉南地區（九十五年十二月）</p> <p>－建置完成分層地下水位觀測井</p> <p>－調查研析完成地下水區之水文水量</p> <p>－建立完成地下水資源管理支援系統（含資料庫及地理資訊）</p> <p>2.地下水質監測與污染處理</p> <p>彰雲地區（九十三年十二月）</p> <p>屏東地區（九十四年十二月）</p> <p>嘉南地區（九十五年十二月）</p> <p>3.推動地層下防治</p> <p>－每年減少彰雲、屏東、嘉南地區持續下陷面積約七點五平方公里</p> <p>－提高地下水觀測井水</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
參、節約能 源，提升能 源效率	一、檢視政策 永續性	掌握國際永續能 源發展趨勢，並 彙整國內各界意 見，以作為檢討 政策之參考	位不再下降之比例 彰雲地區92年37%至97 年50% 嘉義地區92年40%至97 年50% 台南地區92年75%至97 年80% －封填彰雲、屏東、嘉 南地區違法水井 92年至94年每年封填 270口 95年至97年每年封填 290口	
			1.積極參與國際會議及爭 取國際合作，並收集國 際永續能源發展相關資 訊 2.舉辦能源相關會議以收 集國內各界具體建議 3.規劃我國能源永續發展 策略，提出初步內容草 稿後，提報本工作分組 會議	

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任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	二、提升產業能源使用率	提高產業能源使用效率與節約能源使用，俾降低生產成本，提高產業競爭力	1. 執行能源用戶查核制度 2. 建立單位產品與耗能設備能源效率指標 3. 加強節約能源技術服務 4. 提升能源設備效率標準 5. 擴大實施節約能源獎勵優惠	
	三、推動節能運輸工具及系統	開發小型淨潔車輛關鍵技術及推動節能運輸系統，以提高能源運用效率、落實污染減量效果，達開發區域型運輸工具目的	1. 提高車輛耗能標準並實施檢驗 2. 推動全國自行車道系統 3. 開發引擎及馬達混合動力式電動車輛關鍵技術，完成雛型車 4. 鼓勵及推動節能車輛之使用	
	四、推動省能家電及照明設備	推動高效率省能照明設備使用，研發高效率照明技術，將高效率省能設備納入節能標章推動項目，並提供相關獎勵優惠措施，鼓勵業者生產及民間更新	1. 依促產條例將購置高效率電器設備納入相關投資抵減辦法之適用範圍 2. 將省能設備納入節能標章之推動項目 3. 進行高效率家電、燈具及設備（含LED燈）技術研發 4. 檢討修訂政府機關、學校全面採用省能設備相關辦法，分年推動採用高效率空調系統、燈具及電子安定器	修訂「公司購置節約能源或利用新及淨潔能源設備或技術適用投資抵減辦法」

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	五、推動節能標章	為推動節約能源，引導消費者優先選用節能產品，推動能源效率標章制度	1.推動節能標章並建立消費者團體參與評估之機制 2.推廣國際能源之星標章(ENERGY STAR)並建立消費者團體參與評估之機制	
肆、推動再生能源	一、推動再生能源開發利用	建立制度化之獎勵措施，以推廣再生能源開發利用，增進能源多元化，並改善環境品質	1.推動再生能源立法，規範再生能源獎勵裝置容量達六五〇萬瓩；明定再生能源電能收購費率；並明定電業提供再生能源發電設備併聯義務 2.補助政府機關、學校及民間設置再生能源設施 3.推動設置風力示範電場(八萬瓩)、太陽光電示範系統與陽光示範電城(五百瓩) 4.組成專案小組檢討再生能源總裝置容量目標及執行期程	應制訂「再生能源發展條例」

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	二、新及再生能源研發推廣	開發高效率、低成本、量產技術及穩定供電技術，並獎勵設置示範系統，以促進再生能源開發利用	1.進行廢棄物衍生燃料技術開發，完成1噸/時垃圾衍生燃料示範系統 2.進行生物能技術開發，完成50噸/年生質柴油示範系統 3.進行高效率太陽光電技術開發，完成效率大於18%單晶矽太陽電池研製 4.進行再生能源分散式發電併聯技術開發，完成市電併聯型電力調節器開發	
	三、發展再生能源設備產業	配合環境保護及產業永續發展的需求，發展及輔導綠色產業所需之設備	1.規劃我國再生能源設備產業發展策略 2.協助國內再生能源設備產業掌握關鍵產品及技術，發展高附加價值產品	配合「再生能源發展條例」立法，增訂相關法規
伍、發展綠色科技及產業	一、檢視產業發展政策、發展綠色科技及綠色產業	一、掌握國際產業永續發展趨勢，並彙整各界意見，以作為檢討產業政策之參考 二、科技發展與	1.提出產業政策永續性之檢視報告 2.規劃完成如何加強結合環境生物在綠色科技之應用 3.規劃我國創新性綠色產業領域及策略，協助發	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
		<p>環境保護策略結合，以謀求產業永續發展及加強產業競爭力為目標</p> <p>三、配合環境保護及產業永續發展，規劃並發展我國綠色產業</p>	<p>展高附加價值之綠色產業</p> <p>4.輔導事業使用易分解、易拆解或回收再利用材質，並使用再生資源</p> <p>5.辦理工業廢棄物再利用許可審查，以及再利用輔導與追蹤查核</p> <p>6.建置「工業廢棄物再利用資訊管理系統」，並藉「廢棄物資訊交換服務中心」，促成廢棄物回收再利用</p> <p>7.規劃燃料電池產業發展策略，協助國內燃料電池產業掌握關鍵產品及技術，進行高效率燃料電池關鍵技術之研發，發展高附加價值產品</p> <p>8.發展觀光旅遊休閒產業</p>	

☆ 生活與生產組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
壹、推動綠色生產與消費，建構資源循環型社會	一、政策宣導與教育策略『＊』	對社會大眾教育、宣導有關綠色消費，以誘發綠色生產觀念。	1.參考國際經驗，規劃學程及教材 2.結合媒體及網路，提供參與及建構台灣新型社會管道 3.透過媒體宣導綠色消費理念	
	二、建置綠色消費環境『＊』	暢通綠色商品通路，有效連結生產與消費，建立綠色消費環境。	1.建置行銷通路 2.宣導商品永續使用理念 3.輔導建立二手物質交易市集	
	三、推動廚餘回收及利用	廚餘是資源而非廢棄物，應規劃整套利用模式，誘導民眾從自身作起	1.建立相關配套模式 2.推動獎勵示範社區 3.全面推動並輔導相關產業	
	四、推動產品包裝簡易化	產品過度包裝，浪費資源，應推動簡易化，以達到避免污染腐敗即可	1.宣導民眾避免購買過度包裝產品 2.舉辦競賽活動提升包裝技術 3.要求廠商配合辦理	
	五、落實垃圾分類	落實資源回收	1.資源垃圾回收率提高至百分之二十五 2.評估焚化爐增設前段資源垃圾分類設施可行性	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	六、 源頭減量，持續推動限制使用免洗餐具等	推動垃圾減量	<p>1.分階段公告限制使用對象及範圍</p> <p>2.持續宣導</p>	
	七、 推動台灣夏季服裝	行政院已函示夏季衣服穿著，但仍存有部分例外，其實是否合乎禮儀只是觀念的轉換，全國若能一致通行就是合禮，於國際場合更能凸顯國家之永續行動	舉行活動徵求台灣夏季服裝設計並推廣使用	
	八、 推動清潔生產	工業生產除應減少製程污染排放，提高資源使用效率外，更需由生產源頭，從原料的選擇、產品環境化的設計、選擇清潔低(無)污染製程、產品的回收再利用等，全盤考慮，以減少對環境的不利影響	<p>1.辦理研習會協助企業推動清潔生產</p> <p>2.透過媒體宣導</p> <p>3.選定二個行業進行清潔生產輔導</p>	

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任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	九、推動「環保科技園區」建構資源循環型社會	引進高級回收再利用與環保科技技術及人才，建立產業生態循環，整合污染防治產業及環保產業，建設「循環型永續生態城鄉」	1. 設置一至三處園區，總面積計一百公頃 2. 推動生態城鄉建設計畫 3. 訂定獎勵措施，引進企業研發科技及產品	
	十、推動環保科技育成中心『＊』	促進環保科技之產官學合作，提昇國內環保產業研發能力，提高我國環保技術水準	1. 鼓勵廠商進駐與育成中心共同研提研發計畫 2. 針對前項計畫，審查補助經費，以協助環保技術及產業之提昇	
	十一、推動相關標章鼓勵民眾參與	為推動節約資源，引導消費者優先選用環保產品，推動環保標章制度	1. 推動環保標章並規劃民間驗證體系 2. 推動機關綠色採購，檢討提升採購規模及比率（九十一年採購率為百分之五十）	第一、二類環境保護產品審查作業要點 環保標章審議委員會設置要點 第一、二類環境保護產品民間驗證單位設置要點 第一、二類環境保護產品民間驗證人員認定作業要點

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	十二、制定國家標準	環境管理及資源標準化、推動環保產品永續利用	1.制定環境管理、省水、省能及再生產品國家標準 2.完成生命週期評估標準、環境績效評估標準	配合產業需求制定相關國家標準
貳、推動合乎永續利用之貿易政策	一、參與相關議題之雙邊或多邊談判	整合國內各單位立場，加強多邊或雙邊談判，爭取符合我國貿易與環境利益之國際談判結果	1.研析國際相關議題談判進展 2.整合國內對相關議題之立場 3.派員參與談判	無
	二、推廣我國綠色產品國際形象	向國際宣傳我國綠色產品	1.推動符合標準外銷產品之市場開發、展覽、設計活動等 2.建立成效評估機制	
	三、推動我國「延長生產者責任」政策、法規	因應世界產業潮流，減少因「延長生產者責任」政策所造成之貿易齟齬	1.英譯我國相關法規並上網宣導 2.參考國外政策修訂我國相關法規並研議責任制度，減輕對環境衝擊 3.持續蒐集主要貿易國相關法規 4.對外宣導觀念	廢棄物清理法

☆ 生物多樣性組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
壹、強化生物多樣性研究、管理、保育、利用及公平合理分享	一、建構及整合國家生物多樣性資料庫及資訊網	生物多樣性為一跨領域的整合性學門，需彙總政府各領域的研發投入、資訊產出與人才教育培訓等均是此項重要課題。	<p>1. 設立國家生物多樣性資訊中心，建構生物多樣性資訊交換機制資料庫，內容包括：</p> <p>(1) 專家名錄、物種名錄</p> <p>(2) 模式標本、空間分布、入侵種資料、台灣特有種</p> <p>(3) 重要生態系分布與物種解說及其資源等相關資訊等</p> <p>2. 擇取重要生物多樣性量化資料納入國家統計項目</p> <p>3. 定期增修補充上述各項資訊</p>	
	二、各項生物多樣性調查、分類與研究	充分了解台灣之生物多樣性，以加強保護其資源供未來永續利用之基礎	<p>1. 確認台灣陸域及海域生物多樣性熱點(hotspot)並完成這些地點之物種普查</p> <p>2. 完成台灣地區植群圖</p> <p>3. 完成重要濕地與珊瑚礁區域分佈圖</p> <p>4. 完成編撰台灣各類動物、植物與微生物誌之</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			<p>規劃</p> <p>5.加強動物、植物、微生物系統分類之研究</p>	
三、健全生物資源監測系統	建立健全資源監測系統可有效迅速掌握其變化，作為經營管理之參考		<p>1.完成陸域、濕地與海洋生物多樣性監測系統之規劃，包括監測地點與方式之確定</p> <p>2.每三至五年定期進行陸域、濕地與海洋生物多樣性之監測與評估，以掌握及預測其變化</p>	
四、鼓勵及加強農業生物多樣性之研究與利用	有效利用台灣資源以增加競爭力，可提昇民眾生活品質		<p>1.建立生物安全與轉基因種對本土生物多樣性衝擊之影響評估體系與能力</p> <p>2.基礎於本土糧農資源獲得專利十項，並以年10%成長</p> <p>3.研發基於本土生物資源所獲智慧財產權項目十項</p> <p>4.建立兼具生產、生態、生活的現代永續生物多樣性與利用示範區</p>	<p>研訂管理生物安全相關法規</p> <p>研修與生物多樣性有關智慧財產權之法規</p>

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	五、推動生物多樣性傳統知識之維護、研究與應用	珍惜原住民族傳承之先民智慧需加以研究保存	<p>1.完成現有民族生物學整理，出版台灣民族生物學誌，並以此向國際社會登錄與建立相關專利與智慧財產權</p> <p>2.在生物多樣性架構下，檢討原住民之人文及經社體系與現行法規之關係</p>	
貳、加強生物多樣性之管理	一、建立全生物安全與生物資源管理體系	再開發利用生物技術產品之同時，也保障人類生活之安全	<p>1.建立與執行生物技術產品對人類安全之查驗登記制度</p> <p>2.建立與執行生物技術產品對環境與生物多樣性衝擊之評估與管理體系</p> <p>3.建立與執行生物科技試驗對工作人員與環境所產生的風險評估及管理體系</p>	
	二、復育劣化環境	將劣化之環境加以復育，提昇國土品質	<p>1.調查評定陸域、濕地與海洋擬復育劣化環境之優先順序與優先擬定之復育方式</p> <p>2.訂定河川污染改善計畫與時程，逐年使河川與口水質之營養鹽與重金屬含量低於國際標準</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			<p>3.推動人工濕地之建構， 協助改善水文系統及水 域生態品質</p> <p>4.逐年發展各類生態系之 合理復育方法，及評估 自然生態工法之成效與 生態資源調查、監測 (含河川及海岸)</p>	推動公共建設生態工 程方法
三、健全保護 區系統	有效統整保護區 域系統，以完整 維護本土生物多 樣性		<p>1.檢討與改善現有保護區 系統與經營策略，至少 將5%近岸海域劃設為 海洋保護區，以完整維 護本土生物多樣性</p> <p>2.比照中央山脈保育軸之 劃設理念，劃設沿岸濕 地保育軸，同時解決現 存濕地保護與開發之衝 突</p> <p>3.制訂鼓勵民間主動協助 保護生物多樣性棲地之 獎勵辦法</p>	推動國土綜合發展計 畫法之立法、推動海 岸法之立法、修訂野 生動植物及森林相關 保育法規

附錄三：行政院國家永續發展行動計畫（91.12.17版）

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	四、復原漁業資源『*』	研擬恢復漁業至其最大持續生產量的具體有效措施	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.檢討現有水產動植物繁殖保育區之現況及實施成效，並視各地海域生態環境及漁業資源狀況，輔導各縣市政府劃設新的保育區及建立經營管理制度2.持續辦理各項漁場改造計畫，積極建構漁場環境，營造適合漁業資源生物棲息之環境3.開發利用人工繁殖技術培育各種本土性魚貝類種苗，並評估放流效益及對沿岸海域生態環境之影響4.實施減船措施及休漁制度，削減及管制漁獲努力力量，以降低資源開發壓力，促使漁業資源早日復甦5.輔導各縣市政府依各地情況實施各種漁業管理措施，並加強取締違規捕魚，減少對漁業資源的破壞	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	五、加強入侵種管理『＊』	防止外來物種入侵以保有原來之生態環境	<p>1.完成外來種之管制、防疫、檢疫及監測機制</p> <p>2.完成鑑定外來種為入侵種之風險評估機制</p> <p>3.完成引入、野放與含逸出外來種之影響評估、管理及監測機制</p> <p>4.影響本土生物多樣性及人畜疾病之入侵種防治</p> <p>5.建立外來種清單，並定期修正</p>	
參、促進生物多樣性工作夥伴關係	鼓勵及協助非政府組織參與生物多樣性工作	就維護生物多樣性有關的資訊、技術進行多邊的聯繫與交流，為現階段推動生物多樣性工作之重點。	<p>1.建立良好之機制與管道，強化與非政府組織之間之對話及合作關係</p> <p>2.擬訂辦法，獎勵民間企業、社區及保育團體，參與生物多樣性工作</p>	

☆ 永續教育組 ☆

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
壹、增進全民永續發展之知識與認知	一、成立研究教育單位培育師資開發課程	釐定「永續教育」的定義與內涵	<p>先釐清「永續發展教育」的概念：</p> <p>從廿一世紀議程(Agenda21)約堡重要議題中，挑選出適合台灣的主題，研擬永續發展教育的「方針」、「課程指引」或「概念綱領」『＊』</p>	
	建立法源成立專責團隊及機構有效推動		<p>研擬國家永續教育計畫，組成專責推動單位：</p> <p>(1) 組成團隊進行永續發展教育工作分組推動所需理念、國家策略、相關法規、命令、研考業務之規劃與執行等等。</p> <p>(2) 制定永續發展教育相關法規。</p> <p>(3) 訂定永續發展教育推動計畫。</p>	環境教育法及相關法規增列條文
	將永續發展融入學校教學內容		<p>發展各級學校永續發展相關活動及教材『＊』</p> <p>(1) 研發永續發展相關課程、教材與活動設計，以建制永續發展教育教材及學習資料庫。</p> <p>(2) 積極融入既有教學管道推行，同時亦置於網路上供教學使用。</p>	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
	培育師資及進行相關研究		<p>培育永續發展相關領域教育的師資、舉辦永續發展與環境教育師資研習：包括職前及在職師資訓練，以提昇永續發展教育師資。</p> <p>鼓勵方式在教育學程中列入永續發展教育為選修學分，以期永續发展理念融入各科教學。</p> <p>(3) 加強中小學校長、教師，及專業人員的訓練，獎勵或補助地方政府教育局結合民間團體推動永續發展教育相關活動。</p>	
	永續發展教育相關研究		鼓勵永續發展教育的相關研究，有效提升永續發展教育研究成果的應用，透過長期型、目標導向型研究計畫，公開徵求大專院校團隊發展「永續發展教育相關研究」	
二、加強公務人員永續發展理念		深化公務員永續發展理念，俾於政策研訂及計畫執行時，均能符合永續發展原則。	<p>將永續發展知識，包括生物多樣性及非核等，納入公職教育。『*』</p> <p>請各機關規劃辦理公務人員永續發展理念之訓練，並適時將永續發展委員會各組所規劃策略納入相關</p>	

附錄三：行政院國家永續發展行動計畫 (91.12.17版)

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			課程。中、高階主管人員應受一至二天永續發展訓練課程。	
貳、整合政府、民間、企業及學校資源，推動永續發展教育。	一、營造學習空間	建立永續教育的推動基地	<p>開放公共空間，研擬開放供民間使用之優惠辦法，以提供作為推動「永續發展教育」的學習中心。(本案需提案至國家資產委員會討論)</p> <p>鼓勵學術界與民間團體參與社區保育與教育工作，以建立永續發展教育相關的示範區，並提供經費鼓勵設置社區層級「永續教育推動中心」以推動長期性計畫。</p>	國有財產法
	二、推動參與機制	永續教育資訊化	經營學校達成「綠色學校」的四個面向，校園環境政策、校園空間建築與環境管理、校園環境教學、生活環保實務等，落實永續校園，做為推動永續發展教育之教育基地。『*』	
		永續發展的觀念深耕	整合工作分組資訊，建置永續發展全民教育網。	
		社教機構推展永續教育活動	培訓社區人員永續發展理念及解說能力，並整合永續會各分組工作，編印相關手冊。	
			獎勵或補助各級社會教育機構舉辦永續發展講座、	

任 務	工作項目	理 念	具體工作內容	應修(制)訂法規
			活動、展演及研討。獎勵或補助各地社區大學成人教育課程開設永續發展教育課程。	
		動員全民自始參與規劃及推動	辦理定期性論壇，邀請十大團體類別(例：婦女、兒童、原住民、非官方組織、地方政府、勞工、企業、科學與技術、農民)討論個別的角色任務凝聚共識。並擬訂各自的行動計畫，匯整而成整體計畫。推廣合乎永續理念知生態旅遊規範，並鼓勵民間辦理從業人員認證機制。	
參、進行永續發展教育相關研究及國際合作。	推動國際交流及合作	與世界的永續發展教育接軌	主動邀約國際性相關組織與台灣進行永續發展教育經驗交流。	
			爭取「永續發展教育」相關之國際會議或相關活動於國內舉辦。	
			獎勵相關系所研究生參與各項國際交流及活動，包含參與各國之非政府及非營利組織之志願工作。	
			獎勵學校與國外相關機構制訂交換學生及互訪計畫。	

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