

Term/Concept	术语/概念	Definition	定义	Comments	评论意见	Link/Source 链接/来源	Additional Source Filter/筛选条
Aarhus Convention	奥胡斯公约	Shortname for the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation, in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. Adopted in 1998, entered into force in 2001. (UNEP, 2007).	《联合国欧洲经济委员会关于在环境事务中获取信息、公众参与决策和诉诸法律的公约》的简称。该公约于1998年通过，2001年生效。（联合国环境规划署，2007年）			UNEP, 2007. <i>Glossary Of Terms For Negotiators Of Multilateral Environmental Agreements</i>	Other Terms
Aligned System	对接系统	A classification system that has been aligned with UNFC as demonstrated by the existence of a Bridging Document that has been endorsed by the Expert Group on Resource Management	与《联合国资源分类框架（UNFC）》保持对接的分类系统，其协同性由资源管理专家组背书的《对接文件》予以阐述。			<a href="#">UNFC 2019 Update</a>	UNFC
Anthropogenic Resource	人为资源	Concentration or occurrence of Anthropogenic Material of intrinsic economic interest, in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic exploitation. It is recognized that in traditional resource classification systems, the quantity is subdivided into resources and reserves with elaborated definitions of the two. UNFC	指具有内在经济价值的人为材料的富集或赋存，其形态、质量和数量使得最终经济开发具有合理前景。在传统资源分类系统中，资源数量可划分为“资源量”和“储量”，二者均有详尽定义。而《联合国资源分类框架》不使用这些术语，而以“类别”代之。			<a href="#">UNFC Anthropogenic Resources Specifications</a>	UNFC
Asset	资产	Legal rights to which value is attached. Examples of an asset may be a property, a contract etc.	价值所附着的法定权利。资产的示例可以是一项财产、一份合同等。	Assets are held both by the public and private sector. The legal rights are related to objects such as projects, land, tangible and intangible properties and define the	资产由公共部门和私营部门共同持有。这些法律权利与诸如项目、土地、有形及无形财产等对象相关联，并明确了权利持有人的特权和义务。	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Bridging Document	对接文件	A document that explains the relationship between UNFC and another classification system, including instructions and guidelines on how to classify estimates generated by application of that system using UNFC Numerical Codes.	一种阐释《联合国资源分类框架》与其他分类系统之间关系的文件，包含关于如何使用《联合国资源分类框架》数字代码对另一系统的资源估算结果进行分类的说明与指南。			<a href="#">UNFC 2019 Update</a>	UNFC
Categories	级别	Primary basis for classification using each of the three fundamental Criteria of environmental-socio-economic viability (related Categories being E1, E2, and E3), technical feasibility (related Categories being F1, F2, F3 and F4), and degree of confidence (related Categories being G1, G2, G3 and G4). Recognized as vital to sustainable development, decarbonization, resource efficiency, and competitiveness, <b>circular economy is an economy where the value of materials in the economy is maximized and maintained for as long as possible</b> , the input of materials and their consumption is minimized and the generation of waste is prevented and negative environmental impacts are reduced.	分类核心依据：基于三个基本要素进行分级的主要依据，包括：环境-社会经济可行性（对应级别：E1、E2、E3），技术可行性（对应级别：F1、F2、F3、F4），置信度（对应级别：G1、G2、G3、G4）。			<a href="#">UNFC 2019 Update</a>	UNFC
Circularity (Circular Economy)	循环性（循环经济）	Recognized as vital to sustainable development, decarbonization, resource efficiency, and competitiveness, <b>circular economy is an economy where the value of materials in the economy is maximized and maintained for as long as possible</b> , the input of materials and their consumption is minimized and the generation of waste is prevented and negative environmental impacts are reduced.	对可持续发展、脱碳、资源效率和竞争力至关重要的经济模式。在该模式下：经济体系中材料的价值被最大化并尽可能长期保持；材料投入和消耗被最小化；废物产生被防止；材料全生命周期的负面环境影响被降低。	Developed by the Conference of European Statisticians	欧洲统计学家会议制定	<a href="#">UNECE Statistics Division Press Release</a>	UNRMS
Class(es)	类别	Primary level of resource classification resulting from the combination of a Category from each of the three Criteria (axes). (E.g. E1, F1, G3)	由三个要素（维度）中各选一个级别组合形成的资源分类基础层级。（例如：E1, F1, G3）			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Classification of resources	资源分类	<b>The categorisation</b> of resources based on the social, environmental, and economic viability of their extraction/use, the corresponding technical feasibility, and the degree of confidence in the estimates of volumes and forecasts.	基于资源开发/利用的社会、环境及经济可行性，相应技术可行性，以及对资源估算与预测的置信度，对资源进行的划分。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Classify	分类	To assign estimated quantities to a specific Class (or Sub-class) of UNFC by reference to the definitions of Categories or Sub-categories for each of the three Criteria and taking into account both the Generic Specifications and the source-specific requirements that are included in the Aligned System, as set out in the relevant Bridging Document.	依据三个要素的级别或子级定义，并参考对接系统的《对接文件》所确定的通用规范及特定资源指南要求，将估算的资源数量划分为《联合国资源分类框架》的特定类别（或亚类）。			<a href="#">UNFC 2019 Update</a>	UNFC
Commercial	商业的	Ready for buying and selling at scale	已具备规模化交易条件。	In the UNFC, commercial is a term that applies to products and assets. For products, it is reserved for those that are classified as E1,F1. Assets can be bought or sold irrespective of the classification of its sources and products.	在联合国财务准则中，“商业”一词用于指代产品和资产。对于产品而言，它专指那些被归类为 E1、F1 类别的产品。而对于资产，其买卖则不受其来源和产品分类的限制。	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Competence	胜任力	The power of a person, business, court, or government to deal with something or take legal decisions.	指个人、企业、法院或政府处理某事或做出法律决定的能力或权力。	Competence has two meanings in English, and both are used in resource management. The second meaning is: Possessing the skills and attributes and exhibiting the conduct that are used to define and measure suitability for a certain role or function. This is synonymous with	英语中，“能力”一词有两层含义，且这两种含义均用于资源管理领域。其第二层含义是：具备相关技能和特质，并展现出能够定义和衡量某一角色或职能适用性的行为表现。这与“资格”一词意思相同，此处也将其归入“资格”这一范畴。	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC

Comprehensive Resource Recovery	资源综合开发利用	One of the core propositions of resource management in which the environment should be disturbed minimally by the recovery of all possible values, with a full-life cycle focus as a set of priorities.	资源管理的核心理念之一，要求在资源开采过程中通过充分回收所有潜在价值，将对环境的干扰降至最低，并以全生命周期视角聚焦于一套优先事项。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	<a href="#">United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements</a>	UNRMS
Contingency	或有限制	A specific criterion or condition that must be satisfied before a project can proceed. There are 6 types of contingencies under the UNFC: 1) Technological (G/F Axes) 2) Environmental, Social, and Economic Contingencies (E Axis) 3) Timing of Development 4) External and Internal Contingencies 5) Formal and Informal Contingencies 6) Political Contingencies	指在项目推进前必须满足的特定标准或条件。根据《联合国资源分类框架》，或有限制条件分为以下六类： 1) 技术性限制（对应G/F轴） 2) 环境、社会与经济性限制（对应E轴） 3) 开发时间计划限制 4) 内外外部条件限制 5) 正式与非正式限制 6) 政治性限制			<a href="#">Principles of Resource Classification (Social and Environmental Considerations Working Group of EGRM, 2020)</a>	UNFC
Continuous Strengthening of Core Competencies and Capabilities	持续强化核心竞争力与能力	Integrated and indivisible resource management requires a cross-disciplinary approach to problem-solving and working in diverse teams, as such an approach goes beyond what is available in traditional education and requires continuous improvement of competencies and capabilities.	一体化且不可分割的资源管理，要求采用跨学科方法解决问题，并在多元化团队中开展工作。因为这种方法超越了传统教育所能提供的范畴，需要持续提升相关能力和素养。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	<a href="#">United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements</a>	UNRMS
Controlling Factors (CF)	控制因素 (CF)	Social, environmental, economic, technological, and geological factors that may be considered when changing a mineral Project from one Class to another. UNFC uses three fundamental criteria for resource and resource classification:	指在将矿产项目从一个类别调整至另一类别时，可能需要考虑的社会、环境、经济、技术及地质因素。			<a href="#">UNFC 2019 - Mineral Specifications</a> <a href="#">UNFC - Guidance to Europe</a>	UNFC
Criteria	标准、条件	favourability of environmental-socio-economic conditions in establishing the viability of the project (E axis); maturity of technology, studies and commitments necessary to implement the project (F axis); and, degree of confidence in the estimate of quantities of products from the project (G axis). These Criteria are each subdivided into Categories and Sub-categories, which are then combined in the form of Classes or Sub-classes.	《联合国资源分类框架》采用三项基本要素进行储量和资源分类： - 环境-社会经济条件的有利性，用于确定项目的可行性（E轴）； - 实施项目所需技术、研究及承诺的成熟度（F轴）； - 对项目产品估算数量的置信度（G轴）。 每个要素则可进一步细分为若干级别及子级，进而组合形成不同的资源类别或亚类。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Critical Raw Materials (CRMs)	关键原材料 (简称 CRMs)	Natural resources essential for the functioning and developing critical sectors, such as sustainable energy, sustainable transport, health, and digital technologies. CRMs include metals, minerals, and materials with high economic importance and supply risk	指对可持续能源、可持续交通、健康及数字技术等关键领域运转与发展至关重要的自然资源。关键原材料包括具有高度经济重要性和供应风险的金属、矿物及材料。	UN-Energy Explanation: Typically refers to a mineral or metal essential to the contemporary economy and for the transition to a net-zero, circular economy. Many CRMs also face high supply disruption risks and have	联合国能源组织解释：通常指的是对当代经济至关重要，并且对于向净零、循环型经济转型必不可少的矿产或金属。许多循环经济项目还面临着严重的供应中断风险，并且会对环境和社会产生影响。	<a href="#">UNECE - Critical Raw Materials</a> <a href="#">UN-ENERGY Policy Brief: Aligning Critical Raw Materials Development</a>	UNFC
Degree of confidence	置信度	An assessment of the certainty in an estimate of quantities.	对资源估算数量的确定性评价。	See the G axis Category definitions	参见G轴级别定义	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Economic	经济的	The anticipated monetary revenues equal or exceed the costs by a margin that satisfies financing requirements, taking risks and opportunities into account, and provides a positive return on investment, often measured by a monetary criterion, such as having a positive net present value (NPV) at a	在充分考虑风险与机遇的情况下，预期货币收入等于或超过成本，且盈余满足融资要求，并能提供正向投资回报；通常以货币标准衡量，例如在特定折现率下具有正的净现值。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Economic limit	经济极限	The time beyond which the remaining cumulative cash flows from the Project, in case of project evaluations, or from the Asset in the case of asset evaluations is negative. This refers to the legal rights and/or the use of facilities, whether for extractive or regenerative activities.	指在项目评估中项目剩余累计现金流，或在资产评估中资产剩余累计现金流转为负值的时间点。这涉及合法权利和/或设施的使用权，无论是用于采掘业或再生产活动。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Effective Date	有效期	The date for which estimates are valid.	指相关估算数据有效的截止日期。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Entity	实体	An asset holder.	资产持有者。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Environmental impact	环境影响	The physical, chemical, and biological impact on, or changes to the project area and surroundings, due to a project (e.g. heavy metal contamination in soils or water, disruption of wildlife habits and migration characters, etc.)	指因项目实施而对项目区域及周边造成的物理、化学和生物影响或改变（例如：土壤或水体重金属污染、野生动物栖息地与迁徙规律受到干扰等）。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	环境影响评估 (EIA)	process by which the environmental consequences of a proposed project or programme are evaluated and alternatives are analyzed. EIA is an integral part of the planning and decision-making processes. (UNEP, 2002)	指对拟建项目或规划可能产生的环境影响进行评估并对替代方案进行分析的过程。环境影响评估是规划与决策过程中不可或缺的组成部分。（联合国环境规划署，2007年）			UNEP, 2007. <i>Glossary Of Terms For Negotiators Of Multilateral Environmental Agreements</i>	Other Terms

ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance)	ESG (环境, 社会和治理)	Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) is a model of sustainable business development that is based on responsible attitude towards the environment, high social responsibility, and good governance.	一种基于对环境负责任的态度、社会责任感以及良好治理的可持续商业发展模式。		UNDP - ESG	Other Terms
Evaluator	评估师	Person, or persons, performing estimation and/or classification.	执行资源估算和/或分类的个人或团队。		UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC
Exploration Project	勘探项目	A Project that is associated with one or more Potential Source (as defined below). The period or time that a Project can make a realistic projection of the occurrence of future conditions, events or other factors that determine the environmental-socio-environmental viability or technical feasibility of a Project. The precise definition of foreseeable future depends on the resource, refer to specifications for precise definitions.	与一个或多个“潜在源”（定义见下文）相关联的项目。		UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC
Foreseeable Future	可预见未来		指项目可对决定其环境-社会经济可行性或技术可行性的未来条件、事件或其他因素进行现实预测的时间范围。“可预见未来”的精确定义因资源类型而异，具体定义请参见相关技术规范。		UNFC 2019 - Mineral Specifications	UNFC <a href="#">Geothermal Specifications (EGRM, 2022)</a>
Generic Specifications	通用规范	Specifications that apply to the classification of products of a resource project using UNFC.	适用于使用《联合国资源分类框架》对资源项目产品进行分类的技术规定。		UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC
Guidelines	指南	Additional instruction on how UNFC should be applied in specific circumstances	关于《联合国资源分类框架》在特定情况下应如何应用的补充说明。		UNFC 2019 - Mineral Specifications	UNFC
Harmonization	协同	To identify significant differences between systems, if any, by mapping and then, if necessary, to adjust definitions and/or specifications of one system so that they lead to comparable results. A system that is harmonized with UNFC can become an Aligned System through the development and endorsement (by the Expert Group on Resource Management) of a Sustainable resource management shall be undertaken within the framework of public, public-private and civil society partnerships in an integrated and indivisible manner consistent with its social, environmental and economic viability and systems and a full life cycle view.	通过系统间对接识别显著差异（如有），并在必要时调整某一体系的定义和/或规范，使其产出可比结果的过程。一个与《联合国资源分类框架》协同的系统，可通过制定并获资源管理专家组核可的《对接文件》，成为“对接系统”。		UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC
Integrated Management of Resources	一体化资源管理		可持续资源管理应在公共部门、公私合作伙伴关系及民间社会合作的框架内，以一体化且不可分割的方式实施，并确保其与社会、环境和经济的可行性及系统要求相一致，同时贯穿全生命周期视角。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements	UNRMS
Known Source	已知源	A source that has been demonstrated to exist by direct evidence. More detailed specifications can be found in relevant source-specific Aligned Systems.	指通过直接证据证实其存在的源。更详细的技术规范可根据相关特定资源的对接系统进行查阅。		UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC
Life-Cycle Impact Assessment/Analysis	全生命周期影响评估/分析	Life-cycle impact assessment is defined as the — phase of Life-Cycle Assessment aimed at understanding and evaluating the magnitude and significance of the potential environmental impacts of a product system - ISO 14044 (2006). The output of a comparison between another resource classification system and UNFC, or between that system and existing Aligned Systems, which highlights the similarities and differences between the systems. A Mapping Document can provide the basis for assessing the potential for the other system to become an Aligned System through the development of a Bridging Document.	定义为“生命周期评价的一个阶段，旨在理解和评价产品系统潜在环境影响的严重程度及其显著性——依据 ISO 14044 (2006)”。		International Resource Panel: Glossary	Other Terms
Mapping Document	对比文件		指另一资源分类系统与《联合国资源分类框架》之间，或该系统与现有对接系统之间进行比较后形成的成果文件，其重点在于突出系统间的异同。此类报告可为通过制定《对接文件》使另一系统转变为对接系统供评估基础。		UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC
Numerical Code	数字编码	Numerical designation of each Class or Sub-class of resource quantity as defined by UNFC. Numerical Codes are always quoted in the same sequence (i.e. E;F;G).	指《联合国资源分类框架》为每个资源数量类别或亚类所定义的数字标识。数字代码的引用顺序固定（即 E;F;G）。		UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC
Possibility of Discovery	发现可能性	The chance that further exploration, drilling and well testing of a source will result in the confirmation of a Known Source.	指通过对某一来源进行进一步勘探、钻探和测试，从而证实其为“已知源”的可能性。		UNFC Geothermal Energy Specifications	UNFC
Potential Source	潜在源	A source that has not yet been demonstrated to exist by direct evidence, but is assessed as potentially existing based primarily on indirect evidence. More detailed specifications can be found in relevant source-specific Aligned Systems.	指尚未通过直接证据证实其存在，但主要基于间接证据评估认为可能存在的源。更详细的技术规范根据相关特定源的对接系统进行查阅。		UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC

Product	产品量	The quantity that will cross the reference points of a project and that will be delivered from or consumed by the project. Estimates should be classified separately for each product that will be sold, transferred, used, unused or consumed in operations. Where estimates for different products have been aggregated for classification, and separate estimates are not provided, the aggregated estimates shall be accompanied by a statement clarifying which products have been aggregated and the conversion factor(s) used to render them equivalent for the purposes of aggregation.	指将通过项目参考点并被项目交付或消耗的数量。估算值应对项目运营中将销售、转移、使用、未使用或消耗的每种产品进行单独分类。若对不同产品的估算值进行了合并分类且未提供单独估算值，则合并后的估算值应附有说明，阐明合并了哪些产品，以及为使它们可在合并目的下等效而使用的换算系数。	Products of the project may be bought, sold, or used, including electricity, heat, hydrocarbons, hydrogen, minerals, and water. It is noted that with some projects, such as for renewables, the products (electricity, heat etc.) are different from the sources (wind, solar irradiation etc.). In other projects the products and sources may be similar e.g. in petroleum projects both the sources and products are oil and/or gas, although the fluid	该项目的产物可以进行买卖或使用，包括电力、热能、碳氢化合物、氢气、矿产和水。需要指出的是，对于某些项目（如可再生能源项目），其产物（如电力、热能等）与来源（如风能、太阳能辐射等）是不同的。而在其他项目中，产物和来源可能相似，例如在石油项目中，来源和产物都是石油和/或天然气，尽管其流体状态和性质可能因从地下到地表的条件而有所变化。	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Production	生产	The process of generating products from sources via projects.	通过项目将“源”转化为“产品”的过程。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Professional Organization	专业组织	A self-regulatory professional association or government licensing authority that admits or licenses individuals based on their academic qualifications, experience, and ethical fitness; requires compliance with the professional standards of competence and ethics established by the organization; or encourages continuing professional development; and has and applies disciplinary powers, including the	指基于个人学历资格、实践经验与职业道德操守对其进行准入或认证的自律性专业协会或政府许可机构。此类机构要求成员遵守其制定的专业能力与道德标准；要求或鼓励持续专业发展；并拥有且行使纪律处分权，包括暂停或取消个人资格、撤销许可等权力。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Project	项目	A Project is defined development or operation which provides the basis for environmental, social, economic and technical evaluation and decision-making. In the early stages of evaluation, including verification the Project might be defined only in conceptual terms, whereas more mature Projects will be defined in significant detail. Where no development or operation can currently be defined for all or part of a source, based on existing technology or technological currently under development, all quantities associated with that source (or part thereof) are classified in	一个项目被定义为“一项开发或运营活动，其为环境、社会、经济和技术评估与决策提供依据”。在评估的早期阶段（包括验证阶段），项目可能仅以概念形式定义；而更成熟的项目则会有非常详细的定义。若基于现有技术或目前开发中的技术，无法为某一“源”的全部或部分确定任何可确定的开发或运营方案，则该“源”（或其相应部分）的所有相关资源数量均应归入F4类别。这些资源数量若被生产出来，将具备可买卖或使用的潜力。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Property	财产	A volume of the Earth's crust defined by an Asset. May also be termed a lease, concession, or license.	指由一项资产所界定的一处地壳体积范围。亦可称为租约区、特许区或许可证区。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Prospective	远景的	Used in association with projects as prospective projects: Where the existence of a developable product is based primarily on indirect evidence and	用于指代“远景项目”；此类项目中可开发产品的存在主要基于间接证据，且尚未被证实。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Qualified	合格的	Possessing the ability to put skills, knowledge, and experience into practice to perform activities or a job in an effective and efficient manner for resource classification, management, and reporting.	指具备有效且高效地运用技能、知识与经验，以执行资源分类、管理及报告相关活动或工作的能力	Proposed alternative definition: Possessing the ability to put skills, knowledge, and experience into practice to perform activities or a job in an effective and consistent manner for resource classification	拟议的替代定义：具备将技能、知识和经验运用到实践中，以有效且一致的方式开展活动或完成工作的能力，从而按照《联合国资源分类框架》指南进行资源分类、管理和	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Qualified Assessment	合格评估	A formal report pertaining to the estimated quantities and/or value of project metrics made by a Qualified Expert, that should include, but not be limited to, sources and adequacy and reliability of the underlying data, assumptions made and limitations, the qualifications and experience of the author(s) or those	指由合格专家编制的、关于项目资源量及/或价值估算指标的正式评估。报告内容应至少包括：基础数据的来源及其充分性与可靠性、所做假设及局限性、报告作者或最终责任人的资质与经验。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Qualified Expert	合格专家	An independent person with education, training, and relevant professional experience in a discipline pertinent to a Project, acting in compliance with the professional standards of competence and ethics established by his/her professional organization. This person is responsible for the standards and methodologies used for collecting, analysing, and verifying information used in qualified assessments	指在项目相关专业领域受过教育、培训并拥有相应职业经验的独立人士，其行需符合其所属专业组织制定的能力与职业道德标准。该专家负责确定用于收集、分析和验证合规评估所需信息所依据的标准与方法。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE</a>	UNFC
Reasonable Expectations	合理预期	Term used within the E1 classification, concerns the likelihood of obtaining necessary regulatory approvals, permits and contracts necessary to implement the Project.	E1级别划分使用术语，指项目获得实施所需各项监管批准、许可证及合同的可能性。	Mineral Specifications: High level of confidence. This term is used within the E1 classification and concerns the likelihood that all necessary conditions will be met. It is also used in the F1.3 Sub-category and concerns the likelihood that all	《固矿规范》：高置信度。此术语用于E1分级中，涉及所有必要条件得以满足的可能性。它也用于F1.3子级，涉及确保项目能够进入开发阶段所需的全部批准/合同能够及时到位的可能性。	<a href="#">UNFC Petroleum Specifications</a>	<a href="#">UNFC 2019 - Mineral Specifications</a> UNFC

Reference point	参照点	A defined location at which the reported estimate or measurement is made. The Reference Point may be the sales, transfer or use point from the development or it may be an intermediate stage, in which case the reported quantities account for losses prior to but not after the delivery point. The Reference Point shall be disclosed in conjunction with the classification. Where the Reference Point is not the point of sale to third parties (or where custody is transferred to the entity's other operations), and such quantities are classified as E1, the information necessarily derives estimated quantities of resources or materials that have not been produced because no technically feasible projects have yet been identified to enable their development. These quantities are currently unexploitable but may become viable in the future with advancements in technology.	指报告估算值或测量值所对应的确定位置。参考点可以是开发活动中产品的销售点、移交点或使用点，也可以是某个中间阶段；若为后者，则报告的资源量应包含该交付点之前（而非之后）的损耗。参考点须与分类结果一并披露。若参考点并非对第三方的销售点（或产品保管权转移至实体内部其他运营环节），且相关资源量被归类为E1，则必须同时提供推算出预计销售额所需的信息。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms I UNECE</a>	UNFC
Remaining products not developed	未开发剩余产品量	Quantities of resources or materials that have not been produced because no technically feasible projects have yet been identified to enable their development. These quantities are currently unexploitable but may become viable in the future with advancements in technology.	指因尚未确定具备技术可行性的开发项目而未被开采的资源或材料数量。此类资源量目前不具备开采条件，但未来可能随技术进步而变得可行。			<a href="#">UNFC 2019 Update</a>	UNFC
Remediation	修复措施	The restoration of a project site conditions that are required by regulatory or other provisions, wherever the in-flow to, and/or generation of energy or materials in a defined body exceeds the outflow over	指根据监管规定或其他条款要求，对项目场地需进行的条件恢复。			<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms I UNECE</a>	UNFC
Renewable	再生的	where the in-flow to, and/or generation of energy or materials in a defined body exceeds the outflow over	指在一段时期内，特定系统内能量或物质的流入量和/或生成量超过流出量的状态。	Adopted from Renewable Energy Specification	可再生能源规范采用术语。	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms I UNECE</a>	UNFC
Resource	资源总量	The cumulative quantity of products that are generated and/or consumed by a project from a defined date forward and evaluated at the reference point(s) of the project. A resource has an environmental-social-economic benefit and can be renewable (e.g. solar, wind, groundwater) or non-renewable. Resources can be for primary use (e.g., minerals, hydrocarbons, renewable energy, groundwater, pore space for CO2 storage) and can be derived from or after primary use as secondary resources (e.g. anthropogenic resources, mining).	指从特定日期起，由项目生成和/或消耗并在项目参考点进行评估的累计产品数量。资源具有环境-社会-经济效益，可以是可再生的（如太阳能、风能、地下水）或不可再生的。资源可用于初级用途（如矿物、碳氢化合物、可再生能源、地下水、二氧化碳封存孔隙空间），也可在初级使用过程中或之后作为二次资源（如人造资源、采矿残渣与尾矿、加工或精炼残渣、建筑废料）获得。	The term "resource" is not defined in UNFC, because it has specific, but different, definitions in different sectors. In UNFC "resource" is only used in generic way as in the phrases "resource management", "resource project", "resource specification".	“资源”这一术语在《联合国资源分类框架》中并未明确定义，因为该术语在不同领域有着特定但有所不同的定义。在《联合国资源分类框架》中，“资源”仅以一般性的方式使用，例如在“资源管理”、“资源项目”、“资源规范”等表述中。	<a href="#">UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms I UNECE</a>	UNFC
Resource decoupling	资源解耦	Resource decoupling means delinking the rate of use of primary resources from economic activity. Absolute resource decoupling would mean that the Total Material Requirement of a country decreases while the economy grows. It follows the same principles as dematerialization, i.e. implying the use of less material, energy, water and land to achieve the same (or better) In general terms, resource efficiency describes the overarching goals of decoupling — increasing human well-being and economic growth while lowering the amount of resources required and negative environmental impacts associated with resource use. In other words, this means doing better with less. In technical terms, resource efficiency means achieving higher outputs with lower inputs and can be reflected by indicators such as resource productivity (including GDP/resource consumption). Ambitions to achieve a resource-efficient economy therefore refer to systems of production and consumption that have been optimized with regard to resource use. This includes strategies of dematerialization (savings, reduction of material and energy use) and re-materialization (reuse, remanufacturing and recycling) in a systems-wide	指使初级资源使用速率与经济活动增速脱钩。绝对资源脱钩意味着一国的总物质需求在经济持续增长的同时实现下降。其遵循与非物质化相同的原理，即通过使用更少的材料、能源、水和土地来实现相同（或更好）的经济产出			<a href="#">International Resource Panel: Glossary</a>	Other Terms
Resource efficiency	资源利用效率	Resource efficiency describes the overarching goals of decoupling — increasing human well-being and economic growth while lowering the amount of resources required and negative environmental impacts associated with resource use. In other words, this means doing better with less. In technical terms, resource efficiency means achieving higher outputs with lower inputs and can be reflected by indicators such as resource productivity (including GDP/resource consumption). Ambitions to achieve a resource-efficient economy therefore refer to systems of production and consumption that have been optimized with regard to resource use. This includes strategies of dematerialization (savings, reduction of material and energy use) and re-materialization (reuse, remanufacturing and recycling) in a systems-wide	广义而言，资源效率描述了“脱钩”的总体目标——即在提高人类福祉与经济成长的同时，降低所需资源量及与资源使用相关的负面环境影响。换言之，即以更少资源实现更好发展。从技术角度看，资源效率指以更低的投入获得更高的产出，可通过资源生产率（如GDP/资源消耗量）等指标体现。因此，实现资源节约型经济的愿景，指向的是在资源使用方面实现最优化的生产与消费体系。这包括以系统性的循环经济方法，实施非物质化（节约、减少材料和能源使用）与再物质化（再利用、再制造与循环利用）策略，以及在可持续城市化进程中进行基础设施转型。			<a href="#">International Resource Panel: Glossary</a>	Other Terms
Resource Intensity	资源强度	Resource intensity depicts the amount of natural resources used to produce a certain amount of value or physical output. It is calculated as resource use / value added or as resource use / physical output. The primary responsibility or sustainable resource management is the continued well-being of the Earth, its inhabitants, and the environment. At a minimum, sustainable development must not endanger the natural systems that support life on earth: the atmosphere, the waters, the soils, and the living	指为产生一定价值或物质产出所消耗的自然资源量。其计算方式为：资源使用量/增加值，或资源使用量/物质产出量。资源强度是资源生产率的倒数。			<a href="#">International Resource Panel: Glossary</a>	Other Terms
Responsibility to the Planet	对地球的责任	The primary responsibility or sustainable resource management is the continued well-being of the Earth, its inhabitants, and the environment. At a minimum, sustainable development must not endanger the natural systems that support life on earth: the atmosphere, the waters, the soils, and the living	在于维护地球、其所有居民及环境的持续福祉。可持续发展至少不得危及维系地球上生命的自然系统：大气、水域、土壤及所有生物。	Mixture of shall statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	<a href="#">United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements</a>	UNRMS

Royalty	矿税	Royalty is an entitlement interest in a project where the royalty owner does not participate in any of the capital or operating costs required to produce the products. A royalty is commonly retained by resources lessor when granting rights to the producer. A royalty is paid in either cash or kind (depending on the lease)	指项目中的一种收益权权益，权益金所有者不承担生产产品所需的任何资本或运营成本。权益金通常由资源出租方在授予生产商权利时保留。权益金以现金或实物形式（依租约而定）支付，金额基于产量的一定比例。			UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC	
Service Orientation	服务导向	Sustainable resource management entails service-orientation, meaning that resources shall be produced primarily as a service to society.	可持续资源管理蕴含服务导向，即资源的产出应主要作为对社会的服务。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and	UNRMS	
Social Engagement	社会参与	Essential engagement between all stakeholders involved in the sustainable development of natural resources in service to all citizens of this generation as well as future generations. Due to the complex social impacts that the sustainable resource management can have on varying groups of people, rights-based social safeguards, inclusive dialogue, and risk management principles should be applied to resource projects to ensure that they benefit the poor, leave no one behind, and do not have a net negative impact on humans and society, from a project, such as:	指所有参与自然资源可持续发展的利益相关方之间必不可少的互动协作，旨在服务当代及后代所有公民。鉴于可持续资源管理可能对不同人群产生复杂的社会影响，资源项目应采用基于权利的社会保障措施、包容性对话及风险管理原则，以确保其惠及贫困人口、不让任何人掉队并尊重人权。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements	UNRMS	
Social impact	社会影响	The resulting impact on humans and society, from a project, such as: (i) Effects stemming from environmental changes (e.g. health issues due to heavy metal contamination); and (ii) Changes in social systems and structures, (e.g. ownership claims, traditional land usage, land and other value changes, changes in local population community structure, etc.)	指项目对人类与社会造成的直接或间接影响，例如： (i) 由环境变化引发的影响（如重金属污染导致的健康问题）；以及 (ii) 社会系统与结构的改变（如所有权主张、传统土地利用方式、土地及其他资产价值变化、当地社区人口结构变化等）。			UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC	
Sources	源	Sources, such as bioenergy, geothermal, hydro-marine, solar, wind, injection for storage, hydrocarbons, minerals, nuclear fuels and water, are the origin from which products can be derived. The sources may be in their natural or secondary (anthropogenic sources, tailings, etc.) state.	指从中获得产品的各类“源”，例如生物质能、地热能、海洋能、太阳能、风能、注入封存层、碳氢化合物、矿物、核燃料及水等。这些“源”可处于天然状态，亦可为二次状态（如人造源、尾矿等）。			UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC	
Specifications	规范	Additional details (mandatory rules) as to how a resource classification system is to be applied, supplementing the framework definitions of that system. Generic Specifications provided for UNFC in Specifications Documents ensure clarity and comparability and are complementary to the source-specific requirements included in Aligned Systems, as set out in the relevant Bridging Document.	指关于如何应用某一资源分类体系的补充细则（强制性规则），用于补充该体系的框架定义。为《联合国资源分类框架》制定的规范文件中的《通用规范》，确保了分类的清晰性与可比性，并与相关《对接文件》所载对接系统的特定资源要求互为补充。			UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC 2019 Update	UNFC
State rights and responsibilities in the management of resources	国家资源管理权利与责任	The States (governments) rights, legal and regulatory responsibilities for the resources located on their territory. A State has sovereignty over all resources located in its territory and they have a dominant role in producing and consuming resources. Following the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (adopted by all United Nations Member States), a State has independent legislation and full rights to manage and	指国家（政府）对其领土内资源所享有的权利及法律与监管责任。国家对位于其领土内的所有资源拥有主权，并在资源生产与消费中发挥主导作用。根据《2030年可持续发展议程》（由所有联合国会员国通过），国家拥有独立立法权和以可持续方式管理与使用资源的完整权利。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements	UNRMS	
Sub-category	子级	Subdivision of a Category	级别的细分。			UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC	
Sub-class(es)	亚类	Class defined by the combination of its Sub-categories	类别由子级的组合进行定义。	Optional subdivision of resource classification based on project maturity principles resulting from the	根据项目成熟度原则对资源进行细分，这种细分是通过子级组合实现的。	UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC	
Sustainable development	可持续发展	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs as explained through the UN Sustainable Development Goals.	指既满足当代人需求，又不损害后代人满足其需求能力的发展，其内涵通过联合国可持续发展目标予以阐明。			UNFC – Glossary of Common Terms   UNECE	UNFC	
Systems Approach	系统方法	The system approach (1) considers the total material throughput of the economy from resource extraction and harvest to final disposal, and their environmental impacts, (2) relates these flows to activities in production and consumption across spatial scale, time, nexus and boundary dimensions, and (3) searches for leverage points for multi-beneficial changes (technological, social or organizational), all encouraged by policies to achieve sustainable	该研究方法（1）考量从资源开采、收获到最终处置的全过程经济物质通量及其环境影响；（2）将这些流动与不同空间尺度、时间维度、关联领域及边界范围内的生产与消费活动联系起来；（3）寻求在技术、社会或组织层面实现多重效益改变的杠杆点。所有这些行动均通过政策加以激励，以实现可持续生产/消费及多尺度可持续资源管理。			International Resource Panel: Glossary	Other Terms	
Transparency	透明性	Ensuring of public understanding of the transparent revenues an expenditures that will help public debate, allowing for an informed choice of sustainable development options	指向公众公开政府财政收入与支出的相关情况，使其得以了解，从而促进公众对发展路径的讨论，助力在充分知情基础上选择可持续发展方案。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements	UNRMS	

Unconventional	非常规	Natural resources that cannot be extracted using traditional methods, typically requiring specialized extraction techniques.	那些无法通过传统方法开采的自然资源，通常需要采用专门的开采技术。	Difference in minerals vs petroleum	这是固矿与油气的差异。	<a href="#">UNFC 2019 - Mineral Specifications</a>	<a href="#">UNFC Petroleum Specifications</a>	UNFC
Value Addition	价值增长	Value addition refers to any economic, environmental or social benefit from further processing and manufacturing resources. The goal of value added is to increase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) associated directly with processing and manufacturing and also to increase the employment and other benefits that accrue.	指通过对资源进行进一步加工和制造而产生的任何经济、环境或社会方面的益处。增值的目标是增加与加工和制造直接相关的国内生产总值（GDP），同时增加由此产生的就业和其他收益。	Mixture of <i>shall</i> statements and explanations	“应当”表述与解释的混合体	<a href="#">United Nations Resource Management System: Principles and Requirements</a>		UNRMS