

序

Preface



基礎建設的優劣是衡量國家競爭力重要的指標之一。政府每年均編列大量預算投入各項公共工程建設，藉此提高國民生活水準，促進國家經濟成長與產業升級，因此提高公共工程執行的效率與效能，確保工程品質與工程效益，進而提升國家競爭力，是政府責無旁貸的任務。公共工程委員會依權責統籌各項公共工程之規劃、審議、協調與督導等相關事宜，責任更顯重大。

過去這一年來，工程會在行政院的大力支持與各部會的協助配合之下，無論是在公共工程的法規面、制度面與執行面，均有相當的成果，也達成了多項艱困的任務。本人在此，特別要向所有曾經提供本會協助的單位與個人表達由衷的感謝之意。

政府採購是本會主管重要的業務之一，建立一個公開、透明、合理的政府採購環境，提升政府採購的效率與品質，也是政府重要的施政目標。「政府採購法」施行以來，雖在辦理採購的過程已較以往公開透明，但為發揮興利防弊功能，改善採購作業合理性，提昇採購效能，強化爭議處理機制，處罰不法不當行為，爰經彙整各界意見提出「政府採購法部分條文修正草案」，並經立法院三讀通過，相信將來在採購的效能上必能更加發揮。同時配合「電子簽章法」的三讀通過，本會正積極推動「政府採購卡」、「下訂及付款電子化」及「領標及投標電子化」等措施，日後本會將加速整合政府採購週期中之各項資訊與作業，建立一安全、可靠及便捷的政府採購電子化交易環境，進一步提昇政府採購效率。

為達成合理撙節公共工程資源與經費的目標，在各項公共工程計畫執行前，本會依據「政府公共工程計畫與經費審議作業要點」，於本會審議新興工程計畫時先行評估民間參與的可行性，同時進行專業審議，期將政府有限的資源做最有效的利用，並發揮政府投資計畫的功能。而為推動工程技術之國際化與標準化，本會已整合完成全國施工綱要規範、劃一編碼系統及工程項目名稱，同時建置基層公共工程規劃設計之標準化工程圖說及劃一預算編列格式，有助於工程品質之掌握。並透過公共工程工料價格調查及歷史標案分析之機制，使得經費編列更趨制度化與合理化。

The quality of infrastructure is a major index for determining national competitiveness. In Taiwan, the government allocates a large budget each year for investment in all kinds of public construction aimed at raising the living standards of the people and promoting national economic growth as well as upgrading industries; for this reason, it is the inescapable mission of the government to enhance the efficiency and performance of public construction administration and assure the quality and effectiveness of public construction work, and in this way to strengthen national competitiveness. The Public Construction Commission shoulders the heavy responsibility of carrying out matters related to the unified planning, evaluation, coordination, and supervision of public construction in accordance with its assigned authority.

With the strong support of the Executive Yuan as well as the assistance and coordination of the different ministries and commissions, the PCC has made substantial achievements over the past year on the levels of public construction laws, systems, and administration, and has fulfilled numerous difficult missions. Here, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to all those agencies and individuals who have favored the PCC with their help.

One of the main tasks of which the PCC is charged is government procurement, and the establishment of an open, transparent, and reasonable government procurement environment, and the upgrading of the efficiency and quality of government procurement, are among the government's major administrative goals. Although the process of procurement has become more open and transparent since the implementation of the Government Procurement Law, the PCC has moved to fully express the function of "strengthening the useful and abolishing the harmful," improve the reasonableness of procurement operations, upgrade the efficiency of procurement, reinforce the dispute resolution mechanism, and punish illegal and improper behavior by compiling opinions from all quarters and proposing a "Partial Draft Revision of the Government Procurement Law." The revision has been passed by the Legislative Yuan, and I am confident that once passed it will further boost our performance in terms of procurement efficiency. At the same time, in coordination with the passage of the Electronic Signatures Law, the PCC is actively promoting such measures as the "government procurement card," "electronic ordering and payment," and "electronic bidding." In the future, the Commission will accelerate the integration of information and operations in the government procurement cycle, and will establish a safer, more reliable, and more convenient environment for government e-procurement, thus further upgrading the efficiency of government procurement.

Prior the implementation of a project the PCC moves to achieve the goal of reasonable conservation of public construction resources and expenditures during its evaluation of new construction projects by first assessing the feasibility of private participation while at the same time carrying out professional evaluation in accordance with the "Evaluation Guidelines for Government Construction Plans and Expenditures" with the aim of making the most effective use of the government's limited resources and giving full expression to the government investment planning function. To promote the internationalization and standardization of construction technology, the PCC has completed the integration of national construction implementation standards, a unified coding system, and construction-item nomenclature; it has also established standardized engineering charts and a uniform budget form for basic public construction planning and design, which will facilitate the assurance of construction quality. Furthermore, the mechanism of public construction price surveys and historical case studies has brought more systemization and rationalization to the allocation of budgets.

而在計畫執行過程中，為加速推動公共建設，提高預算執行績效，本會研擬「加速推動公共建設方案」，以擴大列管、建立推動機制、協調協助困難問題之處理以及重賞重罰等原則積極推動，具體的作法如各部會成立「公共建設推動會報」、行政院成立跨部會之「公共建設督導小組」、另外針對用地、土方、砂石、管線及環保等困難問題分別成立專案小組負責處理解決，並進行實地訪查協助解決困難問題。執行以來成效卓著，九十年度之公共建設預算執行率已大幅提昇並順利達成突破百分之九十的目標，較以往之執行績效大幅度提昇，確實達到擴大內需、促進就業及提振景氣之效果。近並奉行政院指示，為使九十年度「加速推動公共建設方案」之良好績效得以延續，九十一年度一億元以上公共建設計畫應參照本年度推動機制及列管方式持續辦理。

在計畫執行過程中，公共工程品質的確保亦是重要的工作之一。本會除持續辦理全國性公共工程施工品質評鑑及施工品質查核之外，同時也積極建立公共工程施工品質輔導體系，籌組地方及中央工程品質輔導團，協助其建立工程施工品質管制制度。而除了管考及輔導的作法以外，本會亦持續推廣辦理公共工程品質金質獎，表揚執行公共工程品質工作成效優異的工程主辦機關、監造單位、承包廠商及個人，以肯定其對施工品質之貢獻等鼓勵措施，透過點滴努力的累積，讓品質改善的成果次第展現。

現今政府財政困難，單憑政府的力量來推動國家公共建設是不夠的，必須積極結合民間資金及其效率與效能，協助國家建設的推動，方期有成。本會已經陸續公佈「促進民間參與公共建設法」重要的相關子法，並建立跨部會的協調推動機制、訂定「民間參與公共建設貢獻卓越獎方案」的獎勵機制、建立專家諮詢資料庫，提供主辦機關諮詢參考名單等具體作法，同時並選擇十二項重點推動示範案例予以專案輔導。希望藉由政府和民間共同合作的力量，加速國家基礎建設的推動。

For the process of project implementation, the PCC has moved to accelerate the carrying out of public construction projects and heighten budget implementation performance by formulating the "Program for the Acceleration of Public Construction" with the aim of expanding follow-up control, establishing an implementation mechanism, coordinating and assisting with the resolution of difficulties and problems, and providing rewards and punishments, with the use of concrete methods such as the establishment by the different ministries and commissions of public construction implementation committee reports, the setting up by the Executive Yuan of a cross-ministerial Public Construction Supervisory Committee, and the establishment of ad hoc committees to resolve difficulties and problems related to land, soil, gravel, conduits, environmental protection, and other matters, and to carry out on-site inspections and provide help in problem resolution. The performance of this program has been outstanding, with the implementation ratio of the public construction budget for fiscal year 2001 being greatly heightened and breaking through the 90% target requested by the premier. This was a major improvement over past performance, and it effectively achieved the results of expanding domestic demand, stimulating employment, and revitalizing the economy. The premier recently issued instructions that, to assure the continuation of the outstanding performance of the "Program for the Acceleration of Public Construction" in 2001, all 2002 construction projects with a value of NT\$100 million or more should be carried out in accordance with this year's implementation mechanism and follow-up control methods.

One of the major tasks in the process of project implementation is the assurance of construction quality. In addition to the ongoing carrying out of national public construction implementation quality assessment and inspection, the PCC has also set up a public construction implementation quality guidance system and organized local as well as central construction quality guidance teams to help effect the establishment of construction implementation quality control systems. Besides providing evaluation and guidance, the PCC also continuously carries out public construction quality awards to recognize the contributions of agencies in charge of construction, monitoring units, contractors, and individuals with outstanding performance in quality work; and, through the accumulation of small amounts of effort, to display the results of quality improvement one after another.

With the fiscal difficulties that the government is facing today, the strength of the government alone is not sufficient to carry out the nation's public construction but must be combined with the capital, efficiency, and performance of the private sector. To this end the PCC has successively promulgated subsidiary laws related to the Law for the Encouragement of Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects; it has also established a cross-ministerial implementation coordination mechanism, set up an "Incentive Program for Outstanding Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects," and established a professional consultation databank for the reference of the agencies in charge of construction projects. At the same time, the PCC has also selected 12 key demonstration cases of implementation for special guidance. The hope is that cooperation between the government and the private sector will speed up the implementation of national infrastructure projects.

另外本會為凝聚各界對未來公共工程推動方向的共識，特于九十年九月間召開了「新世紀國家公共建設會議」，博採衆議，導入民間思維與活力，做為未來行政部門規劃與制訂相關公共建設政策的重要準據。在會議中分別針對了「建設方針」、「產業發展」、「科技創新」、「績效提升」與「永續發展」等五大中心議題加以討論，共計提出244項具體結論，目前正分別由各主管部會積極辦理中，相信對於國家公共建設未來的發展方向及整體工程產業的提升必有相當大的助益。在會議中，陳總統亦宣示進行政府再造工程，希望根據「事權統一」、「資源整合」及「工程專業」的方向，整合政府當前公共建設的管理與執行的單位，成立「建設部」或「國土建設部」，做為未來推動公共建設的專責單位。本會亦將積極配合政府再造工程，希望能夠早日達成總統所賦予的目標。

「人本、優質、永續」是「新世紀國家公共建設會議」所揭櫫未來公共工程發展的主軸。「人本」是強調建設的本質係在為民服務，當以人民的需求為本，注重使用者的感受。「優質」是指公共建設必須講求品質、效益與創新。「永續」是指公共建設須落實永續經營的理念，未來公共建設的興建，應積極從事有關山林復育、國土保護及資源循環再利用的建設。本會未來業務的推動，將以此三大主軸作為最高指導原則，希望在本會有限的人力與資源之下，充分發揮工程會的專業與效率，為國內工程產業建構優質的發展環境，並對未來的發展擘劃一份美好的藍圖。

台灣經過了長期的耕耘，已經累積了相當的經濟實力，邁入二十一世紀的台灣，我們期待透過公共建設之全面推動，營造一個永續安全的生活環境，永續經營的生產環境及永續平衡的生態環境。我們希望能夠建設台灣早日達到先進國家的水準，為子孫後代打造一個更美麗、更具有競爭力的寶島台灣，這是我們的願景，也是我們努力的目標，更是國人衷心的期望。

郭陸琪

PUBLIC

CONSTRUCTION

COMMISSION

To cement a consensus among all sectors about the future directions of public construction, the PCC called a "Conference on National Public Construction for the New Century" in September 2001 to garner a wide range of opinions and bring in the wisdom and vitality of the private sector to serve as a major basis for the planning and establishment of public-construction policies by the executive branch. The conference address five central themes-directions of construction, industrial development, technological innovation, performance upgrading, and sustainable development-and produced 244 concrete resolutions which are currently being implemented by the ministries and commissions in charge of the relevant areas. This will certainly be of considerable help to the upgrading of national public construction and the overall construction industry in the future. During the conference, President Chen Shui-bian proclaimed the implementation of government re-engineering in the expectation of integrating the administrative and implementation agencies of the government's current public construction work and of establishing a ministry of construction, on the principles of "unification of authority," "integration of resources," and "professionalism of construction," to serve as an agency charged exclusively with the future implementation of public construction. The PCC will coordinate actively with the work of government re-engineering with the aim of achieving the president's target at an early date.

The Conference on National Public Construction for the New Century unveiled "humanistic, superior quality, and sustainable construction" as the core focus of the future development of public construction. "Humanistic" emphasizes that the fundamental nature of public construction is to serve the people and should be based on the needs of the people, with attention paid to the perceptions of the users. "Superior quality" indicates that public construction must pursue quality, effectiveness, and innovation. "Sustainable" points to the fact that public construction must achieve the ideal of sustainable operation and that the implementation of public construction in the future should actively pursue the restoration of forests and the conservation of national lands, as well as the recycling of resources. In carrying out its operations in the future, the PCC will take these three focus items as its supreme guiding principles with the aim of achieving, using the Commission's limited manpower and resources, the full expression of its professionalism and efficiency, building up an outstanding domestic environment for the development of the construction industry, and mapping out a bright blueprint for future development.

After a long period of cultivation, Taiwan has accumulated a substantial amount of economic strength. For Taiwan at the advent of the 21st century, our hope is to create a safe and sustainable living environment, a sustainable production environment, and a sustainable balanced ecological environment through the all-out implementation of public construction. Our hope is to build Taiwan up to the level of the advanced countries at an early date and create for our posterity a more beautiful and competitive island; this is our vision, the goal toward which we strive, and the heartfelt aspiration of our country's people.

Kuo Yao-Chu