集集攔河堰

企劃業務
Planning

壹　辦理WTO政府採購協定議題暨相關涉外事務

為了申請加入WTO政府採購協定（GPA），我國目前已與所有GPA簽署國完成實質議題諮商，未來將繼續推動辦理WTO政府採購委員會採認及簽署程序。簽署GPA後，機關辦理適用GPA之採購案件應依據該協定規範執行，開放國內外廠商公平競爭，不得有差別待遇，同時，我國廠商在國外政府採購市場所遭遇的不公平待遇，也可因該協定的簽署而改觀，有利廠商開拓海外市場。

另有關參加APEC政府採購專家小組（GPEG）會議方面，目前已完成就政府採購體制與APEC不具拘束力原則「透明化」、「最佳預算之用」、「公開而有效競爭」、「公平處理」、「歸責性及適當程序」、「不歧視」等要素之一致性做自我檢視報告，並已提報我國政府採購電子化計畫及推動成效，皆獲得與會各會員體的認同。我國為會員體的一員，今後將繼續參與APEC的各相關團體及計畫、活動，與各會員體交換政府採購相關資訊，以推動亞太地區經濟發展。

貳　落實技師專業責任制度及健全工程技術顧問產業發展

一、落實技師專業責任制度

為確立技師專業責任，提昇公共工程品質，本會於九十一年七月三日會銜內政部等七部會署發布「公共工程專業技師簽證規則」，「道路運輸工程」等十五類

I. Handling of WTO Government Procurement Agreement and External Matters

In its attempt to join the WTO's Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), the Republic of China has completed bilateral consultations on substantive issues with all GPA signatories and will continue working toward approval by the WTO Government Procurement Committee and the signing of the agreement. Following the signing, agencies carrying out procurement projects to which the GPA applies will be required to operate according to its requirements and open the projects up to fair competition between domestic and foreign companies, with no discriminatory treatment. At the same time, ROC companies that have-encountered unequal treatment in the foreign government procurement market will be able to seek redress under the agreement, and this will help them develop overseas markets.

In relation to participation in the APEC Government Procurement Experts Group (GPEG), the ROC has completed its voluntary review of consistency of government procurement regimes against APEC's non-binding principles of Transparency, Value for Money, Open and Effective Competition, Fair Dealing, Accountability and Due Process, and Non-Discrimination, and has presented its E-Procurement plan as a member entity, the ROC will continue participating in relevant APEC groups, projects, and activities, and will exchange government procurement information with other members in order to contribute to the economic development of the Asia-Pacific region.

II. Implementation of the Professional Responsibility System for Professional Engineers, and Strengthening of the Development of the Professional Engineering Consulting Industry

1. Carrying out the Professional Responsibility System for Professional Engineers

工程技術顧問公司登記家數統計表
－資本額
Registered Professional Engineering Consulting Firms by Capitalization

資本額 Capitalization	家數 No. of Firms	百分比% Percentage of Total
＜100萬 Under NT$1 million	24	3.6%
100～499萬 NT$1-4.99 million	276	41.3%
500～999萬 NT$5-9.99 million	201	30.0%
1000～4999萬 NT$10-49.99 million	143	21.4%
5000～9999萬 NT$50-99.99 million	10	1.5%
≧10000萬 NT$100 million and over	15	2.2%
總計 Total	669	100%

及其他經本會認定工程之設計、監造項目，自九十一年十月一日起實施技師簽證。

依簽證規則之規定，實施簽證之項目應由技師親自為之並負簽證責任；為能掌握技師簽證情形，簽證規則規定技師執行業務所為之簽證紀錄，應於完成簽證後一定期限內向中央主管機關辦理申報，中央主管機關如發現技師執行簽證數量異常，將加強該技師之業務檢查，本會已配合該項規定，於九十二年四月建置「技師及工程技術顧問公司管理資訊系統」，技師辦理公共工程簽證，需每六個月透過「技師簽證系統」將簽證紀錄上傳至本會資料庫，藉由技師簽證系統與政府採購資訊公告系統間之資料交換，可有效勾稽技師簽證紀錄申報情形，進行異常管理。

為確保專業技師依法令及權責辦理公共工程設計、監造業務，對於技師簽證品質應予評鑑，以督促技師善盡職責，確立技師專業責任；有關技師簽證品質評鑑工作，因涉及不同專業領域，基於推動專業自治，本會擬依公共工程專業技師簽證規則第十八條規定，委託相關技師公會或學術團體辦理，此項技師簽證品質評鑑機制將於九十三年度研議建置。

二、健全工程技術顧問產業發展

公共工程是技術性與專門性的工作，必須仰賴具有一定資格的專業人士提供相關專業服務，本會自接管技師業務後，即於八十九年三月十七日發布施行「技術顧問機構管理辦法」，自此從事公共工程規劃、設計及監造業務之公司必須符合一定要件，逐步確立專業技師主導技術服務的地位，並強化工程技術顧問公司之專業性。

基於強化工程技術顧問公司管理法制面之周延性，及遵守我國對於WTO入會承諾，並消除外國對於「技術顧問機構管理辦法」違反WTO服務業貿易總協定（GATS）第十六條規定，造成市場進入障礙（非關稅）之質疑，本會爰研訂「工程技術顧問公司管理條例」，於九十二年七月二日公布施行，本條例除考量落實技術服務之專業性外，尚兼顧未來技術顧問公司朝大型化及國際化發展之需要，並能符合國際規範，另管理條例對於工程技術顧問公司、執業技師及監督業務者違反本條例之情形訂有處罰規定；此外，為提升工程技術水準，健全工程技術顧問公司發展，主管機關得對工程技術顧問公司予以獎勵及輔導。

管理條例公布後，本會已於九十二年十二月三十一日發布施行「工程技術顧問公司管理條例施行細則」及「工程技術顧問公司獎勵輔導辦法」，藉由本條例及相關子法建構完整之規範及獎懲制度，將有效輔導管理工程技術顧問公司之經營，促進工程技術顧問業之健全發展，提高工程技術服務品質與維護公共安全。

截至九十二年十二月三十一日止，領有工程技術顧問公司登記證之廠商計有669家，其中負責人由執業技師擔任者計568家，佔84.9%；資本額在1000萬以下者計501家，佔74.9%；工程技術顧問公司登記之執業技師僅1人者計464家，佔69.4%，執業技師20人以上者計9家，由上述統計資料顯示我國工程技術顧問公司以中小型企業為主。

工程技術顧問公司登記家數統計表－執業技師人數
Registered Profession Engineering Consulting Firms by No. of Practicing Professional Engineers

執業技師 Practicing Engineers		家 數 No. of Firms	百分比% Percentage of Total
1人	1	464	69.4%
2-4人	2-4	174	26.0%
5-9人	5-9	16	2.4%
10-19人	10-19	6	0.9%
20人-49人	20-49	5	0.7%
50人-99人	50-99	1	0.1%
100人以上	100 or more	3	0.4%
總 計	Total	669	100%

The PCC, together with the Ministry of the Interior and six other ministries and commissions, promulgated the Regulations Governing Certification of Public Construction by Professional Engineers on July 3, 2002 in order to firmly establish the professional responsibility of professional engineers and upgrade the quality of public construction. Professional engineer certification was implemented for design and construction supervision for road transportation construction and 14 other categories of construction, as well as other items as determined by the PCC, on Oct. 1, 2002.

According to the provisions of the Regulations, items requiring certification should be certified personally by professional engineers, who should be held responsible for their certification. In addition, to maintain a firm grasp of the situation regarding professional engineer certification, the Regulations stipulate that the record of certification by a professional engineer in the practice of his or her duties should be reported to the central competent authority within a set time following certification. Should the competent authority discover an abnormality in the quantity of certifications by a professional engineer, it will intensify its inspection of that professional engineer's operations. In line with this stipulation, the PCC installed a Management Information System for Professional Engineers and Professional Engineering Consulting Firms in April 2003. Professional engineers handling the certification of public construction projects must transmit their certification records to the PCC databank via the Professional Engineer Certification System every six months. The exchange of data between the Professional Eengineer Certification System and the Government Procurement Information System can effectively reflect the reporting of professional engineering certification records and facilitate the management of abnormalities.

To assure that professional engineers carry out their public construction design and supervision work in accordance with the laws and regulations their area of responsibility, the quality of professional engineer certification should be evaluated with the aim of encouraging professional engineers to fulfill their professional duties to the best of their ability and of establishing their professional responsibility. Since evaluation of the quality of certification by professional engineers involves different professions, in the interest of promoting professional self-discipline the PCC proposes to commission this work to relevant professional engineering associations or academic bodies in accordance with Article 18 of the Regulations Governing Certification of Public Construction by Professional Engineers. This quality evaluation mechanism for professional engineer certification is to be set up in 2004.

2. Strengthened Development of the Professional Engineering Consulting Industry

Public construction is a technical and professional type of work, and it relies on the provision of professional services by professional personnel who possess certain qualifications. After the PCC assumed responsibility for professional engineers, it promulgated the Regulations Governing the Administration of Professional Engineering Consulting Firms on Mar. 17, 2000. From that time companies which engage in public construction planning, design, and supervision must comply with certain uniform conditions, professional engineers have been gradually established in positions of leadership in the provision of technical services, and the professionalism of engineering consulting companies has been reinforced.

The PCC formulated the Act Governing for the Administration of Professional Engineering Consulting Firms and promulgated it on July 2, 2003 in order to provide a more comprehensive legal foundation for the administration of Professional Engineering Consulting Firms, fulfill Taiwan's WTO commitments, and eliminate foreign suspicions that the Regulations Governing the Administration of Professional Engineering Consulting Firms violated Article 16 of the WTO's General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and created a (non-tariff) barrier to market entry. In addition to bringing about professionalism in engineering services, this Act also

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參　落實政府採購法施行

為發揮政府採購法興利防弊功能，改善採購作業合理性，提昇採購效能，九十二年度配合採購實務作業需求，計修正發布「中央機關未達公告金額採購監辦辦法」、「中央機關未達公告金額採購招標辦法」、「押標金保證金暨其他擔保作業辦法」、「投標廠商資格與特殊或巨額採購認定標準」、「最有利標評選辦法」、「採購契約要項」、「採購評選委員會組織準則」、「採購評選委員會審議規則」、「採購專業人員資格考試訓練發證及管理辦法」及「工程施工查核小組作業辦法」等10個子法，並調整修正「最有利標作業手冊」、「投標須知範本」、「工程採購契約範本」、「財物採購契約範本」、「勞務採購契約範本」及「押標金／保證金連帶保證書格式」等6種相關作業表格，以健全政府採購法規。

為加強辦理政府採購教育訓練及宣導，九十二年度除自行舉辦三天期「政府採購法研習訓練班」及一天期「招標文件製作及最有利標研討會」各六場，參訓學員合計4,282人外，並配合各機關需要，合辦及支援採購法相關講習逾200場，總計本年度訓練宣導人數超過25,000人次，績效斐然。

另配合「採購專業人員資格考試訓練發證及管理辦法」於九十三年一月一日起施行，積極建立採購人員專業管理制度，已依該辦法第十二條規定甄選出13家代訓機關（構）配合辦理訓練事宜，並建置「採購專業人員資料庫」、「採購專業人員師資資料庫」及相關課程授課大綱及考試題庫，以應未來訓練需要。

此外，於九十一年十二月十七日推動成立之「行政院統一發包及集中採購中心」，以跨部會任務編組之督導小組負責指揮監督，下設有「共同供應契約推動小組」、「底價審議機制工作小組」，並由指定之專業代辦採購機關中央信託局代辦財物及勞務採購，內政部營建署、交通部國道新建工程局及內政部土地重劃工程局代辦工程採購，提供全程採購服務，改善專業能力或人力不足的機關採購作業之效率及品質，減少採購爭議及弊端。另針對各機關共通需求特性之財物或勞務，擴大辦理集中採購及共同供應契約，採購項目包括有雙語標示牌、省水器材、SARS防疫衛材、文康旅遊活動、英語訓練線上課程等，節省各機關重複性採購作業及其所需之採購人力及經費甚為可觀。目前，刻正配合中央政府組織改造，推動統一發包中心法制化方案，俾改善目前發包中心以任務編組運作模式之缺失，以期達成發包中心制度化、法制化及永續發展之目標。

addresses the needs of Professional Engineering Consulting Firms to enlarge and internationalize themselves in the future, and to conform to international norms. It also contains punitive provisions for the violation of its stipulations by Professional Engineering Consulting Firms, practicing professional engineers, and business supervisors. Furthermore, the competent authority in charge may offer incentives and assistance to engineering consulting firms in order to upgrade standards of professional engineering technology and promote the healthy development of professional engineering consulting firms.

The PCC followed up the promulgation of the Act by promulgating, on Dec. 31, 2002, the Enforcement Rules for the Act Governing the Administration of Professional Engineering Consulting Firms and the Regulations for Incentives and Assistance for Professional Engineering Consulting Firms with the aim of assisting and guiding the operations of Professional Engineering Consulting Firms, stimulating the healthy development of the professional engineering consulting industry, enhancing the quality of engineering services, and maintaining public safety through the comprehensive system of standards and punishments provided by Act and its subsidiary regulation.

By the end of 2003 a total of 669 companies had been issued Professional Engineering Consulting Firm Registration. Of this total, 568 firms, or 84.9%, had practicing professional engineers as their responsible persons; 501, or 74.9%, were capitalized at no more than NT$10 million; or 69.4%, had only one practicing professional engineer; and nine had 20 or more practicing professional engineers. These figures show that Taiwan's professional engineering consulting firms are primarily small or medium in size.

III. Implementation of the Government Procurement Law

To fulfill the functions of benefit-creation and fraud-prevention in the Government Procurement Law, to improve the rationality of procurement procedures, and to upgrade the efficiency and effectiveness of procurement, during 2003 the PCC amended and promulgated the following 10 subsidiary rules and regulations in line with its practical operating needs: “Supervising Regulations of Central Government Entities for Procurement of a Value Not Reaching the Threshold for Publication” ; “Tendering Regulations of Central Government Entities for Procurement of a Value Not Reaching the Threshold for Publication” ; “Regulations for Bid Bonds, Guarantee Bonds, and Other Guarantees” ; “Standards for Qualifications of Tenderers and Determination of Special or Large Procurement” ; “Regulations for Evaluation of the Most Advantageous Tender” ; “Essential Requirements for Procurement Contracts” ; “Regulations Governing the Organization of Procurement Evaluation Committee” ; “Regulations for Review by Procurement Evaluation Committee” ; “Regulations for Qualification, Examination, Training, Certification and Management of Procurement Professionals” ; and “Regulations for the Operation of Construction Work Surveillance Unit” . The PCC also readjusted and amended six related operating forms in order to strengthen government procurement laws and regulations: “Most Favorable Bid Operating Manual,” “Model Essentials for Bidding,” “Model Contract for Construction Procurement,” “Model Contract for property Procurement,” “Model Contract for service Procurement,” and “Joint Guarantee for Bid/Guarantee Bond Form” .

To strengthen government procurement related education, training, and publicity, during 2003 the PCC held six three-day Government Procurement Law Seminars and six one-day Bidding Document Production and Most Favorable Bid Seminars, attracting a total of 4,282 participants. The PCC also co-organized and supported more than 200 government procurement lectures in line with the needs of relevant agencies. The total number of persons subject to training and education during this fiscal year exceeded 25,000.

In line with the implementation of the “Regulations for Qualification, Examination, Training, Certification and Management of Procurement Professionals” on Jan. 1, 2004, the PCC has established a professional management system for procurement personnel and, in accordance with Article 12 of the Regulations, selected 13 entities or organizations to carry out training programs. The PCC also set up the Procurement Professional Databank and Procurement Professional Training Instructor Databank, and compiled related teaching outlines and question databank for examination to be in accordance with future training needs.

In addition, the Unified Tendering and Centralized Procurement Center of Executive Yuan, established on Dec. 17, 2002, which is conducted and monitored by the cross-ministerial and task-oriented controlling unit. The Inter-entity Supply Contract Promotion Group and the Estimate Reviewing Mechanism Working Group were set up under the Center, as well as the Central Trust of China was designated, as the professional entrusting procurement agency, to conduct procurement of goods and services, and the Land Readjustment Engineering Bureau and Construction & Planning Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Taiwan Area National Expressway Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, were commissioned to conduct procurement of construction so as to provide start-to-finish procurement service, improve the efficiency and quality of procurement by agencies with insufficient capability or manpower, and reduce procurement disputes and fraud. As for the goods and services for which agencies have a common demand, the use of centralized procurement and inter-entity supply contracts was expanded for such items as including bilingual labels, water-saving equipment, SARS-prevention equipment, leisure travel activities, online English-language training, etc. This avoided redundant procurement procedures and saved considerable procurement manpower and expenses for the agencies concerned. In line with the reformation of the central government, the PCC is currently promoting the legalization for the Unified Tendering Center, with the aim of rectifying the deficiencies in the task-oriented operating model of the present tendering center and achieving the systemization, legalization, and sustainable development of the tendering center.

肆　落實提升工程產業國際競爭力方案

針對營建產業面臨我國加入世界貿易組織（WTO）及未來簽署政府採購協定（GPA）必須因應外國營造業之競爭等課題，本會已會同內政部、經濟部、財政部、外交部、教育部、經建會及勞委會等相關部會研訂「提升工程產業國際競爭力方案」，於九十二年四月十日奉行政院核定施行。方案內容包括健全產業發展、加強廠商輔導及獎勵、改善產業環境、強化技術研發及資訊整合、提升廠商國際競爭力、增進產官學研之互動、健全人力培訓機制等七項採行措施及其執行事項，各機關逐月提報之執行情形已由本會列管並公開於本會網站供各界參考。預期可達成建立優質產業環境、增進產業創新研發能力、促進永續經營與發展、掌握國際市場與競爭發展趨勢、強化產業體質及提升工程產業競爭力之目標。

伍　推動政府採購電子化計畫

本會推動政府採購電子化計畫成果斐然，相關資訊及推動成果詳見附表，另為簡化政府小額採購流程及減少政府支付作業，本會規劃適合國內環境之政府採購卡作業制度與法規，使小額採購作業更有效率。本年度辦理主計處、營建署、台北市國稅局、台灣大學及台北縣政府等五個示範機關輔導，目前計有四十個機關辦理使用，刷卡金額約一億二千萬元。

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IV. Implementation of the Program for Enhancing the International Competitiveness of the Construction Industry

To help the domestic construction industry cope with competition from foreign construction enterprises following Taiwan's accession to the World Trade Organization and its future signing of the Government Procurement Agreement, the PCC has worked with the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Council for Economic Planning and Development, and Council of Labor Affairs in formulating Program for Strengthening the International Competitiveness of Taiwan's Construction Industry. The Program, approved by the Executive Yuan and implemented on Apr. 10, 2003; Includ measures and implementation details for the strengthening of the industry's development, the augmentation of assistance and incentives for companies, the improvement of the industrial environment, the reinforcement of technological R&D and information integration, the enhancement of the international competitiveness of construction companies, the advancement of interaction among the governmental, academic, and research sectors, and the strengthening of the manpower training mechanism. The submission of monthly reports on the status of implementation by the different agencies has been listed for monitoring by the PCC, and the reports are made public on the PCC website for the reference of all. It is expected to bring about the establishment of a superior industrial environment, improve the industry’ s innovation and R&D capabilities, promote sustainable operation and development, provide a grasp of trends in the international market and the development of competition, reinforce the industrial structure, and enhance the competitiveness of the construction industry.

V. Implementation of the Electronic Procurement Plan

The PCC has achieved outstanding results in implementing the Electronic Procurement Plan (see attached chart). In addition, the PCC has moved to simplify procedures for small government procurement projects and to reduce government disbursement operations by planning out a government procurement card system along with rules suited to the domestic environment, so as to make the execution of small procurement cases more efficient. Assistance was provided for the implementation of the plan by five demonstration agencies during this year: the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, National Tax Administration of Taipei, National Taiwan University, and the Taipei County Government. The plan is now being used by 40 agencies, and the amount of procurement using the card is approximately NT$120 million.

本會建置之電子化作業系統及其功能、推動成果、服務專線及網址一覽表

Electronic Operating Systems Established by the PCC, Their Functions, Results of Implementation, Service Hotlines, and Websites

系統名稱及專線、網址 System, Hotline, Website	功能 Functions	推動成果 Implementation Results
政府採購資訊公告系統 政府採購公報 Government Procurement Information System 0800-080-512 http://web.pcc.gov.tw	「政府採購公報」自85年11月1日起每上班日出刊，至92年底已出刊1928期，經由網路查詢政府招標資訊之人次已達二千二百多萬人次，平均每月有六十多萬人次查詢。 Computerized Internet tendering information promotes openness and transparency of government tendering information, and saves more than NT$3 billion per year in announcement advertising costs.	透過電腦網路公告招標資訊，促進政府招標資訊公開化、透明化，每年為政府機關節省三十多億元之公告廣告費用。 The Government Procurement Bulletin has been published each working day since Nov. 1, 1996, and 1,928 issues had been published by the end of 2003. More than 22 million enquiries about government procurement information have been made via the Internet, averaging over 600,000 per month.
政府採購領投標系統 Government Procurement Bid Retrieval System 0800-080-512 http://www.geps.gov.tw	便利廠商領標及有效防制黑道圍標，廠商經由網際網路即可進行領投標，可有效遏止圍標惡習 Facilitates bid retrieval by companies and prevents bid fixing by the underground; the ability of companies to conduct bidding over the Internet prevents illegal collusion.	自90年6月起正式推動，至92年底提供電子領標之標案已有二十一萬多件。 The system was implemented in June 2001, and more than 210,000 cases had been offered for Internet bid retrieval by the end of 2003.
共同供應契約電子採購系統 E-Procurement System for Joint Supply Contracts 0800-080-512 http://sucon.pcc.gov.tw	精簡共通性採購。「加速中央機關集中採購電子化推動方案」，於九十一年六月二十七日奉行政院核定實施，自九十一年七月一日起全面推動。 Simplifies common procurement. The Implementation Program for the Acceleration of Centralized Electronic Procurement by Central Government Agencies was approved by the Executive Yuan on June 27, 2002, and was placed in full operation on July 1, 2002.	累計至九十二年十二月底使用共同供應契約電子採購系統之網路訂購數七萬一千多筆，金額為六十八億三千餘萬元。 More than 71,000 orders with a total value of over NT$6.83 billion had been placed using the common supply contract e-procurement system by the end of 2003.
電子型錄及詢報價系統 Electronic Catalog and Electronic Inquiry and Quotation System (02) 2659-8366 http://gecs.pcc.gov.tw	提供廠商刊登商品電子型錄之園地，供各政府機關查詢，迅速掌握各項商品資訊；同時各政府機關可發送電子詢價單，廠商根據詢價單內容由網路進行報價作業 Provides companies a place to publish their electronic catalogs for enquiry and swift retrieval of product information by government agencies. Government agencies can also use the system to send electronic price inquiries, and companies can use the price inquiries to carry out price quotation via the Internet.	目前已有三千多家廠商參與登錄，並已刊登一萬一千多個電子型錄，已有一千多個政府機關上網公告，刊登一萬多件詢價單公告。 More than 3,000 companies are now using this system to post their catalogs, the number of which exceeds 11,000. Over 1,000 government agencies are making announcements through the system, and more than 10,000 price inquiry documents have been announced.

陸　推動「公共工程資訊系統」計畫

行政院已於九十一年十二月二日核定「公共工程資訊系統」計畫，本計畫目標為建構一跨部會整合推動機制，擬定電子化作業相關策略、制訂共通之資料交換標準及建構公共工程資料庫等公共工程電子化基礎建設，以有效推動公共工程電子化。「公共工程資訊系統計畫」為一五年計畫，計畫期程為92至96年，九十二年度執行成果如下：

一、建立公共工程推動機制：為有效利用各界資源，廣納各方意見，並協調整合公共工程電子化之跨部會推動事宜，完成推動組織規劃及運作計畫書，訂頒「公共工程電子化執行委員會」設置要點，延聘產、官、學、研專家，成立統籌之「公共工程電子化執行委員會」，已辦理三次執行委員會議及其下屬之標準組、應用組、法規組及推廣組等小組委員會議數次。

二、訂定公共工程資訊標準：為使交換標準訂定有一完善而嚴謹之機制可依循，本會完成「公共工程資料標準制定作業規範」，據以制訂相關標準，以利資訊標準之制定及工程資訊交換共享，降低成本，提昇效能。九十二年度完成投標詳細表、單價分析表及資源統計表標單之XML資料建置指引及標準訊息草案，並制訂「公共工程資料字典」，完成 269項名稱之定義，以統一工程資訊應用之詞彙，促進工程資訊系統之電子化。

外賓來訪

三、建置公共工程資訊標準貯存庫：建置完成資料標準制訂之公告網站（網址為http://www.pcc.gov.tw/pcis/），公開資料標準制訂之流程，廣徵各界意見，使成果能符合各界之需要，並參考ebXML電子商務建構標準，規劃建置完成資料交換標準之貯存庫系統雛形，以提供資料交換標準之註冊、查詢及資料驗證等服務。

四、規劃建置公共工程共享資料庫：建立工程招標資料資料庫全年已公告八萬多件，完成5000項歷史標案常用工項價格資料庫，累計建構「公共工程工料價格資料庫」達15000餘項工項，並完成『建構施工規範及基層基本圖網頁及搜尋功能』，以整合應用工程基本圖、規範及營建物價之成果，並將規劃公共工程共用資料庫資料提供機制，促進工程資訊共享。

五、規劃公共工程入口網站：完成「公共工程入口網站」規劃，未來將建置單一入口網站，完整提供公共工程相關資訊，並作為資訊交流與經驗分享之園地。

VI. Implementation of the Public Construction Information System Plan

The Executive Yuan gave its approval for the Public Construction Information System Plan on Dec. 2, 2002. The objectives of this plan are to build a trans-ministerial integrated implementation mechanism, formulate electronic operating strategies, set up common data exchange standards, and build up a public construction information databank so as to carry out the digitization of public construction operations effectively. This is a five-year plan running from 2003 through 2007, and the results of its implementation in 2003 are as follows:

1. Establishment of a public construction implementation mechanism: To make effective use resources from all sectors, a wide range of opinions was collected and coordination was carried out for the trans-ministerial implementation of integrated public construction digitization; organizational and operational plans were completed; an outline for the establishment of a Committee for the Implementation of Public Construction Digitization was drawn up; and representatives from industry, government, and academe, as well as researchers and experts, were recruited as members of the Committee. Three meetings of the Committee have been held, along with a number of meetings of its subordinate units: the Standards Division, Application Division, Legal Affairs Division, and Promotion Division.

2. Setting of standards for public construction information: The PCC has worked out Operating Criteria for the Establishment of Public Construction Data Standards to provide a complete and stringent mechanism for the setting of exchange standards, facilitate the exchange and sharing of construction information, reduce costs, and heighten performance. In 2003 the PCC completed a draft XML data establishment index and standard information for bidding details charts, unit price analysis charts, and resource statistics charts; it also compiled a "Public Construction Data Dictionary, containing definitions for 269 items, so as to unify the use of terms in construction information and promote the digitization of the construction information system.

3. Establishment of a public construction information standards repository: A website for announcement of the establishment of data standards has been completed in order to make public the process of data standards establishment and broadly solicit opinions, so that the results will meet the needs of all sectors. Also, planning was carried out, in reference to ebXML e-commerce establishment standards, for a prototype repository system for data exchange standards so as to provide data exchange registration, inquiry, verification, and other services.

4. Planning for the establishment of a shared public construction databank: A construction bid tendering databank was established and used for the announcement of more than 80,000 projects during the year. A price databank was completed for 5,000 historically common construction items, and more than 15,000 construction items were put into the Price Databank for Public Construction Materials. A Construction Specifications and Basic-level Basic Chart Website and Inquiry Function was completed so as to integrate the results of applying construction basic charts, specifications, and construction materials prices. Planning will also be carried out for a mechanism for the provision of data from the common public construction databank so as to promote the sharing of construction information.

5. Planning of a public construction portal site: Planning for a Public Construction Portal Website was completed. A single portal site will be set up to provide complete information related to public construction and to serve as a site for the exchange of information and the sharing of experiences.

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