

壹、加強公共工程計畫與經費審議

本會依據政府公共工程計畫與經費審議作業要點之規定，95年度本會共辦理247件各類型公共工程計畫之規劃設計階段審議案件。

貳、促進民間參與公共建設

為擴大公共建設投資，廣續推動促進民間參與公共建設業務，建構完善的促參推動環境，重要措施及成效說明如下：

一、推動措施

(一) 強化促參列管及協調作業

辦理「行政院促進民間參與公共建設推動委員會」4次會議，10次協調小組會議，追蹤未(已)簽約案件執行情形及協助解決困難問題。針對各界關注議題，召開10場次會議協調個案處理困難。

(二) 檢討增修相關法令

為規範促參案件各執行階段之重點及應注意事項，函頒「機關辦理促進民間參與公共建設案件作業注意事項」供主辦機關依循；另為避免相同爭議跨機關或跨案件重複發生，函頒「機關辦理促進民間參與公共建設案件缺失態樣」供主辦機關參考。完成「民間參與公共建設金擘獎頒發作業要點」修正，增設顧問機構團隊獎項。

檢討修訂「民間參與公共建設甄審委員會組織及評審辦法」，明定甄審委員倫理規範、工作小組組成等，以建立更公平、公正及透明之甄審程序；檢討修訂「促進民間參與公共建設案件列管及考核作業要點」，加強有關案件輔導與查核之規範，以提升促參案件各階段辦理品質；檢討修訂

I. Ad Hoc Review of Public Construction Plans and Budgets

In accordance with the "Guidelines for the Review of Government Public Construction Plans and Budgets," the PCC carried out 247 reviews of all types of public construction projects in the planning and design stage in 2006.

II. Promotion of Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects(PPIPs)

For the purpose of expanding investment in infrastructure, the PCC continued improving the environment for promotion of private participation via the major measures which, along with their results, are described below:

1. Implementation Measures

(1) Reinforcement of PPIP Supervising and Coordination

Four meetings of the Committee for the Promotion of PPIP and 10 meetings of the Coordinating Committee for Private Participation were held in 2006 to follow up on the status of PPIPs (for which contracts had or had not been signed) and provide coordination for resolving problems encountered by the projects. In addition, 10 meetings were called to provide coordination for resolving issues of concern to various parties.

(2) Revision and Formulation of Related Laws

The PCC moved to establish guidelines and instructions for the various stages of PPIP cases by announcing the "Operating Directions for Agencies Handling PPIP Cases," and took steps to avoid the repeated occurrence of similar disputes among different agencies or different cases by announcing the "Types of Deficiencies for Agencies Handling PPIP Cases." The PCC also completed a revision of the "Guidelines for the Granting of Eminent Contribution Awards for PPIPs," adding consulting groups to the list of those eligible.



95年本會辦理公共工程規劃設計階段審議成果表

Review of Public Construction Projects in the Planning and Design Stage in 2006

計畫類型 Type of Project	件數 No. of Pro-	總經費 (仟元) Total Spending (NT\$1,000)			減列金額 Reduction	總經費核列百分比 % of Budget Approved		
		函報總經費 Requested Budget	本會審議總經費 PCC-screened Budget	總經費暫列 PCC-proposed Budget				
1 公共建設計畫 Infrastructure	延續 Continued	4	17,776,880	16,293,350	16,230,920	62,430	99.62%	
	新興 New	可行性 Feasibility	12	28,631,456	17,667,250	17,288,840	378,410	97.86%
		綜合規劃 General Plan	21	127,309,350	120,884,627	120,892,446	(7,819)	100.01%
	合計 Total	37	173,717,686	154,845,227	154,412,206	433,021	99.72%	
2 重要社會發展計畫 Social Development	延續 Continued	2	0	0	0	0	-	
	新興 New	可行性 Feasibility	11	10,526,129	7,621,474	6,485,395	1,136,079	85.09%
		綜合規劃 General Plan	0	0	0	0	0	-
	合計 Total	13	10,526,129	7,621,474	6,485,395	1,136,079	85.09%	
3 五千萬元以上公務預算 Public Works Projects over NT\$50 Million	延續 Continued	17	2,943,218	559,309	525,929	33,380	94.03%	
	新興 New	可行性 Feasibility	24	6,999,000	6,597,005	6,220,869	376,136	94.30%
		綜合規劃 General Plan	73	13,965,400	11,387,170	10,141,018	1,246,152	89.06%
	合計 Total	114	23,907,619	18,543,484	16,887,816	1,655,668	91.07%	
4 非營業基金 Non-profit Foundation Projects	延續 Continued	19	3,122,201	2,676,695	2,643,361	33,334	98.75%	
	新興 New	可行性 Feasibility	13	3,847,173	2,764,471	2,729,832	34,639	98.75%
		綜合規劃 General Plan	25	7,808,127	7,397,740	7,385,749	11,991	99.84%
	合計 Total	57	14,777,501	12,838,906	12,758,942	79,964	99.38%	
5 營業基金 Profit-seeking Foundation Projects	延續 Continued	1	243,119,469	243,119,469	236,912,986	6,206,483	97.45%	
	新興 New	可行性 Feasibility	0	0	0	0	0	-
		綜合規劃 General Plan	0	0	0	0	0	-
	合計 Total	1	243,119,469	243,119,469	236,912,986	6,206,483	97.45%	
6 其他 Others	延續 Continued	21	297,901	297,901	291,252	6,649	97.77%	
	新興 New	可行性 Feasibility	1	29,553	29,553	27,800	1,753	94.07%
		綜合規劃 General Plan	3	146,993	146,993	140,113	6,880	95.32%
	合計 Total	25	474,448	474,447	459,165	15,282	96.78%	
7 合計 Total	延續 Continued	64	267,259,670	262,946,724	256,604,448	6,342,276	97.59%	
	新興 New	可行性 Feasibility	60	50,033,312	34,679,753	32,752,736	1,927,017	94.44%
		綜合規劃 General Plan	122	149,229,870	139,816,530	138,559,326	1,257,204	99.10%
	合計 Total	247	466,522,852	437,443,007	427,916,510	9,526,497	97.82%	

「擴大鼓勵地方政府辦理促進民間參與公共建設案件獎勵作業要點」，修正獎勵金發放原則及增訂獎勵金繳回機制。

(三) 加強促參案件輔導機制

採任務編組方式，啟動促參專業中心各項政策督導功能之運作。建置促參預評估機制，建立預評估檢核表，協助主辦機關預先檢視重要項目，做為公共建設現階段引進民間參與可行性分析之基礎，並函頒「促進民間參與公共建設案件前置作業訪視輔導及履約作業督導查核機制-95年度試辦計畫」，追蹤限期改善事項至改善完成。另辦理「加強促參案件履約管理機制」、「政府如何獲取長期公共服務委託專業服務案」及「民間參與公共建設案件營運績效評估機制之建置」等3件委辦案，相關成果供主辦機關參考。

(四) 廣續辦理獎勵措施

依「機關辦理促進民間參與公共建設案件前置作業費用補助作業要點」，補助各機關辦理前置作業費用，核定補助58件，共6,680萬7,806元。依「擴大鼓勵地方政府辦理促進民間參與公共建設案件獎勵作業要點」，頒發臺北市、宜蘭縣、彰化縣、嘉義縣、雲林縣、高雄縣、臺中市等逾3億元簽約獎勵金。

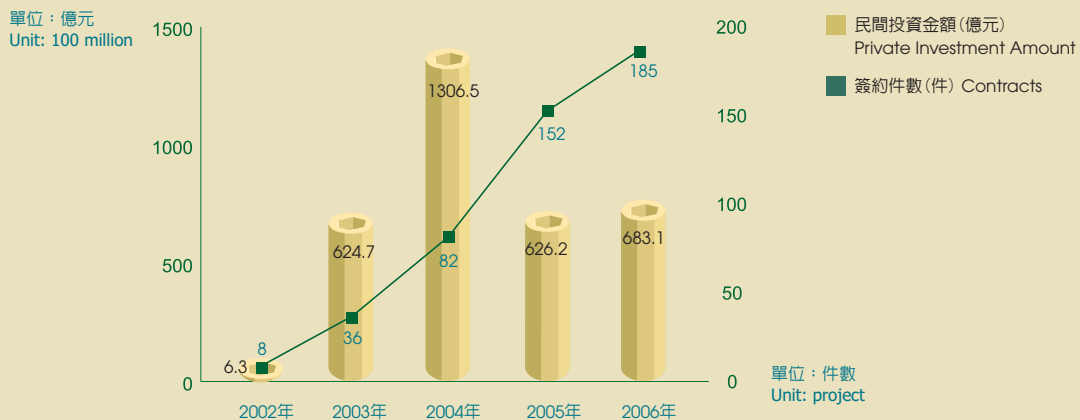
(五) 辦理推廣措施

在國際推廣方面，本會與中華民國國際經濟合作協會辦理「第7屆台德經濟合作會議暨台德公共工程商機座談會」，邀國內外產官學界參與；德方由德國聯邦經濟暨科技部次長Dr. Bernd Pfaffenbach率隊出席。在國內政策宣導與機關教育訓練方面，拜訪全國各直轄市及縣市政府首長(或其促參業務推動小組召集人)，尋求政策共識及支持；本會與各直轄市及縣市政府合辦27場次促參講習會，並納入審計單位人員參訓；另辦理1梯次顧問機構講習及2梯次督導查核人員訓練，以增加促參人員對促參政策法令制度之了解及提升專業能力。

二、推動成效

95年度簽約案件為185件、民間投資金額為683.1億元。總計91年至95年度已簽約的463件案件，於興建階段至少減少政府建設經費約2,600億元；營運階段減少政府財政支出(營運成本)約5,900億元；特許期間增加政府財政收入(權利金、租金及稅收等)約2,700億元；「營運階段」每年創造就業機會約80,000名；興建階段亦可創造部分就業機會。

民間投資件數成長圖
Growth of Private Investment in Infrastructure Projects



The "Regulations for the Organization of the Selection Committee and the Evaluation for PPIPs" were revised to clearly state ethical rules for the committee, organization of its task force, etc. in order to establish a fair, impartial, and transparent evaluation procedure. The "Supervising and Examination Guidelines for PPIPs" were revised to strengthen guidance and monitoring rules for PPIP cases so as to enhance the quality of implementation during the various stages of the cases, and the "Expanded Encouragement of Local Government to Carry Out the Private Participation Program and Related Accompanying Measures" was revised in order to amend the principles for the granting of bonuses and add a mechanism for the repayment of bonuses.

(3) Strengthening of the Private Participation Guidance Mechanism

A mission-oriented organization was adopted to get the various policy guidance functions of the Private Participation Center in operation. An advanced assessment mechanism for private participation was set up and an advanced assessment approval form was established to help the agencies in charge check up on important items at an early stage and to serve as a basis for evaluating the feasibility of bringing in private participation at the current stage of a project. An "Investigation and Guidance of Preliminary Operations for Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects, and Contract Performance-2006 Trial Plan" was instituted to follow up on improvements required by a set time limit until the improvements are completed. In addition, three outsourced projects were carried out: "Strengthening of the Contract Performance Mechanism for Private Participation Projects," "Outsourced Long-term Professional Public Services by Private Finance Initiative," and "Establishment of a Performance Assessment Mechanism for the operation of Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects." The results were provided to the agencies in charge of construction for reference.

(4) Continued Implementation of Incentive Measures

Subsidies amounting to a total of N\$66,807,806 were provided to the agencies in charge to cover preliminary operating expenses for 58 cases under the "Operating Guidelines for Subsidies to Cover Preliminary Expenses for Agencies in Charge of Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects." More than NT\$300 million in contract signing bonuses were granted to the governments of Taipei City, Yilan County, Changhua County, Chiayi County, Yunlin County, Kaohsiung County, and Taichung City under the "Guidelines for the Expanded Encouragement of Local Governments to Carry Out the Private Participation Program."

(5) Extension Measures

In the area of international extension, the PCC and the Chinese International Economic Cooperation Association held the "The 7th Taiwanese-German Joint Business Council Meeting" with representatives from the domestic and foreign industrial, academic, and governmental sectors being invited to attend. Dr. Bernd Pfaffenbach, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, led the German delegation. In the area of domestic policy education and agency training, the PCC called on the heads of city and county governments (or the convenors of their PPIP task forces) to seek out policy consensus and support. The PCC and the governments of cities and counties jointly organized 27 private participation lectures, and included personnel for auditing agencies in the training. One series of consulting agency lectures and two series of supervisory personnel training were carried out in order to enhance the understanding of PPIP personnel in regard to the system of private participation policies and laws, and to upgrade their professional capabilities.

2. Results of Implementation

A total of 185 contracts involving private investment of NT\$68.31 billion were signed in 2006. A total of 463 contracts were signed from 2002 through 2006, reducing government spending during the construction phase by at least NT\$260 billion and cutting government expenditures during the operational phase (operating costs) by NT\$590 billion. These projects also boosted the government's revenues (from royalties, lease fees, and taxes) by NT\$270 billion, and created 80 thousand jobs during their operating phase. They also created jobs during their construction phase.

III. Promotion of Eco-engineering

The PCC has promoted eco-engineering actively in recent years with the aim of changing traditional concepts of construction and placing equal emphasis on functional safety and conservation of the natural environment. While also considering to design according to local environment and using locally available material whenever possible so as to alleviate the impact of construction on the environment and achieve the goal of sustainable development. The major results of this effort in 2006 include the following:

1. Continued Implementation of Eco-engineering

In 2002 the PCC organized representatives from relevant



>>國道5號頭城交流道

參、推動生態工程

本會近年來積極推動生態工程，期以改變傳統的工程理念，兼顧功能安全與自然環境保育的作法，並考量因地制宜就地取材，減輕工程建設對環境造成的衝擊，進而達到永續發展的目標。95年度主要推動成效如下：

一、持續辦理生態工程推動事宜

本會自91年初邀集相關機關人員、學者、專家成立「生態工程諮詢小組」，要求行政院農委會、經濟部、交通部、內政部、環保署、各直轄市及縣市政府等機關，分別陸續成立「生態工程推動小組」，辦理生態工程推動事宜。並持續從建立制度化推動機制、整合各部會研發資源、成果展示及教育推廣等三方面著手。

二、舉辦95年生態工程博覽會

結合交通部公路總局及內政部營建署，分別於南投溪頭、新竹北埔及陽明山舉辦以道路邊坡及崩塌地整治為主軸之生態工程博覽會，持續推動生態工程理念在台灣各個角落生根發芽。

三、辦理2006生態工程國際研討會

邀請美、日、德、荷、奧等推動生態工程先進國家之10位學者專家來台研討，與國內800位與會

代表互動良好，除提供與國外互動交流之平台外，亦向國際宣揚台灣經驗。也藉由這機會，為國內各界提供其他國家曾遭遇問題、因應作法、推動現況及未來方向等重要發展經驗。

四、生態工程調訓講習

95年辦理28場生態工程專業工程人員講習，透過標案管理系統，調訓承攬各級政府工程之承辦人員、規劃設計監造之技師、顧問公司與營造廠專業工程人員，以具體落實生態工程於公共建設。

五、推動生態工程技術之研發

辦理「生態工程應用在道路工程之研究(第3期)」、「落實生態工法於工程建設之制度性作業機制之研究」、「生態工程案例檢核評估機制之研究」等技術研究。

肆、整合公共工程技術資料庫

一、劃一及整編公共工程施工綱要規範

依據行政院函頒「公共工程施工綱要規範實施要點」規定，持續維護、增修公共工程施工綱要規範共45章供工程界參採應用，並辦理4場推廣說明會。

government agencies, scholars, and experts into an Eco-engineering Consultation Team and asked the Council of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of the Interior, Environmental Protection Administration, and county and city governments to set up their own Eco-engineering Promotion Teams. The PCC is also promoting eco-engineering through the establishment of institutionalized promotion mechanisms, integration of the R&D resources of different ministries and commissions, and exhibition of results, education, and extension.

2. The 2006 Eco-engineering Expo

With cooperation from the Directorate General of Highway of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Construction and Planning Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, Eco-engineering expositions centered on "Roadway Slope and Landslide Corrections" were held in Sitou, Nantou County; Beipei, Hsinchu County; and Yangmingshan. These events focused on the rectification of roadway slope and landslide areas with a view to the continued promotion of the germination of Eco-engineering principles in all corners of Taiwan.

3. The 2006 International Symposium on Ecological Engineering

Ten scholars and experts from countries with the advanced promotion of Eco-engineering—the United States, Japan, Germany, Holland, and Australia—were invited to Taiwan for a symposium. The foreign experts and scholars shared their expertise and field experience with 800 domestic delegates. In addition to providing a platform for domestic-international exchange, this event also propagated the Taiwan experience to the world. In addition, it offered the Taiwan people information on problems encountered in other countries, about the countermeasures taken, about the current status of implementation, and about future directions of development.

4. Eco-engineering Training

28 lectures of training eco-engineering professionals were held in 2006. Through the bid management system, the trainings were organized to recruit professionals from government agencies responsible for construction, planning, design, construction supervision, consulting firms and contractors, so as to bring eco-engineering to public construction in a concrete manner.

5. Promotion of R&D in Eco-engineering

Technological research projects were carried out on "A Study of the Application of Eco-engineering to Road Construction (Third Stage)," "Implement Ecological Engineering Concept and Operation on Engineering Construction Works," and "The Assessment and Approval Mechanism for Eco-engineering Cases."

IV. Integration of Public Construction Technical Databanks

1. Unification and Integration of Outline Construction Specifications

The PCC continues to maintain and augment the provisions of the Public Construction Outline Specifications in accordance with the Executive Yuan's Implementation Guidelines for the Outline Specifications for Public Construction, totaling 45 chapters, for the reference of and adoption by the construction sector. The PCC also held four extension seminars during this year.

2. Establishment of a Public Construction Materials Price Databank and Survey Mechanism

In line with the revised Article 11 of the Government Procurement Act, the PCC has set up a public construction price databank containing 10,168 items of price data. In accordance with the Operating Outline for the Additional Supply of Bidding Information for Public Construction Tendering Documents, historical data are collected from the agencies in charge of bid projects, and statistical compilation, analysis, and judgment are carried out via the price survey mechanism for use in establishing the public construction price databank for agencies to use in allocating budgets and setting floor prices, and for companies to use in allocating design budgets and making bids. In addition, the floor-price review policy as contained in the Unified Bidding and Centralized Procurement Center Plan is carried out.

3. Extension of the Public Construction Computer Pricing System

The system's functions were continuously strengthened and online guidance was carried out so that, through interaction with guided units, the system was able to meet the needs of different sectors, the electronic budgeting of expenditures was achieved, and operating efficiency was upgraded.



>>2006生態工程博覽會

二、建構公共工程工料價格資料庫與調查機制

配合政府採購法第11條之規定，本會建置公共工程價格資料庫共10168筆價格資料，本資料庫係依據「公共工程招標文件增列提供標案資料作業要點」之規定，蒐集各工程主辦機關提送之歷史標案資料，並配合物價調查機制以進行統計、分析與研判，建立公共工程價格資料庫，作為各機關編列預算與核定底價及業界編列設計預算與投標之參考，並落實「統一發包暨集中採購中心」計畫中底價審議之政策目標。

三、推廣「公共工程經費電腦估價系統」

持續強化系統功能，並據以辦理上線輔導，藉由與輔導單位互動，使本系統能更符合各界之需求，以期達到經費編列之e化，提升工作效率，並持續辦理推廣講習班，95年度自備電腦教室推廣共計分區辦理50梯次。

四、基層公共工程基本圖彙編

因應各界回饋意見，並符合各主管機關最新法令之規定，本會持續辦理基層公共工程基本圖修編共1張圖面。

伍、推動營建資源再利用於公共工程

一、依據

推動廢棄混凝土再利用及瀝青混凝土挖(刨)除料熱拌再生利用於公共工程業務，係依據「行政院國家永續發展委員會」國土資源組行動計畫表之任務「推動綠營建」項下之「推動營建資源再利

用於公共工程」辦理。為落實永續經營之政策，依據行政院核定之「推動營建資源再利用於公共工程行動計畫」，明定本會將以協調輔導之立場，協調相關部會推動廢棄混凝土及瀝青混凝土挖(刨)除料熱拌再生利用等相關事宜。

二、推動成效

整合並檢討各部會95年執行成效，將其成效擇要如下：

- (一) 內政部營建署已建置營建廢棄混凝土再利用管理申報系統，該署已辦理「營建廢棄混凝土再利用管理申報系統講習會」及「營建廢棄混凝土再利用管理申報系統專責人員操作講習會」，以利相關機關上網申報廢棄混凝土再利用相關資料。
- (二) 協調交通部臺灣區國道新建工程局、交通部公路總局、內政部營建署、經濟部水利署及農業委員會水土保持局完成增(修)訂相關施工規範明定廢棄混凝土回收再利用之規定。
- (三) 建置再生混凝土、廢棄混凝土相關參考單價，其中再生瀝青混凝土3項，再生混凝土5項，以供相關單位參考運用。
- (四) 內政部建築研究所已完成「再生混凝土使用手冊」之研訂，可提供業界參考運用。
- (五) 95年累計完成12批熱拌再生瀝青混凝土廠審查認可作業，共105家廠商(約佔全體公會會員61.7%)通過審查具有生產熱拌再生瀝青混凝土之能力。

Extension lectures were also held on an ongoing basis, with 50 series of extensions using self-owned computer classrooms being offered in 2006.

4. Compilation of Basic Drawings for Basic Public Construction

The PCC has moved to accommodate the opinions of different sectors and conform to the latest regulations from the competent agencies by revising one basic drawings for basic public construction, and by unifying and integrating outline construction specifications and engineering codes.

V. Implementation of Resource Recycling and Reuse in Public Construction

1. Basis of Implementation

The recycling and reuse of waste concrete and the hot-mixing and reuse of harvested asphalt cement in public construction are carried out in accordance with the Promotion of the Recycling and Reuse of Construction Resources for Public Construction item in the Promotion of Green Construction mission as defined in the Action Plan for the National Land Resources Division of the Executive Yuan's National Sustainable Development Committee. To carry through with the policy of sustainable operation, the Action Plan for the Recycling and Reuse of Construction Resources for Public Construction as approved by the Executive Yuan stipulates that the PCC, from the standpoint of providing coordination and guidance, will coordinate with the relevant ministries and commissions in implementing matters relating to the recycling and reuse of waste concrete and the hot-mixing and reuse of harvested asphalt concrete.

2. Results of Implementation

The results of implementation by the different ministries and commissions in 2006 are summarized below:

- (1) The Construction and Planning Administration of the Ministry of the Interior set up a waste construction cement recycling management reporting system and presented lectures on "The Construction Waste Concrete Recycling Management Reporting System" and "Operations of Designated Persons Responsible for the Construction Waste Concrete Recycling Management Reporting System" with the aim of making use of information about waste concrete reported online by related agencies.

- (2) In coordination with the Taiwan National Expressway Engineering Bureau and Highway Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Construction and Planning Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, the Water Resources Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau of the Council of Agriculture, regulations related to construction were augmented or revised to stipulate criteria for the recycling of waste concrete.
- (3) Reference unit prices were established for regenerated waste concrete and waste concrete, including three items of regenerated asphalt cement and five items of regenerated concrete, for the use of related organizations.
- (4) The Architecture Research Institute of the Ministry of the Interior completed the compilation of a Manual for the Reuse of Regenerated Concrete.
- (5) Eleven inspection and approval sessions for hot-mixed regenerated asphalt concrete plants were carried out in 2006. A total of 104 companies (about 58.1% of all association members) passed the inspection and were certified as capable of producing regenerated hot-mixed asphalt concrete.

VI. The Executive Yuan's "First-stage Three-year Sprint Program of the Economic Development Vision for 2015" - Public Construction Package Program

1. The Concept Behind the Public Construction Package Program

To resolve issues of concern to the public and implement the



>>2006生態工程博覽會

PUBLIC

CONSTRUCTION

COMMISSION



>>埔鹽系統交流道

陸、行政院「2015年經濟發展願景第一階段三年衝刺計畫」-公共建設套案

一、公共建設套案構想

為解決民衆所關心之問題及落實推動經續會結論，政府規劃「2015年經濟發展願景第一階段三年衝刺計畫」，以2015年邁向「繁榮、公義、永續的美麗台灣」之新願景目標，透過產業發展、金融市場、產業人力、社會福利、公共建設五大套案分階段循序推動，前四項套案係為提供產業界之優質投資環境及照顧弱勢團體，屬服務軟體之建構，為使其發揮最大成效，須立基於安心、便捷、健康的公共建設之基礎設施上，方可發揮成效。

本會協同經建會等10個部會共同研擬公共建設套案，檢討並整合既有公共建設，以民衆最關心、最迫切需要之計畫，做系統性整合、系統化建設，提出相關解決對策，藉由各項公共建設推動，實現「水水水」、「快易通」與「好生活」美麗新台灣等3大目標，並針對各目標，共訂定7大計畫重點，包括：不缺水、不淹水、親近水以達成「水水水」目標；便捷網、安全行以達成「快易通」目標；健康樂、環境美以達成「好生活」目標。

二、套案內容

公共建設套案第一階段3年衝刺計畫以「水水水」做為旗艦計畫，將投入2,001億元，解決人民生活中感受最深的水患及飲用水問題，包括整建全台河川及區域排水，增加儲、保水設施，提升水源調度與污水處理能力，解除桃園、新竹、台

中、台南、高雄等地區之高缺水風險，完成翡翠水庫與石門水庫連通管線，淨化水質及河、海岸環境營造，並達成每一縣市都有親水河段等，期於2015年達成全台各縣市都有2處親水河段，並營造不缺水、不淹水及親近水的環境。

另為因應高鐵通車的後高鐵時代來臨，建立各地區間軌道、公路的綿密路網成為當務之急，都會捷運、台鐵轉型與公路客運等公共運輸服務必須相輔相成，因此在公共建設套案中，以「快易通」為目標，預計3年內將投入3,368億元，建構具國際水準之物流網，加強軌道運輸建設與東部及離島之航空運輸服務，改建老舊橋梁，強化高快速交通服務，達成主要都市間3小時內可往來，都會區內、鄉鎮至地方中心間，75分鐘內可通勤之服務，國際海空港及主要科學園區聯接高快速道路10分鐘可達率，提升到85%。

此外，針對國內居住環境的改善方面，套案中以「好生活」為目標，3年內投入1,920億元，做為闢設公園綠地、休閒運動設施、推動千里自行車道萬里步道、改善人行環境及大眾運輸工具無障礙化、興建改善文化設施、辦理都市更新、城鄉新風貌及復育國土、強化寬頻網路提升資訊基礎建設，改善城鄉的數位落差問題，達成住家與社區文藝中心或運動場所間10分鐘車程內可達率80%、住家與兼具全民運動或競技功能之運動公園間60分鐘車程內可達率70%，寬頻覆蓋率達40%，900萬人可使用30M寬頻網路之目標。

公共建設套案未來3年共投資7,289億元，預計將創造平均每年貢獻經濟成長率0.99%，提供34萬餘就業機會，對提振國內經濟景氣，吸引民間投資有正面貢獻。

resolutions of the Conference on Sustainable Development, the government has mapped out the "First-stage Three-year Sprint Program of the Economic Development Vision for 2015" with the goal of advancing toward a "prosperous, just, and sustainable Taiwan" in the year 2015. Five major package programs, involving industrial development, the financial market, industrial manpower, social welfare, and public construction are to be implemented by stages in line with the above development vision. The first four of these programs are designed to provide the industrial sector with a superior investment environment and take care of disadvantaged groups, and are of the nature of service software construction. To maximize the results, it is necessary to base implementation efforts on an infrastructure foundation of contentment, convenience, and health.

The PCC, along with 10 ministries and commissions including the Council for Economic Planning and Development, formulated a public construction package program that consolidates existing public construction projects and integrates the projects that are most pressing and of most concern to the public for systematic construction, and proposes relevant solutions. Implementation of the construction projects is designed to realize the three major targets of "Water, Water, Water," "Fast and Convenient Transportation," and "The Good Life." Seven key plans were designed in regard to these targets, including no water shortage, no flooding, and intimacy with water to achieve the "Water, Water, Water" target; convenient networks and safe travel to achieve the "Fast and Convenient Transportation" target; and good health and a beautiful environment to achieve the "The Good Life" target.

2. Content of the Package Program

The flagship plan for the "First-stage Three-year Sprint Program" is "Water, Water, Water." This calls for an investment of NT\$200.1 billion in resolving the problems of flooding and drinking water, which are of deepest concern to the people, and includes the reconstruction of river and regional drainage throughout Taiwan, the addition of water storage and conservation facilities, the upgrading of water source allocation and waste-water treatment capabilities, alleviation of the high risk of water shortages in the Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung areas, completion of a connecting channel between the Feicuei and Shihmen reservoirs, improvement of water quality, and environmental engineering along riverbanks and seashores, as well as provision of water recreation river sections for each county and city. The goal is to have two recreational river sections

for each county and city all over Taiwan, and to create a no-water-shortage, no-flooding, and recreational water environment.

In response to the advent of the "post-high-speed-rail" era in Taiwan there is an urgent need to build a network of inter-regional railroads and highways in different areas, and metropolitan mass rapid transit systems, the transformed Taiwan Railway system, highway bus transportation, and other transportation facilities will have to develop to complement each other's growth. Within the "Public Construction Package Program," therefore, NT\$336.8 billion will be spent within three years to achieve the target of "Fast and Convenient Transportation" by building a logistics network of international standard, strengthening rail transport construction as well as air transport services in eastern Taiwan and the offshore islands, improving old bridges, and reinforcing high-speed transportation services with the aim of heightening the ratio of three-hour round-trip travel between all major cities, 75-minute travel within metropolitan areas and between towns/townships and local centers, and 10-minute connection of international seaports/airports and major science parks with freeways or expressways to 85%.

In addition, to improve the domestic living environment the package program calls for the expenditure of NT\$192.0 billion within three years to achieve the "The Good Life" target by developing parks, green areas, and recreational and leisure facilities; constructing 1,000 kilometers of bikeways and 10,000 kilometers of trails; improving the pedestrian environment and obstacle-free public transportation; building and improving cultural facilities; carrying out urban renewal; providing a new face for towns and townships and restoration of national lands; reinforcement of broadband networks to upgrade the information infrastructure; shortening of the digital divide between urban and rural areas; achievement of an 80% ratio of 10-minute driving time between homes and community cultural centers or sports areas; and achievement of a 70% ratio of 60-minute driving time between residences and competition-class sports parks; and 30M broadband use by 9 million people.

The Public Construction Package Program calls for the investment of NT\$728.9 billion over the next three years and is expected to contribute an average of 0.99 percentage points to the economic growth rate each year, provide more than 340,000 jobs, and have a positive effect in revitalizing Taiwan's economy and attracting private investment.