

摘要

本調查目的為推估政府及產業部門之污染防治支出，藉以瞭解環境與經濟間關係及整體污染防治支出規模，供環保政策釐訂與編算綠色國民所得帳參考。以資本支出加經常支出扣除污染防治附帶收入，分別計算政府部門與產業部門污染防治支出，104年（資料時間）主要調查結果如下：

一、104年整體污染防治支出1,562.3億元，以廢棄物處理544.0億元最多

104年整體污染防治支出1,562.3億元，含資本支出437.3億元、經常支出1,203.2億元，並扣除污染防治附帶收入78.2億元；就部門別分，產業部門882.9億元(占56.5%)，大於政府部門679.4億元(占43.5%)；就用途別言，以廢棄物處理544.0億元(占34.8%)居首，水污染防治444.9億元(占28.5%)次之，空氣污染防制372.7億元(占23.9%)第三。

二、104年政府部門污染防治支出679.4億元，廢棄物處理占五成四

104年政府部門污染防治支出679.4億元，包括資本支出158.4億元，經常支出554.6億元，扣除污染防治附帶收入33.6億元。按用途別觀察，以廢棄物處理367.3億元(占54.1%)居首。就政府級別而言，地方機關及所屬456.9億元，大於中央機關之222.5億元。

三、104年產業部門污染防治支出882.9億元，以空氣污染防制及水污染防治為主，各占三成六及三成五

104年產業部門污染防治支出882.9億元，其中資本支出278.9億元，經常支出648.6億元，並扣除污染防治附帶收入44.6億元。就用途別言，以空氣污染防制318.6億元(占36.1%)居首，水污染防治306.8億元(占34.7%)次之；就經資支出觀察，資本支出以新購設備268.3億元(占資本支出96.2%)為主；經常支出以操作維護費429.8億元(占經常支出66.3%)較高；按行業別分，以電子零組件製造業301.2億元(占34.1%)居冠，化學材料製造業115.4億元(占13.1%)次之，基本金屬製造業108.5億元(占12.3%)第三。

Abstract

The objectives of this survey were to estimate the pollution abatement and control (PAC) expenditures by the government sector and the industry sector, and to understand the relationship between the environment and economic development. Its findings were used for measuring the Green GNP and as a source of reference for the government in drawing up its environmental protection policies. The disbursement of the funds by both the government and industry sectors for PAC was estimated by subtracting the accompanying revenue of PAC from the capital expenditures and current expenditures. Major findings of the survey conducted in 2015 are as follows:

1. Total expenditures for PAC were NT\$156.23 billion in 2015, with an exorbitant amount going to waste treatment (NT\$54.40 billion).

Total expenditures in 2015 for PAC were NT\$156.23 billion, which consisted of NT\$43.73 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$120.32 billion in current expenditures, with the accompanying revenue of PAC amounting to NT\$7.82 billion being deducted. Section-wise, the industry sector allocated NT\$88.29 billion, or 56.5%, while the government granted NT\$67.94, or 43.5%.

As for usage, NT\$55.40 billion was spent on waste treatment, or the largest amount at 34.8%, followed by NT\$44.49 billion on water pollution abatement and control (28.5%) and NT\$37.27 billion on air pollution abatement and control (23.9%).

2. Expenditures for PAC by the government sector totaled NT\$67.94 billion in 2015, with 54.1% of the amount spent on waste treatment.

Total expenditures in 2015 by the government sector for PAC were NT\$67.94 billion, which comprised NT\$15.84 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$55.46 billion in current expenditures, with the accompanying revenue of PAC amounting to NT\$3.36 billion being deducted. As for usage, more than half of the total spending, NT\$36.73 billion or 54.1%, went to waste treatment. Local governments shelled out NT\$45.69 billion, an amount larger than that (NT\$22.25 billion) paid out by the central government.

3. Total expenditures in 2015 for PAC by the industry sector were NT\$88.29 billion, with 36.1% and 34.7% going to the abatement and control of air pollution and water pollution, respectively.

Total expenditures in 2015 by the industry sector for PAC were NT\$88.29 billion, which was composed of NT\$27.89 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$64.86 billion in current expenditures, with the accompanying revenue of PAC amounting to NT\$4.46

billion being deducted. As for usage, 36.1% of the total, or NT\$31.86 billion was allocated for air pollution abatement and control, followed by 34.7%, or NT\$30.68 billion, for water pollution abatement and control. Speaking of capital expenditures, 96.2% of the total at NT\$26.83 billion was used for purchasing new equipment; 66.3% of the current expenditures were used for operation and maintenance. In terms of industries, 34.1% of the total, or NT\$30.12 billion, was spent on electronic parts and components manufacturing, followed by 13.1%, or NT\$11.54 billion, on chemical material manufacturing and 12.3%, or NT\$10.85 billion, on basic metal manufacturing.