

# 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，103年（資料時間）主要調查結果如下：

## 一、103年整體污染防治支出1,541.3億元，以空氣污染防制501.2億元及廢棄物處理474.5億元為最多，各占三成三及三成一

103年整體污染防治支出1,541.3億元，含資本支出435.6億元、經常支出1,189.7億元，並扣除污染防治附帶收入84.0億元；就部門別分，產業部門873.2億元（占56.7%），大於政府部門668.1億元（占43.3%）；就用途別言，以空氣污染防制501.2億元（占32.5%）居冠，廢棄物處理474.5億元（占30.8%）次之，水污染防治399.4億元（占25.9%）第三。

## 二、103年政府部門污染防治支出668.1億元，廢棄物處理占五成三

103年政府部門污染防治支出668.1億元，包括資本支出157.7億元，經常支出540.8億元，扣除污染防治附帶收入30.3億元。按用途別觀察，以廢棄物處理支出355.1億元（占53.2%）最高。就政府級別而言，地方機關支出442.7億元，大於中央機關之225.4億元。

## 三、103年產業部門污染防治支出873.2億元，以空氣污染防制及水污染防治為主，各占五成一及三成

103年產業部門污染防治支出873.2億元，其中資本支出277.9億元、經常支出649.0億元，並扣除污染防治附帶收入53.7億元。就用途別言，以空氣污染防制444.8億元（占50.9%）及水污染防治262.2億元（占30.0%）為主；就經資部門觀察，資本支出以新購設備支出277.3億元（占資本支出99.9%）為主；經常支出以操作維護費用496.5億元（占經常支出76.5%）較高；按行業別分，電子零組件製造業304.5億元（占34.9%）居冠，化學材料製造業177.9億元（占20.4%）次之，基本金屬製造業114.1億元（占13.1%）第三。

# Abstract

This survey aimed to calculate capital expenditures and operating costs for pollution prevention by both the government and industry sectors so as to understand the relationship between the environment and economic development as well as the overall scope of spending on pollution prevention. 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 pollution prevention was estimated by subtracting the accompanying revenue of pollution prevention from the capital expenditures and operating costs. Major findings of the survey conducted in 2014 are as follows:

**1. Total expenditures for pollution prevention were NT\$154.13 billion in 2014, with a lion's share going to air pollution prevention (NT\$50.12 billion) and waste treatment (NT\$47.45 billion), or 32.5% and 30.8%, respectively.**

Total expenditures in 2014 for pollution prevention were NT\$154.13 billion, which consisted of NT\$43.56 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$118.97 billion in operating costs, with the accompanying revenue of pollution prevention amounting to NT\$8.40 billion being deducted. Section-wise, the industry sector allocated NT\$87.32 billion, or 56.7%, while the government granted NT\$66.81, or 43.3%.

As for usage, NT\$50.12 billion was spent on air pollution prevention, or the largest amount at 32.5%, followed by NT\$47.45 billion on waste treatment (30.8%) and NT\$39.94 billion on water pollution prevention (25.9%).

**2. Expenditures for pollution prevention by the government sector totaled NT\$66.81 billion in 2014, with 53.2% of the amount spending on waste treatment.**

Total expenditures in 2014 by the government sector for pollution prevention were NT\$66.81 billion, which comprised NT\$15.77 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$54.08 billion in operating costs, with the accompanying revenue of pollution prevention amounting to NT\$3.03 billion being deducted. As for usage, more than half of the total spending, NT\$35.51 billion or 53.2%, went to waste treatment. Local governments shelled out NT\$44.27 billion, an amount larger than that (NT\$22.54 billion) paid out by the central government.

**3. Total expenditures in 2014 for pollution prevention by the industry sector were NT\$87.32 billion, with 50.9% and 30.0% going to the prevention of air pollution and water pollution, respectively.**

Total expenditures in 2014 by the industry sector for pollution prevention were NT\$87.32 billion, which was composed of NT\$27.79 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$64.90 billion in operating costs, with the accompanying revenue of pollution prevention amounting to NT\$5.37 billion being deducted. As for usage, a lion's share of 50.9%, or NT\$44.48 billion was allocated for air pollution prevention, followed by 30.0%, or NT\$26.22 billion, for water pollution prevention. Speaking of capital expenditures, 99.9% of the total at NT\$27.73 billion was used for purchasing new equipment; 76.5% of the operating costs were used for operation and maintenance. In terms of industries, 34.9% of the total, or NT\$30.45 billion, was spent by electronic parts and components manufacturing, followed by 20.4%, or NT\$17.79 billion, by chemical material manufacturing and 13.1%, or NT\$11.41 billion, by basic metal manufacturing.