

# 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，107年（資料時間）主要調查結果如下：

## 一、107年整體污染防治支出1,735.0億元，以廢棄物處理605.3億元最多

107年整體污染防治支出1,735.0億元，含資本支出449.9億元、經常支出1,338.8億元，並扣除污染防治附帶收入53.8億元；就部門別分，產業部門919.4億元(占53.0%)，大於政府部門815.6億元（占47.0%）；就用途別言，以廢棄物處理605.3億元（占34.9%）居首，水污染防治438.7億元(占25.3%)次之，空氣污染防制415.1億元(占23.9%)第三。

## 二、107年政府部門污染防治支出815.6億元，以廢棄物處理371.1億元居首

107年政府部門污染防治支出815.6億元，其中資本支出206.2億元，經常支出640.1億元，並扣除污染防治附帶收入30.7億元。

依支出用途觀察，政府部門污染防治支出以廢棄物處理371.1億元（占政府部門45.5%）居首。就政府級別而言，地方機關及所屬562.8億元，大於中央機關之252.8億元。

## 三、107年產業部門污染防治支出919.4億元，以空氣污染防制及水污染防治為主，各占三成七及三成一

107年產業部門污染防治支出919.4億元，其中資本支出243.7億元，經常支出698.8億元，並扣除污染防治附帶收入23.1億元。就用途別言，以空氣污染防制336.3億元（占36.6%）居首，水污染防治280.3億元(占30.5%)次之；就經費支出觀察，資本支出以新購設備236.8億元（占資本支出97.2%）為主；經常支出以操作維護費466.0億元（占經常支出66.7%）最高；按行業別分，以電子零組件製造業345.9億元（占37.6%）居冠，化學原材料、肥料、氮化合物等製造業149.3億元（占16.2%）次之，基本金屬製造業124.2億元（占13.5%）再次之。



# 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 2018 are as follows:

## **1. Total expenditures for PAC were NT\$173.50 billion in 2018, with an exorbitant amount going to waste treatment (NT\$60.53 billion).**

Total expenditures in 2018 for PAC were NT\$173.50 billion, which consisted of NT\$44.99 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$133.88 billion in current expenditures, with the accompanying revenue of PAC amounting to NT\$5.38 billion being deducted. Section-wise, the industry sector allocated NT\$91.94 billion, or 53.0%, while the government sector granted NT\$81.56, or 47.0%.

As for usage, NT\$60.53 billion was spent on waste treatment, or the largest amount at 34.9%, followed by NT\$43.87 billion on water pollution abatement and control (25.3%) and NT\$41.51 billion on air pollution abatement and control (23.9%).

## **2. Expenditures for PAC by the government sector totaled NT\$81.56 billion in 2018, with 45.5% of the amount spent on waste treatment.**

Total expenditures in 2018 by the government sector for PAC were NT\$81.56 billion, which comprised NT\$20.62 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$64.01 billion in current expenditures, with the accompanying revenue of PAC amounting to NT\$3.07 billion being deducted. As for usage, more than half of the total spending, NT\$37.11 billion or 45.5%, went to waste treatment. Local governments shelled out NT\$56.28 billion, an amount larger than that (NT\$25.28 billion) paid out by the central government.

## **3. Total expenditures in 2018 for PAC by the industry sector were NT\$91.94 billion, with 36.6% and 30.5% going to the abatement and control of air pollution and water pollution, respectively.**

Total expenditures in 2018 by the industry sector for PAC were NT\$91.94 billion, which was composed of NT\$24.37 billion in capital expenditures and NT\$69.88 billion in current expenditures, with the accompanying revenue of PAC amounting to NT\$2.31 billion being deducted. As for usage, 36.6% of the total, or NT\$33.63 billion was allocated for air pollution

abatement and control, followed by 30.5%, or NT\$28.03 billion, for water pollution abatement and control. Speaking of capital expenditures, 97.2% of the total at NT\$23.68 billion was used for purchasing new equipment; 66.7% of the current expenditures were used for operation and maintenance. In terms of industries, 37.6% of the total, or NT\$34.59 billion, was spent on electronic parts and components manufacturing, followed by 16.2%, or NT\$14.93 billion, on chemical material, fertilizers and nitrogen compounds, plastic and rubber materials, man-made fibres manufacturing and 13.5%, or NT\$12.42 billion, on basic metal manufacturing.