考試院第11屆第225次會議其他有關報告

101 年度文官制度國外考察

菲律賓及新加坡考察報告

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壹、考察目的

菲律賓係東南亞國家協會(Association of Southeast Asian Nations)之五個創始會員國之一,東協之崛起,因應了全球環境快速變遷與新興區域急速發展,而菲律賓政府文官制度的發展,亦有其值得關注之處。而新加坡作為東南亞一個島國,在短時間內迅速發展成為經濟富裕的已開發國家,其廉潔的政府、良好的治安以及完善的法律制度等等均聞名於世,也發展出不同於台灣的文官制度特色。他山之石可以攻錯,期藉由本次參訪菲律賓文官研究機構及新加坡文官學院等機關(構),得以汲取相關文官法制與實務之運作經驗,以作為本院未來規劃人事政策及研修人事法制之參考。

貮、行程安排

本次考察菲律賓及新加坡,本席於民國 101 年 12 月 20 日出發前往菲律賓首都馬尼拉,並於 12 月 21—24 日期間訪察菲律賓人事政策相關機關(構),除介紹我國文官制度及興革方案推動情形及內容外,並就菲律賓之公務人員俸給、訓練及績效制度交換意見。訪察機關(構)如下:

- 一、參議員 Professor Aquilino Pimentel (2004-2010),並與菲律賓大學、馬卡蒂大學、聯合銀行、皮門特爾中心、最高法院、SandiganBayan 法院、帕西格市政府、奎松市政府等機關(構)20餘人舉行圓桌論壇。
- 二、菲律賓大學教授 Pacifico Agabin 及研究團隊 Ethel Briones、Lizan Perante、 Maricel Fernandez。
- 三、菲律賓行政學會理事長 Alex Brillantes Jr.。
- 四、馬卡蒂大學教授 Lucia de la Cruz、Andrew Mungcal,、AL Lopez 及研究團隊 Janet Lazaro。
- 五、皮門特爾中心 (Pimentel Center) 研究員 Gary Marfori、Wary Geuerrero、 Norma Lasala、Pepe Pestano、Rey Sandico、 Clarisse Aquino。

12月25日本席前往新加坡,並於12月26日-28日期間訪察新加坡人事

政策相關機關(構),並就新加坡的文官制度交換意見,收獲十分豐碩。新加坡訪察機關(構)如下:

- 一、 新加坡文官學院(Civil Service College, CSC),除與學院及國際司主管 交換意見外,學院部屬亦提供該院簡介、訓練課程及教學形式簡報。
- 二、新加坡人民行動黨執行理事劉炳森及波東巴西選區國會議員司徒宇斌,雙方就國會如何協助政府推動文官制度相關法案交流。
- 三、 南洋理工大學公共管理研究生院教授及研究人員,包括公共行政系陳重安助理教授。

參、參訪情形

以下茲就拜會菲律賓及新加坡專家、學者及實務工作者時,就兩國政府 文官制度及實務交換意見中,所提之簡報、回應說明與資料,以及本席後續 蒐集之相關資料整理綜合歸納如下:

一、菲律賓文官訓練制度

分權式的人力資源管理和發展是菲律賓文官制度的指導方針,為了達成此目標,文官委員會(Civil Service Commission,簡稱 CSC) 1990 年發表了一個備忘錄(No.20),給予相關單位職權去批准他們自己的訓練與發展計畫。菲律賓也發展出一個監督和評量訓練計畫的機制(Program for Evaluation of Resources Maximization in Training,簡稱 PERMIT),另外,透過 ALERT 計畫亦進行有關政府公務人員間的關係、領導能力和組織技巧的研討會。除此之外,並在政府機關辦公室裡成立人事發展委員會(Personnel Development Committee,簡稱 PDC)。

這些由政府發起的計畫有助於公務人員變得更有彈性去面對未來的挑戰,也可以做為公務人員間彼此分享經驗、提供重要貢獻的途徑,以加強菲律賓文官服務。

文官委員會亦發起獎學金計劃(Local Scholarship Program),該計畫目標是

在提供教育機會,特別是在研究生課程方面,加強公務人員知識、技能、個人的成就發展等,做為擔任更高職責的準備。

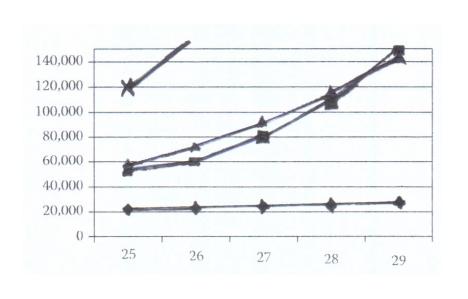
二、菲律賓文官績效制度

(一)文官制度中的激勵結構

菲律賓公共部門的機構,並不像西方先進國家和亞洲如日本,南韓,甚至中國的特別行政區香港一樣,提供有競爭力的薪酬和激勵。公共部門的升 遷機會與私人部門相比要慢的多。在政府部門中的一些職位被認為是"一條死 胡同"沒有機會晉升、加薪或者進行專業發展。

2006年文官委員會的一份研究發現,公共部門中的高階公務人員的薪酬低於私人部門中同職位的人。對於俸給標準法(Salary Standardization Law,簡稱 SSL)所涵蓋的職位來說,和私人公司相當職位之間的差距或者"不平等",已經變得很大了,但對菲律賓高階公務人員(SG25 and above)而言,其和中型私人公司同等職位的人員相比,則差距不大,但仍為較低。圖1表示公共部門行政人員與私人公司相當職務人員的薪酬比較。

圖 1 公共部門行政人員與私人公司相當職位人員的薪酬比較



◆俸給標準法(Salary

Standardization Law, SSL) 涵蓋的職位(平均俸給)

■ 高階公務人員(SG25 and above)

▲ 私人:中型公司

x 私人:整個樣本

(二)文官核心 價值和績效文化

一般來說,菲律賓公務人員在社會上並未贏得最高的尊重。除了低薪水外,無能的污點、政治庇護及政治活動的陋習時常影響著他們,而且被選舉的公務人員通常被譽為"傳統政治家"。在早期關於公務人員體系和菲律賓行政文化的一項研究中,巴雷拉(Varela,1996)指出"黨派之爭及政治干涉在公務人員體系及行政文化中根深蒂固"。政府公務人員的薪酬落後於私人企業中同等職位的人,因此,他們不為高績效奮鬥,在政府中優秀或傑出的績效也不隨晉升或加薪這樣的激勵而增長。

許多觀察家認為低薪水是造成個別公共績效低下的一個原因,同時也是行賄、促成政府無力僱傭的一個藉口。一些觀察家發現菲律賓文化中個人價值如羞愧、遵從、感激、人際關係···等的認知帶來了組織中消極的行為。2009年,大約有10,000職位,包括永業制公務人員(Career Executive Service, CES),是受到總統特權限制的,這種限制有加深政治庇護和破壞文官委員會已建立的規則和資格標準的趨勢,另外,有調查顯示合法永業制公務人員之數量正在降低;這也顯示政治任命人員人數正在增加。另一方面,政府中的貪污腐敗的擴散歸因於合謀、個人利益、缺乏道德風險、政府服務獎勵低···等,政治干涉、政治庇護,和治理問題是政府效率和效能主要的絆腳石。

過去的幾十年中,文官委員會已經實施了資格標準和採取了績效措施。但是,衡量文官制度整體服務品質、效能和效率仍然很不容易。組織績效指標架構(Organizational Performance indicator Framework,OPIF)提供了一個運作機制,任何項目和計劃依據目標達成率的相關性來排名並獲得獎勵。對政府項目和計劃複審來說,已建立兩套機制:1.是部門效能及效率複審(Sector Effectiveness and Efficiency Review,SEER),指各部門計畫的優

先次序。2.機關績效複審(Agency Performance Review, APR),指機構中計畫已經完成期望結果的程度。

一些觀察家把菲律賓的文官制度中的績效文化看作是令人沮喪的文化。他們的刻板印象中把菲律賓政府當做"一個巨大而緩慢笨拙的政體"。社會大眾常常抱怨政府在處理政府檔案需要、支付所得稅和財產稅、申請土地所有權或在公共服務···等方面"無效率及效能"。如何促進公共服務快速有效傳遞已經成為公共部門改革的重點,特別是在第一線部門。國家和地方政府機構已在某些業務提高了他們服務的品質和時效,因此,菲律賓政府正逐步的建立改進措施。

(三)申訴與救濟制度

Republic Act 6743 為公務人員建立了一套行為準則和道德標準來維護公務人員制度及人民對政府的公信力。同時,也賦予公務人服務之激勵和獎勵,並列舉了違法行為和交易的相關懲罰。而所有機構被要求要建立申訴機制,在每個機構中建立一個申訴委員會。

(四)績效制度的發展

衡量政府整體績效是一項艱鉅的任務。經濟學家考夫曼、克雷和馬斯特 魯濟(Kaufman, Kray, Mastruzzi)按照管理的6個維度¹,也就是,責任(VA)、 政治穩定性及和平(PS)、政府效能(GE)、監管品質(RQ)、法規(RL)和 腐敗控制(CC)設計出一個政府績效測量體系。

表 1 介紹的是 9 個亞洲國家從 1996 年到 2006 年的治理績效。績效分為 4 級,第 1 級:指標數值超過 75%,第 2 級:超過 50%,第 3 級:超過 25%,第 4 級:不足 25%。整體來說,新加坡在所有 6 個治理指標中是超過 50%的,屬於第 2 級。同樣,南韓也屬於第 2 級。另一方面,孟加拉屬於第 4 級,菲

¹該治理指標收集了許多調查機構、非政府組織和國際組織提供的有關治理品質的觀點。在這些指標上,國家的相關排名可能會有誤差,而且這些誤差在進行國家比較時,應該考慮在內。

律賓屬於第3級,百分位低於50的。從表1中可以得到,菲律賓在所有6個 治理指標的等級,從1996年到2006年不斷惡化。

表 1 亞洲國家從 1996 年到 2006 年的治理績效

國家		責	任		政	治穩定	性及和	平		政府	效能	
	1996	2002	2004	2006	1996	2002	2004	2006	1996	2002	2004	2006
孟加拉	43.3	35.6	28.4	30.8	26.9	20.7	14.4	8.7	27.0	27.5	20.9	23.7
中國大陸	10.1	9.1	10.6	4.8	41.8	38.5	39.9	33.2	66.8	60.2	57.3	55.5
印尼	16.3	36.1	37.0	41.3	9.1	8.2	7.2	14.9	64.0	32.7	38.9	40.8
南韓	66.8	71.2	74.0	70.7	47.6	55.8	62.5	60.1	80.6	81.0	78.7	82.9
馬來西亞	43.8	38.0	45.7	38.0	48.1	59.1	56.7	58.7	79.6	75.8	79.1	80.6
菲律賓	60.6	51.0	49.0	44.2	39.4	24.5	11.1	11.1	59.7	54.5	49.8	55.0
新加坡	57.2	54.8	57.2	46.6	82.7	97.1	87.5	94.7	99.5	97.6	98.6	99.5
泰國	60.1	60.6	55.8	32.2	59.1	57.7	29.8	16.3	72.5	64.5	66.4	64.9
越南	9.6	9.6	11.5	8.2	58.7	54.8	54.3	59.6	53.1	40.3	40.3	41.7

國家		監管	品質			法	規			腐敗	控制	
	1996	2002	2004	2006	1996	2002	2004	2006	1996	2002	2004	2006
孟加拉	36.1	17.6	15.1	20.0	24.3	25.7	18.6	22.9	35.0	13.1	4.9	4.9
中國大陸	54.1	31.7	42.0	46.3	48.1	43.8	42.4	45.2	56.3	42.7	35.4	37.9
印尼	63.9	25.4	34.1	43.4	39.5	17.6	21.9	23.3	31.1	6.8	17.0	23.3
	65.9	74.6	74.6	70.7	71.4	75.2	70.5	72.9	73.8	66.5	61.7	64.6

國家		監管	品質			法	規			腐敗	控制	
	1996	2002	2004	2006	1996	2002	2004	2006	1996	2002	2004	2006
馬來西亞	80.8	65.4	69.3	69.8	71.0	63.8	65.7	65.7	73.3	66.0	65.5	68.0
菲律賓	72.2	50.7	43.4	52.2	54.3	34.3	31.4	41.9	35.4	36.9	35.9	27.2
新加坡	99.5	98.5	99.5	99.5	94.3	91.9	95.7	95.2	97.6	99.5	99.5	98.1
泰國	69.8	59.5	59.0	62.4	68.1	59.0	55.2	55.2	38.3	45.6	50.0	50.5
越南	35.1	24.4	32.2	31.2	30.0	32.4	38.6	44.8	27.7	32.5	24.8	29.1

三、菲律賓文官俸給制度

預算管理部 (Department of Budget Management, 簡稱 DBM) 透過組織、職位及俸給局 (Orangaization, Position Classification and Compensation Bureau, 簡稱 OPCCB) 訂定職位以及薪資等級的分類制度。

中央政府的職位分為 1.憲法賦予的職位(constitutional position):包含選舉及被任命的最高職位,例如:總統、副總統、參(眾)議院議長、最高法院院長···等等,2. 重要行政職位 (key executive positions):包含與管理等有關的首長職位,3. 其他 職位(other permanent position):包含技術、支援技術及行政類的職位、兼職員工。

菲律賓公務人員的俸給與職位架構有關聯,俸給分為33等,每等分8個俸級及俸額,表2是憲法賦予職位(constitutional positions)的俸等表,介於33~30等之間,表3是最高的五個職位與最低的五個職位間的俸額及職位數量。

表 2 菲律賓政府主要職位俸等表

職位	俸等
總統	33
副總統	32
參議院議長	32
眾議院議長	32
最高法院院長	32
參議員	31
眾議院成員	31
最高法院陪審法官	31
憲法委員會主席	31
憲法委員會委員	30

表 3 最高的五個職位與最低的五個職位間的俸額及職位數量

俸等	每月俸額(菲律賓披索)	職位數量
33	57,750	1
32	46,200-54,917	4
31	40,425-48,052	355
30	28,875-34,323	412
29	25,333-30,113	2,999
5	7,043-8,375	10,765
4	6,522-7,751	32,198
3	6,039-7,177	21,635
2	5,540-6,585	6,764
1	5,082-6,041	23,677

四、新加坡高階文官訓練制度

(一)文官學院簡介

新加坡中高階公務人員之培訓機構為「文官學院」(Civil Service College, CSC),隸屬公共服務署。文官學院設有3個培訓部門,包括:政策發展學院、公共行政與管理學院及國際司;5個研究中心,包括:治理與領導研究中心、公共經濟研究中心、公共傳播研究中心、組織發展中心及領導力發展中心,3個幕僚部門,包括:企業發展、財政及能力和人力資源發展。

其中所設之國際司,為國際機構和海外政府提供培訓及諮詢服務,所提供之公共管理課程內容如下:

- 1.新加坡公共行政管理
- 2.新加坡的公共政策管理
- 3.新加坡行政管理體系深化與改革歷程
- 4.新加坡廉政建設
- 5.新加坡緊急危機管理
- 6.人力資源管理與發展
- 7.現代培訓理念和方法
- 8.政府財政改革
- 9.社區醫療管理

(二)高階文官訓練課程

有關高階文官的培訓課程,主要是透過文官學院的培訓計畫,分述如下:

1.里程碑課程(Milestone Programmes)

(1)基礎課程(Foundation Course)

這是為公務人員提供的第一個里程碑項目,為期十周的課程,旨在培養 公務人員的治理和公共管理的基本概念,以及在公共部門工作的必要知識和 技能。課程重點是公共服務所面臨的挑戰和公共部門對這些挑戰的回應。

基礎課程包括社區參與,公務人員被分配到各種類型的草根組織之中,

近年來,官員們也被派到政府相關組織和聯合國大會等國際組織中從事短期工作,或者在一些私人公司中長期任職。

(2)行政領導計畫 (Leaders in Administration Programme)

是一個為期5週的課程,對象是高級文官相當於副部長等級的公共部門領導人,挑戰他們對新加坡治理方式的理解。

(3)高階管理計畫 (Senior Management Programme)

目的是拓寬和加深高階文官對新加坡治理原則和政策理解。高階文官接 受在人事工作、建立團隊和應付媒體方面的培訓,作為國際經驗的一部分, 也會安排兩次出國訪問的機會。

2.講習和研討會

除了里程碑課程外,高級文官們還需經常參加講習和研討會,以持續更新知識與技能。

3.論壇

另外,高級文官們還需經常參加政策論壇,對公共部們的關注點達成共 識,並從政府的整體視角去思考和行為。

此外,新加坡對公務人員設有「潛力門檻」,如果一位公務人員到了35 歲左右時,他的當前估計潛力得分仍然低於副常任秘書水平,則會建議轉調 至其他公務機關,或徹底離開公務機關。

另一發展公務人員的其他主要模式是透過「崗位輪調」。「崗位輪調」 由公共服務署(Public Service Division, PSD)考量政府公務發展需要及公務人 員的生涯發展需求而決定。

公務人員被輪調到不同機構的不同類型的崗位,以提高公務人員更廣泛的接觸和發展,學習新的技能,並獲得解決各類問題和挑戰的能力。工作輪調方式有二,1機構內輪調2.派駐機構外之法定機構或其他組織。

為了確保有不同的發展,人員將先從下列不同的功能領域開始輪調,如

經濟、社會、安全和政府管理等,且對於一些高級文官如局長之類的職位, 其將會被借調到政府經營的公司或其他外部組織,學習長達3-5年,以建構新 思想,還可能承擔一些政策、監管和運作方面更寬泛的工作。

儘管行政人員經常性的崗位輪調是職業生涯發展的一部分,但是他們對 此機乎没有選擇權,這在很大程度上是因為需要確保行政人員獲得廣泛的經 歷,以訓練他們在不同領域的能力。

五、新加坡文官績效制度

績效考評包括績效 (Performance) 及潛能 (Potential) 考評二部份,前者 指對過去之成就及未來一年之計畫,後者指在公務人員退休前能勝任更高層 次的任務的一種估計。新加坡考績制度採用了以下原則:1.公平2.可信、客觀· 嚴謹 3.及時 4.不只是進行評估,同時也為發展。

(一) 考績項目

- 1.績效考評內容包括:
- (1)團隊精神
- (2)工作量與效果
- (3)工作素質
- (4)組織能力
- (5)壓力下的反應
- (6)責任感
- (7)服務素質
- (8)知識與應用
- 2.潛能考評內容包括:
- (1)直升機特性(Helicopter):指能考慮到所有重要因素來診斷問題的個人能力,即既能夠從一個更高的有利位置看待問題,同時也能夠注意到問題的關鍵細節。

- (2)整體個人素質(Whole Person Qualities):包括每一位公務人員的以下能力之 衡量及描述:
- a.智力素質(Intellectual)(分析能力、想像力和創新力、務實的意識)
- b.績效導向(Results Orientation)(有成就的激發、對政治的敏感、果斷性)
- c.領導素質(Leadership Qualities)(有激勵的權能、能授權、溝通與諮詢的能力)

(二)考績過程

- 1.績效考評:
- (1)對過去一年績效與進展作出定性評價
- (2)對未來的一年的行動計劃,包括新目標、新培訓計畫及與上司的討論之描述
- (3)考核者對受考核者之潛能、績效和職業發展的可能性之描述
- (4)受考核者對自我之評語
- 2.潛能考評:

由受考人之直屬主管及其更上層主管評估,而後並進行排名,可以鼓勵評估者了解受考人以及完成目標的過程。

(三)考績等次

1.績效考評:

公務人員年終考績等次區分為A、B、C、D、E共 5 等級,各等級均由公 共服務署 (Public Service Division, PSD)規定人數比例,詳見以下:

(1)A:不得超過 5%

(2)B:不得超過 30%

(3)C:不得超過 60%

(4)D: 考列 D 等與 E 等不得超過 5%

(5)E:考列 D 等與 E 等不得超過 5%

2.潛能考評:

潛能評估之評估者必須根據評估內容去評估受考人,等級區分為高度、超過、符合及低於,並指出受考人最高層次的工作潛力和薪酬等級。

(四)考績獎勵

- 1.公務人員可按年終考績等級支領表現紅利 (Performance Bonus)。考列 A 等發給 2-4 個月薪資;考列 B 等發給 2-未滿 4 個月薪資;考列 C 等發給 1-2 個月薪資; D等及 E 等皆不發給。
- 2.考績結果亦作為陞遷、調職、培訓考量之依據。

六、新加坡文官俸給制度

(一)俸給原則

新加坡所追求的績效待遇制度的核心原則有四:

- 1.按能力和責任付給公務人員市場薪酬價格
- 2.保持與私人領域的相關步伐
- 3.設立能夠響應經濟情況的靈活性工資系統
- 4.加強績效與工資的掛勾

(二)俸給結構

新加坡公務人員待遇結構分為固定薪及變動薪,分述如下:

- 1.固定薪部分包含:
 - (1)每月薪資:12個月薪資。
 - (2)額外薪資:為最高3個月額外薪資,相當於我國年終工作獎金。
- 2.變動薪部分包含:
 - (1)成長獎勵紅利 (Growth Bonus):即國家經濟發展和公務人員工作表現掛勾的紅利。

- (2)表現紅利 (Performance Bonus): 公務人員可按年終考績等次支領表現紅利,相當於我國的考績獎金,亦即表現紅利的發給與公務人員年終考績結果結合。公務人員年終考績等次分為 A、B、C、D、 E 共 5 等級。考列 A 等發給 2-4 個月薪資;考列 B 等發給 2-未滿 4 個月薪資;考列 C 等發給 1-2 個月薪資; D等及 E 等皆不發給。
- (3)特別紅利 (Special Bonus): 有特殊經濟表現時之單次報酬。

新加坡公務人員待遇結構中固定每月薪資部份,仍會與相似就業市場 的私人領域薪酬作比較而調整。綜而言之,新加坡公務人員待遇結構中的 變動薪部分是薪金配套中反映經濟時能作出快速調整的首要工具,而固定 薪部分是進一步調整的第二工具。

七、新加坡文官退休制度

新加坡於1977年實施單一的中央公積金制度((Central Provident Fund System, CPF),全國公務人員均須與私營企業人員一體適用CPF制度,並由中央公積金局(Central Provident Fund Board)負責相關事務。該制度為強制、公營及確定提撥制(Defined Contribution Plan,簡稱DC制),所有新加坡公民及永久居民,包括雇主及員工都必須參加。涵蓋的保障範圍相當廣泛,包括:退休規劃、醫療保險、房屋住宅、家庭保障及投資計畫。

(一)個人帳戶

中央公積金之會員,其提撥金額按分配比例,存入三個帳戶,分別為普 通帳戶 (Ordinary Account, OA)、醫療保險帳戶 (Medisave Account, MA) 及特別帳戶 (Special Account, SA)。當會員年屆 55 歲時,公積金局會自動為 會員開設第四個帳戶,退休帳戶 (Retirement Account, RA)。茲分述如下:

1.普通帳戶:普通帳戶儲蓄可以動用來進行中央公積金局指定的投資,包括購置公共住宅、政府批准的保險項目與投資項目、支付教育費用···等, 本帳戶資金之運用範圍最為廣泛。

- 2.醫療保險帳戶:醫療保險帳戶儲蓄可以動用來支付會員自己或直系家屬的住 院費用,可用於購買經核准的醫療保險。由於個人的醫療保健需求將隨年 齡增加,因此,存入醫療帳戶之公積金比率亦會隨著會員年齡遞增。
- 3.特別帳戶:特別帳戶儲蓄係作為退休用途,可投資退休相關的金融產品。
- 4.退休帳戶:當會員年屆55歲時,其個人帳戶將整合為退休帳戶和醫療保險帳戶兩種,會員將公積金最低存款存入退休帳戶,以及醫療保險最低存款存入 入醫療保險帳戶,即可一次提領剩下的公積金儲蓄存款。

(二) 提撥比率

新加坡的公積金提撥率是根據經濟發展和員工工資水準···等因素, 持續進行調整以反映國民收入狀況、維護員工的利益。CPF係由雇主與會員共 同提撥,會員之提撥率係按不同年齡訂定不同的提撥率。目前50歲以下之會 員每月繳交薪資的20%,雇主則相對提撥16%;至於年齡超過50歲之會員, 其提撥率較低。此外,目前繳交公積金的每月上限為5,000新元。會員可以自 願提撥超過規定額度,以累積自己退休儲蓄,但不可超過年度上限。從2012 年9月1日起適用之公積金提撥率如表4:

表 4 公積金提撥率(2012年9月1日起生效)

	提	撥率(占薪	資%)	帳戶所	分配之提	簽率(%)
	雇主	員工	總計	OA	MA	SA
35 歲以下	16	20	36	23	7	6
36-45 歲	16	20	36	21	8	7
46-50 歲	16	20	36	19	9	8
51-55 歲	14	18.5	32.5	13.5	9.5	9.5
56-60 歲	10.5	13	23.5	12	9.5	2

61-65 歲	7	7.5	14.5	3.5	9.5	1.5
66 歲以上	6.5	5	11.5	1	9.5	1

(三)保證收益率

1.普通帳戶:政府保障最低年利率2.5%。

2.醫療保險帳戶:政府保障最低年利率 4%。

3.特別帳戶:政府保障最低年利率4%。

(四)退休年齡及給付情形

- 1.參加公積金之會員,如於年滿 55 歲或於 55 歲前因工作失能或永久離開新加坡時,即可提領普通帳戶及特別帳戶內所累積之儲金。
- 2.年滿 55 歲開始提領帳戶內之公積金前,需保留一定之金額於退休帳戶中。 屆至 65 歲法定退休年齡時,可每月於退休帳戶中領取退休金。
- 3.若年滿 55 歲後仍繼續工作,則必須繼續參加提撥,但提撥率較低;日後每 三年即可提領退休金一次,但帳戶內的餘額仍須符合最低留存金額。
- 4.會員死亡時,其帳戶內的儲金將支付予其所指定的受益人,若未指定受益人,其儲金則交予政府的受託管理人。

肆、心得與建議

茲就菲律賓及新加坡文官制度而言,提出下列心得與建議,有以下十點 殊值本院未來借鏡或應予警惕避免之處:

- 一、分權式的人力資源管理和發展是菲律賓文官制度的指導方針,為了達成 此目標,文官委員會(Civil Service Commission,簡稱 CSC)於 1990年發 表了一個備忘錄(No.20),給予相關單位職權去批准他們自己的訓練與發 展計畫。
- 二、菲律賓公共部門的升遷機會與私人部門相比要慢的多。在政府部門中的 一些職位被認為是"一條死胡同"沒有機會晉升、加薪或者進行專業發展。

- 三、菲律賓"黨派之爭及政治干涉在公務人員體系及行政文化中根深蒂固"。政府公務人員的薪酬落後於私人企業中同等職位的人。
- 四、菲律賓於 2009 年,大約有 10,000 職位,包括永業制公務人員(Career Executive Service, CES),是受到總統特權限制的,這種限制有加深政治 庇護和破壞文官委員會已建立的規則和資格標準的趨勢,另外,有調查 顯示合法永業制公務人員之數量正在降低;這也顯示政治任命人員人數 正在增加。
- 五、菲律賓公務人員的俸給與職位架構之關聯,俸給分為33等,每等分8個 俸級及俸額,從報告中表2憲法賦予職位(constitutional positions)的俸 等表,介於33~30等之間,及表3最高的五個職位與最低的五個職位間 的俸額及職位數量中,俸給與職位數比例及文官績效之相關性之研究值 得分析?
- 六、新加坡公務人員無職務保障制度,每位公務人員具有高度危機意識,必須通過潛能及工作績效考核,方能繼續任職,由於政府重視服務品質與效能,對公務人員之晉陞與考核相當嚴謹,新加坡對公務人員設有「潛力門檻」,如果一位公務人員到了35歲左右時,他的當前估計潛力得分仍然低於副常任秘書水平,則會建議轉調至其他公務機關,或徹底離開公務機關。
- 七、新加坡實施「崗位輪調」制度,係為考量政府公務發展需要及公務人員 的生涯發展需求,且儘管行政人員經常性的崗位輪調是職業生涯發展的 一部分,但是他們對此機乎没有選擇權,這在很大程度上是因為需要確 保行政人員獲得廣泛的經歷,以訓練他們在不同領域的能力。正如學者 比萊先生所說,「哪裏有需要,就必須去哪裏,不能有任何異議,因自行 其是是不被允許的。」
- 八、新加坡政府在退休制度方面,實施強制性高比例之薪資提撥率,以強迫

儲蓄,累積退休所得。並提供彈性帳戶功能,普通帳戶儲蓄可以動用來 進行中央公積金局指定的項目,包括購置公共住宅、政府批准的保險項 目與投資項目,由會員自負盈虧(類似我國目前規劃之第三層年金)。

九、新加坡政府考績制度,除了著重行政管理功能面向的「工作

表現與檢討評估」外,尚重視發展功能之「潛能發展評估」;其中工作表現檢討部分對於工作績效之評量以及建立反饋機制相當重視;而潛能評估對於個人特質資料之掌握與能力之評鑑予以客觀及公正之處理。另外,公共服務署訂定嚴格獎勵標準及考績等級比例,避免流於寬濫。最後,公務人員年終考績評估的方式,係透過目標管理的方法,及溝通的途徑,達成個人與組織雙贏的目標。

十、新加坡政府在俸給制度方面,非常重視與工作績效及整體國家經濟發展 的連結,如變動薪部分即包含成長獎勵紅利 (Growth Bonus),此即為整 體國家經濟發展和公務人員工作表現掛勾的紅利。

附錄一 菲律賓參訪照片



詹中原委員與參議員 Professor Aquilino Pimentel (2004-2010) 及菲律賓大學、馬卡蒂大學、聯合銀行、皮門特爾中心、最高法院、SandiganBayan 法院、帕西格市政府、奎松市政府等機關(構)20餘人舉行圓桌論壇。





詹中原委員與參議員 Professor Aquilino Pimentel (2004-2010) 交換意見



詹中原委員與座談會出席教授交換意見



詹中原委員與菲律賓行政學會會長 Alex Brillantes Jr.及衆議院立法部門人員交換意見

附錄二 新加坡參訪照片







詹中原委員與新加坡國會議員司徒宇斌就國會如何協助政府推動文官制度相關法案交流



詹中原委員與新加坡人民行動黨執行理事劉炳森交換意見

附錄三 新加坡文官學院(Civil Service College, CSC)原文資料-

APPRAISAL AND REMUNERATION IN THE SINGAPORE CIVIL SERVICE

APPRAISAL AND REMUNERATION IN THE SINGAPORE CIVIL SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

- 1. The Singapore Civil Service is responsible for creating the conditions necessary for Singapore to remain competitive and prosperous in the future. It must not only keep pace with new developments, but also move ahead and be a model of efficiency, innovation and service quality.
- 2. Our people are the key to achieving this. We must all be committed to excellence, being the best we can be and doing the best we can in every situation. To achieve this, we need a good personnel management system one that motivates officers towards excellence and provides them with the opportunity to maximise their potential.
- 3. Effective staff appraisal is an integral part of the personnel management process. It is essential for the successful management of our officers and development of their careers. Over the years, we have introduced changes to the appraisal system to help civil servants do their job well. This factsheet provides information on the philosophy and concepts underlying our appraisal system.

PHILOSOPHY UNDERLYING THE APPRAISAL SYSTEM

- 4. We start with the belief that every officer has talent and ability, though this may be different in nature and degree between one officer and the next. Our officers will derive the greatest satisfaction from work only if given the opportunity to make the best use of their abilities. Likewise, an organisation can only derive the greatest value from their officers' abilities if it motivates the officers and allows them to contribute at their highest level.
- 5. Appraisal is an effort to uncover and take stock of talent within our organisations. The objective is to ensure we are able to assess our officers objectively and spot their talents as early as possible so that we can provide timely opportunities to exercise and develop their abilities. To achieve this, the appraisal system adopts the following principles:
 - a. Fair and seen to be fair;
 - b. Credible, objective and rigorous;
 - c. Timely; and
 - d. Not just for assessment, but also for development.

THE APPRAISAL SYSTEM

The Appraisal Process

6. Staff appraisal in the Singapore Civil Service is conducted on an annual basis. There are two parts to the process - completion of the Staff Appraisal Report and Panel Ranking which are separate exercises. The supervisor is encouraged to complete the Appraisal Report first, so as to go to the ranking session with clearer views on the officers.

Staff Appraisal Report

- 7. The Staff Appraisal Reports for officers generally comprise:
 - a. A Work Review Report; and
 - b. A Development Report.
- 8. The Work Review Report is for the supervisor and an officer to jointly record their views on the officer's achievements and progress during the period under review. It facilitates open discussions between the officer and his/her supervisor on the officer's performance. It is an important tool for recording the officer's contributions and for the supervisor and officer to identify strengths and areas for possible improvement. The supervisor will also discuss with the officer the Work Targets and Training Plans for the year ahead. Both officer and supervisor sign the report.
- 9. The Development Report is for the supervisor to assess the officer's overall performance in the period of assessment.
- 10. Appraisal is a continuous and on-going process. Supervisors are encouraged to meet their officers and provide regular feedback, not just once a year, to review the work that has been done and discuss adjustments to priorities and targets. This regular work review process also enables supervisors to coach their officers, and offer encouragement and support.

<u>Ranking</u>

11. Ranking is a critical part of the appraisal process. While supervisors individually assess the performance of their officers, we have to recognise that some supervisors are more stringent than others. Hence, ranking panels¹ are convened annually to collectively assess officers in the organisation.

- 12. Ranking helps to:
 - Moderate differences in the standards of various supervisors;
 - Impose discipline in the appraisal system; and

¹ Ranking panels comprise of officers at the management level, appointed by the Permanent Secretary, from across various Departments/Divisions in the organisation.

- Ensure that assessments are rigorous and fair.
- 13. The ranking process ends with the panel deciding on the performance grading of officers. The outcomes of the performance assessment will impact on officers' eligibility for promotions, promotion-related awards and training awards.

REMUNARATION

- 14. In order to attract and retain a fair share of talent, the Civil Service needs to pay competitive salaries. To ensure that our compensation package is competitive with the market, a combination of benchmarking methods is used to make the most appropriate market comparison. For professional services with private sector equivalents (e.g. accountants), a job-based comparison with the private sector is used. Where there is no direct private sector equivalent, salaries are benchmarked to jobs requiring similar educational qualifications and experience as these are alternative jobs that our officers could consider in the private sector. The salaries are revised only when justified by gaps with the market benchmarks. Apart from salary benchmarks, other staffing indicators on recruitment and attrition are also closely monitored.
- 15. To strengthen the link between pay and performance, we have two main compensation components, namely the performance bonus and merit increment. Performance bonuses are tiered by the officer's performance, while merit increments are tiered by the officer's performance and calibre.

附錄四 新加坡文官學院(Civil Service College, CSC)原文資料—Job Rotation in the Civil Service

Job Rotation in the Civil Service

Job rotation in the Public Service allows officers to be exposed to different types of jobs and learn new skills. Job rotation can take the form of internal postings within a Ministry, or through external postings to other Ministries, Statutory Boards or other organisations for wider exposure and development. Such movements contribute towards enhancing the officers' career development.

Administrative Officers (AOs) are deployed to a range of jobs during their career in the Public Service. Regular postings to different Ministries help to develop well-rounded officers with a sound grasp of the complexities of government and prepare officers to contribute at higher levels. To ensure diverse exposure and development, officers are expected to cover different functional areas, such as Economic, Social, Security and Government Administration in their first few postings. They are encouraged to take up job postings in different clusters and experience both policy and operations work as part of their career development. AOs could be seconded to Statutory Boards, government-linked companies or other external organisations. The posting duration could be for a period of 3-5 years, with a longer posting duration for the senior positions. Postings for AOs are centrally managed by the Public Service Division (PSD), taking into account the developmental needs of the officers and the needs of the Civil Service.

附錄五 新加坡文官學院 (Civil Service College, CSC) 原文資料—PENSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

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Parliament No: 6
Session No: 2
Volume No: 48
Sitting No: 6

Sitting Date: 25-08-1986 Section Name: BILLS

Title: PENSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MPs Speaking: Dr Richard Hu Tsu Tau (Minister for Finance); Mr J. B. Jeyaretnam;

Column: 619

PENSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Order for Second Reading read.

The Minister for Finance (Dr Richard Hu Tsu Tau): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, "That the Bill be now read a Second time."

The Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 1986, seeks to amend the Pensions Act for two

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reasons. The amendment is to provide for an option to be given to pensionable officers to either remain on the Pensions Scheme or switch over to the full CPF Scheme on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. Secondly, it is to defer the pension-drawing age of officers who are granted early retirement or are retired in the public interest.

Option to Convert to the Full CPF Scheme

Let me first explain the option to be given to allow officers in certain Services to convert to the full CPF Scheme.

Prior to December 1972, the Pensions Scheme was the common superannuation scheme for almost all civil servants. However, since then all new Division III and IV officers (except the Police and Narcotics Officers) have been appointed on the full CPF Scheme, and in mid-1973 serving Division III and IV officers (except the Police and Narcotics Officers) were allowed to opt for the full CPF Scheme. The Pensions Scheme has been retained for the Division I and II appointments and the Division III Police and Narcotics appointments.

The full CPF Scheme has been found to work well for the Division III and IV officers. It is neater than the Pensions Scheme as Government's financial liability to its officers is entirely discharged on their retirement. For the officers, being on the full CPF Scheme means more CPF savings could be utilized for approved purposes like home ownership. Moreover, since the CPF benefits are not contingent upon the officers remaining in the Civil Service until their retirement, it facilitates their movement from the Civil Service to the statutory boards or private sector.

The Government has hence decided to also phase out the Pensions Scheme for most Division I and II officers. However, there are a few key Services where continuity of national policies is vital and wherein officers are encouraged to pursue a life-long career. These key Services are the Administrative, SAF (Senior), Police (Senior), Intelligence and the Administrative Service (Foreign

Service Branch). These Services have to remain on the Pensions Scheme.

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Accordingly, with effect from 1st April 1986, all new Division I and II officers in the non-key Services and the Division III Police and Narcotics Officers are appointed on the full CPF scheme. Serving officers in these Services will remain on the pensions scheme. However, since some of these officers may wish to convert to the full CPF scheme, I am pleased to say that Government has agreed to allow all serving Division I and II pensionable officers (other than those in the key Services) and the pensionable Division III Police and Narcotics Officers an option to convert to the full CPF scheme or remain on the pensions scheme. The choice will be entirely theirs.

Timing

Government realizes that, in view of the recent cut in the rate of employer's CPF contribution, this may not be considered an opportune time to offer the option. However, since the decision to phase out the pensions scheme is basically sound, it should be implemented earlier rather than later. In retrospect, it seems fortunate that the option was not timed before the CPF cut, for otherwise civil servants who would have opted for the full CPF scheme might feel short-changed, though the effect was not foreseen.

Terms of Option

I would like to briefly describe the terms of the option. If a pensionable officer opts to convert to the full CPF scheme, he will be placed exclusively under the full CPF scheme from the date of conversion. But the pension benefits which he has accrued in respect of his past pensionable service will be frozen. The accrued pension benefits will be paid upon the officer's eventual retirement.

If an officer dies in harness on or after the date of conversion, his dependants will be paid a death gratuity for his past pensionable service.

An officer who opts for the full CPF scheme will enjoy medical benefits after retirement only if he has at least 10 years' pensionable service. Similarly, an officer

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who remains on the pensions scheme will also enjoy post-retirement medical benefits if he has at least 10 years' pensionable service. This is an established practice.

Deferment of Pension Drawing Age

The second purpose of the Pensions (Amendment) Bill is to defer the age for drawing pension in the case of an officer who retires early or in the public interest. I would like to explain this move.

At present, an officer could be retired by the Public Service Commission in the public interest on disciplinary grounds with or without reduction in his pension benefits. Presently, these benefits are paid immediately upon his retirement. If the officer is young, he will be receiving pension for many years until his death and the total superannuation benefits he gets may be more than another officer who has records of good conduct and work until normal retirement age. This is, obviously, an anomaly.

To remove the anomaly highlighted, Government proposes that an officer retired in the public interest should only start to draw pension at the same age as an officer granted early retirement under

section 7(2)(j) of the Pensions Act. Presently, an officer with at least 15 years' service may request and be allowed early retirement under section 7(2)(j) of the Pensions Act. In such a case, he will receive his pension from the minimum age of 50 years or 45 years in the case of some Police and Prisons Officers. The minimum age for drawing pension for officers retired in the public interest or under section 7(2)(j) should now be changed to their optional retirement age. The optional retirement age is 55 years for officers with compulsory retirement age of 60. It is 50 for officers with compulsory retirement age of 55. This change is to ensure that an officer retired earlier than his normal retirement age either in the public interest or under section 7(2)(j) does not benefit much more than one who serves until his normal retirement age. This change in pension-drawing age will, however, apply only to officers appointed on or after the effective date of the proposed legislative amendment because Article 112 of the

Column: 623

Constitution protects the pension rights of serving officers.

Legislative Amendments

To effect the proposals I have explained, it is necessary to amend the Pensions legislation.

Clause 2 of the Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 1986, will empower the President to make regulations for an option to be given to any pensionable officer or class of pensionable officers to convert to the full CPF scheme. The terms and conditions of the option will be spelt out in the regulations to be made by the President and will be on the lines I have indicated earlier.

Clause 3 of the Bill re-defines the minimum age so that new recruits will only receive their pensions at their optional retirement age when they are retired in the public interest or under section 7(2)(j) of the Pensions Act.

Clause 4 of the Bill clarifies that where the Public Service Commission has ordered an officer to be retired in the public interest, the officer's service shall be deemed to have been terminated under subsection 8(1) of the Pensions Act for the purpose of granting any pension or gratuity.

Finally, clause 5 of the Bill provides for the payment of death gratuity to the dependants of an officer who converts to the full CPF scheme should he die in harness.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question proposed.

Mr Jeyaretnam: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise really by way of seeking clarification from the Minister on this Bill.

As he has pointed out, the major change that is brought about by this Bill is that all officers appointed on or after the 1st April 1986 to the public service shall not be pensionable, except such schemes of service as may be designated by the President. And the Minister has said that this pension scheme would apply, or intended to apply, to key Services and key officers, and the intention is that they should be encouraged to make the public

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service their life-long career. I hope I have understood the Minister correctly. By implication, the Minister is saying that the pension scheme must be more advantageous to the public service officer than if he were put onto the CPF scheme.

What I would like to know from the Minister is: since we are now making a drastic change from pensionable public service to non-pensionable public service for the majority of our civil servants, has there been any consultation with the public service? When I say "consultation with the public service", I mean the associations representing the public service and the unions. Have their views been sought at all as to what they feel about the change and whether it will have any detrimental effect on the public service making this conversion?

Dr Richard Hu Tsu Tau: In answer to the question of the Member for Anson, the Public Service Division of my Ministry carried out a sample survey of 30,000 serving pensionable officers who might be eligible for the option. A stratified random sample of 5,000 officers for the survey was conducted in March 1986 in which the officers were asked to indicate if they would like to opt for the full CPF scheme, reasons for their decision as well as their views on whether offer of the option would be opportune at this time. Just over 3,000 officers responded to the survey and I would just like to recount the main findings briefly.

31% of the respondents indicated that they would choose to convert to the full CPF scheme while 69% chose to remain on the pensions scheme. 44% felt the option was opportune; 56% felt otherwise. The majority of those who chose the full CPF scheme gave, as their main reason, flexibility in their career choice. The majority of those who chose the pensions scheme cited greater longer-term benefits under the pensions scheme. As expected, the younger an officer, the more likely he would opt for the full CPF scheme. In fact, 51% of those less than 35 years old chose the full CPF scheme, whilst only 26% of those who are between 35 and 45 years old chose to remain on the full CPF scheme. Although, on balance, it does appear that it might be that the majority

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prefer to remain on the pensions scheme, I think the important point to remember is: this is an option. A serving officer has every right to remain on the existing pensions scheme. As to the issue of whether new officers should or should not be on the pensions scheme, I think this is a decision which Government is entitled to make on the terms and conditions of service for new officers entering the service.

Mr Jeyaretnam: Do I then understand from the Minister that there was no consultation whatsoever with the officers about bringing in a rule that from 1st April 1986 there would be no more pensionable service with the Government?

Dr Richard Hu Tsu Tau: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of a specific consultation is considered unnecessary since the change, in fact, had been introduced some years ago for the Division III and IV officers. And as I indicated earlier, the conditions under which Government elects to determine terms of service for new officers is an option which the Government has the right to decide.

Mr Jeyaretnam: But as a good employer, you should hear their views.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill. - [Dr Richard Hu Tsu Tau].

Bill considered in Committee; reported without amendment; read a Third time and passed.

附錄六 新加坡文官學院 (Civil Service College, CSC) 原文簡報



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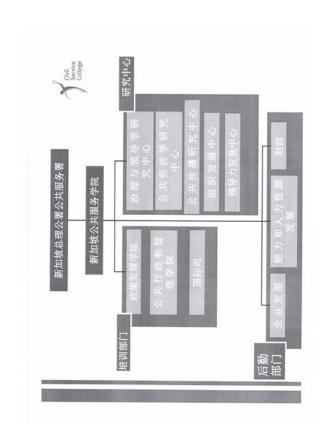
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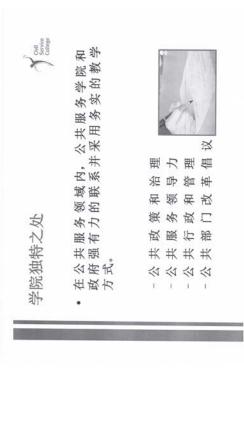
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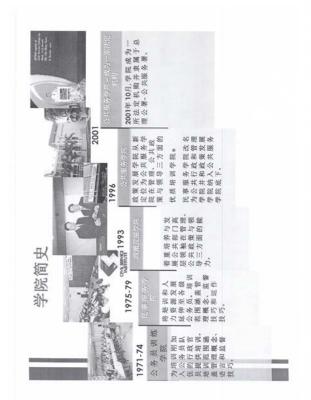
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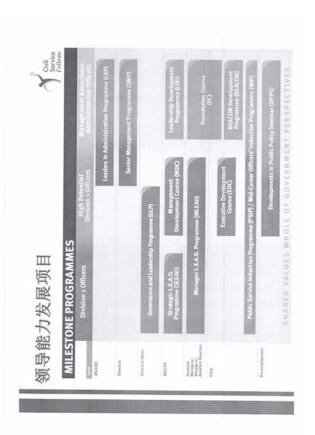
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