建築施工卷

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION VOLUME

中國建設企業

TOP 100 CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES IN CHINA

百强榜

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中國建設企業評價中心

《中國建設企業百强榜》編輯委員會　編

中國建設企業百强榜·建築施工卷

業百強頒獎大會代表合影

中國建設企業　　　　　　　　榜(1992年度)

在中國建設企業(單位)綜合實力(效益)百強評價結果新聞發布暨頒獎大會上的講話

Speech at the Conference for News Release and Prize Awarding for the Result of Assessment for the 100 Best Enterprises (Units) According to Their Comprehensive Power and Economic Results Among Constru -ction Enterprises and Units in China

同志們:

　　中國勘察設計單位綜合實力和建築施工企業綜合效益百強評價結果新聞發布會,今天在這裡隆重舉行。我首先代表建設部向榮獲"百強"稱号的勘察設計單位和建築施工企業致以熱烈的祝賀,向出席今天會議的各位來賓、百強企業(單位)的代表和新聞界的朋友致以熱烈的歡迎。這次評價"百強"活動,是由國家統計局和建設部共同發起,由中國建設企業評價中心具體舉辦的,它得到了全國人大常委會和國務院各有關部門的關心和支持。李錫銘副委員長在百忙當中出席了我們今天的會議,這對"百強"評價活動的開展、對全國勘察設計單位和建築施工企業都是很大的激勵和鼓舞。我們一定要認真總結經驗,扎扎實實地把每年一度的"百強"評價活動搞好,推動廣大建設企業不斷改善經營管理,提高綜合實力和綜合效益。

　　大家知道,建築業、房地產業和市政公用行業,是國民經濟中的重要行業,承擔着工程建設、城市建設、邨鎮建設的繁重任務,對于提高我國城鄉人民群衆的物質文化生活水平,增強我國的綜合國力,提前實現我國現代化建設的第二步戰略目標,都起着重要作用。建國以來,特別是改革开放以來,隨着國民經濟的蓬勃發展和經濟體制改革的逐步深入,我國建築業、房地產業和市政公用行業有了很大的發展,企業整體素質和綜合實力有了很大增强,爲我國現代化建設做出了重大貢獻,也涌現了一大批素質高、實力强、效益好的先進企業。我認爲,我們有責任也有義務把這些企業的綜合實力評價出來,及時公布于衆,這既是深化改革、擴大开放、加快社會主義市場經濟發展的需要,又是促進企業轉換經營機制,提高經營管理水平,加快技術進步的需要。

　　正是基于上述認識,建設部和國家統計局聯合成立了中國建設企業評價中心,負責每年一度的評價工作。今年是首次舉行,重點對全國勘察設計單位和建築施工企業進行了評價,今後還將對全國房地產企業和市政公用企業做出全面評價。由于是首次舉行,還缺乏經驗,因此,評價結果可能與實際情况有差異。但是我們深信,通過這次評價活動,進一步總結經驗,加以完善化,把這一活動持續深入地开展下去,必將對推進建築業、房地產業和市政公用行業的更大發展和企業(單位)綜合實力的進一步增强,產生積極的作用和深刻的影響。

　　此次評價出的勘察設計單位綜合實力百強和建築施工企業綜合效益百強,是全國勘察設計行業和建築行業的典型代表。希望這些百強企業(單位)戒驕戒躁、奮力开拓、百尺竿頭、更進一步。希望各級建設主管部門和新聞媒介,深入總結和廣泛宣傳它們的事跡和經驗,使廣大建設企業的整體素質和綜合實力提高到一個新的水平,爲加快改革开放和現代化建設做出新的更大貢獻。

　　此項評價活動,得到了各地區、各有關部門的大力支持和幫助,特此表示衷心的感謝。預祝此項評價活動取得更大成效。

　　謝謝大家!

<div align="right">

建設部部長　　侯捷

一九九三年八月二日

</div>

by Hou Jie, Minister of Construction
August 2, 1993

Dear comrades:

　　The conference for News Release and Prize Awarding for the Result of Assessment for the 100 Best Enterprises (Units) According to Their Comprehensive Power and Economic Results Among construction Enterprises and Units in China is held Here now First of all, let me, on behalf of the Ministry of construction, extend our sincere congratulations to the prizewinners——the nation's best surveying, prospecting and designing units and construction enterprises, and extend our warm welcome to our distinguished guests, representatives of the prize - winning enterprises and our friends the reporters present at the conference. The activities of selecting the two kinds of "100 Best" were jointly sponsored by the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Construction and were carried out by the construction Enterprises Assessment Center of China with care and support from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and departments concerned from the State Council. Mr. Li Ximing, Vice - Chairman of the NPC, though very busy, has come to our conference today. His presence at the meeting is a great inspiration and encouragement to the assessment and selection of the "100 Best" enterprises, to the surveying, prospecting and designing units and construction enterprises in China. We should earnestly sum up our experience, and do a still better job in the amual selection of the "100 Best" enterprises later, and encourage the construction enterprises in China to constantly improve their management and raise their comprehensive power and economic results.

　　As we all know, the building industry, the real estate and the municipal and public engineering branches are important industries in the national economy. With the tasks of project construction, municipal construction and the construction of villages and towns, they are playing an important role in raising the living standards, both materially and culturally, of the Chinese people living both in urban and rurual areas, in strengthening the nation's comprehensive power and in reaching ahead of schedule the strategic aims set for the second step in the modernization of China. Since the founding of New China, especially since the opening and reform, with the vigorous development of the national economy and the gradual deepening of the reform in the national economic system, there has been rapid development in the building industry, the real estate and the municipal engineering and public establishment, and the quality of the enterprises has been raised and their comprehensive power has been strengthened. They have made important contribution to the modernization of China. And, at the same time, there have emerged a number of advanced enterprises of fine quality with great power and good economic results. I believe it is our duty to make an assessment of the oemprehensive power and make it known to the public. We must do this if we are to further deepen the reform and open wider to the outside world, if we are to quicken our steps in developing China's socialist economy, to encourage the changes in the management system, to run our enterprises on a higher level and to bring about quicker technological advancement.

　　Based on the above understanding, the Ministry of Construction and the National Bureau of Statistics have jointly set up the Construction Enterprise Assessment Center of China in charge of the annual assessment of the enterprises in the building industry. It is the first time for the Center to make an assessment of the enterprises this year, focusing on China's surveying, prospecting and designing units and construction building enterprises. Later on, all - round assessment will also be made of the nation's real estate and enterprises of municipal engineering and public establishments. The result of the assessment this year, being the first one and lacking in experience, night not be exactly true to the actural facts. We are convieneced, however, that it will play an importank role and greatly benefit the further development of construction enterprises, real estate enterprises and municipal engineering and public establishment enterprises and remarkbly strengthen their comprehensive power if we sum up our experience and do a still better job in carrying on our assessment activities.

　　The nation's one hundred best surveying, prospecting and designing units and the one hundred enterprises of the buidling industry that have been selected this year, are typical exponents in China's surveying, prospecting and designing units and construction enterprises. We hope that they will guard against arrogance and rashness, give full play to their pioneering spirit and make even greater achievements in the future, we also hope that departments responsible for the buidling industry and the mass media will sum up and give extensive publicity to their good deeds and experience, so that the quality of the building enterprises will be raised to a higher level, their comprehensive power will be further strengthened, and they can make still greater contribution to the reform, opening and the modernization of China.

　　Here we exted our sincere gratitude to the various departments in different regions that have offered us great support and assistance in our work. May the assessment and selection of the best enterprises bring about marvelous results.

　　Thank you very much.

在中國建設企業(單位)綜合實力(效益)百強評價結果新聞發布暨頒獎大會上的講話

Speech at the Conference for News Release and Prize Awarding for the Result of Assessment for the 100 Best Enterprises (Units) According to Their Comprehensive Power and Economic Results Among Constru -ction Enterprises and Units in China

by Zhang Sai, Director of National Bureau of Statistics
August 2, 1993

Dear comrades and friends:

Today we are here to convene the Conference for News Release and Prize Awarding for the Result of Assessment for the 100 Best Enterprises (Units) According to Their Comprehensive Power and Economic Results Among Construction Enterprises and Units in China. On behalf of the National Bureau of Statistcs and the Expert Assessment Committee of the Construction Enterprises Assessment Center of China, I extend our warm congratulations to representatives of the prize - winning construction enterprises and surveying, prospecting and designing enterprises, and give our warm welcome to, and sincere thanks for, our distinguished guests and our friends the reporters present at the conference.

Construction enterprises are an important fundamental industry in the national economy. They play an important role in raising the level of material technological equipment in the national economy. The assessment and evaluation have been carried out according to principles for assessing modern enterprises with scientific assessment index systems centering round the economic power and the economic results of the enterprises, and so the assessment has been all - round and comprehensive. The results of the assessment has been examined by the Ministry of Construction and the National Bureau of Statistics. The prize - winning enterprises are those that are large in production scale, high in technical level, good in economic results and strong in comprehensive power. They can be considered leading enterprises on the construction front in China, and winners in the fight against wind and waves in the sea of market economy. With a keen insight of the market situation and flexible tactics in their management, and with a variety of methods with their own features and dauntless fighting spirit, leaders, managers, workers and staff members of the prize - winning enterprises have accomplished outstanding achievement. What they have achieved has seved as an enlightenment for China's enterprises, encouraging them, under the conditions of China's socialist market economy, to quicken their steps in the opening up and reform, to convert the system of the management of enterprises and to strengthen their position in the competition with other enterprises, to raise the level of management, to strengthen their comprehensive power and to expand their influence both in China and in the world.

This is the first time since the founding of New China for the country to select its best one hundred enterprises in the construction field. Its significance does not only lie in the selection itself, but also in the way the assessment and selection were carried out, The assessment and examination were jointly done by the statistic departments with authoritative statistic figures and by the departments responsible for the work in the construction field, so that figures and facts are examined side by side, rendering the judgement fairer and more objective. Meanwhile, the joint the assessment has, to a certain extent, checked and tested the quality of the statistic figures, helping us to improve our statistic work and make it more reliable. That's why we say the assessment and selection are significant and meaningful activities. But, of course, these activities are not perfect yet. There is still room for improvement in the ways, the indexes and the means with which the assessment and selection were made. We need to continuously sum up our experience so that we can do better in the future and make improvement each time. I sincerely hope that, in the tide of China's socialist market economy, more and more star enterprises will emerge, and they will stand in the forefront and be pioneers and path breakers and will make still greater contribution to the course of China's socialist modernization.

For truly great men, Look to this age alone.

Thank you very much.

同志們、朋友們:

今天,我們在這裡隆重召开"中國建築施工企業綜合效益百強和勘察設計單位綜合實力百強評價結果新聞發布暨頒獎大會",我謹代表國家統計局和中國建設企業評價中心專家評估委員會向榮獲"百強企業"這一崇高榮譽稱号的建築施工企業和勘察設計單位的代表們致以熱烈的祝賀,向參加今天會議的各位貴賓和新聞界的朋友們表示熱烈的歡迎和衷心的感謝!

建設行業是國民經濟的重要基礎產業,它對于提高國民經濟的物質技術裝備水平具有重要的作用。這次評價依照現代企業評價原則,以經濟實力和經濟效益為中心的科學評估指標體系,進行較全面的評價,并經建設部和國家統計局的有關專家審定。這些企業,生產規模大,技術水平高,經濟效益好,綜合實力強。可以說是我國建設行業排頭兵,是在市場經濟海洋中博擊風浪的佼佼者。這些企業的領導者、經營者和廣大職工以科學技術為本,憑着敏銳的市場洞察力,靈活的經營戰略,各具特色的經營方式和頑強的拼博精神,取得了令人矚目的成就。他們取得的成績為我國企業在社會主義市場經濟體制條件下加快改革开放步伐,轉換企業經營機制,增強企業競爭實力,提高企業經營管理水平,擴大企業在國內外的影響,壯大企業綜合實力都提供了有益的啟示。

這次由建設部和國家統計局聯合組織的評選建設行業百強企業活動,是建國以來的首次。它的意義不僅在于評價活動本身,而且評選活動方式也很有新意,由提供權威數據的統計部門與行業主管部門聯合評審,將數據與情況有機地結合起來,使評估活動更加客觀、公正。同時,這種聯合評審也在一定程度上檢驗了我們統計數據的質量,有助于我們進一步加強統計基礎工作,提高統計數據的質量。所以說,這是一項十分有意義的工作。當然,我們的評價活動并非盡善盡美,評估方法、評估指標和評估手段等方面還有進一步可改進之處,需要在實踐中不斷總結、不斷完善。我衷心希望在社會主義市場經濟大潮中能夠涌現出更多的站在潮頭,开拓進取的明星企業,為我國的社會主義現代化建設事業作出更大的貢獻。

數風流人物,還看今朝!

謝謝大家!

國家統計局局長　張塞

一九九三年八月二日

1992 年建築施工企業綜合效益*100* 强評選方案

一、參評對象：納入 1992 年建築業（施工部分）統計報表制度的基層填報單位，即國有建築安裝施工企業，自營施工單位和城鎮集體所有制建築安裝施工企業、自營施工單位。

二、評價指標體系的選擇及指導思想

1、全面考察、綜合評價

建築施工是建築業生產活動的重要組成部分，建築施工企業是物質生產性部門。因此，對建築施工企業的綜合實力評價，必須包括物質產品生產、流通的全過程。同時，建築施企業是專門從事各種房屋、構築物建造的物質生產部門，其建築質量如何，直接關系着國家的經濟建設和人民的生命財產安全。因此，我們在方案中還包括了考察施工企業工程質量的指檔，以引導企業正確處理質量與數量的關系，全面加強質量管理。

2、絕對指標和相對指標相結合

用絕對指標來考察建築施工企業的總體發展水平和規模，用相對指標來考察其經營管理水平。

3、簡易性和科學性相結合

簡易性，是指指標的取得，整理，計算具有一定的可操作性，人力，物力不至于耗費太多。科學性，是指指標的選取、滙總有一定的科學依據，綜合評價結果具有一定的說服力，令人信服。

4、指標體系的設置要體現統計方法制度改革的思路

按照新國民核算體系要求的國家統計制度的改革方向，指標的取舍將體現重視財務、效益的原則。

基于以上考慮，從現有統計指標出發，我們初步擬定從四個方面來考察，即反映企業生產條件的指標（技術裝備率），反映企業生產經營規模的指標（企業總收入），反映企業經濟效益的指標（全員勞動生產率、人均創利稅），反映企業工程質量的指標（工程質量優良品率）。

三、指標解釋

1、企業總收入——是指建築施工企業和單位在一定時期內為社會提供物質產品和勞務活動總成果的貨幣表現。計算公式為：

企業總收入 ＝ 工程價款收入 ＋ 產品銷售收入 ＋ 作業銷售收入 ＋ 材料銷售收入與成本差額 ＋ 其它勞務收入

2、工程質量優良品率——是指在報告期內驗收鑒定的單位工程中，優良工程所占的比率。計算公式為：

工程質量優良品率 ＝（報告期內評定為優良的單位工程個數／報告期內驗收鑒定的單位工程個數）×100％

3、資金利稅率 ＝ 實現利稅總額／固定資產淨值 ＋ 流動資金

4、人均利稅額——是企業人數與實現利稅總額的比值，反映人均創利稅水平的高低。計算公式為：

人均利稅額 ＝ 實現利稅總額／全部職工平均人數

5、技術裝備率——又稱技術裝備系數，是指本單位在報告期末自有機械設備淨值與全部職工（或全部工人）人數的比值，計算公式為：

技術裝備率 ＝ 年末自有機械設備淨值／年末全部職工（或全部工人）實有人數

6、全員勞動生產率——是指勞動者在單位時間內所提供的勞動成果，勞動生產率越高，表明提供的勞動成果越多。計算公式為：

全員勞動生產率 ＝ 建築業增加值／全部職工平均人數

四、評選辦法

綜上所述，在方案中我們一共涉及到生產條件、生產經營規模、經濟效果、工程質量四個方面。確定了評價指標體系以後，下面需要解決的問題是怎樣把這些指標值綜合起來，從而得出各施工企業的綜合分值。目前，多指標綜合評價方法很多，在這里我們使用乘方法，基本公式為：

$$y = \sum_{k=1}^{l} w_k \prod_{i=1}^{nk} Z_k$$

式中，Y 為被評價事物得到的綜合評價值，W 為各評價指標的權數，Z 為原始指標經過無量綱處理后的標準值，n 為評價指標個數。

之所以對指標體系做乘方法處理，是考慮到乘方法合成具有以下特征：1）乘方法適用于各評價指標間有強烈關聯的場合。2）乘方法合成強調被評價對象各指標評價值的一致性。3）乘方法合成的結果突出了指標評價值中較小數的作用，有助于誘導被評單位切實抓好各方面的工作，而不是靠重點傾斜的方法來取勝。4）乘方法合成對指標評價值變動的反映比較敏感，因此有利于拉開被評判對象的檔次，綜合評價的效果更高些。

利用乘方法進行合成，需要解決以下兩方面的工作：

1、將原始指標進行標準化

原始指標中采用的量綱不同，無法直接進行計算，因此，在綜合評價之前，必須先將原始指標進行標準化，這里我們采用極值法標準化公式，即：

$$Z_i = \frac{X_i}{max \cdot X_i}$$
$$1 \leqslant i \leqslant k$$

2、權數的確定

權數的確定有以下兩種辦法求出：

1）層次分析法。層次分析法是系統工程中對非定量事件進行定量處理的一種簡便方法，也是對人們的主觀判斷做客觀描述的一種有效方法。用層次分析法確定指標體系中各個指標的權數，需要進行以下幾方面的工作：

（1）按照評價的目的以及各因素對經濟生活的影響程度，舉行專家評估，對指標體系中不同類的指標兩兩進行比較，分別給出同樣重要、稍微重要、明顯重要、重要得多、極端重要以及比較折衷的判斷。

（2）按照不同的判斷所對應的不同標度，構造出判斷矩陣。

（3）根據判斷矩陣，求出最大特征所要對應的特征向量，所求特征向量即為各評價因素重要性排序，也就是權數分配。

（4）進行一致性檢驗，判斷權數分配是否合理。

2）經驗數據法。即由有關專家對各有關指標進行評估，根據以往經驗及以經濟生活的影響程度，分別確定不同的權數。如技術裝備率定為 10％，企業總收入定為 20％，全員勞動生產率定為 15％，人均創利稅定為 20％，工程質量優良品種率定為 20％，資金利稅率定為 15％。這種辦法的特點是比較簡單易行，能節省一定的人力和物力，但主觀因素太大，有時影響評判效果。

Regulations for Assessment and Selection of

the 100 Best Building Enterprises in 1992

I .Enterprises for assessment:

Enterprises to be assessed include all the basic units in charge of construction in the building industry that are entitled to fill in the forms for reporting statistic figures for 1992, covering enterprises for construction and installation or self-managed building units owned by the state, and enterprises of construction and installation in cities and towns and other self-managed building units owned by the collective.

II .Guiding principles and selection of the assessment index systems

1. All-round examination and comprehensive assessment.

Construction is an important component part of the building activities belonging to the material producing department. The assessment of the comprehensive power of a construction enterprise, therefore, must cover all the stages in the complete process of the porduction and circulation of the malerial products. Meanwhile, construction enterprises are material producing departments specially engaged in building houses and other structures, and the quality of their work is of vital importance to the national economic construction and the safety of people's lives and their property. Bearing this in mind, we have included in the Regulations the examination of the quality of the project constructed by the building enterprises being assessed, in the hope that building enterprises will correctly handle the relationship between quality and quantity in their production and will pay more allention to quality control in their construction.

2. The combination of the absolute index and the relative index

Absolute indexes are used for examining the level and scale of the general development of the construction enterprise, while relative indexes are used for examining the level of management of the enterprise.

3. The combination of simplicity and scientism

Simplicity means the gathering, arranging and calculating of the indexes should be easy to carry out and should not take too much manpower and money; while scientism means the selection and gathering of indexes are done on a scientific basis so that the result of the assessment will be true and convincing.

4. The arranging of the index sytem should be in line with the reform in the statistic system.

Keeping in line with the reform in the national system of statistics, as is required by the new national economic accounting system, the choosing of indexes should be in accordance with the principle of laying stress on the financial affairs and economic results.

Based on the above consideration and proceeding from the existing statistic indexes, we plan to make examinations on the following four aspects: the index showing the conditions for production of the enterprise (the rate of technological equipment), the index showing the scale and scope of production and management of the enterprise (the total income of the enterprise), the index showing the economic results of the enterprise (the mean labor productivity of a worker or staff member of the enterprise and the per capita profit and tax created), and the index showing the quality of the project undertaken by the enterprise (the rate of fine quality projects).

III . Definitions of indexes

1. The total(or general) income of the enterprise refers to the total amount of the material products and labor service offered to the society in a given period of time by a building enterprise of unit, expressed in terms of amount of money. The formula is:

total income of the enterprise = income from engineering projects + income from sales of products + income from sales of service + differences between income from sales of materials and their costs + income from other labor service.

2. The rate of good quality engineering projects refers to the ratio of fine engineering projects to the total number of projects that have been checked and accepted buring the period of time covered by the Report. The formula is:

rate of good quality engineering projects = (number of good quality projects rated through assessment during the period of time covered by the Report/total number of projects examined and assessed during the period of time covered by the Report) × 100% .

3. The rate of profit and tax of the capital = total amount of profit and tax/net value of fixed assets + current capital.

4. The amount of per capita profit and tax refers to the ratio of the total amount of profit and tax to the total number of people of the enterprise. It reflects the level of the mean value of profit and tax brought about by each person of the enterprise. The formula is:

amount of per capita profit and tax = total amount of profit and tax/mean number of all the workers and staff of the enterprise.

5. The rate of technological equipment, also known as the coefficient of technological equipment, refers to the net value of the machinery and other equipment owned by the enterprise by the end of the period of time covered by the Report in contrast to the total number of workers and staff. The formula is:

rate of technological equipment = net value of machinery and other equipment by the end of the year for assessment/total number of workers and staff at the end of the same year.

6. The mean labor productivity refers to the products of labor made by the worker during a certain period of time. The higher the labor productivity is , the more products the worker produces. The formula is:

mean labor productivity = increased value of the construction enterprise/mean number of total staff and workers.

IV . Ways of assessment and selection

In the plan above we have covered the four areas of conditions of production, scale and scope of production and management, economic results and the quality of projects undertaken. Having decided on the index system for assessment, the remaining question is how to synthesize the relevant data shown in the value of these indexes and work out the comprehensive value points for each construction enterprise. There are many ways for comprehensive assessment with a number of indexes now, and here we choose the involution method. Its basic formula is:

$$y = \sum_{k=1}^{l} w_k \prod_{i=1}^{nk} Z_k$$

In the formula, Y stands for the comprehensive assessment value for the item assessed; W stands for the weight for each index in the assessment; Z stands for the standard value of the original index after dimentionless treatment; and n stands for the number of indexes for the assessment.

The reason why the power of the index system is used here is because the involution method has the following features: 1) The involution method applies to cases where different assessment indexes are closely connected to each other;2)The involution synthetic method gives emphasis to the unity of the assessment values of the indexes of the objects under assessment;3) The involution synthetic method gives prominence to the seemingly insignificant figures in the data, in order to encourage the enterprises to do their work well in an all-round way and not to become a winner by concentration their efforts only on certain seemingly "key" aspects of of their work;4) The involution synthetic method is sensitive to changes in the index assessment values, so that the enterprises under assessment can easily be placed into different classes and the result of the assessment may be better and more apparent.

The synthesis with the involution method needs going through the following two processes:

1. Standardization of the original indexes

Different dimentions are used in the original indexes, and so they cannot be calculated in a direct way. Standardizing the original indexes, therefore, is necessary before the comprehensive assessment is done. Here the formula of standardizing by the extreme value method is applied:

$$Z_i = \frac{X_i}{\max X_i}$$
$$1 \leqslant i \leqslant k$$

2. Determination of the weight

The weight can be datermained in either of the following two ways:

1) Stratum analysis method. This is an easy way in giving quantitive treatment to non-quantitive objects, and it is also an effective way in giving an objective description of people's subjective judgement. To determine the weight for different indexes in the index system with the stratum analysis method, the following work should be done:

(1)Assessment by experts in view of the aim of the assessment and differences in the degrees of how different factors affect the economic life of the nation. After ocmparing indexes of different types in pairs, the experts will make such judgements as "equally important", "slightly important", "obviously important", "much more important", "extremely important", or other judgements in somewhat compromising terms.

(2)Make out the matrix for judgement according to the dirfferent graduations corresponding to different judgements.

(3)Work out the feature vectors corresponding to the most prominent feature roots according to the judgement matrix. The feature vectors obtained are the order of importance of the factors for assessment and the weight distribution.

(4)Test the consistency of the judgements and see if the weight distribution is rational and reasonable.

2) The method of data according to exprience. Experts concerned will make assessment of different relevant indexes and determine the different weights on the basis of their past experience. For instance, the rate of the technological equipment can be set at 10%, the total income of the enterprise at 20%, the per capita labor productivity at 15%, the per capita profit and tax at 20%, the rate for fine quality engineering projects at 20%, and the capital profit and tax rate at 15%. The merit for this method lies in that it is easy to do and it saves money and manpower; but, however, it involves too much subjective factors and this sometimes may affect the accuracy of the result of the asscssent.

1992年度中國建築施工企業綜合效益百強

名次	企業名稱	名次	企業名稱
1	廣東省深圳市市政工程公司	26	廣東省電力工業局火電安裝公司
2	中國統配煤礦總公司大屯煤電鐵路工程處	27	山西電力建設第三工程公司
3	廣東省深圳市第五建築工程公司	28	廣州市自來水工程公司
4	廣東省深圳市第二建築工程公司	29	中國石化第三建設公司
5	雲南省公路局第一公路橋梁工程公司	30	新疆道路橋梁工程總公司
6	河北省送變電工程公司	31	湖北省電建第一工程公司
7	大慶石油管理局公路工程公司	32	中國建築材料工業建設總公司
8	山西電力建設第二工程公司	33	中國核工業總公司第五安裝公司
9	遼河石油勘探局油田建設一公司	34	陝西省水電工程局
10	北京市水利機械施工處	35	中國石化第十建設公司
11	海南省公路工程公司	36	交通部天津航道局
12	大慶石油管理局油田安裝工程公司	37	交通部第四航務工程局
13	威海市建築工程公司	38	貴州電力建設第一工程公司
14	哈爾濱市公路工程處	39	福建省工業設備安裝公司
15	廣東省煤炭建築公司	40	交通部第三航務工程局
16	大慶石油管理局油田建設公司	41	遼寧省本鋼一建公司
17	廣東省深圳市第三建築工程公司	42	中國石化第四建設公司
18	遼寧省第二建築工程公司	43	山東電力建設第二工程公司
19	遼寧省路橋建設二公司	44	河南第二火電建設公司
20	山東送變電工程公司	45	交通部第一公路工程總公司
21	新疆石油管理局油田機械築路公司	46	吉林化學工業公司建設公司
22	河南省交通公路工程局	47	遼寧省瀋陽市第二市政建設公司
23	廣州市冶金建築安裝工程公司	48	上海市基礎工程公司
24	深圳市寶安區建築工程公司	49	浙江省工業設備安裝公司
25	交通部廣州航道局	50	廣東省汕頭市建築工程總公司

1992年度中國建築施工企業綜合效益百强

名次	企業名稱	名次	企業名稱
51	黑龍江省公路橋梁工程公司	76	山東濰坊市建築安裝工程公司
52	廣東省肇慶星湖建築工程公司	77	山東聊城地區建築公司
53	上海市住宅建設總公司工程總承包部	78	中國石化總公司第二建設公司
54	中國水利水電第八工程局	79	江蘇省電力建設一公司
55	河南第一火電建設公司	80	西北電建第三工程公司
56	黑龍江省大慶市第三建築工程公司	81	廣東省第一建築工程公司
57	山東省濟南第一市政工程公司	82	甘肅省酒鋼冶金建設公司
58	深圳華泰企業公司	83	西藏自治區公路工程總公司
59	江蘇省建築安裝工程公司	84	中國化學工程重型機械化公司
60	廣東省廣州市住宅建築公司	85	山西省送變電工程公司
61	廣東省汕頭市建築安裝工程總公司	86	吉林省公路工程局
62	中國石油天然氣管道局第二工程公司	87	上海寶鋼冶金建設公司
63	山東電力建設第一工程公司	88	遼寧省本鋼二建公司
64	中建二局機械化公司	89	浙江省火電建設公司
65	交通部第一航務工程局	90	上海市隧道工程公司
66	廣東省基礎工程公司	91	貴州送變電工程公司
67	交通部第二公路工程局	92	勝利石油管理局油建三公司
68	中建八局安裝公司	93	西北電建第一工程公司
69	吉林省油田管理局建設公司	94	鐵道部福州鐵路工程總公司
70	山西電力建設第四工程公司	95	廣西送變電建設公司
71	河北省電力建設公司	96	遼寧省本鋼三建公司
72	上海電力安裝第二工程公司	97	浙江省第二建築工程公司
73	中國水電基礎工程局	98	山東臨沂地區建築安裝工程總公司
74	天津市政局第五市政工程公司	99	雲南省公路局第二公路橋梁工程公司
75	廣東省第四建築工程公司	100	吉林省長春市市政工程公司

目録

廣東省深圳市市政工程公司

經理:鄒志遠
Manager: Zou Zhiyuan

該公司是具有獨立的法人地位、國家技術資質等級一級企業,現有職工 2238 人,其中各類專業技術人才 285 人,擁有淨資產 1 億多元,施工機械設備總功率 4 萬多千瓦。

該公司主要從事市政工程、道路、橋涵、管道、房屋建築、水電設備安裝、土石方及 10 千伏以下配電工程等。

二十九年來,該公司承建了廣州白雲機場等九個大型機場和機場擴建及配套工程等。完成土石方工程 2000 多萬立方米,公路主要干道 50 餘條,房屋建築 50 多萬平方米,土地開發 2.73 平方公里,還承建了日產 12 萬噸的深圳筆架山水廠,日處理 72 萬噸污水的深圳市濱河東路道路工程。該公司 1989 年承建的深圳市濱河東路道路工程被評為深圳優質樣板工程,省優工程和全國市政優質工程。

經過十年開拓該公司從單一的施工企業,發展成既有建築施工,又有工業生產、房地產開發、物業管理、經營貿易、裝飾、汽車運輸、旅業的多功能、綜合性企業。該公司下屬有深圳市香蜜工程開發公司、深圳市茂華裝飾公司、深圳市虹輝運輸公司。工程線設有十個分公司;工業線設有 18 個合資合作和自辦廠,工業產品有導電玻璃、化工、服裝、電子、水泥制品、瀝青、金屬塑料、柚木地板等 50 餘種,同時還經營汽車修理業務。

1991 年,該公司被評為廣東省省級先進企業、全國先進施工企業。1992 年度,該公司完成企業總產值突破 3 億元,實現利稅 4 千多萬元,技術裝備率人均達 1 萬元以上,勞動生產率達到 13 萬元以上,人均利稅近 2 萬元,工程優良品率達 88.9%
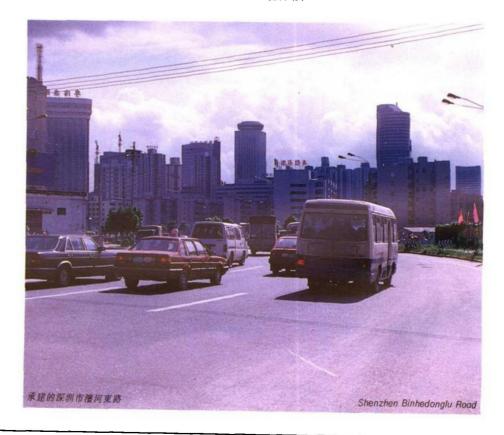
The Shenzhen Municipal Engineering Company is a Corporation that has State First – Grade technical qualification. Among its 2238 employees, 285 are special technicians. The company owns 100 million yuan net fixed assets. The total power of its engineering machinery and equipment is more than 40,000kw.

The major business lines of the company are municipal are municipal engineering, highway, bridge, culvert, pipeline and buildings construction, hydropower equipment and power distribution projects (below 10kv) installation.

The company complished many projects such as Guangzhou Beiyun Airport, Shenzhen Bijiashan Waterworks (120,000 tons water a day) and Shenzhen Binhedonglu Road Project (Disposing 720,000 tons sewage daily), etc. In the past 29 years, it constructed 9 large Airport Construction, airport extension and airport auxiliary installation projects, more than 50 main highways and more than 500,000 square meters floor space, completed 2 million cubic meters of earth and stones and developed 2.73 square kilometers land. The Shenzhen Binhedonglu Road Project was evaluated as Shenzhen high quality example project, provincial high quality project and national municipal hight quality project.

In the past ten years, the company developed into a multifunctional complex covering industrial production, real estate development and management, trade, decoration, highway transportation and hotels etc. It owns the Shenzhem Xiangmi Engineering Development Company, the Shenzhen Maohua Decoration Company, 10 construction branches and 18 factories (including joint venture and corperation factories). It produces more than 50 products such as electric conduction glass, chemical products, garments, electronics products, cement products, plastics, teak floor board and engages in automobile repairing service.

In 1991, the company was awarded as Guangdong Provincial Advanced Enterprise and state advanced construction enterprise. Its main indictators in 1992 are : gross output value 300 million yuan, pre-tax profit 40 million yuan, per capita technical equipment value 10,000 yuan, per capita pre-tax profit 20,000 yuan. labor productivity 130,000 yuan and percentage of high quality and good quality projects 88.9%.

承建的深圳市濱河東路
Shenzhen Binhedonglu Road

第 1 名

The Municipal Engineering Corporation of Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province

公司開發的深圳市香密新村一角　The Shenzhen Xiangmi New Village

公司辦公大樓　The Company's Administrative Building

承建的深圳市筆架山水廠　Shenzhen Bijiashan Waterworks

承建的深圳市污水泵站　Shenzhen Sewage Pump Station

承建的廣州白雲機場　Guangzhou Baiyuan Airport

Shenzhen Jingtian Development Zone

Add：Municipal Engineering Builiding, Xiangmi Lake, Shenzhen　Tel：3346971 3345745　Post code：518034

中國統配煤礦總公司大屯煤電鐵路工程處

沛屯火車站　Peitun Railway Station

處長：顧松林
Department Chief：Gu Songlin

沛屯至徐州自營鐵路　Peitun to Xuzhou Special purpose Railway

大屯煤電公司鐵路工程處組建于 1970 年,可承擔鐵路建設全部工程和大中型礦井特鑿工程的施工,還可承擔特殊大孔徑的基礎工程的施工。

鐵路建設包括沙塘至沛屯 61 公里鐵路正綫,大屯礦區五礦專用綫徐州礦務局三河尖礦專用綫。大屯選煤廠鐵路專綫工程(綫路 11.4 公里,橋梁涵洞 16 座,邊岔 21 組)的施工,榮獲國家優質工程金質獎章和證書。到 1988 年先后建成鐵路 171 公里,鋪道盆 176 組,大中橋 24 座,涵洞 241 座以及鐵路通訊、信號、房屋、建築等配套工程,質量優良,多次受到上級表彰。1990 年至 1991 年承擔大屯礦區鐵路專用綫沿綫四站站舍擴建工程及孔莊選煤廠鐵路專用綫新鋪綫路長 622 米工程,已交付使用。

以鑽井方式施工的有徐莊付井、橋西風井、張雙樓東風井、龍東礦風井、山東龍口梁家礦風井和姚橋新風井等六口井,每口井的工程質量均達到國家標準,全部優良。1979 年在張雙樓東風井施工中,改進了部分鑽井工藝,在國內首次突破 300 米深井大關,各項技術指標居領先地位。在 1993 年全國煤炭科學大會上,《300 米井筒的鑽井工藝》榮獲科學進步優秀成果特等獎。

1992 年,該處利用特殊孔技術優勢,在珠海承擔了橫琴島跨海大橋基孔 8 口。另外,該處還在廣州、深圳、上海、南京等地,承接的路橋、高層建築等灌注樁工程,均受到好評。

第 2 名

The Datun Coal, Electricity and Railway Engineering Department of the China National Tongpei Coal Mine Corporation

Established in 1970, the Railway Engineering Department of Datun Coal and Power Company is capable of constructing railway projects and sinking large and medium shafts as well as laying special large diameter foundation.
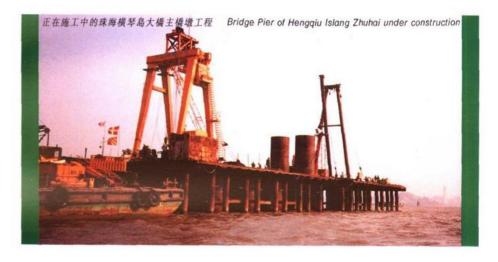
By the end of 1988, it had completed 171km railways, 176 group railway switches, 24 large and medium bridges, 241 culverts and railway auxiliary projects such as communications, singals, houses and buildings.
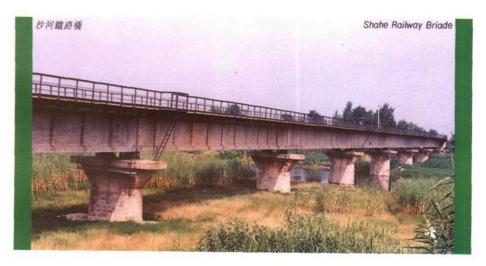
The railway projects completed are : 61km main railwaay from Shatang to Peitun, special purpose railway of No. 5 Mining Area of Datun Coal Mine, Speical purpose railway of Sanhejian Mining Area of Xuzhou Coal Mine and Speical purpose railway of Datun Coal Separation Plant (lasting 11. 4km, having 16 bridges and culverts, and 21 group switches). It was praised and cited many times for its high quality projects. The Special railway project for Datun Coal Separation Plant was awarded state high quality project Golden Medal and Certification. During 1990 and 1991, It fulfilled 4 railway station extension projects for the special purpose railway of Datun Coal Mine and laid 622 meters special purpose railway ofr Kongzhuang Coal Separation Plant.

The 6 shafts it sinkeda are : Xuzhuang Auxiliary Shaft, Zhangshuanglou Dongfeng Shaft, Longdong Mine Ventilation shaft and Yaoqiao New Ventilating Shaft. All these shafes are high quality projects and up to national standards. In 1979 when sinking the Zhangshuanlou Dongfeng Shaft, the company improved shaft sinking technology and made a breakthough of 300 meter deep shaft, ranking first in various technical indicators in China . And its 300 Meters Shaft Sinking Technology was awarded the Special Prize of Excellent Achievement of Advanced Science at the National Coal Science Convention in 1993.

In 1992, the company sinked 8 bridge foundation wells for Hengqin Island Sea Spanning Bridge in Zhuhai. Besides, it constructed bridges and foundation piles pourin projects in Guang zhou, Shenzhen, Shanghai, Nanjing and elsewhere and got fovourable comments.

正在使用中的徐莊礦副井   Auxiliary Shaft of Xuzhuang Mine

正在施工中的珠海横琴岛大橋主橋墩工程   Bridge Pier of Hengqiu Islang Zhuhai under construction

沙河鐵路橋   Shahe Railway Briade

Add: Peixian, Jiangsu   Tel: 2751   Cable: 9449   Post Code: 221611