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香港的境外分支機構統計
Foreign Affiliates Statistics of Hong Kong

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隨着世界經濟進一步全球化，跨國企業透過在境外設立分公司向境外顧客提供服務的情況相當普遍。

鑑於透過這模式提供的服務日趨重要，政府統計處已發展一個統計框架，編製有關統計數字，這些統計數字稱為「境外分支機構統計」。本文簡述編製外來分支機構統計的統計系統，以及展示 2016 年香港外來分支機構的選定統計數字。

With increasing globalisation of the world economy, it becomes popular for multinational enterprises to provide services to customers in another economy through setting up affiliated companies abroad.

In view of the growing importance of services supplied via this mode, the Census and Statistics Department has developed a statistical framework for compiling relevant statistics, known as “foreign affiliates statistics (FATS)”. This article briefly describes the statistical system for compiling inward FATS, and presents selected inward FATS of Hong Kong for 2016.

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香港的境外分支機構統計

Foreign Affiliates Statistics of Hong Kong

1. 引言

1.1 一個經濟體的服務貿易包括服務輸出及輸入。服務輸出是向世界其他地方出售服務，而服務輸入是從世界其他地方購入服務。

1.2 在服務輸出及輸入中，服務購入者及服務供應者通常各自留在本身的經濟體，例如國際通訊服務及貨運代理服務。

1.3 服務輸出及輸入亦可以是服務購入者離開其常住的經濟體而在另一經濟體內購入服務。提供服務予旅客、提供醫療服務予非居民，以及提供教育服務予來自其他經濟體的學生，均是這類服務輸出的例子。

1.4 另一方面，隨着世界經濟進一步全球化，加上通訊及交通設施的改進，以及貿易政策的開放，跨國企業透過在境外設立分公司向境外顧客提供服務以擴展業務的情況日趨普遍，例如境外銀行透過設立附屬公司提供銀行服務，以及由境外擁有的醫院提供醫療服務。

1.5 由於在港設立的外來分支機構屬通常在本港經營業務的機構，因此它們在港提供的服務並不納入傳統的服務貿易統計。同樣地，香港公司在其他經濟體設立分支機構向當地顧客提供的服務，亦不納入傳統的服務貿易統計。

1. Introduction

1.1 Trade in services (TIS) of an economy includes exports and imports of services. Exports of services are the sales of services to the rest of the world, whereas imports of services are the purchases of services from the rest of the world.

1.2 For exports and imports of services, the service purchasers and the service providers usually remain in their respective economies. Examples are international communications and cargo forwarding services.

1.3 Exports and imports of services may also take place when a service purchaser moves outside his/her resident economy and purchases services in another economy. Examples of such exports of services are the provision of services to tourists, provision of medical treatment to non-residents, and provision of education services to students from other economies.

1.4 On the other hand, with increasing globalisation of the world economy, reinforced by better communications and transport facilities and trade liberalisation policies, it becomes increasingly popular for multinational enterprises to expand their operations by providing services to customers in another economy through setting up affiliated companies abroad. Examples are banking services supplied by a subsidiary of a foreign bank, and medical services provided by a foreign-owned hospital.

1.5 As foreign affiliates established in Hong Kong are resident entities which ordinarily operate in Hong Kong, their services provided in Hong Kong are not included in the conventional TIS statistics. Similarly, services provided by affiliates of Hong Kong companies located in other economies to the local customers are not included in the conventional TIS statistics.

1.6 鑑於跨國企業透過上文所提及在境外設立分支機構提供服務的模式日趨重要，政府統計處已發展一個統計框架，編製「境外分支機構統計」。境外分支機構統計可配合傳統的服務貿易統計數字，提供有用指標，有助了解及監察全球化情況。

1.7 香港的境外分支機構統計是參照《2010年國際服務貿易統計手冊》內的建議編製。境外分支機構統計涵蓋的境外機構是指「境外擁有多數表決權分支機構」，其定義為任何公司其50%以上的表決權是由單一境外投資者，或一個採取一致行動的境外投資者聯營集團所擁有。這擁有多數表決權概念是保證境外投資者可控制其在境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的最終管理權。

1.8 本文簡述編製外來分支機構統計（即在香港的外來分支機構的營運特徵統計數字）的統計系統，以及展示2016年香港外來分支機構的選定統計數字。它是在過往年份就此課題所發布的同類文章的更新版。

2. 外來分支機構統計的概念、涵蓋範圍及數據來源

2.1 外來分支機構統計量度已在本地設立分支機構的外來服務供應者的商業存在情況。這些統計數字涵蓋外來分支機構的選定營運特徵，如就業人數、增加價值、僱員薪酬和貨品出口及進口與服務輸出及輸入，反映該些境外分支機構對本地經濟的貢獻及影響。

1.6 In view of the growing importance of the mode of services supplied by multinational enterprises via setting up foreign affiliates as mentioned above, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has developed a statistical framework for compiling “foreign affiliates statistics (FATS)”. FATS complement the conventional TIS statistics and provide useful indicators for better understanding and monitoring of the phenomenon of globalisation.

1.7 FATS of Hong Kong are compiled in accordance with the recommendations given in the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010 (MSITS 2010)*. Foreign affiliates covered in FATS refer to “majority-owned foreign affiliates (MOFAs)”, which are defined as firms with a single foreign investor, or an associated group of foreign investors acting in concert, owning more than 50% of the voting power. The concept of majority ownership of voting power is used to ensure final management control of MOFAs by the foreign investors.

1.8 This article briefly describes the statistical system for compiling inward FATS, i.e. statistics on the operating characteristics of foreign affiliates located in Hong Kong, and presents selected inward FATS of Hong Kong for 2016. It is an update of similar articles on the same subject published in preceding years.

2. Concepts, coverage and data sources of inward FATS

2.1 Inward FATS measure the commercial presence of foreign service suppliers through setting up affiliates in the local economy. These statistics cover selected operating characteristics of the inward foreign affiliates, e.g. employment, value added, compensation of employees and exports and imports of goods and services, reflecting the economic contributions and impact that such foreign affiliates bring to the local economy.

2.2 香港的外來分支機構統計數字主要是根據政府統計處所進行的「經濟活動按年統計調查」及「服務輸入及輸出按年統計調查」所搜集的機構單位數據，以及對外商品貿易統計數字而編製。此外，從政府統計處進行的「對外申索、負債及收益統計調查」搜集到的投資來源資料，則用以識別在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構。

3. 香港的外來分支機構統計

3.1 在 2016 年，香港約有 10 000 間境外擁有多數表決權分支機構，它們在香港共僱用 834 000 人，較 2015 年輕微下降 0.6%，其在香港整體就業人數中佔 22.0%。2016 年境外擁有多數表決權分支機構為香港帶來的增加價值達 8,043 億元，較 2015 年上升 1.4%，其在以基本價格計算的本地生產總值中所佔的比重為 33.3%。（表 1 及圖 3）

按直接投資國家／地區劃分的外來分支機構統計

3.2 按直接投資國家／地區分析，在 2016 年，直接投資國家／地區為英屬維爾京群島、美國及百慕大的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構在香港的就業人數最多，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總就業人數的 32.6%、9.1% 及 8.3%。

（圖 1 甲）

3.3 增加價值方面，在 2016 年，直接投資國家／地區為英屬維爾京群島、美國及荷蘭的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貢獻最大，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總增加價值的 26.8%、9.8% 及 9.4%。（圖 1 乙）

2.2 Hong Kong's inward FATS are compiled mainly based on data of establishments collected through the Annual Survey of Economic Activities and the Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services conducted by C&SD as well as external merchandise trade statistics. Besides, information on the source of investment as obtained from the Survey of External Claims, Liabilities and Income conducted by C&SD is used for identifying MOFAs in Hong Kong.

3. Inward FATS of Hong Kong

3.1 In 2016, there were around 10 000 MOFAs in Hong Kong. They employed 834 000 persons in Hong Kong, decreased slightly by 0.6% when compared with 2015. In terms of total employment, the contribution of MOFAs in Hong Kong was 22.0%. Value added contributed by MOFAs in Hong Kong amounted to \$804.3 billion in 2016, up by 1.4% over 2015. In terms of Gross Domestic Product at basic prices, the contribution of MOFAs in Hong Kong was 33.3%. (Table 1 and Chart 3)

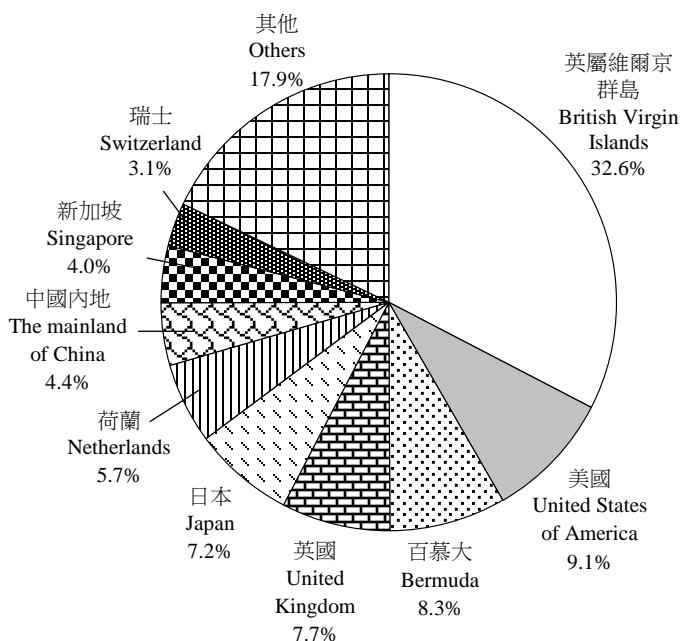
Inward FATS analysed by immediate investing country/territory

3.2 Analysing inward FATS of Hong Kong by immediate investing country/territory, in terms of employment in Hong Kong, the British Virgin Islands (BVI), the United States of America (USA) and Bermuda were the largest immediate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in 2016, contributing 32.6%, 9.1% and 8.3% respectively of the total employment engaged by MOFAs in Hong Kong. (Chart 1a)

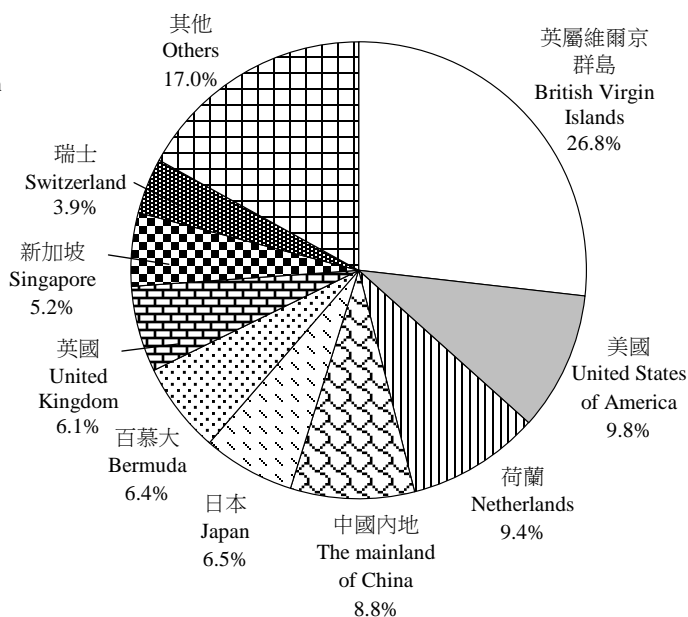
3.3 Regarding value added, the BVI, the USA and the Netherlands were the largest immediate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in Hong Kong in 2016, contributing 26.8%, 9.8% and 9.4% respectively of the total value added generated by MOFAs in Hong Kong. (Chart 1b)

圖 1 2016 年按直接投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的百分比
Chart 1 Percentage share of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by immediate investing country/territory, 2016

(甲) 按在香港的就業人數計算
 (a) In terms of employment in Hong Kong



(乙) 按增加價值計算
 (b) In terms of value added



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

3.4 表 1 載列 2015 年及 2016 年按直接投資國家／地區劃分，在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字。

3.4 Table 1 presents the principal statistics in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong analysed by immediate investing country/territory for 2015 and 2016.

3.5 2016 年與 2015 年比較，在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的業務收益及其他收入總額下降 0.6%。在 2016 年，在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的僱員薪酬較 2015 年上升 4.4%，而營運開支則下降 1.9%。（表 1）

3.5 Comparing 2016 with 2015, the total value of business receipts and other income of MOFAs in Hong Kong decreased by 0.6%. In 2016, compensation of employees of MOFAs in Hong Kong increased by 4.4% when compared with 2015, while operating expenses decreased by 1.9%. (Table 1)

表 1 2015 年及 2016 年按直接投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字

Table 1 Principal statistics of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by immediate investing country/territory, 2015 and 2016

國家／地區 Country/ Territory	年 Year	就業人數 Employment		增加價值 Value added		業務收益 及其他收入 Business receipts and other income		僱員薪酬 Compensation of employees		營運開支 Operating expenses	
		千人 Thousand persons	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)
英屬維爾京 群島 British Virgin Islands	2015	275	-0.3	202.5	+6.4	1,074.5	+2.2	91.5	+3.2	743.6	-2.8
	2016	272	-1.3	215.5	+6.4	1,037.4	-3.5	97.0	+6.0	682.5	-8.2
美國 United States of America	2015	82	-0.8	74.8	-0.6	320.7	-9.3	49.1	+0.3	213.2	-14.9
	2016	75	-7.9	79.0	+5.6	320.6	§	48.0	-2.2	199.8	-6.2
荷蘭 Netherlands	2015	48	+2.1	77.3	-0.3	234.5	+1.5	34.9	+2.7	110.7	-2.2
	2016	48	-1.0	75.9	-1.8	233.9	-0.3	35.3	+1.2	115.0	+3.9
中國內地 The mainland of China	2015	38	+5.4	65.1	+5.9	407.6	-1.9	17.6	+18.7	213.3	-4.3
	2016	37	-2.2	70.7	+8.7	400.1	-1.8	17.1	-3.2	205.2	-3.8
日本 Japan	2015	60	+1.8	57.8	+1.0	777.7	-3.3	23.6	+5.9	713.4	-2.9
	2016	60	-0.3	52.6	-9.0	767.5	-1.3	24.1	+2.1	700.4	-1.8
百慕大 Bermuda	2015	69	-1.0	53.5	+5.0	257.4	+2.0	24.5	+1.9	85.5	+5.6
	2016	69	§	51.6	-3.7	263.8	+2.5	25.6	+4.3	85.0	-0.6
英國 United Kingdom	2015	51	-3.2	48.4	+14.6	236.9	+8.5	32.7	+0.1	112.3	-8.3
	2016	64	+26.1	49.0	+1.3	240.8	+1.7	40.5	+23.9	107.2	-4.5
新加坡 Singapore	2015	37	-2.3	46.2	+15.1	299.9	+1.9	20.8	+0.7	235.1	-3.8
	2016	34	-8.5	41.7	-9.8	285.5	-4.8	20.8	-0.1	235.5	+0.2
瑞士 Switzerland	2015	28	+3.1	35.3	+1.1	204.6	+0.1	24.8	+4.3	153.9	+4.9
	2016	26	-7.7	31.7	-10.3	219.8	+7.5	24.3	-2.0	165.4	+7.5
其他 Others	2015	151	+16.6	132.3	-6.6	779.4	+1.8	79.2	+10.9	553.8	+3.7
	2016	149	-0.9	136.7	+3.3	797.4	+2.3	83.6	+5.6	579.5	+4.6
所有國家／ 地區 All countries/ territories	2015	839	+2.6	793.2	+2.8	4,593.0	+0.1	398.7	+4.6	3,134.5	-2.5
	2016	834	-0.6	804.3	+1.4	4,566.8	-0.6	416.2	+4.4	3,075.6	-1.9

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

國家／地區是按其 2016 年的增加價值由大至小排列。

§ 變動在 ±0.05% 之內。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Year-on-year percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.

Countries/Territories are sorted in descending order of their value added in 2016.

§ Change within ±0.05%.

按最終投資國家／地區劃分的外來分支機構統計

3.6 除了直接投資國家／地區外，境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的投資來源亦可按最終投資國家／地區進行分析（即擁有最終控制權的機構單位的所屬國家／地區）。一間境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的直接投資國家／地區是指其擁有權鏈中的首間境外母公司的所屬國家／地區，而其最終投資國家／地區是指該境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的擁有權鏈中首間不是由另一投資者擁有控制權的機構的所屬國家／地區（即沒有其他機構單位擁有該機構單位 50% 以上的表決權）。最終投資國家／地區最終控制這間境外擁有多數表決權分支機構，並從這控制中得到大部分利益。

3.7 境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的直接投資國家／地區未必與其最終投資國家／地區相同，其中有些在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的最終投資者，可以是另一些香港的機構單位。

3.8 按最終投資國家／地區分析，在 2016 年，最終投資國家／地區為香港、英國及美國的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構在香港的就業人數最多，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總就業人數的 31.8%、15.0% 及 11.6%。（圖 2 甲）

3.9 增加價值方面，在 2016 年，最終投資國家／地區為香港、英國及中國內地的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貢獻最大，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總增加價值的 23.8%、14.6% 及 14.6%。（圖 2 乙）

Inward FATS analysed by ultimate investing country/territory

3.6 Apart from the immediate investing country/territory, the origin of investment of MOFAs can also be analysed by ultimate investing country/territory (i.e. country/territory of the ultimate controlling institutional unit). While the immediate investing country/territory of an MOFA is the country/territory of the first foreign parent in the chain of ownership of the MOFA, its ultimate investing country/territory is the country/territory of the first enterprise in the chain of ownership that is not controlled by another enterprise (i.e. no other unit holds more than 50% of the voting power of the ultimate controlling institutional unit). The ultimate investing country/territory is the country/territory that ultimately controls this MOFA, and derives most of the benefits from controlling the MOFA.

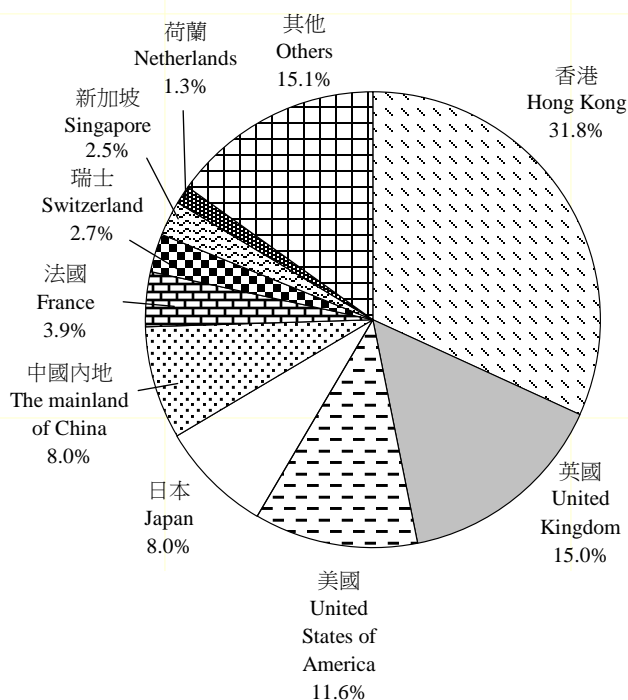
3.7 The immediate investing country/territory of an MOFA is not necessarily the same as its ultimate investing country/territory. Among these MOFAs, some in Hong Kong can have other Hong Kong establishments as their ultimate investors.

3.8 Analysing inward FATS of Hong Kong by ultimate investing country/territory, in terms of employment in Hong Kong, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom (UK) and the USA were the largest ultimate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in 2016, accounting for 31.8%, 15.0% and 11.6% of the total employment engaged by MOFAs in Hong Kong respectively. (Chart 2a)

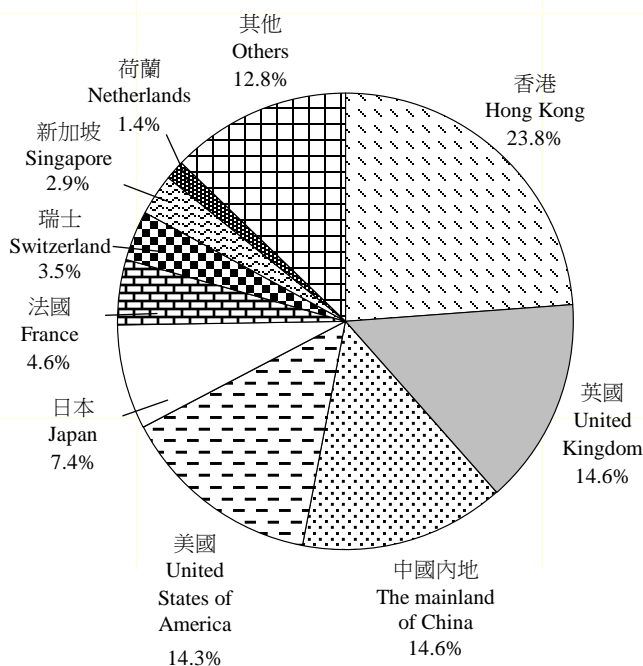
3.9 Regarding value added, Hong Kong, the UK and the mainland of China were the largest ultimate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in Hong Kong in 2016, contributing 23.8%, 14.6% and 14.6% respectively of the total value added generated by MOFAs in Hong Kong. (Chart 2b)

圖 2 2016 年按最終投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的百分比
Chart 2 Percentage share of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by ultimate investing country/territory, 2016

(甲) 按在香港的就業人數計算
 (a) In terms of employment in Hong Kong



(乙) 按增加價值計算
 (b) In terms of value added



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

3.10 表 2 載列 2015 年及 2016 年按最終投資國家／地區劃分，在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字。

3.10 Table 2 presents the principal statistics in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong analysed by ultimate investing country/territory for 2015 and 2016.

3.11 在 2016 年，最終投資國家／地區為日本及香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構錄得最多的業務收益及其他收入。日本分支機構的業務收益及其他收入和營運開支較 2015 年分別上升 1.5% 及 2.0%，而香港的則分別下降 3.8% 及 8.1%。（表 2）

3.11 In 2016, MOFAs with the ultimate investing country/territory being Japan and Hong Kong recorded the largest business receipts and other income. The business receipts and other income as well as operating expenses of Japanese MOFAs increased by 1.5% and 2.0% respectively when compared with 2015, while those of Hong Kong MOFAs decreased by 3.8% and 8.1% respectively. (Table 2)

表 2 2015 年及 2016 年按最終投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字

Table 2 Principal statistics of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by ultimate investing country/territory, 2015 and 2016

國家／地區 Country/ Territory	年 Year	就業人數 Employment		增加價值 Value added		業務收益 及其他收入 Business receipts and other income		僱員薪酬 Compensation of employees		營運開支 Operating expenses	
		千人 Thousand persons	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)
香港 Hong Kong	2015	266	+4.4	185.4	+19.2	861.0	+13.0	89.7	+10.3	580.2	+9.0
	2016	265	-0.3	191.6	+3.4	828.1	-3.8	92.0	+2.6	533.0	-8.1
英國 United Kingdom	2015	120	-0.9	119.0	+6.6	417.3	+14.4	63.7	+5.3	176.4	+9.8
	2016	125	+4.4	117.8	-1.1	415.3	-0.5	68.6	+7.7	170.3	-3.5
中國內地 The mainland of China	2015	66	+5.0	109.1	+3.4	743.2	-2.4	32.9	+9.9	387.4	-10.7
	2016	67	+0.7	117.0	+7.3	756.7	+1.8	36.1	+9.7	381.9	-1.4
美國 United States of America	2015	103	-0.4	107.0	-4.2	562.1	-7.4	70.7	-2.3	397.3	-10.5
	2016	97	-5.6	115.1	+7.6	568.3	+1.1	70.0	-1.0	396.2	-0.3
日本 Japan	2015	68	+1.8	67.2	-0.6	878.8	-2.4	29.5	+6.7	800.0	-2.3
	2016	67	-1.1	59.6	-11.3	892.3	+1.5	29.8	+0.9	815.7	+2.0
法國 France	2015	32	+8.2	37.5	-4.6	153.9	+2.9	19.3	+10.0	71.9	-5.8
	2016	32	+0.8	37.2	-0.7	143.3	-6.9	19.9	+3.0	70.4	-2.1
瑞士 Switzerland	2015	25	-2.7	32.2	-1.5	177.3	+1.1	20.7	+3.9	134.3	+5.0
	2016	23	-10.9	28.4	-11.6	196.0	+10.6	19.9	-3.8	149.1	+11.0
新加坡 Singapore	2015	23	-0.8	22.5	+7.5	80.1	+4.5	10.3	+2.3	49.1	-3.2
	2016	21	-9.6	23.6	+4.8	78.5	-1.9	10.3	+0.8	50.6	+3.1
荷蘭 Netherlands	2015	11	-4.4	12.1	-17.4	98.0	-19.4	6.5	-2.3	83.1	-18.0
	2016	11	-1.5	11.1	-7.8	90.7	-7.4	6.2	-4.5	77.8	-6.4
其他 Others	2015	124	+5.5	101.3	-9.6	621.6	-7.6	55.4	+0.2	454.7	-2.8
	2016	126	+1.3	102.8	+1.5	597.6	-3.9	63.3	+14.4	430.6	-5.3
所有國家／ 地區 All countries/ territories	2015	839	+2.6	793.2	+2.8	4,593.0	+0.1	398.7	+4.6	3,134.5	-2.5
	2016	834	-0.6	804.3	+1.4	4,566.8	-0.6	416.2	+4.4	3,075.6	-1.9

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

國家／地區是按其 2016 年的增加價值由大至小排列。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Year-on-year percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.

Countries/Territories are sorted in descending order of their value added in 2016.

按主要行業組別劃分的外來分支機構統計

3.12 圖 3 展示 2016 年按選定行業組別劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的數目、就業人數及增加價值。

3.13 境外擁有多數表決權分支機構在不同行業組別中的重要性有所不同。在 2016 年，境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的重要性在金融及保險、地產、專業及商用服務業最為顯著，佔該行業組別就業人數的 45.5% 及增加價值的 57.1%。然而，該行業組別的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構數目約有 2 700 間，只佔該行業組別整體機構單位數目的 4.7%。（圖 3）

3.14 有關按選定行業組別劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的其他主要統計數字，包括業務收益及其他收入、僱員薪酬及營運開支，可參閱表 3。

貨品出口及進口與服務輸出及輸入

3.15 表 4 載列 2015 年及 2016 年在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貨品出口及進口與服務輸出及輸入的價值。

3.16 在 2016 年，境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貨品出口與服務輸出較 2015 年上升 3.5% 至 13,646 億元，而貨品進口與服務輸入則上升 3.1% 至 12,450 億元。（表 4）

Inward FATS analysed by major industry grouping

3.12 Chart 3 presents the number, employment and value added in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong in 2016 analysed by selected industry grouping.

3.13 The significance of MOFAs varies across different industry groupings. In 2016, the contribution of MOFAs was the most significant in the financing and insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors, at 45.5% in terms of employment and 57.1% in terms of value added in respect of the entire industry grouping. Nevertheless, there were around 2 700 MOFAs in this industry grouping, representing only 4.7% of the total number of establishments in this grouping. (Chart 3)

3.14 Other principal statistics regarding business receipts and other income, compensation of employees and operating expenses of MOFAs in Hong Kong analysed by selected industry grouping can be found in Table 3.

Exports and imports of goods and services

3.15 Table 4 presents the value of exports and imports of goods and services in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong for 2015 and 2016.

3.16 In 2016, exports of goods and services of MOFAs increased by 3.5% when compared with 2015 to \$1,364.6 billion, while imports of goods and services, increased by 3.1% to \$1,245.0 billion. (Table 4)

圖3 2016年按選定行業組別劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的數目、就業人數及增加價值

Chart 3 Number, employment and value added in respect of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong by selected industry grouping, 2016

在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構 Majority-owned Foreign Affiliates (MOFAs) in Hong Kong			單位 Unit	
機構單位數目 No. of establishments	10 000	[3.6% ⁽¹⁾]	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	- 數目 numbers
就業人數 Employment	834	[22.0%]	就業人數 Employment	- 千人 thousand persons
增加價值 Value added	804.3	[33.3%]	增加價值 Value added	- 十億元 \$ billion

工業 ⁽²⁾ Industrial sector ⁽²⁾	屋宇建築及建造業 Building and construction sectors	進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿 ⁽³⁾ 及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation ⁽³⁾ and food services sectors	運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業以及資訊及通訊服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services, and information and communications services sectors	金融及保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing and insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors
機構單位數目 No. of establishments	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	機構單位數目 No. of establishments
就業人數 Employment	就業人數 Employment	就業人數 Employment	就業人數 Employment	就業人數 Employment
增加價值 Value added	增加價值 Value added	增加價值 Value added	增加價值 Value added	增加價值 Value added

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

方括號內數字表示境外擁有多數表決權分支機構在有關行業組別中所佔的百分比。

- (1) 用來計算百分比的分母是上圖中所列明的行業組別的機構單位數目總和。
- (2) 包括採礦及採石業、製造業、電力及燃氣供應以及自來水供應、污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動。
- (3) 住宿服務業包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

Notes : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in square brackets refer to the percentage shares attributable to the MOFAs in the respective industry groupings.

- (1) The denominator used for deriving the percentage share is the sum of number of establishments in the industry groupings specified in the above chart.
- (2) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and gas supply, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.
- (3) Accommodation services sector covers hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

表3 2015年及2016年按選定行業組別劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字

Table 3 Principal statistics of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by selected industry grouping, 2015 and 2016

行業組別 Industry grouping	年 Year	機構單位 數目 No. of establishments		就業人數 Employment		增加價值 Value added		業務收益 及其他收入 Business receipts and other income		僱員薪酬 Compensation of employees		營運開支 Operating expenses	
		按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	千人 Thousand persons	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 元 \$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)
工業 ⁽¹⁾ Industrial sector ⁽¹⁾	2015	100	+4.4	20	-2.5	7.8	-7.1	106.4	+2.5	5.0	+4.0	89.8	+7.3
	2016	100	-1.4	20	-0.3	7.5	-4.3	114.0	+7.2	5.1	+2.4	97.3	+8.4
屋宇建築及建造業 Building and construction sectors	2015	200	+5.3	35	-3.7	26.9	+18.4	98.4	+13.1	17.7	+0.8	72.5	+11.8
	2016	200	+1.7	34	-0.6	30.2	+12.3	103.2	+4.9	20.2	+14.2	74.4	+2.7
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿 ⁽²⁾ 及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation ⁽²⁾ and food services sectors	2015	5 500	+0.5	305	+0.8	258.7	-10.7	2,666.2	-4.7	109.0	+6.0	2,360.5	-3.1
	2016	5 600	+1.0	299	-2.0	256.5	-0.9	2,601.0	-2.4	106.8	-2.0	2,294.9	-2.8
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業以及資訊及通訊服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services, and information and communications services sectors	2015	1 300	+6.3	129	+4.6	111.8	+15.1	443.6	-0.4	51.2	+2.8	323.1	-8.4
	2016	1 300	-0.3	129	+0.5	113.4	+1.5	431.4	-2.8	54.8	+7.0	312.4	-3.3
金融及保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing and insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	2015	2 700	+7.4	350	+4.6	387.9	+9.7	1,278.4	+10.4	215.9	+4.6	288.7	+3.9
	2016	2 700	+1.8	351	+0.2	396.8	+2.3	1,317.3	+3.0	229.3	+6.2	296.6	+2.7
以上行業組別總計 Total of industry groupings above	2015	9 900	+3.2	839	+2.6	793.2	+2.8	4,593.0	+0.1	398.7	+4.6	3,134.5	-2.5
	2016	10 000	+1.0	834	-0.6	804.3	+1.4	4,566.8	-0.6	416.2	+4.4	3,075.6	-1.9

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

(1) 包括採礦及採石業、製造業、電力及燃氣供應以及自來水供應、污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動。

(2) 住宿服務業包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Year-on-year percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.

(1) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and gas supply, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

(2) Accommodation services sector covers hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

表 4 2015 年及 2016 年在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貨品出口及進口與服務輸出及輸入的價值

Table 4 Value of exports and imports of goods and services of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong, 2015 and 2016

年 Year	貨品出口與服務輸出的價值 Value of exports of goods and services		貨品進口與服務輸入的價值 Value of imports of goods and services	
	十億元 \$ billion	按年變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億元 \$ billion	按年變動率 Year-on-year change (%)
2015	1,317.8	+0.9	1,207.7	-4.4
2016	1,364.6	+3.5	1,245.0	+3.1

註釋：按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

Note: Year-on-year percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.

4. 闡釋外來分支機構統計數字時須注意的事項

4.1 編製外來分支機構統計數字，可作為量度外來分支機構在港經濟活動的有用指標，但在闡釋有關統計數字時須注意以下事項：

- (i) 有關境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的多數擁有權概念（即 50% 以上的表決權由單一境外投資者擁有）與《國際收支和國際投資頭寸手冊（第六版）》中有關直接投資表決權的準則有所不同，後者以 10% 表決權作為界定直接投資的下限。
- (ii) 若某公司被識別為境外擁有多數表決權分支機構，其營運特徵的有關數字將全數納入外來分支機構統計，而不會按投資來源的百分比攤分有關數字。
- (iii) 假設境外擁有多數表決權分支機構在農業、林業及漁業，以及社會及個人服務業的經濟貢獻為極小。
- (iv) 若沒有境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的最終投資國家／地區的資料，它會被計算為與直接投資國家／地區相同。
- (v) 表 4 不包括境外擁有的貨運代理人所涉及的進出口貨品。

4. Caution in interpreting inward FATS

4.1 While inward FATS are compiled as useful measures of economic activities of foreign affiliates in Hong Kong, caution should be taken in the following aspects when interpreting the statistics :

- (i) The majority ownership concept of MOFAs (i.e. more than 50% of the voting power being owned by a single foreign investor) differs from the rules relating to direct investment ownership in the *Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*. In the latter case, 10% voting power is used as the lower threshold for direct investment.
- (ii) If a firm is identified as an MOFA, figures relating to its operating characteristics are entirely included in the inward FATS. No apportionment by percentage of source of investment is made to its contributions.
- (iii) Economic contributions of MOFAs in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the social and personal services industry are assumed to be negligible.
- (iv) If there is no information about the ultimate investing country/territory of an MOFA, it is imputed to be the same as the immediate investing country/territory.
- (v) In Table 4, imports and exports of goods involved by foreign-owned freight forwarders were excluded.