

二零零九年  
香港創新活動統計

**Hong Kong  
Innovation Activities Statistics 2009**



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# 二零零九年 香港創新活動統計

## Hong Kong Innovation Activities Statistics 2009

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 科技統計組

地址：中國香港北角英皇道二百五十號北角城中心六樓北角城中心分處

電話：(852) 2887 5560 圖文傳真：(852) 2887 5117

電郵：[stb1@censtatd.gov.hk](mailto:stb1@censtatd.gov.hk)

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

**Science and Technology Statistics Section**

**Census and Statistics Department**

Address: Fortress Tower Sub-office, 6/F Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road, North Point,  
Hong Kong, China.

Tel.: (852) 2887 5560 Fax: (852) 2887 5117

E-mail: [stb1@censtatd.gov.hk](mailto:stb1@censtatd.gov.hk)

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department

[www.censtatd.gov.hk](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk)

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# 緒言

## Introduction

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1. 創新是推動經濟增長及發展的一種主要動力。創新活動不單包括研究及發展（研發）活動，亦涉及產品和程序創新的活動，以及機構組織與市場推廣的創新活動。這些活動有助機構增強其競爭力和業務表現。政府統計處為評估本港創新活動的發展情況而編製各類統計指標。在各類關於創新活動的統計指標當中，有關研發的統計數字是其中一項至為重要的指標。在本刊物中，研發統計數字涵蓋三個機構類別，即工商機構、高等教育機構及政府機構。技術創新及非技術創新活動的統計數字則只涉及工商機構。

2. 工商機構的研發和各類創新活動統計數字是透過「創新活動統計調查」（政府統計處自 2001 年統計年度起就有關課題進行專項統計調查）搜集得來的資料編製而成。高等教育機構的研發統計數字則根據大學教育資助委員會的行政記錄整理而成，而政府機構的研發統計數字則根據從各政府決策局、部門和半政府機構（包括公共科技支援機構）搜集而來的資料編製而成。

3. 本刊物的第一章描述 2009 年本港研發活動的整體情況，並分別就工商機構、高等教育機構和政府機構的研發活動進行詳細分析。在工商機構方面，刊載了研發活動開支、研發人員及研發活動的特色（例如：與其他機構進行研發合作的安排以及研發活動的資金來源）的詳細統計數字。第二及第三章分別集中描述 2009 年工商機構的技術創新活動與非技術創新活動的情況。第四章描述香港特別行政區政府為推動本港研發活動而作出的重要投資，當中的資料由創新科技署提供。有關的統計方法、概念及定義和資料來源的詳情載於附錄甲及乙。

1. Innovation is a key impetus to economic growth and development. Innovation activities include not only research and development (R&D) but also product and process innovation as well as organisation and marketing innovation which help enhance competitiveness and business performance. The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been compiling various statistical indicators for gauging the development of innovation activities in Hong Kong. Of the various categories of statistical indicators relating to innovation, statistics on R&D are among the most important ones. In this publication, R&D statistics cover three institutional sectors, viz. business, higher education and government sectors, while statistics on technological and non-technological innovation activities relate to the business sector only.

2. R&D and various innovation activities statistics for the business sector are compiled from data collected through the Survey of Innovation Activities (SIA), which is a dedicated survey on this subject conducted by the C&SD since the 2001 reference year. R&D statistics for the higher education sector are based on administrative data provided by the University Grants Committee, while those for the government sector are based on data collected from various government bureaux, departments and quasi-government organisations (including public technology support organisations).

3. Chapter 1 of this publication provides an overall picture of R&D activities in Hong Kong in 2009, with elaborated analyses for R&D activities in the business, higher education and government sectors. For the business sector, detailed statistics of R&D expenditure, R&D personnel and R&D characteristics such as cooperation arrangements on R&D activities and sources of funds for R&D activities are published. Chapters 2 and 3 focus on technological innovation activities and non-technological innovation activities in the business sector respectively in 2009. Chapter 4 portrays the significant investments made by the Government of HKSAR in promoting R&D activities in Hong Kong. The information presented in this Chapter is furnished by the Innovation and Technology Commission. Details of the methodology, concepts and definitions as well as data sources are given in Appendices A and B.

4. 政府統計處自2008年統計年度起編製這本刊物，涵蓋過往透過《工商業創新活動按年統計調查報告》發布的全部研發和創新活動統計數字，並加入了高等教育機構和政府機構的研發統計數字，以展示本港研發與創新活動的整體情況。而《工商業創新活動按年統計調查報告》自2008年統計年度起已停止出版。

5. 「創新活動統計調查」採用「香港標準行業分類」作抽選樣本、數據搜集及發布統計調查結果。這個行業分類是以聯合國的「國際標準產業分類」為藍本，配合本地情況作出編訂，從而反映本港經濟結構。

6. 政府統計處就「香港標準行業分類」不時予以檢討，以反映香港經濟產業結構的變化和新興經濟活動的出現。「香港標準行業分類1.1版」於2001年推行，為了使「香港標準行業分類」更能反映本地經濟活動的最新情況，並改善官方統計數字的國際可比性，以便利不同的使用者，「香港標準行業分類」在2008年已全面作出修訂。已修訂的「香港標準行業分類」（即「香港標準行業分類2.0版」）於2008年10月公布。由2009年統計年度開始，政府統計處已在不同的統計調查相繼採用「香港標準行業分類2.0版」。有關修訂「香港標準行業分類」的詳情，讀者可參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》2008年11月號的「修訂「香港標準行業分類」」的專題文章。

7. 「創新活動統計調查」已於2009年統計年度起開始採用「香港標準行業分類2.0版」。為維持「香港標準行業分類2.0版」實施前及實施後數據的連貫性和可比性，政府統計處已按「香港標準行業分類2.0版」重新編製回溯至2005年的工商機構的研發及技術創新活動的主要統計數字，並載於附錄丙及丁。本報告內的行業分類及所有數字均以「香港標準行業分類2.0版」為依據。

4. This publication introduced as from the reference year of 2008 has covered all the R&D and innovation activities statistics previously published through the *Report on Annual Survey of Innovation Activities in the Business Sector (which had been discontinued as from the reference year of 2008)*, plus R&D statistics for the higher education and government sectors to provide a complete picture of the R&D and innovation activities in Hong Kong.

5. The Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) has been adopted in the SIA for sample selection, data collection and dissemination of survey results. The HSIC is devised by using the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification as the framework, with local adaptation to reflect the structure of the Hong Kong economy.

6. The HSIC is reviewed from time to time to reflect significant changes in the structure of the Hong Kong economy and the emergence of new economic activities. HSIC Version 1.1 was implemented in 2001 and in order to bring HSIC more up-to-date on local economic activities as well as to foster international comparability of official statistics for different users, a full-scale revision exercise was completed in 2008. The revised HSIC, i.e. HSIC Version 2.0, was released in October 2008. HSIC Version 2.0 has been used progressively in different surveys by the C&SD starting from 2009 reference year. Readers may refer to the feature article "Revision of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification" published in the November 2008 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* for more details on the revision of HSIC.

7. HSIC Version 2.0 has been adopted in the SIA starting from the reference year of 2009. To maintain data continuity and comparability before and after implementation of HSIC Version 2.0, the C&SD has re-compiled key statistics on R&D and TI activities in the business sector dating back to 2005 in accordance with HSIC Version 2.0. The relevant statistics are given in Appendices C and D. The industrial classification and all figures given in this report are based on HSIC Version 2.0.

8. 就機構單位規模進行工商機構的研發及創新活動的分析時，機構單位按其就業人數分為小型、中型及大型三個類別，詳情如下：

行業組別 Industry grouping	機構單位規模 Size of establishment	就業人數 No. of persons engaged		
		小型 Small	中型 Medium	大型 Large
製造業 Manufacturing		< 10	10 - 99	≥ 100
非製造業 Non-manufacturing		< 10	10 - 49	≥ 50

8. For the analysis of R&D and innovation activities in the business sector by size of establishments presented in this publication, establishments are categorised into small, medium and large according to their number of persons engaged as follows:

9. 由於四捨五入關係，個別數字或百分比之和可能不等於其總數。

9. Figures or percentages of components may not add up to the respective totals owing to rounding.

10. 本地生產總值的數字是2010年11月發表的按當時市價計算以開支面編製的本地生產總值的最新估計數字。

10. Figures on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are based on the latest expenditure-based GDP estimates at current market prices released in November 2010.

11. 本刊內各代號的含意如下：

11. The following symbols are used throughout this publication :

N.A. 不適用

N.A. Not applicable

§ 金額數值少於5萬港元/  
百分比少於0.05%

§ Dollar values less than HK\$50,000 /  
percentage less than 0.05%

@ 數字在日後會作出修訂

@ Figures are subject to revision later on

\* 修訂數字

\* Revised figures

# 大綱

## Synopsis

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1. 一個經濟體系的創新和科技能力是提升其競爭力的必需元素，而研究及發展（研發）是推動技術進步的一種主要動力。根據經濟合作與發展組織所倡議的國際性定義，研發活動是指有系統的創意活動，目的是增進知識，包括對於人類、文化和社會的知識，從而運用這些知識來發明新產品、實施新程序或擴大用途，以及改良現有產品、程序或用途。研發活動通常都帶有相當程度的新穎或創新元素，並可於自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學等範疇進行。

2. 在 2009 年，本地研發總開支〔即本港的工商機構、高等教育機構及政府機構（包括公共科技支援機構）的整體研發活動開支〕達 128.33 億港元，較 2008 年上升 4%。而 2009 年本地研發總開支相對本地生產總值<sup>(1)</sup>的比率亦由 2008 年的 0.73% 微升至 2009 年的 0.79%。（表 1.1）

3. 在 2008 年，一些工商機構受金融海嘯衝擊而暫停或推遲其研發項目，致使同年的本地工商機構的研發開支（包括研發人員成本、其他與研發有關的營運開支和資本開支）下挫了 13%。相關的研發開支在 2009 年則回升至 54.74 億港元，增幅為 4%。各行業中，以資訊及通訊業的研發開支錄得較可觀的增長（表 1.5）

1. Capabilities in innovation and technology are essential elements to enhance an economy's competitiveness while research and development (R&D) is a key impetus for technological advancement. In following the international definition promulgated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), R&D activity refers to the creative work undertaken on a systematic basis so as to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new products/processes/applications and improve existing products/processes/applications. R&D activities usually carry an appreciable element of novelty or innovation that can be conducted in such fields as natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities.

2. In 2009, the gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) of Hong Kong [i.e. total expenditure on R&D performed by local business establishments, higher education institutions and government sector (including public technology support organisations)] amounted to HK\$12,833 million, representing an increase of 4% when compared with 2008. In tandem, GERD as a ratio to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>(1)</sup> edged up from 0.73% in 2008 to 0.79% in 2009. (Table 1.1)

3. Expenditure on R&D (including R&D manpower cost, other R&D-related operating expenditure and capital expenditure) performed by local business establishments rebounded by 4% to HK\$5,474 million in 2009, following a sharp decline of 13% in 2008 when some business establishments suspended or postponed their R&D projects amidst the global financial tsunami. A more notable increase in R&D expenditure was recorded in the information and communications sector. (Table 1.5)

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(1) 以開支面編製並以當時市價計算的 2008 及 2009 年生產總值分別為 16,753 億港元及 16,323 億港元。數字是 2010 年 11 月發表的最新數據，並在日後會作出修訂。

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(1) The expenditure-based GDP estimates at current market prices for 2008 and 2009 are HK\$1,675.3 billion and HK\$1,632.3 billion respectively. The figures are the latest data released in November 2010 and are subject to revision later on.

4. 近年來，高等教育機構和政府機構（主要是公共科技支援機構）的研發開支一直有上升的趨勢。在 2009 年，高等教育機構的研發開支達 68.35 億港元，較 2008 年上升 3%。政府機構的研發開支額雖然相對較小，在 2009 年亦升至 5.24 億港元，增幅達 38%。（表 1.1）

5. 另一項反映投放在研發活動內資源規模的指標是「研發人員」。這指標量度本地進行研發活動的人力資源。「研發人員」是指直接從事研發活動的人員，包括研究員、技術員及其他輔助人員。為了反映投放予研發活動的實際人力資源，研發人員的數字是以「相當於全日制的人數」計算，並根據有關統計年度內已投放在研發活動的工作年總數作估算。

6. 在 2009 年，研發人員（以相當於全日制的人數計算）總數為 23 281 人，而 2008 年的相對人數為 22 005 人。大部分的研發人員就業於高等教育機構和工商機構，他們分別佔 2009 年研發人員總數的 52% 和 45%。（表 1.1 及 1.4）

7. 創新並非完全局限於技術的開發和使用。工商機構單位亦可以透過實施新的或經顯著改良的程序和變動組織架構、機構管理以及市場推廣策略，藉此提升其競爭力及業務表現。

8. 根據經濟合作與發展組織發表的國際性指引，創新活動可分為技術創新活動〔包括研發和產品／程序創新〕及非技術創新活動〔包括機構單位的機構策略、管理技術、組織架構、市場推廣策略以及產品外觀設計的重要變動〕。

9. 在 2009 年，約 3% 的工商機構單位曾進行技術創新活動，略低於 2008 的數字（4%）。技術創新活動的開支總額為 140.40 億港元，較 2008 年下跌 4%。（表 2.1）

4. Expenditure on R&D in the higher education and government sectors (mainly public technology support organisations) has been on the rising trend in recent years. In 2009, expenditure on R&D in the higher education sector reached HK\$6,835 million, up by 3% when compared with 2008. R&D expenditure in the government sector, albeit relatively small in magnitude, surged by 38% to HK\$524 million in 2009. (Table 1.1)

5. Another input indicator of R&D activities is R&D personnel which measures the manpower resources deployed to R&D activities performed domestically. R&D personnel refer to persons directly engaged in R&D activities, covering researchers, technicians and other supporting staff. In depicting the actual amount of manpower resources deployed to R&D activities, figures on R&D personnel are expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE), which is estimated on the basis of the total number of man-years devoted to R&D activities during the reference year.

6. In 2009, there were a total of 23 281 R&D personnel (in FTE), compared with 22 005 (in FTE) in 2008. Most of them were engaged in the higher education and business sectors, accounting for 52% and 45% respectively of the total number of R&D personnel in 2009. (Tables 1.1 and 1.4)

7. Innovation is not entirely about the development and use of technology. Business establishments can also enhance competitiveness and business performance through implementation of new or significantly improved processes and changes to organisation, workplace management and marketing strategy.

8. In following the international guidelines promulgated by OECD, innovation activities are further distinguished into technological innovation (TI) activities [including R&D and other product/process innovation] and non-technological innovation (non-TI) activities [including important changes in the establishments' corporate strategy, management techniques, organisational structures, marketing strategies and aesthetic aspects of products].

9. In 2009, about 3% of the business establishments had undertaken TI activities, slightly lower than that in 2008 (4%). Business expenditure on TI activities amounted to HK\$14,040 million, representing a decrease of 4% when compared with 2008. (Table 2.1)

10. 在 2009 年，約 39% 的工商機構單位曾進行一項或以上的非技術創新活動，略低於 2008 年的數字（42%）。（表 3.1）

10. In 2009, around 39% of the business establishments had undertaken one or more types of non-TI activities, slightly lower than in 2008 (42%). (Table 3.1)

**2006 年至 2009 年的研發開支及研發人員數目**  
**R&D expenditure and number of R&D personnel, 2006 to 2009**

研發開支（百萬港元） Expenditure on R&D (HK\$ million)	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>本地研發總開支</b> <b>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D</b> =[a]+[b]+[c]	<b>11,947</b> (+9%) [0.81%]	<b>12,407</b> (+4%) [0.77%]	<b>12,293</b> (-1%) [0.73%] <sup>@</sup>	<b>12,833<sup>@</sup></b> (+4%) [0.79%] <sup>@</sup>
[a] 工商機構 <i>Business sector</i>	6,287 (+12%) [0.43%]	6,055 (-4%) [0.37%]	5,265 (-13%) [0.31%] <sup>@</sup>	5,474 (+4%) [0.34%] <sup>@</sup>
[b] 高等教育機構 <i>Higher education sector</i>	5,411 (+6%) [0.37%]	6,057 (+12%) [0.37%]	6,650 (+10%) [0.40%] <sup>@</sup>	6,835 <sup>@</sup> (+3%) [0.42%] <sup>@</sup>
[c] 政府機構 <i>Government sector</i>	249 (+16%) [0.02%]	296 (+19%) [0.02%]	379 (+28%) [0.02%] <sup>@</sup>	524 <sup>@</sup> (+38%) [0.03%] <sup>@</sup>
<b>研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數計算）</b> <b>Number of R&amp;D personnel (in full-time equivalent)</b>				
<b>整體研發人員數目</b> <b>Overall R&amp;D personnel</b> =[d]+[e]+[f]	<b>22 977</b> (+4%)	<b>23 644</b> (+3%)	<b>22 005*</b> (-7%)	<b>23 281<sup>@</sup></b> (+6%)
[d] 工商機構 <i>Business sector</i>	12 681 (+4%)	12 673 (-0.1%)	10 261 (-19%)	10 475 (+2%)
[e] 高等教育機構 <i>Higher education sector</i>	9 863 (+4%)	10 491 (+6%)	11 229* (+7%)	12 157 <sup>@</sup> (+8%)
[f] 政府機構 <i>Government sector</i>	433 (+18%)	480 (+11%)	515 (+7%)	649 <sup>@</sup> (+26%)

註釋：圓括號內數字為按年變動百分率。

Notes: Figures in round brackets refer to percentage change over preceding year.

方括號內數字代表研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率。

Figures in square brackets represent the ratios to GDP.

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### 工商機構的技術創新活動

### Technological Innovation Activities in the Business Sector

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# 1 研究及發展活動

## Research and Development Activities

### 研究及發展（研發）活動的整體情況

1.1 在 2009 年，本地研發總開支〔即本港的工商機構、高等教育機構及政府機構（包括公共科技支援機構）的整體研發活動開支〕達 128.33 億港元，較 2008 年上升 4%。而 2009 年本地研發總開支相對本地生產總值的比率亦由 2008 年的 0.73% 微升至 2009 年的 0.79%。（表 1.1）

1.2 在金融海嘯的衝擊下，工商機構在 2008 年面對嚴峻的營商環境，同年的本地工商機構的研發開支（包括研發人員成本、其他與研發有關的營運開支和資本開支）亦下挫了 13%。相關的研發開支在 2009 年則回升至 54.74 億港元，增幅為 4%。按研發開支類別分析，工商機構的研發總開支中絕大部分為經常開支，佔工商機構的研發總開支 94%，而 2008 年的則為 90%。各行業中，資訊及通訊業的研發開支錄得較可觀的增長。（表 1.2 及 1.5）

1.3 近年來，高等教育機構和政府機構（主要是公共科技支援機構）的研發開支一直有上升的趨勢。在 2009 年，高等教育機構的研發開支達 68.35 億港元，較 2008 年上升 3%。政府機構的研發開支額雖然相對較小，在 2009 年亦升至 5.24 億港元，增幅達 38%。（表 1.1）

### Overall research and development (R&D) activities

1.1 In 2009, the gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) of Hong Kong [i.e. total expenditure on R&D performed by local business establishments, higher education institutions and government departments (including public technology support organisations)] amounted to HK\$12,833 million, representing an increase of 4% when compared with 2008. In tandem, GERD as a ratio to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) edged up from 0.73% in 2008 to 0.79% in 2009. (Table 1.1)

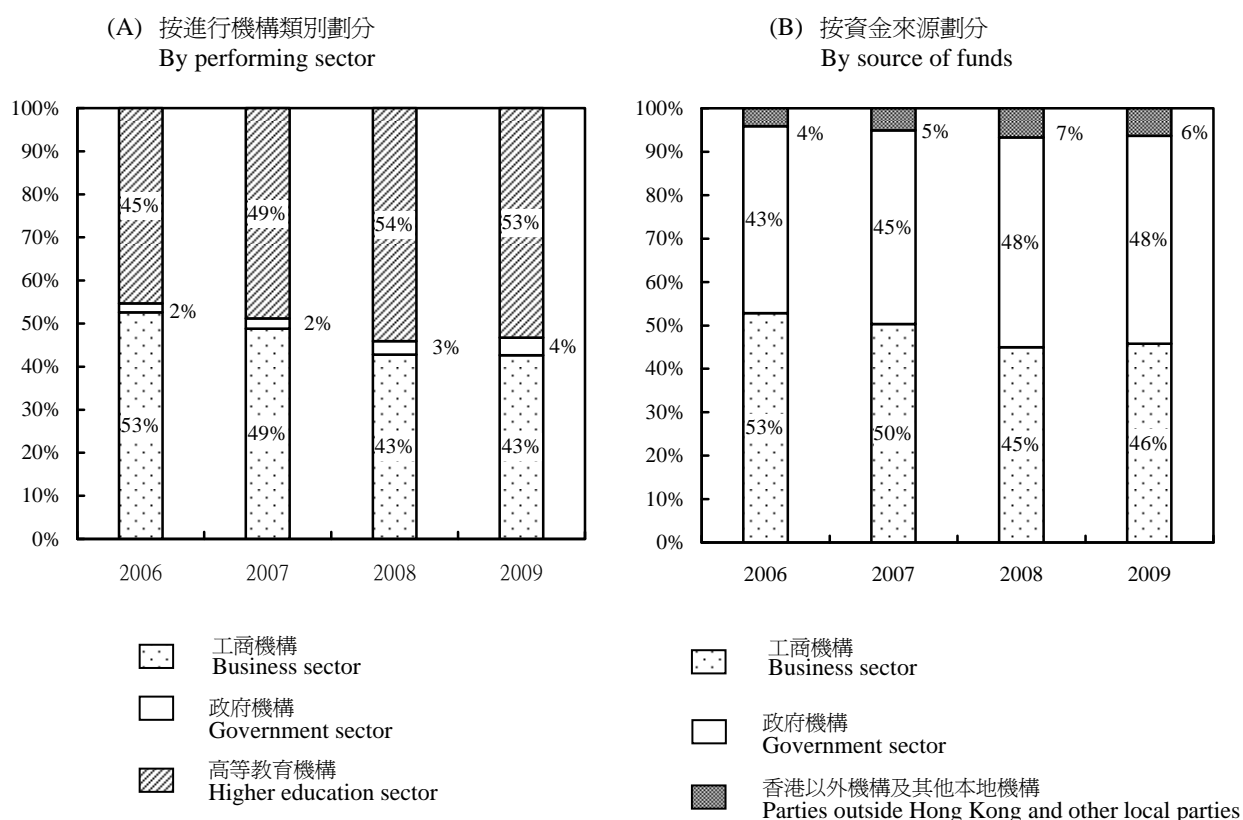
1.2 Expenditure on R&D (including R&D manpower cost, other R&D-related operating expenditure and capital expenditure) performed by local business establishments rebounded by 4% to HK\$5,474 million in 2009, following a sharp decline of 13% in 2008 when business establishments were adversely affected amidst the global financial tsunami. Analysed by type of expenditure, the current expenditure incurred in the business R&D activities accounted for a predominant share of 94% of the total business R&D expenditure, compared with 90% in 2008. A more notable increase in R&D expenditure was recorded in the information and communications sector. (Tables 1.2 and 1.5)

1.3 Expenditure on R&D in the higher education and government sectors (mainly public technology support organisations) has been on the rising trend in recent years. In 2009, expenditure on R&D in the higher education sector reached HK\$6,835 million, up by 3% when compared with 2008. R&D expenditure in the government sector, albeit relatively small in magnitude, surged by 38% to HK\$ 524 million in 2009. (Table 1.1)

1.4 本刊物中，研發活動的統計數字主要按進行研發的機構類別作出分析。在 2009 年，工商機構、高等教育機構和政府機構的研發活動開支分別佔本地研發總開支的 43%、53% 和 4%。政府機構（主要是公共科技支援機構）所進行的研發活動佔本地研發總開支的比重較小。但值得注意的是，政府在研發、提升科技以及創新等方面一直擔當輔助者的角色，透過提供研究設備、基礎建設和撥款資助，推動工商機構及高等教育機構進行研發活動。按資金來源分析，在 2009 年的本地研發總開支中，政府提供了 61.54 億港元，佔 48% 的研發總開支。（圖 1.1 和表 1.1 及 1.3）

1.4 In this publication, R&D statistics are mainly analysed by the performing sector. Expenditure on R&D activities performed in the business, higher education and government sectors constituted 43%, 53% and 4% respectively of total GERD in 2009. While R&D activities performed in the government sector (mainly public technology support organisations) represented a small share of total GERD, it should be noted that the Government had been playing an instrumental role in the areas of R&D, technology upgrading and innovation through the provision of research facilities and infrastructure as well as funding support to business firms and higher education institutions in pursuing R&D activities. Analysed by source of funds, R&D financed by the Government amounted to HK\$6,154 million or 48% of the total GERD in 2009. (Chart 1.1 + Tables 1.1 and 1.3)

**圖 1.1 2006 年至 2009 年本地研發總開支分布**  
**Chart 1.1 Distribution of gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 2006 to 2009**



按職業類別劃分的研發人員

1.5 除研發活動開支外，另一項反映內部研發投入的重要指標，是研發人員數目。概念上，研發人員的計算單位是「相當於全日制的人數」，並根據有關統計年度內已投放在研發活動的工作年總數作估算。

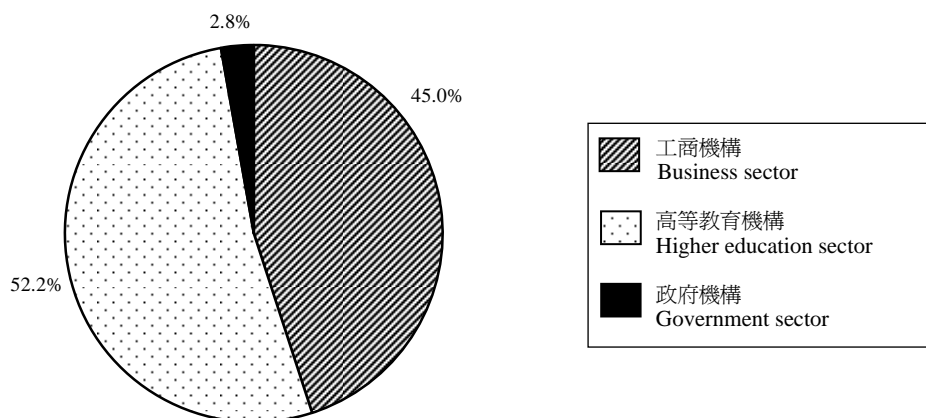
1.6 在 2009 年，研發人員總數（以相當於全日制的人數計算）為 23 281 人，較 2008 年上升 6%。大部分的研發人員就業於高等教育機構<sup>(1)</sup>和工商機構，他們分別佔 2009 年研發人員總數的 52% 和 45%。按職業類別分析，2009 年大部分研發人員是研究員（83%），其次是技術員（11%）及其他輔助人員（7%）。（圖 1.2 及 1.3 和表 1.1 及 1.4）

R&D personnel by type of occupation

1.5 In addition to the expenditure on R&D activities, another important indicator to reflect the input into in-house R&D is the personnel devoted to R&D. The conceptual counting unit for the number of R&D personnel is full-time equivalent (FTE), which is estimated on the basis of the total number of man-years devoted to in-house R&D activities during the reference year.

1.6 A total of 23 281 R&D personnel (in FTE) were recorded in 2009, up by 6% when compared with 2008. Most of them were engaged in the higher education<sup>(1)</sup> and business sectors, which accounted for 52% and 45% respectively of the total number of R&D personnel in 2009. Analysed by type of occupation, most of the R&D personnel in 2009 were researchers (83%), followed by technicians (11%) and other supporting staff (7%). (Charts 1.2 and 1.3 + Tables 1.1 and 1.4)

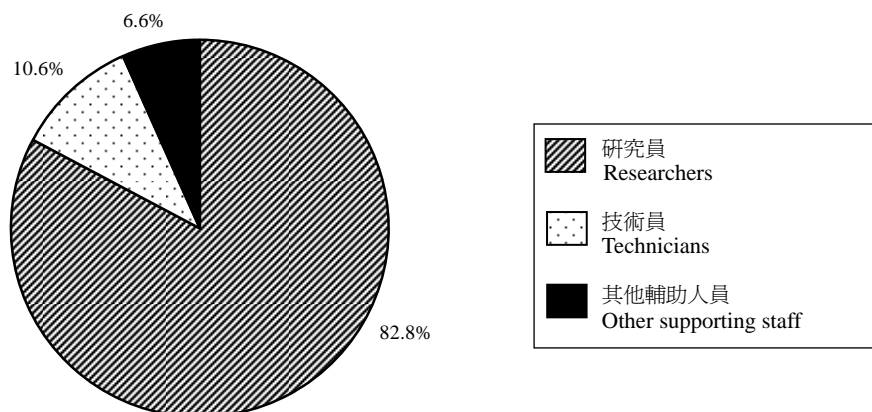
**圖 1.2 按進行機構類別劃分的 2009 年研發人員（相當於全日制的人數）分布**  
**Chart 1.2 Distribution of R&D personnel (in FTE) by performing sector in 2009**



(1) 高等教育機構的研發人員數字包括大學教育資助委員會資助的高等教育院校在有關學年的「與研究有關的人員」及全日制「研究課程研究生」數目。「與研究有關的人員」是指 80% 或以上的工作時間是用於進行與研究有關工作的人員。

(1) Figures on R&D personnel in the higher education sector cover the number of “research related staff” and full-time “research postgraduate students” in the respective academic year of the higher education institutions funded by University Grants Committee. “Research related staff” refer to staff having devoted 80% or more of their time to research related activities.

**圖 1.3 按職業類別劃分的 2009 年研發人員（相當於全日制的人數）分布**  
**Chart 1.3 Distribution of R&D personnel (in FTE) by type of occupation in 2009**



### 工商機構的研發活動

1.7 工商機構為本港研發活動的重要進行者。2009 年工商機構用於內部研發活動的總開支為 54.74 億港元，較 2008 年的 52.65 億港元上升 4%。該等開支相對於本地生產總值的比率，在 2009 年為 0.34%，稍高於 2008 年的 0.31%。（表 1.1 及 1.5）

1.8 按選定行業組別分析，進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業的內部研發開支佔所有選定行業的內部研發開支總額的 41%，在各選定行業組別中所佔的比重最大，其次是資訊及通訊業（32%）。（圖 1.4 和表 1.5）

1.9 在 2009 年所有曾進行研發活動的工商機構單位當中，大型機構單位佔 12%，但其內部研發開支佔整體研發開支總額的 40%。中型和小型機構單位分別佔內部研發開支總額的 35% 和 25%。（圖 1.4 和表 1.5）

### R&D activities in the business sector

1.7 The local businesses constitute an important R&D performing sector in Hong Kong. The total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector amounted to HK\$5,474 million in 2009, 4% higher than in 2008 (HK\$5,265 million). The ratio of such R&D expenditure to GDP was 0.34% in 2009, slightly higher than the corresponding figure of 0.31% in 2008. (Tables 1.1 and 1.5)

1.8 Analysed by selected industry grouping, the import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors accounted for the largest share of 41% of the total expenditure on in-house R&D activities. It was followed by the information and communications sector (32%). (Chart 1.4 + Table 1.5)

1.9 Large establishments constituted 12% of the total number of business establishments that had undertaken R&D activities in 2009. However, they accounted for 40% of total in-house R&D expenditure. Medium and small establishments accounted for 35% and 25% of total in-house R&D expenditure respectively. (Chart 1.4 + Table 1.5)

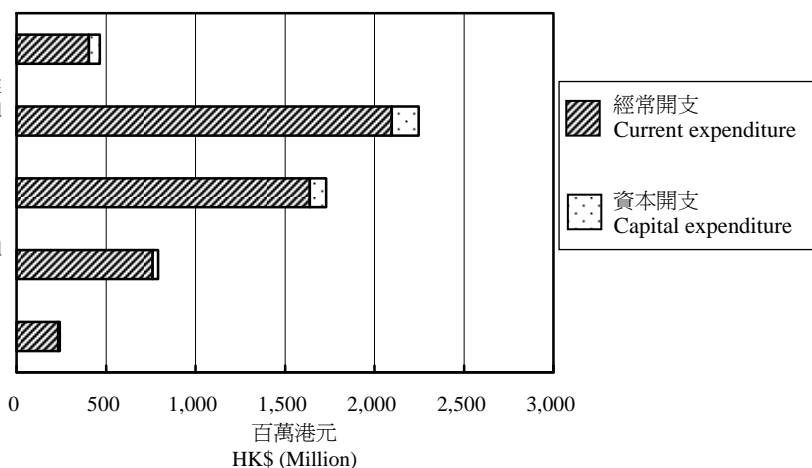
1.10 按研發開支類別分析，經常開支（51.32 億港元）和資本開支（3.42 億港元）分別佔工商機構的內部研發活動開支的 94% 和 6%。由於研發資本開支主要包括在該統計年度內購買供研發之用的固定資產，而並非經常性質，所以它在內部研發開支總額中，所佔的比重較經常開支為小。（圖 1.4 和表 1.6）

1.10 Analysed by type of R&D expenditure, the proportions of current expenditure (HK\$5,132 million) and capital expenditure (HK\$342 million) for in-house R&D activities in the business sector were 94% and 6% respectively. Since R&D capital expenditure was not recurrent in nature and it covered mainly acquisitions of fixed assets for R&D during the reference year, its share in total in-house R&D expenditure was generally smaller than that of R&D current expenditure. (Chart 1.4 + Table 1.6)

**圖 1.4 按研發開支類別（即資本開支和經常開支）及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支**  
**Chart 1.4 Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of R&D expenditure (i.e. capital and current) by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

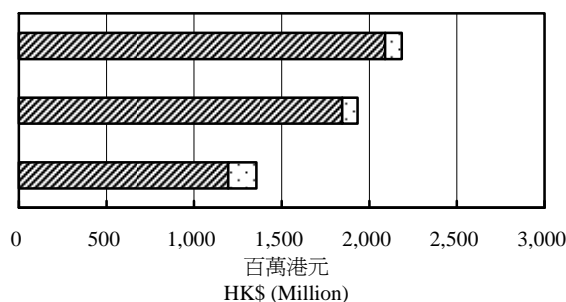
按行業組別劃分  
 By industry grouping

製造業  
 Manufacturing  
 進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors  
 資訊及通訊業  
 Information and communications  
 金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors  
 其他  
 Others



按機構單位規模劃分  
 By size of establishment

大型  
 Large  
 中型  
 Medium  
 小型  
 Small



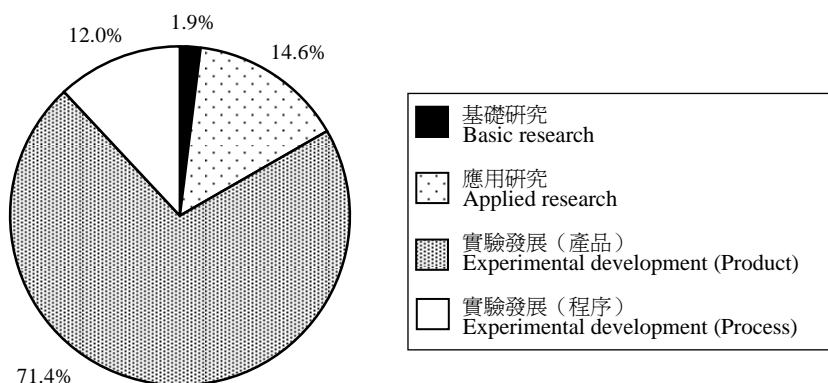
按研究類別劃分的內部研發總開支

1.11 工商機構的內部研發總開支主要是用來進行下游的研究工作。就 2009 年的內部研發總開支而言，當中最大部分是用於實驗發展（83%），其次是應用研究（15%）和基礎研究（2%）。（圖 1.5(i)及 1.5(ii)和表 1.7）

Total in-house R&D expenditure by type of research

1.11 In-house R&D expenditure in the business sector was mainly targeted to down-stream research. Of the total in-house R&D expenditure incurred in 2009, the largest share went to experimental development (83%), followed by applied research (15%) and basic research (2%). (Charts 1.5(i) and 1.5(ii) + Table 1.7)

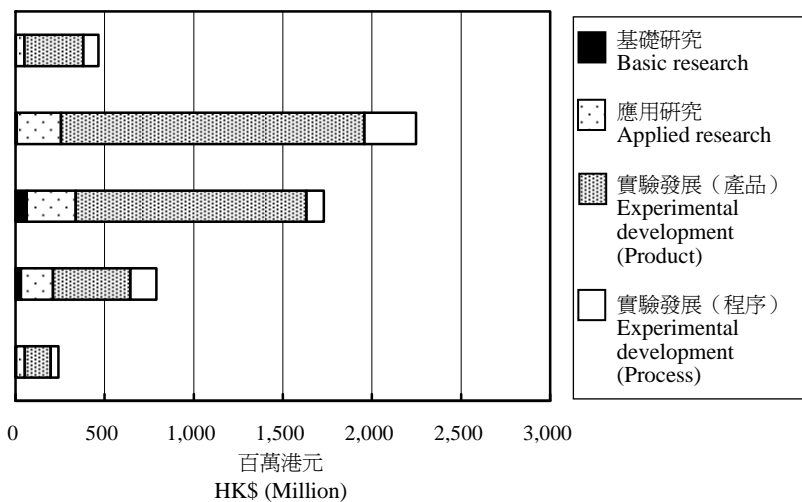
**圖 1.5(i) 按研究類別劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支分布**  
**Chart 1.5(i) Distribution of total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of research**



**圖 1.5(ii) 按研究類別及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支**  
**Chart 1.5(ii) Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of research by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

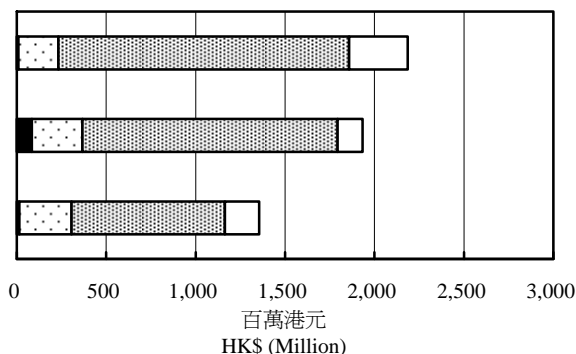
按行業組別劃分  
 By industry grouping

- 製造業  
Manufacturing
- 進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors
- 資訊及通訊業  
Information and communications
- 金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors
- 其他  
Others



按機構單位規模劃分  
 By size of establishment

- 大型  
Large
- 中型  
Medium
- 小型  
Small



按研發活動範疇劃分的內部研發總開支

Total in-house R&D expenditure by field of R&D activity

1.12 按研發活動範疇分析，絕大部分的內部研發活動總開支是用於自然科學及工程科技（即自然科學、工程及科技和醫學）（97%）。用於社會科學及人文科學的研發總開支只佔極小部分（3%）。（圖 1.6 和表 1.8）

1.12 Analysed by field of R&D activity, a predominant portion of total expenditure on in-house R&D activities was directed to the fields of natural sciences and engineering, viz. natural sciences, engineering and technology, and medical sciences (97%). Only a very insignificant portion of total R&D expenditure was incurred on social sciences and humanities (3%). (Chart 1.6 + Table 1.8)

圖 1.6 按研發活動範疇及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支

Chart 1.6 Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by field of R&D activity by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

按行業組別劃分

By industry grouping

製造業

Manufacturing

進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors

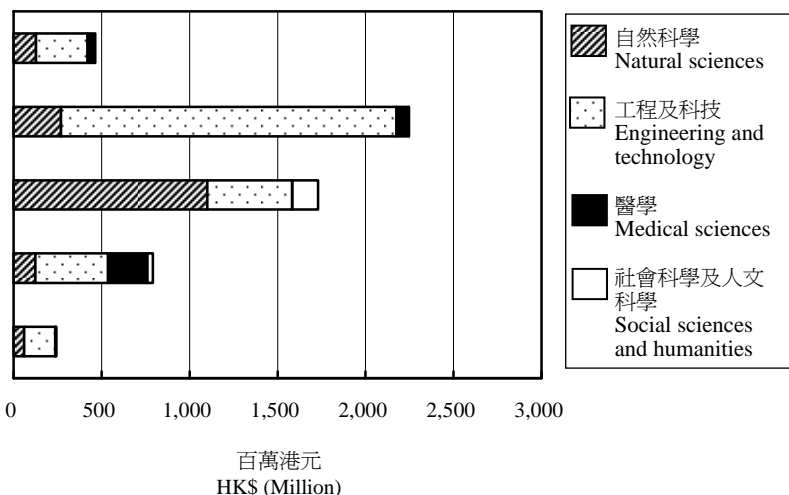
資訊及通訊業

Information and communications

金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors

其他

Others



按機構單位規模劃分

By size of establishment

大型

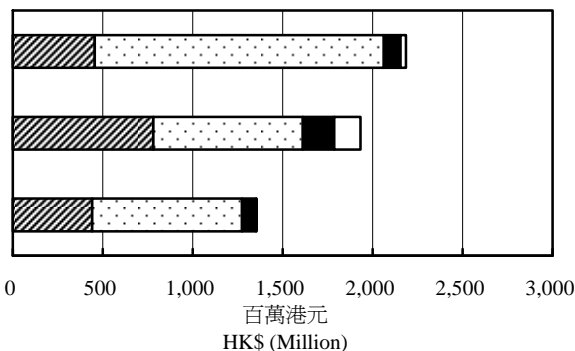
Large

中型

Medium

小型

Small



按科技領域劃分的內部研發總開支

Total in-house R&D expenditure by technology area

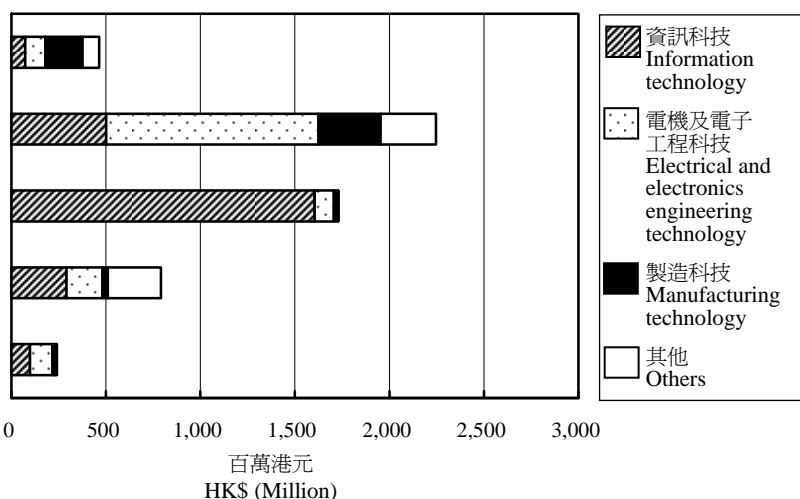
1.13 工商機構的研發活動主要集中於資訊科技及工程科技領域。以內部研發活動總開支計算，前三類的科技領域分別是：資訊科技（47%）、電機及電子工程科技（30%）及製造科技（11%）。（圖 1.7 和表 1.9）

1.13 R&D activities in the business sector were mainly focused on the areas of information technology and engineering technology. Measured in terms of total expenditure on in-house R&D activities, the top three technology areas were: information technology (47%), electrical and electronics engineering technology (30%) and manufacturing technology (11%). (Chart 1.7 + Table 1.9)

**圖 1.7 按科技領域及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支**  
**Chart 1.7 Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by technology area by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

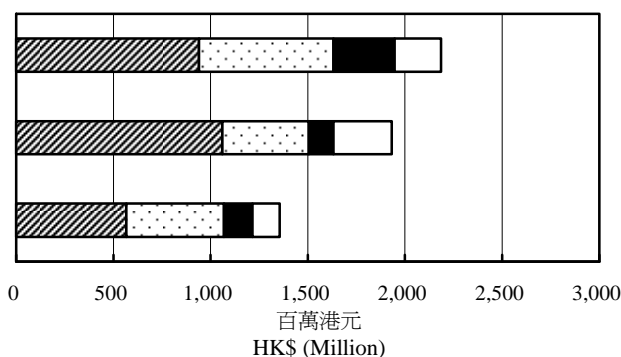
按行業組別劃分  
By industry grouping

- 製造業  
Manufacturing
- 進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors
- 資訊及通訊業  
Information and communications
- 金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors
- 其他  
Others



按機構單位規模劃分  
By size of establishment

- 大型  
Large
- 中型  
Medium
- 小型  
Small



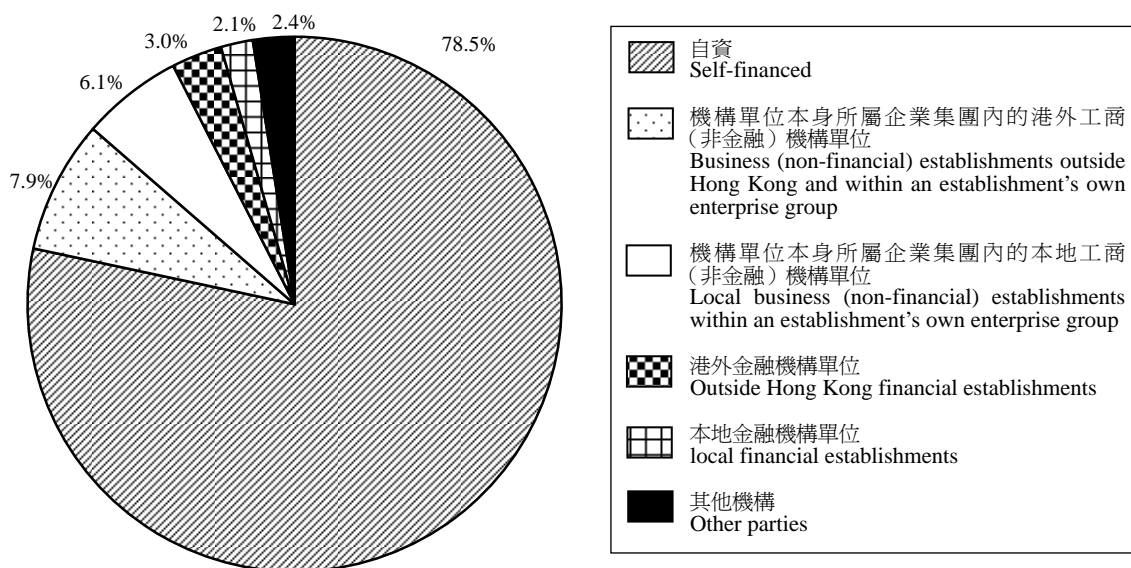
內部研發活動的資金來源

1.14 就工商機構的內部研發活動總開支而言，大約 89%的資金來自本港。工商機構的內部研發開支中，大部分（78%）由進行研發活動的機構單位自行出資。其次是機構單位本身所屬企業集團內（包括香港及海外）的非金融工商機構單位（14%）。（圖 1.8 和表 1.10）

Source of funds for in-house R&D activities

1.14 Around 89% of the total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector was supported by local source of funds. Among the in-house R&D expenditure, most (78%) were financed by the business establishments themselves, followed by non-financial business establishments (both in and outside Hong Kong) within an establishment's own enterprise group (14%). (Chart 1.8 + Table 1.10)

**圖 1.8 按主要資金來源劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支分布**  
**Chart 1.8 Distribution of total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by major source of funds**



按職業類別劃分的研發人員

1.15 工商機構的內部研發人員數目按人數計算是 18 328 人，按相當於全日制的人數計算是 10 475 人。在 2009 年的 10 475 名研發人員當中，72%是研究員／科學家／工程師，18%是技術員，其餘 10%是其他輔助人員。（圖 1.9(i) 及 1.9(ii)和表 1.11）

R&D personnel by type of occupation

1.15 The number of in-house R&D personnel in the business sector stood at 18 328 in terms of headcount and 10 475 in terms of FTE. Among the 10 475 R&D personnel in 2009, 72% were researchers/scientists/engineers, 18% were technicians and the remaining 10% were other supporting staff. (Charts 1.9(i) and 1.9(ii) + Table 1.11)

圖 1.9(i) 按職業類別劃分的 2009 年工商機構的研發人員數目 (相當於全日制的人數) 分布

Chart 1.9(i) Distribution of R&D personnel (in FTE) in the business sector in 2009 by type of occupation

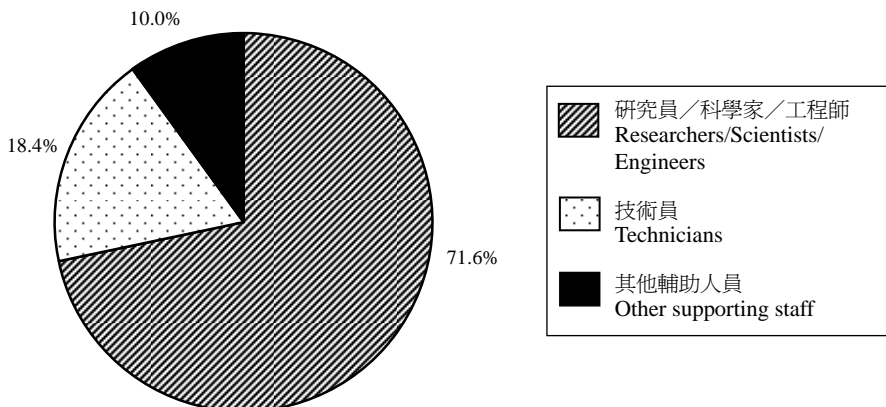
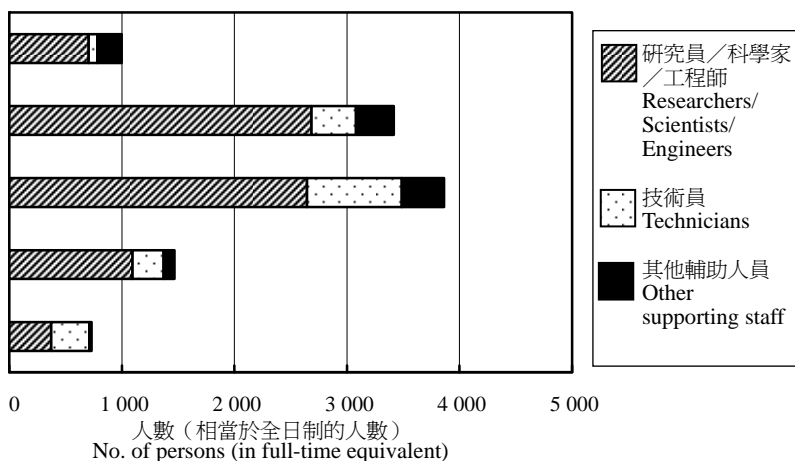


圖 1.9(ii) 按職業類別及選定行業組別/機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的研發人員數目 (相當於全日制的人數)

Chart 1.9(ii) R&D personnel (in FTE) in the business sector in 2009 by type of occupation by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

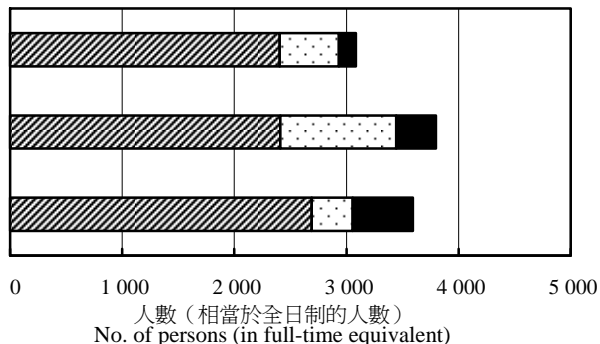
按行業組別劃分  
By industry grouping

- 製造業  
Manufacturing
- 進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors
- 資訊及通訊業  
Information and communications
- 金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors
- 其他  
Others



按機構單位規模劃分  
By size of establishment

- 大型  
Large
- 中型  
Medium
- 小型  
Small



按教育程度劃分的研發人員

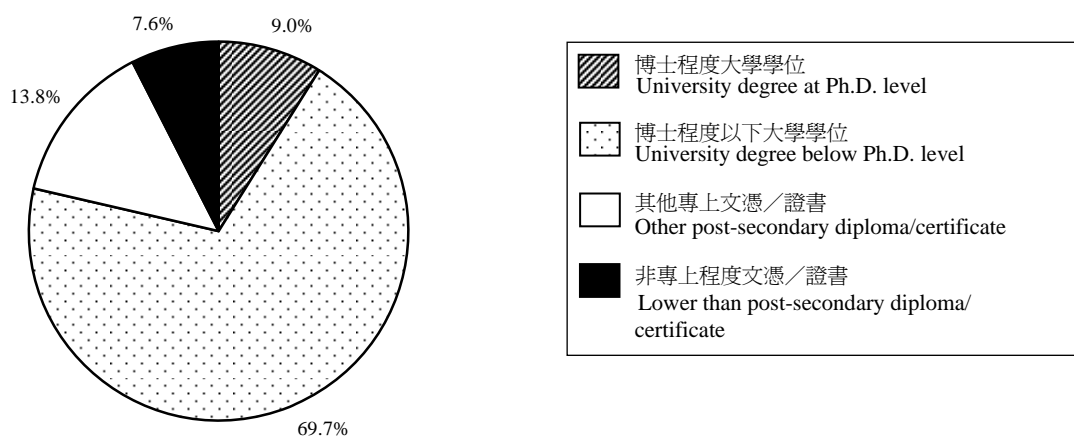
1.16 大部分研發人員具有大學學位或以上程度。2009 年的 10 475 名研發人員（相當於全日制的人數）當中，9% 達博士程度，70% 具博士以下大學學位程度。（圖 1.10 和表 1.12）

R&D personnel by level of education

1.16 The majority of the R&D personnel held university degree or above qualifications. Of the 10 475 R&D personnel (in FTE) in 2009, 9% attained Ph.D. level and 70% were holders of university degree below Ph.D. level. (Chart 1.10 + Table 1.12)

**圖 1.10 按教育程度劃分的 2009 年工商機構的研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數）分布**

**Chart 1.10 Distribution of R&D personnel (in FTE) in the business sector in 2009 by level of education**

外判研發活動的開支和進行機構

1.17 除內部研發活動開支的資料外，有關外判予其他機構進行的研發活動的開支數字，也有助分析研發活動資金的流向。

Expenditure and performing parties for outsourced R&D activities

1.17 Apart from the information on expenditure on in-house R&D activities, statistics on expenditure on R&D activities outsourced to other organisations are also a useful supplement to help analyse the flows of funds for R&D activities.

1.18 在 2009 年，工商機構用於外判研發活動的資金共 38.99 億港元。當中外判予香港以外機構的研發開支為 31.79 億港元（佔外判研發開支總額的 82%），而外判予本港機構的研發開支為 7.20 億港元（18%）。（表 1.13）

1.18 In 2009, a total of HK\$3,899 million was spent on outsourced R&D activities in the business sector. Business expenditure on R&D outsourced to parties outside Hong Kong amounted to HK\$3,179 million (82% of the total expenditure on outsourced R&D). Expenditure on R&D outsourced to local parties amounted to HK\$720 million (18%). (Table 1.13)

1.19 外判的研發工作主要由機構單位本身所屬企業集團內本地或海外的工商（非金融）機構單位所進行，佔外判研發開支總額的 88%。其次是本地或海外沒有聯繫的工商（非金融）機構單位（11%）及本地的高等教育機構（1%）。（圖 1.11 和表 1.14）

1.19 Outsourced R&D projects were mainly undertaken by local or overseas business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group which accounted for 88% of the total expenditure for outsourced R&D activities. It was followed by unrelated business (non-financial) establishments (local or overseas) (11%) and local higher education institutions (1%). (Chart 1.11 + Table 1.14)

1.20 按外判研發活動開支的資金來源分析，97%資金來自機構單位本身。其他（包括香港及海外）沒有聯繫的工商（非金融）機構單位及與機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商（非金融）機構單位的資金則較次要（分別佔 2% 及 1%）。（圖 1.11 和表 1.14）

1.20 Analysed by source of funds for outsourced R&D activities, 97% of the funds came from the establishments themselves. Unrelated non-financial business establishments and other non-financial business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group (both in and outside Hong Kong) were minor sources of funds (2% and 1% respectively). (Chart 1.11 + Table 1.14)

**圖 1.11 按進行機構及資金來源劃分的 2009 年工商機構的外判研發活動總開支**  
**Chart 1.11 Total expenditure on outsourced R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by performing party and source of funds**

**本地機構**  
**Local Parties**

自資  
 Self-financed

政府  
 Government

公共科技支援機構  
 Public technology support organisations

高等教育機構  
 Higher education institutions

金融機構單位  
 Financial establishments

機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商（非金融）機構單位  
 Other business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group

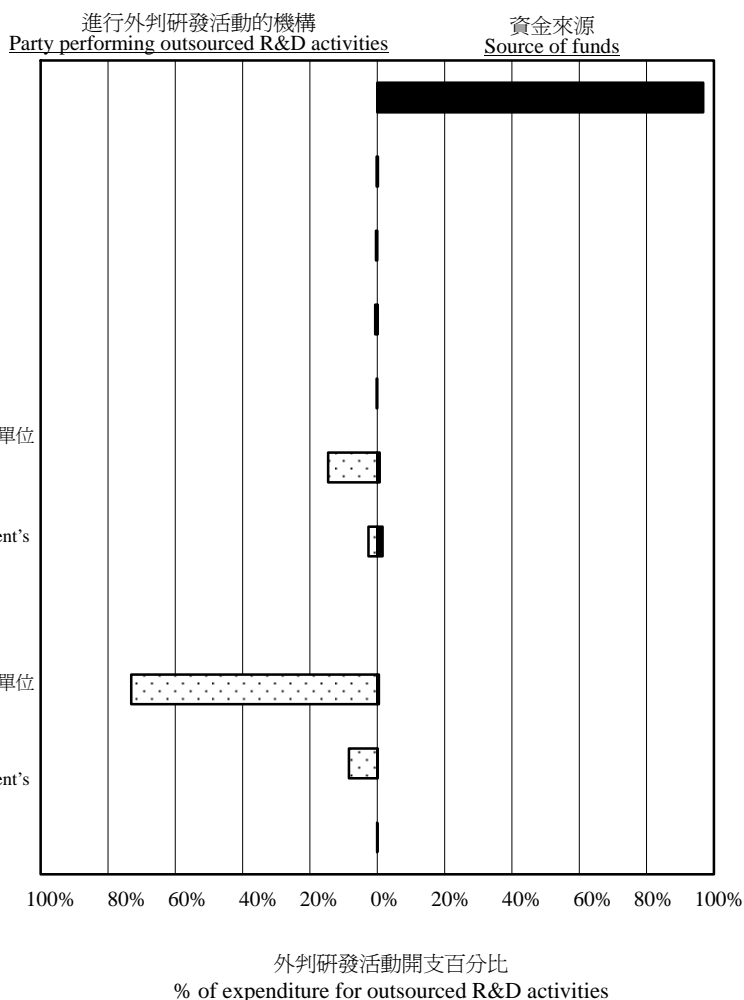
機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商（非金融）機構單位  
 Business (non-financial) establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group

**香港以外機構**  
**Parties outside Hong Kong**

機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商（非金融）機構單位  
 Other business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group

機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商（非金融）機構單位  
 Business (non-financial) establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group

其他  
 Others



研發活動的合作安排

Cooperation arrangements on R&D activities

1.21 在 2009 年有進行研發活動的機構單位當中，9%（477 間）表示有就研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排。按主要合作伙伴的類別分析，該 477 間機構單位當中，有 56% 報稱與其他沒有聯繫的工商機構單位有合作安排，而有 31% 則與機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商機構單位合作。（圖 1.12 和表 1.15）

1.21 Some 9% (477) of the establishments which undertook R&D activities in 2009 reported that they had cooperation arrangements on R&D activities with other parties. Analysed by type of major cooperation partner, 56% of these 477 establishments had cooperation arrangements with other unrelated business establishments, and 31% had cooperation arrangements with other business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group. (Chart 1.12 + Table 1.15)

1.22 在有研發活動合作安排的機構中，58% 的合作伙伴是在珠江三角洲經濟區。這顯示出香港的工商業機構與位於中國內地珠江三角洲經濟區的機構有緊密的研發活動合作安排。（圖 1.12 和表 1.15）

1.22 Among the establishments with cooperation arrangements on R&D activities, 58% had cooperation with organisations in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone. This indicated that there were close ties of cooperation on R&D activities between Hong Kong businesses and organisations in the PRD Economic Zone of the mainland of China. (Chart 1.12 + Table 1.15)

圖 1.12 按合作機構類別及所在地劃分的 2009 年有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的工商機構單位數目

Chart 1.12 Number of business establishments with cooperation arrangements on R&D activities with other organisations in 2009 by type and location of cooperating establishment

合作機構類別

Type of cooperating establishment

機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商機構單位

Business establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group

機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商機構單位

Other business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group

高等教育機構

Higher education institutions

公共科技支援機構

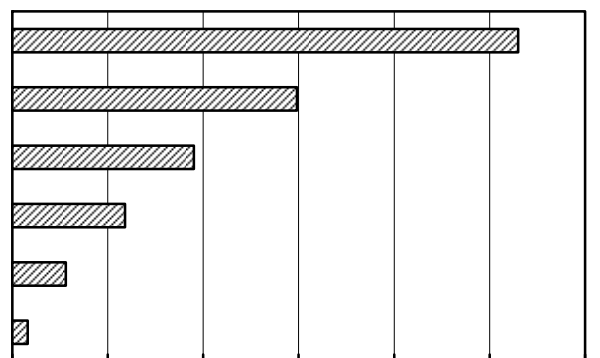
Public technology support organisations

政府

Government

私人非牟利機構及其他

Private non-profit organisations and others



合作機構單位數目  
No. of business establishments with cooperation arrangements

合作機構所在地

Location of cooperating establishment

中國內地及澳門 - 珠江三角洲經濟區

The mainland of China and Macao - Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone

香港

Hong Kong

中國內地及澳門 - 其他地區

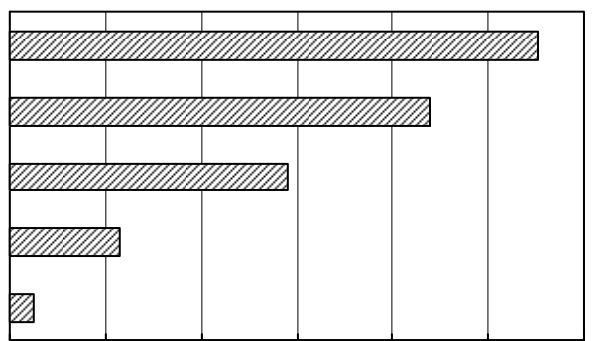
The mainland of China and Macao - Other regions

香港、中國內地及澳門以外地方

Places Outside Hong Kong, the mainland of China and Macao

中國內地及澳門 - 泛珠三角區域（珠江三角洲經濟區及香港除外）

The mainland of China and Macao-Pan-PRD Region other than PRD Economic Zone and Hong Kong



合作機構單位數目  
No. of business establishments with cooperation arrangements

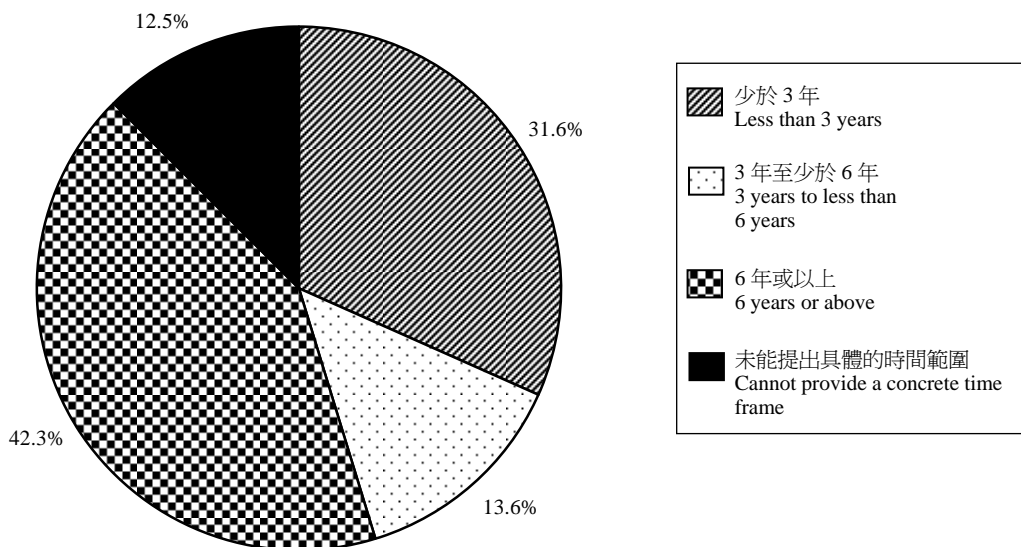
預期研發活動開始產生盈利的時間範圍

Expected time frame for R&D activities to start generating profit

1.23 在 2009 年，大部分有進行研發活動的工商機構單位均預期有關的研發活動會為其帶來盈利。其中，32%的機構單位預期研發活動將於 3 年內便會產生盈利，而另外 14%則預期於 3 年至少於 6 年間便會開始產生盈利。(圖 1.13 和表 1.16)

1.23 In 2009, most of the business establishments which had undertaken R&D activities expected that the relevant R&D activities would bring about profit for them. Among them, 32% expected that the R&D activities would start generating profit in less than 3 years. Another 14% indicated that the expected time frame of generating profit would be from 3 years to less than 6 years. (Chart 1.13 + Table 1.16)

**圖 1.13 按預期研發活動開始產生盈利的時間範圍劃分的在 2009 年有進行研發活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Chart 1.13 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken R&D activities in 2009 by expected time frame for R&D activities to start generating profit**



2010 年度研發活動的預算

Budget allocation for R&D activities for 2010

1.24 約 2% 的工商機構單位有制定 2010 年度的研發活動的預算。按機構單位規模分析，大型機構單位的比例 (12%) 顯著高於中型(5%)和小型(1%) 機構單位。(圖 1.14 和表 1.17)

1.24 Some 2% of the business establishments had allocated budget for R&D activities for 2010. Analysed by size of establishment, the proportion was significantly higher in large establishments (12%) than medium (5%) and small establishments (1%). (Chart 1.14 + Table 1.17)

圖 1.14 按是否有制定 2010 年度研發活動的預算及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布

Chart 1.14 Distribution of business establishments by whether having budget allocation for R&D activities for 2010 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

按行業組別劃分  
By industry grouping

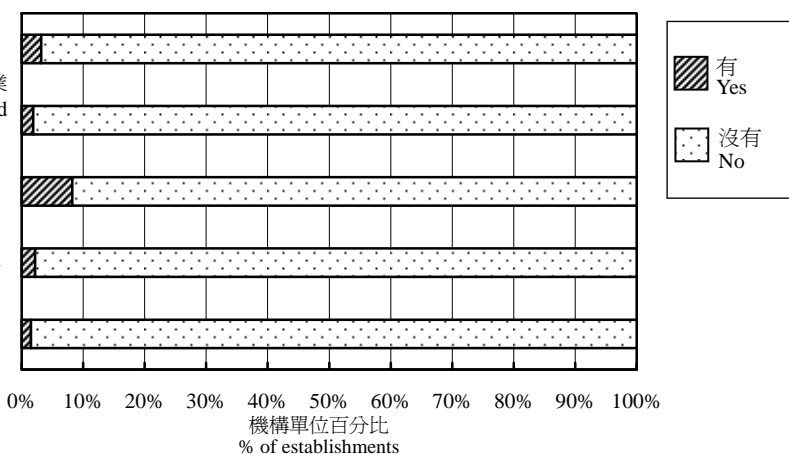
製造業  
Manufacturing

進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors

資訊及通訊業  
Information and communications

金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors

其他  
Others

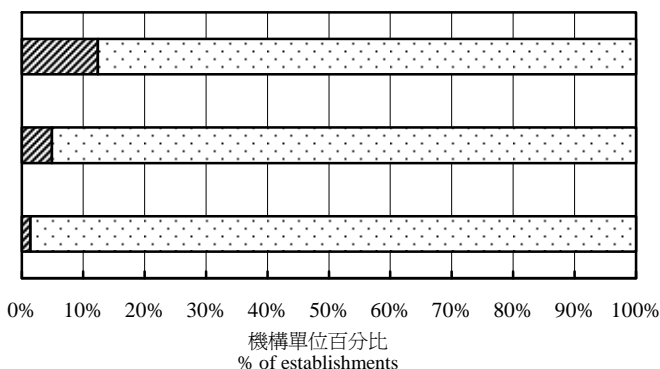


按機構單位規模劃分  
By size of establishment

大型  
Large

中型  
Medium

小型  
Small



## 高等教育機構的研發活動

1.25 近年來，高等教育機構<sup>(2)</sup>不斷加強研發的活動。高等教育機構在 2009 年用於研發方面的開支為 68.35 億港元，相對本地生產總值的比率為 0.42%，與 2008 年度的開支比較上升了約 3%。（表 1.1）

1.26 在 2009 年高等教育機構的研發活動開支總額當中，經常開支佔很大比重，達 94%，資本開支則佔 6%。（表 1.2）

### 按職業類別劃分的研發人員

1.27 在 2009 年高等教育機構的研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數）為 12 157 人。按職業類別分析，2009 年大部分研發人員是研究員（93%），其次是技術員（3%）及其他輔助人員（4%）。（圖 1.15 和表 1.1 及 1.4）

## R&D activities in the higher education sector

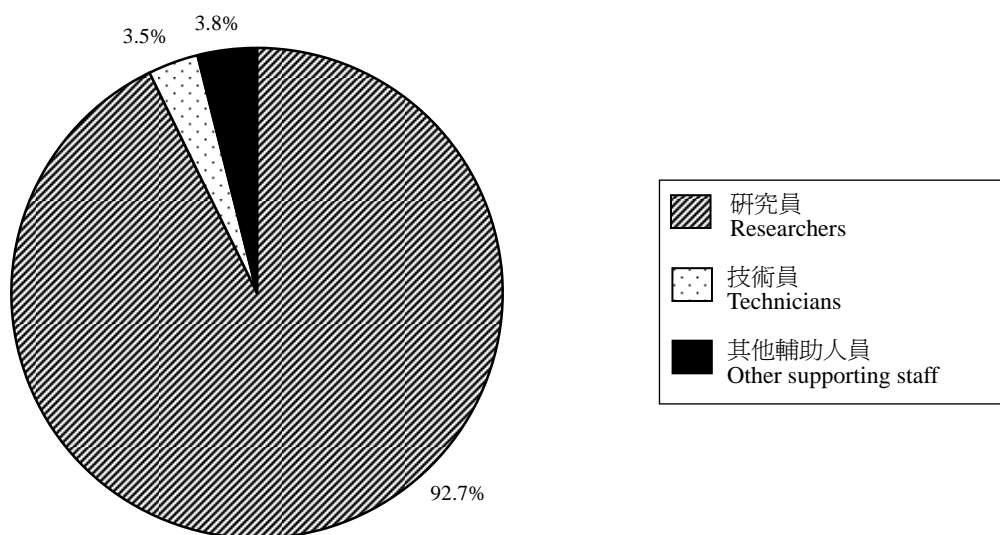
1.25 The higher education sector<sup>(2)</sup> had been stepping up its effort in undertaking R&D activities in recent years. The R&D expenditure in the higher education sector amounted to HK\$6,835 million in 2009, representing a ratio of 0.42% to GDP. It was about 3% higher than the corresponding expenditure in 2008. (Table 1.1)

1.26 Current expenditure incurred in R&D activities for the higher education sector constituted a predominant share of 94% in 2009, while capital expenditure accounted for 6%. (Table 1.2)

### R&D personnel by type of occupation

1.27 The number of R&D personnel (in FTE) in the higher education sector reached 12 157 in 2009. Analysed by type of occupation, most of the R&D personnel in 2009 were researchers (93%), followed by technicians (3%) and other supporting staff (4%). (Chart 1.15 + Tables 1.1 and 1.4)

**圖 1.15 按職業類別劃分的 2009 年高等教育機構研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數）分布**  
**Chart 1.15 Distribution of R&D personnel (in FTE) in the higher education sector in 2009 by type of occupation**



(2) 數字包括大學教育資助委員會資助的高等教育院校在有關學年的資料。高等教育機構的學年由每年的七月至翌年的六月。

(2) Figures refer to data in the respective academic year of the higher education institutions funded by the University Grants Committee. The academic year of the higher education sector starts in July of a year and ends in June of the following year.

## 政府機構的研發活動

1.28 政府的主要角色並非作為研發進行者，而是透過提供資金援助及科技基礎設施，致力提升香港的技術與創新水平。

1.29 政府機構在研發方面的開支由 2008 年的 3.79 億港元上升至 2009 年的 5.24 億港元，增幅為 38%，相對 2009 年本地生產總值的比率為 0.03%。（表 1.1）

1.30 按研發活動開支類別分析，經常開支和資本開支分別佔政府機構的研發開支總額的 89% 和 11%。（表 1.2）

### 按職業類別劃分的研發人員

1.31 政府機構的研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數）由 2008 年的 515 人增至 2009 年的 649 人。在 2009 年，研究員、技術員和其他輔助人員的分布分別為 79%、17% 和 5%。（圖 1.16 和表 1.1 及 1.4）

## R&D activities in the government sector

1.28 While not being a major performer of R&D, the Government is playing a facilitating role in driving the economy's technology and innovation upgrading, through provision of funding support and technological infrastructure.

1.29 The R&D expenditure in the government sector increased from HK\$379 million in 2008 to HK\$524 million in 2009, representing an increase of 38%. This was equivalent to a ratio of 0.03% to GDP in 2009. (Table 1.1)

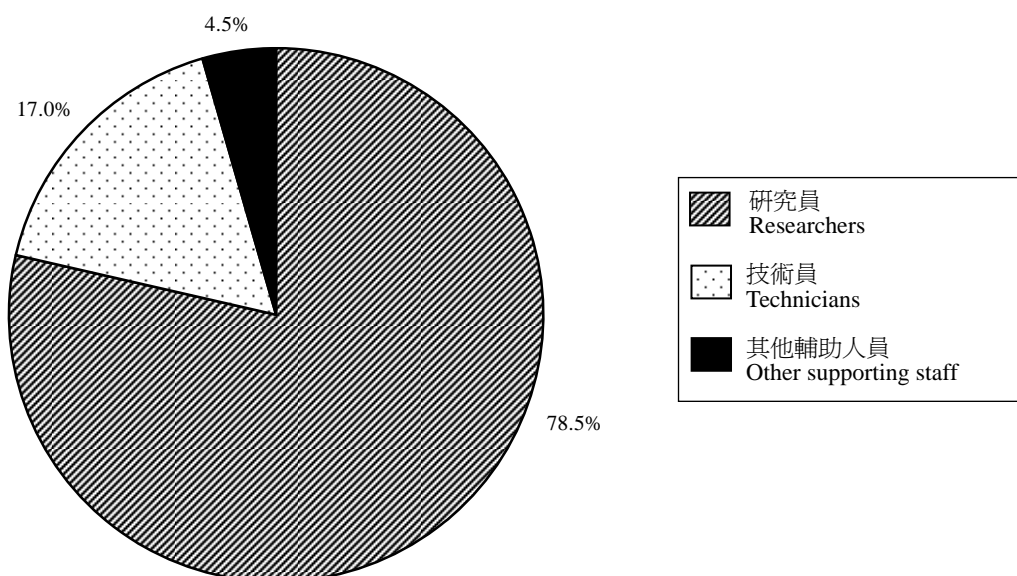
1.30 Analysed by type of R&D expenditure, the proportions of current expenditure and capital expenditure for the government sector were 89% and 11% respectively. (Table 1.2)

### R&D personnel by type of occupation

1.31 The number of R&D personnel (in FTE) in the government sector increased from 515 in 2008 to 649 in 2009. The distribution of researchers, technicians and other supporting staff was 79%, 17% and 5% respectively in 2009. (Chart 1.16 + Tables 1.1 and 1.4)

圖 1.16 按職業類別劃分的 2009 年政府機構研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數）分布

Chart 1.16 Distribution of R&D personnel (in FTE) in the government sector in 2009 by type of occupation



## 2 工商機構的技術創新活動 Technological Innovation Activities in the Business Sector

### 工商機構進行技術創新活動的普及情況

2.1 創新活動在知識型經濟中扮演著一個重要的角色。除進行研發活動外，一間機構單位可從事一些與研發無直接關係但對其創新活動和表現有所貢獻的其他技術創新活動。

2.2 約3%的工商機構單位在2009年曾進行一類或以上的技術創新活動，稍低於2008的數字(4%)。在2009年，從事資訊及通訊業(佔該行業所有機構單位的18%)以及製造業(4%)的機構單位較普遍進行技術創新活動。(圖2.1和表2.1)

2.3 技術創新活動的普及程度在不同規模的機構單位略有差別。大型機構單位較中小型機構單位傾向於進行技術創新活動，大型機構當中有26%曾進行技術創新活動，而中型和小型機構單位的相應數字分別為8%和2%。(表2.1)

### Diffusion of technological innovation (TI) activities in the business sector

2.1 Innovation activities play an important role in a knowledge-based economy. Other than conducting R&D activities, an establishment may undertake other TI activities not directly related to R&D and yet contribute to the innovation activity and the performance of the establishment.

2.2 About 3% of business establishments had undertaken one or more types of TI activities in 2009, slightly lower than that in 2008 (4%). TI activities were more prevalent among establishments engaging in the information and communications sectors (18% of total establishments in the sector) and the manufacturing sectors (4%) in 2009. (Chart 2.1 + Table 2.1)

2.3 Some differentials in the diffusion of TI activities among establishments of different sizes were observed. Large establishments had a higher propensity to undertake TI activities than medium and small establishments. About 26% of large establishments were involved in TI activities, as compared with 8% and 2% in medium and small establishments respectively. (Table 2.1)

**圖 2.1 按選定行業組別劃分在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Chart 2.1 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping**

按行業組別劃分  
By industry grouping

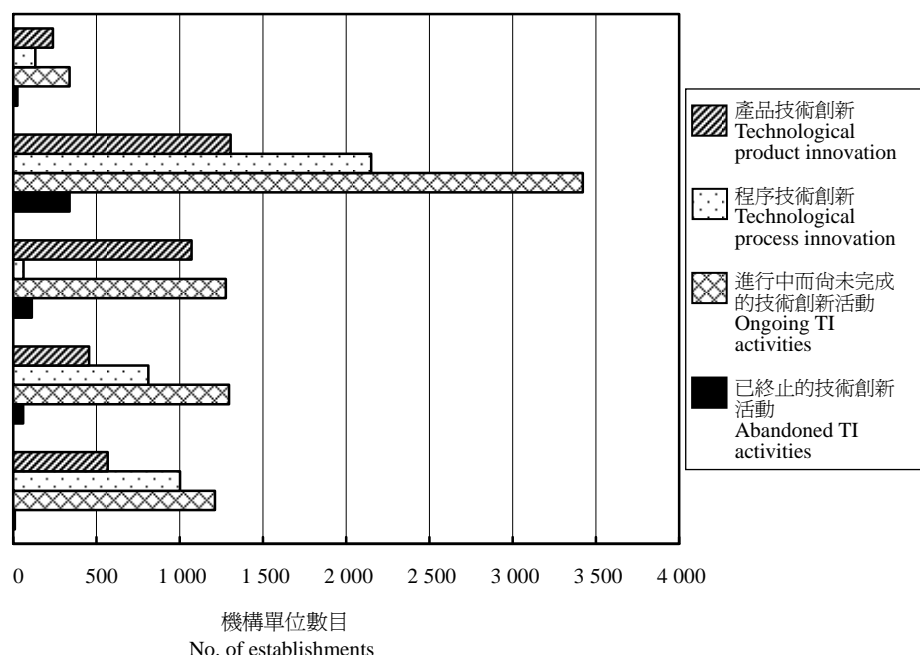
製造業  
Manufacturing

進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors

資訊及通訊業  
Information and communications

金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors

其他  
Others



## 產品技術創新

2.4 約 1% 的工商機構單位曾於 2009 年在市場上推出一種或以上技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品（貨品或服務）。這些機構單位平均每間推出 2.3 項技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品。（表 2.1、2.2 及 2.3）

2.5 在 2009 年曾進行產品技術創新的工商機構單位當中，約 83% 是自行開發有關產品，6% 的機構單位與其他機構合作開發有關產品。整體而言，2009 年技術創新產品帶來的業務收入佔有關機構單位的業務收入總額的 12%。（表 2.3）

2.6 至於推出不僅對有關機構單位而且對市場均是技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品（貨品或服務）方面，約 1% 的工商機構單位表示在 2009 年有進行這類活動。（表 2.2）

## 程序技術創新

2.7 約有 2% 的工商機構單位在 2009 年進程序技術創新。不同行業組別所進行的程序技術創新比率介乎 1% 至 2% 不等。然而，大型機構單位進程序技術創新活動的比率（19%）則顯著較中型（1%）及小型機構單位為高（1%）。（表 2.1 及 2.4）

2.8 在 2009 年，約 84% 有進程序技術創新的工商機構單位表示，有關程序由機構單位本身自行開發而並非與其他伙伴合作開發。另外有 18% 的機構單位表示有關程序由機構單位本身與其他機構合作開發。這些機構單位在 2009 年平均每間實施 1.4 項程序技術創新的項目。（表 2.5）

2.9 有進程序技術創新的工商機構單位中，96% 表示在技術嶄新或經顯著改良的程序全面實施後有助減低經營成本。（表 2.6）

## Technological product innovation

2.4 About 1% of the business establishments had introduced into the market one or more technologically new or significantly improved products (goods or services) in 2009. The average number of technologically new or significantly improved products put into the market by each of these establishments was 2.3. (Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)

2.5 For the business establishments having undertaken technological product innovation in 2009, about 83% of them developed the products by themselves, 6% cooperated with other parties in developing the products. Overall, these innovative products contributed 12% to the total business receipts of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation in 2009. (Table 2.3)

2.6 Regarding the introduction of technologically new or significantly improved products (goods or services) not only new to the establishment but also new to the market, about 1% of the business establishments were involved in these activities in 2009. (Table 2.2)

## Technological process innovation

2.7 About 2% of the business establishments undertook technological process innovation in 2009. The rate of undertaking technological process innovation ranged from 1% to 2% among different industry groupings. Nevertheless, the rate of undertaking technological process innovation was significantly higher in large establishments (19%) than in medium (1%) and small establishments (1%). (Tables 2.1 and 2.4)

2.8 Around 84% of the business establishments with technological process innovation in 2009 indicated that the processes were developed by the establishments themselves rather than in cooperation with other parties. Another 18% mentioned that the processes were developed by the establishments in cooperation with other parties. On average, the number of technological process innovation implemented by each of these establishments was 1.4 in 2009. (Table 2.5)

2.9 Among those business establishments having undertaken technological process innovation, 96% indicated that the innovation would help lower their operating costs after the full implementation of the technologically new or significantly improved process in 2009. (Table 2.6)

### 技術創新活動的開支

2.10 在 2009 年，技術創新活動的投資總額為 140.40 億港元。對技術創新活動投資較多的兩個行業組別是：進出口貿易、批發、零售、住宿及膳食服務業和資訊及通訊業，分別佔技術創新活動開支總額的 42% 和 22%。(表 2.1 及 2.7)

2.11 一般而言，大型及中型機構單位比小型機構單位傾向於用較多資金來進行技術創新活動。以機構單位數目而言，大、中及小型機構單位分別佔在 2009 年曾進行技術創新的機構單位的 22%、28% 和 50%。然而，它們佔技術創新開支總額的百分比卻分別是 34%、38% 和 28%。(表 2.1 及 2.7)

2.12 按技術創新活動開支類別分析，大部分的技術創新活動開支是用於機構單位本身的內部研發活動(35%)，其次是外判予其他機構進行研發活動(28%)。(圖 2.2 和表 2.7)

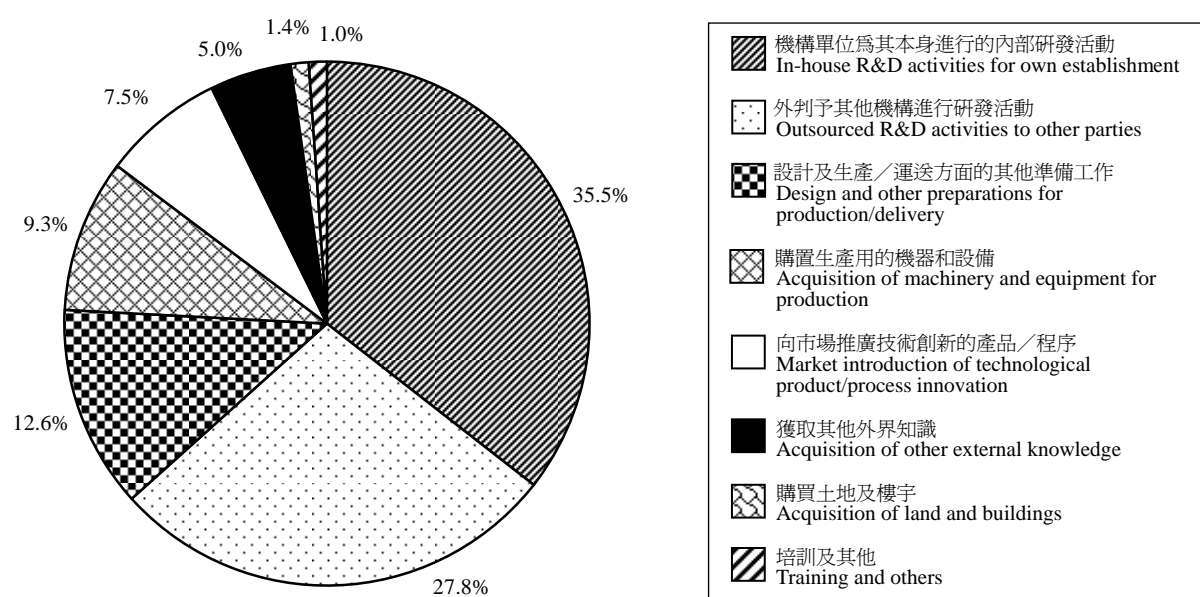
### Expenditure on TI activities

2.10 The total amount invested in TI activities in 2009 was HK\$14,040 million. The two industry groupings with higher spending on TI activities were: the import/export, wholesale and retail trades, accommodation and food service sectors and information and communications sectors, constituting 42% and 22% of the total TI expenditure respectively. (Tables 2.1 and 2.7)

2.11 In general, large and medium establishments tended to invest more in TI activities than small establishments. While large, medium and small establishments constituted 22%, 28% and 50% of the establishments that had undertaken TI activities in 2009, they accounted for 34%, 38% and 28% of the total TI expenditure respectively. (Tables 2.1 and 2.7)

2.12 Analysed by type of TI expenditure, a large portion of TI expenditure was spent on in-house R&D activities for own establishment (35%), followed by outsourced R&D activities to other parties (28%). (Chart 2.2 + Table 2.7)

圖 2.2 按技術創新活動類別劃分的 2009 年工商機構的技術創新活動總開支分布  
Chart 2.2 Distribution of total expenditure on TI activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of TI activity



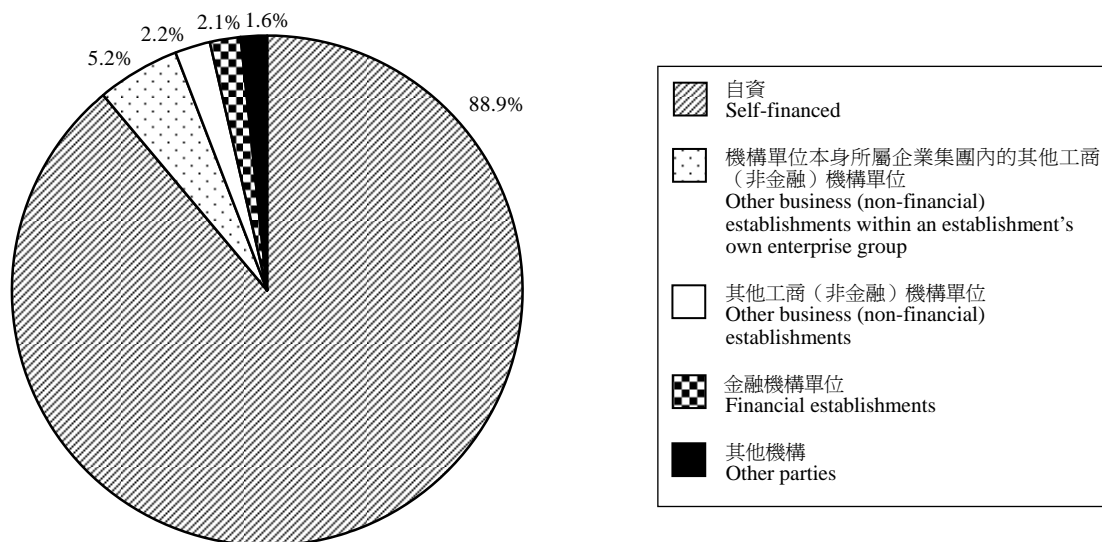
技術創新活動的資金來源

2.13 按資金來源分析，89%的技術創新活動的開支由機構單位本身出資。第二大資金來源則是機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商（非金融）機構單位（5%的技術創新開支）。（圖 2.3 和表 2.8）

Source of funds for TI activities

2.13 Analysed by source of funds, 89% of the TI expenditure were financed by the establishments themselves. The second major funding source came from other business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group (5% of TI expenditure) (Chart 2.3 + Table 2.8)

圖 2.3 按主要資金來源劃分的 2009 年工商機構的技術創新活動總開支分布  
Chart 2.3 Distribution of total expenditure on TI activities in the business sector in 2009 by major source of funds



技術創新活動的特色

Characteristics of TI activities

技術創新活動的影響

Impact of TI activities

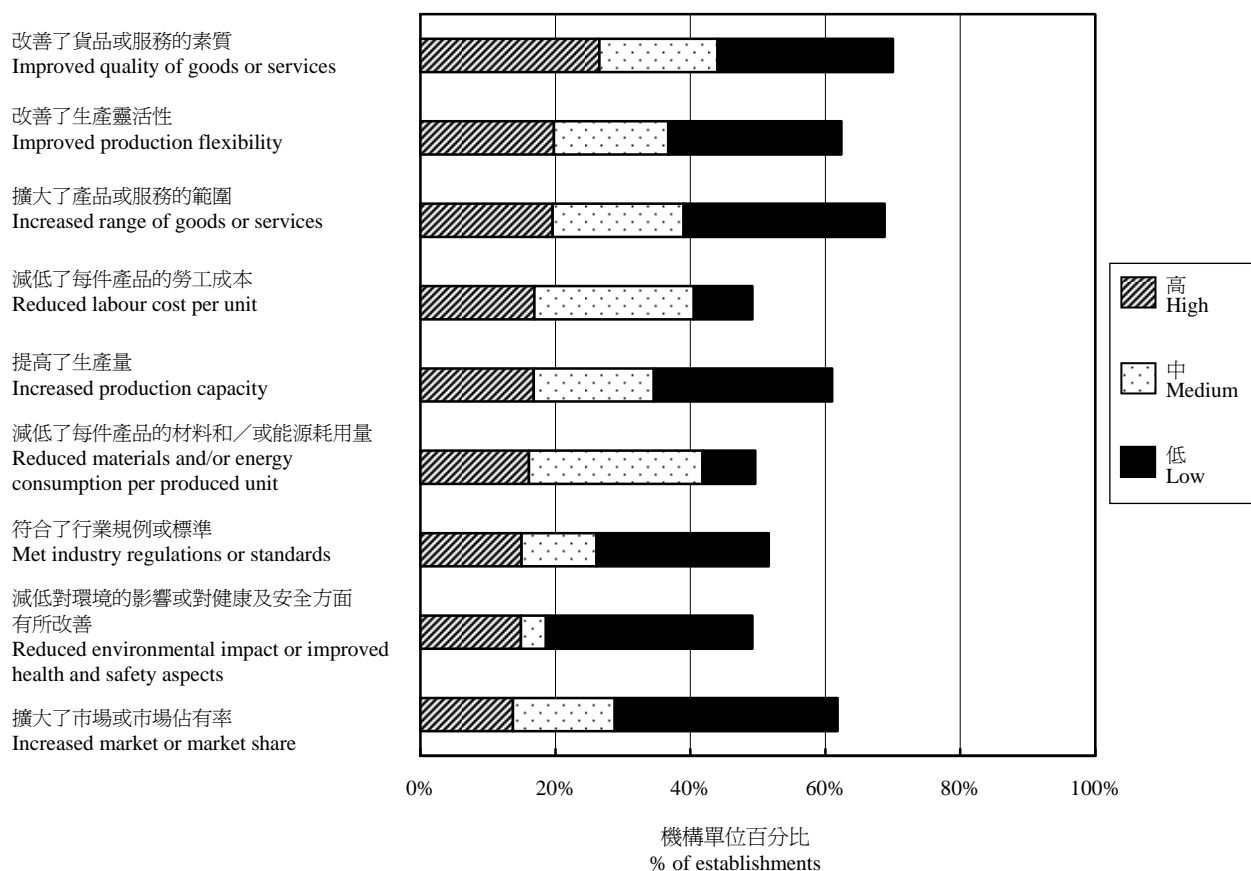
2.14 整體而言，大部分在 2009 年曾進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位均報稱有關活動對其機構單位有正面的影響，尤其是在產品方面。技術創新活動對機構單位產生的四大影響（以獲機構單位評為高影響程度的百分比計算）是：

2.14 Overall speaking, most of the business establishments with TI activities in 2009 reported that there was positive impact of undertaking TI activities. The more significant positive effects were product-related. The top four effects of TI activities on the establishments (in terms of the percentage of establishments with high rating on such aspects) were:

- (a) 改善了貨品或服務的素質 (26%)
  - (b) 改善了生產靈活性 (20%)
  - (c) 擴大了產品或服務的範圍 (20%)
  - (d) 減低了每件產品的勞工成本 (17%)
- (圖 2.4 和表 2.9)

- (a) Improved quality of goods or services (26%)
  - (b) Improved production flexibility (20%)
  - (c) Increased range of goods or services (20%)
  - (d) Reduced labour cost per unit (17%)
- (Chart 2.4 + Table 2.9)

圖 2.4 2009 年技術創新活動對有進行該活動的工商機構單位的影響程度  
Chart 2.4 Degree of impact of TI activities on the business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009



認為相關影響不適用的機構單位百分比沒有在圖中展示。  
The % of establishments that considered the effect irrelevant is not presented in the chart.

### 技術創新活動的合作安排

2.15 在 2009 年，約 20% (1 833 間) 有進行技術創新活動的工商機構報稱有就技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排。按合作機構所在地分析，有 71% 與本地的機構合作，其次為珠江三角洲經濟區 (21%)。至於合作機構的類別，主要為高等教育機構 (43%)。(圖 2.5 和表 2.10)

### Cooperation arrangements on TI activities

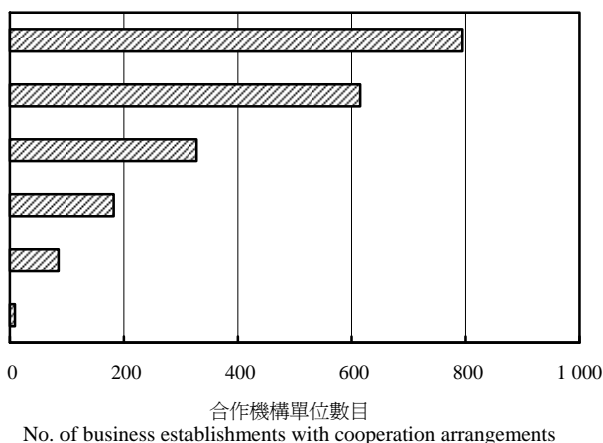
2.15 About 20% (1 833) of the business establishments with TI activities in 2009 reported to have cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisations. Analysed by the location of the cooperation organisations, 71% cooperated with local organisations, followed by organisation in PRD Economic Zone (21%). As regards the type of cooperation organisations, the majority (43%) were higher education institutions. (Chart 2.5 + Table 2.10)

**圖 2.5 按合作機構類別及所在地劃分的 2009 年有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的工商機構單位數目**  
**Chart 2.5 Number of business establishments with cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisations in 2009 by type and location of cooperating establishment**

#### 合作機構類別

##### Type of cooperating establishment

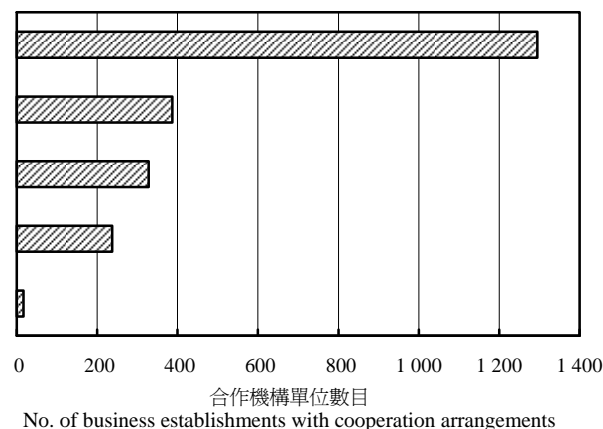
- 高等教育機構  
Higher education institutions
- 機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商機構單位  
Business establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group
- 政府  
Government
- 機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商機構單位  
Other business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group
- 公共科技支援機構  
Public technology support organisations
- 私人非牟利機構  
Private non-profit organisations and others



#### 合作機構所在地

##### Location of cooperating establishment

- 香港  
Hong Kong
- 中國內地及澳門 - 珠江三角洲經濟區  
The mainland of China and Macao - Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone
- 中國內地及澳門 - 其他地區  
The mainland of China and Macao - Other regions
- 香港、中國內地及澳門以外地方  
Places outside HK, the mainland of China and Macao
- 中國內地及澳門 - 泛珠三角區域(珠江三角洲經濟區及香港除外)  
The mainland of China and Macao-Pan-PRD Region other than PRD Economic Zone and HK



技術創新活動的知識或資訊來源

2.16 引發技術創新活動的靈感或知識可來自多方面。一般而言，工商機構單位會從內部和外界收集技術創新活動的知識和意念。至於對個別資料來源的重要性，首四項獲評價最高（以獲機構單位評為高重要性的百分比計算）的項目是：

- (a) 客戶或顧客（59%）
  - (b) 機構單位內部（例如：研發成果）（45%）
  - (c) 業內其他機構單位（40%）
  - (d) 設備、材料、組件或軟件的供應商（40%）
- （圖 2.6 和表 2.11）

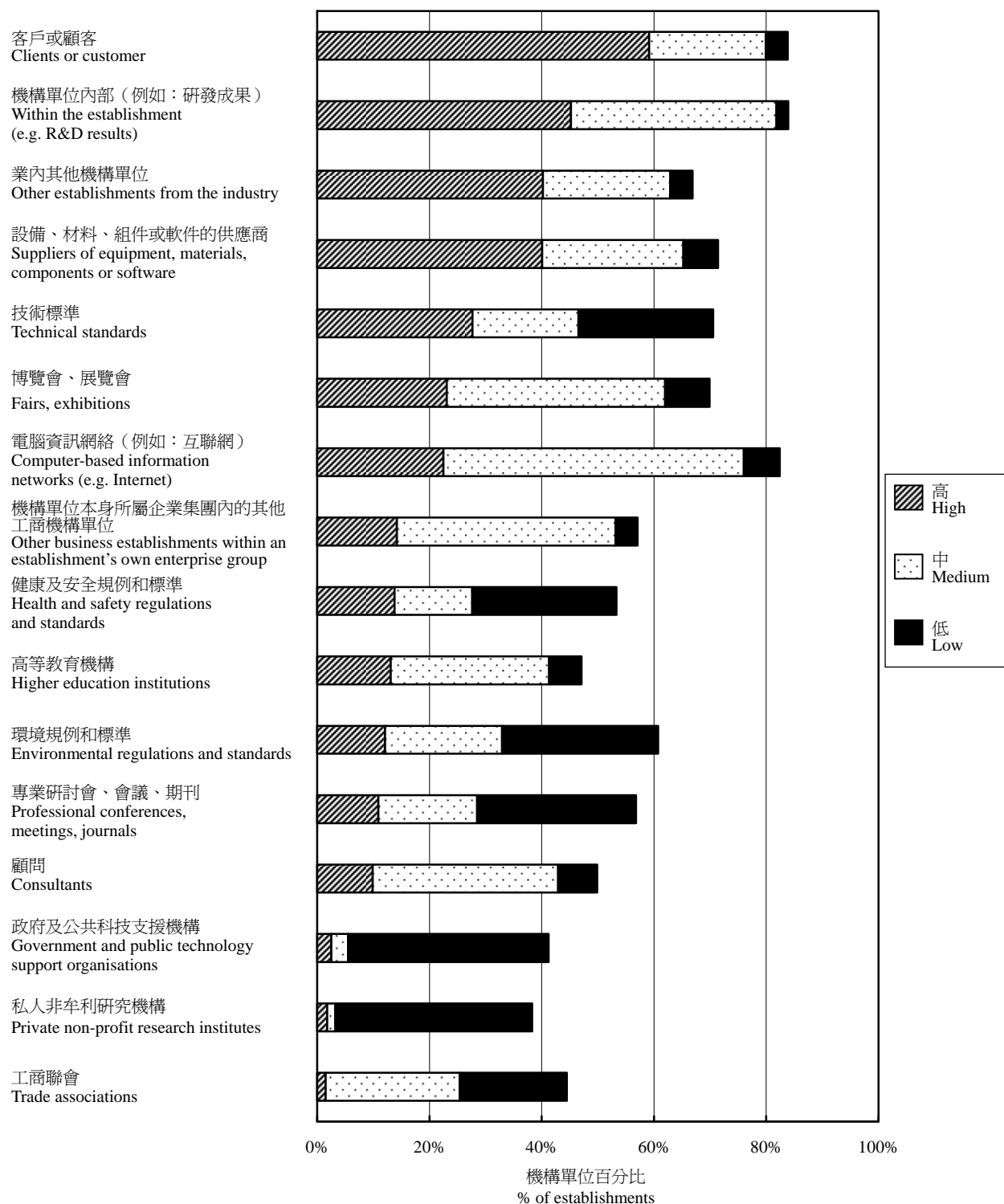
Source of knowledge or information on TI activities

2.16 The inspiration or knowledge for undertaking TI activities can be sourced from a wide variety of channels. Generally, business establishments used both internal and external sources to obtain knowledge and ideas for undertaking TI activities. As regards the rating on the importance of individual sources of information, the top four choices (in terms of the percentage of establishments with high rating on the importance of such sources) were:

- (a) Clients or customers (59%)
  - (b) Within the establishment (e.g. R&D results) (45%)
  - (c) Other establishments from the industry (40%)
  - (d) Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software (40%)
- (Chart 2.6 + Table 2.11)

圖 2.6 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構所評估的技術創新活動的知識或資訊來源的重要程度

Chart 2.6 Degree of importance of the sources of knowledge or information used for TI activities for business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009



認為相關來源不適用的機構單位百分比沒有在圖中展示。  
The % of establishments that considered the source irrelevant is not presented in the chart.

阻礙技術創新的因素

2.17 在 2009 年沒有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位中，他們不進行技術創新的最主要原因是「由於市場／行業情況，因此暫無需要」（91%）。（表 2.12）

2.18 進一步分析顯示在 2009 年有進行和沒有進行技術創新活動的機構單位所提及的阻礙技術創新因素分別不大。

2.19 對於在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位來說，阻礙技術創新活動的最重要因素（以獲機構單位評為高重要程度的百分比計算）是「創新成本太高」（66%）。其次是「預期的經濟風險太高」（56%）和「政府部門採購政策對技術創新的重視不足」（46%）。（圖 2.7(i) 和表 2.13）

2.20 對於在 2009 年沒有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位來說，經濟因素也是普遍被認為阻礙技術創新活動的原因。阻礙這些機構單位進行技術創新活動的三大因素是「創新成本太高」（24%）、「缺乏來自機構單位內部／機構單位所屬企業集團的資金」（19%）和「預期的經濟風險太高」（18%），這與在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的機構單位的意見相若。（圖 2.7(ii) 和表 2.14）

仍在進行而尚未完成或已終止的技術創新活動

2.21 約 3% 的工商機構單位在 2009 年有仍在進行中的技術創新活動。其中，大型機構的比率最高（22%）。另一方面，約 0.2% 的機構單位在 2009 年曾終止已開展的技術創新活動。（表 2.1、2.15 及 2.16）

Barriers to TI

2.17 Among those business establishments which had not undertaken TI activities in 2009, the prime reason for not innovating was “no need due to market/business conditions” (91%). (Table 2.12)

2.18 Further analysis indicated that the barriers to TI did not differ much between the business establishments which had undertaken TI activities and those which had not in 2009.

2.19 For those business establishments which had undertaken TI activities in 2009, the most important factor (in terms of the percentage of establishments with high rating on the importance of the factor) that inhibited their TI activities was “innovation costs too high” (66%). This was followed by “excessive perceived economic risks” (56%) and “inadequate emphasis on TI in government’s procurement policy” (46%). (Chart 2.7(i) + Table 2.13)

2.20 For the business establishments which had not undertaken TI activities in 2009, economic factors were also the most commonly mentioned barriers to TI. Similar to the views of the technological innovators in 2009, the top three impediments that discouraged these establishments to innovate were “innovation costs too high” (24%), “lack of funds sourced from the establishment/establishment’s enterprise group” (19%), and “excessive perceived economic risks” (18%). (Chart 2.7(ii) + Table 2.14)

TI activities ongoing but not yet completed or TI activities abandoned

2.21 Around 3% of the business establishments had ongoing TI activities in 2009. Large establishments registered the highest percentage of having ongoing TI activities (22%). On the other hand, 0.2% of the establishments had abandoned their TI activities in 2009. (Tables 2.1, 2.15 and 2.16)

2010 年度技術創新活動的預算

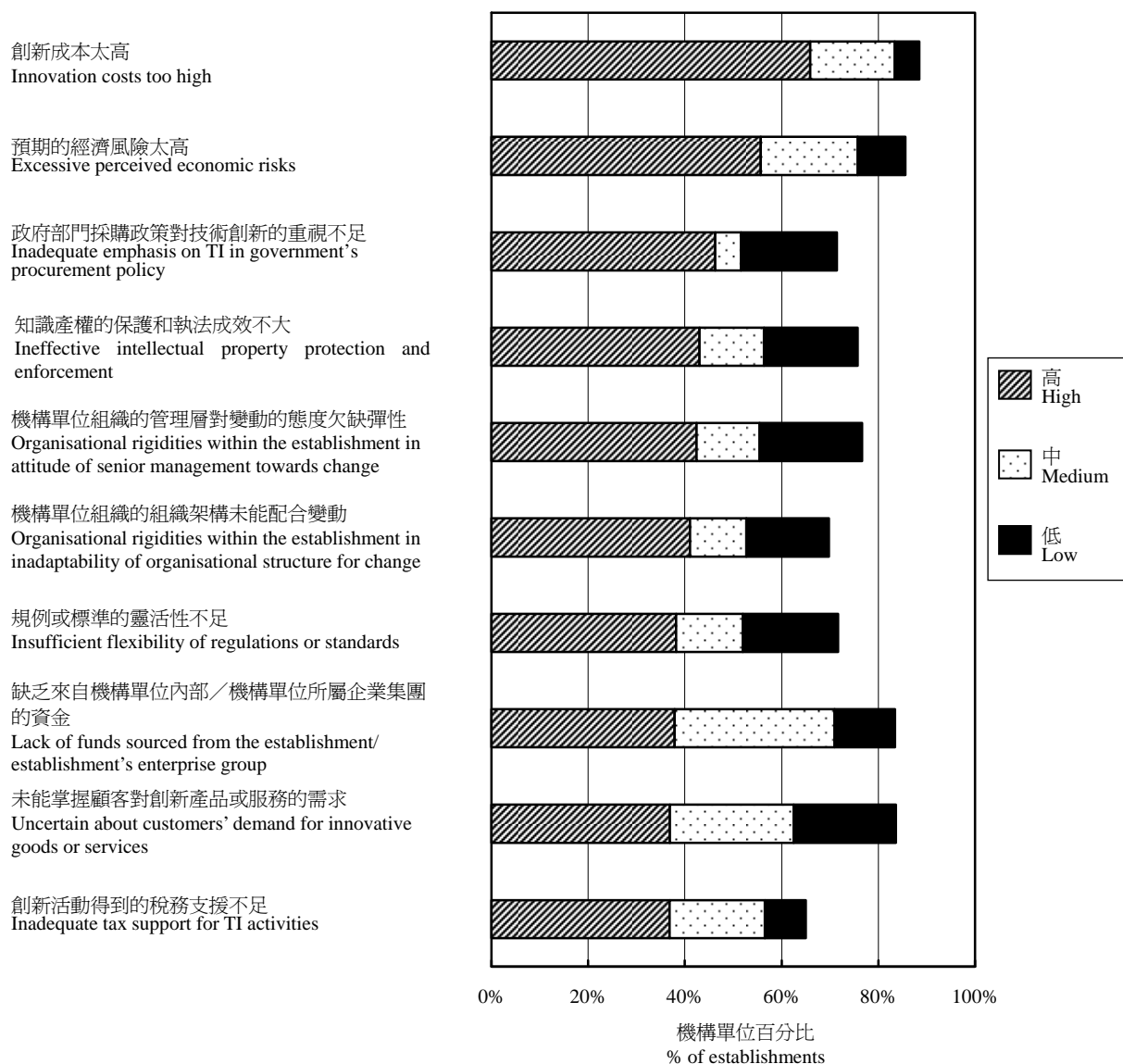
Budget allocation for TI activities for 2010

2.22 約 3% 的工商機構單位有制定 2010 年度的技術創新活動的預算。按機構單位規模分析，大型機構的比例 (26%) 顯著高於中型 (7%) 及小型 (2%) 機構單位。(表 2.17)

2.22 Some 3% of the business establishments had allocated budget for TI activities for 2010. Analysed by size of establishment, the proportion was significantly higher in large establishments (26%) than medium (7%) and small establishments (2%). (Table 2.17)

圖 2.7(i) 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位所面對的阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度  
Chart 2.7(i) Degree of importance of barriers to TI activities for business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009

首十個獲評為阻礙進行技術創新活動的因素 (以獲機構單位評為高重要程度的百分比計算)  
The top ten important factors (in terms of the percentage of establishments with high rating on the importance of the factors) that inhibited TI activities



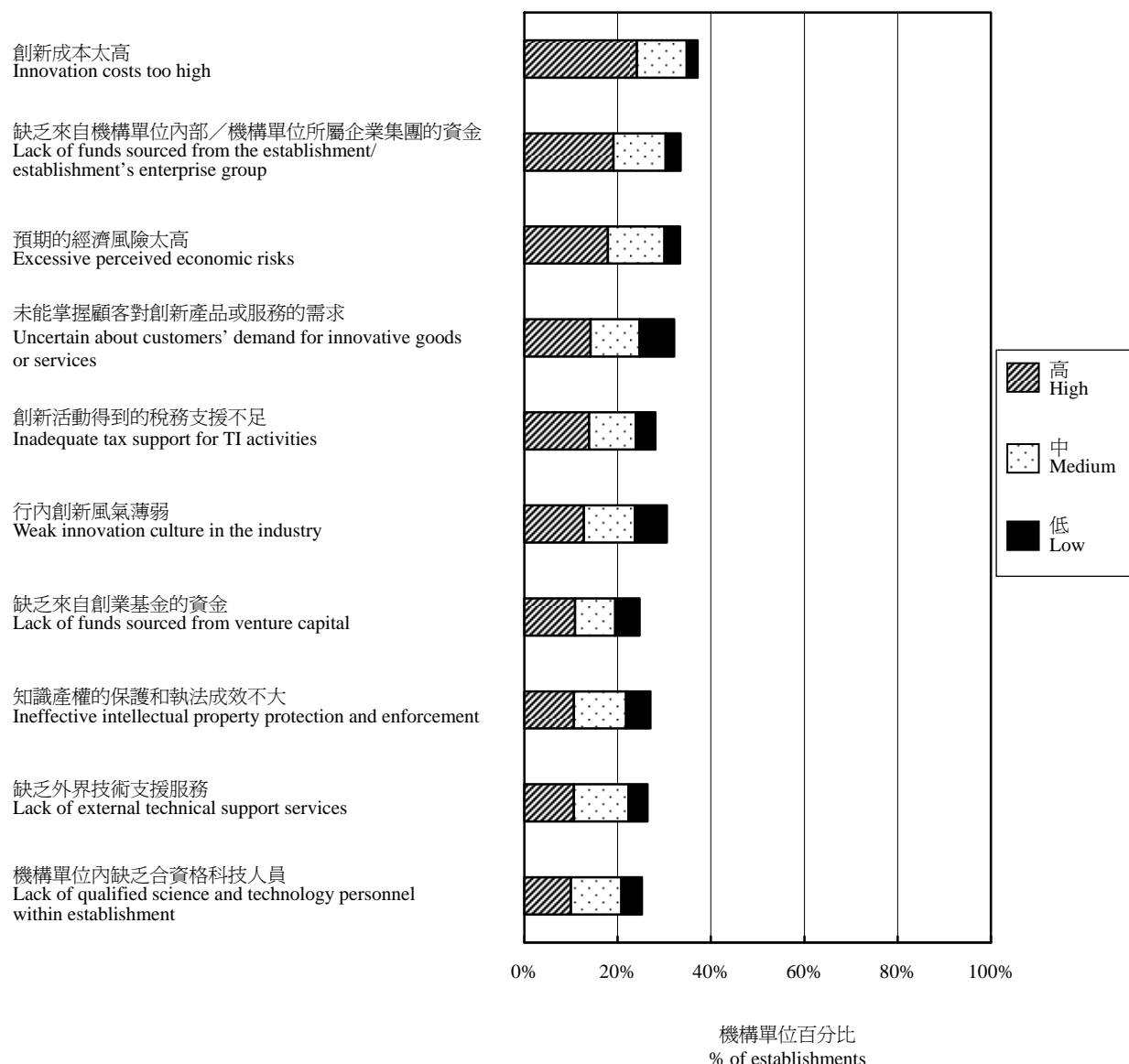
認為相關因素不適用的機構單位百分比沒有在圖中展示。  
The % of establishments that considered the factor irrelevant is not presented in the chart.

圖 2.7(ii) 2009 年沒有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位所面對的阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度

Chart 2.7(ii) Degree of importance of barriers to TI activities for business establishments not having undertaken TI activities in 2009

首十個獲評為阻礙進行技術創新活動的因素（以獲機構單位評為高重要程度的百分比計算）

The top ten important factors (in terms of the percentage of establishments with high rating on the importance of the factors) that inhibited TI activities



認為相關因素不適用的機構單位百分比沒有在圖中展示。

The % of establishments that considered the factor irrelevant is not presented in the chart.

## 技術創新項目獲申請專利及開拓作商業應用的情況

2.23 技術創新活動可產生有形或無形的成果。工商機構單位推出的技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品或程序可被視為有形的技術創新活動成果。而技術創新活動的無形產出則涉及新的技術專門技能和技術知識。這些技能和知識可供有關機構自用或轉移。進行技術創新活動的機構單位普遍將創新的技術項目申請專利以保障其利益。

2.24 專利是由一個國家或地區的官方機構賦予發明人的法律權利。專利擁有人在限定期間和地區內，可享有有關發明的專利，並可就有關發明進行工業或商業方面的開發。有關機構單位專利申請的數據，可以用作描述工商機構的創意活動，以及其技術變更的速度和方向。

### 2009 年獲批予的專利

2.25 約有 429 間工商機構單位（約佔在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的機構單位的 5%）為其在 2009 年進行的技術創新項目申請專利並獲批予，涉及 654 個項目。該些機構單位平均每間擁有獲批專利權的技術創新項目為 1.5 個。（表 2.1、2.18 及 2.19）

2.26 批予該 654 個技術創新項目的所有專利中，61%由香港批予，而涉及中國內地所批予專利則佔 55%。（表 2.19）

### 2009 年尚待審批的專利申請

2.27 有 532 間工商機構單位為其在 2009 年進行的 1 022 個技術創新項目提交專利申請但尚待審批。（表 2.20 及 2.21）

2.28 涉及該 1 022 個技術創新項目的專利申請中，69%是在中國內地提交專利申請，36%則是在香港提交專利申請。（表 2.21）

## Technological innovation with patent application and commercial application

2.23 TI activities may bring along output of tangible or intangible nature. Tangible output may be construed as technologically new or significantly improved products or processes implemented by the business establishments. Intangible output covers new technological know-how and technical expertise developed for own use or transfer. The innovating establishments generally apply patents for their innovation to protect their interest.

2.24 A patent is a right in law conferred by a national or territorial official agency to an inventor. It gives the patent owner a monopoly of the invention and its industrial or commercial exploitation for a limited period and within a given territory. Data on patent applications of establishments could be regarded as a portrait of the inventive activities in the business sector as well as the rate and direction of technical changes.

### Patents granted in 2009

2.25 About 429 business establishments (representing some 5% of the establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009) had patents granted to their TIs undertaken during 2009, involving a total of 654 projects. This implied an average of 1.5 TIs granted with patent right per establishment. (Tables 2.1, 2.18 and 2.19)

2.26 Among all patents granted to the 654 TIs, the major granting country/territory of these patents were Hong Kong (61%) and the mainland of China (55%). (Table 2.19)

### Patent applications pending for approval in 2009

2.27 A total of 532 business establishments had applied patents for 1 022 TIs undertaken in 2009, but the patent applications were still pending for approval. (Tables 2.20 and 2.21)

2.28 Among the patent applications made for the 1 022 TIs, 69% were filed in the mainland of China and 36% were filed in the Hong Kong. (Table 2.21)

技術創新項目獲開拓作商業應用的情況

2.29 在 2009 年獲批予專利或尚待審批專利申請的技術創新項目中，41% 已在 2009 年被開拓作商業應用。(表 2.22)

Exploitation of TI for commercial application

2.29 Among the TIs with patents granted or patent applications pending for approval in 2009, 41% had already been exploited for commercial application in 2009. (Table 2.22)

# 3 工商機構的非技術創新活動

## Non-technological Innovation Activities in the Business Sector

### 工商機構進行非技術創新活動的普及情況

3.1 除技術創新活動外，一間機構單位亦可以從事很多與技術沒有直接關係的非技術創新活動，以助提升其競爭力及表現。這類活動的例子包括實施新的機構策略以開拓新市場，及重組架構以更有效運用人力資源等。

3.2 概括而言，機構單位主要就以下各方面進行非技術創新活動：

- (a) **策略** – 實施嶄新或經重大改變的機構策略
- (b) **組織架構** – 實施嶄新或經重大改變的組織架構
- (c) **管理** – 在機構單位內實施先進的管理技術
- (d) **市場推廣** – 顯著地改變機構單位的市場推廣概念／策略
- (e) **產品外觀美感或設計** – 令機構單位最少一個產品在外觀美感或設計方面有重大改變或有其他主觀改變

基於非技術創新活動對提升機構單位的生產力和競爭力日益重要，政府統計處自 2003 年度的「創新活動統計調查」開始，爲了搜集更詳盡的非技術創新活動資料，特別在統計調查問卷中，就上述的每一方面均提供一系列非技術創新活動的選擇，藉以加深了解創新活動在工商機構的普及情況。

3.3 在 2009 年，約 39% 的工商機構單位曾進行一項或以上的非技術創新活動。香港的工商機構單位一向以迅速適應外在環境轉變見稱，故此工商機構進行非技術創新活動的比率普遍遠較技術創新活動的比率爲高的情況是在預期之內。（表 3.1）

### Diffusion of non-technological innovation (non-TI) activities in the business sector

3.1 Apart from technological innovation (TI) activities, an establishment may engage in many other non-TI activities that do not have straightforward relation to technology but may help enhance its competitiveness and performance. Examples of such activities include implementation of new corporate strategies to explore new markets and restructuring of organisation to better utilise human resources.

3.2 Broadly speaking, non-TI activities undertaken by establishments mainly encompass the following dimensions:

- (a) **Strategy** – Implementation of new or significantly changed corporate strategies
- (b) **Organisation** – Implementation of new or significantly changed organisational structure
- (c) **Management** – Implementation of advanced management techniques within the establishment
- (d) **Marketing** – Significant changes in the establishment's marketing concepts/strategies
- (e) **Product aesthetic appearance or design** – Significant changes in the aesthetic appearance or design or other subjective changes in at least one of the establishment's products

Given the increasing importance of non-TI activities in raising a firm's productivity and competitiveness, more detailed information pertaining to non-TI activities was collected as from the 2003 Survey of Innovation Activities. Specifically, an elaborated set of choices of non-TI activities under each of the above dimension was adopted in the survey questionnaire with a view to throwing light on the pervasiveness of innovation activities in the business sector.

3.3 In 2009, about 39% of the business establishments had undertaken one or more types of non-TI activities. The much higher diffusion rate of non-TI activities as compared with TI activities in the business sector was expected, given that the business establishments in Hong Kong were renowned for their quick adaptation to the changes in the external environment. (Table 3.1)

3.4 在不同行業組別中，非技術創新活動的普及比率並沒有很大差別。然而，大型機構相對較熱衷於進行非技術創新活動，比率達 66%，而中型及小型機構的比率則分別為 56% 及 36%。（圖 3.1 和表 3.1）

3.4 The diffusion rate of non-TI activities did not differ much among industry grouping. However, large establishments were more keen to undertake non-TI activities (66%) than medium (56%) and small establishments (36%). (Chart 3.1 + Table 3.1)

**圖 3.1 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年有進行非技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Chart 3.1 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken non-TI activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

按行業組別劃分

By industry grouping

製造業

Manufacturing

進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors

資訊及通訊業

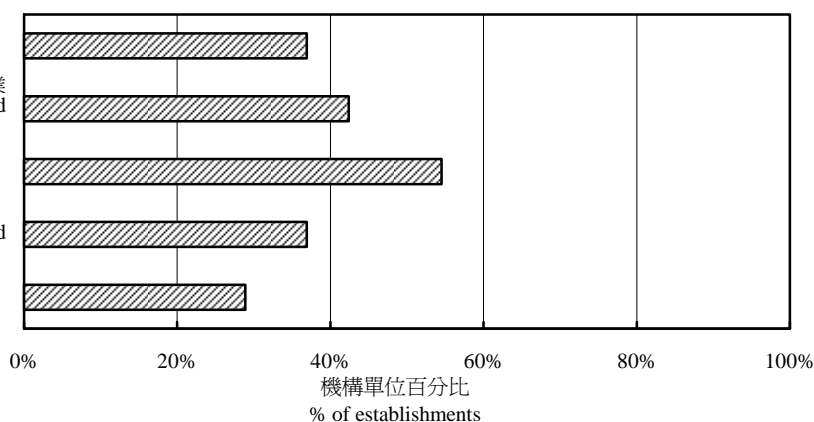
Information and communications

金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業

Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors

其他

Others



按機構單位規模劃分

By size of establishment

大型

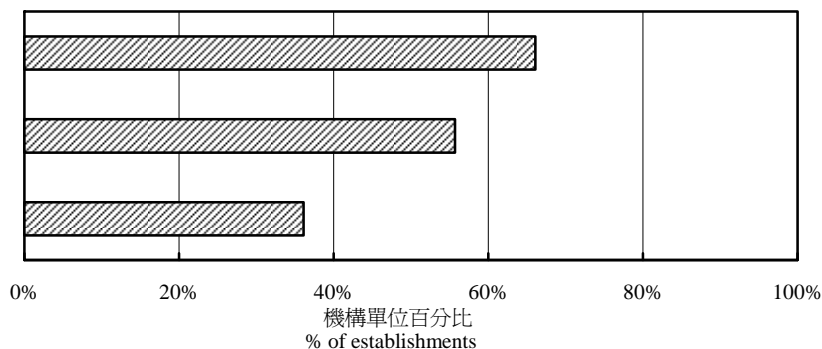
Large

中型

Medium

小型

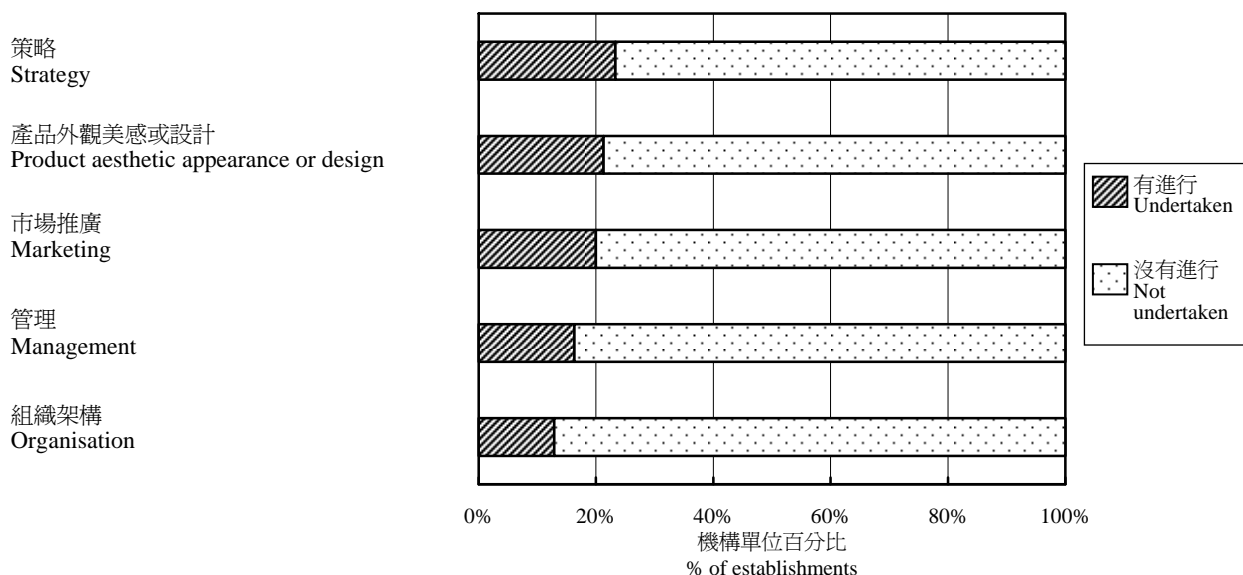
Small



3.5 一般而言，機構單位最常進行的非技術創新活動是「實施嶄新或經重大改變的機構策略」（23%）及「令機構單位最少一個產品在外觀美感或設計方面有重大改變或有其他主觀改變」（21%）。（圖 3.2 和表 3.2）

3.5 Generally, the non-TI activities that were most frequently conducted by the establishments were “implementation of new or significantly changed corporate strategies” (23%) and “significant changes in the aesthetic appearance or design or other subjective changes in at least one of the establishment’s products” (21%). (Chart 3.2 + Table 3.2)

圖 3.2 按在 2009 年是否有進行某類非技術創新活動及非技術創新活動主要類別劃分的工商機構單位分布  
Chart 3.2 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken a certain type of non-TI activity in 2009 by major type of non-TI activity



3.6 按各項非技術創新活動的成效評估，在五類主要非技術創新活動中，分別令機構單位的業務表現大有改善或略有改善的首選活動（以有進行有關活動的機構單位中所佔的百分比計算）是：

- 策略** – 實施策略以引進新產品或服務（48%）
- 產品外觀美感或設計** – 改進產品的設計特色（61%）
- 市場推廣** – 參與推廣活動（38%）
- 管理** – 實施顧客關係管理技術（51%）
- 組織架構** – 重組組織架構及／或經營程序以保持競爭力（49%）

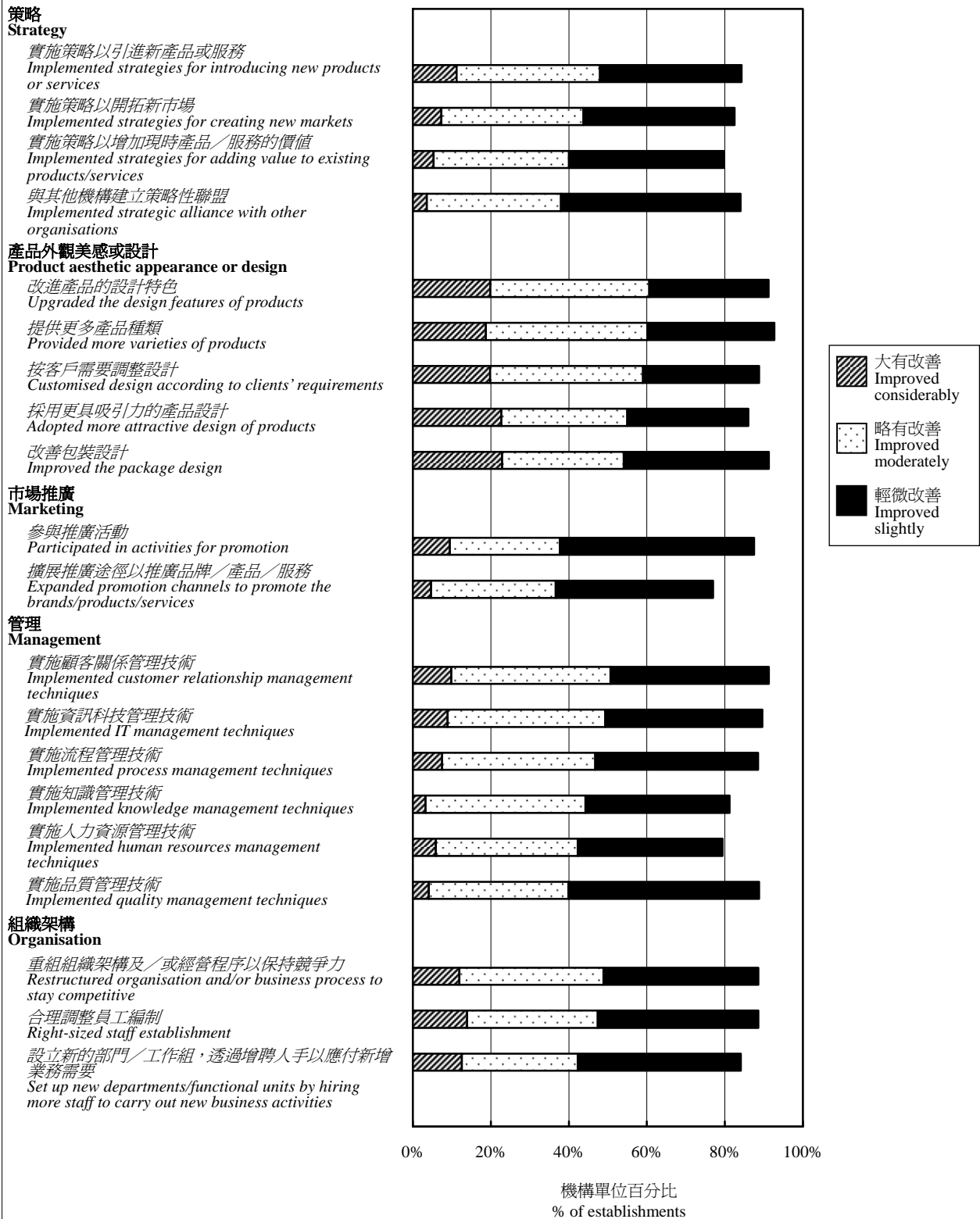
（圖 3.3 和表 3.3）

3.6 Assessed in terms of the effectiveness of individual aspects of non-TI activities, the top choice of activity under each of the five major categories of non-TI activities which could improve the business performance of the establishments considerably or moderately (in terms of the percentage of establishments having undertaken the respective activities) were summarised below:

- Strategy** – Implemented strategies for introducing new products or services (48%)
- Product aesthetic appearance or design** – Upgraded the design features of products (61%)
- Marketing** – Participated in activities for promotion (38%)
- Management** – Implemented customer relationship management techniques (51%)
- Organisation** – Restructured organisation and/or business process to stay competitive (49%)

(Chart 3.3 + Table 3.3)

**圖 3.3 2009 年有進行非技術創新活動的工商機構單位中非技術創新活動對其業務表現的影響**  
**Chart 3.3 Impact of non-TI activities on the performance of business establishment for establishments having undertaken non-TI activities in 2009**



認為相關活動對業務表現沒有改善的機構單位百分比沒有在圖中展示。  
The % of establishments which considered that the activity could not improve the business performance is not presented in the chart.

### 工商機構進行創新活動的整體情況

3.7 創新並非全然局限於技術的開發或使用。工商機構單位有時會改變業務策略，並往往結合技術改革，藉以增加競爭力。從較宏觀的角度把技術創新和非技術創新活動整體計算，在 2009 年有進行創新活動的機構單位約有 39%。（圖 3.4 和表 3.4）

3.8 按行業組別分析，以整體創新活動計算，資訊及通訊機構單位進行創新活動的百分比在 2009 年最高，有 56%。（圖 3.4 和表 3.4）

### Overall innovation activities in the business sector

3.7 Innovation is not necessarily confined to development or use of technology. Business establishments may change their business strategies to make themselves more competitive, often in conjunction with technological change. From a wider perspective by taking TI and non-TI activities as a whole, some 39% of establishments had undertaken innovation activities in 2009. (Chart 3.4 + Table 3.4)

3.8 Analysed by industry grouping, and measured in terms of overall innovation activities, the information and communications sector had the highest percentage of establishments having undertaken innovation activities in 2009, at 56%. (Chart 3.4 + Table 3.4)

**圖 3.4 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模及創新活動類別劃分的在 2009 年有進行創新活動的工商機構單位分布**

**Chart 3.4 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken innovation activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment and type of innovation activity**

按行業組別劃分  
By industry grouping

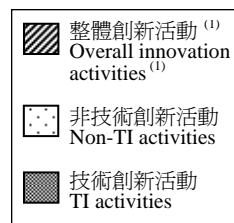
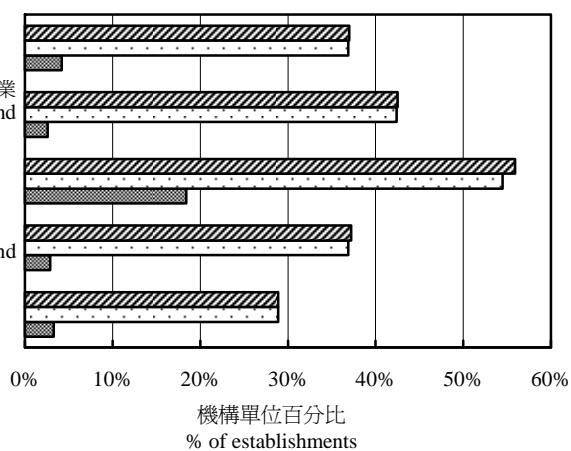
製造業  
Manufacturing

進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業  
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors

資訊及通訊業  
Information and communications

金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors

其他  
Others

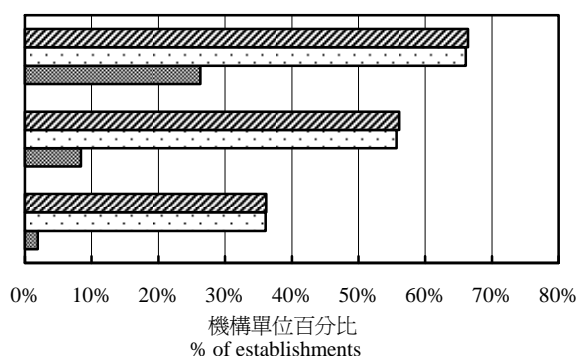


按機構單位規模劃分  
By size of establishment

大型  
Large

中型  
Medium

小型  
Small



註釋：(1) 數字代表有進行技術創新活動或非技術創新活動或兩者皆有進行的機構單位百分比。

Note: (1) The figures refer to the % of establishments that had undertaken TI activities or non-TI activities or both.

創新活動對機構單位爭取競爭優勢的重要程度

3.9 在2009年，於各類創新活動中，非技術創新活動普遍被認為是對機構單位爭取競爭優勢有較大的重要性。對機構單位爭取競爭優勢有較大影響的創新活動（以獲機構單位評為高重要程度的百分比計算）是：

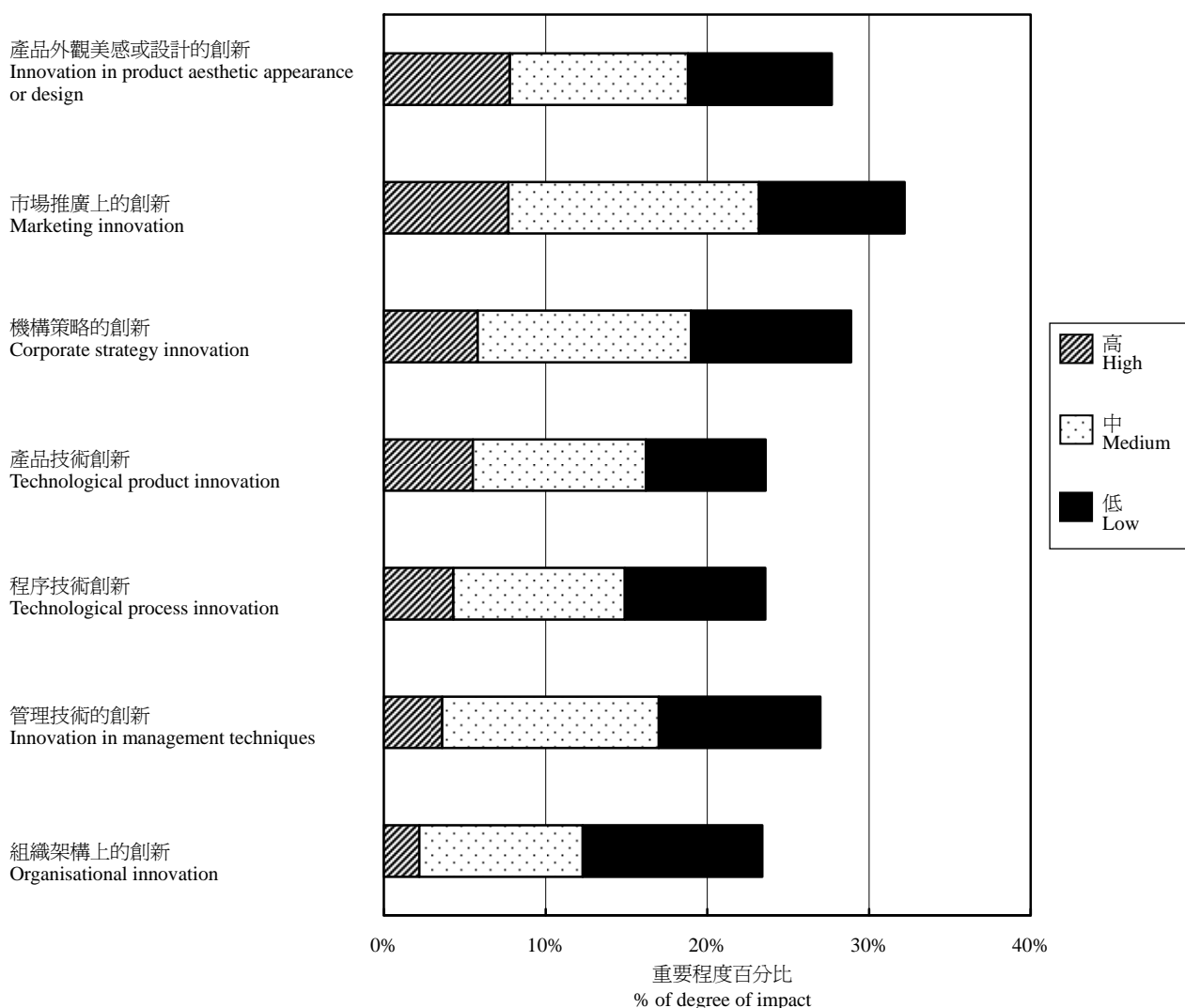
- (a) 產品外觀美感或設計的創新（8%）
  - (b) 市場推廣上的創新（8%）
  - (c) 機構策略的創新（6%）
  - (d) 產品技術創新（5%）
- （圖 3.5 和表 3.5）

Degree of importance of innovation activities on competitive advantage of establishment

3.9 Among different types of innovation activities, non-TI activities were generally considered to have more significant positive impact on competitive advantage of establishments in 2009. The innovation activities having greater positive impact on competitive advantage (in terms of the percentage of establishments with high rating) were:

- (a) Innovation in product aesthetic appearance or design (8%)
  - (b) Marketing innovation (8%)
  - (c) Corporate strategy innovation (6%)
  - (d) Technological product innovation (5%)
- (Chart 3.5 + Table 3.5)

圖 3.5 2009 年創新活動對工商機構單位爭取競爭優勢的重要程度  
Chart 3.5 Degree of importance of innovation activities on competitive advantage of business establishment in 2009



# 4 政府對研究及發展活動的支援

## Government's Support for Research and Development Activities

4.1 發展科學與科技是取得技術突破的關鍵，它同時有助促進經濟增長以及改善生活素質。有見及此，香港特區政府不斷投放資源支援各種科研工作，包括為卓越的科學領域打穩根基的基礎研究以及切合工商業需要的應用研發活動等。

### 基礎研究

4.2 基礎研究主要由大學教育資助委員會(教資會)資助的院校負責進行。於2009/10財政年度，各院校匯報的研究開支總額達68.35億港元。這筆研究經費主要來自教資會和研究資助局(研資局)提供的補助金，以及政府和其相關機構所提供的資助。政府的撥款自2005/06年度起不斷提升。在2009/10年度，院校的研究總開支額中約有82%由政府資助。

4.1 Development in science and technology is a key to technological breakthroughs. It also fuels economic growth and improves our lives. The Hong Kong SAR Government has made continued investments in supporting the whole spectrum of research capabilities, from basic research for building the foundation for scientific excellence, to applied research and development (R&D) with close interface with the needs of the business community.

### Basic research

4.2 Basic research is principally undertaken by the University Grants Committee (UGC)-funded institutions. The aggregate research expenditure in the financial year 2009/10 reported by the institutions amounted to HK\$6,835 million. Of this amount, the grants from UGC and Research Grants Council (RGC) together with other financial support from the Government and Government-related organisations constituted the bulk of research expenditure for the institutions. Funding commitment from the Government has been on the rising trend since 2005/06. In 2009/10, about 82% of the total research expenditure of the institutions came from the Government.

#### 按資金來源劃分 2005/06 年度至 2009/10 年度教資會資助院校的研究開支

#### Research expenditure of UGC-funded institutions by source of funds, 2005/06 to 2009/10

資金來源 (百萬港元) Source of funds (HK\$ million)	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
香港特區政府 HKSAR Government	4,460.3 (88%)	4,733.1 (87%)	5,098.3 (84%)	5,486.2 (82%)	5,599.0 (82%)
教資會 UGC	3,658.3 (72%)	3,870.8 (72%)	4,175.8 (69%)	4,510.5 (68%)	4,500.4 (66%)
研資局 RGC	511.0 (10%)	538.4 (10%)	557.7 (9%)	582.4 (9%)	644.7 (9%)
政府及其相關機構 Government & Government-related organisations	291.0 (6%)	323.9 (6%)	364.7 (6%)	393.3 (6%)	453.9 (7%)
香港私人資金 Hong Kong private	550.5 (11%)	595.1 (11%)	830.8 (14%)	1,033.7 (16%)	1,088.3 (16%)
香港以外 Non-Hong Kong	74.2 (1%)	82.7 (2%)	127.9 (2%)	130.1 (2%)	147.8 (2%)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>5,085.0 (100%)</b>	<b>5,410.9 (100%)</b>	<b>6,056.9 (100%)</b>	<b>6,650.0 (100%)</b>	<b>6,835.1 (100%)</b>

註釋：括號內的數字顯示金額佔該年度總額的百分比。

數字只包括大學教育資助委員會資助的高等教育院校。這些院校的財政年度由每年七月至翌年的六月。

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total in the respective year.

Figures cover only the UGC-funded higher education institutions. The financial year of these institutions starts in July of a year and ends in June of the following year.

## 應用研發活動

4.3 為推動應用研發工作，政府提供了所需的硬件和軟件配套。創新科技於 2009 年被列為六項優勢產業之一，為經濟增長注入新動力。自此，政府進一步增強這方面的支援。

4.4 在硬件方面，香港科學園（科學園）和數碼港是主要的科技基礎設施，為以科技為本的公司提供一站式的基礎支援服務。科學園第 1 期和數碼港皆在 2004 年落成。

4.5 科學園第 1 期由政府全資興建，造價達 29.07 億港元。第 2 期造價約 39.14 億港元，當中約 62%（即 24.35 億港元）由政府注資支付，餘額由政府貸款及香港科技園公司出資支付。科學園第 1 和第 2 期的租用情況理想，預料該兩期的租用率將於 2014 年達至飽和。有鑑於此，政府已獲立法會通過撥款發展造價達 48.78 億港元的第 3 期，該期將由政府及香港科技園公司合資興建。政府已預留 14.63 億港元在 2010/11 財政年度以注資模式投入發展這個項目。科學園第 3 期樓面總面積為 105 000 平方米並將於 2016 年竣工，屆時可額外容納 150 間公司及提供約 4 000 個與研發相關的職位。

## Applied R&D activities

4.3 The Government has provided both the necessary hardware and software to promote applied R&D activities. Innovation and Technology was identified in 2009 as one of the six new economic areas that provide new impetus for economic growth. The Government has since then further stepped up the support on these fronts.

4.4 On the hardware front, the Hong Kong Science Park (Science Park) and the Cyberport are the major technological infrastructure. They provide a one-stop infrastructural support services to technology-based companies. Science Park Phase 1 and the Cyberport were both completed in 2004.

4.5 The development cost of Science Park Phase 1 amounted to HK\$2,907 million and was fully financed by the Government. For Phase 2, the development cost was about HK\$3,914 million and about 62% (HK\$2,435 million) was financed by the Government in the form of equity injection. The rest of the development cost for Phase 2 was financed by Government loan and the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation (HKSTPC). With the success of Phase 1 and Phase 2 tenancy and the expected full occupancy in 2014, the Government has secured funding from the Legislative Council to proceed with the development of Phase 3 which incurs a cost of HK\$4,878 million. The project is jointly financed by the Government and HKSTPC. A sum of HK\$1,463 million has been earmarked by the Government as equity injection to be made in the financial year 2010/11 to develop the new phase. Upon completion in 2016, the new phase, with gross floor area of 105 000 square metres, is expected to accommodate an additional 150 companies with around 4 000 R&D related jobs.

4.6 軟件方面，創新及科技基金於2009/10財政年度撥款6.343億港元，資助共985個進行中及於該年度新核准的應用研發項目。此外，從事提升工商業創新科技能力的公共科技支援機構亦積極參與應用研發及創新活動，對開展和管理相關活動發揮了重要作用。政府在2009/10財政年度撥出3.966億港元資助這些機構的營運開支。

4.7 除提供硬件和軟件的支援外，政府還致力提升和維持有利於發展創新科技的環境和文化。創新科技署不時舉辦各類活動，包括創新科技節和各項宣傳活動，以推動和鼓勵社會大眾及年輕一代多參與研發活動。在2009/10財政年度，創新科技署共撥出1,160萬港元以支持這些推廣活動。

4.8 總的來說，創新科技署在2009/10財政年度共撥款10.425億港元用以支援上述各項應用研發及創新活動的軟件配套。有關撥款在2005/06年度至2009/10年度期間平均按年增長達13.6%。

4.6 On the software side, the Innovation and Technology Fund (ITF) dispersed a total of HK\$634.3 million in the financial year 2009/10 to fund 985 applied R&D projects that were ongoing plus those that were approved in the report period. Furthermore, the public technology support organisations which engage actively in applied R&D and innovation activities have played an important role in conducting and managing the related activities. In the financial year 2009/10, the Government committed a sum of HK\$396.6 million to support their operations which aim to enhance the innovation and technological capability of the business community.

4.7 Other than the provision of software and hardware support, the Government also strives to enhance and sustain an environment and culture favourable to innovation and technology development. The Innovation and Technology Commission (ITC) has been launching activities that facilitate and encourage more participation in R&D activities by the community and the young generations. These include the conduct of the Innovation Festival and various publicity activities. In the financial year 2009/10, a sum of HK\$11.6 million was committed for these promotional activities.

4.8 ITC's commitment in supporting applied R&D and innovation activities on the software front amounted to a sum of HK\$1,042.5 million in the financial year 2009/10, representing an average annual growth of 13.6% between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

創新科技署用以推動應用研發及創新活動的撥款承擔額  
ITC funding commitment to fostering applied R&D and innovation activities

創新科技署的撥款承擔額 (百萬港元) ITC funding commitment (HK\$ million)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
應用研發項目 (持續進行及核准項目的數目 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Applied R&D projects (no. of ongoing and approved projects <sup>(1)</sup> )	357.9 (480)	320.2 (545)	439.1 (746)	536.8 (1 031)	634.3 (985)
公共科技支援機構的運作 Operation of public technology support organisations	267.8	339.4	342.3	343.1	396.6
宣傳推廣 Promotion and publicity	0.9	5.3	6.7	12.7	11.6
總計 <b>Total</b>	<b>626.6</b>	<b>664.9</b>	<b>788.1</b>	<b>892.6</b>	<b>1042.5</b>

註釋: (1) 括號內的數字顯示該年度進行中及新核准的科研項目數目。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the number of research projects that were ongoing plus those that were approved in the report period.

表 1.1 按進行機構類別劃分的本地研究及發展（研發）總開支及研發人員的統計數字

Table 1.1 Statistics on gross domestic expenditure on research and development (R&amp;D) and R&amp;D personnel by performing sector

機構類別 Sector	年度 Year	本地研發總開支（百萬港元） Gross domestics R&D expenditure (HK\$ million)			研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數） No. of R&D personnel (in full-time equivalent)	
工商機構 Business	2006	6,287.4	(52.6%)	[0.43%]	12 681	(55.2%)
	2007	6,054.6	(48.8%)	[0.37%]	12 673	(53.6%)
	2008	5,264.5	(42.8%)	[0.31%] <sup>@</sup>	10 261	(46.6%)
	2009	5,473.8	(42.7%)	[0.34%] <sup>@</sup>	10 475	(45.0%)
高等教育機構 Higher education	2006	5,410.9	(45.3%)	[0.37%]	9 863	(42.9%)
	2007	6,056.9	(48.8%)	[0.37%]	10 491	(44.4%)
	2008	6,650.0	(54.1%)	[0.40%] <sup>@</sup>	11 229 *	(51.0%)
	2009	6,835.1 <sup>@</sup>	(53.3%)	[0.42%] <sup>@</sup>	12 157 <sup>@</sup>	(52.2%)
政府機構 Government	2006	248.6	(2.1%)	[0.02%]	433	(1.9%)
	2007	295.8	(2.4%)	[0.02%]	480	(2.0%)
	2008	378.7	(3.1%)	[0.02%] <sup>@</sup>	515	(2.3%)
	2009	524.1 <sup>@</sup>	(4.1%)	[0.03%] <sup>@</sup>	649 <sup>@</sup>	(2.8%)
總計 Total	2006	11,946.9	(100.0%)	[0.81%]	22 977	(100.0%)
	2007	12,407.3	(100.0%)	[0.77%]	23 644	(100.0%)
	2008	12,293.2	(100.0%)	[0.73%] <sup>@</sup>	22 005 *	(100.0%)
	2009	12,833.0 <sup>@</sup>	(100.0%)	[0.79%] <sup>@</sup>	23 281 <sup>@</sup>	(100.0%)

註釋：圓括號內數字顯示佔總計的百分比。

方括號內數字顯示研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率。本地生產總值是根據二零一零年十一月十二日發表，以開支而編製的以當時市價計算的本地生產總值估算。

Notes: Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of total.

Figures in square brackets represent the ratios to GDP. The GDP estimates are based on expenditure-based GDP estimates at current prices released on 12 November 2010.

表 1.2 按進行機構類別及研發開支類別（即資本開支和經常開支）劃分的本地研發總開支  
Table 1.2 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by performing sector by type of R&D expenditure (i.e. capital and current)

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

機構類別 Sector	年度 Year	經常開支 Current expenditure		資本開支 Capital expenditure		總計 Total	
工商機構 Business	2006	4,731.6	(75.3%)	1,555.9	(24.7%)	6,287.4	(100.0%)
	2007	5,269.4	(87.0%)	785.2	(13.0%)	6,054.6	(100.0%)
	2008	4,728.2	(89.8%)	536.3	(10.2%)	5,264.5	(100.0%)
	2009	5,132.1	(93.8%)	341.7	(6.2%)	5,473.8	(100.0%)
高等教育機構 Higher education	2006	5,155.4	(95.3%)	255.5	(4.7%)	5,410.9	(100.0%)
	2007	5,727.3	(94.6%)	329.6	(5.4%)	6,056.9	(100.0%)
	2008	6,306.5	(94.8%)	343.4	(5.2%)	6,650.0	(100.0%)
	2009	6,421.7 <sup>@</sup>	(94.0%)	413.5 <sup>@</sup>	(6.0%)	6,835.1 <sup>@</sup>	(100.0%)
政府機構 Government	2006	216.1	(86.9%)	32.5	(13.1%)	248.6	(100.0%)
	2007	263.8	(89.2%)	31.9	(10.8%)	295.8	(100.0%)
	2008	344.2	(90.9%)	34.5	(9.1%)	378.7	(100.0%)
	2009	466.5 <sup>@</sup>	(89.0%)	57.6 <sup>@</sup>	(11.0%)	524.1 <sup>@</sup>	(100.0%)
總計 Total	2006	10,103.0	(84.6%)	1,843.9	(15.4%)	11,946.9	(100.0%)
	2007	11,260.5	(90.8%)	1,146.8	(9.2%)	12,407.3	(100.0%)
	2008	11,378.9	(92.6%)	914.3	(7.4%)	12,293.2	(100.0%)
	2009	12,020.3 <sup>@</sup>	(93.7%)	812.7 <sup>@</sup>	(6.3%)	12,833.0 <sup>@</sup>	(100.0%)

表 1.3 按資金來源劃分的本地研發總開支  
Table 1.3 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by source of funds

資金來源 Sources of funds	本地研發總開支 (百萬港元) Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (HK\$ million)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>本地機構</b> <b>Local parties</b>				
工商機構 Business sector	6,304.1 (52.8%)	6,256.6 (50.4%)	5,525.8 (44.9%)	5,874.2 <sup>@</sup> (45.8%)
政府機構 Government sector	5,151.4 (43.1%)	5,528.7 (44.6%)	5,941.2 (48.3%)	6,154.1 <sup>@</sup> (48.0%)
高等教育機構 Higher education sector	25.4 (0.2%)	46.6 (0.4%)	17.5 (0.1%)	15.6 <sup>@</sup> (0.1%)
其他 Others	2.2 (\$)	10.7 (0.1%)	7.7 (0.1%)	7.2 <sup>@</sup> (0.1%)
<b>香港以外機構</b> <b>Parties outside Hong Kong</b>	463.8 (3.9%)	564.7 (4.6%)	800.9 (6.5%)	781.9 <sup>@</sup> (6.1%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>11,946.9</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>12,407.3</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>12,293.2</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>12,833.0<sup>@</sup></b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示佔總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total.

表 1.4 按進行機構類別及職業類別劃分的研發人員數目（相當於全日制的人數）  
Table 1.4 Number of R&D personnel (in full-time equivalent) by performing sector by type of occupation

機構類別 Sector	年度 Year	職業類別 Type of occupation						總計 Total	
		研發員 Researchers		技術員 Technicians		其他輔助人員 Other supporting staff			
工商機構 Business	2006	8 852	(69.8%)	2 716	(21.4%)	1 114	(8.8%)	12 681	(100.0%)
	2007	9 406	(74.2%)	2 116	(16.7%)	1 151	(9.1%)	12 673	(100.0%)
	2008	7 667	(74.7%)	1 797	(17.5%)	798	(7.8%)	10 261	(100.0%)
	2009	7 503	(71.6%)	1 929	(18.4%)	1 043	(10.0%)	10 475	(100.0%)
高等教育機構 Higher education	2006	9 141	(92.7%)	393	(4.0%)	328	(3.3%)	9 863	(100.0%)
	2007	9 773	(93.2%)	408	(3.9%)	310	(3.0%)	10 491	(100.0%)
	2008	10 384 *	(92.5%)	404	(3.6%)	440	(3.9%)	11 229 *	(100.0%)
	2009	11 271 @	(92.7%)	424 @	(3.5%)	463 @	(3.8%)	12 157 @	(100.0%)
政府機構 Government	2006	333	(76.9%)	67	(15.5%)	33	(7.6%)	433	(100.0%)
	2007	375	(78.0%)	79	(16.4%)	27	(5.6%)	480	(100.0%)
	2008	398	(77.3%)	86	(16.7%)	31	(6.1%)	515	(100.0%)
	2009	510 @	(78.5%)	110 @	(17.0%)	29 @	(4.5%)	649 @	(100.0%)
總計 Total	2006	18 325	(79.8%)	3 176	(13.8%)	1 475	(6.4%)	22 977	(100.0%)
	2007	19 553	(82.7%)	2 603	(11.0%)	1 487	(6.3%)	23 644	(100.0%)
	2008	18 450 *	(83.8%)	2 286	(10.4%)	1 269	(5.8%)	22 005 *	(100.0%)
	2009	19 283 @	(82.8%)	2 463 @	(10.6%)	1 535 @	(6.6%)	23 281 @	(100.0%)

註釋：括號內數字顯示佔總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total.

表 1.5 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2008 及 2009 年工商機構的研發活動主要統計數字  
Table 1.5 Key statistics on R&D activities in the business sector in 2008 and 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	年度 Year	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行研發活動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities	內部研發活動總開支 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬港元) Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities <sup>(1)</sup> (HK\$ million)	研發人員數目 (相當於全日制的人數) No. of R&D personnel (in full-time equivalent)
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>					
製造業 Manufacturing	2008	11 434	286 (7.2%)	485.2 (9.2%)	1 071 (10.4%)
	2009	11 115	402 (8.0%)	464.3 (8.5%)	998 (9.5%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2008	149 511	1 974 (49.5%)	2,269.0 (43.1%)	3 153 (30.7%)
	2009	153 075	2 701 (53.5%)	2,247.1 (41.1%)	3 417 (32.6%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	2008	6 384	843 (21.2%)	1,623.2 (30.8%)	4 177 (40.7%)
	2009	7 927	648 (12.8%)	1,729.8 (31.6%)	3 861 (36.9%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	2008	46 743	411 (10.3%)	770.3 (14.6%)	1 479 (14.4%)
	2009	50 753	792 (15.7%)	791.3 (14.5%)	1 468 (14.0%)
其他 Others	2008	39 122	472 (11.8%)	116.8 (2.2%)	381 (3.7%)
	2009	47 486	504 (10.0%)	241.3 (4.4%)	730 (7.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>253 193</b>	<b>3 985 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5,264.5 (100.0%)</b>	<b>10 261 (100.0%)</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>5 048 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5,473.8 (100.0%)</b>	<b>10 475 (100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>					
大型 Large	2008	5 678	501 (12.6%)	2,739.6 (52.0%)	3 938 (38.4%)
	2009	7 492	631 (12.5%)	2,185.7 (39.9%)	3 083 (29.4%)
中型 Medium	2008	32 310	1 159 (29.1%)	1,481.4 (28.1%)	3 235 (31.5%)
	2009	30 191	1 223 (24.2%)	1,933.2 (35.3%)	3 798 (36.3%)
小型 Small	2008	215 205	2 325 (58.4%)	1,043.5 (19.8%)	3 088 (30.1%)
	2009	232 673	3 194 (63.3%)	1,355.0 (24.8%)	3 594 (34.3%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>253 193</b>	<b>3 985 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5,264.5 (100.0%)</b>	<b>10 261 (100.0%)</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>5 048 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5,473.8 (100.0%)</b>	<b>10 475 (100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 數字包括本地機構為本身及／或為其他機構進行的研發活動開支。

Note: (1) Figures include expenditure on in-house R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.

**表 1.6 按研發開支類別（即資本開支和經常開支）及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支**  
**Table 1.6 Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of R&D expenditure (i.e. capital and current) by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	(百萬港元) (HK\$ million)		
	內部研發活動經常開支 Current expenditure on in-house R&D activities	內部研發活動資本開支 Capital expenditure on in-house R&D activities	內部研發活動總開支 <sup>(1)</sup> Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	404.6 (87.1%)	59.7 (12.9%)	464.3 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2,096.2 (93.3%)	150.9 (6.7%)	2,247.1 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1,638.7 (94.7%)	91.2 (5.3%)	1,729.8 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	760.3 (96.1%)	31.0 (3.9%)	791.3 (100.0%)
其他 Others	232.5 (96.3%)	8.9 (3.7%)	241.3 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>5,132.1</b> <b>(93.8%)</b>	<b>341.7</b> <b>(6.2%)</b>	<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	2,090.9 (95.7%)	94.8 (4.3%)	2,185.7 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	1,845.9 (95.5%)	87.2 (4.5%)	1,933.2 (100.0%)
小型 Small	1,195.3 (88.2%)	159.7 (11.8%)	1,355.0 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>5,132.1</b> <b>(93.8%)</b>	<b>341.7</b> <b>(6.2%)</b>	<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 數字包括本地機構為本身及／或為其他機構進行的研發活動開支。

Note: (1) Figures include expenditure on in-house R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.

表 1.7 按研究類別及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支

Table 1.7 Total expenditure on in-house R&amp;D activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of research by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

	研究類別 Type of research				總計 <sup>(1)</sup> Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	基礎研究 Basic research	應用研究 Applied research	實驗發展 Experimental development		
			產品發展 Product development	程序發展 Process development	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>					
製造業 Manufacturing	2.1 (0.4%)	48.2 (10.4%)	330.0 (71.1%)	84.1 (18.1%)	464.3 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	8.0 (0.4%)	247.2 (11.0%)	1,703.5 (75.8%)	288.3 (12.8%)	2,247.1 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	62.2 (3.6%)	275.7 (15.9%)	1,294.8 (74.9%)	97.1 (5.6%)	1,729.8 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	30.4 (3.8%)	179.4 (22.7%)	435.9 (55.1%)	145.6 (18.4%)	791.3 (100.0%)
其他 Others	3.6 (1.5%)	48.5 (20.1%)	145.3 (60.2%)	43.9 (18.2%)	241.3 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>106.2</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>	<b>799.0</b> <b>(14.6%)</b>	<b>3,909.5</b> <b>(71.4%)</b>	<b>659.2</b> <b>(12.0%)</b>	<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>					
大型 Large	8.5 (0.4%)	223.6 (10.2%)	1,626.2 (74.4%)	327.4 (15.0%)	2,185.7 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	83.3 (4.3%)	283.1 (14.6%)	1,427.4 (73.8%)	139.5 (7.2%)	1,933.2 (100.0%)
小型 Small	14.4 (1.1%)	292.3 (21.6%)	856.0 (63.2%)	192.3 (14.2%)	1,355.0 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>106.2</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>	<b>799.0</b> <b>(14.6%)</b>	<b>3,909.5</b> <b>(71.4%)</b>	<b>659.2</b> <b>(12.0%)</b>	<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 數字包括本地機構為本身及／或為其他機構進行的研發活動開支。

Note: (1) Figures include expenditure on in-house R&amp;D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.

**表 1.8 按研發活動範疇及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支**  
**Table 1.8 Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by field of R&D activity by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

	研發活動範疇 Field of R&D activity					總計 <sup>(1)</sup> Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	自然科學及工程科技 Natural sciences and engineering			社會科學及人文科學 Social sciences and humanities		
	自然科學 Natural sciences	工程及科技 Engineering and technology	醫學 Medical sciences	社會科學 Social sciences	人文科學 Humanities	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>						
製造業 Manufacturing	126.6 (27.3%)	293.5 (63.2%)	44.2 (9.5%)	0.1 (\$)	0.0 (0.0%)	464.3 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	268.4 (11.9%)	1,907.2 (84.9%)	68.9 (3.1%)	1.2 (0.1%)	1.2 (0.1%)	2,247.1 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1,100.0 (63.6%)	482.4 (27.9%)	2.8 (0.2%)	144.7 (8.4%)	0.0 (0.0%)	1,729.8 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	123.3 (15.6%)	412.8 (52.2%)	225.0 (28.4%)	29.8 (3.8%)	0.3 (\$)	791.3 (100.0%)
其他 Others	59.2 (24.5%)	176.6 (73.2%)	3.5 (1.4%)	1.6 (0.7%)	0.5 (0.2%)	241.3 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1,677.5</b> <b>(30.6%)</b>	<b>3,272.5</b> <b>(59.8%)</b>	<b>344.4</b> <b>(6.3%)</b>	<b>177.4</b> <b>(3.2%)</b>	<b>2.0</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>						
大型 Large	455.7 (20.8%)	1,607.1 (73.5%)	92.8 (4.2%)	29.8 (1.4%)	0.3 (\$)	2,185.7 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	781.3 (40.4%)	831.4 (43.0%)	173.2 (9.0%)	146.0 (7.6%)	1.2 (0.1%)	1,933.2 (100.0%)
小型 Small	440.5 (32.5%)	833.9 (61.5%)	78.4 (5.8%)	1.6 (0.1%)	0.5 (\$)	1,355.0 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1,677.5</b> <b>(30.6%)</b>	<b>3,272.5</b> <b>(59.8%)</b>	<b>344.4</b> <b>(6.3%)</b>	<b>177.4</b> <b>(3.2%)</b>	<b>2.0</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 數字包括本地機構為本身及／或為其他機構進行的研發活動開支。

Note: (1) Figures include expenditure on in-house R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.

**表 1.9 按科技領域及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支**  
**Table 1.9 Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by technology area by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

	科技領域 Technology area														總計 <sup>(2)</sup> Total <sup>(2)</sup>		
	資訊科技 Information technology				小計 Subtotal	電機及電子 工程科技 <sup>(1)</sup> Electrical & electronics engineering technology			製造科技 Manufacturing technology	生物科技 Biotechnology	中藥 Chinese medicine	納米科技 Nanotechnology	先進 材料科技 Advanced materials technology			環保科技 Environmental technology	其他 Others
	資訊系統 及科技 Information system and technology	電腦 硬件科技 Computer hardware technology	電腦 軟件科技 Computer software technology	通訊科技 Communication technology		工程科技 <sup>(1)</sup> Electrical & electronics engineering technology	材料科技 Advanced materials technology	環保科技 Environmental technology									
<b>按行業組別劃分 By industry grouping</b>																	
製造業 Manufacturing	1.1 (0.2%)	37.2 (8.0%)	33.2 (7.1%)	2.0 (0.4%)	73.4 (15.8%)	105.7 (22.8%)	197.4 (42.5%)	47.1 (10.1%)	1.3 (0.3%)	4.0 (0.9%)	21.4 (4.6%)	14.1 (3.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	464.3 (100.0%)			
進出口貿易、批發及零售 業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	78.1 (3.5%)	141.3 (6.3%)	156.0 (6.9%)	125.8 (5.6%)	501.2 (22.3%)	1,123.6 (50.0%)	328.3 (14.6%)	35.5 (1.6%)	1.1 (0.1%)	19.8 (0.9%)	160.6 (7.1%)	76.9 (3.4%)	0.0 (0.0%)	2,247.1 (100.0%)			
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	521.9 (30.2%)	172.7 (10.0%)	659.4 (38.1%)	250.2 (14.5%)	1,604.3 (92.7%)	101.8 (5.9%)	22.1 (1.3%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	1.2 (0.1%)	0.1 (\$)	0.4 (\$)	1,729.8 (100.0%)			
金融、保險、地產、專業 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	175.4 (22.2%)	10.9 (1.4%)	48.9 (6.2%)	56.3 (7.1%)	291.5 (36.8%)	188.8 (23.9%)	29.6 (3.7%)	210.2 (26.6%)	18.1 (2.3%)	4.8 (0.6%)	18.4 (2.3%)	14.8 (1.9%)	15.1 (1.9%)	791.3 (100.0%)			
其他 Others	52.3 (21.7%)	14.6 (6.1%)	22.2 (9.2%)	9.0 (3.7%)	98.2 (40.7%)	118.2 (49.0%)	11.9 (4.9%)	3.4 (1.4%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.9 (0.4%)	3.1 (1.3%)	5.3 (2.2%)	0.2 (0.1%)	241.3 (100.0%)			
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>828.9 (15.1%)</b>	<b>376.8 (6.9%)</b>	<b>919.7 (16.8%)</b>	<b>443.3 (8.1%)</b>	<b>2,568.6 (46.9%)</b>	<b>1,638.1 (29.9%)</b>	<b>589.3 (10.8%)</b>	<b>296.2 (5.4%)</b>	<b>20.5 (0.4%)</b>	<b>29.5 (0.5%)</b>	<b>204.7 (3.7%)</b>	<b>111.2 (2.0%)</b>	<b>15.6 (0.3%)</b>	<b>5,473.8 (100.0%)</b>			

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 1.9 (續) 按科技領域及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支  
 Table 1.9 (cont'd) Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by technology area by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

	科技領域 Technology area														總計 <sup>(2)</sup> Total <sup>(2)</sup>
	資訊科技 Information technology					電機及電子 工程科技 <sup>(1)</sup> Electrical & electronics engineering technology <sup>(1)</sup>	製造科技 Manufacturing technology	生物科技 Biotechnology	中藥 Chinese medicine	納米科技 Nano- technology	先進 材料科技 Advanced materials technology	環保科技 Environmental technology	其他 Others		
	資訊系統 及科技 Information system and technology	電腦 硬件科技 Computer hardware technology	電腦 軟件科技 Computer software technology	通訊科技 Communication technology	小計 Subtotal										
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>															
大型 Large	322.2 (14.7%)	184.1 (8.4%)	250.0 (11.4%)	184.2 (8.4%)	940.5 (43.0%)	692.2 (31.7%)	315.3 (14.4%)	45.1 (2.1%)	1.6 (0.1%)	17.8 (0.8%)	154.8 (7.1%)	3.6 (0.2%)	14.9 (0.7%)	2,185.7 (100.0%)	
中型 Medium	398.7 (20.6%)	139.7 (7.2%)	378.5 (19.6%)	144.1 (7.5%)	1,061.0 (54.9%)	444.1 (23.0%)	127.8 (6.6%)	164.8 (8.5%)	14.9 (0.8%)	8.7 (0.5%)	29.4 (1.5%)	82.5 (4.3%)	0.0 (0.0%)	1,933.2 (100.0%)	
小型 Small	107.9 (8.0%)	53.1 (3.9%)	291.1 (21.5%)	114.9 (8.5%)	567.1 (41.9%)	501.9 (37.0%)	146.3 (10.8%)	86.3 (6.4%)	4.0 (0.3%)	3.0 (0.2%)	20.5 (1.5%)	25.2 (1.9%)	0.7 (0.1%)	1,355.0 (100.0%)	
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>828.9</b> <b>(15.1%)</b>	<b>376.8</b> <b>(6.9%)</b>	<b>919.7</b> <b>(16.8%)</b>	<b>443.3</b> <b>(8.1%)</b>	<b>2,568.6</b> <b>(46.9%)</b>	<b>1,638.1</b> <b>(29.9%)</b>	<b>589.3</b> <b>(10.8%)</b>	<b>296.2</b> <b>(5.4%)</b>	<b>20.5</b> <b>(0.4%)</b>	<b>29.5</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>	<b>204.7</b> <b>(3.7%)</b>	<b>111.2</b> <b>(2.0%)</b>	<b>15.6</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	

註釋：(1) 電機及電子工程科技若涉及電腦硬件 (如集成電路) 則包括在電腦硬件科技領域；若涉及通訊科技則包括在通訊科技領域。

Notes: (1) Electrical and electronics engineering technology associated with computer hardware (such as integrated circuits) was included in the area of computer hardware technology; while that associated with communication technology was included in the area of communication technology.

(2) 數字包括本地機構為本身及／或為其他機構進行的研發活動開支。

(2) Figures include expenditure on in-house R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.

表 1.10 按資金來源及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的內部研發活動總開支  
 Table 1.10 Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by source of funds by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

	資金來源 Source of funds											總計 <sup>(1)</sup> Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	本地機構 Local parties							香港以外機構 Parties outside Hong Kong				
	自資 Self-financed	政府 Government	高等教育 機構 Higher education institutions	金融機構 單位 Financial establish- ments	機構單位本身所屬企 業集團內的其他工商 (非金融) 機構單位 Other business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	其他工商 (非金融) 機構單位 Other business (non-financial) establishments	其他 Others	金融機構 單位 Financial establish- ments	機構單位本身所屬企 業集團內的其他工商 (非金融) 機構單位 Other business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	其他 Others		
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> By industry grouping												
製造業 Manufacturing	435.6 (93.8%)	5.7 (1.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	23.0 (5.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	464.3 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及 住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2,049.0 (91.2%)	8.7 (0.4%)	0.0 (0.0%)	1.5 (0.1%)	97.8 (4.4%)	1.7 (0.1%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	81.9 (3.6%)	6.4 (0.3%)		2,247.1 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1,093.3 (63.2%)	42.9 (2.5%)	0.0 (0.0%)	108.6 (6.3%)	185.8 (10.7%)	10.0 (0.6%)	0.0 (0.0%)	163.5 (9.4%)	118.5 (6.8%)	7.4 (0.4%)		1,729.8 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及 商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	477.2 (60.3%)	18.6 (2.4%)	15.5 (2.0%)	6.4 (0.8%)	26.9 (3.4%)	6.9 (0.9%)	1.6 (0.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	231.9 (29.3%)	6.3 (0.8%)		791.3 (100.0%)
其他 Others	239.7 (99.3%)	1.6 (0.6%)	0.1 (0.1%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)		241.3 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4,294.7</b> <b>(78.5%)</b>	<b>77.5</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>	<b>15.6</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>116.6</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>333.5</b> <b>(6.1%)</b>	<b>18.5</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>1.6</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>163.5</b> <b>(3.0%)</b>	<b>432.3</b> <b>(7.9%)</b>	<b>20.1</b> <b>(0.4%)</b>		<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> By size of establishment												
大型 Large	1,868.8 (85.5%)	6.4 (0.3%)	0.1 (\$)	6.4 (0.3%)	148.0 (6.8%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	155.9 (7.1%)	0.0 (0.0%)		2,185.7 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	1,190.4 (61.6%)	30.0 (1.6%)	15.5 (0.8%)	109.7 (5.7%)	174.6 (9.0%)	1.2 (0.1%)	1.1 (0.1%)	163.5 (8.5%)	235.1 (12.2%)	12.2 (0.6%)		1,933.2 (100.0%)
小型 Small	1,235.5 (91.2%)	41.1 (3.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.5 (\$)	10.9 (0.8%)	17.3 (1.3%)	0.4 (\$)	0.0 (0.0%)	41.3 (3.0%)	8.0 (0.6%)		1,355.0 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4,294.7</b> <b>(78.5%)</b>	<b>77.5</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>	<b>15.6</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>116.6</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>333.5</b> <b>(6.1%)</b>	<b>18.5</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>1.6</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>163.5</b> <b>(3.0%)</b>	<b>432.3</b> <b>(7.9%)</b>	<b>20.1</b> <b>(0.4%)</b>		<b>5,473.8</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 數字包括本地機構為本身及／或為其他機構進行的研發活動開支。

Note: (1) Figures include expenditure on in-house R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.

表 1.11 按職業類別及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的研發人員數目（人數和相當於全日制的人數）  
 Table 1.11 R&D personnel (in headcount and full-time equivalent) in the business sector in 2009 by type of occupation by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	職業類別 Type of occupation							
	研究員／科學家／工程師 Researchers/Scientists/Engineers		技術員 Technicians		其他輔助人員 Other supporting staff		總計 Total	
	人數 Headcount	相當於全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent	人數 Headcount	相當於全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent	人數 Headcount	相當於全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent	人數 Headcount	相當於全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>								
製造業 Manufacturing	1 002 (65.6%)	706 (70.8%)	98 (6.4%)	76 (7.7%)	428 (28.0%)	216 (21.6%)	1 528 (100.0%)	998 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	4 264 (53.8%)	2 685 (78.6%)	1 853 (23.4%)	394 (11.5%)	1 815 (22.9%)	338 (9.9%)	7 932 (100.0%)	3 417 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	3 144 (66.5%)	2 644 (68.5%)	1 071 (22.6%)	844 (21.9%)	514 (10.9%)	373 (9.7%)	4 729 (100.0%)	3 861 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	1 232 (72.2%)	1 094 (74.5%)	362 (21.2%)	278 (19.0%)	114 (6.6%)	96 (6.6%)	1 707 (100.0%)	1 468 (100.0%)
其他 Others	537 (22.1%)	374 (51.3%)	1 844 (75.8%)	336 (46.0%)	51 (2.1%)	20 (2.8%)	2 432 (100.0%)	730 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>10 179</b> <b>(55.5%)</b>	<b>7 503</b> <b>(71.6%)</b>	<b>5 227</b> <b>(28.5%)</b>	<b>1 929</b> <b>(18.4%)</b>	<b>2 922</b> <b>(15.9%)</b>	<b>1 043</b> <b>(10.0%)</b>	<b>18 328</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>10 475</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>								
大型 Large	2 671 (75.2%)	2 405 (78.0%)	657 (18.5%)	527 (17.1%)	223 (6.3%)	151 (4.9%)	3 551 (100.0%)	3 083 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	2 888 (47.9%)	2 409 (63.4%)	2 682 (44.5%)	1 036 (27.3%)	455 (7.5%)	353 (9.3%)	6 024 (100.0%)	3 798 (100.0%)
小型 Small	4 620 (52.8%)	2 689 (74.8%)	1 888 (21.6%)	366 (10.2%)	2 244 (25.6%)	538 (15.0%)	8 752 (100.0%)	3 594 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>10 179</b> <b>(55.5%)</b>	<b>7 503</b> <b>(71.6%)</b>	<b>5 227</b> <b>(28.5%)</b>	<b>1 929</b> <b>(18.4%)</b>	<b>2 922</b> <b>(15.9%)</b>	<b>1 043</b> <b>(10.0%)</b>	<b>18 328</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>10 475</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

表 1.12 按教育程度及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的研發人員數目（人數和相當於全日制的人數）  
Table 1.12 R&D personnel (in headcount and full-time equivalent) in the business sector in 2009 by level of education by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	教育程度 Level of education								總計 Total	
	博士程度大學學位 University degree at Ph.D. level		博士程度以下大學學位 University degree below Ph.D. level		其他專上文憑／證書 Other post-secondary diploma/certificate		非專上程度文憑／證書 Lower than post-secondary diploma/certificate			
	人數 Headcount	相當於 全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent	人數 Headcount	相當於 全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent	人數 Headcount	相當於 全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent	人數 Headcount	相當於 全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent	人數 Headcount	相當於 全日制 的人數 Full-time equivalent
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>										
製造業 Manufacturing	55 (3.6%)	48 (4.8%)	833 (54.5%)	542 (54.3%)	65 (4.3%)	42 (4.2%)	575 (37.6%)	366 (36.7%)	1 528 (100.0%)	998 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	552 (7.0%)	525 (15.4%)	3 763 (47.4%)	2 107 (61.7%)	514 (6.5%)	438 (12.8%)	3 103 (39.1%)	347 (10.2%)	7 932 (100.0%)	3 417 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	233 (4.9%)	201 (5.2%)	3 762 (79.6%)	3 121 (80.8%)	691 (14.6%)	509 (13.2%)	43 (0.9%)	30 (0.8%)	4 729 (100.0%)	3 861 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	169 (9.9%)	149 (10.1%)	1 349 (79.0%)	1 160 (79.0%)	150 (8.8%)	130 (8.9%)	39 (2.3%)	30 (2.0%)	1 707 (100.0%)	1 468 (100.0%)
其他 Others	48 (2.0%)	18 (2.4%)	517 (21.2%)	367 (50.2%)	1 837 (75.5%)	328 (44.9%)	30 (1.2%)	18 (2.5%)	2 432 (100.0%)	730 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1 057</b> <b>(5.8%)</b>	<b>940</b> <b>(9.0%)</b>	<b>10 224</b> <b>(55.8%)</b>	<b>7 296</b> <b>(69.7%)</b>	<b>3 257</b> <b>(17.8%)</b>	<b>1 447</b> <b>(13.8%)</b>	<b>3 790</b> <b>(20.7%)</b>	<b>792</b> <b>(7.6%)</b>	<b>18 328</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>10 475</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>										
大型 Large	130 (3.7%)	97 (3.2%)	2 899 (81.6%)	2 530 (82.1%)	417 (11.7%)	377 (12.2%)	105 (3.0%)	79 (2.5%)	3 551 (100.0%)	3 083 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	238 (4.0%)	215 (5.7%)	3 202 (53.2%)	2 675 (70.4%)	2 440 (40.5%)	790 (20.8%)	144 (2.4%)	118 (3.1%)	6 024 (100.0%)	3 798 (100.0%)
小型 Small	688 (7.9%)	628 (17.5%)	4 123 (47.1%)	2 091 (58.2%)	400 (4.6%)	279 (7.8%)	3 542 (40.5%)	595 (16.6%)	8 752 (100.0%)	3 594 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1 057</b> <b>(5.8%)</b>	<b>940</b> <b>(9.0%)</b>	<b>10 224</b> <b>(55.8%)</b>	<b>7 296</b> <b>(69.7%)</b>	<b>3 257</b> <b>(17.8%)</b>	<b>1 447</b> <b>(13.8%)</b>	<b>3 790</b> <b>(20.7%)</b>	<b>792</b> <b>(7.6%)</b>	<b>18 328</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>10 475</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

**表 1.13 按外判機構類別及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的外判研發活動總開支**  
**Table 1.13 Total expenditure on outsourced R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of outsourced party by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	(百萬港元) (HK\$ million)		
	外判予本地機構的研發活動開支 Expenditure on outsourced R&D activities to local parties	外判予香港以外機構的研發活動開支 Expenditure on outsourced R&D activities to parties outside Hong Kong	外判研發活動總開支 Total expenditure on outsourced R&D activities
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	26.0 (70.2%)	11.0 (29.8%)	37.1 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	132.4 (6.1%)	2,025.7 (93.9%)	2,158.1 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	430.0 (56.1%)	336.2 (43.9%)	766.2 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	111.8 (12.6%)	774.3 (87.4%)	886.1 (100.0%)
其他 Others	20.0 (38.7%)	31.8 (61.3%)	51.8 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>720.4</b> <b>(18.5%)</b>	<b>3,179.0</b> <b>(81.5%)</b>	<b>3,899.3</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	107.1 (26.7%)	293.7 (73.3%)	400.7 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	67.3 (2.8%)	2,315.2 (97.2%)	2,382.5 (100.0%)
小型 Small	546.0 (48.9%)	570.0 (51.1%)	1,116.1 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>720.4</b> <b>(18.5%)</b>	<b>3,179.0</b> <b>(81.5%)</b>	<b>3,899.3</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

表 1.14 按進行機構及資金來源劃分的 2009 年工商機構的外判研發活動總開支  
Table 1.14 Total expenditure on outsourced R&D activities in the business sector in 2009 by performing party and source of funds

組織類別 Type of organisation	進行研發活動的機構 Party performing R&D activities		資金來源 Source of funds			
			外判予本地機構 Outsourced to local parties		外判予香港以外機構 Outsourced to parties outside Hong Kong	
(百萬港元) (HK\$ million)						
<b>本地機構</b> <b>Local parties</b>						
自資 Self-financed	N.A.	(N.A.)	653.8	(90.8%)	3,120.3	(98.2%)
政府 Government	7.6	(0.2%)	6.6	(0.9%)	0.7	(\$)
公共科技支援機構 Public technology support organisations	14.9	(0.4%)	N.A.	(N.A.)	N.A.	(N.A.)
高等教育機構 Higher education institutions	22.9	(0.6%)	2.2	(0.3%)	1.8	(0.1%)
金融機構單位 Financial establishments	6.5	(0.2%)	0.0	(0.0%)	0.0	(0.0%)
機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商（非金融）機構單位 Other business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	568.9	(14.6%)	24.3	(3.4%)	4.0	(0.1%)
機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商（非金融）機構單位 Business (non-financial) establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group	99.5	(2.6%)	29.7	(4.1%)	31.9	(1.0%)
<b>香港以外機構</b> <b>Parties outside Hong Kong</b>						
機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商（非金融）機構單位 Other business (non-financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	2,850.1	(73.1%)	3.6	(0.5%)	15.4	(0.5%)
機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商（非金融）機構單位 Business (non-financial) establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group	327.2	(8.4%)	0.1	(\$)	4.3	(0.1%)
其他 Others	1.7	(\$)	0.0	(0.0%)	0.5	(\$)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>3,899.3</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>720.4</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>3,179.0</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

**表 1.15 按是否有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／合作機構的類別及所在地劃分的在 2009 年有進行研發活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 1.15 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken R&D activities in 2009 by whether having cooperation arrangements on R&D activities with other organisations/type and location of cooperating establishment**

是否有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／ 合作機構類別 <sup>(1)</sup> Whether having cooperation arrangements on R&D activities with other organisations/ Type of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>	有進行研發活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities	合作機構所在地 <sup>(1)</sup> Location of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>					合計 Overall	
		中國內地及澳門 The mainland of China and Macao						
		香港 HK	泛珠三角區域 <sup>(3)</sup> (珠江三角洲經濟 區及香港除外) Pan-PRD Region <sup>(3)</sup> other than PRD Economic Zone and HK		其他地區 Other regions	香港、中國 內地及澳門 以外地方 Places outside HK, the mainland of China and Macao		
			珠江三角洲 經濟區 <sup>(2)</sup> Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone <sup>(2)</sup>	其他地區 Other regions		香港、中國 內地及澳門 以外地方 Places outside HK, the mainland of China and Macao		合計 Overall
<b>有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排</b> <b>Having cooperation arrangements on R&amp;D activities with other organisations</b>	<b>477</b> <b>[9.4%]</b>							
政府 Government	23 (4.9%)	2 (0.4%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.5%)	3 (0.6%)	28 (5.8%)		
公共科技支援機構 <sup>(4)</sup> Public technology support organisations <sup>(4)</sup>	57 (12.1%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.7%)	59 (12.3%)		
高等教育機構 Higher education institutions	82 (17.2%)	6 (1.2%)	1 (0.2%)	9 (1.9%)	9 (1.9%)	95 (19.9%)		
機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商機構單位 Other business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	19 (3.9%)	114 (23.8%)	4 (0.9%)	3 (0.7%)	22 (4.7%)	149 (31.4%)		
機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商機構單位 Business establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group	84 (17.7%)	159 (33.3%)	7 (1.4%)	134 (28.1%)	31 (6.6%)	265 (55.7%)		
私人非牟利機構及其他 Private non-profit organisations and others	7 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	8 (1.6%)		
合計 Overall	219 (45.9%)	276 (57.9%)	13 (2.8%)	145 (30.5%)	57 (12.0%)	477 (100.0%)		

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

**表 1.15 (續) 按是否有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／合作機構的類別及所在地劃分的在 2009 年有進行研發活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 1.15 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments having undertaken R&D activities in 2009 by whether having cooperation arrangements on R&D activities with other organisations/type and location of cooperating establishment**

是否有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／ 合作機構類別 <sup>(1)</sup> Whether having cooperation arrangements on R&D activities with other organisations/ Type of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>	有進行研發活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities	合作機構所在地 <sup>(1)</sup> Location of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>					合計 Overall	
		中國內地及澳門 The mainland of China and Macao						
		香港 HK	泛珠三角區域 <sup>(3)</sup> (珠江三角洲經濟 區及香港除外) Pan-PRD Region <sup>(3)</sup> other than PRD Economic Zone and HK		其他地區 Other regions	香港、中國 內地及澳門 以外地方 Places outside HK, the mainland of China and Macao		
			珠江三角洲 經濟區 <sup>(2)</sup> Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone <sup>(2)</sup>	其他地區 Other regions		香港、中國 內地及澳門 以外地方 Places outside HK, the mainland of China and Macao		合計 Overall
<b>沒有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排</b> <b>Not having cooperation arrangements on R&amp;D activities</b> <b>with other organisations</b>	<b>4 571</b> <b>[90.6%]</b>							
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>5 048</b> <b>[100.0%]</b>							

註釋：(1) 可選擇多於一個機構及／或地點。

(2) 珠江三角洲經濟區包括 13 個市、縣(區)；分別是廣州、深圳、珠海、佛山、江門、東莞、中山、惠州市區、惠東縣、博羅縣、肇慶市區、高要市和四會市。

(3) 泛珠三角區域包括福建省、江西省、湖南省、廣東省、廣西壯族自治區、海南省、四川省、貴州省、雲南省等九個省，以及香港和澳門特別行政區。此欄不包括與珠江三角洲經濟區及香港機構的合作安排。

(4) 例子包括香港生產力促進局，香港應用科技研究院有限公司，香港賽馬會中藥研究院有限公司及由政府資助的研發中心。

方括號內數字顯示有進行研發活動的機構單位數目總計的百分比。

圓括號內數字顯示有研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的機構單位數目總計的百分比。

Notes: (1) May select more than one organisation and/or location.

(2) The PRD Economic Zone covers urban area of 13 cities and counties (district) including Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Jiangmen, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Huizhou urban district, Huidong county, Boluo county, Zhaoqing urban district, Gaoyao and Sihui.

(3) The Pan-PRD Region covers Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan as well as Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. Cooperation arrangements with establishments in PRD Economic Zone and Hong Kong are excluded in this column.

(4) Examples are Hong Kong Productivity Council, Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Company Limited, Hong Kong Jockey Club Institute of Chinese Medicine Limited and Government-funded R&D Centres.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities.

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having cooperation arrangements on R&D activities with other organisations.

**表 1.16 按預期研發活動開始產生盈利的時間範圍及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年有進行研發活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 1.16 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken R&D activities in 2009 by expected time frame for R&D activities to start generating profit by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	有進行研發活動的 機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities	預期研發活動開始產生盈利的時間範圍 Expected time frame for R&D activities to start generating profit			未能提出具體 的時間範圍 Cannot provide a concrete time frame
		少於 3 年 Less than 3 years	3 年至少於 6 年 3 years to less than 6 years	6 年或以上 6 years or above	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>					
製造業 Manufacturing	402	249 (62.0%)	62 (15.5%)	42 (10.3%)	49 (12.1%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2 701	333 (12.3%)	308 (11.4%)	2 024 (75.0%)	35 (1.3%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	648	398 (61.4%)	170 (26.2%)	15 (2.3%)	66 (10.1%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	792	224 (28.3%)	49 (6.1%)	48 (6.1%)	471 (59.5%)
其他 Others	504	392 (77.7%)	98 (19.4%)	4 (0.9%)	10 (2.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>5 048</b>	<b>1 596</b> <b>(31.6%)</b>	<b>687</b> <b>(13.6%)</b>	<b>2 133</b> <b>(42.3%)</b>	<b>631</b> <b>(12.5%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>					
大型 Large	631	94 (15.0%)	40 (6.4%)	35 (5.6%)	461 (73.1%)
中型 Medium	1 223	755 (61.8%)	382 (31.2%)	61 (5.0%)	25 (2.1%)
小型 Small	3 194	746 (23.4%)	265 (8.3%)	2 037 (63.8%)	145 (4.5%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>5 048</b>	<b>1 596</b> <b>(31.6%)</b>	<b>687</b> <b>(13.6%)</b>	<b>2 133</b> <b>(42.3%)</b>	<b>631</b> <b>(12.5%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有有進行研發活動的機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 1.17 按是否有制定 2010 年度研發活動的預算及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 1.17 Distribution of business establishments by whether having budget allocation for R&D activities for 2010 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	是否有制定 2010 年度研發活動的預算 Whether having budget allocation for R&D activities for 2010			
		有 Yes		沒有 No	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>					
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	359	(3.2%)	10 757	(96.8%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	2 887	(1.9%)	150 188	(98.1%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	651	(8.2%)	7 276	(91.8%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	1 113	(2.2%)	49 640	(97.8%)
其他 Others	47 486	708	(1.5%)	46 778	(98.5%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>5 717</b>	<b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>264 638</b>	<b>(97.9%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>					
大型 Large	7 492	932	(12.4%)	6 560	(87.6%)
中型 Medium	30 191	1 489	(4.9%)	28 702	(95.1%)
小型 Small	232 673	3 296	(1.4%)	229 376	(98.6%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>5 717</b>	<b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>264 638</b>	<b>(97.9%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 2.1 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2008 及 2009 年工商機構的技術創新活動主要統計數字**  
**Table 2.1 Key statistics on technological innovation (TI) activities in the business sector in 2008 and 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

年度 Year	機構單位 數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行 技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 <sup>(1)</sup> No. of establishments having undertaken TI activities <sup>(1)</sup>	有進行 產品技術創新 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation	有進行 程序技術創新 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation	有進行 有進行中而尚未完成 的技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken ongoing TI activities	有已終止的技術 創新活動的 機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken abandoned TI activities	技術創新 活動開支 (百萬港元) TI expenditure (HK\$ million)	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>								
製造業 Manufacturing	2008 11 434	604 (5.3%)	77 (0.7%)	359 (3.1%)	374 (3.3%)	42 (0.4%)	926.3 [6.3%]	
	2009 11 115	467 (4.2%)	238 (2.1%)	132 (1.2%)	339 (3.1%)	25 (0.2%)	1,167.1 [8.3%]	
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及 住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2008 149 511	4 281 (2.9%)	1 729 (1.2%)	1 683 (1.1%)	2 437 (1.6%)	536 (0.4%)	7,146.4 [48.7%]	
	2009 153 075	3 948 (2.6%)	1 305 (0.9%)	2 150 (1.4%)	3 422 (2.2%)	339 (0.2%)	5,923.4 [42.2%]	
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	2008 6 384	1 785 (28.0%)	933 (14.6%)	481 (7.5%)	891 (14.0%)	260 (4.1%)	3,182.3 [21.7%]	
	2009 7 927	1 455 (18.4%)	1 072 (13.5%)	61 (0.8%)	1 276 (16.1%)	112 (1.4%)	3,124.5 [22.3%]	
金融、保險、地產、專業及 商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	2008 46 743	1 413 (3.0%)	292 (0.6%)	474 (1.0%)	1 247 (2.7%)	161 (0.3%)	1,843.8 [12.6%]	
	2009 50 753	1 487 (2.9%)	456 (0.9%)	811 (1.6%)	1 297 (2.6%)	59 (0.1%)	2,801.5 [20.0%]	
其他 Others	2008 39 122	1 879 (4.8%)	572 (1.5%)	1 062 (2.7%)	357 (0.9%)	50 (0.1%)	1,567.2 [10.7%]	
	2009 47 486	1 587 (3.3%)	568 (1.2%)	1 001 (2.1%)	1 212 (2.6%)	10 (\$)	1,023.0 [7.3%]	
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>2008 253 193</b>	<b>9 963 (3.9%)</b>	<b>3 603 (1.4%)</b>	<b>4 059 (1.6%)</b>	<b>5 306 (2.1%)</b>	<b>1 050 (0.4%)</b>	<b>14,665.9 [100.0%]</b>	
	<b>2009 270 356</b>	<b>8 945 (3.3%)</b>	<b>3 639 (1.3%)</b>	<b>4 155 (1.5%)</b>	<b>7 546 (2.8%)</b>	<b>543 (0.2%)</b>	<b>14,039.6 [100.0%]</b>	
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>								
大型 Large	2008 5 678	1 238 (21.8%)	330 (5.8%)	662 (11.7%)	762 (13.4%)	171 (3.0%)	6,571.3 [44.8%]	
	2009 7 492	1 969 (26.3%)	171 (2.3%)	1 449 (19.3%)	1 655 (22.1%)	36 (0.5%)	4,771.0 [34.0%]	
中型 Medium	2008 32 310	2 745 (8.5%)	925 (2.9%)	1 231 (3.8%)	1 331 (4.1%)	180 (0.6%)	4,629.3 [31.6%]	
	2009 30 191	2 537 (8.4%)	1 972 (6.5%)	438 (1.4%)	2 127 (7.0%)	111 (0.4%)	5,274.3 [37.6%]	
小型 Small	2008 215 205	5 979 (2.8%)	2 348 (1.1%)	2 167 (1.0%)	3 213 (1.5%)	699 (0.3%)	3,465.2 [23.6%]	
	2009 232 673	4 439 (1.9%)	1 495 (0.6%)	2 269 (1.0%)	3 764 (1.6%)	397 (0.2%)	3,994.2 [28.4%]	
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>2008 253 193</b>	<b>9 963 (3.9%)</b>	<b>3 603 (1.4%)</b>	<b>4 059 (1.6%)</b>	<b>5 306 (2.1%)</b>	<b>1 050 (0.4%)</b>	<b>14,665.9 [100.0%]</b>	
	<b>2009 270 356</b>	<b>8 945 (3.3%)</b>	<b>3 639 (1.3%)</b>	<b>4 155 (1.5%)</b>	<b>7 546 (2.8%)</b>	<b>543 (0.2%)</b>	<b>14,039.6 [100.0%]</b>	

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在該統計年有參與技術創新活動的機構單位，不論其為產品技術創新、程序技術創新、進行中而尚未完成的技術創新活動或已終止的技術創新活動。

圓括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

方括號內數字顯示佔技術創新活動開支總計的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to establishments that had been engaged in TI activities in respective reference years, whether they be technological product innovation, technological process innovation, ongoing TI activities or abandoned TI activities.

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of total TI expenditure.

**表 2.2 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年是否有進行產品技術創新及推出對市場來說是嶄新的技術創新產品的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.2 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken technological product innovation and technological product innovation new to the market in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行產品技術創新的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation	有推出對市場來說是嶄新的技術創新產品 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation new to the market
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	238 (2.1%)	207 (1.9%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	1 305 (0.9%)	612 (0.4%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	1 072 (13.5%)	301 (3.8%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	456 (0.9%)	114 (0.2%)
其他 Others	47 486	568 (1.2%)	197 (0.4%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>3 639 (1.3%)</b>	<b>1 430 (0.5%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	7 492	171 (2.3%)	90 (1.2%)
中型 Medium	30 191	1 972 (6.5%)	578 (1.9%)
小型 Small	232 673	1 495 (0.6%)	763 (0.3%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>3 639 (1.3%)</b>	<b>1 430 (0.5%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 2.3 按發展產品技術創新的機構類別、產品技術創新數目和產品技術創新的收入佔業務收入總額<sup>(1)</sup>百分比及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年有進行產品技術創新的工商機構單位概況**

**Table 2.3 Profile of business establishments having undertaken technological product innovation in 2009 in terms of development party, number of technological product innovation, and percentage contribution of technological product innovation to total business receipts<sup>(1)</sup> by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	發展產品技術創新的機構類別 <sup>(2)</sup>								產品技術創新的收入佔業務收入總額 <sup>(1)</sup> 百分比 % contribution of technological product innovation to total business receipts <sup>(1)</sup>
	Party for developing technological product innovation <sup>(2)</sup>								
	機構單位本身 The establishment itself		機構單位與其他機構合作 Establishment in cooperation with other parties			其他機構 Other parties			
有進行產品技術創新的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	產品技術創新數目 No. of technological product innovation	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	產品技術創新數目 No. of technological product innovation	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	產品技術創新數目 No. of technological product innovation	產品技術創新總數 Total no. of technological product innovation		
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>									
製造業 Manufacturing	238	222 (93.3%)	306	17 (7.1%)	26	0 (0.0%)	0	332	13.6%
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	1 305	967 (74.1%)	2 669	125 (9.6%)	308	221 (16.9%)	260	3 238	27.6%
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1 072	1 012 (94.4%)	1 815	41 (3.8%)	281	48 (4.5%)	56	2 152	13.8%
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	456	406 (89.1%)	721	29 (6.3%)	32	21 (4.6%)	23	776	9.5%
其他 Others	568	399 (70.3%)	1 141	4 (0.8%)	8	168 (29.5%)	864	2 013	3.8%
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>3 639</b>	<b>3 007</b> <b>(82.6%)</b>	<b>6 653</b>	<b>216</b> <b>(5.9%)</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>457</b> <b>(12.6%)</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>8 511</b>	<b>12.3%</b>

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 2.3 (續) 按發展產品技術創新的機構類別、產品技術創新數目和產品技術創新的收入佔業務收入總額<sup>(1)</sup>百分比及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年有進行產品技術創新的工商機構單位概況

Table 2.3 (cont'd) Profile of business establishments having undertaken technological product innovation in 2009 in terms of development party, number of technological product innovation, and percentage contribution of technological product innovation to total business receipts<sup>(1)</sup> by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	發展產品技術創新的機構類別 <sup>(2)</sup>								
	Party for developing technological product innovation <sup>(2)</sup>								
	機構單位本身 The establishment itself			機構單位與 其他機構合作 Establishment in cooperation with other parties			其他機構 Other parties		
有進行產品技術創新的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	產品技術創新數目 No. of technological product innovation	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	產品技術創新數目 No. of technological product innovation	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	產品技術創新數目 No. of technological product innovation	產品技術創新總數 Total no. of technological product innovation	產品技術創新收入佔業務收入總額 <sup>(1)</sup> 百分比 % contribution of technological product innovation to total business receipts <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>									
大型 Large	171	134 (77.9%)	331	20 (11.4%)	35	26 (15.1%)	28	394	7.3%
中型 Medium	1 972	1 728 (87.6%)	3 822	30 (1.5%)	260	246 (12.5%)	958	5 040	20.9%
小型 Small	1 495	1 145 (76.6%)	2 500	166 (11.1%)	359	185 (12.4%)	218	3 077	38.2%
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>3 639</b>	<b>3 007</b> <b>(82.6%)</b>	<b>6 653</b>	<b>216</b> <b>(5.9%)</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>457</b> <b>(12.6%)</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>8 511</b>	<b>12.3%</b>

註釋：(1) 有進行產品技術創新的機構單位的業務收入總額。

(2) 可選擇多於一個類別。

括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有有進行產品技術創新的機構單位的百分比。

Notes: (1) Total business receipts for establishments undertaking technological product innovation.

(2) May select more than one item.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 2.4 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年是否有進程序技術創新的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.4 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken technological process innovation in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進程序技術創新的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	132	(1.2%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	2 150	(1.4%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	61	(0.8%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	811	(1.6%)
其他 Others	47 486	1 001	(2.1%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>(1.5%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	7 492	1 449	(19.3%)
中型 Medium	30 191	438	(1.4%)
小型 Small	232 673	2 269	(1.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>(1.5%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentage in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.5 按發展程序技術創新的機構類別和程序技術創新數目及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年有進程序技術創新的工商機構單位概況

Table 2.5 Profile of business establishments having undertaken technological process innovation in 2009 in terms of development party and number of technological process innovation by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	發展程序技術創新的機構類別 <sup>(1)</sup>								程序技術創新 總數 Total no. of technological process innovation
	Party for developing technological process innovation <sup>(1)</sup>								
	機構單位本身		機構單位與 其他機構合作		其他機構				
	The establishment itself	Establishment in cooperation with other parties	Other parties						
有進程序技術創 新的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation	機構單位 數目 No. of establish- ments	程序技術 創新數目 No. of technological process innovation	機構單位 數目 No. of establish- ments	程序技術 創新數目 No. of technological process innovation	機構單位 數目 No. of establish- ments	程序技術 創新數目 No. of technological process innovation			
<b>按行業組別劃分</b>									
<b>By industry grouping</b>									
製造業 Manufacturing	132	114 (86.7%)	205	2 (1.5%)	2	17 (12.5%)	18	225	
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2 150	1 865 (86.7%)	1 887	38 (1.8%)	72	247 (11.5%)	287	2 247	
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	61	28 (45.3%)	44	27 (44.1%)	128	7 (10.6%)	7	179	
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	811	535 (66.0%)	553	4 (0.5%)	4	273 (33.6%)	761	1 318	
其他 Others	1 001	945 (94.5%)	982	694 (69.4%)	701	54 (5.4%)	58	1 742	
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>3 487</b> <b>(83.9%)</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>766</b> <b>(18.4%)</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>597</b> <b>(14.4%)</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>5 710</b>	
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b>									
<b>By size of establishment</b>									
大型 Large	1 449	1 409 (97.2%)	1 458	700 (48.3%)	703	34 (2.3%)	54	2 215	
中型 Medium	438	111 (25.5%)	136	5 (1.2%)	6	322 (73.6%)	804	946	
小型 Small	2 269	1 968 (86.7%)	2 077	61 (2.7%)	199	241 (10.6%)	273	2 549	
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>3 487</b> <b>(83.9%)</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>766</b> <b>(18.4%)</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>597</b> <b>(14.4%)</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>5 710</b>	

註釋：(1) 可選擇多於一個類別。

Notes: (1) May select more than one item.

括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有有進程序技術創新的機構單位的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 2.6 按在程序技術創新全面實施後節省的成本開支百分比及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年有進程序技術創新的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.6 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken technological process innovation in 2009 by percentage of cost saving after full implementation of technological process innovation by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

		節省的成本開支(以佔每件產品或每項服務的平均成本的百分比計算) Cost saving (as a percentage of average cost per unit of output produced or per unit of service provided)					
有進程序技術創新的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation		少於 5% Less than 5%	5% 至 少於 10% 5% to less than 10%	10% 至 少於 20% 10% to less than 20%	20% 至 少於 30% 20% to less than 30%	30% 或以上 30% or above	與節省 成本無關 Not related to cost saving
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>							
製造業 Manufacturing	132	7 (4.9%)	2 (1.5%)	11 (8.0%)	4 (3.0%)	87 (66.1%)	22 (16.5%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2 150	154 (7.2%)	88 (4.1%)	39 (1.8%)	22 (1.0%)	1 824 (84.8%)	23 (1.1%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	61	6 (9.3%)	2 (3.9%)	3 (5.6%)	29 (46.5%)	4 (5.8%)	18 (28.9%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	811	467 (57.6%)	9 (1.1%)	1 (0.2%)	6 (0.8%)	239 (29.5%)	88 (10.8%)
其他 Others	1 001	7 (0.7%)	738 (73.8%)	242 (24.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)	11 (1.1%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>640</b> <b>(15.4%)</b>	<b>840</b> <b>(20.2%)</b>	<b>296</b> <b>(7.1%)</b>	<b>61</b> <b>(1.5%)</b>	<b>2 156</b> <b>(51.9%)</b>	<b>161</b> <b>(3.9%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>							
大型 Large	1 449	465 (32.1%)	710 (49.0%)	228 (15.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	45 (3.1%)
中型 Medium	438	30 (6.9%)	51 (11.7%)	33 (7.5%)	8 (1.7%)	255 (58.2%)	61 (13.9%)
小型 Small	2 269	145 (6.4%)	78 (3.5%)	36 (1.6%)	54 (2.4%)	1 900 (83.8%)	55 (2.4%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>640</b> <b>(15.4%)</b>	<b>840</b> <b>(20.2%)</b>	<b>296</b> <b>(7.1%)</b>	<b>61</b> <b>(1.5%)</b>	<b>2 156</b> <b>(51.9%)</b>	<b>161</b> <b>(3.9%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有有進程序技術創新的機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.7 按技術創新活動類別及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的技術創新活動總開支  
 Table 2.7 Total expenditure on TI activities in the business sector in 2009 by type of TI activity by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

	技術創新活動類別 Type of TI activity									技術創新活動開支總額 Total TI expenditure
	機構單位為其本身進行的內部研發活動 In-house R&D activities for own establishment	外判予其他機構進行研發活動 Outsourced R&D activities to other parties	購買土地及樓宇 Acquisition of land and buildings	購置生產用的機器和設備 Acquisition of machinery and equipment for production	獲取其他外界知識 Acquisition of other external knowledge	培訓 Training	向市場推廣技術創新的產品／程序 Market introduction of technological product/process innovation	設計及生產／運送方面的其他準備工作 Design and other preparations for production/delivery	其他 Others	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>										
製造業 Manufacturing	464.0 (39.8%)	37.1 (3.2%)	92.7 (7.9%)	243.4 (20.9%)	2.7 (0.2%)	6.1 (0.5%)	266.2 (22.8%)	48.9 (4.2%)	5.9 (0.5%)	1,167.1 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2,209.7 (37.3%)	2,158.1 (36.4%)	51.6 (0.9%)	258.9 (4.4%)	62.1 (1.0%)	15.0 (0.3%)	353.7 (6.0%)	789.3 (13.3%)	25.1 (0.4%)	5,923.4 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1,393.4 (44.6%)	766.2 (24.5%)	20.0 (0.6%)	166.6 (5.3%)	36.4 (1.2%)	8.5 (0.3%)	327.4 (10.5%)	374.0 (12.0%)	32.1 (1.0%)	3,124.5 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	671.4 (24.0%)	886.1 (31.6%)	19.6 (0.7%)	119.2 (4.3%)	579.6 (20.7%)	22.1 (0.8%)	42.3 (1.5%)	459.0 (16.4%)	2.2 (0.1%)	2,801.5 (100.0%)
其他 Others	241.2 (23.6%)	51.8 (5.1%)	7.2 (0.7%)	522.3 (51.1%)	24.1 (2.4%)	19.7 (1.9%)	57.9 (5.7%)	98.4 (9.6%)	0.4 (\$)	1,023.0 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4,979.7</b> <b>(35.5%)</b>	<b>3,899.3</b> <b>(27.8%)</b>	<b>191.0</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>	<b>1,310.3</b> <b>(9.3%)</b>	<b>705.1</b> <b>(5.0%)</b>	<b>71.4</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>	<b>1,047.5</b> <b>(7.5%)</b>	<b>1,769.6</b> <b>(12.6%)</b>	<b>65.7</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>	<b>14,039.6</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>										
大型 Large	2,016.1 (42.3%)	400.7 (8.4%)	15.1 (0.3%)	667.6 (14.0%)	534.9 (11.2%)	29.9 (0.6%)	479.5 (10.0%)	601.6 (12.6%)	25.5 (0.5%)	4,771.0 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	1,653.7 (31.4%)	2,382.5 (45.2%)	132.6 (2.5%)	361.7 (6.9%)	27.1 (0.5%)	19.4 (0.4%)	195.7 (3.7%)	466.5 (8.8%)	35.1 (0.7%)	5,274.3 (100.0%)
小型 Small	1,309.9 (32.8%)	1,116.1 (27.9%)	43.3 (1.1%)	280.9 (7.0%)	143.1 (3.6%)	22.1 (0.6%)	372.3 (9.3%)	701.5 (17.6%)	5.1 (0.1%)	3,994.2 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>4,979.7</b> <b>(35.5%)</b>	<b>3,899.3</b> <b>(27.8%)</b>	<b>191.0</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>	<b>1,310.3</b> <b>(9.3%)</b>	<b>705.1</b> <b>(5.0%)</b>	<b>71.4</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>	<b>1,047.5</b> <b>(7.5%)</b>	<b>1,769.6</b> <b>(12.6%)</b>	<b>65.7</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>	<b>14,039.6</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別的技术創新活動開支總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total TI expenditure in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.8 按資金來源及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的 2009 年工商機構的技術創新活動總開支

Table 2.8 Total expenditure on TI activities in the business sector in 2009 by source of funds by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

(百萬港元)  
(HK\$ million)

	資金來源 Source of funds								總計 Total
	自資 Self-financed	政府 Government	高等教育機構 Higher education institutions	金融機構單位 Financial establishments	機構單位本身所屬企 業集團內的其他工商 (非金融) 機構單位 Other business (non- financial) establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	其他工商 (非金融) 機構單位 Other business (non-financial) establishments	私人非牟利機構 Private non-profit organisations	其他 Others	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>									
製造業 Manufacturing	919.3 (78.8%)	18.4 (1.6%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	229.4 (19.7%)	\$ (\$)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	1,167.1 (100.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及 住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	5,392.7 (91.0%)	71.9 (1.2%)	1.0 (\$)	1.3 (\$)	210.0 (3.5%)	246.5 (4.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	5,923.4 (100.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	2,686.8 (86.0%)	54.6 (1.7%)	\$ (\$)	272.0 (8.7%)	98.5 (3.2%)	12.4 (0.4%)	0.2 (\$)	0.0 (0.0%)	3,124.5 (100.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及 商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	2,511.6 (89.7%)	26.4 (0.9%)	18.6 (0.7%)	16.8 (0.6%)	190.9 (6.8%)	31.6 (1.1%)	1.6 (0.1%)	4.0 (0.1%)	2,801.5 (100.0%)
其他 Others	973.6 (95.2%)	21.5 (2.1%)	0.1 (\$)	4.0 (0.4%)	0.0 (0.0%)	23.9 (2.3%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	1,023.0 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>12,483.9</b> <b>(88.9%)</b>	<b>192.7</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>	<b>19.8</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>	<b>294.1</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>728.8</b> <b>(5.2%)</b>	<b>314.5</b> <b>(2.2%)</b>	<b>1.8</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>4.0</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>14,039.6</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>									
大型 Large	4,240.0 (88.9%)	25.0 (0.5%)	0.1 (\$)	20.5 (0.4%)	237.0 (5.0%)	248.3 (5.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.1 (\$)	4,771.0 (100.0%)
中型 Medium	4,622.9 (87.6%)	41.8 (0.8%)	16.5 (0.3%)	273.4 (5.2%)	303.0 (5.7%)	11.9 (0.2%)	1.4 (\$)	3.4 (0.1%)	5,274.3 (100.0%)
小型 Small	3,621.0 (90.7%)	125.9 (3.2%)	3.1 (0.1%)	0.3 (\$)	188.8 (4.7%)	54.3 (1.4%)	0.4 (\$)	0.4 (\$)	3,994.2 (100.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>12,483.9</b> <b>(88.9%)</b>	<b>192.7</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>	<b>19.8</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>	<b>294.1</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>728.8</b> <b>(5.2%)</b>	<b>314.5</b> <b>(2.2%)</b>	<b>1.8</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>4.0</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>14,039.6</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別的技術創新活動開支總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total TI expenditure in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 2.9 按在 2009 年技術創新活動對機構單位的影響程度劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.9 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of impact of TI activities on the establishment in 2009**

	影響程度				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
<b>對產品的影響</b> <b>Product oriented effects</b>					
擴大了產品或服務的範圍 Increased range of goods or services	1 757 (19.6%)	1 736 (19.4%)	2 663 (29.8%)	2 788 (31.2%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
擴大了市場或市場佔有率 Increased market or market share	1 224 (13.7%)	1 355 (15.1%)	2 952 (33.0%)	3 415 (38.2%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
改善了貨品或服務的素質 Improved quality of goods or services	2 366 (26.5%)	1 566 (17.5%)	2 323 (26.0%)	2 690 (30.1%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>對程序的影響</b> <b>Process oriented effects</b>					
改善了生產靈活性 Improved production flexibility	1 772 (19.8%)	1 514 (16.9%)	2 295 (25.7%)	3 364 (37.6%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
提高了生產量 Increased production capacity	1 505 (16.8%)	1 592 (17.8%)	2 365 (26.4%)	3 482 (38.9%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
減低了每件產品的勞工成本 Reduced labour cost per produced unit	1 515 (16.9%)	2 108 (23.6%)	782 (8.7%)	4 540 (50.8%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
減低了每件產品的材料和／或能源耗用量 Reduced materials and/or energy consumption per produced unit	1 439 (16.1%)	2 303 (25.7%)	702 (7.8%)	4 501 (50.3%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>其他影響</b> <b>Other effects</b>					
減低對環境的影響或對健康及安全方面有所改善 Reduced environmental impact or improved health and safety aspects	1 333 (14.9%)	330 (3.7%)	2 739 (30.6%)	4 543 (50.8%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
符合了行業規例或標準 Met industry regulations or standards	1 340 (15.0%)	994 (11.1%)	2 284 (25.5%)	4 327 (48.4%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

**表 2.10 按是否有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／合作機構的類別及所在地劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.10 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by whether having cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisations/type and location of cooperating establishment**

是否有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／ 合作機構類別 <sup>(1)</sup> Whether having cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisations/Type of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>	有進行技術創新活 動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken TI activities	合作機構所在地 <sup>(1)</sup> Location of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>					合計 Overall	
		中國內地及澳門 The mainland of China and Macao						
		香港 HK	泛珠三角區域 <sup>(3)</sup> 珠江三角洲 經濟區 <sup>(2)</sup> (珠江三角洲經濟 區及香港除外) Pan-PRD Region <sup>(3)</sup> other than PRD Economic Zone and HK		其他地區 Other regions	香港、中國 內地及澳門 以外地方 Places outside HK, the mainland of China and Macao		
			Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone <sup>(2)</sup>					
<b>有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排</b> <b>Having cooperation arrangements on TI activities with</b> <b>other organisations</b>	<b>1 833</b> <b>[20.5%]</b>							
政府 Government	322 (17.6%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)	327 (17.8%)		
公共科技支援機構 <sup>(4)</sup> Public technology support organisations <sup>(4)</sup>	63 (3.4%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (1.2%)	3 (0.2%)	86 (4.7%)		
高等教育機構 Higher education institutions	778 (42.5%)	8 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	12 (0.7%)	12 (0.7%)	794 (43.3%)		
機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商機構單位 Other business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	37 (2.0%)	121 (6.6%)	6 (0.3%)	7 (0.4%)	35 (1.9%)	182 (10.0%)		
機構單位本身所屬企業集團外的工商機構單位 Business establishments outside an establishment's own enterprise group	157 (8.6%)	262 (14.3%)	7 (0.4%)	311 (17.0%)	204 (11.1%)	615 (33.5%)		
私人非牟利機構及其他 Private non-profit organisations and others	7 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	9 (0.5%)		
合計 Overall	1 295 (70.6%)	387 (21.1%)	17 (0.9%)	328 (17.9%)	237 (12.9%)	1 833 (100.0%)		

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

**表 2.10 (續) 按是否有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／合作機構的類別及所在地劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.10 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by whether having cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisations/type and location of cooperating establishment**

是否有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排／ 合作機構類別 <sup>(1)</sup> Whether having cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisations/Type of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>	有進行技術創新活 動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken TI activities	合作機構所在地 <sup>(1)</sup> Location of cooperating establishment <sup>(1)</sup>					合計 Overall	
		中國內地及澳門 The mainland of China and Macao						
		香港 HK	泛珠三角區域 <sup>(3)</sup> 珠江三角洲 經濟區 <sup>(2)</sup> (珠江三角洲經濟 區及香港除外) Pan-PRD Region <sup>(3)</sup> other than PRD Economic Zone and HK		其他地區 Other regions	香港、中國 內地及澳門 以外地方 Places outside HK, the mainland of China and Macao		
			Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone <sup>(2)</sup>					
沒有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排 Not having cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisations	7 112 [79.5%]							
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>8 945 [100.0%]</b>							

註釋：(1) 可選擇多於一個機構及／或地點。

(2) 珠江三角洲經濟區包括 13 個市、縣(區)；分別是廣州、深圳、珠海、佛山、江門、東莞、中山、惠州市區、惠東縣、博羅縣、肇慶市區、高要市和四會市。

(3) 泛珠三角區域包括福建省、江西省、湖南省、廣東省、廣西壯族自治區、海南省、四川省、貴州省、雲南省等九個省，以及香港和澳門特別行政區。此欄不包括與珠江三角洲經濟區及香港機構的合作安排。

(4) 例子包括香港生產力促進局，香港應用科技研究院有限公司，香港賽馬會中藥研究院有限公司及由政府資助的研發中心。

方括號內數字顯示有進行技術創新活動的機構單位數目總計的百分比。

圓括號內數字顯示有技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的機構單位數目總計的百分比。

Notes: (1) May select more than one organisation and/or location.

(2) The PRD Economic Zone covers urban area of 13 cities and counties (districts) including Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Jiangmen, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Huizhou urban district, Huidong county, Boluo county, Zhaoqing urban district, Gaoyao and Sihui.

(3) The Pan-PRD Region covers Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan as well as Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. Cooperation arrangements with establishments in PRD Economic Zone and Hong Kong are excluded in this column.

(4) Examples are Hong Kong Productivity Council, Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Company Limited, Hong Kong Jockey Club Institute of Chinese Medicine Limited and Government-funded R&D Centres.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having undertaken TI activities.

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having cooperation arrangements on TI activities with other organisation.

表 2.11 按在 2009 年用於技術創新活動的知識或資訊來源的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.11 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of the sources of knowledge or information used for TI activities in 2009

技術創新的知識或資訊來源 Sources of knowledge or information used for TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance			沒有使用 Not used	總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low		
<b>機構內部來源</b> <b>Internal sources</b>					
機構單位內部（例如：研發成果） Within the establishment (e.g. R&D results)	4 040 (45.2%)	3 278 (36.6%)	184 (2.1%)	1 443 (16.1%)	8 945 (100.0%)
機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商機 構單位 Other business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	1 274 (14.2%)	3 481 (38.9%)	351 (3.9%)	3 839 (42.9%)	8 945 (100.0%)
<b>市場來源</b> <b>Market sources</b>					
設備、材料、組件或軟件的供應商 Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software	3 583 (40.1%)	2 253 (25.2%)	554 (6.2%)	2 554 (28.6%)	8 945 (100.0%)
客戶或顧客 Clients or customers	5 291 (59.2%)	1 860 (20.8%)	346 (3.9%)	1 448 (16.2%)	8 945 (100.0%)
業內其他機構單位 Other establishments from the industry	3 598 (40.2%)	2 028 (22.7%)	354 (4.0%)	2 965 (33.1%)	8 945 (100.0%)
顧問 Consultants	888 (9.9%)	2 949 (33.0%)	625 (7.0%)	4 483 (50.1%)	8 945 (100.0%)
<b>教育及研究機構來源</b> <b>Institutional sources</b>					
高等教育機構 Higher education institutions	1 171 (13.1%)	2 519 (28.2%)	523 (5.8%)	4 732 (52.9%)	8 945 (100.0%)
政府及公共科技支援機構 Government and public technology support organisations	225 (2.5%)	272 (3.0%)	3 195 (35.7%)	5 253 (58.7%)	8 945 (100.0%)
私人非牟利研究機構 Private non-profit research institutes	164 (1.8%)	122 (1.4%)	3 138 (35.1%)	5 521 (61.7%)	8 945 (100.0%)

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 2.11 (續) 按在 2009 年用於技術創新活動的知識或資訊來源的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.11 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of the sources of knowledge or information used for TI activities in 2009

技術創新的知識或資訊來源 Sources of knowledge or information used for TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	沒有使用 Not used	
<b>其他來源</b> <b>Other sources</b>					
專業研討會、會議、期刊 Professional conferences, meetings, journals	978 (10.9%)	1 572 (17.6%)	2 530 (28.3%)	3 866 (43.2%)	8 945 (100.0%)
博覽會、展覽會 Fairs, exhibitions	2 067 (23.1%)	3 483 (38.9%)	706 (7.9%)	2 689 (30.1%)	8 945 (100.0%)
電腦資訊網絡 (例如：互聯網) Computer-based information networks (e.g. Internet)	2 011 (22.5%)	4 788 (53.5%)	570 (6.4%)	1 576 (17.6%)	8 945 (100.0%)
工商聯會 Trade associations	135 (1.5%)	2 141 (23.9%)	1 705 (19.1%)	4 964 (55.5%)	8 945 (100.0%)
<b>專門來源</b> <b>Specialised sources</b>					
技術標準 Technical standards	2 476 (27.7%)	1 687 (18.9%)	2 143 (24.0%)	2 638 (29.5%)	8 945 (100.0%)
健康及安全規例和標準 Health and safety regulations and standards	1 231 (13.8%)	1 231 (13.8%)	2 302 (25.7%)	4 181 (46.7%)	8 945 (100.0%)
環境規例和標準 Environmental regulations and standards	1 086 (12.1%)	1 865 (20.8%)	2 488 (27.8%)	3 506 (39.2%)	8 945 (100.0%)

表 2.12 按在 2009 年沒有進行技術創新活動的原因及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.12 Distribution of business establishments by reason for not having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	沒有進行技術創新活動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments not having undertaken TI activities	沒有進行技術創新活動的原因 <sup>(1)</sup> Reason <sup>(1)</sup> for not having undertaken TI activities				
		由於以前曾進行技術創新活動，因此暫無需要 No need due to prior technological innovation	由於市場／行業情況，因此暫無需要 No need due to market/business conditions	由於技術創新活動由母公司或機構單位本身所屬企業集團內的其他工商機構單位進行，因此暫無需要 No need as TI activities were performed by parent company or other business establishments within an establishment's own enterprise group	由於有阻礙技術創新的因素 Barriers to TI	其他 Others
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>						
製造業 Manufacturing	10 648	213 (2.0%)	10 247 (96.2%)	212 (2.0%)	5 928 (55.7%)	0 (0.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	149 127	3 371 (2.3%)	136 410 (91.5%)	6 542 (4.4%)	75 774 (50.8%)	141 (0.1%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	6 472	283 (4.4%)	5 616 (86.8%)	436 (6.7%)	3 854 (59.5%)	0 (0.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	49 266	1 362 (2.8%)	43 312 (87.9%)	3 662 (7.4%)	19 018 (38.6%)	16 (\$)
其他 Others	45 899	246 (0.5%)	42 462 (92.5%)	854 (1.9%)	17 758 (38.7%)	0 (0.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>261 411</b>	<b>5 475</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>238 048</b> <b>(91.1%)</b>	<b>11 705</b> <b>(4.5%)</b>	<b>122 332</b> <b>(46.8%)</b>	<b>157</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>						
大型 Large	5 523	133 (2.4%)	4 640 (84.0%)	767 (13.9%)	1 779 (32.2%)	0 (0.0%)
中型 Medium	27 654	754 (2.7%)	23 354 (84.4%)	2 457 (8.9%)	15 428 (55.8%)	60 (0.2%)
小型 Small	228 234	4 588 (2.0%)	210 054 (92.0%)	8 482 (3.7%)	105 126 (46.1%)	97 (\$)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>261 411</b>	<b>5 475</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>238 048</b> <b>(91.1%)</b>	<b>11 705</b> <b>(4.5%)</b>	<b>122 332</b> <b>(46.8%)</b>	<b>157</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>

註釋：(1) 可選擇多於一個原因。

Notes: (1) May select more than one reason.

括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別沒有進行技術創新活動的機構單位的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments not having undertaken TI activities in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.13 按阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.13 Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of barriers to TI activities

阻礙技術創新活動因素 Barriers to TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
<b>經濟因素</b> <b>Economic factors</b>					
預期的經濟風險太高 Excessive perceived economic risks	4 986 (55.7%)	1 791 (20.0%)	882 (9.9%)	1 286 (14.4%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
創新成本太高 Innovation costs too high	5 899 (65.9%)	1 569 (17.5%)	452 (5.1%)	1 025 (11.5%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏來自機構單位內部／機構單位所屬企業集團的資金 Lack of funds sourced from the establishment/ establishment's enterprise group	3 387 (37.9%)	2 963 (33.1%)	1 115 (12.5%)	1 481 (16.6%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏來自創業基金的資金 Lack of funds sourced from venture capital	2 356 (26.3%)	2 518 (28.2%)	1 005 (11.2%)	3 065 (34.3%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏來自公共的資金 Lack of funds from public sources	2 000 (22.4%)	2 430 (27.2%)	1 115 (12.5%)	3 399 (38.0%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>機構內部因素</b> <b>Internal factors</b>					
機構單位組織的一般員工對變動的態度欠缺彈性 Organisational rigidities within the establishment in attitude of staff towards change	2 544 (28.4%)	1 964 (22.0%)	2 432 (27.2%)	2 005 (22.4%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
機構單位組織的管理層對變動的態度欠缺彈性 Organisational rigidities within the establishment in attitude of senior management towards change	3 799 (42.5%)	1 161 (13.0%)	1 893 (21.2%)	2 093 (23.4%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
機構單位組織的組織架構未能配合變動 Organisational rigidities within the establishment in inadaptability of organisational structure for change	3 679 (41.1%)	1 033 (11.6%)	1 532 (17.1%)	2 700 (30.2%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 2.13 (續) 按阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.13 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of barriers to TI activities

阻礙技術創新活動因素 Barriers to TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
<b>市場因素</b> <b>Market factors</b>					
未能掌握顧客對創新產品或服務的需求 Uncertain about customers' demand for innovative goods or services	3 299 (36.9%)	2 291 (25.6%)	1 886 (21.1%)	1 469 (16.4%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏原料、零料和組件的供應商 Lack of suppliers of raw materials, parts and components	1 217 (13.6%)	3 140 (35.1%)	2 287 (25.6%)	2 300 (25.7%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
被行內的一間或數間機構佔了市場絕對優勢 <sup>(1)</sup> Market dominance <sup>(1)</sup> by one or a few firms in the industry	924 (10.3%)	4 117 (46.0%)	1 729 (19.3%)	2 175 (24.3%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
行內創新風氣薄弱 Weak innovation culture in the industry	2 658 (29.7%)	1 552 (17.4%)	2 379 (26.6%)	2 355 (26.3%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>知識因素</b> <b>Knowledge factors</b>					
缺乏外界技術支援服務 Lack of external technical support services	2 782 (31.1%)	917 (10.2%)	2 828 (31.6%)	2 418 (27.0%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏與科技專家(香港或香港以外地區)接觸的渠道 Lack of access to expertise in science and technology (both inside and outside Hong Kong)	2 738 (30.6%)	906 (10.1%)	2 413 (27.0%)	2 888 (32.3%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
機構單位內缺乏合資格科技人員 Lack of qualified science and technology personnel within establishment	2 375 (26.5%)	2 059 (23.0%)	2 778 (31.1%)	1 733 (19.4%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
人力資源市場缺乏合資格科技人員 Lack of qualified science and technology personnel in the labour market	801 (9.0%)	3 669 (41.0%)	2 712 (30.3%)	1 762 (19.7%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏有關技術資訊 Lack of information on relevant technology	2 236 (25.0%)	1 467 (16.4%)	3 255 (36.4%)	1 986 (22.2%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏市場資訊 Lack of information on markets	2 242 (25.1%)	1 350 (15.1%)	3 410 (38.1%)	1 944 (21.7%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 2.13 (續) 按阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.13 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of barriers to TI activities

阻礙技術創新活動因素 Barriers to TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
<b>制度的因素</b> <b>Institutional factors</b>					
創新活動得到的稅務支援不足 Inadequate tax support for TI activities	3 295 (36.8%)	1 764 (19.7%)	752 (8.4%)	3 133 (35.0%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
知識產權的保護和執法成效不大 Ineffective intellectual property protection and enforcement	3 852 (43.1%)	1 187 (13.3%)	1 735 (19.4%)	2 172 (24.3%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
規例或標準的靈活性不足 Insufficient flexibility of regulations or standards	3 414 (38.2%)	1 236 (13.8%)	1 762 (19.7%)	2 533 (28.3%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
政府部門採購政策對技術創新的重視不足 Inadequate emphasis on TI in government's procurement policy	4 141 (46.3%)	471 (5.3%)	1 774 (19.8%)	2 559 (28.6%)	<b>8 945</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 市場絕對優勢是指超過一半的總銷售額由一間或數間公司所佔有的情況。

Note: (1) Market dominance refers to a situation where more than half of the total sales volume is accounted for by a single or a few leading firms.

表 2.14 按阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年沒有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.14 Distribution of business establishments not having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of barriers to TI activities

阻礙技術創新活動因素 Barriers to TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
<b>經濟因素</b> <b>Economic factors</b>					
預期的經濟風險太高 Excessive perceived economic risks	46 685 (17.9%)	31 925 (12.2%)	8 525 (3.3%)	174 277 (66.7%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
創新成本太高 Innovation costs too high	63 107 (24.1%)	28 100 (10.7%)	5 986 (2.3%)	164 218 (62.8%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏來自機構單位內部／機構單位所屬企業集團的資金 Lack of funds sourced from the establishment/ establishment's enterprise group	49 839 (19.1%)	29 395 (11.2%)	8 436 (3.2%)	173 741 (66.5%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏來自創業基金的資金 Lack of funds sourced from venture capital	28 447 (10.9%)	22 523 (8.6%)	13 566 (5.2%)	196 875 (75.3%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏來自公共的資金 Lack of funds from public sources	23 216 (8.9%)	24 480 (9.4%)	13 273 (5.1%)	200 441 (76.7%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>機構內部因素</b> <b>Internal factors</b>					
機構單位組織的一般員工對變動的態度欠缺彈性 Organisational rigidities within the establishment in attitude of staff towards change	11 282 (4.3%)	23 335 (8.9%)	18 214 (7.0%)	208 580 (79.8%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
機構單位組織的管理層對變動的態度欠缺彈性 Organisational rigidities within the establishment in attitude of senior management towards change	19 060 (7.3%)	23 950 (9.2%)	16 873 (6.5%)	201 527 (77.1%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
機構單位組織的組織架構未能配合變動 Organisational rigidities within the establishment in inadaptability of organisational structure for change	20 747 (7.9%)	24 772 (9.5%)	16 126 (6.2%)	199 766 (76.4%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

表 2.14 (續) 按阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年沒有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.14 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments not having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of barriers to TI activities

阻礙技術創新活動因素 Barriers to TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
<b>市場因素</b> <b>Market factors</b>					
未能掌握顧客對創新產品或服務的需求 Uncertain about customers' demand for innovative goods or services	37 150 (14.2%)	27 479 (10.5%)	19 443 (7.4%)	177 339 (67.8%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏原料、零料和組件的供應商 Lack of suppliers of raw materials, parts and components	12 287 (4.7%)	27 060 (10.4%)	20 487 (7.8%)	201 576 (77.1%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
被行內的一間或數間機構佔了市場絕對優勢 <sup>(1)</sup> Market dominance <sup>(1)</sup> by one or a few firms in the industry	19 253 (7.4%)	26 970 (10.3%)	17 287 (6.6%)	197 900 (75.7%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
行內創新風氣薄弱 Weak innovation culture in the industry	33 405 (12.8%)	28 482 (10.9%)	17 964 (6.9%)	181 560 (69.5%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>知識因素</b> <b>Knowledge factors</b>					
缺乏外界技術支援服務 Lack of external technical support services	27 590 (10.6%)	30 660 (11.7%)	10 803 (4.1%)	192 359 (73.6%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏與科技專家(香港或香港以外地區)接觸的渠道 Lack of access to expertise in science and technology (both inside and outside Hong Kong)	20 493 (7.8%)	26 538 (10.2%)	12 684 (4.9%)	201 696 (77.2%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
機構單位內缺乏合資格科技人員 Lack of qualified science and technology personnel within establishment	26 145 (10.0%)	28 211 (10.8%)	11 568 (4.4%)	195 487 (74.8%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
人力資源市場缺乏合資格科技人員 Lack of qualified science and technology personnel in the labour market	17 796 (6.8%)	29 517 (11.3%)	17 437 (6.7%)	196 661 (75.2%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏有關技術資訊 Lack of information on relevant technology	23 764 (9.1%)	30 486 (11.7%)	14 103 (5.4%)	193 058 (73.9%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
缺乏市場資訊 Lack of information on markets	23 185 (8.9%)	29 986 (11.5%)	15 633 (6.0%)	192 608 (73.7%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 2.14 (續) 按阻礙技術創新活動因素的重要程度劃分的在 2009 年沒有進行技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.14 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments not having undertaken TI activities in 2009 by degree of importance of barriers to TI activities

阻礙技術創新活動因素 Barriers to TI activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
<b>制度的因素</b> <b>Institutional factors</b>					
創新活動得到的稅務支援不足 Inadequate tax support for TI activities	36 410 (13.9%)	26 156 (10.0%)	11 009 (4.2%)	187 837 (71.9%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
知識產權的保護和執法成效不大 Ineffective intellectual property protection and enforcement	27 784 (10.6%)	29 181 (11.2%)	13 613 (5.2%)	190 833 (73.0%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
規例或標準的靈活性不足 Insufficient flexibility of regulations or standards	18 149 (6.9%)	34 352 (13.1%)	14 134 (5.4%)	194 775 (74.5%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
政府部門採購政策對技術創新的重視不足 Inadequate emphasis on TI in government's procurement policy	25 464 (9.7%)	29 683 (11.4%)	13 909 (5.3%)	192 354 (73.6%)	<b>261 411</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 市場絕對優勢是指超過一半的總銷售額由一間或數間公司所佔有的情況。

Note: (1) Market dominance refers to a situation where more than half of the total sales volume is accounted for by a single or a few leading firms.

**表 2.15 按在 2009 年是否有進行中而尚未完成的技術創新活動及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.15 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken ongoing TI activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行中而尚未完成的技術創新活動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken ongoing TI activities	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	339	(3.1%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	3 422	(2.2%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	1 276	(16.1%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	1 297	(2.6%)
其他 Others	47 486	1 212	(2.6%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>7 546</b>	<b>(2.8%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	7 492	1 655	(22.1%)
中型 Medium	30 191	2 127	(7.0%)
小型 Small	232 673	3 764	(1.6%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>7 546</b>	<b>(2.8%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 2.16 按在 2009 年是否有已終止的技術創新活動及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 2.16 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken abandoned TI activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有已終止的技術創新活動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken abandoned TI activities	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	25	(0.2%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	339	(0.2%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	112	(1.4%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	59	(0.1%)
其他 Others	47 486	10	(§)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>(0.2%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	7 492	36	(0.5%)
中型 Medium	30 191	111	(0.4%)
小型 Small	232 673	397	(0.2%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>(0.2%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.17 按是否有制定 2010 年度技術創新活動的預算及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.17 Distribution of business establishments by whether having budget allocation for TI activities for 2010 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	是否有制定 2010 年度技術創新活動的預算 Whether having budget allocation for TI activities for 2010			
		有 Yes		沒有 No	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>					
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	255	(2.3%)	10 860	(97.7%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	2 620	(1.7%)	150 455	(98.3%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	1 033	(13.0%)	6 894	(87.0%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	1 374	(2.7%)	49 379	(97.3%)
其他 Others	47 486	2 384	(5.0%)	45 101	(95.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>7 666</b>	<b>(2.8%)</b>	<b>262 690</b>	<b>(97.2%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>					
大型 Large	7 492	1 972	(26.3%)	5 520	(73.7%)
中型 Medium	30 191	1 991	(6.6%)	28 201	(93.4%)
小型 Small	232 673	3 704	(1.6%)	228 969	(98.4%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>7 666</b>	<b>(2.8%)</b>	<b>262 690</b>	<b>(97.2%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.18 按在 2009 年是否獲批予專利及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.18 Distribution of business establishments by whether with patents granted in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	獲批予專利的機構單位數目 No. of establishments with patents granted	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	95	(22.1%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	250	(58.3%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	16	(3.8%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	65	(15.2%)
其他 Others	47 486	3	(0.7%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	7 492	13	(3.1%)
中型 Medium	30 191	86	(20.1%)
小型 Small	232 673	330	(76.8%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示佔獲批予專利的機構單位總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments with patents granted.

表 2.19 按批予專利的國家或地區和獲批予專利的數目及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年進行並獲批予專利的技術創新項目概況  
 Table 2.19 Profile of TIs undertaken in 2009 and granted with patents in terms of number of patents granted and granting country or territory by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

獲批予專利的 技術創新項目的數目 Number of TIs with patents granted	按批予國家或地區 <sup>(1)</sup> 劃分的專利數目 No. of patents by granting country or territory <sup>(1)</sup>			
	香港 Hong Kong	美國 U.S.A.	中國內地 The mainland of China	其他地區 Other regions
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>				
製造業 Manufacturing	97 (93.8%)	91 (93.3%)	94 (96.9%)	79 (81.8%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	429 (60.1%)	258 (44.4%)	191 (49.9%)	60 (13.9%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	46 (42.5%)	20 (39.0%)	18 (44.1%)	1 (2.2%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	77 (34.6%)	27 (12.1%)	9 (37.1%)	33 (42.9%)
其他 Others	5 (100.0%)	5 (80.0%)	4 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>654</b> <b>(61.2%)</b>	<b>400</b> <b>(47.7%)</b>	<b>312</b> <b>(54.6%)</b>	<b>173</b> <b>(26.4%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>				
大型 Large	40 (24.6%)	10 (19.0%)	8 (64.1%)	7 (18.6%)
中型 Medium	109 (51.1%)	56 (27.8%)	30 (47.7%)	26 (23.7%)
小型 Small	505 (66.2%)	334 (54.3%)	274 (55.3%)	139 (27.6%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>654</b> <b>(61.2%)</b>	<b>400</b> <b>(47.7%)</b>	<b>312</b> <b>(54.6%)</b>	<b>173</b> <b>(26.4%)</b>

註釋：(1) 可選擇多於一個國家或地區。

Notes: (1) May select more than one country or territory.

括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中該組別獲批予的專利數目相對獲批予專利的技術創新項目數目的比率。

Figures in brackets represent the number of patents granted as a ratio to the number of TIs with patents granted in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.20 按在 2009 年是否有尚待審批的專利申請及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 2.20 Distribution of business establishments by whether with patent applications pending for approval in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有尚待審批專利申請的機構單位數目 No. of establishments with patent applications pending for approval	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	96	(18.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	334	(62.8%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	19	(3.6%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	81	(15.2%)
其他 Others	47 486	2	(0.4%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	7 492	16	(3.0%)
中型 Medium	30 191	230	(43.2%)
小型 Small	232 673	286	(53.8%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示佔有尚待審批專利申請的機構單位總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments with patent applications pending for approval.

表 2.21 按處理專利申請的國家或地區和專利申請的數目及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年進行並尚待專利申請審批的技術創新項目概況

Table 2.21 Profile of TIs undertaken in 2009 and having patent applications pending for approval in terms of number of patent applications and country or territory of filing by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	尚待審批專利申請的 技術創新項目的數目 Number of TIs with patent applications pending for approval	按處理申請國家或地區 <sup>(1)</sup> 劃分的專利申請數目 No. of patent applications by country or territory of filing <sup>(1)</sup>			
		香港 Hong Kong	美國 U.S.A.	中國內地 The mainland of China	其他地區 Other regions
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>					
製造業 Manufacturing	115	102 (88.7%)	9 (8.1%)	5 (4.0%)	2 (1.8%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	708	210 (29.7%)	212 (29.9%)	605 (85.5%)	361 (51.0%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	80	24 (29.8%)	47 (59.1%)	30 (37.8%)	35 (44.4%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	110	28 (25.2%)	55 (50.1%)	53 (48.6%)	14 (13.1%)
其他 Others	10	1 (9.8%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (90.2%)	1 (9.8%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>364</b> <b>(35.7%)</b>	<b>323</b> <b>(31.6%)</b>	<b>702</b> <b>(68.7%)</b>	<b>414</b> <b>(40.5%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>					
大型 Large	81	25 (30.8%)	35 (43.0%)	36 (44.0%)	27 (32.7%)
中型 Medium	338	35 (10.4%)	44 (13.0%)	263 (77.7%)	31 (9.2%)
小型 Small	603	304 (50.5%)	244 (40.5%)	404 (67.0%)	357 (59.2%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>364</b> <b>(35.7%)</b>	<b>323</b> <b>(31.6%)</b>	<b>702</b> <b>(68.7%)</b>	<b>414</b> <b>(40.5%)</b>

註釋：(1) 可選擇多於一個國家或地區。

Notes: (1) May select more than one country or territory.

括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中該組別尚待審批的專利申請數目相對涉及尚待審批專利申請的技術創新項目數目的比率。

Figures in brackets represent the number of patent applications pending for approval as a ratio to the number of TIs with patent applications pending for approval in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

表 2.22 按技術創新項目在 2009 年是否已被開拓作商業應用及選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年獲批予專利或尚待審批專利申請的技術創新項目數目

Table 2.22 Number of TIs with patents granted or patent applications pending for approval in 2009 by whether with the TIs having been exploited for commercial application in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment

	獲批予專利或尚待審批專利 申請技術創新項目的數目 Number of TIs with patents granted or patent applications pending for approval	技術創新項目是否已被開拓作商業應用 Whether with the TIs having been exploited for commercial application	
		已被開拓作商業應用 Have been exploited for commercial application	未被開拓作商業應用 Have not been exploited for commercial application
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	207	199 (95.9%)	8 (4.1%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及 膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	955	242 (25.4%)	712 (74.6%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	119	56 (46.8%)	63 (53.2%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	147	88 (59.7%)	59 (40.3%)
其他 Others	14	9 (64.8%)	5 (35.2%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>593 (41.2%)</b>	<b>848 (58.8%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	120	99 (82.0%)	22 (18.0%)
中型 Medium	422	109 (25.8%)	313 (74.2%)
小型 Small	899	386 (42.9%)	513 (57.1%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>593 (41.2%)</b>	<b>848 (58.8%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別獲批予或尚待審批專利申請的技術創新項目數目的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of number of TIs with patents granted or patent applications pending for approval in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 3.1 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模劃分的在 2009 年是否有進行非技術創新活動的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 3.1 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken non-TI activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment**

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行非技術創新活動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken non-TI activities	
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>			
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	4 100	(36.9%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	64 925	(42.4%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	4 322	(54.5%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	18 753	(36.9%)
其他 Others	47 486	13 722	(28.9%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>105 822</b>	<b>(39.1%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>			
大型 Large	7 492	4 956	(66.1%)
中型 Medium	30 191	16 827	(55.7%)
小型 Small	232 673	84 039	(36.1%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>105 822</b>	<b>(39.1%)</b>

註釋：括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 3.2 按在 2009 年是否有進行某類非技術創新活動及非技術創新活動主要類別劃分的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 3.2 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken a certain type of non-TI activity in 2009 by major type of non-TI activity**

非技術創新活動主要類別 Major type of non-TI activity	是否有進行有關類別的非技術創新活動 Whether having undertaken the respective type of non-TI activity			
	有進行 Had undertaken		沒有進行 Had not undertaken	
實施嶄新或經重大改變的機構策略 Implementation of new or significantly changed corporate strategies	63 074	(23.3%)	207 282	(76.7%)
實施嶄新或經重大改變的組織架構 Implementation of new or significantly changed organisational structure	34 792	(12.9%)	235 564	(87.1%)
在機構單位內實施先進的管理技術 Implementation of advanced management techniques within the establishment	44 112	(16.3%)	226 244	(83.7%)
顯著地改變機構單位的市場推廣概念／策略 Significant changes in the establishment's marketing concepts/strategies	54 063	(20.0%)	216 293	(80.0%)
令機構單位最少一個產品在外觀美感或設計方面有重大改變或有其他主觀改變 Significant changes in the aesthetic appearance or design or other subjective changes in at least one of the establishment's products	57 452	(21.3%)	212 904	(78.7%)

註釋：括號內數字顯示佔機構單位總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments.

表 3.3 按在 2009 年非技術創新活動對機構單位業務表現的影響劃分的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 3.3 Distribution of business establishments by impact of non-TI activities on the performance of establishment in 2009

非技術創新活動類別 Type of non-TI activity	對業務表現的影響 Impact on performance				總計 Total
	大有改善 Improved considerably	略有改善 Improved moderately	輕微改善 Improved slightly	沒有改善 Nil	
<b>實施嶄新或經重大改變的機構策略</b> <b>Implementation of new or significantly changed corporate strategies</b>					
實施策略以引進新產品或服務 <i>Implemented strategies for introducing new products or services</i>	4 234 (11.2%)	13 953 (36.8%)	13 764 (36.3%)	5 973 (15.7%)	37 923 (100.0%)
實施策略以增加現時產品/服務的價值 <i>Implemented strategies for adding value to existing products/services</i>	2 531 (5.3%)	16 563 (34.7%)	18 996 (39.8%)	9 655 (20.2%)	47 745 (100.0%)
與其他機構建立策略性聯盟 <i>Implemented strategic alliance with other organisations</i>	843 (3.6%)	8 085 (34.4%)	10 845 (46.1%)	3 762 (16.0%)	23 535 (100.0%)
實施策略以開拓新市場 <i>Implemented strategies for creating new markets</i>	2 830 (7.3%)	14 045 (36.4%)	14 926 (38.7%)	6 734 (17.5%)	38 536 (100.0%)
<b>實施嶄新或經重大改變的組織架構</b> <b>Implementation of new or significantly changed organisational structure</b>					
合理調整員工編制 <i>Right-sized staff establishment</i>	3 213 (13.9%)	7 765 (33.5%)	9 555 (41.2%)	2 646 (11.4%)	23 179 (100.0%)
設立新的部門/工作組，透過增聘人手以應付新增業務需要 <i>Set up new departments/functional units by hiring more staff to carry out new business activities</i>	2 502 (12.6%)	5 901 (29.7%)	8 325 (41.8%)	3 167 (15.9%)	19 895 (100.0%)
重組組織架構及/或經營程序以保持競爭力 <i>Restructured organisation and/or business process to stay competitive</i>	2 770 (11.9%)	8 580 (37.0%)	9 212 (39.7%)	2 635 (11.4%)	23 197 (100.0%)

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 3.3 (續) 按在 2009 年非技術創新活動對機構單位業務表現的影響劃分的工商機構單位分布  
Table 3.3 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments by impact of non-TI activities on the performance of establishment in 2009

非技術創新活動類別 Type of non-TI activity	對業務表現的影響 Impact on performance				總計 Total
	大有改善 Improved considerably	略有改善 Improved moderately	輕微改善 Improved slightly	沒有改善 Nil	
<b>在機構單位內實施先進的管理技術</b> <b>Implementation of advanced management techniques within the establishment</b>					
實施資訊科技管理技術 <i>Implemented IT management techniques</i>	2 300 (8.9%)	10 474 (40.4%)	10 462 (40.3%)	2 709 (10.4%)	25 944 (100.0%)
實施人力資源管理技術 <i>Implemented human resources management techniques</i>	1 333 (5.9%)	8 261 (36.4%)	8 420 (37.1%)	4 668 (20.6%)	22 682 (100.0%)
實施流程管理技術 <i>Implemented process management techniques</i>	2 013 (7.5%)	10 477 (39.2%)	11 152 (41.7%)	3 078 (11.5%)	26 720 (100.0%)
實施品質管理技術 <i>Implemented quality management techniques</i>	616 (4.1%)	5 357 (35.8%)	7 318 (48.9%)	1 680 (11.2%)	14 971 (100.0%)
實施知識管理技術 <i>Implemented knowledge management techniques</i>	681 (3.3%)	8 444 (41.0%)	7 618 (37.0%)	3 868 (18.8%)	20 611 (100.0%)
實施顧客關係管理技術 <i>Implemented customer relationship management techniques</i>	2 579 (9.9%)	10 666 (40.8%)	10 607 (40.6%)	2 271 (8.7%)	26 123 (100.0%)
<b>顯著地改變機構單位的市場推廣概念/策略</b> <b>Changing significantly the establishment's marketing concepts/strategies</b>					
擴展推廣途徑以推廣品牌/產品/服務 <i>Expanded promotion channels to promote the brands/products/services</i>	2 102 (4.7%)	14 297 (31.9%)	18 092 (40.4%)	10 315 (23.0%)	44 806 (100.0%)
參與推廣活動 <i>Participated in activities for promotion</i>	3 139 (9.5%)	9 278 (28.2%)	16 341 (49.7%)	4 119 (12.5%)	32 877 (100.0%)

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

表 3.3 (續) 按在 2009 年非技術創新活動對機構單位業務表現的影響劃分的工商機構單位分布  
Table 3.3 (cont'd) Distribution of business establishments by impact of non-TI activities on the performance of establishment in 2009

非技術創新活動類別 Type of non-TI activity	對業務表現的影響 Impact on performance				總計 Total
	大有改善 Improved considerably	略有改善 Improved moderately	輕微改善 Improved slightly	沒有改善 Nil	
<b>令機構單位最少一個產品在外觀美感或設計方面有重大改變或有其他主觀改變 Significant changes in the aesthetic appearance or design or other subjective changes in at least one of the establishment's products</b>					
採用更具吸引力的產品設計 <i>Adopted more attractive design of products</i>	8 140 (22.7%)	11 547 (32.3%)	11 080 (31.0%)	5 018 (14.0%)	35 784 (100.0%)
按客戶需要調整設計 <i>Customised design according to clients' requirements</i>	8 978 (19.8%)	17 786 (39.2%)	13 533 (29.8%)	5 065 (11.2%)	45 363 (100.0%)
改進產品的設計特色 <i>Upgraded the design features of products</i>	6 788 (19.9%)	13 897 (40.7%)	10 455 (30.6%)	3 015 (8.8%)	34 155 (100.0%)
改善包裝設計 <i>Improved the package design</i>	6 394 (22.9%)	8 734 (31.2%)	10 396 (37.2%)	2 433 (8.7%)	27 956 (100.0%)
提供更多產品種類 <i>Provided more varieties of products</i>	7 698 (18.7%)	17 056 (41.4%)	13 418 (32.6%)	3 019 (7.3%)	41 191 (100.0%)

註釋：括號內數字顯示佔有進行該非技術創新活動類別的機構單位總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of total no. of establishments having undertaken respective type of non-TI activity.

表 3.4 按選定行業組別／機構單位規模及創新活動類別劃分的在 2009 年是否有進行創新活動的工商機構單位分布  
 Table 3.4 Distribution of business establishments by whether having undertaken innovation activities in 2009 by selected industry grouping/size of establishment and type of innovation activity

	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken TI activities	有進行非技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken non-TI activities	有進行創新活動 的機構單位數目 <sup>(1)</sup> No. of establishments having undertaken innovation activities <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>按行業組別劃分</b> <b>By industry grouping</b>				
製造業 Manufacturing	11 115	467 (4.2%)	4 100 (36.9%)	4 114 (37.0%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	153 075	3 948 (2.6%)	64 925 (42.4%)	65 015 (42.5%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	7 927	1 455 (18.4%)	4 322 (54.5%)	4 431 (55.9%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	50 753	1 487 (2.9%)	18 753 (36.9%)	18 875 (37.2%)
其他 Others	47 486	1 587 (3.3%)	13 722 (28.9%)	13 732 (28.9%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>8 945</b> <b>(3.3%)</b>	<b>105 822</b> <b>(39.1%)</b>	<b>106 166</b> <b>(39.3%)</b>
<b>按機構單位規模劃分</b> <b>By size of establishment</b>				
大型 Large	7 492	1 969 (26.3%)	4 956 (66.1%)	4 976 (66.4%)
中型 Medium	30 191	2 537 (8.4%)	16 827 (55.7%)	16 937 (56.1%)
小型 Small	232 673	4 439 (1.9%)	84 039 (36.1%)	84 254 (36.2%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>8 945</b> <b>(3.3%)</b>	<b>105 822</b> <b>(39.1%)</b>	<b>106 166</b> <b>(39.3%)</b>

註釋：(1) 數字顯示有進行技術創新活動或非技術創新活動或兩者皆有進行的機構單位。  
 括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別／機構單位規模的組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to establishments that had undertaken TI activities or non-TI activities or both.  
 Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping/size of establishment group.

**表 3.5 按在 2009 年創新活動對機構單位爭取競爭優勢的重要程度劃分的工商機構單位分布**  
**Table 3.5 Distribution of business establishments by degree of importance of innovation activities on competitive advantage of establishment in 2009**

創新活動類別 Type of innovation activities	重要程度 Degree of importance				總計 Total
	高 High	中 Medium	低 Low	不適用 Not applicable	
產品技術創新 Technological product innovation	14 748 (5.5%)	28 910 (10.7%)	19 922 (7.4%)	206 777 (76.5%)	<b>270 356</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
程序技術創新 Technological process innovation	11 574 (4.3%)	28 775 (10.6%)	23 516 (8.7%)	206 492 (76.4%)	<b>270 356</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
機構策略的創新 Corporate strategy innovation	15 676 (5.8%)	35 786 (13.2%)	26 823 (9.9%)	192 070 (71.0%)	<b>270 356</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
組織架構上的創新 Organisational innovation	6 081 (2.2%)	27 261 (10.1%)	30 021 (11.1%)	206 993 (76.6%)	<b>270 356</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
管理技術的創新 Innovation in management techniques	9 675 (3.6%)	36 276 (13.4%)	27 081 (10.0%)	197 323 (73.0%)	<b>270 356</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
市場推廣上的創新 Marketing innovation	20 930 (7.7%)	41 967 (15.5%)	24 408 (9.0%)	183 051 (67.7%)	<b>270 356</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>
產品外觀美感或設計的創新 Innovation in product aesthetic appearance or design	21 020 (7.8%)	29 821 (11.0%)	24 065 (8.9%)	195 450 (72.3%)	<b>270 356</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>

## 附錄甲：用語及定義

### Appendix A : Terms and Definitions

**先進材料科技** 涵蓋創造新物料的科技，以及為配合特定用途調校物料的性質而控制物料的成分或結構的程序。

**應用研究** 是為獲得新知識而進行的研究，但主要是為一特定實際目標或目的而進行。

**基礎研究** 是主要為獲取有關一些現象和客觀事實的基本原理的新知識而進行的實驗性或理論性工作，而並沒有預設任何特定應用範圍或用途。

**獲開拓作商業應用** 指專利權所有者／申請者使用或授權其他機構使用其專利，進行產品開發或研究及發展（研發）的工作。

**生物科技** 包括應用科技於生物上，以及有關部分、產品及模型，以改變生物或非生物的物料，從而產生知識，開發產品及服務。

生物科技以下列七個範疇為基礎（只屬指示性質，並不代表已列出全部範疇）：

- 脫氧核糖核酸 DNA（編碼）：基因組學；藥理遺傳學；基因探測；DNA 序列／合成／放大；遺傳工程學。
- 蛋白質及其他分子：蛋白質及肽(包括大分子荷爾蒙)的測序／合成／工程；改善大分子藥物傳遞的方法；蛋白質組學；蛋白質的分離與純化；信息傳遞；細胞受體的識別。
- 細胞及組織的培養與工程學：細胞／組織培養；組織工程學(包括組織支架和生物醫學工程)；細胞融合；疫苗／免疫力增強劑；胚胎操作技術。
- 生物科技製程技術：利用生物反應器發酵；生物製程；生物溶濾法；生物製漿法；生物漂白法；生物脫硫法；生物修復法及生物過濾法。
- 基因及 RNA 載體：基因治療法；病毒載體。

**Advanced materials technology** covers techniques to create new materials, processes to control the composition or structure of material with a view to tailoring its properties to a specific application.

**Applied research** is original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective.

**Basic research** is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view.

**Being exploited for commercial application** means that the patent owner/applicant has used or has granted to a third party the right to exploit the invention or information for product development or research and development (R&D).

**Biotechnology** is defined as the application of science and technology to living organisms as well as parts, products and models thereof, to alter living or non-living materials for the production of knowledge, goods and services.

It is based on the following seven categories (indicative, not exhaustive):

- DNA/RNA: genomics; pharmaco-genetics; gene probes; genetic engineering, DNA/RNA sequencing/synthesis/ amplification; genetic expression profiling, and use of antisense technology.
- proteins and other molecules: sequencing/synthesis/ engineering of proteins and peptides (including large molecule hormones); improved delivery methods for large molecule drugs; proteomics; protein isolation and purification, signaling, identification of cell receptors.
- cell and tissue culture and engineering: cell/tissue culture; tissue engineering (including tissue scaffolds and biomedical engineering), cellular fusion, vaccine/immune stimulants, embryo manipulation.
- process biotechnologies techniques: fermentation using bioreactors, bioprocessing, bioleaching, biopulping, biobleaching, biodesulphurisation, bioremediation and biofiltration.
- gene and RNA vectors: gene therapy, viral vectors.

- 生物信息學：建立基因組和蛋白質序列資料庫；建立複雜生物程序模型，包括系統生物學。
- 納米生物技術：運用納米／微製造技術的工具和程序製造儀器以研究生物系統及應用於藥物傳遞和診斷等方面。

**工商機構單位 包括：**

- 其主要活動為生產貨品或服務，並以相當價錢賣給市民的機構單位、組織和機構；以及
- 主要為上述機構服務的私人非牟利機構，例如：商會或行業組織。

**內部研發活動的資本開支 包括：**

- 購買土地及樓宇 包括：  
用於購買研發用地（例如：實驗場地、實驗室和小型實驗工廠）和興建或購買樓宇的實際開支，包括主要的改善、改裝和維修工程作為研發用途。
- 購買機器及設備 包括：  
為進行研發活動而購買的主要儀器、設備、知識產權及軟件
- 其他資本開支 包括：  
購買知識產權費用、傢俬及裝置、運輸工具等。

但資本資產的折舊不包括在內。

**中藥** 包括開發中成藥及中藥材的技術。

**通訊科技** 包括天線技術；光學及光子系統；數碼系統；無線電通訊及其他廣播；微波技術；以及其他通訊技術，如電腦通訊網絡；寬頻網絡技術；調解器技術；以及衛星通訊。

**電腦硬件科技** 包括運算及邏輯結構；記憶體結構；輸入、輸出及數據通訊；邏輯設計；集成電路；以及其他電腦硬件。

**電腦軟件科技** 包括程式編寫技術；軟件工程學；電腦語言；操作系統；以及其他電腦軟件。

- bioinformatics: construction of database on genomes, protein sequences; modelling complex biological processes, including systems biology.
- nanobiotechnology: applies the tools and processes of nano/microfabrication to build devices for studying biosystems and applications in drug delivery, diagnostics etc.

**Business establishments include:**

- establishments, organisations, and institutions whose primary activity is the production of goods or services for sale to the general public at an economically significant price; and
- private non-profit institutions mainly serving them, e.g. chambers of commerce, trade associations.

**Capital expenditure for in-house R&D activities include:**

- acquisition of land and buildings *include:*  
actual expenditure on land acquired for R&D (e.g. testing grounds, sites for laboratories and pilot plants) and buildings constructed or purchased, including major improvements, modifications, and repair for R&D activities.
- acquisition of machinery and equipment *include:*  
major instruments, equipment, intellectual property and software for use in the performance of R&D.
- other capital expenditures *include:*  
payment for purchase of intellectual property, furniture and fixtures, transport equipment etc.

However, depreciation of capital assets should be excluded.

**Chinese medicine** includes the techniques related to the development of both proprietary Chinese medicines and Chinese herbal medicines.

**Communication technology** includes antenna technology; optical and photonic systems; digital systems; radio communication and broadcasting n.e.c.; microwave technology; and other communication technologies such as computer communication networks; broadband network technology; modem technology; and satellite communications.

**Computer hardware technology** covers arithmetic and logic structures; memory structures; input, output and data communications; logic design; integrated circuits; and other computer hardware n.e.c.

**Computer software technology** covers programming techniques; software engineering; computer languages; operating systems; and computer software n.e.c.

**研發活動的合作安排** 是指積極參與和其他機構共同進行的研發項目。積極參與包括為研發項目提供撥款資助、知識和專門技能，以及訂立目標和方向。純粹將研發項目外判而沒有積極參與者，不視作合作安排。

**技術創新活動的合作安排** 是指積極參與和其他機構共同進行的技術創新項目（包括研發）。積極參與包括為技術創新項目提供撥款資助、知識和專門技能，以及訂立目標和方向。純粹將技術創新項目外判而沒有積極參與者，不視作合作安排。

**內部研發活動的經常開支** 包括：

- 僱員薪酬（包括：研發僱員的工資和薪金；研發僱員的實質利益費用和僱主為研發僱員支付的社會保障開支；以及向僱員派發以股份為基礎的支出（指向僱員派發按股本結算及按現金結算的以股份為基礎的支出））；
- 為進行研發活動所購買的物料及所需用品的費用；
- 維修保養（不包括大修及大規模翻新工程的費用）；以及
- 其他經常開支（包括：支援一間機構單位研發的非資本成本（例如：水、電和燃料費、書籍、期刊、參考資料、小型樣板的成本）；行政及其他間接成本（例如：租金及差餉、電訊費用）；以及間接服務方面的開支，不論有關服務在有關機構單位內提供或向外界供應商租用（例如：行使知識產權而定期支付的特許權使用費、保安、貯物、樓宇和設備的使用、電腦服務以及印刷研發報告））。

**直接參與研發活動的直屬僱員** 是指受僱於一間機構單位，於統計期內在其正常工作時間內從事研發活動或為研發計劃提供直接輔助服務的僱員。

**Cooperation arrangements on R&D activities** mean active participation in joint R&D projects with other organisations. Active participation involves contribution of project funding, knowledge and technology know-how plus project goals and direction setting. Pure contracting out of R&D work with no active participation is not regarded as cooperation.

**Cooperation arrangements on technological innovation (TI) activities** mean active participation in joint TI projects (including R&D) with other organisations. Active participation involves contribution of project funding, knowledge and technology know-how plus project goals and direction setting. Pure contracting out of TI work with no active participation is not regarded as cooperation.

**Current expenditure for in-house R&D activities** include:

- Compensation of employees (*including* wages and salaries of R&D employees; payments in kind and employee's social security expenditure of R&D employees; and share-based payments granted to employees (refer to equity-settled and cash-settled share-based payments granted to employees));
- Acquisition of materials and suppliers cost for the R&D activities;
- Repair and maintenance costs (excluding capital repairs and major renovations); and
- Other current expenditure (*including* non-capital cost to support R&D performed by an establishment (e.g. water, electricity and fuel, books, journals, reference materials, cost of small prototypes); administrative and other overhead costs (e.g. rents and rates, telecommunications fee); and expenditure on indirect services, whether carried out within the establishment concerned or hired from outside suppliers (e.g. periodic royalty payment for the use of intellectual property; security; storage; the use of buildings and equipment; computer services; and printing of R&D reports)).

**Direct employees engaged in R&D activities** refer to those employees who had been employed by an establishment and had spent some of their normal working hours on conducting R&D activities, or providing direct support services to R&D projects during the reference period.

**不包括：**

- 為研發計劃提供間接輔助服務的僱員，例如：在中央電腦部門、中央財務及人事部門的僱員以及保安、清潔及保養人員。

**電機及電子工程科技** 包括電機工程（一般）及電子工程。電機及電子工程是一門有關各種形式的電力的實際應用，包括電子方面的應用工程。電子工程則是一門關於電磁譜的應用，以及如集成電路、晶體管及真空管等電子器件的應用。

**不包括：**

- 已列在電腦硬件科技領域之內，與電腦硬件（如集成電路）有關的電機或電子工程。
- 已列在通訊科技領域之內，與通訊科技有關的電機或電子工程。

**工程及科技** 包括土木工程、電機工程、電子學以及其他工程學（例如化學工程、機械工程、冶金學及材料工程、紡織技術和其他有關學科）。

**企業集團** 由連鎖的**直接企業投資者**和**有聯繫公司**組成。**有聯繫公司**包括企業集團內任何公司轄下各分公司、附屬公司及聯營公司，或企業集團有參與權益的機構單位。**分公司**是指由母公司全權擁有的非法人公司；並與母公司有同一法律身份。**附屬公司**是指任何被其他公司持有 50% 以上股權的公司。**聯營公司**是指被另一公司持有 20% 至 50% 股份的公司。如某公司是另一公司的有聯繫公司，則後者是前者的**直接企業投資者**。

**環保科技** 包括以取之不竭的自然資源，例如日光、風力和潮汐、產生再生能源；水處理和廢物管理系統；資源循環再造—包括收集、分離和處理可循環再用的物質；應用燃料電池，混合動力引擎或生物燃料以實施無污染運輸；以及可持續建築—即被動式建築和使用環保材料等。

**Exclude:**

- employees providing indirect support services to the R&D project, e.g. employees in central computer department, central finance and personnel departments, and security, cleaning and maintenance personnel.

**Electrical and electronics engineering technology** covers electrical engineering (general); and electronics engineering. It is the branch of engineering concerned with the practical applications of electricity in all its forms, including those of the field of electronics. Electronics engineering is that branch of electrical engineering concerned with the uses of the electromagnetic spectrum and with the application of such electronic devices as integrated circuits, transistors, and vacuum tubes.

**Exclude:**

- electrical or electronics engineering associated with computer hardware (such as integrated circuits) which is included in the area of computer hardware technology.
- electrical or electronics engineering associated with communication technology which is included in the area of communication technology.

**Engineering and technology** cover civil engineering; electrical engineering; electronics; and other engineering sciences (such as chemical, mechanical, metallurgical and materials engineering, textile technology, other allied subjects).

An **enterprise group** is made up of a chain of **direct enterprise investors** and **affiliated companies**. **Affiliated companies** include branches, subsidiaries and associates of any company in an enterprise group, or establishments in which a company in an enterprise group has a participating interest. **Branches** refer to unincorporated companies which are wholly owned by a parent company, and have the same legal identity as the parent. **Subsidiary** refers to any company where over 50% of its equity are being held by another company. **Associate** is a company the equity of which is between 20% and 50% owned by another company. A company is the **direct enterprise investor** of another company if the latter is an affiliated company of the former.

**Environmental technology** includes the generation of renewable energies with such naturally replenished resources as sunlight, wind and tides; water-treatment and waste-management systems; recycling – including collection, separation and treatment for re-use; clean transport making use of fuel cells, hybrid engines or biofuels; and sustainable construction – from passive houses to environmentally-friendly materials.

**進行研發活動的機構單位** 包括 (i) 曾為本身及／或其他機構進行內部研發活動的機構單位；及 (ii) 透過外判形式進行研發活動的機構單位。

**Establishments undertaking R&D activities** include (i) the establishments having conducted in-house R&D activities for own use and/or for other organisations; and (ii) those having undertaken R&D activities through contracting-out arrangement.

**技術創新活動的開支** 應包括下列開支項目：

**Expenditure on TI activity** should include the expenditure on the following items:

- 機構單位為其本身進行的內部研發活動；
- 外判予其他機構進行研發活動；
- 購買土地及樓宇；
- 購置生產用的機器和設備（包括特別為發展技術嶄新或經顯著改良產品（貨品或服務）及／或程序而購置的具改良性能的機器和電腦硬件）；
- 獲取其他外界知識（包括向其他方面購買專利權和非專利發明、特許、技能、商標、軟件和其他類別的知識，以使用於一間機構單位的技術嶄新或經顯著改良產品（貨品或服務）及／或程序）；
- 推廣技術創新的產品／程序（即直接為了向市場推廣一間機構單位的技術嶄新或經顯著改良產品（貨品或服務）／程序的內部和對外市場推廣活動。有關活動可包括初步市場研究、市場測試和宣傳，但不包括例行市場推廣活動）；
- 培訓（即為一間機構單位人員而設的內部或由外界提供的培訓，直接目的是發展及／或推出技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品（貨品或服務）及／或程序）；以及
- 設計及生產／運送方面的其他準備工作（即為推出技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品（貨品或服務）及／或程序而實施的程序和所作的技術準備，而有關工作不納入其他類別之內）。

- In-house R&D activities for own establishment;
- Outsourced R&D activities to other parties;
- Acquisition of land and buildings;
- Acquisition of machinery and equipment for production/delivery (including machinery and computer hardware with improved technological performance specifically purchased to implement technologically new or significantly improved products (goods or services) and/or processes);
- Acquisition of other external knowledge (including purchase of rights to use patents and non-patented inventions, licenses, know-how, trademarks, software and other types of knowledge from others for use in an establishment's technologically new or significantly improved products (goods or services) and/or processes);
- Promotion of technological product/process innovations (i.e. internal or external marketing activities directly aimed at the market introduction of an establishment's technologically new or significantly improved products (goods or services)/processes. It may include preliminary market research, market tests and launch advertising, but exclude routine marketing activities.);
- Training (i.e. internal or external training for an establishment's personnel directly aimed at the development and/or introduction of technologically new or significantly improved products (goods or services) and/or processes); and
- Design and other preparations for production/delivery (i.e. procedures and technical preparations to realise the actual implementation of technologically new or significantly improved products (goods or services) and/or process not covered elsewhere).

**實驗發展** 是運用來自研究和實習經驗的現有知識進行的有系統工作。其目的是生產新物料、產品和器材；實施新程序、系統和服務；或為現時的產品、工序或服務作重大改良。

**Experimental development** is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and practical experience, that is directed to producing new materials, products and devices; to installing new processes, systems and services; or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

**研發活動範疇** 有助一間機構根據研究的領域，即在哪方面進行研究，劃分研發資源的分配。研發活動的範疇可分為五大類別：自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學。

**本地研究及發展（研發）總開支** 指在某段期間在一個國家或地區內進行的內部研發開支總額，包括由境外機構資助在該國家或地區內進行的研發活動，但不包括支付給境外機構進行的研發活動的開支。根據上述定義，本地研發總開支是全面計算一個國家或地區的研發活動的數量，涵蓋下列機構類別的研發開支：

- (a) 工商機構
- (b) 高等教育機構
- (c) 政府機構

**高等教育機構** 包括：

- 大學和其他專上教育機構，不論其資金來源或法律身分；以及
- 與大學或高等教育機構有關或受其直接控制或管理的研究機構、實驗室和診所。

**人文科學** 包括歷史、語言文學和其他人文科學（例如哲學、藝術、音樂學、神學）。

**資訊系統及科技** 包括資訊系統的組織；資訊系統管理；人工智能及專家系統；並行處理及體系結構；電腦圖像；影像處理；語音辨識；認知科學；以及其他資訊科技，如資料貯存及檢索及數據保安。

**機構內部研發活動** 是指由一間機構單位的直屬僱員在機構單位內進行的研發活動，而不論資金的來源。

研發活動可於自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學等範疇進行。

**Field of R&D activity** allows an organisation to classify their R&D resource allocation according to the area of research i.e. what area of research is being performed. Five major fields of R&D activity are natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities.

**Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)** is the total in-house R&D expenditure performed within a country or territory during a given period. It includes R&D activities performed within a country or territory and funded from abroad but excludes payments made abroad for R&D activities. As implied by its definition, GERD is a comprehensive measure of R&D activity in a country or territory and it covers the following sectoral R&D expenditure:

- (a) Business sector
- (b) Higher education sector
- (c) Government sector

**Higher education institutions** comprise:

- universities and other institutions of post-secondary education regardless of their source of finance or legal status; and
- research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control of or administered by or associated with universities or higher education institutions.

**Humanities** cover history; languages and literature; and other humanities (such as philosophy, arts, musicology, theology).

**Information system and technology** cover information system organisation; information system management; artificial intelligence and expert systems; parallel processing and architecture; computer graphics; image processing; speech recognition; cognitive science; and other IT technologies such as information storage & retrieval, and data security.

**In-house R&D activities** refer to R&D activities performed within an establishment by direct employees of the establishment regardless of the source of funds.

R&D activities can be conducted in such fields as natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities.

**包括：**

- 基礎研究（即沒有預定直接實際目的而進行的實驗或理論工作）；
- 應用研究（即主要為達到一特定實際目標或目的而進行的研究）；以及
- 為開發新儀器、產品或程序而進行的實驗發展工作。

**不包括：**

- 科學和技術服務（例如：提供科學或技術資料、一般性資料搜集）；
- 市場研究；以及
- 與專利及牌照有關的活動（例如：買賣或申請專利權）。

**製造科技** 包括機械人、機械操作系統及機電一體化；靈活的製造系統；電腦輔助設計及電腦輔助生產；操控工程；焊接技術；紡織品生產程序及技術；包裝、貯存及運輸；以及生產的安全和品質。

**醫學** 包括基本醫學、臨床醫學及衛生科學。

**納米科技** 指通過把物質控制在1至100毫微米的尺度之下（1毫微米=10<sup>-9</sup>米），開發實用的物料、器材及系統，並且探索物質在同一尺度之下出現的新性質和現象。

**自然科學** 包括數學及電腦學、物理學、化學、地球科學及有關的環境科學、生物科學以及農業科學。

**其他輔助人員** 是指工作與研發活動有直接關係的人員，他們通常是研發部門／組別的人員，或研發計劃小組的人員。

**包括：**

- 文員、秘書、行政人員、以及各類技術、半技術、非技術工人和其他輔助人員。

**不包括：**

- 只參與一般雜務工作如保安、看更和維修人員。

**外判研發活動** 指在一間機構單位以外透過合約安排由其他組織或個人進行的研發活動。

**Include:**

- basic research (i.e. experimental or theoretical work undertaken with no immediate practical purpose in mind);
- applied research (i.e. research directed primarily towards a special practical aim or objective); and
- experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes.

**Exclude:**

- scientific and technical services (e.g. scientific and technical information, general-purpose data collection);
- marketing research; and
- activities relating to patents and licenses (e.g. purchase of patents or filling patent applications).

**Manufacturing technology** covers robots, robotic systems and mechatronics; flexible manufacturing systems; computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacture (CAM); control engineering; welding technology; textile manufacturing process and technologies; packing, storage and transportation; and safety and quality in manufacturing.

**Medical sciences** cover basic medicine; clinical medicine; and health sciences.

**Nanotechnology** is the development of functional materials, devices and systems through control of matter at the scale of 1 to 100 nanometers (1 nanometer = 10<sup>-9</sup> meter), and the exploitation of novel properties and phenomena at the same scale.

**Natural sciences** cover mathematics and computer sciences; physical sciences; chemical sciences; earth and related environmental sciences; biological sciences and agricultural sciences.

**Other supporting staff** refer to persons whose work are directly associated with the performance of R&D activities. They are usually staff of a R&D department/unit or staff of a R&D project team.

**Include:**

- clerical, secretarial and administrative personnel; skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in various trades and all other auxiliary personnel.

**Exclude:**

- security, janitorial and maintenance personnel engaged in general miscellaneous activities.

**Outsourced R&D activities** refer to R&D performed by other organisations or individuals outside an establishment under a contractual arrangement.

**專利權** 是由一個國家或地域官方組織賦予發明者就其發明的一種法定權利，以換取發明者同意將其發明公開。專利權賦予專利權所有者在有限期間及指定地域獨佔該發明的權利，並獨享在工業及商業上開發該發明所得的利益，專利權的全部或部分可以買賣或特許的形式轉讓。

**就業人數** 包括在職東主、在職合夥人、無酬家屬幫工以及在機構單位內每日工作不少於一小時的僱員。

**私人非牟利機構** 包括：

- 為市民服務的非市場私人非牟利機構，例如專業人員協會、慈善組織和工會；以及
- 個人或住戶。

**程序發展** 指發展新的或經顯著改良的生產方法或提供服務和運送產品的方法。

**產品發展** 指發展新產品，而新產品的表現特徵、特性或使用的材料和組件顯著地有別於現有產品；或顯著加強或改善現有產品。

**公共科技支援機構** 包括下列機構：

- 香港生產力促進局；
- 香港應用科技研究院有限公司；
- 香港汽車零部件研究及發展中心；
- 香港物流及供應鏈管理應用技術研發中心；
- 香港紡織及成衣研發中心；
- 納米及先進材料研發院有限公司；
- 香港資訊及通訊技術研發中心；以及
- 香港賽馬會中藥研究院。

這些公共機構參與研究、開發和技術轉移的活動，並由香港特別行政區政府資助部分或全部經費。

**Patent** is a right in law conferred by a national or regional official agency to an inventor in exchange for the inventor's agreement for publication of his/her invention. It gives the patentee a monopoly of the invention and its industrial or commercial exploitation for a limited period and within a given territory. A patent can be bought/sold or transferred under a licence, either in whole or in part.

**Persons engaged** include working proprietors, active partners, unpaid family workers and all employees of an establishment who worked at least for one hour a day in the establishment.

**Private non-profit organisations include:**

- non-market, private non-profit institutions serving the general public, such as professional societies, charities and trade unions; and
- private individuals or households.

**Process development** refers to development of new or significantly improved production methods, or methods of supplying services and of delivering products.

**Product development** refers to the development of new products whose performance characteristics, attributes or use of materials and components differs significantly from existing products; or significant enhancement or upgrading of an existing product.

**Public technology support organisations** include the following:

- Hong Kong Productivity Council;
- Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Company Limited;
- Hong Kong Automotive Parts and Accessory Systems R&D Centre;
- Hong Kong R&D Centre for Logistics and Supply Chain Management Enabling Technologies;
- Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel;
- Nano and Advanced Materials Institute Limited;
- Hong Kong R&D Centre for Information and Communications Technologies; and
- Hong Kong Jockey Club Institute of Chinese Medicine

These organisations engaged in research, development and technology transfer activities. They are partly or wholly financed by the HKSAR Government.

**研發活動** 是指有系統的創意活動，目的是增進知識，包括對於人類、文化和社會的知識，從而運用這些知識來發明新產品、提供新服務或擴大用途，以及改良現有產品、服務或用途。研發活動可於自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學等範疇進行。

研發活動和類似活動的分別，是前者帶有相當的新穎或創新元素，以及能夠解決科學及／或技術方面的疑難，即擁有有關方面的常識和技術的人也不知如何解決的問題。

**本地機構單位為本身進行的研發活動** 指本港機構單位在機構單位內進行的內部研發活動。

**為其他機構進行的研發活動** 指一間機構單位為其他機構進行的內部研發活動，該等活動是在機構單位內進行，並可能不收取費用或按訂立合約進行。

**研究員／科學家／工程師** 是指曾接受科學或技術訓練（一般指完成包括自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學等範疇的高等教育），並有參與研發活動的專業工作的人員，以及監督研發活動的行政人員及其他高層人員。

**社會科學** 包括心理學、經濟學、教育學和其他社會科學（例如工商管理、法律、政治學、社會學）。

**資金來源** 指一間機構進行研發活動時所應用資金的來源。在歸類某筆資金來源時，須符合兩個條件：

- 當中必須涉及該筆資金的直接轉移；以及
- 有關資金轉移的**目的**必須為在收取資金的機構內進行研發活動，並**實際**用於有關活動。

資金的轉移可以用合約、撥款或捐款形式進行。須歸還的貸款**不算**是轉移。除非資金來源符合上述條件，否則有關研發活動的資金應視為自資。

**R&D activities** refer to creative work undertaken on a systematic basis so as to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new products/services/applications and improve existing products/services/applications. They can be conducted in such fields as natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities.

The way to distinguish R&D from similar activities is the presence of an appreciable element of novelty or innovation and the resolution of scientific and/or technological uncertainty, i.e. when the solution to a problem is not readily apparent to someone familiar with the stock of commonly used knowledge and techniques in the area concerned.

**R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself** refer to in-house R&D performed within an establishment in Hong Kong for the establishment itself.

**R&D activities conducted for other organisations** refer to in-house R&D performed within an establishment for other organisations, either free or under a contractual arrangement.

**Researchers/Scientists/Engineers** refer to persons with scientific or technological training (usually with completion of tertiary education in a field of science such as natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities) who are engaged in professional work of R&D activities; and administrators and other high-level personnel who direct R&D activities.

**Social sciences** cover psychology; economics; educational sciences; and other social sciences (such as business management, law, political sciences, sociology).

**Source of funds** refers to the source from which an organisation has received funds for the performance of R&D activities. For the source of funds to be correctly identified, two criteria must be fulfilled:

- there must be a direct transfer of the funds; and
- the transfer must be both **intended** and **used** for the performance of R&D in the receiving organisation.

The transfers of funds may take the form of contracts, grants or donations. Loans to be repaid are **not** considered transfers. Unless a source fulfilling the above criteria can be identified, funding for supporting R&D activities should be considered as self-financed.

**技術員** 是指參與研發活動的技術工作，並曾接受科技方面的職業或專業訓練及達一定水平的人員。技術員通常是在研究員／科學家／工程師督導下工作。

**技術創新** 是指一間機構單位在市場上推出一個技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品（貨品或服務），或在機構單位內部實施一個技術嶄新或經顯著改良的程序。這項技術創新是源自新技術發展、現有技術的重新結合或機構單位所汲取的其他知識的運用。技術創新包括任何內部或外判研發活動。

**程序技術創新** 是指一間機構單位在內部實施一個技術嶄新的程序，而這程序是該機構單位從未實施過，但該機構未必是在市場上首間實施這程序的機構。有關程序涉及使用嶄新或經顯著改良的技術，以生產或提供與機構單位以前的生產、業務、物流處理或控制程序有顯著分別的貨品和服務。經技術改良的程序涉及對該機構單位現有的生產、業務、物流處理或控制程序產生的顯著改變。

例子：

- 添置新的或經改良的生產技術，例如可調節工序的自動設備或即時感應器；
- 印刷工序數碼化；
- 電子銀行和保險服務；
- 與網站有關的服務和電子商貿（但只提供資料而不設網上服務的除外）；
- 電腦輔助設計；
- 實施電子銷售點終端設備；
- 條碼系統；
- 光學數據處理；
- 企業資源策劃系統；
- 客戶關係管理系統；
- 智能卡系統；
- 運輸設備的全球定位追蹤系統；
- 引進自動語音回應系統；以及
- 新的或顯著改良的電腦網絡。

不包括：

- 純粹組織架構或管理上的改變；以及

**Technicians** refer to persons engaged in that capacity in R&D activities who have received vocational or technical training in a branch of knowledge or technology of a specified standard. They usually work under the supervision of researchers/scientists/engineers.

**Technological innovation (TI)** refers to the introduction of a technologically new or significantly improved product (goods or service) to the market or of a technologically new or significantly improved process within an establishment. The TI is based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the establishment. TI activities cover all in-house or outsourced R&D activities.

**Technological process innovation** refers to the implementation of a technologically new process within an establishment. The process is new to the establishment but not necessarily be the first one in the market to employ the process. It involves the use of new or significantly improved technology for production or the supply of goods and services which differs significantly from the establishment's previous production, business, logistic or control processes. A technologically improved process involves significant changes to the establishment's existing production, business, logistic or control processes.

Examples:

- installation of new or improved manufacturing technology, such as automation equipment or real-time sensors that can adjust processes;
- digitisation of printing processes;
- electronic banking and insurance;
- Web-related services and e-commerce (but exclude those only creating an information site without on-line services);
- Computer Aided Design;
- introduction of Electronic Point of Sale equipment;
- barcode systems;
- optical processing of data;
- Enterprise Resources Planning Systems;
- Customer Relationship Management Systems;
- Smart Card System;
- Global Positioning Systems (GPS) tracking system for transport equipment;
- introduction of automated voice-response system; and
- new or significantly improved computer networks.

Exclude:

- purely organisational or managerial changes; and

- 生產、業務、物流處理或控制程序的輕微或例行改變。

**產品技術創新** 是指一間機構單位在市場上推出一個從未推出過的技術嶄新產品（貨品或服務），但有關產品未必是市場上的新產品，這產品的技術特徵或預期用途與該機構單位以前生產的產品有顯著分別。此類嶄新產品在統計期內必須已推出市場。技術改良產品（貨品或服務）是指經顯著改良的現有產品。

例子：

- 改用經改良性質的物料（例如：透氣的紡織品、輕巧但堅固的合成物、環保的塑膠）；
- 顯著節約能源的產品（例如：省電燈泡）；
- 以寬頻在互聯網上播放自選視訊；
- 一項新的銀行或保險服務；以及
- 一個新的多媒體套裝軟件。

不包括：

- 純粹在美感上改變或只涉及輕微修改的機構單位現有產品；以及
- 純粹交易或售賣全部由其他機構單位生產和發展的技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品。

**業務總收入** 一般指透過售賣貨品和服務獲得的收入。並包括：

- 出租機器和設備的收入；
- 利息收入；
- 出租／分租土地和樓宇的收入；
- 股息；
- 買賣金融資產的收入／虧損；以及
- 從其他來源獲得的收入，如離岸貿易的毛利總額（即銷貨價值減去貨品成本）及佣金。

- minor or routine changes to production, business, logistics or control processes.

**Technological product innovation** refers to the introduction of a technologically new product (goods or service) to the market. The product is new to an establishment but not necessarily new to the market. The technological characteristics or intended uses differ significantly from those of the establishment's previously produced products. Such new product must have already been introduced to the market during the reference period. A technologically improved product (goods or service) is an existing product whose performance has been significantly improved.

Examples:

- change of materials with improved characteristics (e.g. breathable textiles, light but strong composites, environmentally friendly plastics);
- products with significantly reduced energy consumption (e.g. energy efficient light bulbs);
- video on demand via broadband Internet;
- a new banking or insurance service; and
- a new multimedia software package.

Exclude:

- changes to the establishment's existing products which are purely aesthetic or which only involve minor modifications; and
- pure trading or selling of technologically new or significantly improved products wholly produced and developed by other establishments.

**Total business receipts** in general refer to income received through sales of goods and services. Include also:

- receipts from rental of machinery and equipment;
- interest receipts;
- rental income from letting/subletting land and premises;
- dividends;
- gain/loss from trading of financial assets; and
- income from other sources, e.g. gross margin (i.e. sales of goods less costs of goods sold) and commissions realised from offshore trading.

## 附錄乙：資料來源

### Appendix B : Data Sources

#### 工商機構的研發及創新活動

1. 政府統計處透過進行「**創新活動統計調查**」，向工商機構搜集有關研發和創新活動的數據。本處在 2002 年首次進行該項統計調查，目的是協助確定本港的技術水平。在設計此項統計調查時，已參考了由經濟合作與發展組織制定的國際標準，以及工商界及商會的意見。有關這項統計調查的詳情如下。

#### 統計調查涵蓋範圍

2. 這項統計調查以政府統計處備存的機構單位記錄庫為抽樣框。此記錄庫是根據稅務局商業登記署的資料更新。這項統計調查涵蓋下列行業組別的機構單位：

#### 涵蓋的行業組別

製造業  
電力及燃氣業  
建造業（只包括就業人數 10 人或以上的機構單位）  
進出口貿易、批發及零售以及住宿及膳食服務業  
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業  
資訊及通訊業  
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業  
個人、社會及康樂活動服務業

3. 為提高成本效益和運作效率，一些經濟貢獻相對較少，以及較少投入研發／創新活動的行業（例如農業及漁業、採礦及採石業、就業人數不足 10 人的建造業機構單位、的士、公共小巴和個人服務業），並沒有包括在本統計調查的範圍內。

#### R&D and innovation activities in the business sector

1. The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) collected data relating to R&D and innovation activities in the business sector through the **Survey of Innovation Activities**. The survey was first conducted by the Department in 2002 to help ascertain the level of technological sophistication of the economy. In designing the survey, reference has been made to relevant international standards promulgated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and views of the business sector and trade associations. Details of the survey are given below.

#### Survey coverage

2. The sampling frame for the survey is the Central Register of Establishments, which is a comprehensive register maintained by C&SD and updated by reference to records of the Business Registration Office of the Inland Revenue Department. The survey covers establishments engaged in the following industry groupings:

#### Industry groupings covered

Manufacturing  
Electricity and gas  
Construction (establishments with 10 or more persons engaged)  
Import and export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services  
Transport, storage and courier services  
Information and communications  
Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services  
Personal, social and recreational services

3. In regard to cost effectiveness and operational considerations, some industries (e.g. agriculture and fishing; mining and quarrying; construction establishments each with less than 10 persons engaged; taxis; public light buses; personal services) with relatively smaller economic contribution and presumably not so involved in R&D/innovation activities are not covered in this survey.

### 統計期

4. 這項統計調查搜集 2009 年或在 2009 年 1 月 1 日至 2010 年 3 月 31 日期間任何連續 12 個月的數據，視乎個別機構單位的會計慣例而定。至於在上述期間開業或停業的機構單位，所搜集的資料是指該等機構單位在有關會計年度內有經營業務期間的數據。

### 樣本設計

5. 這項統計調查的抽樣框是先以行業組別分層，然後再按就業人數分層。被識別為可能會進行研發和／或創新活動的機構單位，全納入統計調查的樣本內。這些機構單位包括在政府統計處以往進行的統計調查中報稱有進行研發活動的機構單位，和透過各種渠道如剪報、網上搜尋以及諮詢政府部門、工商機構單位、高等教育機構和商會後確定的機構單位。至於其他機構單位，則經科學方法抽選樣本。獲選作為統計調查對象的機構單位共 5 831 間。根據統計調查結果估計，在統計調查涵蓋範圍內的機構單位總數約為 270 356 間。

### 資料搜集

6. 統計調查問卷及註釋於 2010 年 1 月尾郵寄予獲選的 5 831 間機構單位。此外，本處亦製備問卷的電子版本，以供索取應用。外勤人員在有需要時探訪或致電受訪者協助其填報問卷，或核實已填妥問卷內的資料。截至資料搜集期完結時，成功訪問的機構單位有 4 668 間，未有回應的有 96 間，未能接觸或在統計期內沒有營業的有 1 067 間。統計調查的整體回應率為 98%。

### Survey reference period

4. Data collected in the survey referred to the calendar year 2009, or any consecutive 12-month period between 1 January 2009 and 31 March 2010 according to the accounting practices of individual establishments. For establishments which commenced or ceased operation within their respective accounting period defined above, data collected were for that part of the period during which the establishments were in operation.

### Sample design

5. The sampling frame for the survey was stratified by industry group and, within each industry group, by employment size. Establishments identified as potential R&D and/or innovation performers were fully covered. These included establishments with reported R&D activities in previous C&SD's surveys and those identified through various channels such as newspaper cuttings, web search, and consultations with government departments, business establishments, higher education institutions and trade associations. As for the other establishments, a scientific sample was drawn. Altogether 5 831 establishments were selected for enumeration. The total number of establishments falling within the scope of the survey was estimated to be 270 356 based on the results of the survey.

### Data collection

6. Survey questionnaires together with the explanatory notes were mailed to the 5 831 selected establishments in end January 2010. Electronic template of the questionnaire was also available for use upon request. Field officers of the Department visited/ telephoned respondents to assist them in completing the questionnaires if necessary, or to verify the information in the completed questionnaires. By the end of the data collection period, 4 668 establishments were successfully enumerated, 96 failed to respond, and 1 067 could not be located or were found to be inactive in the survey reference period. The overall response rate of the survey was 98%.

### 估值的可靠性

7. 這項統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本刊所載的估價是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的樣本，而是項統計調查的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都有所不同，因此不同樣本得出的估價亦互有差異。抽樣誤差是計算這些差異的統計數量，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估價，在估計總體數據方面的精確程度。

8. 本刊在評估各種變數估價的精確程度時，採用了離中系數。離中系數為一統計量數，顯示估計數值的相對精確性。離中系數的計算方法，是將估價的抽樣誤差除以估價本身的數值，再以百分比表示。離中系數越低，估計數值越精確。

9. 統計變數的 95% 置信區間是指某一範圍的數值，其包含變數的實際值的機會率達百分之九十五。

### Reliability of the estimates

7. Results of the survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. The estimates contained in this publication are based on information obtained from a particular sample, which is one of many samples that could be selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from different samples may differ from each other. Sampling error is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision of an estimate derived from the particular sample in estimating the population parameter to be measured.

8. For assessing the precision of the estimates for various variables in this publication, the coefficient of variation (CV) is used. The CV is a statistical measure to indicate the relative precision of an estimate. The CV is obtained by expressing the sampling error of an estimate as a percentage of the value of estimate itself. The smaller the CV, the more precise is the value of the estimate.

9. A 95% confidence interval (CI) for a statistical variable refers to the range of values which covers the true value of the variable with a chance of 95 out of 100.

10. 本刊所載列的主要變數估值的離中系數及統計變數的 95% 置信區間如下：

10. The CV and 95% CI of the estimates of the key variables in this publication are given below :

變數 Variable	估值 Estimate	離中系數 CV	95% 置信區間 95% CI
有進行研發活動的機構單位的百分比 Percentage of establishments having undertaken R&D activities	1.9%	2.6%	1.8% – 2.0%
有進行技術創新活動的機構單位的百分比 Percentage of establishments having undertaken TI activities	3.3%	3.6%	3.1% – 3.5%
有進行非技術創新活動的機構單位的百分比 Percentage of establishments having undertaken non-TI activities	39.1%	3.8%	36.3% – 42.0%
內部研發活動開支（十億港元） Expenditure on in-house R&D activities (HK\$ billion)	5.47	2.5%	5.21 – 5.74
技術創新活動開支（十億港元） Expenditure on TI activities (HK\$ billion)	14.04	4.1%	12.92 – 15.16

### 高等教育及政府機構的研發活動

### R&D activities in the higher education and government sectors

11. 政府統計處自 2000 年開始搜集高等教育機構和政府機構的研發資料。高等教育機構的研發資料涉及大學教育資助委員會資助的高等教育院校，而有關的統計數字是根據大學教育資助委員會的統計記錄整理而成。

11. The C&SD has started to collect R&D data for the higher education and government sectors since 2000. R&D data on the higher education sector are confined to the higher education institutes funded by University Grants Committee (UGC). The relevant statistics are compiled based on the statistical records obtainable from UGC.

12. 至於政府機構，本處在 2010 年 3 月中把供自行填報的統計表格以電郵方式送遞至所有政府決策局、部門和半政府機構（包括公共科技支援機構）以搜集資料。有需要時，本處職員會致電有關機構跟進以核實搜集得來的資料。

12. Regarding the government sector, electronic template of a self-administered statistical return was sent by email to all government bureaux, departments and quasi-government organisations (including public technology support organisations) in mid-March 2010 for data collection. Verification of data collected had been made through telephone follow-ups if necessary.

**附錄丙 2005 年至 2009 年按選定行業組別劃分的工商機構的研發活動主要統計數字**  
**Appendix C Key statistics on R&D activities in the business sector by selected industry grouping, 2005 to 2009**

選定行業組別 Selected industry grouping	年度 Year	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行研發活動的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities		內部研發活動總開支 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬港元) Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities <sup>(1)</sup> (HK\$ million)		研發人員數目 (相當於全日制的人數) No. of R&D personnel (in full-time equivalent)	
製造業 Manufacturing	2005	14 343	239	(5.6%)	469.1	(8.3%)	1 196	(9.8%)
	2006	14 331	421	(9.1%)	355.5	(5.7%)	986	(7.8%)
	2007	14 135	367	(7.6%)	594.3	(9.8%)	1 122	(8.9%)
	2008	11 434	286	(7.2%)	485.2	(9.2%)	1 071	(10.4%)
	2009	11 115	402	(8.0%)	464.3	(8.5%)	998	(9.5%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2005	159 471	2 077	(48.4%)	2,524.3	(44.9%)	5 949	(48.8%)
	2006	164 803	2 352	(50.6%)	3,685.2	(58.6%)	6 271	(49.5%)
	2007	154 984	2 236	(46.0%)	2,717.8	(44.9%)	4 496	(35.5%)
	2008	149 511	1 974	(49.5%)	2,269.0	(43.1%)	3 153	(30.7%)
	2009	153 075	2 701	(53.5%)	2,247.1	(41.1%)	3 417	(32.6%)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	2005	8 613	961	(22.4%)	1,062.0	(18.9%)	3 276	(26.9%)
	2006	9 111	946	(20.4%)	1,047.6	(16.7%)	2 930	(23.1%)
	2007	7 008	1 058	(21.8%)	1,562.9	(25.8%)	4 859	(38.3%)
	2008	6 384	843	(21.2%)	1,623.2	(30.8%)	4 177	(40.7%)
	2009	7 927	648	(12.8%)	1,729.8	(31.6%)	3 861	(36.9%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	2005	54 269	719	(16.8%)	1,441.3	(25.6%)	1 486	(12.2%)
	2006	50 641	542	(11.7%)	687.5	(10.9%)	2 063	(16.3%)
	2007	47 557	530	(10.9%)	996.0	(16.5%)	1 849	(14.6%)
	2008	46 743	411	(10.3%)	770.3	(14.6%)	1 479	(14.4%)
	2009	50 753	792	(15.7%)	791.3	(14.5%)	1 468	(14.0%)

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

附錄丙 (續) 2005年至2009年按選定行業組別劃分的工商機構的研發活動主要統計數字  
 Appendix C (cont'd) Key statistics on R&D activities in the business sector by selected industry grouping, 2005 to 2009

選定行業組別 Selected industry grouping	年度 Year	機構單位數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行研發活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken R&D activities	內部研發活動總開支 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬港元) Total expenditure on in-house R&D activities <sup>(1)</sup> (HK\$ million)	研發人員數目 (相當於全日制的人數) No. of R&D personnel (in full-time equivalent)
其他 Others	2005	38 954	297 (6.9%)	124.9 (2.2%)	278 (2.3%)
	2006	38 592	384 (8.3%)	511.7 (8.1%)	431 (3.4%)
	2007	39 336	672 (13.8%)	183.6 (3.0%)	347 (2.7%)
	2008	39 122	472 (11.8%)	116.8 (2.2%)	381 (3.7%)
	2009	47 486	504 (10.0%)	241.3 (4.4%)	730 (7.0%)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>275 650</b>	<b>4 294 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5,621.6 (100.0%)</b>	<b>12 184 (100.0%)</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>277 477</b>	<b>4 644 (100.0%)</b>	<b>6,287.4 (100.0%)</b>	<b>12 681 (100.0%)</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>263 020</b>	<b>4 864 (100.0%)</b>	<b>6,054.6 (100.0%)</b>	<b>12 673 (100.0%)</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>253 193</b>	<b>3 985 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5,264.5 (100.0%)</b>	<b>10 261 (100.0%)</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>5 048 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5,473.8 (100.0%)</b>	<b>10 475 (100.0%)</b>

註釋：(1) 數字包括本地機構為本身及／或為其他機構進行的研發活動開支。

Note: (1) Figures include expenditure on in-house R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.

附錄丁 2005年至2009年按選定行業組別劃分的工商機構的技術創新活動主要統計數字  
Appendix D Key statistics on TI activities in the business sector by selected industry grouping, 2005 to 2009

選定行業組別 Selected industry grouping	年度 Year	機構單位 數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行 技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 <sup>(1)</sup> No. of establishments having undertaken TI activities <sup>(1)</sup>	有進行 產品技術創新 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation	有進行 程序技術創新 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation	有進行中而尚未完成 的技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken ongoing TI activities	有已終止的技術 創新活動的 機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken abandoned TI activities	技術創新 活動開支 (百萬港元) TI expenditure (HK\$ million)
製造業 Manufacturing	2005	14 343	617 (4.3%)	239 (1.7%)	476 (3.3%)	224 (1.6%)	138 (1.0%)	804.0 [4.3%]
	2006	14 331	955 (6.7%)	228 (1.6%)	476 (3.3%)	417 (2.9%)	85 (0.6%)	765.0 [5.0%]
	2007	14 135	955 (6.8%)	283 (2.0%)	619 (4.4%)	390 (2.8%)	81 (0.6%)	1,315.3 [8.4%]
	2008	11 434	604 (5.3%)	77 (0.7%)	359 (3.1%)	374 (3.3%)	42 (0.4%)	926.3 [6.3%]
	2009	11 115	467 (4.2%)	238 (2.1%)	132 (1.2%)	339 (3.1%)	25 (0.2%)	1,167.1 [8.3%]
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及 住宿及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation and food services sectors	2005	159 471	7 306 (4.6%)	1 670 (1.0%)	4 653 (2.9%)	1 958 (1.2%)	114 (0.1%)	7,497.3 [40.6%]
	2006	164 803	6 940 (4.2%)	2 033 (1.2%)	3 696 (2.2%)	2 737 (1.7%)	594 (0.4%)	8,768.3 [57.3%]
	2007	154 984	7 542 (4.9%)	2 114 (1.4%)	4 339 (2.8%)	3 616 (2.3%)	620 (0.4%)	7,213.2 [46.0%]
	2008	149 511	4 281 (2.9%)	1 729 (1.2%)	1 683 (1.1%)	2 437 (1.6%)	536 (0.4%)	7,146.4 [48.7%]
	2009	153 075	3 948 (2.6%)	1 305 (0.9%)	2 150 (1.4%)	3 422 (2.2%)	339 (0.2%)	5,923.4 [42.2%]
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	2005	8 613	1 226 (14.2%)	501 (5.8%)	360 (4.2%)	807 (9.4%)	164 (1.9%)	2,657.1 [14.4%]
	2006	9 111	1 422 (15.6%)	693 (7.6%)	223 (2.5%)	979 (10.7%)	169 (1.8%)	1,621.5 [10.6%]
	2007	7 008	1 853 (26.4%)	1 056 (15.1%)	283 (4.0%)	1 417 (20.2%)	256 (3.7%)	2,304.0 [14.7%]
	2008	6 384	1 785 (28.0%)	933 (14.6%)	481 (7.5%)	891 (14.0%)	260 (4.1%)	3,182.3 [21.7%]
	2009	7 927	1 455 (18.4%)	1 072 (13.5%)	61 (0.8%)	1 276 (16.1%)	112 (1.4%)	3,124.5 [22.3%]
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用 服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	2005	54 269	3 362 (6.2%)	564 (1.0%)	2 589 (4.8%)	785 (1.4%)	15 (\$)	6,292.0 [34.0%]
	2006	50 641	2 085 (4.1%)	426 (0.8%)	1 266 (2.5%)	1 183 (2.3%)	23 (\$)	2,288.5 [14.9%]
	2007	47 557	1 405 (3.0%)	713 (1.5%)	776 (1.6%)	552 (1.2%)	169 (0.4%)	3,165.8 [20.2%]
	2008	46 743	1 413 (3.0%)	292 (0.6%)	474 (1.0%)	1 247 (2.7%)	161 (0.3%)	1,843.8 [12.6%]
	2009	50 753	1 487 (2.9%)	456 (0.9%)	811 (1.6%)	1 297 (2.6%)	59 (0.1%)	2,801.5 [20.0%]

(待續)  
(to be cont'd)

附錄丁 (續) 2005 年至 2009 年按選定行業組別劃分的工商機構的技術創新活動主要統計數字  
Appendix D (cont'd) Key statistics on TI activities in the business sector by selected industry grouping, 2005 to 2009

選定行業組別 Selected industry grouping	年度 Year	機構單位 數目總計 Total no. of establishments	有進行 技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 <sup>(1)</sup> No. of establishments having undertaken TI activities <sup>(1)</sup>	有進行 產品技術創新 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological product innovation	有進行 程序技術創新 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken technological process innovation	有進行中而尚未完成 的技術創新活動 的機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken ongoing TI activities	有已終止的技術 創新活動的 機構單位數目 No. of establishments having undertaken abandoned TI activities	技術創新 活動開支 (百萬港元) TI expenditure (HK\$ million)
其他 Others	2005	38 954	1 201 (3.1%)	279 (0.7%)	909 (2.3%)	387 (1.0%)	8 (\$)	1,237.5 [6.7%]
	2006	38 592	1 538 (4.0%)	167 (0.4%)	1 277 (3.3%)	404 (1.0%)	28 (0.1%)	1,865.1 [12.2%]
	2007	39 336	2 622 (6.7%)	575 (1.5%)	1 902 (4.8%)	1 033 (2.6%)	430 (1.1%)	1,677.8 [10.7%]
	2008	39 122	1 879 (4.8%)	572 (1.5%)	1 062 (2.7%)	357 (0.9%)	50 (0.1%)	1,567.2 [10.7%]
	2009	47 486	1 587 (3.3%)	568 (1.2%)	1 001 (2.1%)	1 212 (2.6%)	10 (\$)	1,023.0 [7.3%]
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>275 650</b>	<b>13 713 (5.0%)</b>	<b>3 252 (1.2%)</b>	<b>8 987 (3.3%)</b>	<b>4 162 (1.5%)</b>	<b>438 (0.2%)</b>	<b>18,487.9 [100.0%]</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>277 477</b>	<b>12 941 (4.7%)</b>	<b>3 547 (1.3%)</b>	<b>6 939 (2.5%)</b>	<b>5 719 (2.1%)</b>	<b>898 (0.3%)</b>	<b>15,308.5 [100.0%]</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>263 020</b>	<b>14 377 (5.5%)</b>	<b>4 740 (1.8%)</b>	<b>7 918 (3.0%)</b>	<b>7 008 (2.7%)</b>	<b>1 556 (0.6%)</b>	<b>15,676.1 [100.0%]</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>253 193</b>	<b>9 963 (3.9%)</b>	<b>3 603 (1.4%)</b>	<b>4 059 (1.6%)</b>	<b>5 306 (2.1%)</b>	<b>1 050 (0.4%)</b>	<b>14,665.9 [100.0%]</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>270 356</b>	<b>8 945 (3.3%)</b>	<b>3 639 (1.3%)</b>	<b>4 155 (1.5%)</b>	<b>7 546 (2.8%)</b>	<b>543 (0.2%)</b>	<b>14,039.6 [100.0%]</b>

註釋：(1) 數字代表在該統計年有參與技術創新活動的機構單位，不論其為產品技術創新、程序技術創新、進行中而尚未完成的技術創新活動或已終止的技術創新活動。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to establishments that had been engaged in TI activities in respective reference years, whether they be technological product innovation, technological process innovation, ongoing TI activities or abandoned TI activities.

圓括號內數字顯示在個別行業組別中佔該組別所有機構單位的百分比。

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all establishments in the respective industry grouping

方括號內數字顯示佔技術創新活動開支總計的百分比。

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of total TI expenditure.

## 附錄戊：獲取政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的方法

### Appendix E : Means of Obtaining Publications and Other Statistical Products of the Census and Statistics Department

#### 網站

用戶可以在政府統計處網站 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index_tc.jsp)) 免費下載統計刊物。

政府統計處刊物的印刷版於政府新聞處的政府書店 ([www.bookstore.gov.hk](http://www.bookstore.gov.hk)) 網站有售。

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#### 銷售中心

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#### Website

Users may download statistical publications free of charge from the website of the Census and Statistics Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index.jsp)).

Print versions of publications of the Census and Statistics Department are available for sale online at the Government Bookstore of the Information Services Department ([www.bookstore.gov.hk](http://www.bookstore.gov.hk)).

#### Mail Order Service

A mail order form for ordering or subscribing to print versions of publications is available in some of the Department's publications. Completed form should be sent back together with a cheque or bank draft covering all necessary cost and postage. The order form is also available for downloading from the website of the Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/other\\_services/provision\\_of\\_stat/mail\\_ordering\\_of\\_publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/other_services/provision_of_stat/mail_ordering_of_publications/index.jsp)).

#### Sales Centre

Print versions of publications and CD-ROM products are available for purchase and collection on the spot at the Publications Unit of the Census and Statistics Department at the following address :

19/F Wanchai Tower  
12 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong.

Tel. : (852) 2582 3025  
Fax : (852) 2827 1708

The Unit also provides a reading area where users may browse through various publications of the Department on display. Publicity/educational leaflets and pamphlets of the Department are also available for collection.

用戶可以在政府統計處網站 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index_tc.jsp)) 免費下載統計刊物。  
Users may download statistical publications free of charge at the website of the Census and Statistics Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index.jsp)).