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

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

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

鑑於透過這模式提供的服務的重要性，政府統計處已發展一個統計框架，編製有關統計數字，這些統計數字稱為「境外分支機構統計」。本文簡述編製外來分支機構統計的統計系統，以及展示 2019 年香港外來分支機構的選定統計數字。它是在過往年份就此課題所發布的同類文章的更新版。

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

In view of the importance of services supplied via this mode, the Census and Statistics Department has developed a statistical framework for compiling relevant statistics, known as “foreign affiliates statistics (FATS)”. This article briefly describes the statistical system for compiling inward FATS, and presents selected inward FATS of Hong Kong for 2019. It is an update of similar articles on the same subject published in preceding years.

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# 香港的境外分支機構統計

## Foreign Affiliates Statistics of Hong Kong

### 1. 引言

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

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

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

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

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

### 1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 本文簡述編製外來分支機構統計（即在香港的外來分支機構的營運特徵統計數字）的統計系統，以及展示2019年香港外來分支機構的選定統計數字。它是在過往年份就此課題所發布的同類文章的更新版。

## 2. 外來分支機構統計的概念、涵蓋範圍及數據來源

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

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

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

1.8 This article briefly describes the statistical system for compiling inward FATS, i.e. statistics on the operating characteristics of foreign affiliates located in Hong Kong, and presents selected inward FATS of Hong Kong for 2019. It is an update of similar articles on the same subject published in preceding years.

## 2. Concepts, coverage and data sources of inward FATS

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

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

### 3. 香港的外來分支機構統計

3.1 在 2019 年，香港約有 11 100 間境外擁有多數表決權分支機構，它們在香港共僱用 853 000 人，較 2018 年下降 0.4%，其在香港整體就業人數中佔 22.2%。2019 年境外擁有多數表決權分支機構為香港帶來的增加價值達 9,467 億元，較 2018 年下降 1.7%，其在以基本價格計算的本地生產總值中所佔的比重為 34.6%。（表 1 及圖 3）

#### *按直接投資國家／地區劃分的外來分支機構統計*

3.2 按直接投資國家／地區分析，在 2019 年，直接投資國家／地區為英屬維爾京群島、英國及百慕大在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的就業人數最多，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總就業人數的 32.3%、11.2% 及 8.4%。（圖 1 甲）

3.3 增加價值方面，在 2019 年，直接投資國家／地區為英屬維爾京群島、英國及中國內地（內地）的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貢獻最大，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總增加價值的 25.1%、15.9% 及 10.6%。（圖 1 乙）

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

### 3. Inward FATS of Hong Kong

3.1 In 2019, there were around 11 100 MOFAs in Hong Kong. They employed 853 000 persons in Hong Kong, decreased by 0.4% when compared with 2018. In terms of total employment, the contribution of MOFAs in Hong Kong was 22.2%. Value added contributed by MOFAs in Hong Kong amounted to \$946.7 billion in 2019, down by 1.7% over 2018. In terms of Gross Domestic Product at basic prices, the contribution of MOFAs in Hong Kong was 34.6%. (Table 1 and Chart 3)

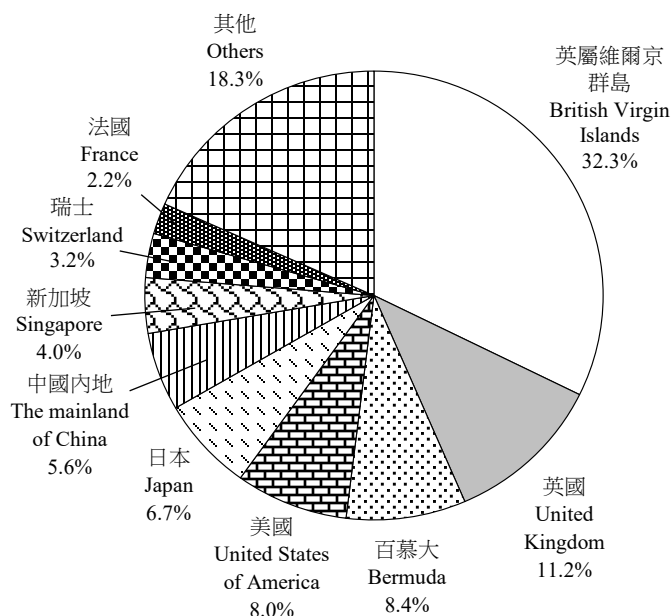
#### *Inward FATS analysed by immediate investing country/territory*

3.2 Analysing inward FATS of Hong Kong by immediate investing country/territory, in terms of employment in Hong Kong, the British Virgin Islands (BVI), the United Kingdom (UK) and Bermuda were the largest immediate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in 2019, contributing 32.3%, 11.2% and 8.4% respectively of the total employment engaged by MOFAs in Hong Kong. (Chart 1a)

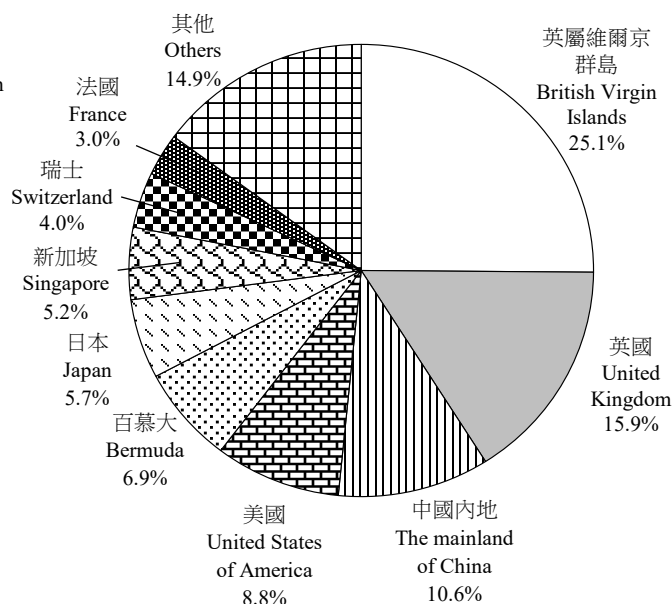
3.3 Regarding value added, the BVI, the UK and the mainland of China (the Mainland) were the largest immediate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in Hong Kong in 2019, contributing 25.1%, 15.9% and 10.6% respectively of the total value added generated by MOFAs in Hong Kong. (Chart 1b)

**圖 1 2019 年按直接投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的百分比**  
**Chart 1 Percentage share of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by immediate investing country/territory, 2019**

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



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



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

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

3.4 表 1 載列 2018 年及 2019 年按直接投資國家／地區劃分，在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字。

3.4 Table 1 presents the principal statistics in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong analysed by immediate investing country/territory for 2018 and 2019.

3.5 2019 年與 2018 年比較，在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的業務收益及其他收入總額上升 1.1%。在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的僱員薪酬於 2019 年上升 1.8%，而營運開支則上升 1.6%。（表 1）

3.5 Comparing 2019 with 2018, the total value of business receipts and other income of MOFAs in Hong Kong increased by 1.1%. While compensation of employees of MOFAs in Hong Kong increased by 1.8% in 2019, operating expenses increased by 1.6%. (Table 1)

表 1 2018 年及 2019 年按直接投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字

Table 1 Principal statistics of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by immediate investing country/territory, 2018 and 2019

國家／地區 Country/ Territory	年 Year	就業人數 Employment		增加價值 Value added		業務收益 及其他收入 Business receipts and other income		僱員薪酬 Compensation of employees		營運開支 Operating expenses	
		千人 Thousand persons	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)
英屬維爾京 群島 British Virgin Islands	2018	282	+2.8	251.3	+8.5	1,120.0	+3.8	107.2	+2.2	727.4	+6.0
	2019	275	-2.2	237.8	-5.4	1,028.6	-8.2	108.9	+1.6	588.5	-19.1
英國 United Kingdom	2018	98	+50.6	72.3	+39.1	289.3	+10.6	44.6	+9.2	127.1	+0.4
	2019	96	-2.0	150.4	+107.9	443.5	+53.3	63.3	+42.0	194.0	+52.6
中國內地 The mainland of China	2018	45	+25.2	87.2	-0.7	478.4	-0.3	22.1	+15.6	237.7	+16.0
	2019	48	+6.2	100.1	+14.7	540.6	+13.0	25.4	+14.8	271.3	+14.1
美國 United States of America	2018	68	-7.6	97.9	+11.0	362.0	+7.4	54.0	+3.5	214.6	+6.5
	2019	68	-0.4	83.0	-15.3	330.7	-8.7	53.9	-0.3	214.6	+0.0
百慕大 Bermuda	2018	69	+1.0	61.7	+11.2	300.4	+0.2	26.8	+4.1	106.3	+9.9
	2019	72	+5.0	65.4	+6.0	330.4	+10.0	26.1	-2.5	124.8	+17.4
日本 Japan	2018	58	-4.7	57.4	-0.1	745.9	-1.2	25.3	+1.6	675.3	-2.0
	2019	58	-1.5	53.7	-6.3	797.8	+7.0	23.7	-6.1	729.5	+8.0
新加坡 Singapore	2018	34	+2.9	44.5	+3.9	366.3	+21.1	22.9	+3.8	302.9	+25.3
	2019	34	+1.1	48.8	+9.7	359.9	-1.8	26.3	+14.8	293.3	-3.1
瑞士 Switzerland	2018	27	+3.9	37.6	+0.3	220.8	-3.6	26.6	+2.9	168.6	-2.4
	2019	27	-1.0	37.6	+0.1	254.4	+15.2	25.3	-4.8	207.4	+23.0
法國 France	2018	20	-7.6	30.1	+10.9	112.6	+17.1	15.1	-4.7	68.5	+15.9
	2019	19	-5.4	28.6	-4.7	113.1	+0.5	15.2	+0.8	72.6	+6.0
其他 Others	2018	156	-12.4	222.7	+8.6	994.4	-1.0	107.3	+1.1	668.2	-4.1
	2019	156	+0.3	141.2	-36.6	847.0	-14.8	91.8	-14.5	651.7	-2.5
所有國家／ 地區 All countries/ territories	2018	857	+2.4	962.6	+8.8	4,990.2	+3.0	451.8	+3.3	3,296.6	+3.8
	2019	853	-0.4	946.7	-1.7	5,046.0	+1.1	459.8	+1.8	3,347.8	+1.6

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。  
按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

國家／地區是按其 2019 年的增加價值由大至小排列。

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

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

Countries/Territories are sorted in descending order of their value added in 2019.

### **按最終投資國家／地區劃分的外來分支機構統計**

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

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

3.8 按最終投資國家／地區分析，在 2019 年，最終投資國家／地區為香港、英國及美國在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的就業人數最多，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總就業人數的 30.7%、15.1% 及 11.1%。（圖 2 甲）

3.9 增加價值方面，在 2019 年，最終投資國家／地區為香港、內地及英國的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貢獻最大，分別佔在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的總增加價值的 20.6%、18.9% 及 17.3%。（圖 2 乙）

### ***Inward FATS analysed by ultimate investing country/territory***

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

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

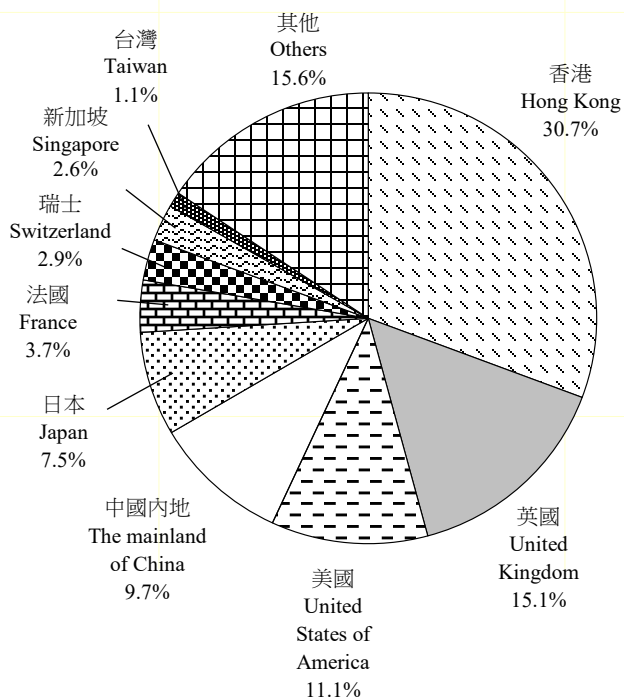
3.8 Analysing inward FATS of Hong Kong by ultimate investing country/territory, in terms of employment in Hong Kong, Hong Kong, the UK and the United States of America (USA) were the largest ultimate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in 2019, accounting for 30.7%, 15.1% and 11.1% of the total employment engaged by MOFAs in Hong Kong respectively. (Chart 2a)

3.9 Regarding value added, Hong Kong, the Mainland and the UK were the largest ultimate investing countries/territories of MOFAs in Hong Kong in 2019, contributing 20.6%, 18.9% and 17.3% respectively of the total value added generated by MOFAs in Hong Kong. (Chart 2b)



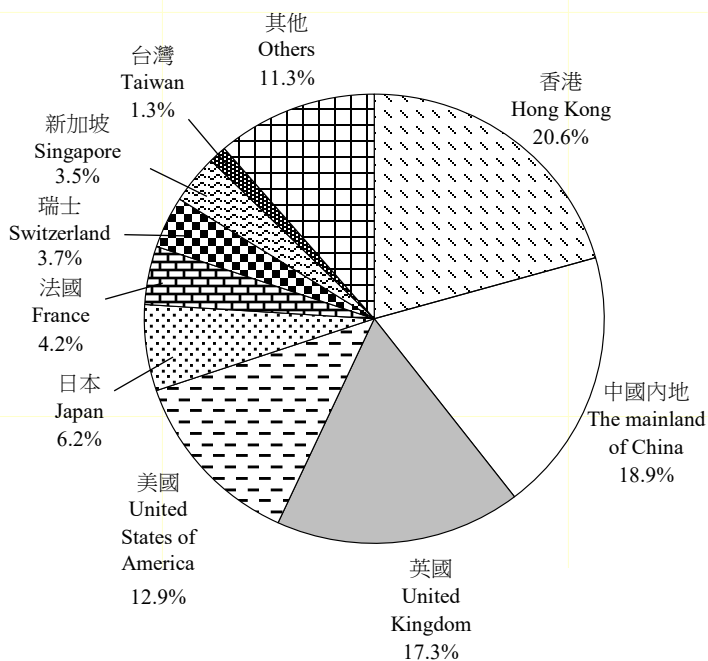
**圖 2 2019 年按最終投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的百分比**  
**Chart 2 Percentage share of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by ultimate investing country/territory, 2019**

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



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

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



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

3.10 表 2 載列 2018 年及 2019 年按最終投資國家／地區劃分，在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字。

3.10 Table 2 presents the principal statistics in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong analysed by ultimate investing country/territory for 2018 and 2019.

3.11 在 2019 年，最終投資國家／地區為日本、內地及香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構錄得最多的業務收益及其他收入。日本的分支機構的業務收益及其他收入和營運開支較 2018 年分別上升 4.0% 及 5.0%，而內地的分支機構的業務收益及其他收入和營運開支上升 8.3% 及 4.9%。（表 2）

3.11 In 2019, MOFAs with the ultimate investing country/territory being Japan, the Mainland and Hong Kong recorded the largest business receipts and other income. The business receipts and other income as well as operating expenses of Japanese MOFAs increased by 4.0% and 5.0% respectively when compared with 2018, while business receipts and other income as well as operating expenses of MOFAs owned by the Mainland increased by 8.3% and 4.9%. (Table 2)

表 2 2018 年及 2019 年按最終投資國家／地區劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字

Table 2 Principal statistics of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by ultimate investing country/territory, 2018 and 2019

國家／地區 Country/ Territory	年 Year	就業人數 Employment		增加價值 Value added		業務收益 及其他收入 Business receipts and other income		僱員薪酬 Compensation of employees		營運開支 Operating expenses	
		千人 Thousand persons	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year- on-year change (%)
香港 Hong Kong	2018	268	+0.4	203.3	+5.9	912.1	+7.4	99.0	-0.8	600.7	+6.5
	2019	262	-2.1	195.2	-4.0	856.5	-6.1	101.0	+2.0	548.7	-8.7
中國內地 The mainland of China	2018	78	+17.2	159.8	+9.5	811.5	-3.8	44.3	+5.7	375.2	+3.7
	2019	82	+5.3	179.3	+12.2	878.5	+8.3	47.5	+7.1	393.6	+4.9
英國 United Kingdom	2018	131	+4.2	162.9	+18.2	472.1	+5.1	71.7	+2.2	189.6	+4.0
	2019	129	-2.0	163.8	+0.6	471.2	-0.2	72.0	+0.4	191.7	+1.1
美國 United States of America	2018	96	+0.9	140.9	+10.8	668.3	+8.4	80.1	+8.7	454.1	+7.3
	2019	95	-1.5	122.6	-13.0	634.8	-5.0	82.5	+3.0	464.0	+2.2
日本 Japan	2018	66	-3.8	62.1	-2.2	851.6	-1.9	30.5	+1.4	773.8	-2.2
	2019	64	-3.0	58.7	-5.5	885.9	+4.0	28.7	-6.0	812.3	+5.0
法國 France	2018	32	-4.7	44.0	+21.9	172.5	+7.9	19.1	-6.2	89.7	+3.9
	2019	32	+1.0	39.8	-9.4	177.0	+2.6	19.6	+2.8	90.5	+0.9
瑞士 Switzerland	2018	26	+3.6	34.7	-0.5	201.5	-1.1	23.7	+3.3	152.3	-1.5
	2019	25	-2.5	35.2	+1.4	230.4	+14.3	23.4	-1.5	181.3	+19.0
新加坡 Singapore	2018	21	+4.3	27.7	+19.6	85.5	+7.9	11.8	+15.8	52.0	+3.9
	2019	22	+4.8	33.1	+19.4	84.6	-1.1	14.1	+19.9	40.7	-21.8
台灣 Taiwan	2018	9	-20.2	12.3	+15.5	124.0	+17.3	4.4	-6.6	103.9	+16.6
	2019	9	-0.1	11.9	-3.0	119.2	-3.9	4.5	+2.8	102.0	-1.8
其他 Others	2018	130	+4.8	114.9	+1.0	691.2	+3.2	67.2	+5.5	505.4	+6.9
	2019	133	+2.5	107.0	-6.9	708.1	+2.5	66.6	-0.9	523.1	+3.5
所有國家／ 地區 All countries/ territories	2018	857	+2.4	962.6	+8.8	4,990.2	+3.0	451.8	+3.3	3,296.6	+3.8
	2019	853	-0.4	946.7	-1.7	5,046.0	+1.1	459.8	+1.8	3,347.8	+1.6

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。  
按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

國家／地區是按其 2019 年的增加價值由大至小排列。

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

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

Countries/Territories are sorted in descending order of their value added in 2019.

### **按主要行業組別劃分的外來分支機構統計**

3.12 圖 3 展示 2019 年按選定行業組別劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的數目、就業人數及增加價值。

3.13 境外擁有多數表決權分支機構在不同行業組別中的重要性有所不同。在 2019 年，境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的重要性在金融及保險、地產、專業及商用服務業最為顯著，佔該行業組別就業人數的 45.9% 及增加價值的 60.6%。然而，該行業組別的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構數目約有 3 300 間，只佔該行業組別整體機構單位數目的 5.1%。（圖 3）

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

### **貨品出口及進口與服務輸出及輸入**

3.15 表 4 載列 2018 年及 2019 年在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貨品出口及進口與服務輸出及輸入的價值。

3.16 在 2019 年，境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貨品出口與服務輸出較 2018 年上升 2.6% 至 16,266 億元，而貨品進口與服務輸入則下降 4.6% 至 14,424 億元。（表 4）

### **Inward FATS analysed by major industry grouping**

3.12 Chart 3 presents the number, employment and value added in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong in 2019 analysed by selected industry grouping.

3.13 The significance of MOFAs varies across different industry groupings. In 2019, the contribution of MOFAs was the most significant in the financing and insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors, at 45.9% in terms of employment and 60.6% in terms of value added in respect of the entire industry grouping. Nevertheless, there were around 3 300 MOFAs in this industry grouping, representing only 5.1% of the total number of establishments in this grouping. (Chart 3)

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

### **Exports and imports of goods and services**

3.15 Table 4 presents the value of exports and imports of goods and services in respect of MOFAs in Hong Kong for 2018 and 2019.

3.16 In 2019, exports of goods and services of MOFAs increased by 2.6% when compared with 2018 to \$1,626.6 billion, while imports of goods and services decreased by 4.6% to \$1,442.4 billion. (Table 4)

圖 3 2019 年按選定行業組別劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的數目、就業人數及增加價值

Chart 3 Number, employment and value added in respect of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong by selected industry grouping, 2019

在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構 Majority-owned Foreign Affiliates (MOFAs) in Hong Kong			單位 Unit	
機構單位數目 No. of establishments	11 100	[4.0% <sup>(1)</sup> ]	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	- 數目 numbers
就業人數 Employment	853	[22.2%]	就業人數 Employment	- 千人 thousand persons
增加價值 Value added	946.7	[34.6%]	增加價值 Value added	- 十億港元 HK\$ billion

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

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

方括號內數字表示境外擁有多數表決權分支機構在有關行業組別中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

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

表3 2018年及2019年按選定行業組別劃分在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的主要統計數字

Table 3 Principal statistics of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong analysed by selected industry grouping, 2018 and 2019

行業組別 Industry grouping	年 Year	機構單位 數目 No. of establishments		就業人數 Employment		增加價值 Value added		業務收益 及其他收入 Business receipts and other income		僱員薪酬 Compensation of employees		營運開支 Operating expenses	
		數目 No.	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	千人 Thousand persons	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億 港元 HK\$ billion	按年 變動率 Year-on-year change (%)
工業 <sup>(1)</sup> Industrial sector <sup>(1)</sup>	2018	100	-4.2	19	-0.6	7.6	+1.6	115.3	+5.8	5.6	+5.3	98.6	+7.5
	2019	100	+2.9	20	+3.4	8.3	+9.0	122.6	+6.3	5.7	+2.3	106.6	+8.1
屋宇建築及建造業 Building and construction sectors	2018	200	+1.7	38	+1.7	30.0	-4.7	115.2	+3.9	22.1	-3.4	85.5	+5.9
	2019	200	+3.9	38	+0.6	33.8	+12.5	114.1	-1.0	24.9	+12.7	80.0	-6.4
進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿 <sup>(2)</sup> 及膳食服務業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation <sup>(2)</sup> and food services sectors	2018	5 800	+3.2	294	+0.8	309.6	+14.5	2,787.4	+3.8	114.2	+4.8	2,427.5	+3.1
	2019	5 900	+1.3	285	-3.0	262.6	-15.2	2,732.2	-2.0	108.3	-5.2	2,456.1	+1.2
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業以及資訊及通訊服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services, and information and communications services sectors	2018	1 500	+6.9	133	+3.0	123.6	+5.1	477.5	+7.2	57.6	+3.4	347.2	+4.0
	2019	1 600	+4.0	133	-0.3	122.6	-0.9	468.8	-1.8	60.0	+4.2	343.7	-1.0
金融及保險、地產、專業及商用服務業 Financing and insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors	2018	3 200	+8.9	373	+3.7	491.7	+7.4	1,494.8	+0.1	252.4	+3.1	337.8	+7.3
	2019	3 300	+1.5	377	+1.2	519.4	+5.6	1,608.4	+7.6	260.9	+3.4	361.4	+7.0
<b>以上行業組別總計</b> <b>Total of industry groupings above</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>10 900</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>962.6</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>4,990.2</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>451.8</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>3,296.6</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>11 100</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>946.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>5,046.0</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>459.8</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>3,347.8</b>	<b>+1.6</b>

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

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

(2) 住宿服務業包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

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

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

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

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

表 4 2018 年及 2019 年在香港的境外擁有多數表決權分支機構的貨品出口及進口與服務輸出及輸入的價值

Table 4 Value of exports and imports of goods and services of majority-owned foreign affiliates in Hong Kong, 2018 and 2019

年 Year	貨品出口與服務輸出的價值 Value of exports of goods and services		貨品進口與服務輸入的價值 Value of imports of goods and services	
	十億港元 HK\$ billion	按年變動率 Year-on-year change (%)	十億港元 HK\$ billion	按年變動率 Year-on-year change (%)
2018	1,585.0	+10.0	1,512.3	+10.5
2019	1,626.6	+2.6	1,442.4	-4.6

註釋：按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

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

#### 4. 闡釋外來分支機構統計數字時須注意的事項

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

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

#### 4. Caution in interpreting inward FATS

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

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