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專題文章

Feature Article

從事分判製造工序的安排及
提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務的貿易公司
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自 1980 年代開始，隨着中國經濟開放政策的推動，香港經濟經歷結構性的轉變。香港的企業家透過分判製造工序予中國內地（內地）的安排，以進出口貿易公司形式在香港繼續營運。這些公司亦會為在內地的有聯繫生產機構提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務，例如產品設計、樣本及工模製造，以及生產籌劃。

自 1995 年起，《香港統計月刊》定期刊登有關這課題的專題文章。本文概述有關發展的最新資料。

Driven by the open economic policies of China, the economy of Hong Kong has been undergoing structural changes since the 1980s. Through the sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (the Mainland), Hong Kong entrepreneurs continue to operate in Hong Kong, in the form of import and export firms. These firms also provide manufacturing-related technical support services, e.g. product design, sample and mould making, and production planning, to the associated manufacturing firms in the Mainland.

Feature articles addressing this subject have been published regularly in *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* since 1995. This article provides the latest information on the related development.

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從事分判製造工序的安排及提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務的貿易公司

Trading Firms Engaging in Sub-contract Processing Arrangement and Providing Manufacturing-related Technical Support Services

1. 引言

1.1 自 1980 年代開始，隨着中國經濟開放政策的推動，香港經濟經歷結構性的轉變。香港的企業家透過分判製造工序予中國內地（內地）的安排¹，善用內地大量勞工及土地資源的優勢，成功地降低生產成本。

1.2 很多已把生產工序遷移至內地的公司，仍以進出口貿易公司形式在香港繼續營運，這種運作模式有助把在內地生產的貨物進口香港及再轉口至外地市場。這些公司在香港主要從事非製造業的活動，例如市場銷售、定單處理、材料採購、產品設計、產品發展、品質控制、包裝及後勤服務。

1. Introduction

1.1 Driven by the open economic policies of China, the economy of Hong Kong has been undergoing structural changes since the 1980s. Through the sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC)¹, Hong Kong entrepreneurs have successfully reduced the costs of manufacturing by taking advantage of the large base of labour and land resources in the mainland of China (the Mainland).

1.2 Many of the firms which have moved their manufacturing processes to the Mainland continue to operate in Hong Kong, in the form of import and export firms. This could facilitate import of goods produced in the Mainland and their subsequent re-export to foreign markets. They are mainly engaged in non-manufacturing activities such as marketing, orders processing, materials sourcing, product design, product development, quality control, packaging and logistics.

1 「分判製造工序予中國內地的安排」是指香港機構與內地機構的一項合約協議。根據合約，香港機構給予內地機構在內地進行生產工序的定單。

「分判製造工序予中國內地的安排」與政府統計處所進行的貿易統計調查中採用的「外發中國內地加工」不同。前者所涵蓋的範圍較大。「外發中國內地加工」是指香港與內地機構根據合約安排在內地進行生產活動，而該等安排必須符合下列情況：

- （甲）生產所需的原料或半製成品須部分或全部由港方提供；及
- （乙）經加工後的製成品須運返香港作本銷或出口往海外國家／地區。

「分判製造工序予中國內地的安排」涵蓋香港機構與內地機構之間所有生產合約，當中亦包括不符合以上（甲）或（乙）的情況的合約安排。

1 “Sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China” (SPAC) is defined as a contractual agreement between a party in Hong Kong and a party in the Mainland, whereby the Hong Kong party places an order with the party in the Mainland to carry out production processing in the Mainland.

SPAC differs from “outward processing in the mainland of China” (OP) as adopted in trade surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. The former has a broader coverage. OP is defined as a contractual agreement between a Hong Kong party and a party in the Mainland to carry out production processing in the Mainland, and it is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the raw materials or semi-manufactures required have to be supplied wholly or partly by the Hong Kong party; and
- (b) the processed goods have to be returned to Hong Kong for local consumption or export to overseas countries/territories.

SPAC covers all contractual agreements on production between a Hong Kong party and a party in the Mainland, also including those not fulfilling conditions (a) or (b) above.

1.3 鑑於內地有利的營商環境，一些傳統的進出口貿易公司亦已從事分判製造工序予中國內地的安排，並在不同程度上為內地生產單位提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務。1990 年代中期，香港有大量新的進出口貿易公司成立，作為內地新成立的製造業公司的香港基地。

1.4 香港有很多企業家實際上擁有雙重身分。他們既是香港的貿易商，亦是內地工廠的東主或合夥人。這些企業家在香港營運的進出口貿易公司，從他們在內地營運的工廠進口商品，隨後轉口至世界各地。然而，這些進出口貿易公司的運作，與傳統的進出口貿易公司有所不同。前者所進行的活動往往涉及與製造業相關的技術支援服務，例如產品設計、樣本及工模製造，以及生產籌劃。

1.5 此外，這些由香港企業家全部／部分擁有的內地工廠及與其有聯繫的香港進出口貿易公司，對本港所提供有關金融、運輸、通訊及其他行業的支援服務有很大的需求。這對香港服務行業的發展有重大的影響。

1.6 近年，在內地經營工廠的香港企業家正面對挑戰。物價上漲，加上工資上升，導致營運成本增加。內地營商環境因這些變化及一些其他因素所導致的轉變，或會影響分判製造工序予中國內地的安排以及對香港的支援服務的需求。

1.7 自 1995 年起，《香港統計月刊》定期刊登有關從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司的專題文章。本文提供有關這課題截至 2016 統計年的最新統計數字。

1.3 In view of the favourable business environment in the Mainland, some traditional import and export firms have also been engaged in SPAC and rendered, in varying degrees, manufacturing-related technical support services to the production units in the Mainland. In mid-1990s, quite a large number of new import and export firms were also set up in Hong Kong to serve as a local base for new manufacturing firms in the Mainland.

1.4 Many entrepreneurs in Hong Kong in fact have dual capacity as traders in Hong Kong and proprietors or partners of factories in the Mainland. The import and export firms in Hong Kong operated by these entrepreneurs would import goods from their factories in the Mainland and subsequently re-export such goods to the rest of the world. However, these import and export firms operate in a way somewhat different from traditional importers/exporters. Activities undertaken by the former usually involve manufacturing-related technical support services, e.g. product design, sample and mould making, and production planning.

1.5 Besides, these factories in the Mainland wholly/partly owned by the Hong Kong entrepreneurs and their associated import and export firms in Hong Kong demand a lot of support services from financing, transport, communications and other industries in Hong Kong. This should have substantial impact on the development of Hong Kong's service industries.

1.6 In recent years, Hong Kong entrepreneurs with factories in the Mainland have been facing challenges. Rising prices, together with the rising wages, caused the costs of operation to increase. The changing business environment in the Mainland arising from these and some other factors might have impacts on SPAC activities and related demand for Hong Kong's support services.

1.7 Feature articles addressing the subject on trading firms with manufacturing-related activities have been published regularly in *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* since 1995. This article provides the latest statistics on this subject up to the reference year of 2016.

2. 製造業公司與進出口貿易公司的分類

2.1 在政府統計處進行的各項經濟統計調查中，香港公司的分類均採用「香港標準行業分類」²，該分類是參照聯合國編製的「國際標準產業分類」而確立的。根據國際指引，一間在某一經濟體內的公司，無論是否同時在其他國家／地區從事其他經濟活動，只會按其在該經濟體所從事的主要經濟活動歸入適當的行業類別。在決定一間香港公司是進出口貿易公司或製造業公司時，要視乎該公司在香港的主要經濟活動，而不是它在內地或其他地方的經濟活動。

2.2 就那些從事分判製造工序予中國內地的安排及提供與製造業相關服務的貿易公司而言，雖然公司或公司的東主可能在內地擁有製造廠房，但由於在香港沒有從事製造業「核心」活動，因此不會被歸類為香港的製造業公司。即使這些香港公司和內地公司均由同一企業家擁有，而且兩者的關係極為密切，這些公司仍屬不同個體，並分別在兩地註冊從事商業活動。

2.3 就統計而言，這些本地公司不應歸入製造業，否則數據使用者會難於分析和應用有關「製造業」的數據。事實上，這些香港公司並不具備很多製造業公司的特徵，它們在香港沒有大型生產線，沒有僱用大量工人，沒有消耗大量工業用電或水，也不需要工業大廈內營運。

2 政府統計處由 2009 年起已在不同的統計調查採用「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」，以取代過往的統計調查所使用的「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」。除另有註明外，本文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。有關修訂「香港標準行業分類」的詳情，請參考《香港統計月刊》2008 年 11 月號所刊載的有關專題文章。

2. Classification of manufacturing firms and import and export firms

2.1 The classification of Hong Kong firms in various economic surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) is based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC)², which follows the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). According to international guidelines, a firm in an economy is classified to an appropriate industry based on its major economic activity being undertaken in the economy, whether or not it is also engaged in other activities in other countries/territories. In deciding whether a Hong Kong firm is a trader or manufacturer, it is the major economic activity which takes place in Hong Kong, but not those economic activities in the Mainland or other places, that determines the classification.

2.2 Trading firms engaged in SPAC and providing manufacturing-related services but without the “core” manufacturing functions in Hong Kong are not to be classified as manufacturing firms in Hong Kong, although these firms, or their owners, may own manufacturing establishments in the Mainland. Even if the firms in Hong Kong and the Mainland may be under the same ownership and operate with close relationship, they are separate entities with separate business registrations in the two economies.

2.3 These local firms in question should not be classified statistically to “manufacturing”, or else data users would find the data relating to the “manufacturing sector” difficult to interpret and apply. In fact, these firms in Hong Kong do not possess many of the characteristics of manufacturing firms. They do not have large scale production lines in Hong Kong. They do not employ a large number of operatives in Hong Kong, nor do they consume a large quantity of industrial electricity or water in Hong Kong. Also, they need not operate in industrial buildings.

2 HSIC Version 2.0 has been used in different surveys conducted by C&SD starting from 2009 to replace HSIC Version 1.1 used in previous rounds of the surveys. The industrial classification and all figures given in this article, unless otherwise specified, are based on HSIC Version 2.0. For details of the revision of HSIC, please refer to the relevant feature article published in the November 2008 issue of *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

3. 從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司的主要統計數字

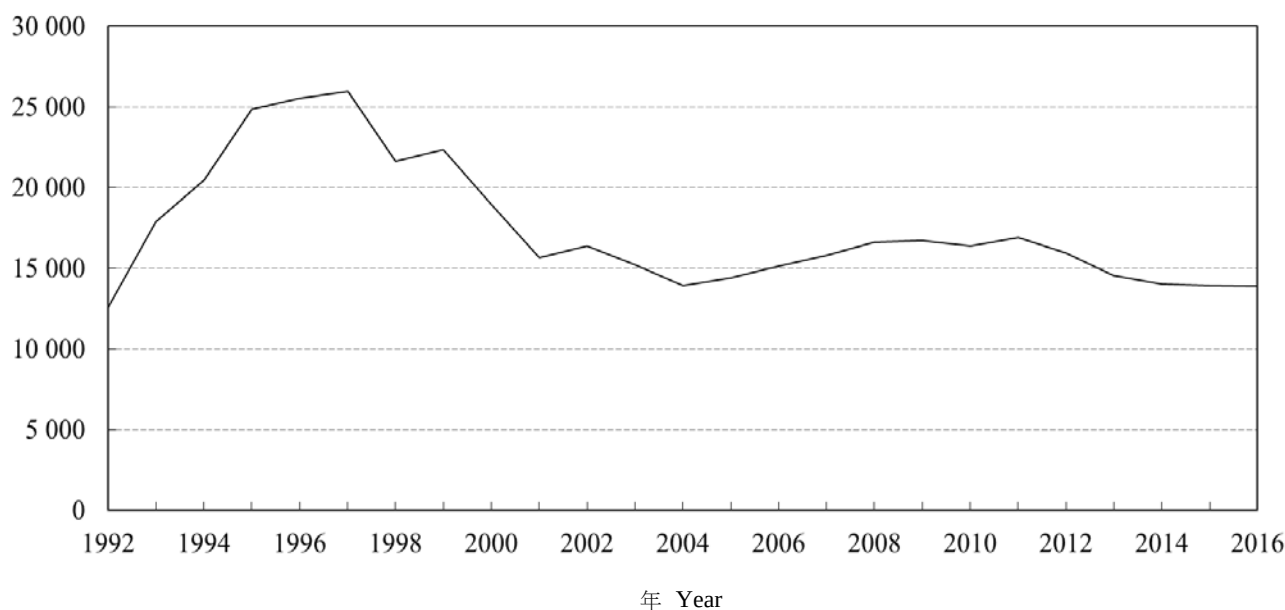
3.1 自 1992 年進出口貿易業的按年經濟統計調查開始，調查問卷加入了若干問題，藉以搜集有關：（一）分判製造工序予中國內地的安排，以及（二）與製造業相關的技術支援服務的資料。本文載列這兩方面的主要結果³。

3. Principal statistics for trading firms with manufacturing-related activities

3.1 Starting from the 1992 round of the annual economic survey on the import and export trade sector, additional questions have been included in the survey questionnaire to collect information relating to (i) SPAC, and (ii) manufacturing-related technical support services. Key findings on these two aspects are presented in this article³.

圖 1 1992 年至 2016 年從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司的數目
Chart 1 Number of import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities, 1992 to 2016

機構單位數目
Number of establishments



3 有關一般進出口貿易公司最新情況的進一步分析，可參考 2017 年 12 月出版的《2016 年進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業的業務表現及營運特色的主要統計數字》報告。

3 Further analyses on the latest situation of import and export firms in general can be obtained from the report *Key Statistics on Business Performance and Operating Characteristics of the Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades, and Accommodation and Food Services Sectors in 2016* published in December 2017.

3.2 圖 1 展示 1992 年至 2016 年從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司⁴的數目⁵。

3.3 表 1 展示 2012 年至 2016 年期間製造業公司⁶及從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司的選定主要統計數字。

製造業公司

3.4 隨着香港經濟結構在過往不斷由製造業轉移到服務業，本港製造業機構單位數目及就業人數持續下跌。2016 年的製造業機構單位數目為 8 037 間，相對於 2015 年的 8 444 間，下跌 4.8%。與此同時，2016 年的製造業就業人數為 94 100 人，較 2015 年的 97 400 人下跌 3.4%。（表 1）

3.5 製造業公司的銷貨總收益由 2015 年的 1,713 億元上升至 2016 年的 1,927 億元，按年上升 12.5%。製造業在 2016 年所帶來的增加價值為 335 億元，較 2015 年上升 1.0%。（表 1）

3.2 Chart 1 presents the number of import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities^{4, 5} from 1992 to 2016.

3.3 Table 1 presents selected principal statistics for manufacturing firms⁶ and import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities from 2012 to 2016.

Manufacturing firms

3.4 As the structure of Hong Kong economy continued to shift away from manufacturing to services over the past years, the number of establishments and persons engaged in the manufacturing sector continued to decline. The number of manufacturing establishments was 8 037 in 2016, representing a decrease of 4.8% as compared with 8 444 in 2015. Meanwhile, the number of persons engaged in the manufacturing sector was 94 100 in 2016, representing a decrease of 3.4% as compared with 97 400 in 2015. (Table 1)

3.5 The total sales revenue of manufacturing firms increased by 12.5% from \$171.3 billion in 2015 to \$192.7 billion in 2016. The value added generated by the manufacturing sector amounted to \$33.5 billion in 2016, representing an increase of 1.0% compared with 2015. (Table 1)

4 即從事分判製造工序予中國內地的安排及提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務（包括產品設計；樣本及工模製造；生產籌劃、管理及控制；以及其他專業／技術服務）的進出口貿易公司。

5 由 2009 統計年開始，統計數字是按「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」編製，其數列已作出後向估計至 2005 年。較早年份的統計數字則是按「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」編製。就這統計數列而言，由 2005 年起的數字與較早年份的數字仍可作概括比較。

6 有關製造業公司最新情況的進一步分析，可參考 2017 年 12 月出版的《2016 年工業的業務表現及營運特色的主要統計數字》報告。

4 Referring to import and export firms engaged in SPAC and providing manufacturing-related technical support services which include product design; sample and mould making; production planning, management and control; and other professional/technical services.

5 Starting from the reference year of 2009, the statistics are compiled based on the HSIC Version 2.0 and the series has been backcasted to 2005. For the earlier years, the statistics are compiled based on HSIC Version 1.1. As far as this series of statistics is concerned, figures for 2005 onwards are broadly comparable to those for earlier years.

6 Further analyses on the latest situation of manufacturing firms can be obtained from the report *Key Statistics on Business Performance and Operating Characteristics of the Industrial Sector in 2016* published in December 2017.

表 1 2012 年至 2016 年製造業公司、從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司及其他進出口貿易公司的選定主要統計數字

Table 1 Selected principal statistics for manufacturing firms, import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities, and other import and export firms, 2012 to 2016

十億元（另有註明除外）
\$ billion, unless otherwise specified

公司類別 Type of firms	年份 Year	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	就業人數 (千人) No. of persons engaged ('000)	增加價值 Value added	銷貨收益 Sales revenue
(I) 製造業公司 Manufacturing firms	2012	9 636	102.8	35.1	188.7
	2013	9 358 (-2.9%)	102.0 (-0.8%)	35.4 (+0.9%)	166.9 (-11.6%)
	2014	8 908 (-4.8%)	100.2 (-1.7%)	34.4 (-2.9%)	164.7 (-1.3%)
	2015	8 444 (-5.2%)	97.4 (-2.9%)	33.1 (-3.7%)	171.3 (+4.0%)
	2016	8 037 (-4.8%)	94.1 (-3.4%)	33.5 (+1.0%)	192.7 (+12.5%)
(II) 從事分判製造工序予中國內地的安排及提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務的進出口貿易公司	2012	15 954	123.9	90.6	717.6
	2013	14 542 (-8.8%)	111.6 (-10.0%)	84.8 (-6.4%)	629.2 (-12.3%)
Import and export firms engaged in sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China and providing manufacturing-related technical support services	2014	14 032 (-3.5%)	106.2 (-4.8%)	80.5 (-5.1%)	567.3 (-9.8%)
	2015	13 909 (-0.9%)	102.8 (-3.2%)	72.3 (-10.1%)	528.4 (-6.9%)
	2016	13 889 (-0.1%)	100.4 (-2.3%)	71.9 (-0.6%)	488.3 (-7.6%)
(a) 以往曾經為製造業公司 Operated as manufacturing firms before	2012	2 992	39.8	35.2	231.1
	2013	2 831 (-5.4%)	35.4 (-11.1%)	30.1 (-14.4%)	189.5 (-18.0%)
	2014	2 717 (-4.0%)	32.4 (-8.3%)	29.3 (-2.6%)	165.3 (-12.8%)
	2015	2 677 (-1.5%)	31.0 (-4.3%)	24.6 (-16.2%)	155.1 (-6.2%)
	2016	2 691 (+0.5%)	28.8 (-7.2%)	23.9 (-2.9%)	143.4 (-7.5%)
(b) 成立時為進出口貿易公司 Set up as import and export firms	2012	12 961	84.1	55.4	486.6
	2013	11 711 (-9.6%)	76.2 (-9.4%)	54.7 (-1.4%)	439.7 (-9.6%)
	2014	11 315 (-3.4%)	73.8 (-3.1%)	51.1 (-6.5%)	402.0 (-8.6%)
	2015	11 232 (-0.7%)	71.8 (-2.7%)	47.8 (-6.6%)	373.3 (-7.1%)
	2016	11 198 (-0.3%)	71.6 (-0.2%)	48.0 (+0.6%)	344.9 (-7.6%)

表 1 (續) 2012 年至 2016 年製造業公司、從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司及其他進出口貿易公司的選定主要統計數字

Table 1 (cont'd) Selected principal statistics for manufacturing firms, import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities, and other import and export firms, 2012 to 2016

十億元 (另有註明除外)
\$ billion, unless otherwise specified

公司類別 Type of firms	年份 Year	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	就業人數 (千人) No. of persons engaged ('000)	增加價值 Value added	銷貨收益 Sales revenue
(I) + (II)	2012	25 589	226.8	125.7	906.4
	2013	23 900 (-6.6%)	213.6 (-5.8%)	120.2 (-4.4%)	796.1 (-12.2%)
	2014	22 940 (-4.0%)	206.5 (-3.3%)	114.9 (-4.5%)	732.0 (-8.1%)
	2015	22 353 (-2.6%)	200.2 (-3.0%)	105.5 (-8.2%)	699.7 (-4.4%)
	2016	21 926 (-1.9%)	194.5 (-2.8%)	105.4 (-0.1%)	681.0 (-2.7%)
(III) 其他進出口貿易公司 Other import and export firms	2012	69 935	400.6	328.1	2,880.5
	2013	68 251 (-2.4%)	388.6 (-3.0%)	346.2 (+5.5%)	3,083.4 (+7.0%)
	2014	68 737 (+0.7%)	385.9 (-0.7%)	360.3 (+4.1%)	3,183.8 (+3.3%)
	2015	66 603 (-3.1%)	376.2 (-2.5%)	354.3 (-1.7%)	3,078.4 (-3.3%)
	2016	67 334 (+1.1%)	365.7 (-2.8%)	363.1 (+2.5%)	2,998.9 (-2.6%)
(II) + (III)	2012	85 888	524.5	418.7	3,598.2
	2013	82 793 (-3.6%)	500.1 (-4.6%)	431.0 (+2.9%)	3,712.5 (+3.2%)
	2014	82 769 (§)	492.1 (-1.6%)	440.8 (+2.3%)	3,751.2 (+1.0%)
	2015	80 512 (-2.7%)	479.1 (-2.7%)	426.7 (-3.2%)	3,606.8 (-3.8%)
	2016	81 223 (+0.9%)	466.2 (-2.7%)	435.0 (+2.0%)	3,487.2 (-3.3%)

註釋：§ 變動在 ±0.05%之內。

Notes: § Change within ±0.05%.

- (1) 就業人數是指在職東主、在職合夥人、無酬家屬幫工及僱員人數。
- (2) 銷貨收益包括銷售自行生產的貨物和轉售從外購買的貨物所得的收益。此外，有關貨物包括本地生產的貨品及透過分判製造工序予中國內地的安排而在內地生產的貨品。
- (3) 括號內數字代表與對上一年比較的變動百分率，並以未經進位數字計算。
- (4) 由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

- (1) Number of persons engaged is the number of working proprietors, active partners, unpaid family workers and employees.
- (2) Sales revenue includes revenue from selling goods produced in-house and goods purchased from external parties. Also, it covers goods produced locally and goods produced in the Mainland through SPAC.
- (3) Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year and are derived from unrounded figures.
- (4) Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司

3.6 在 2016 年的 81 223 間進出口貿易公司中，17.1%（或 13 889 間）是從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司。2015 年的相應百分比為 17.3%。（表 1）

3.7 2016 年從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司數目較 2015 年的 13 909 間，微跌 0.1%。這些公司的營運涉及大量與製造業相關的技術支援服務，例如產品設計；樣本及工模製造；生產籌劃、管理及控制；以及其他專業／技術服務。（表 1）

3.8 這些貿易公司的就業人數在 2016 年為 100 400 人，較 2015 年的 102 800 人下跌 2.3%。（表 1）

3.9 雖然這些貿易公司並沒有在香港從事生產工序，但毫無疑問它們與製造業確實有着密切的關係。在 2016 年，這些貿易公司中有 19.4% 以往曾在香港進行生產活動，這數字與 2015 年的百分比相若。（表 1）

3.10 在 2016 年，這些貿易公司在不同程度上負責管理總值 4,883 億元貨品的生產，有關貨品主要在內地生產；而本港製造業所銷售的總貨值則為 1,927 億元。就經濟貢獻而言，從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司在 2016 年所帶來的增加價值為 719 億元，而製造業的相應增加價值則為 335 億元。但應注意的是，這些從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司，可能亦有從事傳統的進出口活動，有關活動與分判製造工序予中國內地的安排並沒有關係。因此，就這些貿易公司從事與製造業相關活動所帶來的經濟貢獻而言，上述的數字可能有高估的情況。（表 1）

Import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities

3.6 Among the 81 223 import and export firms operating in 2016, 17.1% (or 13 889) of them were trading firms with manufacturing-related activities. This compared to the share of 17.3% in 2015. (Table 1)

3.7 In 2016, the number of trading firms with manufacturing-related activities edged down 0.1% from 13 909 in 2015. These firms were characterised by considerable involvement in the technical aspects of manufacturing processes, such as product design; sample and mould making; production planning, management and control; and other professional/technical services. (Table 1)

3.8 The number of persons engaged in these trading firms was 100 400 in 2016, decreased by 2.3% as compared with 102 800 in 2015. (Table 1)

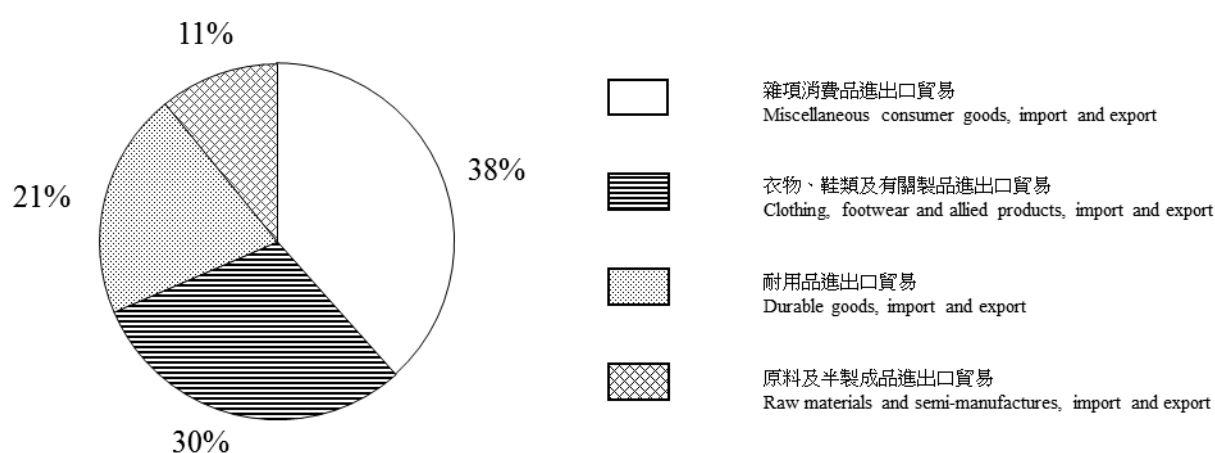
3.9 Although these trading firms did not undertake production work in Hong Kong, there was undoubtedly some relationship between them and the manufacturing sector. In 2016, 19.4% of these firms undertook production activities in Hong Kong previously, similar to the situation in 2015. (Table 1)

3.10 In 2016, these trading firms were responsible for managing, in varying degrees, the production of a total of \$488.3 billion of goods, mainly produced in the Mainland, while the corresponding figure for the local manufacturing sector was \$192.7 billion. In terms of contribution to the economy, the trading firms with manufacturing-related activities accounted for \$71.9 billion of value added, as against \$33.5 billion contributed by the manufacturing sector in 2016. However, it should be cautioned that these trading firms with manufacturing-related activities might also be engaged in conventional import and export activities which do not involve SPAC. As such, their contribution in relation to manufacturing-related activities might have been overstated. (Table 1)

3.11 圖 2 展示 2016 年按行業組別劃分的從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司數目百分比分布。

3.11 Chart 2 presents the percentage distribution of the number of import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities by industry group in 2016.

圖 2 2016 年按行業組別劃分的從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司數目百分比分布
Chart 2 Percentage distribution of the number of import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities by industry group, 2016



3.12 按主要業務性質分析，從事進出口雜項消費品⁷的貿易公司在 2016 年最多（38%），其次是衣物、鞋類及有關製品（30%）；耐用品⁸（21%）；以及原料及半製成品（11%）。（圖 2）

3.12 Analysed by principal line of business activities, those trading firms engaging in import and export of miscellaneous consumer goods⁷ accounted for the largest share (38%). This was followed by clothing, footwear and allied products (30%), durable goods⁸ (21%) and raw materials and semi-manufactures (11%). (Chart 2)

7 即除衣物、鞋類及有關製品以外的其他消費品，主要包括玩具、家庭產品、化妝品、珠寶首飾、鐘錶、書籍、紙類產品及藥物。

8 包括機械、設備及其零件；運輸設備；以及其他耐用品（例如攝影器材、傢俬、辦公室器材、科學及專業儀器、樂器，以及衣車等）。

7 These refer to consumer goods other than clothing, footwear and allied products. They mainly include toys, household products, cosmetics, jewellery, watches and clocks, books, paper products, and drugs.

8 They include machinery, equipment and parts; transport equipment; and other durable goods (such as photographic equipment; furniture; office machines; scientific and professional instrument; musical instrument; and sewing machines, etc.).

3.13 表 2 展示 2012 年至 2016 年從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司就分判製造工序予中國內地的安排所提供的服務類別。

3.13 Table 2 presents the types of services rendered in connection with SPAC by import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities during 2012 to 2016.

表 2 2012 年至 2016 年從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司就分判製造工序予中國內地的安排所提供的服務類別

Table 2 Types of services rendered in connection with sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China by import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities, 2012 to 2016

就分判製造工序予中國內地的安排所提供的服務類別 Type of services rendered in connection with sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China	提供該類服務的機構單位百分比 Percentage of establishments providing the services				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
採購生產物料 Sourcing of raw materials	72	71	76	82	72
產品設計 Product design	69	70	68	69	72
品質控制 Quality control	73	69	72	72	67
樣本及工模製造 Sample and mould making	67	62	60	65	63
專業及技術服務 Professional and technical services	55	53	51	51	59
包裝及後勤服務 Packaging and logistics	47	46	47	52	50
生產籌劃、管理及控制 Production planning, management and control	60	45	45	50	48

3.14 在 2016 年，各種不同的服務類別中，72% 的貿易公司提供採購生產物料和產品設計，其次為品質控制服務（67%）；樣本及工模製造（63%）；專業及技術服務（59%）；包裝及後勤服務（50%）；以及生產籌劃、管理及控制（48%）。（表 2）

3.14 In 2016, among the different types of services provided, 72% of the trading firms rendered the services of sourcing of raw materials and product design. These were followed by quality control (67%); sample and mould making (63%); professional and technical services (59%); packaging and logistics (50%); and production planning, management and control (48%). (Table 2)

4. 製造業輔助統計數字

4.1 從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司所產生的增加價值，其實包含了不少與貿易貨品的製造有關的「技術」成分。在一些經濟體，這類與製造業相關的活動可能包括在其他服務行業內，或簡單地包括在製造業內。在香港，它們則包括在從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司內。受僱於這類進出口貿易公司的人士，可能有相當比例從事與生產相關及屬於技術性質的工作。

4.2 因此，把製造業公司及從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司的統計數字一併考慮，對分析香港製造業的活動十分有用。

4.3 若把本港製造業公司及從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司一併計算，如表 1 所示，2016 年的機構單位數目及就業人數，較 2015 年分別下跌 1.9% 及 2.8%，而增加價值及銷貨收益則分別錄得 0.1% 及 2.7% 的跌幅。

4.4 表 3 展示 2012 年至 2016 年期間，以機構單位數目、就業人數、增加價值及銷貨收益計算這兩類公司所各佔的百分比。

4. Supplementary statistics for the manufacturing sector

4.1 The value added of the import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities has indeed significant “technical” content related to the manufacturing of the goods traded. In some economies, these manufacturing-related activities tend to be absorbed in other service industries, or simply subsumed in the manufacturing sector. In Hong Kong, they are embedded in import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities. It is likely that a significant proportion of persons employed by these import/export firms are engaged in activities that are production-oriented and technical in nature.

4.2 It would therefore be useful to consider statistics for manufacturing firms together with those for trading firms with manufacturing-related activities when analysing manufacturing activities in Hong Kong.

4.3 Combining local manufacturing firms and trading firms with manufacturing-related activities as shown in Table 1, the number of establishments and the number of persons engaged decreased by 1.9% and 2.8% respectively in 2016, as compared with 2015. Meanwhile, the value added and sales revenue decreased by 0.1% and 2.7% respectively.

4.4 Table 3 presents the percentage shares of these two types of firms, in terms of number of establishments, number of persons engaged, value added and sales revenue during 2012 to 2016.

表 3 2012 年至 2016 年在選定主要統計數字中製造業公司及從事與製造業相關活動的進出口貿易公司所佔百分比

Table 3 Percentage shares of manufacturing firms and import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities in selected principal statistics, 2012 to 2016

公司類別 Type of firms	年份 Year	機構單位數目 No. of establishments	就業人數 No. of persons engaged	增加價值 Value added	百分比 Percentage
					銷貨收益 Sales revenue
(I) 製造業公司 Manufacturing firms	2012	37.7	45.4	27.9	20.8
	2013	39.2	47.8	29.5	21.0
	2014	38.8	48.5	29.9	22.5
	2015	37.8	48.6	31.4	24.5
	2016	36.7	48.4	31.8	28.3
(II) 從事分判製造工序予中國內地的安排及提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務的進出口貿易公司 Import and export firms engaged in sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China and providing manufacturing-related technical support services	2012	62.3	54.6	72.1	79.2
	2013	60.8	52.2	70.5	79.0
	2014	61.2	51.5	70.1	77.5
	2015	62.2	51.4	68.6	75.5
	2016	63.3	51.6	68.2	71.7
(a) 以往曾經為製造業公司 Operated as manufacturing firms before	2012	11.7	17.6	28.0	25.5
	2013	11.8	16.6	25.1	23.8
	2014	11.8	15.7	25.5	22.6
	2015	12.0	15.5	23.3	22.2
	2016	12.3	14.8	22.6	21.1
(b) 成立時為進出口貿易公司 Set up as import and export firms	2012	50.7	37.1	44.1	53.7
	2013	49.0	35.7	45.5	55.2
	2014	49.3	35.7	44.5	54.9
	2015	50.2	35.9	45.3	53.4
	2016	51.1	36.8	45.6	50.7

註釋：(1) 上列統計表內數字的關係舉例說明如下：

(a) + (b) = (II)

(I) + (II) = 100%

這個關係適用於統計表同一欄內同一年的數字。由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

(2) 請同時參閱表 1 的註釋。

Notes: (1) The following illustrates the relationship of the figures shown in the above table:

(a) + (b) = (II)

(I) + (II) = 100%

The relationship applies to figures for the same year shown in each column of the table. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

(2) See also notes to Table 1.

4.5 若要全面了解香港的企業家對香港經濟的貢獻，應注意除了分析製造業的統計數字外，亦需同時參考有關從事與製造業相關活動的貿易公司的統計數字。

4.5 It should be noted that in order to fully understand the contribution of Hong Kong entrepreneurs to the economy of Hong Kong, it is necessary to take into account statistics on trading firms with manufacturing-related activities together with those relating to the manufacturing sector.