

主要修訂

Major revisions

香港的服務貿易統計已採納《2010年國際服務貿易統計手冊》內最新的國際建議，有關變更撮錄如下：

分類的變更

一項主要變更是引入「製造服務」組成部分，是指向香港以外經濟體提供或從其獲取的加工服務。

新統計標準訂明，沒有涉及所有權轉移的外地加工貨品不應記錄在貨品貿易內。另一方面，所涉及的加工費應記錄為服務貿易，以反映香港從加工經濟體輸入製造服務的價值。政府統計處已自1980年代後期一直進行「涉及外發中國內地加工貿易統計調查」（下稱「外發加工統計調查」），以獲取關於外發加工貿易的統計數字。在加工貿易內，只有與「來料加工合約」有關的貿易活動下的貨品不涉及所有權轉移。為實施新統計標準，「外發加工統計調查」自2008年第2季起已獲改良，搜集有關來料加工合約的額外數據。

轉手商貿活動指香港貿易商從非居民購入貨品，其後把同一批貨品售予另一非居民，而該批貨品從沒有進出香港。由於該些交易的貨品涉及實際的出售活動（即涉及所有權轉移），新統計標準訂明，有關經加工貨品的銷售價值應記錄在貨品貿易內。為支援在新統計標準下編製適時的相關宏觀經濟總量，政府統計處自2010年第1季起進行一項新增的商業機構單位的「商貿服務及其他貿易活動按季統計調查」。除搜集在轉手商貿活動中貨品買賣的銷售價值和貨品成本的數據外，該項新統計調查亦搜集與涉及外發加工的離岸貿易活動有關的額外數據。有關數據不能從貿易報關單或以貿易報關

Hong Kong's trade in services (TIS) statistics have incorporated the latest international recommendations given in the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010*. Changes are summarised as follows :

Changes in classification

A major change is the introduction of the service component "Manufacturing services". This refers to the processing services rendered to or received from economies outside Hong Kong.

The new statistical standards stipulate that goods sent abroad for processing without a change of ownership should not be recorded as trade in goods. On the other hand, the processing fee involved should be recorded as TIS to reflect the value of the manufacturing services acquired by Hong Kong from the processing economy. The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been conducting the Survey on Trade Involving Outward Processing in the Mainland of China (OP Survey) since late 1980s to capture statistics in respect of outward processing trade. In processing trade, only those trading activities related to goods under processing and assembling contracts do not involve a change of ownership. For the purpose of implementing the new statistical standards, the OP Survey has been enhanced since the second quarter of 2008 to collect additional data in respect of the processing and assembling contracts.

Merchanting refers to the purchase of goods by a Hong Kong trader from a non-resident and the subsequent resale of the same goods to another non-resident without the goods ever entering or leaving Hong Kong. As the goods sold under such transactions involve actual selling activities (with a change of ownership), the new statistical standards stipulate that the value of sales of relevant processed goods should be recorded as trade in goods. In order to support timely compilation of relevant macroeconomic aggregates under the new statistical standards, a new Quarterly Survey of Merchanting and Other Trading Activities of business establishments has been launched since the first quarter of 2010.

單為填報單位的「外發加工統計調查」搜集得來，原因是有關貨品並沒有進出香港的邊境。

一些服務組成部分的涵蓋範圍亦有變更。一個新的服務組成部分「保養及維修服務」現包含運輸工具的保養及維修服務（在以往的分類中歸類為「運輸」）及機器的保養及維修服務（在以往的分類中歸類為「其他商業服務」）。「運輸」現包含郵遞及速遞服務（在以往的分類中歸類為「通訊服務」），但不包括運輸工具的保養及維修服務（在新的分類中歸類為「保養及維修服務」）。「電子通訊、電腦及資訊服務」把以往分類中的「通訊服務」和「電腦及資訊服務」合併，但不包括郵遞及速遞服務（在新的分類中歸類為「運輸」）。「其他商業服務」現包含研究及發展成果的直接銷售（新增的涵蓋範圍），但不包括機器的保養及維修服務（在新的分類中歸類為「保養及維修服務」）。

其他的服務組成部分，包括「旅遊」、「建造」、「保險及退休金服務」、「金融服務」、「知識產權使用費」、「個人、文化及康樂服務」及「政府貨品及服務」，其涵蓋範圍沒有轉變。

Apart from collecting data on the value of sales and cost of goods sold under merchanting, the new quarterly survey also collects additional data related to offshore trade activities involving outward processing, which cannot otherwise be collected from trade declarations or the OP Survey of which the reporting unit is based on trade declarations, as these goods do not cross the boundary of Hong Kong.

There are also changes in coverage in some service components. A new service component, "Maintenance and repair services", now includes maintenance and repair services on transport equipment (classified under "Transportation" in the previous classification) and maintenance and repair services on machines (classified under "Other business services" in the previous classification). "Transport" now includes postal and courier services (classified under "Communication services" in the previous classification) but excludes maintenance and repair services on transport equipment (classified to "Maintenance and repair services" in the new classification). "Telecommunications, computer and information services" combine "Communications services" and "Computer and information services" in the previous classification, but exclude postal and courier services (classified to "Transport" in the new classification). "Other business services" now include outright sales of research and development outcomes (new coverage), but exclude maintenance and repair services on machines (classified to "Maintenance and repair services" in the new classification).

There is no change in coverage in other service components which include "Travel", "Construction", "Insurance and pension services", "Financial services", "Charges for the use of intellectual property", "Personal, cultural and recreational services" and "Government goods and services".

估算方法的主要改良

轉手商貿活動下的貨品銷售涉及所有權轉移，會記錄在貨品貿易內。不涉及所有權轉移的外地加工貨品不會記錄在貨品貿易內。由另一個加工經濟體的服務供應者在這些貨品上提供的製造服務，會記錄為服務貿易，以反映從加工經濟體輸入的製造服務的價值。

保險公司持有資產，以應付對保單持有者的負債，而這些投資所產生的收入對保險公司收取保費的水平有莫大影響。這些投資所賺取的收入應視為追加保費，計算人壽和非人壽保險服務的價值時，除包括收取的保費外，還應加入追加保費。

非人壽保險方面，特大災難需大量賠償支出。當一次特大災難發生，災難發生年度的賠償支出將超出保費的價值，因而導致非人壽保險服務出現極大的數值。現採用統計方法按賠償的移動平均數計算預期賠償，以反映賠償的長期趨勢，並用作計算非人壽保險服務的數值。

進一步資料

按最新的國際建議編製的服務貿易統計時間數列可從政府統計處獲取。

Major enhancements in estimation method

Goods sold under merchanting with a change of ownership are recorded as trade in goods. Goods sent abroad for processing without a change of ownership are not recorded as trade in goods. Manufacturing services performed on these goods by service providers in another processing economy are recorded as TIS to reflect the value of the manufacturing services imported from the processing economy.

Insurance companies hold assets to meet the liabilities to policyholders and the income generated by these investments has a considerable influence on the level of premiums that insurance companies need to charge. The income earned on these investments is treated as premium supplements, and the value of life and non-life insurance services would take into account premium supplements in addition to the premiums charged.

For non-life insurance, catastrophes require large payments of claims. When a catastrophe occurs, the payment of claims in the year of the catastrophe would exceed the value of premiums. This would result in extreme values in respect of non-life insurance services. Statistical treatment based on expected claims, which is derived from the moving average of claims, is adopted to reflect a long-term pattern of claims.

Further information

Time series of TIS statistics compiled based on the latest international recommendations are available from C&SD.