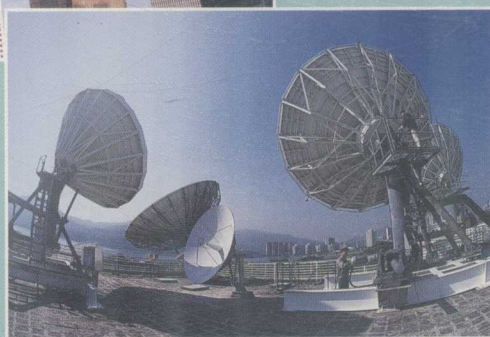
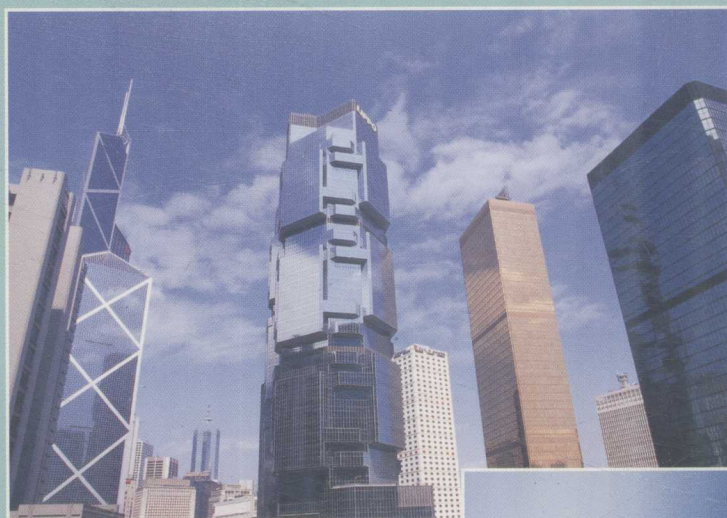


二零零九年代表香港境外 母公司的駐港公司按年統計調查報告

Report on 2009 Annual Survey of Companies in Hong Kong Representing Parent Companies Located outside Hong Kong



中華人民共和國
香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
People's Republic of China

同心展關懷
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2006-09

二零零九年代表香港境外 母公司的駐港公司按年統計調查報告

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有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 業務展望統計組

地址：中國香港九龍紅磡蕪湖街八十三號莊士紅磡廣場二十一樓

電話：(852) 2805 6112 圖文傳真：(852) 2123 1053

電郵：regional-offices@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to:

Business Expectation Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

Address: 21/F, Chuang's Hung Hom Plaza, 83 Wuhu Street,

Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China.

Tel.: (852) 2805 6112 Fax: (852) 2123 1053

E-mail: regional-offices@censtatd.gov.hk

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CEPA means the "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" implemented since January 2004.

摘要

引言

代表香港境外母公司的駐港公司按年統計調查是政府統計處協同投資推廣署為研究代表香港境外母公司的駐港地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處的情況而進行。

2. 以2009年6月1日作為統計日期，這項統計調查點算了代表香港境外母公司的1 252間駐港地區總部、2 328間地區辦事處及2 817間當地辦事處。(表1)

地區總部

3. 美國駐港的地區總部數目最多 (289間)，其次是日本(224)及英國(115)。地區總部的**主要業務範圍**是進出口貿易、批發及零售業；專業及商用服務業；金融及銀行業；運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業；以及製造業。(表2.3及2.4)

地區辦事處

4. 美國駐港的地區辦事處數目最多 (526間)，其次是日本(447)及英國(213)。地區辦事處的主要業務範圍是進出口貿易、批發及零售業；專業及商用服務業；金融及銀行業；運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業；資訊科技服務業；以及製造業。(表3.3及3.4)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The **Annual Survey of Companies in Hong Kong Representing Parent Companies Located outside Hong Kong** is conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in collaboration with Invest Hong Kong to study the profiles of regional headquarters (RHQs), regional offices (ROs) and local offices (LOs) in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong.

2. The Survey enumerated, as at the reference date of 1 June 2009, 1 252 RHQs, 2 328 ROs and 2 817 LOs in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. (Table 1)

Regional Headquarters

3. The United States of America had the largest number of RHQs in Hong Kong (289 companies), followed by Japan (224) and the United Kingdom (115). The major lines of business of the RHQs were import/export trade, wholesale and retail; professional and business services; finance and banking; transportation, storage and courier services; and manufacturing. (Tables 2.3 and 2.4)

Regional Offices

4. The United States of America had the largest number of ROs in Hong Kong (526 companies), followed by Japan (447) and the United Kingdom (213). The major lines of business of the ROs were import/export trade, wholesale and retail; professional and business services; finance and banking; transportation, storage and courier services; information technology services; and manufacturing. (Tables 3.3 and 3.4)

當地辦事處

5. 中國內地駐港的當地辦事處數目最多(527間)，其次是美國(458)及日本(447)。當地辦事處的主要業務範圍是進出口貿易、批發及零售業；金融及銀行業；專業及商用服務業；以及運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業。(表4.3及4.4)

以香港作為設立地區總部 / 地區辦事處地點的意見

6. 這項統計調查搜集駐港的地區總部及地區辦事處對以香港作為設立地區總部 / 地區辦事處地點的意見。

7. 在各項可影響選擇於某一地點設立地區總部 / 地區辦事處的因素中，簡單稅制及低稅率獲評為最重要的因素。其他重要因素，按其重要性的遞減次序排列，包括資訊的自由流通；廉潔的政府；政治穩定及安全；以及法治及司法獨立。事實上，上述的重要因素獲67%至74%的地區總部及地區辦事處評為是香港作為設立地區總部 / 地區辦事處地點的有利因素。(表5.1)

Local Offices

5. The mainland of China had the largest number of LOs in Hong Kong (527 companies), followed by the United States of America (458) and Japan (447). The major lines of business of the LOs were import/export trade, wholesale and retail; finance and banking; professional and business services; and transportation, storage and courier services. (Tables 4.3 and 4.4)

Views on Hong Kong as a Location for Setting up Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices

6. The Survey collected views on Hong Kong as a location for setting up RHQ/ROs from the RHQs and ROs in Hong Kong.

7. Among the factors affecting the choice of a location for setting up RHQ/ROs, simple tax system and low tax rate was considered as the most important factor. Other important factors, in descending order of importance, included free flow of information; corruption free government; political stability and security; and rule of law and independent judiciary. Indeed, the important factors mentioned above were rated by 67% to 74% of the RHQs and ROs to be favourable factors for Hong Kong as a location for setting up RHQ/ROs. (Table 5.1)

8. 在這些因素中，大部分(74%)的地區總部及地區辦事處認為簡單稅制及低稅率是香港的有利因素。其他的有利因素，按香港獲評的有利程度遞減次序排列，包括資訊的自由流通(72%)；廉潔的政府(70%)；沒有外匯管制(70%)；通訊、運輸及其他基本設施(68%)；政治穩定及安全(67%)；法治及司法獨立(67%)；自由港地位(67%)；地理位置(64%)；商用服務及專業支援服務的供應(63%)；金融服務的供應(62%)；以及中國內地的商機(61%) (表5.1)

9. 另一方面，逾三分之一(35%)的公司認為居所的供應及費用是香港的不利因素，而約有三分之一的公司則認為工商業樓宇的供應及費用是不利的因素，但亦分別有14%和19%的公司認為它們是香港的有利因素。(表5.1)

10. 接近一半(49%)的公司認為，就2009年6月與2008年6月比較，以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處地點的整體營商環境大致維持不變。有6%的公司則認為整體營商環境有所改善，但有34%的公司持相反意見。(表5.2)

8. Among these factors, simple tax system and low tax rate was regarded by the majority of the RHQs and ROs (74%) as a favourable factor for Hong Kong. Other favourable factors, in descending order of Hong Kong's favourableness rating, included free flow of information (72%); corruption free government (70%); absence of exchange controls (70%); communication, transport and other infrastructure (68%); political stability and security (67%); rule of law and independent judiciary (67%); free port status (67%); geographical location (64%); availability of business services and professional support services (63%); availability of financial services (62%); and business opportunity in the mainland of China (61%). (Table 5.1)

9. On the other hand, over one-third (35%) of the companies considered availability and cost of residential accommodation as an unfavourable factor for Hong Kong and about one-third considered availability and cost of business accommodation as an unfavourable factor, while 14% and 19% respectively of the companies regarded them as favourable factors for Hong Kong. (Table 5.1)

10. Almost one half (49%) of the companies considered that, comparing June 2009 with June 2008, the overall business environment in Hong Kong as a location for setting up RHQ/ROs remained more or less the same. While 6% of the companies considered that the overall business environment had improved, 34% indicated the contrary. (Table 5.2)

以香港作為設立當地辦事處地點的意見

11. 這項統計調查亦有搜集駐港的當地辦事處對以香港作為設立當地辦事處地點的意見。

12. 在各項可影響選擇於某一地點設立當地辦事處的因素中，簡單稅制及低稅率獲評為最重要的因素。其他重要因素，按其重要性的遞減次序排列，包括資訊的自由流通；廉潔的政府；政治穩定及安全；以及沒有外匯管制。事實上，上述的重要因素獲64%至72%的當地辦事處評為是香港作為設立當地辦事處地點的有利因素。(表6.1)

13. 在這些因素中，大部分(72%)的當地辦事處認為簡單稅制及低稅率是香港的有利因素。其他的有利因素，按香港獲評的有利程度遞減次序排列，包括資訊的自由流通(70%)；廉潔的政府(68%)；沒有外匯管制(68%)；法治及司法獨立(65%)；政治穩定及安全(64%)；通訊、運輸及其他基本設施(64%)；自由港地位(62%)；地理位置(61%)；以及金融服務的供應(61%)。(表6.1)

14. 另一方面，約有三分之一的公司各認為工商業樓宇的供應及費用以及居所的供應及費用是香港的不利因素，但亦有分別18%和14%的公司認為它們是香港的有利因素。(表6.1)

Views on Hong Kong as a Location for Setting up Local Offices

11. The Survey also collected views on Hong Kong as a location for setting up LOs from the LOs in Hong Kong.

12. Among the factors affecting the choice of a location for setting up LOs, simple tax system and low tax rate was considered as the most important factor. Other important factors, in descending order of importance, included free flow of information; corruption free government; political stability and security; and absence of exchange controls. Indeed, the important factors mentioned above were rated by 64% to 72% of the LOs to be favourable factors for Hong Kong as a location for setting up LOs. (Table 6.1)

13. Among these factors, simple tax system and low tax rate was regarded by the majority of the LOs (72%) as a favourable factor for Hong Kong. Other favourable factors, in descending order of Hong Kong's favourableness rating, included free flow of information (70%); corruption free government (68%); absence of exchange controls (68%); rule of law and independent judiciary (65%); political stability and security (64%); communication, transport and other infrastructure (64%); free port status (62%); geographical location (61%); and availability of financial services (61%). (Table 6.1)

14. On the other hand, about one-third of the companies each considered availability and cost of business accommodation and availability and cost of residential accommodation as unfavourable factors for Hong Kong, while 18% and 14% respectively of the companies regarded them as favourable factors for Hong Kong. (Table 6.1)

15. 約50%的公司認為，就2009年6月與2008年6月比較，以香港作為設立當地辦事處地點的整體營商環境大致維持不變。有7%的公司則認為整體營商環境有所改善，但有31%的公司持相反意見。(表6.2)

15. About 50% of the companies considered that, comparing June 2009 with June 2008, the overall business environment in Hong Kong as a location for setting up LOs remained more or less the same. While 7% of the companies considered that the overall business environment had improved, 31% indicated the contrary. (Table 6.2)

1. 引言

背景

1.1 自90年代初，有關代表香港境外母公司的駐港地區總部及地區辦事處公司(以下分別簡稱為「地區總部」及「地區辦事處」)的資料，由前工業署進行按年統計調查搜集。前工業署於2000年7月改組後，政府統計處便協同投資推廣署進行海外公司駐香港的地區代表按年統計調查，以搜集該些資料。

1.2 自2001年，有關統計調查的涵蓋範圍擴展至包括代表香港境外母公司的駐港當地辦事處公司(以下簡稱為「當地辦事處」)。

1.3 自2006年起，該統計調查改稱為代表香港境外母公司的駐港公司按年統計調查(以下簡稱為「這項統計調查」)。

統計調查目的

1.4 這項統計調查的目的是：

- (a) 點算代表香港境外母公司的駐港地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處；
- (b) 搜集這些公司的基本資料(如就業人數、主要業務範圍、母公司所在的國家／地區)；及
- (c) 向這些公司徵詢以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處及當地辦事處地點的吸引力的意見。

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

1.1 Starting from the early 1990s, information on companies in Hong Kong that were regional headquarters and regional offices (hereafter abbreviated as RHQs and ROs respectively) representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong had been collected through an annual survey conducted by the ex-Industry Department. Since the disestablishment of the ex-Industry Department in July 2000, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been conducting the Annual Survey of Regional Offices Representing Overseas Companies in Hong Kong to collect such information, in collaboration with Invest Hong Kong.

1.2 As from 2001, the survey coverage has been extended to include companies in Hong Kong that are local offices (hereafter abbreviated as LOs) representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong.

1.3 The survey has been renamed as the **Annual Survey of Companies in Hong Kong Representing Parent Companies Located outside Hong Kong** (hereafter known as “the Survey”) effective from 2006.

Survey Objectives

1.4 The objectives of the Survey are :

- (a) to enumerate RHQs, ROs and LOs in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong;
- (b) to obtain basic information (e.g. number of persons engaged, major line of business, country/territory of location of the parent company) of these companies; and
- (c) to seek views from these companies on the attractiveness of Hong Kong as a location for setting up RHQ/ROs and LOs.

有關法例

1.5 這項統計調查是根據《普查及統計條例》(第316章)第IIIA部進行，屬自願參與性質，並於2006年3月24日在香港特別行政區政府憲報所刊登第1914號政府公告上宣布進行。條例規定，政府統計處對個別公司的資料必須嚴加保密，只可發表不會顯示個別公司情況的整體性資料。

用語及定義

1.6 就這項統計調查而言：

- (a) **地區總部** 是指代表香港境外母公司對區內(即香港及另一個或多個地方)各辦事處擁有管理權的一家辦事處；
- (b) **地區辦事處** 是指代表香港境外母公司負責協調區內(即香港及另一個或多個地方)各辦事處及/或運作的一家辦事處；
- (c) **當地辦事處** 是指代表香港境外母公司只負責香港(但不負責任何其他地方)業務的一家辦事處；及
- (d) **香港境外的母公司** 是指對其轄下在任何地區之內辦事處的運作擁有最終管理權的香港境外公司或組織。

Legislation

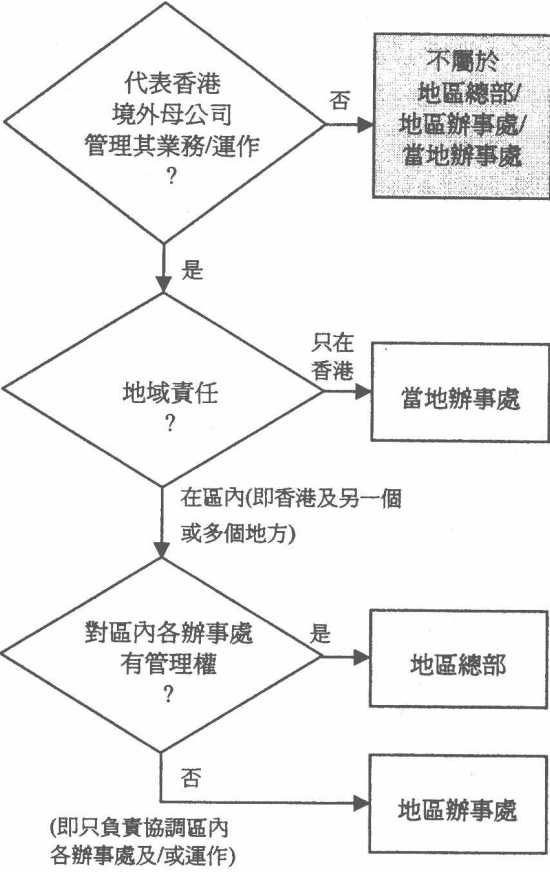
1.5 The Survey is conducted under Part IIIA of the Census and Statistics Ordinance (Chapter 316). It was notified in Government Notice No. 1914 in the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Gazette of 24 March 2006 as a voluntary statistical survey. The Ordinance stipulates that the collected information relating to individual companies must be kept in strict confidence. Only aggregate information, which does not reveal details of individual companies, is to be released.

Terms and Definitions

1.6 For the purpose of the Survey :

- (a) a **regional headquarters (RHQ)** is an office that has managerial control over offices in the region (i.e. Hong Kong plus one or more other places) on behalf of its parent company located outside Hong Kong;
- (b) a **regional office (RO)** is an office that coordinates offices and/or operations in the region (i.e. Hong Kong plus one or more other places) on behalf of its parent company located outside Hong Kong;
- (c) a **local office (LO)** is an office that only takes charge of the business in Hong Kong (but nowhere else) on behalf of its parent company located outside Hong Kong; and
- (d) a **parent company located outside Hong Kong** is a company or an organisation operating outside Hong Kong that has final management control over its offices in any region.

1.7 下圖展示如何把一間公司分類為地區總部、地區辦事處或當地辦事處。

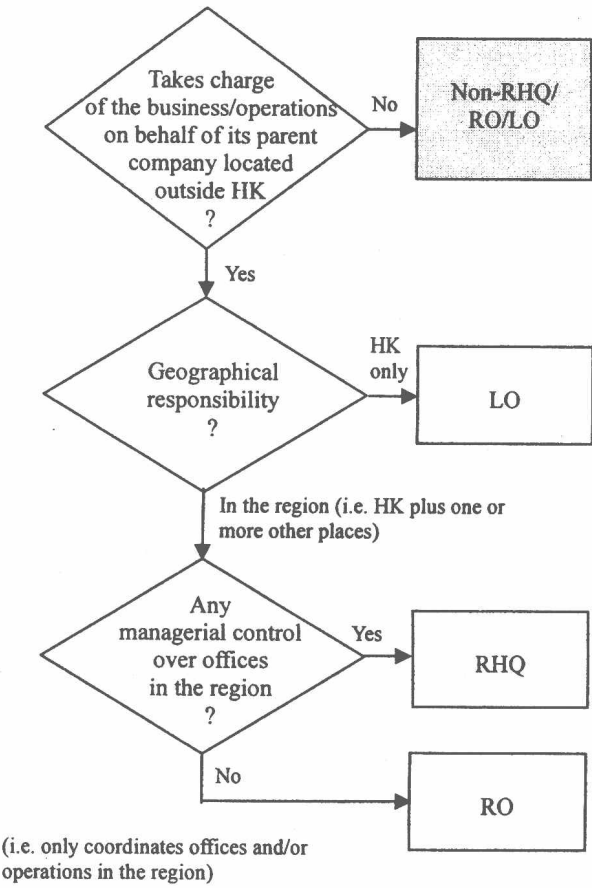


統計調查範圍

1.8 這項統計調查只涵蓋那些為香港境外的母公司管理在香港或區內業務的公司。它並不包括下列類別的公司：

- (a) 其母公司亦在香港；或
- (b) 其控股公司雖然是在香港境外地方，但實質上是無經營業務的公司；或

1.7 A schematic diagram to illustrate the classification of a company as an RHQ, RO or LO is given below.



Survey Coverage

1.8 The Survey only covers companies that manage the business in Hong Kong or in the region on behalf of their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. It does not cover the following categories of companies :

- (a) companies whose parent companies are also in Hong Kong; or
- (b) companies whose holding companies, though located outside Hong Kong, are actually non-operating companies; or

- (c) 有接受從香港境外地方投入資本的公司，獨立管理在香港或區內的業務，但並非為其境外投資者管理業務。

1.9 基於上述原因，駐港的地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處的總數，並不等於所有涉及香港境外資本的公司。此外，駐港的地區總部及地區辦事處的總數，亦不代表所有涉及地區運作(即管理在香港及另一個或多個地方的業務)的公司，因為涉及地區運作的本地公司並不包括在內。

1.10 香港現時沒有法令規定公司通知政府它是否地區總部、地區辦事處或當地辦事處。因此，有別於政府統計處進行的其他統計調查，這項統計調查並沒有一個最新、完整、準確而又載有所有受訪單位(即這項統計調查所涵蓋的公司)的現存框架。

1.11 載有這項統計調查所涵蓋的公司的框架主要是根據以下資料編製而成：

- (a) 過往年度的統計調查；
- (b) 駐港的領事館、外國商務專員公署及商會；
- (c) 商業指南、傳媒報道及投資推廣署的工作接觸；及
- (d) 公司註冊處的最新資料。

統計日期

1.12 2009年統計調查所搜集的資料，是以2009年6月1日為統計日期。

- (c) companies which are funded by investment from outside Hong Kong, and manage the business in Hong Kong or in the region independently but not on behalf of the investors outside Hong Kong.

1.9 For the above reasons, the total number of RHQs, ROs and LOs in Hong Kong does not represent all companies with investment from outside Hong Kong. Besides, the total number of RHQs and ROs in Hong Kong does not represent all companies with regional operations (i.e. managing the business in Hong Kong plus one or more other places), as local companies with regional operations are not included.

1.10 In Hong Kong, there is at present no statutory requirement for a company to notify the Government whether it is an RHQ, RO or LO. Thus, unlike the case of other surveys conducted by C&SD, an up-to-date, complete and accurate frame of all units of enquiry (i.e. companies covered in the Survey) is not readily available.

1.11 The frame of companies covered in the Survey is largely derived from the following sources:

- (a) previous rounds of the Survey;
- (b) consulates, trade commissions and chambers of commerce of overseas countries in Hong Kong;
- (c) business directories, media reports and working contacts of Invest Hong Kong; and
- (d) updated information from the Companies Registry.

Survey Reference Date

1.12 Data collected in the 2009 Survey refer to the position as at 1 June 2009.

資料搜集

1.13 2009年統計調查問卷於2009年5月29日寄給所有載於上文1.11段所述框架內的公司。此外，亦製備問卷的電子版本，以方便公司填報資料。一批大學生於暑假期間受僱以電話聯絡及協助有關公司填寫問卷，以及核實所收回問卷的資料。自2001年統計調查開始，亦採用面談訪問的方法跟進那些對郵寄問題或電話訪問不作回應的公司。這有助提高統計調查的回應率，及編製較準確的統計調查結果，並為建立日後統計調查所涵蓋的公司的框架提供更堅固的基礎。

1.14 截至2009年9月初，2009年統計調查成功訪問的公司有6 397間，而未有回應的公司有105間。整體回應率超過98%。

資料處理

1.15 填妥交回的問卷經政府統計處職員詳細審核及電腦查證，方進行製表工作。審核程序包括查核填報的資料是否完整無缺、前後一致以及確實可信。遇有含糊或前後不一致的數據，有關職員即致電或到訪有關公司進行查證。

Data Collection

1.13 Survey questionnaires of the 2009 Survey were mailed out on 29 May 2009 to all companies listed in the frame as mentioned in paragraph 1.11 above. Soft copies of the questionnaire were also made available upon request to facilitate data reporting by the companies. University students were employed during the summer vacation to make initial telephone contacts to assist the companies concerned in completing the questionnaires and to verify the data in the returned questionnaires. Face-to-face interviews were also introduced since the 2001 Survey to follow-up on companies not responding to postal or telephone enumeration. This helps improve the survey response rate, leading to more accurate survey results and a more solid foundation for constructing the frame of companies for future survey rounds.

1.14 By early September 2009, 6 397 companies were successfully enumerated in the 2009 Survey, while 105 failed to respond. The overall response rate was over 98%.

Data Processing

1.15 Completed questionnaires were subject to manual and computerised validation before tabulation. Such checking covered completeness of entries, consistency among data items and credibility of reported data. For dubious entries or inconsistent data, clarifications were made with the companies concerned by phone or by field visits.

主要業務範圍的分類

1.16 這項統計調查採納「香港標準行業分類」作劃分公司的主要業務範圍之用。「香港標準行業分類」是以聯合國的「國際標準產業分類」為藍本，加以編訂，使其切合本地環境，從而反映本港的經濟結構。這項統計調查自2009年開始採用「香港標準行業分類2.0版」，以取代「香港標準行業分類1.1版」¹。

母公司所在的國家 / 地區的分類

1.17 於1997年7月1日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。在本報告中，「香港」是指香港特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個獨立的經濟領域。因此，這項統計調查亦涵蓋中國內地的母公司駐港的地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處。

Classification of Major Line of Business

1.16 The Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) is adopted for classifying the major line of business of the companies in the Survey. The HSIC is an industrial classification system devised on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of the United Nations with suitable adaptation to reflect the structure of the local economy. HSIC Version 2.0 has been adopted in place of HSIC Version 1.1 as from the 2009 round of the survey¹.

Classification of Country/Territory of Location of the Parent Company

1.17 On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. In this report, "Hong Kong" stands for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Under the principle of "one country, two systems", Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. Hence, the Survey also covers RHQs, ROs and LOs in Hong Kong set up by their parent companies in the mainland of China.

1 有關「香港標準行業分類2.0版」的細節，尤其是由「香港標準行業分類1.1版」轉為「香港標準行業分類2.0版」所涉及的改變，可參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零八年十一月號內題為「修訂「香港標準行業分類」」的專題文章。

1 More details about HSIC Version 2.0, particularly the changeover from HSIC Version 1.1, are available in the feature article entitled "Revision of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification" published in the November 2008 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

注意事項

1.18 由於缺乏一個載有這項統計調查所涵蓋的公司的完整框架，每年度統計調查所點算的地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處數目只代表進行統計調查時的最佳點算。加上這項統計調查屬自願參與性質，不同年份間地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處數目的變動可能會受該框架及回應率的持續改善所影響，因此在闡釋相關變動情況時須特別小心。不過，值得注意的是，自2003年起，每年度統計調查的回應率均在98%或以上的高水平，故回應率所帶來的影響不大。

1.19 地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處的定義於2006年作出修訂，使有關的描述更清晰。因此，2006年及以後有關地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處的數字未必能與2006年以前的數字作嚴格的比較。

數字的捨入

1.20 由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Cautionary Remarks

1.18 Owing to the lack of a complete frame of companies covered in the Survey, the number of RHQs, ROs and LOs enumerated in each survey round represents only the best snapshot that could be taken at the time of the Survey. Coupled with the voluntary nature of the Survey, changes between years in the number of RHQs, ROs and LOs may be affected by the continuous improvement in the frame of companies and response rate, and hence should be interpreted with care. However, it should be noted that since 2003, a high response rate of 98% or above has been achieved in each round of the Survey, so that the effect of response rate is relatively insignificant.

1.19 The definitions of RHQ, RO and LO were revised in 2006 to enhance the clarity of description. It should be noted that figures for RHQ, RO and LO for 2006 and onwards may not be strictly comparable with those before 2006.

Rounding of Figures

1.20 There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

2. 地區總部

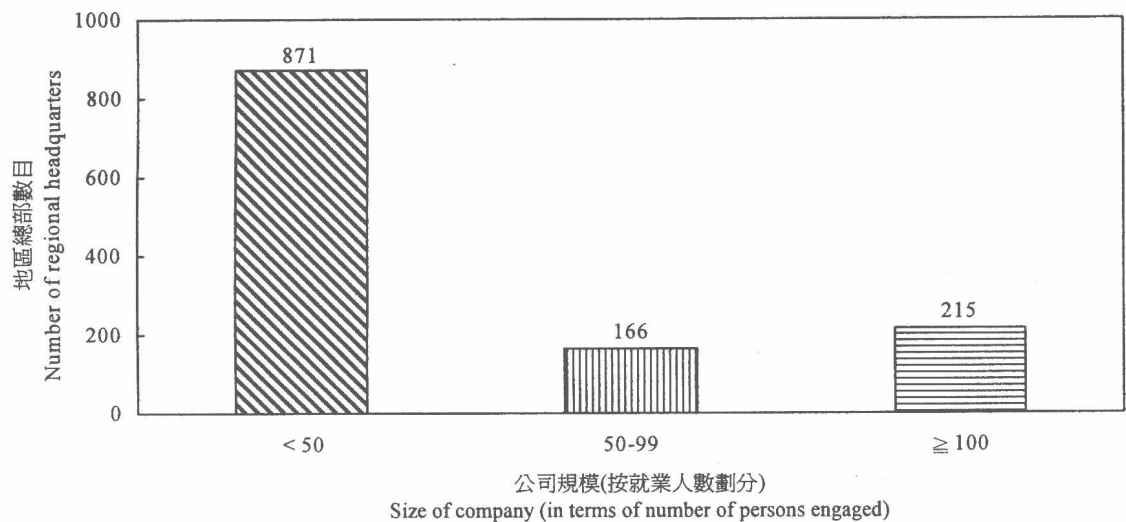
概覽

2.1 香港作為設立地區總部地點的角色，歷史相當悠久，但直至80年代才開始顯得重要。以2009年6月1日作為統計日期，這項統計調查點算了1 252間代表香港境外母公司的駐港地區總部。2008年6月2日的相應數目為1 298。(表1)

2.2 439間地區總部是於1988年或以前在港開業的，在1989至1998年間開業的有425間，在1999至2008年間開業的有385間。在2009年首五個月內在港開業的地區總部則有3間。要注意的是，公司的開業年份可能與其開始作為地區總部的年份不同。(表2.1)

2.3 這1 252間地區總部的總就業人數為143 115人，平均每間114人。83%的地區總部每間的就業人數少於100人，而餘下17%的較大規模地區總部的就業人數則佔駐港地區總部的總就業人數的83%。(圖1及表2.2)

圖 1 按公司規模劃分的地區總部數目
Chart 1 Number of Regional Headquarters by Size of Company



2. REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Overview

2.1 Hong Kong's role as a location for setting up RHQs has a long history, but it began to assume significance only from the 1980s. The Survey enumerated, as at the reference date of 1 June 2009, 1 252 RHQs in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. The corresponding number as at 2 June 2008 was 1 298. (Table 1)

2.2 439 RHQs started operation in Hong Kong in 1988 or before, 425 between 1989 and 1998, and 385 between 1999 and 2008. In the first five months of 2009, 3 RHQs started operation in Hong Kong. It should be noted that the year of starting operation of a company may differ from the year of starting its regional headquarters status. (Table 2.1)

2.3 The total number of persons engaged by the 1 252 RHQs was 143 115, with each RHQ engaging on average 114 persons. While 83% of the RHQs engaged less than 100 persons each, the remaining 17% larger RHQs accounted for 83% of the total number of persons engaged by the RHQs in Hong Kong. (Chart 1 and Table 2.2)