

# 2012 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

2012 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

# 2012 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 2012 Annual Survey of Companies in Hong Kong Representing Parent Companies Located outside Hong Kong

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《更緊密經貿關係安排》指自2004年1月實施的《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》。

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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」是政府統計處與投資推廣署攜手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. 這項統計調查以2012年6月1日作為統計日期，點算了代表香港境外母公司的1 367間駐港地區總部、2 516間地區辦事處及3 367間當地辦事處。(表1.1)

### 地區總部

3. 美國駐港的地區總部數目最多 (333間)，其次是日本 (219) 及英國 (122)。(表2.1)

### 地區辦事處

4. 美國駐港的地區辦事處數目最多 (536間)，其次是日本 (456) 及英國 (210)。(表3.1)

### 當地辦事處

5. 中國內地駐港的當地辦事處數目最多 (595間)，其次是日本 (543) 及美國 (519)。(表4.1)

## 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 2012, 1 367 RHQs, 2 516 ROs and 3 367 LOs in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. (Table 1.1)

### Regional Headquarters

3. The United States of America had the largest number of RHQs in Hong Kong (333 companies), followed by Japan (219) and the United Kingdom (122). (Table 2.1)

### Regional Offices

4. The United States of America had the largest number of ROs in Hong Kong (536 companies), followed by Japan (456) and the United Kingdom (210). (Table 3.1)

### Local Offices

5. The mainland of China had the largest number of LOs in Hong Kong (595 companies), followed by Japan (543) and the United States of America (519). (Table 4.1)

## 地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處的主要業務範圍

6. 駐港的地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處的主要業務範圍大致相同，它們主要從事進出口貿易、批發及零售業；專業、商用及教育服務業；金融及銀行業；以及運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業。(表2.3、3.3及4.3)

## 以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的意見

7. 這項統計調查搜集駐港的地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處對以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的意見。

8. 在各項可影響選擇於某一地點設立地區總部／地區辦事處／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，按其重要性由高至低排列，包括資訊的自由流通性；廉潔的政府；政治穩定及安全性；以及法治及司法獨立性。事實上，上述的各重要因素獲60%至73%的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處評為香港的有利因素。(表5.1)

9. 在這些因素中，大部分(73%)的地區總部／地區辦事處／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由高至低排列，包括資訊的自由流通性(69%)；地理位置(64%)；自由港地位(64%)；法治及司法獨立性(62%)；通訊、運輸及其他基本設施(62%)；廉潔的政府(61%)；政治穩定及安全性(60%)；以及中國內地的商機(60%)。(表5.1)

## Major Lines of Business of RHQs, ROs and LOs

6. The major lines of business were broadly the same for RHQs, ROs and LOs. They were mainly engaged in import/export trade, wholesale and retail; professional, business and education services; financing and banking; and transportation, storage and courier services. (Tables 2.3, 3.3 and 4.3)

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

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

8. Among the factors affecting the choice of a location for setting up RHQs/ROs/LOs, simple tax system and low tax rate was considered 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, each of the important factors mentioned above was rated by 60% to 73% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs to be favourable factors for Hong Kong. (Table 5.1)

9. Among these factors, simple tax system and low tax rate was regarded by the majority of the RHQs/ROs/LOs (73%) as a favourable factor for Hong Kong. Other favourable factors, in descending order of Hong Kong's favourableness rating, included free flow of information (69%); geographical location (64%); free port status (64%); rule of law and independent judiciary (62%); communication, transport and other infrastructure (62%); corruption-free government (61%); political stability and security (60%); and business opportunity in the mainland of China (60%). (Table 5.1)

10. 另一方面，約39%及38%受訪的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處分別表示居所的供應及費用與工商業樓宇的供應及費用是香港的不利因素，但亦有15%及18%的公司分別認為居所的供應及費用與工商業樓宇的供應及費用是香港的有利因素。(表5.1)

11. 約有三分之二 (64%) 受訪的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處認為，以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的整體營商環境與一年前比較大致維持不變。此外，6%的公司認為整體營商環境有所改善，但有24%的公司則持相反意見。(表5.2)

10. On the other hand, about 39% and 38% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs surveyed respectively expressed that the availability and cost of residential accommodation and those of business accommodation were unfavourable factors for Hong Kong, while 15% and 18% of them respectively regarded the availability and cost of residential accommodation and those of business accommodation as favourable factors. (Table 5.1)

11. About two-thirds (64%) of the RHQs/ROs/LOs surveyed opined that the overall business environment in Hong Kong as a location for setting up RHQs/ROs/LOs remained more or less the same when compared with a year ago. Furthermore, 6% of them considered that it had improved while 24% indicated the contrary. (Table 5.2)



# 1. 引言

## 背景

1.1 自1990年代初，有關公司為代表香港境外母公司的駐港地區總部及地區辦事處（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，政府統計處便與投資推廣署攜手進行「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年起，有關統計調查的涵蓋範圍擴展至包括公司為代表香港境外母公司的駐港當地辦事處（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

# 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 referred to as “the Survey”) with effect 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. the number of persons engaged, major line of business, country/territory where the parent company was located) of these companies; and

- (c) 向這些公司徵詢以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的吸引力的意見。

## 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，並在香港特別行政區政府憲報於2006年3月24日所刊登的第1914號政府公告宣布進行。該條例規定，所有搜集得來可分辨個別公司的資料必予嚴加保密，不得把該等資料給予任何未獲授權的人士。

## 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

- (c) to seek views from these companies on the attractiveness of Hong Kong as a location for setting up RHQs/ROs/LOs.

## Legislation

1.5 The Survey was conducted under Part IIIA of the Census and Statistics Ordinance (Chapter 316) and notified in the 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 said Ordinance stipulates that all collected information which may enable identification of individual companies should be kept in strict confidence and not be released to any unauthorised parties.

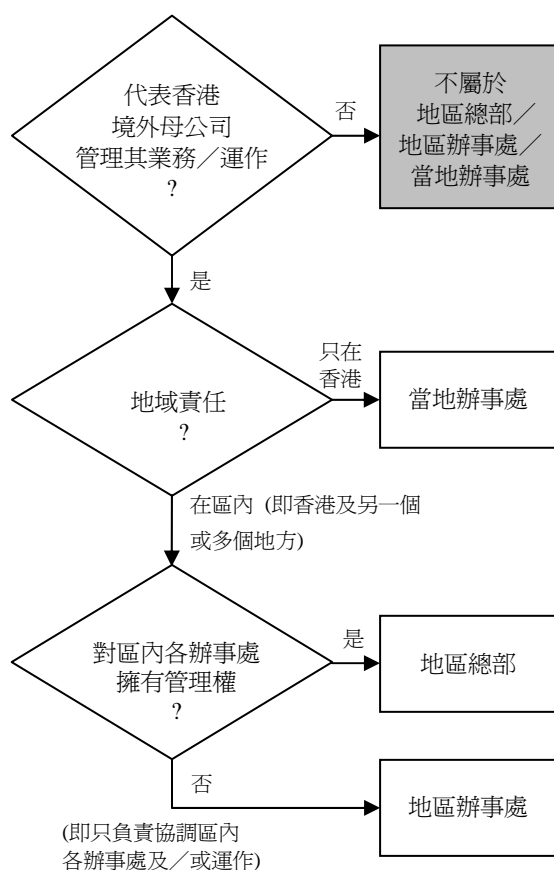
## Terms and Definitions

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) **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。

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。



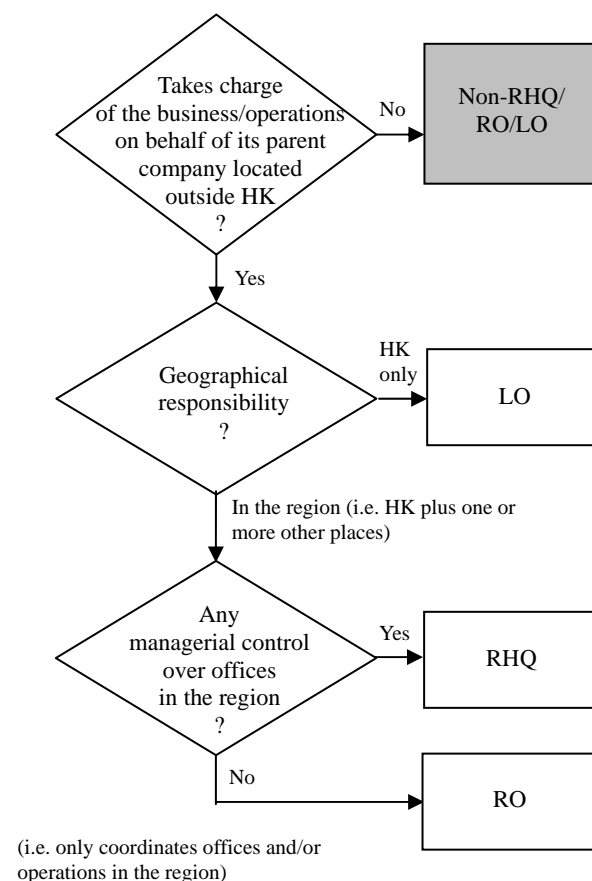
## 統計調查範圍

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

- (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 regions.

1.7 A schematic diagram illustrating 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／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 香港沒有法令規定某一公司須通知政府它是否地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處。因此，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)的抽樣框架。

1.11 載有這項統計調查所涵蓋的公司的抽樣框架是根據以下資料編製而成：

- (a) 在2011年這項統計調查中受訪的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處；
- (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；
- (d) 公司註冊處的最新資料；及
- (e) 其他資料(例如：從政府統計處所得的相關資料)。

- (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/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 no statutory requirement for a company to notify the Government whether it is an RHQ/RO/LO. Thus an up-to-date, complete and accurate sampling frame of all units of enquiry (i.e. companies covered in the Survey) is not readily available for the Survey.

1.11 The sampling frame containing companies covered in the Survey is derived from the following sources:

- (a) RHQs/ROs/LOs enumerated in the 2011 round 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;
- (d) up-to-date information from the Companies Registry; and
- (e) other sources (e.g. relevant information available from C&SD).

## 抽選樣本

1.12 上文1.11段所述抽樣框架內的所有公司均被抽選參與這項統計調查，以辨識及點算當中的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處。該些從1.11段資料 (b) 至(e) 識別出的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處均被問及這項統計調查的全部問題，包括該些公司的基本資料及對香港作為設立其公司地點的吸引力的意見 (以下簡稱為「有關香港的吸引力的意見」) 等問題。至於從1.11段資料 (a) 識別出的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處，所有這些公司會被問及其基本資料等問題。但為了減輕這些公司提供資料的負擔，並同時保持統計調查結果的可靠性，只有從資料 (a) 識別出的地區辦事處／當地辦事處中以科學方法抽選的樣本須提供有關香港的吸引力的意見。另一方面，鑑於地區總部的相對重要性，所有從資料 (a) 識別出的地區總部仍會被問及其有關香港的吸引力的意見。樣本內的地區辦事處／當地辦事處的意見再被適當地倍大，並與地區總部的意見合計，以代表所有從資料 (a) 識別出的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處的意見。上述減輕回應者負擔的措施由2011年開始推行。

## 統計日期

1.13 2012年統計調查所搜集的資料，是以2012年6月1日為統計日期。

## Sample Selection

1.12 All companies listed in the sampling frame as mentioned in paragraph 1.11 above were selected to participate in the Survey with a view to identifying and enumerating all RHQs/ROs/LOs amongst them. Those RHQs/ROs/LOs identified from sources (b) to (e) in paragraph 1.11 were asked all questions in the Survey, including questions on their basic information and their views on the attractiveness of Hong Kong as a location for setting up their companies here [abbreviated as “views on HK’s attractiveness” below]. As regards RHQs/ROs/LOs identified from source (a) in paragraph 1.11, all were asked questions on their basic information in the Survey. However, in order to reduce the reporting burden of these companies while maintaining the reliability of the survey findings, only a scientifically selected sample of ROs/LOs identified from source (a) was required to give their views on HK’s attractiveness. On the other hand, all RHQs identified from source (a) were still asked questions on HK’s attractiveness in view of the relative importance of RHQs. The views of the sampled ROs/LOs were then appropriately grossed up and aggregated with those of RHQs to represent the views of all RHQs/ROs/LOs identified from source (a). The measure mentioned above for reducing respondent burden has been introduced as from 2011.

## Survey Reference Date

1.13 Data collected in the 2012 Survey refer to the position as at 1 June 2012.

## 資料搜集

1.14 2012年統計調查的問卷於2012年6月初寄給所有被抽選的公司。此外，亦製備問卷的電子版本，供公司填報及以電郵方式提交。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。此外，亦採用面談訪問的方法就那些對郵寄問題或電話訪問不回應的公司作出跟進。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抽樣框架提供更堅固的基礎。

1.15 截至2012年9月初，2012年統計調查成功訪問的公司有7 250間，而未有回應的公司有126間。整體回應率超過98%。

## 資料處理

1.16 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。

## 主要業務範圍的分類

1.17 這項統計調查採用「香港標準行業分類2.0版」，劃分受訪公司的主要業務範圍。「香港標準行業分類」是以聯合國的「國際標準行業分類」為藍本，配合本地情況作出編訂，從而反映本港經濟結構。

## Data Collection

1.14 Questionnaires of the 2012 Survey were mailed out in early June 2012 to all selected companies. An electronic template of the questionnaire was also available upon request to facilitate completion and submission by email. University students were employed during the summer vacation to make initial telephone contacts to assist the companies concerned in completing the questionnaires and verify the data in the returned questionnaires. Face-to-face interviews were also arranged to follow up on companies not responding to postal or telephone enumeration. This helped improve the survey response rate, leading to more accurate survey results and a more solid foundation for constructing the sampling frame of companies for future survey rounds.

1.15 By early September 2012, 7 250 companies were successfully enumerated in the 2012 Survey, while 126 failed to respond. The overall response rate was over 98%.

## Data Processing

1.16 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.

## Classification of Major Line of Business

1.17 The Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 2.0 is adopted for classifying the major line of business of the companies in the Survey. The HSIC is devised by using the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification as a framework, with local adaptation to reflect the structure of the Hong Kong economy.

## 母公司所在的國家／地區的分類

1.18 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。

## 注意事項

1.19 由於缺乏一個載有這項統計調查所涵蓋的公司的完整抽樣框架，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抽樣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需特別小心。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。此外，這些公司在不同年份間的總就業人數的變動亦可能受有不同就業人數的公司的回應情況所影響，因此在闡釋相關變動情況時亦需特別小心。

## 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。

## Classification of Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located

1.18 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.

## Cautionary Remarks

1.19 Owing to the lack of a complete sampling 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 sampling 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. Besides, changes between years in the total number of persons engaged in these companies may also be affected by the response pattern of companies of different employment sizes. Hence, the relevant changes should be interpreted with care.

## 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

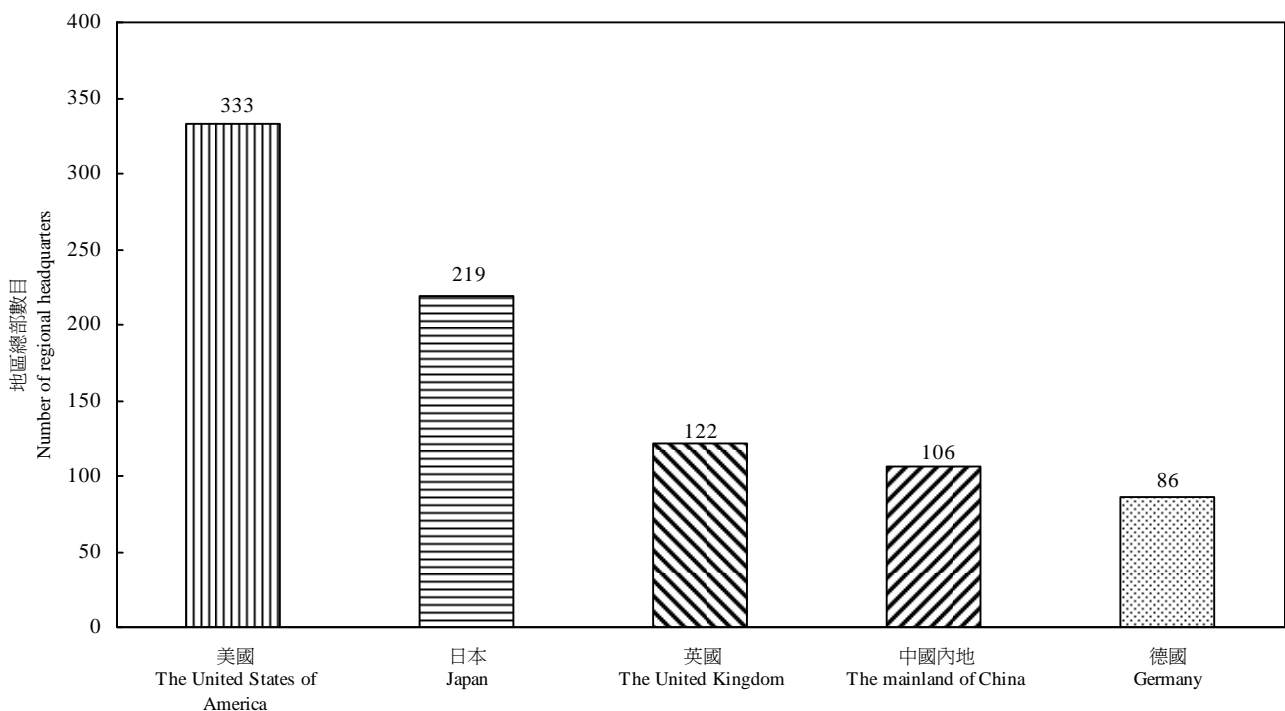
2.1 香港作為設立地區總部地點的角色，歷史相當悠久，但直至1980年代才開始顯得重要。這項統計調查以2012年6月1日作為統計日期，點算了1 367間代表香港境外母公司的駐港地區總部。2011年6月1日的相應數目為1 340。(表1.1)

### 母公司所在的國家／地區

2.2 按母公司所在的國家／地區分析，美國駐港的地區總部數目最多 (333間)，其次是日本 (219)、英國 (122)、中國內地 (106) 及德國 (86)。(圖1及表2.1)

圖 1 2012年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的地區總部數目

Chart 1 Number of Regional Headquarters by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2012



母公司所在的國家／地區 (只顯示首5位)  
Country/Territory where the parent company was located (Only the top 5 are shown)

## 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 2012, 1 367 RHQs in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. The corresponding number as at 1 June 2011 was 1 340. (Table 1.1)

### Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located

2.2 Analysed by the country/territory where the parent company was located, **the United States of America** had the largest number of RHQs in Hong Kong (333 companies), followed by **Japan** (219), **the United Kingdom** (122), **the mainland of China** (106) and **Germany** (86). (Chart 1 and Table 2.1)



## 公司規模

2.3 這1 367間地區總部的總就業人數約為145 000人，平均每間的就業人數約為106人。84%的地區總部每間的就業人數少於100人，而餘下16%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81%。

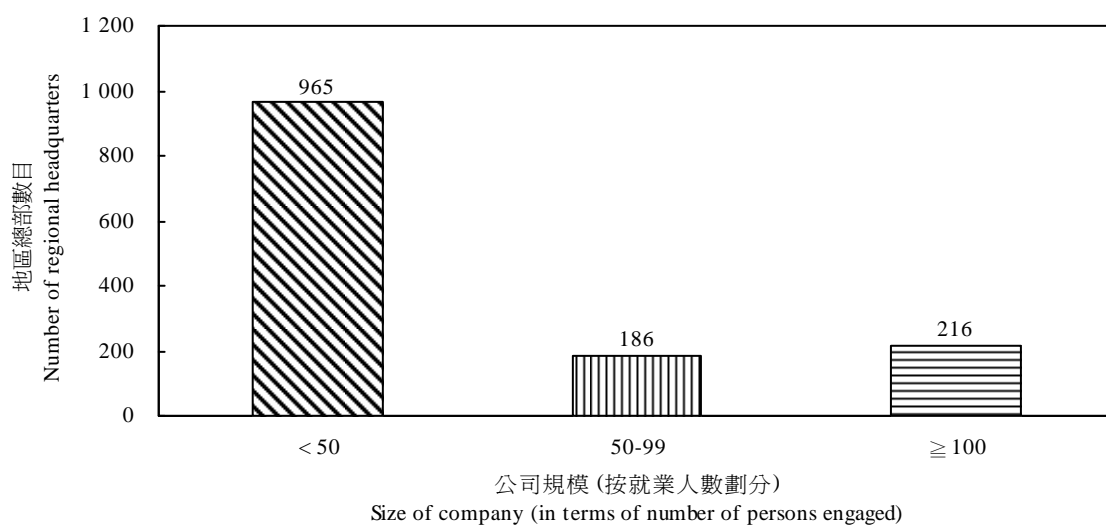
(圖2及表2.2)

## Size of Company

2.3 The total number of persons engaged by the 1 367 RHQs was about 145 000, with each RHQ engaging around 106 persons on average. While 84% of the RHQs engaged less than 100 persons each, the remaining 16%, being larger RHQs, accounted for 81% of the total number of persons engaged by the RHQs in Hong Kong. (Chart 2 and Table 2.2)

圖 2 2012年按公司規模劃分的地區總部數目

Chart 2 Number of Regional Headquarters by Size of Company, 2012



## 主要業務範圍

2.4 按地區總部的主要業務範圍分析，684間地區總部從事進出口貿易、批發及零售業，其次是專業、商用及教育服務業（252間）；金融及銀行業（166）；以及運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業（121）。（圖3及表2.3）

2.5 至於香港境外母公司的主要業務範圍，504間地區總部表示其母公司從事進出口貿易、批發及零售業。母公司所從事的其他主要業務範圍包括製造業（481間）；金融及銀行業（197）；專業、商用及教育服務業（150）；以及運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業（126）。（圖3及表2.4）

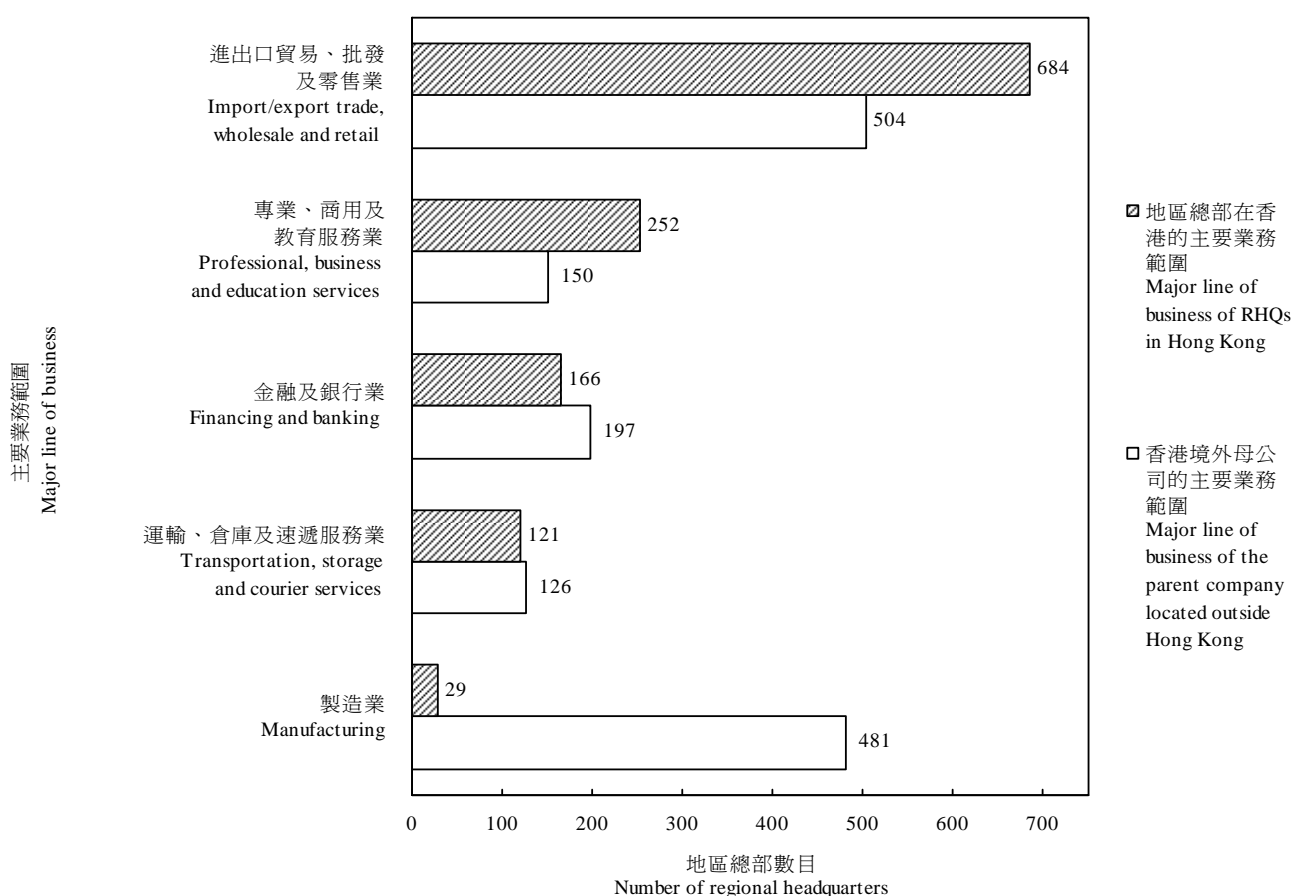
## Major Line of Business

2.4 Analysed by the major line of business of the RHQs, 684 RHQs were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail**. This was followed by **professional, business and education services** (252 companies); **financing and banking** (166); and **transportation, storage and courier services** (121). (Chart 3 and Table 2.3)

2.5 On the major line of business of the parent companies located outside Hong Kong, 504 RHQs reported that their parent companies were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail**. Other major lines of business of the parent companies included **manufacturing** (481 companies); **financing and banking** (197); **professional, business and education services** (150); and **transportation, storage and courier services** (126). (Chart 3 and Table 2.4)

圖3 2012年按主要業務範圍劃分的地區總部數目

Chart 3 Number of Regional Headquarters by Major Line of Business, 2012



2.6 一般而言，地區總部的主要業務範圍與其母公司的主要業務範圍屬同一類別。但值得注意的是，母公司從事**製造業**的地區總部數目 (481)，遠超於本身在香港的主要業務範圍為製造業的地區總部數目 (29)。這主要是由於有不少從事**進出口貿易、批發及零售業**的駐港地區總部，實際上負責為其境外母公司製造的產品提供銷售及相關服務。(圖3)

2.6 Generally speaking, the major line of business of an RHQ was in the same category as that of its parent company. But it should be noted that the number of RHQs with parent companies engaged in **manufacturing** (481) far exceeded the number of RHQs with their own major line of business in Hong Kong being manufacturing (29). This was mainly because quite a number of RHQs which were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail** in Hong Kong were in fact responsible for providing sales and related services for products manufactured by their parent companies outside Hong Kong. (Chart 3)

## 區內地域責任

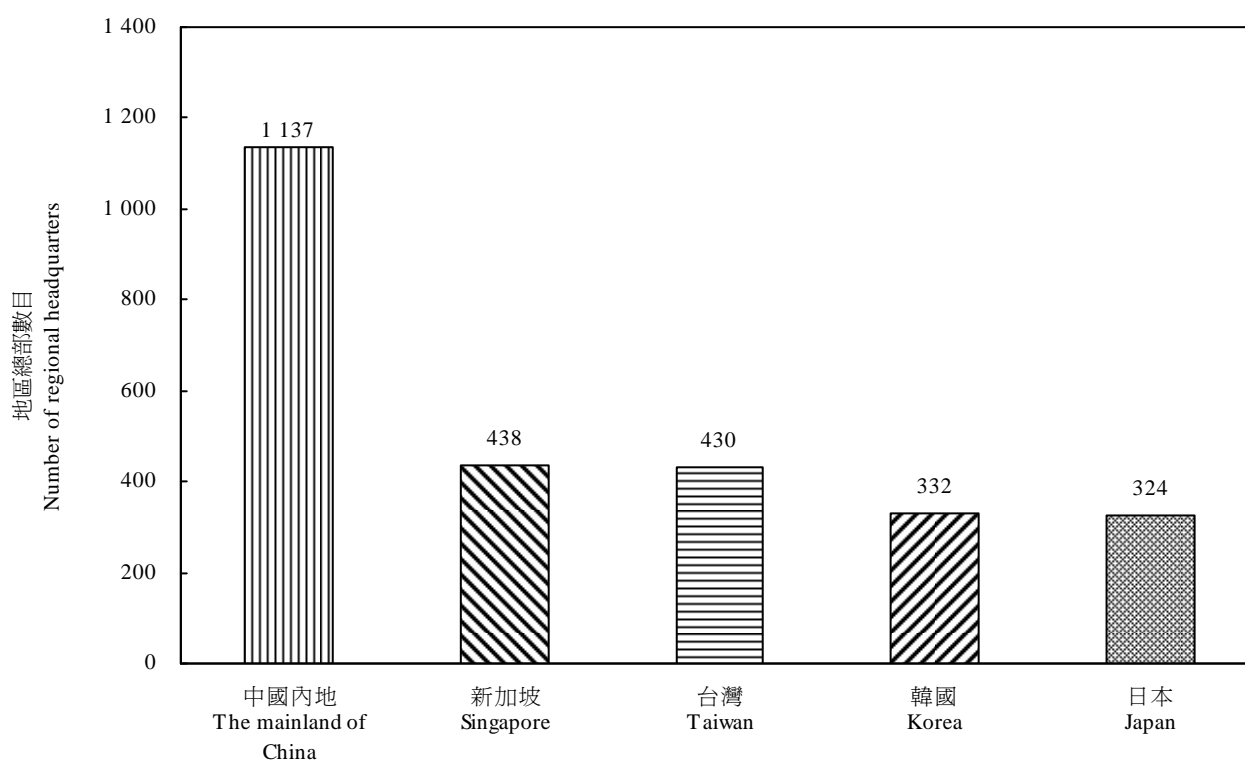
## Geographical Responsibility in the Region

2.7 1 137間地區總部除負責香港的業務／運作外，亦負責**中國內地**的業務／運作。地區總部的地域責任為**新加坡**的有438間，其次是**台灣** (430)、**韓國** (332) 及**日本** (324)。(圖4及表2.5)

2.7 1 137 RHQs were responsible for the business/operations in **the mainland of China** in addition to those in Hong Kong. RHQs with **Singapore** under their geographical responsibility stood at 438, followed by **Taiwan** (430), **Korea** (332), and **Japan** (324). (Chart 4 and Table 2.5)

圖 4 2012年按區內地域責任（香港除外）劃分的地區總部數目

Chart 4 Number of Regional Headquarters by Geographical Responsibility in the Region (other than Hong Kong), 2012



區內地域責任（香港除外）(只顯示首5位)

Geographical responsibility in the region (other than Hong Kong) (Only the top 5 are shown)

### 3. 地區辦事處

#### 概覽

3.1 這項統計調查以2012年6月1日作為統計日期，點算了2 516間代表香港境外母公司的駐港地區辦事處。2011年6月1日的相應數目為2 412。(表1.1)

#### 母公司所在的國家／地區

3.2 按母公司所在的國家／地區分析，美國駐港的地區辦事處數目最多 (536間)，其次是日本 (456)、英國 (210)、台灣 (180) 及中國內地 (152)。(圖5及表3.1)

### 3. REGIONAL OFFICES

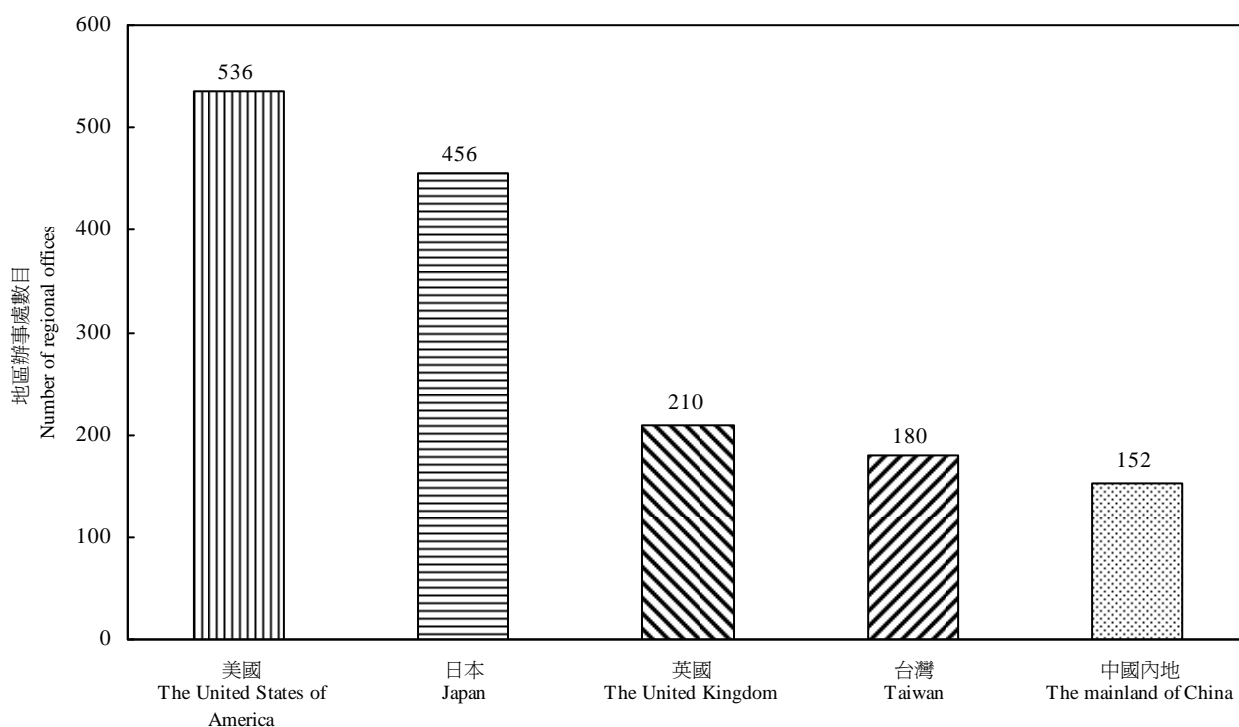
#### Overview

3.1 The Survey enumerated, as at the reference date of 1 June 2012, 2 516 ROs in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. The corresponding number as at 1 June 2011 was 2 412. (Table 1.1)

#### Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located

3.2 Analysed by the country/territory where the parent company was located, **the United States of America** had the largest number of ROs in Hong Kong (536 companies), followed by **Japan** (456), **the United Kingdom** (210), **Taiwan** (180) and **the mainland of China** (152). (Chart 5 and Table 3.1)

圖 5 2012年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的地區辦事處數目  
Chart 5 Number of Regional Offices by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2012



母公司所在的國家／地區 (只顯示首5位)  
Country/Territory where the parent company was located (Only the top 5 are shown)

## 公司規模

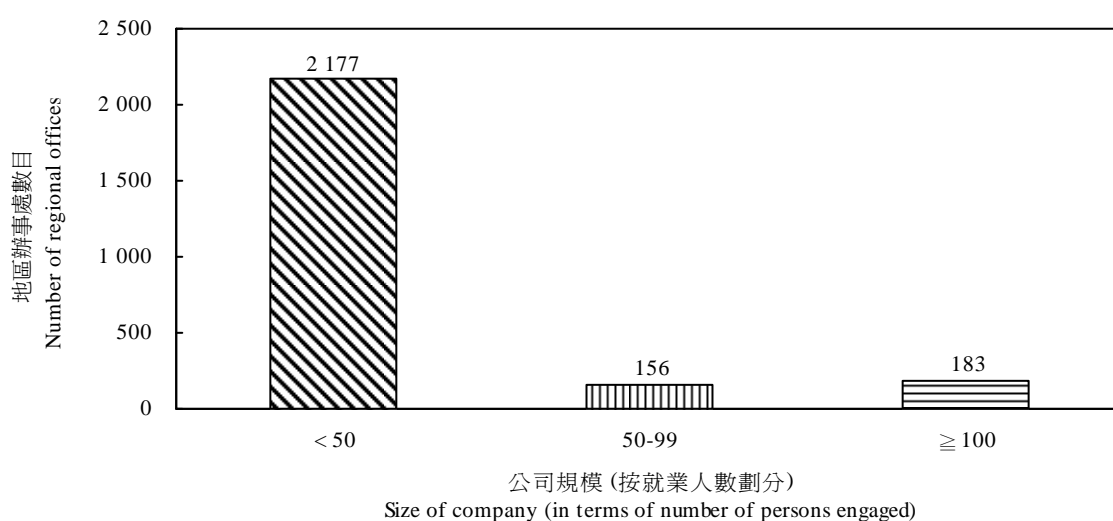
3.3 這2 516間地區辦事處的總就業人數約為98 000人，平均每間的就業人數約為39人。87%的地區辦事處每間的就業人數少於50人，而餘下13%的較大規模地區辦事處的就業人數則佔駐港地區辦事處的總就業人數的76%。

(圖6及表3.2)

## Size of Company

3.3 The total number of persons engaged by the 2 516 ROs was about 98 000, with each RO engaging around 39 persons on average. While 87% of the ROs engaged less than 50 persons each, the remaining 13%, being larger ROs, accounted for 76% of the total number of persons engaged by the ROs in Hong Kong. (Chart 6 and Table 3.2)

圖 6 2012年按公司規模劃分的地區辦事處數目  
Chart 6 Number of Regional Offices by Size of Company, 2012



## 主要業務範圍

3.4 按地區辦事處的主要業務範圍分析，1 308間地區辦事處從事進出口貿易、批發及零售業，其次是專業、商用及教育服務業 (486間)；金融及銀行業 (267)；運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 (186)；以及資訊科技服務業 (110)。

(圖7及表3.3)

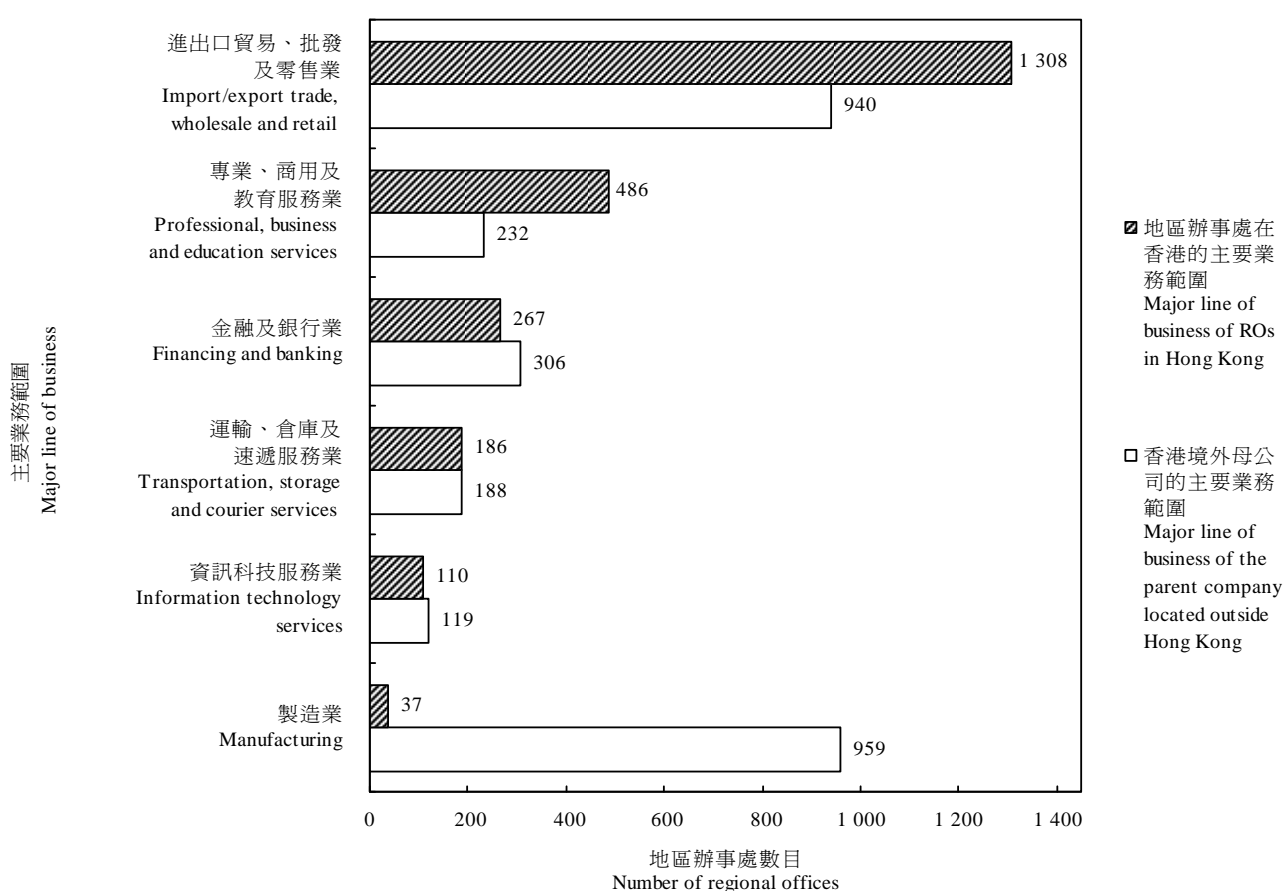
## Major Line of Business

3.4 Analysed by the major line of business of the ROs, 1 308 ROs were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail**. This was followed by **professional, business and education services** (486 companies); **financing and banking** (267); **transportation, storage and courier services** (186); and **information technology services** (110). (Chart 7 and Table 3.3)

3.5 至於香港境外母公司的主要業務範圍，959間地區辦事處表示其母公司從事**製造業**。母公司所從事的其他主要業務範圍包括**進出口貿易、批發及零售業** (940間)；**金融及銀行業** (306)；**專業、商用及教育服務業** (232)；**運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業** (188)；以及**資訊科技服務業** (119)。(圖7及表3.4)

3.5 On the major line of business of the parent companies located outside Hong Kong, 959 ROs reported that their parent companies were engaged in **manufacturing**. Other major lines of business of the parent companies included **import/export trade, wholesale and retail** (940 companies); **financing and banking** (306); **professional, business and education services** (232); **transportation, storage and courier services** (188); and **information technology services** (119). (Chart 7 and Table 3.4)

圖 7 2012年按主要業務範圍劃分的地區辦事處數目  
Chart 7 Number of Regional Offices by Major Line of Business, 2012



3.6 一般而言，地區辦事處的主要業務範圍與其母公司的主要業務範圍屬同一類別。但值得注意，母公司從事**製造業**的地區辦事處數目(959)，遠超於本身在香港的主要業務範圍為**製造業**的地區辦事處數目(37)。這主要是由於有不少從事**進出口貿易、批發及零售業**的駐港地區辦事處，實際上負責為其境外母公司製造的產品提供銷售及相關服務。(圖7)

3.6 Generally speaking, the major line of business of an RO was in the same category as that of its parent company. But it should be noted that the number of ROs with parent companies engaged in **manufacturing** (959) far exceeded the number of ROs with their own major line of business in Hong Kong being manufacturing (37). This was mainly because quite a number of ROs which were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail** in Hong Kong were in fact responsible for providing sales and related services for products manufactured by their parent companies outside Hong Kong. (Chart 7)

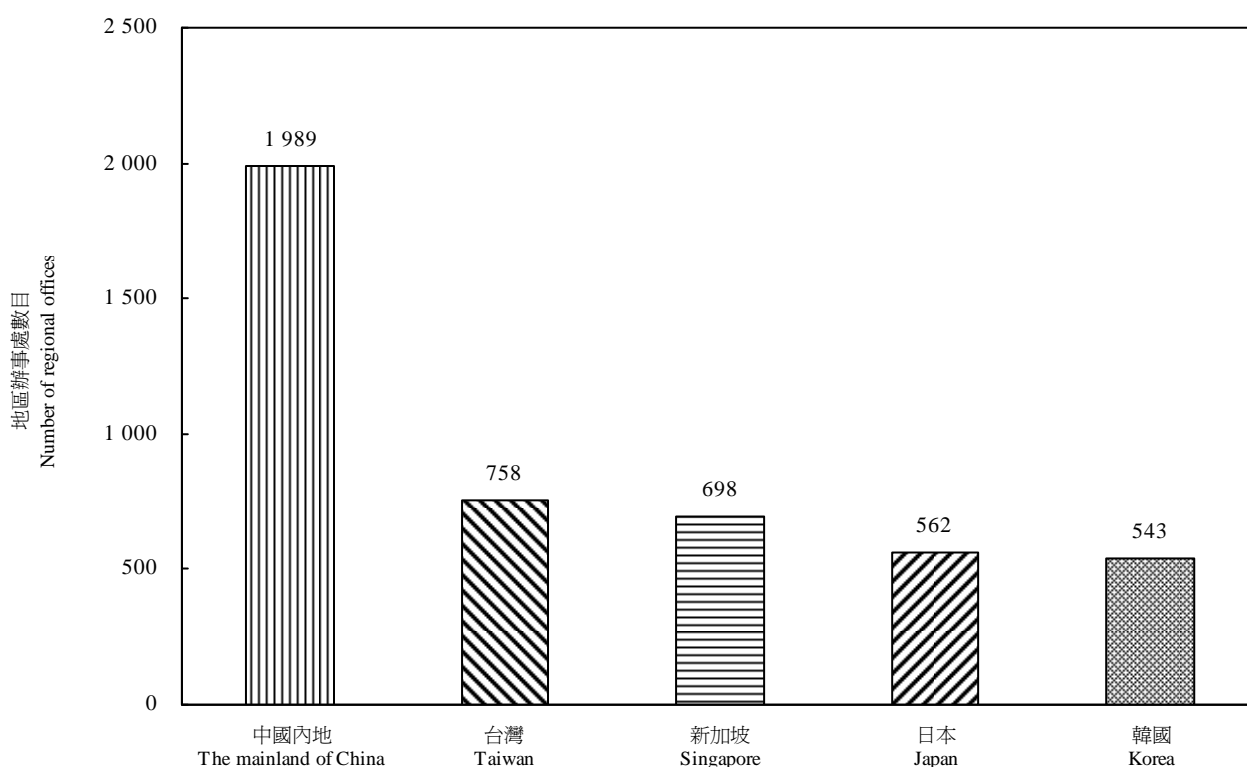
## 區內地域責任

3.7 1 989間地區辦事處除負責香港的業務／運作外，亦負責**中國內地**的業務／運作。地區辦事處的地域責任為**台灣**的有758間，其次是**新加坡**(698)、**日本**(562)及**韓國**(543)。(圖8及表3.5)

## Geographical Responsibility in the Region

3.7 1 989 ROs were responsible for the business/operations in **the mainland of China** in addition to those in Hong Kong. ROs with **Taiwan** under their geographical responsibility stood at 758, followed by **Singapore** (698), **Japan** (562), and **Korea** (543). (Chart 8 and Table 3.5)

**圖 8 2012年按區內地域責任（香港除外）劃分的地區辦事處數目**  
**Chart 8 Number of Regional Offices by Geographical Responsibility in the Region (other than Hong Kong), 2012**



區內地域責任（香港除外）（只顯示首5位）  
Geographical responsibility in the region (other than Hong Kong) (Only the top 5 are shown)

## 4. 當地辦事處

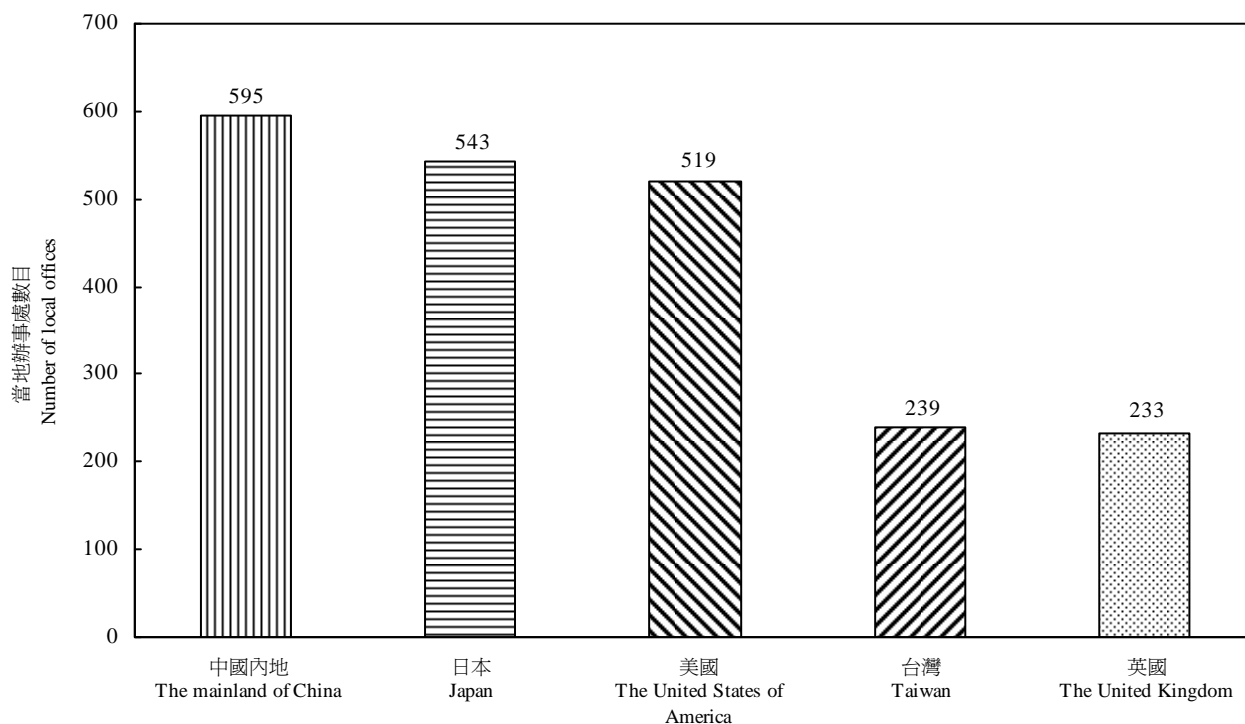
### 概覽

4.1 這項統計調查以2012年6月1日作為統計日期，點算了3 367間代表香港境外母公司的駐港當地辦事處。2011年6月1日的相應數目為3 196。(表1.1)

### 母公司所在的國家／地區

4.2 按母公司所在的國家／地區分析，中國內地駐港的當地辦事處數目最多 (595間)，其次是日本 (543)、美國 (519)、台灣 (239) 及英國 (233)。(圖9及表4.1)

圖9 2012年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的當地辦事處數目  
Chart 9 Number of Local Offices by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2012



母公司所在的國家／地區 (只顯示首5位)  
Country/Territory where the parent company was located (Only the top 5 are shown)

## 4. LOCAL OFFICES

### Overview

4.1 The Survey enumerated, as at the reference date of 1 June 2012, 3 367 LOs in Hong Kong representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. The corresponding number as at 1 June 2011 was 3 196. (Table 1.1)

### Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located

4.2 Analysed by the country/territory where the parent company was located, **the mainland of China** had the largest number of LOs in Hong Kong (595 companies), followed by **Japan** (543), **the United States of America** (519), **Taiwan** (239) and **the United Kingdom** (233). (Chart 9 and Table 4.1)



## 公司規模

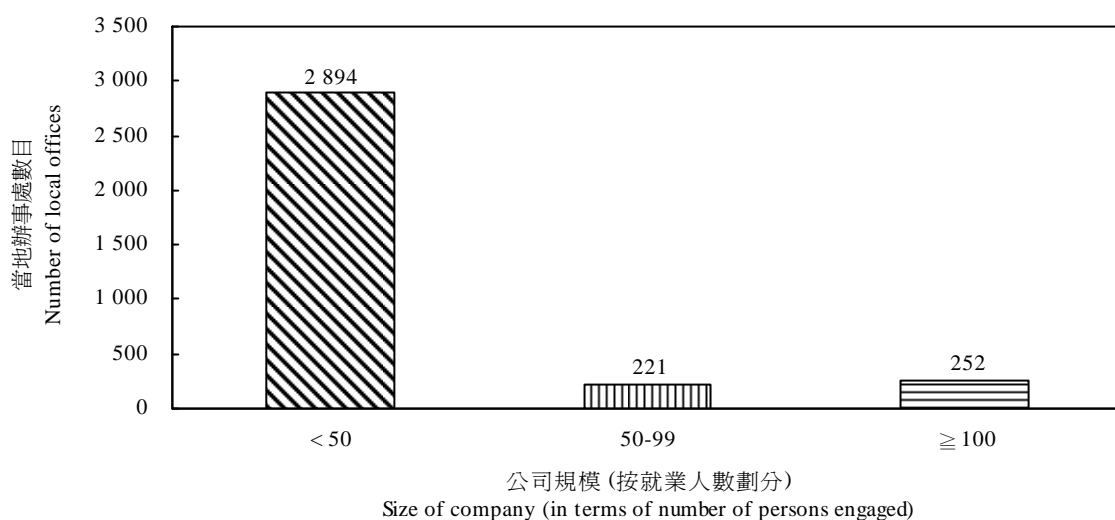
4.3 這3 367間當地辦事處的總就業人數約為145 000人，平均每間的就業人數約為43人。86%的當地辦事處每間的就業人數少於50人，而餘下14%的較大規模當地辦事處的就業人數則佔駐港當地辦事處的總就業人數的82%。

(圖10及表4.2)

## Size of Company

4.3 The total number of persons engaged by the 3 367 LOs was about 145 000, with each LO engaging around 43 persons on average. While 86% of the LOs engaged less than 50 persons each, the remaining 14%, being larger LOs, accounted for 82% of the total number of persons engaged by the LOs in Hong Kong. (Chart 10 and Table 4.2)

圖 10 2012年按公司規模劃分的當地辦事處數目  
Chart 10 Number of Local Offices by Size of Company, 2012



## 主要業務範圍

4.4 按當地辦事處的主要業務範圍分析，1 305間當地辦事處從事進出口貿易、批發及零售業，其次是金融及銀行業 (719間)；專業、商用及教育服務業 (611)；以及運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 (258)。(圖11及表4.3)

## Major Line of Business

4.4 Analysed by the major line of business of the LOs, 1 305 LOs were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail**. This was followed by **financing and banking** (719 companies); **professional, business and education services** (611); and **transportation, storage and courier services** (258). (Chart 11 and Table 4.3)

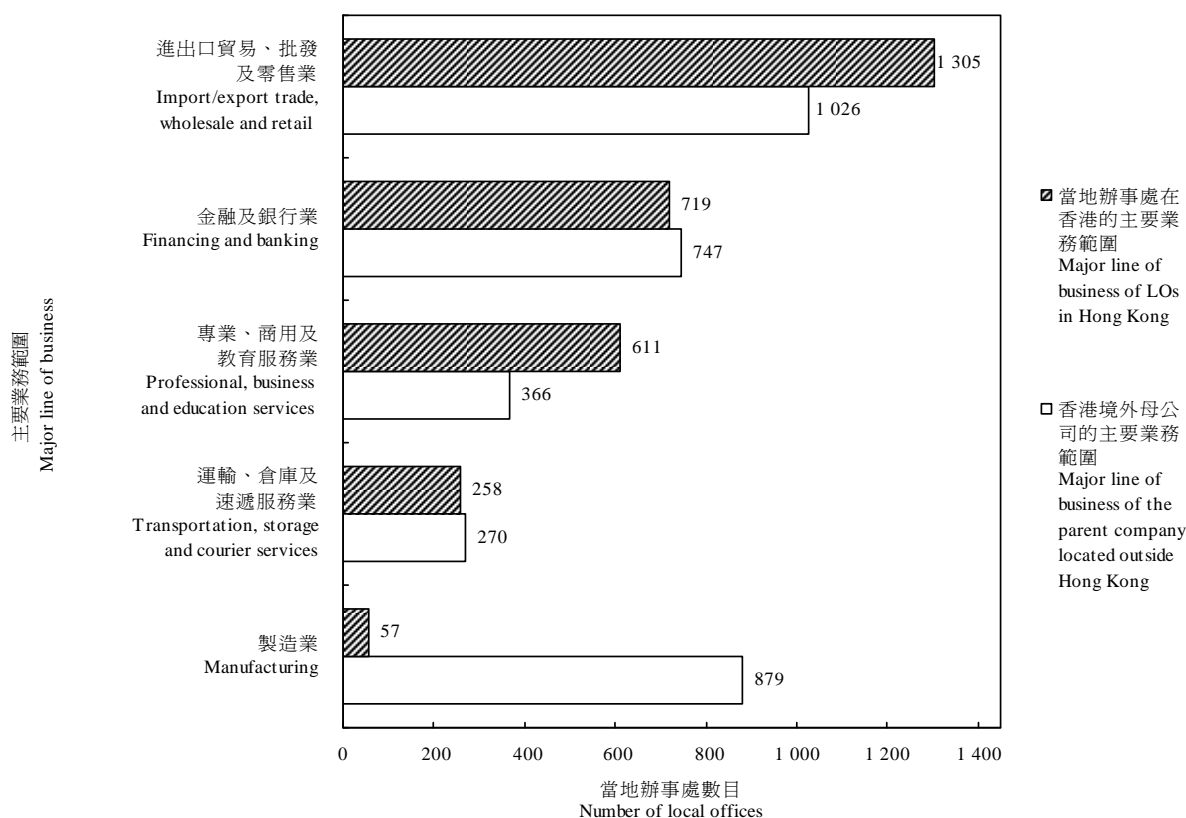
4.5 至於香港境外母公司的主要業務範圍，1 026間當地辦事處表示其母公司從事**進出口貿易、批發及零售業**。母公司所從事的其他主要業務範圍包括**製造業** (879間)；**金融及銀行業** (747)；**專業、商用及教育服務業** (366)；以及**運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業** (270)。(圖11及表4.4)

4.6 一般而言，當地辦事處的主要業務範圍與其母公司的主要業務範圍屬同一類別。但值得注意，母公司從事**製造業**的當地辦事處數目(879)，遠超於本身在香港的主要業務範圍為**製造業**的當地辦事處數目(57)。這主要是由於有不少從事**進出口貿易、批發及零售業**的駐港當地辦事處，實際上負責為其境外母公司製造的產品提供銷售及相關服務。(圖11)

4.5 On the major line of business of the parent companies located outside Hong Kong, 1 026 LOs reported that their parent companies were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail**. Other major lines of business of the parent companies included **manufacturing** (879 companies); **financing and banking** (747); **professional, business and education services** (366); and **transportation, storage and courier services** (270). (Chart 11 and Table 4.4)

4.6 Generally speaking, the major line of business of an LO was in the same category as that of its parent company. But it should be noted that the number of LOs with parent companies engaged in **manufacturing** (879) far exceeded the number of LOs with their own major line of business in Hong Kong being manufacturing (57). This was mainly because quite a number of LOs which were engaged in **import/export trade, wholesale and retail** in Hong Kong were in fact responsible for providing sales and related services for products manufactured by their parent companies outside Hong Kong. (Chart 11)

圖 11 2012年按主要業務範圍劃分的當地辦事處數目  
Chart 11 Number of Local Offices by Major Line of Business, 2012



## 5. 以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的意見

### 以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的吸引力

5.1 就這項統計調查向地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處所發出的問卷，提供了18項可能影響他們選擇設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的因素。這些因素包括香港的基本設施、營商成本，以及香港的地理位置等。這些公司須評定每項因素對其選擇設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的重要程度及香港就有關因素的有利程度。

5.2 在18項指定的因素中，**簡單稅制及低稅率**獲評為選擇設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的最重要因素。其他重要因素，按其重要性由高至低排列，包括**資訊的自由流通性**；**廉潔的政府**；**政治穩定及安全性**；以及**法治及司法獨立性**。事實上，上述的各重要因素獲60%至73%的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處評為香港的有利因素。(表5.1)

5.3 大部分 (73%) 的地區總部／地區辦事處／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由高至低排列，包括**資訊的自由流通性** (69%)；**地理位置** (64%)；**自由港地位** (64%)；**法治及司法獨立性** (62%)；**通訊、運輸及其他基本設施** (62%)；**廉潔的政府** (61%)；**政治穩定及安全性** (60%)；以及**中國內地的商機** (60%)。(圖12及表5.1)

## 5. VIEWS ON HONG KONG AS A LOCATION FOR SETTING UP REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS/ REGIONAL OFFICES/ LOCAL OFFICES

### Attractiveness of Hong Kong as a Location for Setting up Regional Headquarters/ Regional Offices/ Local Offices

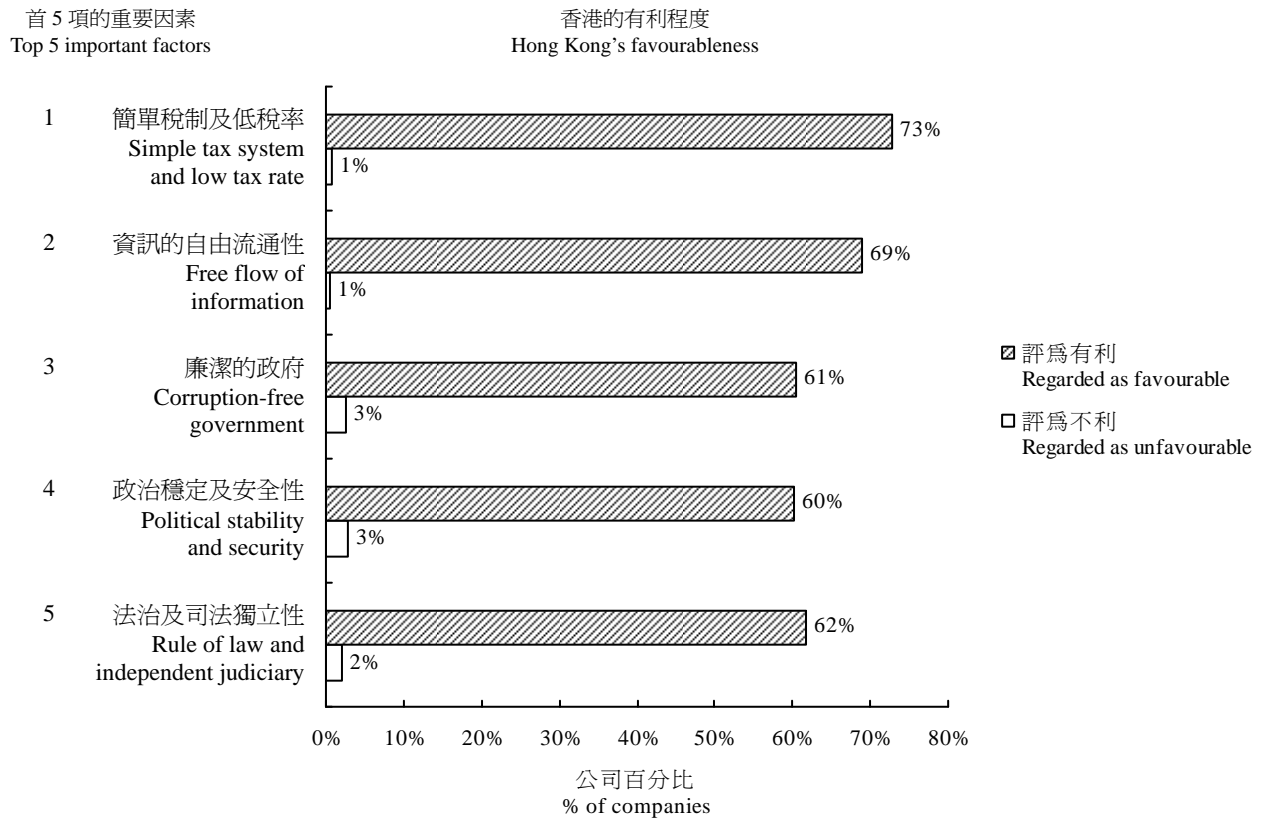
5.1 In the questionnaires issued to the RHQs/ROs/LOs, a list of 18 factors that might influence their choice of a location for setting up RHQs/ROs/LOs was provided. The factors included Hong Kong's infrastructure, cost of business operation, Hong Kong's geographical location, etc. The companies were asked to rate the importance of each factor to their choice of a location for setting up RHQs/ROs/LOs and Hong Kong's favourableness in respect of the factor concerned.

5.2 Among the 18 specified factors, **simple tax system and low tax rate** was considered the most important factor for the choice of a location for setting up RHQs/ROs/LOs. 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, each of the important factors mentioned above was rated by 60% to 73% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs to be favourable factors for Hong Kong. (Table 5.1)

5.3 **Simple tax system and low tax rate** was regarded by the majority of the RHQs/ROs/LOs (73%) as a favourable factor for Hong Kong. Other favourable factors, in descending order of Hong Kong's favourableness rating, included **free flow of information** (69%); **geographical location** (64%); **free port status** (64%); **rule of law and independent judiciary** (62%); **communication, transport and other infrastructure** (62%); **corruption-free government** (61%); **political stability and security** (60%); and **business opportunity in the mainland of China** (60%). (Chart 12 and Table 5.1)

圖 12 2012年有關選擇設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的因素的重要程度及香港就這些因素的有利程度的意見

Chart 12 Views on the Importance of Factors Affecting the Choice of a Location for Setting up Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices and Hong Kong's Favourableness in respect of these Factors, 2012



5.4 另一方面，約39%及38%受訪的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處分別表示居所的供應及費用與工商業樓宇的供應及費用是香港的不利因素，但亦有15%及18%的公司分別認為居所的供應及費用與工商業樓宇的供應及費用是香港的有利因素。(表5.1)

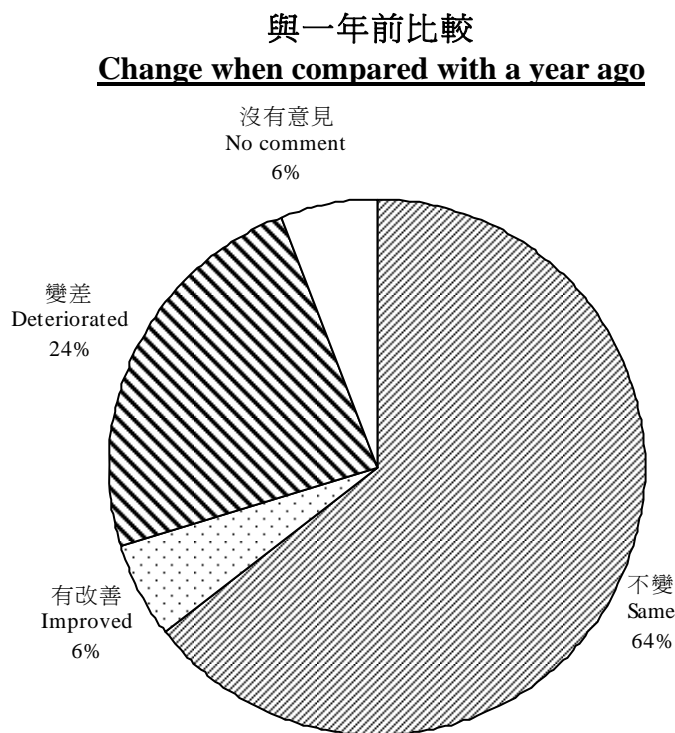
5.4 On the other hand, about 39% and 38% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs surveyed respectively expressed that the **availability and cost of residential accommodation** and **those of business accommodation** were unfavourable factors for Hong Kong, while 15% and 18% of them respectively regarded the availability and cost of residential accommodation and those of business accommodation as favourable factors. (Table 5.1)

5.5 約有三分之二 (64%) 受訪的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處認為，以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的整體營商環境與一年前比較大致維持不變。此外，6%的公司認為整體營商環境有所改善，但有24%的公司則持相反意見。(圖13及表5.2)

5.5 About two-thirds (64%) of the RHQs/ROs/LOs surveyed opined that the overall business environment in Hong Kong as a location for setting up RHQs/ROs/LOs remained more or less the same when compared with a year ago. Furthermore, 6% of them considered that it had improved while 24% indicated the contrary. (Chart 13 and Table 5.2)

圖 13 2012年以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的整體營商環境的意見

Chart 13 Views on the Overall Business Environment in Hong Kong as a Location for Setting up Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices, 2012



### 《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》的影響

5.6 約68%的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處表示沒有受到自2004年1月實施的《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》（簡稱為《更緊密經貿關係安排》）的影響，而分別有2%及23%的公司表示《更緊密經貿關係安排》對公司非常有利及有利。（表5.3）

### Effect of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement

5.6 About 68% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs indicated that they were not affected by the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) implemented since January 2004, while 2% and 23% indicated that CEPA was “very much beneficial” and “to some extent beneficial” to their companies respectively. (Table 5.3)

## 未來三年內的業務計劃

5.7 受訪者亦被問及在未來三年內有關香港的業務計劃。約47%的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處表示其在港業務計劃維持不變，而22%表示未能肯定其業務計劃。此外，22%的公司表示計劃擴充在港業務，但3%的公司則計劃把部分或全部在港業務逐步終止或遷離。在有計劃擴充業務的公司中，約76%的公司表示會增聘員工，而分別有47%及37%的公司表示會擴展業務範圍及擴大辦事處面積。

## 地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處所提出的具體事項

5.8 在受訪的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處中，約8%就有關境外公司來港投資的課題，提出希望香港特別行政區政府關注的事項。這些公司提出的主要事項包括員工及租金成本(49%)、政府的支援(28%)及污染問題(16%)。

## 對投資推廣署的認識

5.9 受訪者亦被問及在這項統計調查之前，有否從其他途徑而對投資推廣署已有所聞。約56%的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處表示之前對投資推廣署已有所聞，而最普遍的途徑是透過傳播媒介(25%)。另一方面，約38%的公司表示之前對投資推廣署未有所聞。

## Business Plans in the Coming 3 Years

5.7 Respondents were also asked their business plans in Hong Kong in the coming 3 years. About 47% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs indicated that their business plans in Hong Kong would remain unchanged, while 22% was uncertain about their business plans. Furthermore, 22% of the companies indicated that they planned to expand their business in Hong Kong, while 3% planned to phase out/relocate outside Hong Kong part or all of their business in Hong Kong. Amongst the companies which planned to expand their business, about 76% indicated that they would recruit more staff, whereas 47% and 37% would expand their business scope and office space respectively.

## Specific Issues Raised by Regional Headquarters, Regional Offices and Local Offices

5.8 About 8% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs surveyed had raised specific issues relating to foreign investment in Hong Kong that they wanted to bring to the attention of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government. Major issues raised by these companies included **staff and rental costs** (49%), **government support** (28%) and **pollution problems** (16%).

## Knowledge about Invest Hong Kong

5.9 Respondents were also asked whether they had heard of Invest Hong Kong through other channels prior to this Survey. About 56% of the RHQs/ROs/LOs indicated that they had heard of Invest Hong Kong before, and the most common channel was from the media (25%). On the other hand, about 38% of the companies indicated that they had not heard of Invest Hong Kong before.

**表 1.1 2008 年至 2012 年地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處數目**  
**Table 1.1 Number of Regional Headquarters, Regional Offices and Local Offices, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	公司數目 Number of companies				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
地區總部 Regional headquarters	1 298	1 252	1 285	1 340	1 367
地區辦事處 Regional offices	2 584	2 328	2 353	2 412	2 516
當地辦事處 Local offices	2 730	2 817	2 923	3 196	3 367
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>6 612</b>	<b>6 397</b>	<b>6 561</b>	<b>6 948</b>	<b>7 250</b>

**表 1.2 2008 年至 2012 年就業於地區總部、地區辦事處及當地辦事處的人數**  
**Table 1.2 Number of Persons Engaged by Regional Headquarters, Regional Offices and Local Offices, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	就業人數 # Number of persons engaged #				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
地區總部 Regional headquarters	142 000	138 000	138 000	140 000	145 000
地區辦事處 Regional offices	97 000	91 000	87 000	92 000	98 000
當地辦事處 Local offices	131 000	120 000	124 000	136 000	145 000
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>370 000</b>	<b>350 000</b>	<b>348 000</b>	<b>368 000</b>	<b>388 000</b>

註釋 : # 數字是四捨五入至最接近的千位數。

Note : # Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.



**表 1.3 2008 年至 2012 年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處總數**

**Table 1.3 Total Number of Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	公司數目 Number of companies									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
母公司所在的國 家／地區 Country/Territory where the parent company was located										
美國 United States of America	1 375	(20.8%)	1 273	(19.9%)	1 263	(19.3%)	1 328	(19.1%)	1 388	(19.1%)
日本 Japan	1 172	(17.7%)	1 118	(17.5%)	1 085	(16.5%)	1 150	(16.6%)	1 218	(16.8%)
中國內地 The mainland of China	722	(10.9%)	750	(11.7%)	789	(12.0%)	805	(11.6%)	853	(11.8%)
英國 United Kingdom	526	(8.0%)	524	(8.2%)	505	(7.7%)	562	(8.1%)	565	(7.8%)
台灣 Taiwan	333	(5.0%)	311	(4.9%)	452	(6.9%)	446	(6.4%)	450	(6.2%)
德國 Germany	314	(4.7%)	300	(4.7%)	291	(4.4%)	313	(4.5%)	332	(4.6%)
新加坡 Singapore	301	(4.6%)	300	(4.7%)	304	(4.6%)	330	(4.7%)	327	(4.5%)
法國 France	283	(4.3%)	284	(4.4%)	278	(4.2%)	290	(4.2%)	299	(4.1%)
瑞士 Switzerland	179	(2.7%)	168	(2.6%)	177	(2.7%)	186	(2.7%)	217	(3.0%)
荷蘭 Netherlands	166	(2.5%)	171	(2.7%)	160	(2.4%)	182	(2.6%)	203	(2.8%)
澳大利亞 Australia	156	(2.4%)	143	(2.2%)	145	(2.2%)	153	(2.2%)	162	(2.2%)
意大利 Italy	113	(1.7%)	131	(2.0%)	144	(2.2%)	148	(2.1%)	153	(2.1%)
韓國 Korea	143	(2.2%)	126	(2.0%)	120	(1.8%)	132	(1.9%)	131	(1.8%)

**表 1.3 (續) 2008年至2012年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處總數**  
**Table 1.3 (Cont'd) Total Number of Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	公司數目 Number of companies									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
母公司所在的國家 ／地區 Country/Territory where the parent company was located										
加拿大 Canada	86	(1.3%)	89	(1.4%)	92	(1.4%)	95	(1.4%)	103	(1.4%)
瑞典 Sweden	74	(1.1%)	77	(1.2%)	68	(1.0%)	79	(1.1%)	83	(1.1%)
馬來西亞 Malaysia	61	(0.9%)	58	(0.9%)	59	(0.9%)	64	(0.9%)	60	(0.8%)

註釋：(1) 如駐港的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處屬聯營機構，其母公司所在的國家／地區可多於一個。  
(2) 括號中的數字指在地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) In the case of a joint-ventured regional headquarters/regional office/local office in Hong Kong, there may be more than one country/territory where its parent company was located.  
(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional headquarters/regional offices/local offices.

**表1.4 2012年按公司規模劃分的地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處總數**  
**Table 1.4 Total Number of Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices by Size of Company, 2012**

公司規模 (按就業人數劃分) Size of company (in terms of number of persons engaged)	公司數目 Number of companies		就業人數 <sup>#</sup> Number of persons engaged <sup>#</sup>	
< 20	4 843	(66.8%)	28 000	(7.3%)
20 - 49	1 193	(16.5%)	37 000	(9.4%)
50 - 99	563	(7.8%)	38 000	(9.8%)
100 - 199	317	(4.4%)	42 000	(10.9%)
200 - 499	197	(2.7%)	56 000	(14.4%)
500 - 999	87	(1.2%)	61 000	(15.7%)
1 000 +	50	(0.7%)	126 000	(32.5%)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>7 250</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>388 000</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：# 有關就業人數的數字是四捨五入至最接近的千位數，而相應的百分比是由未經四捨五入的數字計算出來。

Note：# Figures on persons engaged are rounded to the nearest thousand and the corresponding percentages are derived from unrounded figures.

**表 2.1 2008 年至 2012 年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的地區總部數目**  
**Table 2.1 Number of Regional Headquarters by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	地區總部數目 Number of regional headquarters									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
母公司所在的國家／ 地區 Country/Territory where the parent company was located										
美國 United States of America	311	(24.0%)	289	(23.1%)	288	(22.4%)	315	(23.5%)	333	(24.4%)
日本 Japan	238	(18.3%)	224	(17.9%)	224	(17.4%)	222	(16.6%)	219	(16.0%)
英國 United Kingdom	119	(9.2%)	115	(9.2%)	113	(8.8%)	117	(8.7%)	122	(8.9%)
中國內地 The mainland of China	95	(7.3%)	96	(7.7%)	99	(7.7%)	97	(7.2%)	106	(7.8%)
德國 Germany	77	(5.9%)	74	(5.9%)	72	(5.6%)	84	(6.3%)	86	(6.3%)
法國 France	59	(4.5%)	66	(5.3%)	62	(4.8%)	63	(4.7%)	62	(4.5%)
荷蘭 Netherlands	50	(3.9%)	54	(4.3%)	52	(4.0%)	54	(4.0%)	51	(3.7%)
意大利 Italy	32	(2.5%)	40	(3.2%)	43	(3.3%)	43	(3.2%)	42	(3.1%)
新加坡 Singapore	46	(3.5%)	43	(3.4%)	41	(3.2%)	43	(3.2%)	42	(3.1%)
瑞士 Switzerland	53	(4.1%)	46	(3.7%)	47	(3.7%)	39	(2.9%)	41	(3.0%)
澳大利亞 Australia	19	(1.5%)	22	(1.8%)	24	(1.9%)	32	(2.4%)	34	(2.5%)
台灣 Taiwan	26	(2.0%)	19	(1.5%)	30	(2.3%)	22	(1.6%)	31	(2.3%)
瑞典 Sweden	18	(1.4%)	21	(1.7%)	26	(2.0%)	31	(2.3%)	30	(2.2%)
韓國 Korea	19	(1.5%)	18	(1.4%)	19	(1.5%)	20	(1.5%)	21	(1.5%)
加拿大 Canada	13	(1.0%)	12	(1.0%)	15	(1.2%)	16	(1.2%)	18	(1.3%)

註釋：(1) 如駐港的地區總部屬聯營機構，其母公司所在的國家／地區可多於一個。

(2) 括號中的數字指在地區總部總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) In the case of a joint-ventured regional headquarters in Hong Kong, there may be more than one country/territory where its parent company was located.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional headquarters.

表 2.2 2012年按公司規模劃分的地區總部數目

Table 2.2 Number of Regional Headquarters by Size of Company, 2012

公司規模 (按就業人數劃分) Size of company (in terms of number of persons engaged)	地區總部數目 Number of regional headquarters		就業人數 <sup>#</sup> Number of persons engaged <sup>#</sup>	
< 20	654	(47.8%)	5 000	(3.3%)
20 - 49	311	(22.8%)	10 000	(6.7%)
50 - 99	186	(13.6%)	13 000	(8.7%)
100 - 199	107	(7.8%)	14 000	(9.8%)
200 - 499	73	(5.3%)	20 000	(14.1%)
500 - 999	16	(1.2%)	11 000	(7.7%)
1 000 +	20	(1.5%)	72 000	(49.7%)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>145 000</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：# 有關就業人數的數字是四捨五入至最接近的千位數，而相應的百分比是由未經四捨五入的數字計算出來。

Note：# Figures on persons engaged are rounded to the nearest thousand and the corresponding percentages are derived from unrounded figures.

**表 2.3 2012年按香港的主要業務範圍劃分的地區總部數目**  
**Table 2.3 Number of Regional Headquarters by Major Line of Business in Hong Kong, 2012**

香港的主要業務範圍 Major line of business in Hong Kong	地區總部數目 Number of regional headquarters	
進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export trade, wholesale and retail	684	(50.0%)
專業、商用及教育服務業 Professional, business and education services	252	(18.4%)
金融及銀行業 Financing and banking	166	(12.1%)
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services	121	(8.9%)
資訊科技服務業 Information technology services	57	(4.2%)
出版、傳播媒介及多媒體活動 # Publishing, media and multi-media activities #	34	(2.5%)
製造業 Manufacturing	29	(2.1%)
保險業 Insurance	25	(1.8%)
電訊業 Telecommunications	23	(1.7%)
建造業 Construction	21	(1.5%)
地產業 Real estate	20	(1.5%)
食肆及酒店業 Restaurants and hotels	11	(0.8%)
人類保健活動®及自然科學的研究及發展 Human health activities® and research and development on natural sciences	11	(0.8%)

註釋： (1) 主要業務範圍可多於一項。

(2) 括號中的數字指在地區總部總計中 (1 367) 所佔的百分比。

# 包括出版活動；電影、錄像及電視節目製作活動、錄音及音樂出版活動；以及節目編製及廣播活動。

@ 包括保健及醫療服務。

Notes: (1) There may be more than one major line of business.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional headquarters (1 367).

# Including publishing activities; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; and programming and broadcasting activities.

@ Including healthcare and medical services.

**表 2.4 2012 年按母公司的主要業務範圍劃分的地區總部數目**  
**Table 2.4 Number of Regional Headquarters by Major Line of Business of the Parent Company, 2012**

母公司的主要業務範圍 Major line of business of the parent company	地區總部數目 Number of regional headquarters	
進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export trade, wholesale and retail	504	(36.9%)
製造業 Manufacturing	481	(35.2%)
金融及銀行業 Financing and banking	197	(14.4%)
專業、商用及教育服務業 Professional, business and education services	150	(11.0%)
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services	126	(9.2%)
資訊科技服務業 Information technology services	58	(4.2%)
出版、傳播媒介及多媒體活動 <sup>#</sup> Publishing, media and multi-media activities <sup>#</sup>	37	(2.7%)
保險業 Insurance	36	(2.6%)
建造業 Construction	30	(2.2%)
地產業 Real estate	29	(2.1%)
電訊業 Telecommunications	24	(1.8%)
食肆及酒店業 Restaurants and hotels	17	(1.2%)
人類保健活動 <sup>@</sup> 及自然科學的研究及發展 Human health activities <sup>@</sup> and research and development on natural sciences	13	(1.0%)

註釋： (1) 主要業務範圍可多於一項。  
(2) 括號中的數字指在地區總部總計中 (1 367) 所佔的百分比。  
<sup>#</sup> 包括出版活動；電影、錄像及電視節目製作活動、錄音及音樂出版活動；以及節目編製及廣播活動。  
<sup>@</sup> 包括保健及醫療服務。

Notes: (1) There may be more than one major line of business.  
(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional headquarters (1 367).  
<sup>#</sup> Including publishing activities; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; and programming and broadcasting activities.  
<sup>@</sup> Including healthcare and medical services.

**表 2.5 2008年至2012年按區內地域責任 (香港除外) 劃分的地區總部數目**  
**Table 2.5 Number of Regional Headquarters by Geographical Responsibility in the Region (other than Hong Kong), 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	地區總部數目 Number of regional headquarters									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
區內地域責任 (香港除外) Geographical responsibility in the region (other than Hong Kong)										
中國內地 The mainland of China	1 138	(87.7%)	1 079	(86.2%)	1 102	(85.8%)	1 120	(83.6%)	1 137	(83.2%)
— 僅廣東省 Guangdong Province only	365	(28.1%)	355	(28.4%)	362	(28.2%)	356	(26.6%)	357	(26.1%)
— 僅廣東省以外地區 Places other than Guangdong Province only	178	(13.7%)	247	(19.7%)	274	(21.3%)	288	(21.5%)	301	(22.0%)
— 廣東省及其他地區 Guangdong Province and other places	595	(45.8%)	477	(38.1%)	466	(36.3%)	476	(35.5%)	479	(35.0%)
新加坡 Singapore	448	(34.5%)	408	(32.6%)	417	(32.5%)	416	(31.0%)	438	(32.0%)
台灣 Taiwan	484	(37.3%)	415	(33.1%)	409	(31.8%)	411	(30.7%)	430	(31.5%)
韓國 Korea	381	(29.4%)	321	(25.6%)	306	(23.8%)	314	(23.4%)	332	(24.3%)
日本 Japan	334	(25.7%)	293	(23.4%)	300	(23.3%)	309	(23.1%)	324	(23.7%)
馬來西亞 Malaysia	329	(25.3%)	279	(22.3%)	296	(23.0%)	285	(21.3%)	291	(21.3%)
印度 India	298	(23.0%)	261	(20.8%)	263	(20.5%)	265	(19.8%)	289	(21.1%)
泰國 Thailand	347	(26.7%)	296	(23.6%)	295	(23.0%)	276	(20.6%)	283	(20.7%)
澳大利亞 Australia	274	(21.1%)	235	(18.8%)	231	(18.0%)	227	(16.9%)	252	(18.4%)
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	289	(22.3%)	234	(18.7%)	240	(18.7%)	230	(17.2%)	242	(17.7%)
越南 Vietnam	261	(20.1%)	223	(17.8%)	240	(18.7%)	240	(17.9%)	241	(17.6%)
菲律賓 Philippines	306	(23.6%)	252	(20.1%)	245	(19.1%)	230	(17.2%)	240	(17.6%)
澳門 Macao	N.A.		145	(11.6%)	174	(13.5%)	188	(14.0%)	195	(14.3%)

註釋：(1) 地區總部可能負責其母公司在多於一個地方的業務／運作。  
(2) 括號中的數字指在地區總部總計中所佔的百分比。  
N.A. 沒有數字

Notes: (1) Regional headquarters may be responsible for the business/operations of its parent company in more than one place.  
(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional headquarters.  
N.A. Not available



**表 3.1 2008年至2012年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的地區辦事處數目**  
**Table 3.1 Number of Regional Offices by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	地區辦事處數目 Number of regional offices									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
母公司所在的國家／ 地區 Country/Territory where the parent company was located										
美國 United States of America	612	(23.7%)	526	(22.6%)	529	(22.5%)	525	(21.8%)	536	(21.3%)
日本 Japan	494	(19.1%)	447	(19.2%)	405	(17.2%)	426	(17.7%)	456	(18.1%)
英國 United Kingdom	234	(9.1%)	213	(9.1%)	194	(8.2%)	210	(8.7%)	210	(8.3%)
台灣 Taiwan	158	(6.1%)	138	(5.9%)	184	(7.8%)	175	(7.3%)	180	(7.2%)
中國內地 The mainland of China	128	(5.0%)	127	(5.5%)	162	(6.9%)	151	(6.3%)	152	(6.0%)
德國 Germany	133	(5.1%)	123	(5.3%)	120	(5.1%)	125	(5.2%)	130	(5.2%)
法國 France	111	(4.3%)	104	(4.5%)	105	(4.5%)	105	(4.4%)	114	(4.5%)
新加坡 Singapore	98	(3.8%)	91	(3.9%)	98	(4.2%)	101	(4.2%)	93	(3.7%)
瑞士 Switzerland	63	(2.4%)	61	(2.6%)	57	(2.4%)	69	(2.9%)	75	(3.0%)
荷蘭 Netherlands	51	(2.0%)	49	(2.1%)	50	(2.1%)	61	(2.5%)	74	(2.9%)
意大利 Italy	52	(2.0%)	51	(2.2%)	62	(2.6%)	68	(2.8%)	71	(2.8%)
澳大利亞 Australia	61	(2.4%)	46	(2.0%)	41	(1.7%)	41	(1.7%)	48	(1.9%)
韓國 Korea	56	(2.2%)	44	(1.9%)	43	(1.8%)	42	(1.7%)	38	(1.5%)
加拿大 Canada	32	(1.2%)	33	(1.4%)	33	(1.4%)	32	(1.3%)	33	(1.3%)
瑞典 Sweden	43	(1.7%)	42	(1.8%)	32	(1.4%)	29	(1.2%)	31	(1.2%)

註釋：(1) 如駐港的地區辦事處屬聯營機構，其母公司所在的國家／地區可多於一個。

(2) 括號中的數字指在地區辦事處總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) In the case of a joint-ventured regional office in Hong Kong, there may be more than one country/territory where its parent company was located.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional offices.

**表 3.2 2012年按公司規模劃分的地區辦事處數目**  
**Table 3.2 Number of Regional Offices by Size of Company, 2012**

公司規模 (按就業人數劃分) Size of company (in terms of number of persons engaged)	地區辦事處數目 Number of regional offices		就業人數 <sup>#</sup> Number of persons engaged <sup>#</sup>	
< 20	1 752	(69.6%)	11 000	(11.0%)
20 - 49	425	(16.9%)	13 000	(13.3%)
50 - 99	156	(6.2%)	11 000	(10.8%)
100 - 199	89	(3.5%)	12 000	(12.5%)
200 - 499	58	(2.3%)	17 000	(17.0%)
500 - 999	26	(1.0%)	18 000	(18.3%)
1 000 +	10	(0.4%)	17 000	(17.2%)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>2 516</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>98 000</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：# 有關就業人數的數字是四捨五入至最接近的千位數，而相應的百分比是由未經四捨五入的數字計算出來。

Note：# Figures on persons engaged are rounded to the nearest thousand and the corresponding percentages are derived from unrounded figures.

**表 3.3 2012年按香港的主要業務範圍劃分的地區辦事處數目**  
**Table 3.3 Number of Regional Offices by Major Line of Business in Hong Kong, 2012**

香港的主要業務範圍 Major line of business in Hong Kong	地區辦事處數目 Number of regional offices	
進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export trade, wholesale and retail	1 308	(52.0%)
專業、商用及教育服務業 Professional, business and education services	486	(19.3%)
金融及銀行業 Financing and banking	267	(10.6%)
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services	186	(7.4%)
資訊科技服務業 Information technology services	110	(4.4%)
出版、傳播媒介及多媒體活動 # Publishing, media and multi-media activities #	52	(2.1%)
建造業 Construction	44	(1.7%)
保險業 Insurance	41	(1.6%)
製造業 Manufacturing	37	(1.5%)
電訊業 Telecommunications	33	(1.3%)
地產業 Real estate	21	(0.8%)
人類保健活動®及自然科學的研究及發展 Human health activities® and research and development on natural sciences	21	(0.8%)
食肆及酒店業 Restaurants and hotels	18	(0.7%)

註釋： (1) 主要業務範圍可多於一項。

(2) 括號中的數字指在地區辦事處總計中 (2 516) 所佔的百分比。

# 包括出版活動；電影、錄像及電視節目製作活動、錄音及音樂出版活動；以及節目編製及廣播活動。

@ 包括保健及醫療服務。

Notes: (1) There may be more than one major line of business.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional offices (2 516).

# Including publishing activities; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; and programming and broadcasting activities.

@ Including healthcare and medical services.

**表 3.4 2012年按母公司的主要業務範圍劃分的地區辦事處數目**  
**Table 3.4 Number of Regional Offices by Major Line of Business of the Parent Company, 2012**

母公司的主要業務範圍 Major line of business of the parent company	地區辦事處數目 Number of regional offices	
製造業 Manufacturing	959	(38.1%)
進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export trade, wholesale and retail	940	(37.4%)
金融及銀行業 Financing and banking	306	(12.2%)
專業、商用及教育服務業 Professional, business and education services	232	(9.2%)
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services	188	(7.5%)
資訊科技服務業 Information technology services	119	(4.7%)
建造業 Construction	65	(2.6%)
出版、傳播媒介及多媒體活動 <sup>#</sup> Publishing, media and multi-media activities <sup>#</sup>	63	(2.5%)
保險業 Insurance	53	(2.1%)
地產業 Real estate	46	(1.8%)
電訊業 Telecommunications	36	(1.4%)
人類保健活動 <sup>@</sup> 及自然科學的研究及發展 Human health activities <sup>@</sup> and research and development on natural sciences	30	(1.2%)
食肆及酒店業 Restaurants and hotels	28	(1.1%)
創作、表演藝術及專門設計活動 Creative, performing arts and specialised design activities	11	(0.4%)

註釋： (1) 主要業務範圍可多於一項。  
(2) 括號中的數字指在地區辦事處總計中 (2 516) 所佔的百分比。  
<sup>#</sup> 包括出版活動；電影、錄像及電視節目製作活動、錄音及音樂出版活動；以及節目編製及廣播活動。  
<sup>@</sup> 包括保健及醫療服務。

Notes: (1) There may be more than one major line of business.  
(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional offices (2 516).  
<sup>#</sup> Including publishing activities; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; and programming and broadcasting activities.  
<sup>@</sup> Including healthcare and medical services.

**表 3.5 2008 年至 2012 年按區內地域責任 (香港除外) 劃分的地區辦事處數目**  
**Table 3.5 Number of Regional Offices by Geographical Responsibility in the Region (other than Hong Kong), 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	地區辦事處數目 Number of regional offices									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
區內地域責任 (香港除外) Geographical responsibility in the region (other than Hong Kong)										
中國內地 The mainland of China	2 133	(82.5%)	1 898	(81.5%)	1 881	(79.9%)	1 911	(79.2%)	1 989	(79.1%)
— 僅廣東省 Guangdong Province only	800	(31.0%)	720	(30.9%)	711	(30.2%)	693	(28.7%)	707	(28.1%)
— 僅廣東省以外地區 Places other than Guangdong Province only	308	(11.9%)	428	(18.4%)	461	(19.6%)	494	(20.5%)	502	(20.0%)
— 廣東省及其他地區 Guangdong Province and other places	1 025	(39.7%)	750	(32.2%)	709	(30.1%)	724	(30.0%)	780	(31.0%)
台灣 Taiwan	940	(36.4%)	789	(33.9%)	746	(31.7%)	736	(30.5%)	758	(30.1%)
新加坡 Singapore	785	(30.4%)	708	(30.4%)	687	(29.2%)	694	(28.8%)	698	(27.7%)
日本 Japan	629	(24.3%)	544	(23.4%)	543	(23.1%)	530	(22.0%)	562	(22.3%)
韓國 Korea	666	(25.8%)	566	(24.3%)	537	(22.8%)	508	(21.1%)	543	(21.6%)
馬來西亞 Malaysia	603	(23.3%)	522	(22.4%)	484	(20.6%)	466	(19.3%)	479	(19.0%)
泰國 Thailand	610	(23.6%)	504	(21.6%)	451	(19.2%)	431	(17.9%)	458	(18.2%)
越南 Vietnam	464	(18.0%)	402	(17.3%)	370	(15.7%)	374	(15.5%)	393	(15.6%)
菲律賓 Philippines	540	(20.9%)	440	(18.9%)	406	(17.3%)	387	(16.0%)	386	(15.3%)
澳門 Macao	N.A.		254	(10.9%)	302	(12.8%)	329	(13.6%)	382	(15.2%)
澳大利亞 Australia	419	(16.2%)	370	(15.9%)	372	(15.8%)	358	(14.8%)	374	(14.9%)
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	467	(18.1%)	401	(17.2%)	351	(14.9%)	351	(14.6%)	360	(14.3%)
印度 India	438	(17.0%)	361	(15.5%)	359	(15.3%)	350	(14.5%)	358	(14.2%)

註釋：(1) 地區辦事處可能負責其母公司在多於一個地方的業務／運作。  
(2) 括號中的數字指在地區辦事處總計中所佔的百分比。  
N.A. 沒有數字

Notes: (1) Regional office may be responsible for the business/operations of its parent company in more than one place.  
(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of regional offices.  
N.A. Not available

**表 4.1 2008年至2012年按母公司所在的國家／地區劃分的當地辦事處數目**  
**Table 4.1 Number of Local Offices by Country/Territory where the Parent Company was Located, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	當地辦事處數目 Number of local offices									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
母公司所在的國家／ 地區 Country/Territory where the parent company was located										
中國內地 The mainland of China	499	(18.3%)	527	(18.7%)	528	(18.1%)	557	(17.4%)	595	(17.7%)
日本 Japan	440	(16.1%)	447	(15.9%)	456	(15.6%)	502	(15.7%)	543	(16.1%)
美國 United States of America	452	(16.6%)	458	(16.3%)	446	(15.3%)	488	(15.3%)	519	(15.4%)
台灣 Taiwan	149	(5.5%)	154	(5.5%)	238	(8.1%)	249	(7.8%)	239	(7.1%)
英國 United Kingdom	173	(6.3%)	196	(7.0%)	198	(6.8%)	235	(7.4%)	233	(6.9%)
新加坡 Singapore	157	(5.8%)	166	(5.9%)	165	(5.6%)	186	(5.8%)	192	(5.7%)
法國 France	113	(4.1%)	114	(4.0%)	111	(3.8%)	122	(3.8%)	123	(3.7%)
德國 Germany	104	(3.8%)	103	(3.7%)	99	(3.4%)	104	(3.3%)	116	(3.4%)
瑞士 Switzerland	63	(2.3%)	61	(2.2%)	73	(2.5%)	78	(2.4%)	101	(3.0%)
澳大利亞 Australia	76	(2.8%)	75	(2.7%)	80	(2.7%)	80	(2.5%)	80	(2.4%)
荷蘭 Netherlands	65	(2.4%)	68	(2.4%)	58	(2.0%)	67	(2.1%)	78	(2.3%)
韓國 Korea	68	(2.5%)	64	(2.3%)	58	(2.0%)	70	(2.2%)	72	(2.1%)
加拿大 Canada	41	(1.5%)	44	(1.6%)	44	(1.5%)	47	(1.5%)	52	(1.5%)
意大利 Italy	29	(1.1%)	40	(1.4%)	39	(1.3%)	37	(1.2%)	40	(1.2%)
馬來西亞 Malaysia	29	(1.1%)	31	(1.1%)	33	(1.1%)	37	(1.2%)	34	(1.0%)

註釋：(1) 如駐港的當地辦事處屬聯營機構，其母公司所在的國家／地區可多於一個。

(2) 括號中的數字指在當地辦事處總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) In the case of a joint-ventured local office in Hong Kong, there may be more than one country/territory where its parent company was located.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of local offices.

**表 4.2 2012年按公司規模劃分的當地辦事處數目**  
**Table 4.2 Number of Local Offices by Size of Company, 2012**

公司規模 (按就業人數劃分) Size of company (in terms of number of persons engaged)	當地辦事處數目 Number of local offices		就業人數 <sup>#</sup> Number of persons engaged <sup>#</sup>	
< 20	2 437	(72.4%)	13 000	(8.8%)
20 - 49	457	(13.6%)	14 000	(9.6%)
50 - 99	221	(6.6%)	15 000	(10.4%)
100 - 199	121	(3.6%)	16 000	(10.9%)
200 - 499	66	(2.0%)	19 000	(12.8%)
500 - 999	45	(1.3%)	32 000	(21.9%)
1 000 +	20	(0.6%)	37 000	(25.6%)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>3 367</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>145 000</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

註釋：# 有關就業人數的數字是四捨五入至最接近的千位數，而相應的百分比是由未經四捨五入的數字計算出來。

Note：# Figures on persons engaged are rounded to the nearest thousand and the corresponding percentages are derived from unrounded figures.

**表 4.3 2012年按香港的主要業務範圍劃分的當地辦事處數目**  
**Table 4.3 Number of Local Offices by Major Line of Business in Hong Kong, 2012**

香港的主要業務範圍 Major line of business in Hong Kong	當地辦事處數目 Number of local offices	
進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export trade, wholesale and retail	1 305	(38.8%)
金融及銀行業 Financing and banking	719	(21.4%)
專業、商用及教育服務業 Professional, business and education services	611	(18.1%)
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services	258	(7.7%)
資訊科技服務業 Information technology services	105	(3.1%)
建造業 Construction	99	(2.9%)
保險業 Insurance	78	(2.3%)
出版、傳播媒介及多媒體活動 # Publishing, media and multi-media activities #	65	(1.9%)
地產業 Real estate	61	(1.8%)
製造業 Manufacturing	57	(1.7%)
食肆及酒店業 Restaurants and hotels	51	(1.5%)
電訊業 Telecommunications	41	(1.2%)
人類保健活動®及自然科學的研究及發展 Human health activities® and research and development on natural sciences	28	(0.8%)
創作、表演藝術及專門設計活動 Creative, performing arts and specialised design activities	20	(0.6%)

註釋： (1) 主要業務範圍可多於一項。  
(2) 括號中的數字指在當地辦事處總計中 (3 367) 所佔的百分比。  
# 包括出版活動；電影、錄像及電視節目製作活動、錄音及音樂出版活動；以及節目編製及廣播活動。  
@ 包括保健及醫療服務。

Notes: (1) There may be more than one major line of business.  
(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of local offices (3 367).  
# Including publishing activities; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; and programming and broadcasting activities.  
@ Including healthcare and medical services.



**表 4.4 2012年按母公司的主要業務範圍劃分的當地辦事處數目**  
**Table 4.4 Number of Local Offices by Major Line of Business of the Parent Company, 2012**

母公司的主要業務範圍 Major line of business of the parent company	當地辦事處數目 Number of local offices	
進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export trade, wholesale and retail	1 026	(30.5%)
製造業 Manufacturing	879	(26.1%)
金融及銀行業 Financing and banking	747	(22.2%)
專業、商用及教育服務業 Professional, business and education services	366	(10.9%)
運輸、倉庫及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage and courier services	270	(8.0%)
建造業 Construction	132	(3.9%)
資訊科技服務業 Information technology services	128	(3.8%)
保險業 Insurance	112	(3.3%)
食肆及酒店業 Restaurants and hotels	86	(2.6%)
地產業 Real estate	81	(2.4%)
出版、傳播媒介及多媒體活動 <sup>#</sup> Publishing, media and multi-media activities <sup>#</sup>	75	(2.2%)
電訊業 Telecommunications	57	(1.7%)
人類保健活動 <sup>@</sup> 及自然科學的研究及發展 Human health activities <sup>@</sup> and research and development on natural sciences	44	(1.3%)
創作、表演藝術及專門設計活動 Creative, performing arts and specialised design activities	17	(0.5%)

註釋：(1) 主要業務範圍可多於一項。

(2) 括號中的數字指在當地辦事處總計中 (3 367) 所佔的百分比。

# 包括出版活動；電影、錄像及電視節目製作活動、錄音及音樂出版活動；以及節目編製及廣播活動。

@ 包括保健及醫療服務。

Notes: (1) There may be more than one major line of business.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the percentages in respect of the total number of local offices (3 367).

# Including publishing activities; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; and programming and broadcasting activities.

@ Including healthcare and medical services.

**表 5.1 2012年有關選擇設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的因素的重要程度及香港就這些因素的有利程度的意見**

**Table 5.1 Views on the Importance of Factors Affecting the Choice of a Location for Setting up Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices and Hong Kong's Favourableness in respect of these Factors, 2012**

因素 Factor	重要性次序 # Ranking of importance #	香港的有利程度 Hong Kong's favourableness			
		有利 Favourable	中立 Neutral	不利 Unfavourable	沒有意見 No comment
		(公司所佔百分比) (% of companies)			
簡單稅制及低稅率 Simple tax system and low tax rate	1	73%	19%	1%	7%
資訊的自由流通性 Free flow of information	2	69%	23%	1%	7%
廉潔的政府 Corruption-free government	3	61%	29%	3%	7%
政治穩定及安全性 Political stability and security	4	60%	30%	3%	7%
法治及司法獨立性 Rule of law and independent judiciary	5	62%	29%	2%	7%
員工的生產力 Productivity of staff	6	55%	35%	3%	7%
英語水平 Proficiency in English	7	56%	34%	3%	7%
通訊、運輸及其他基本設施 Communication, transport and other infrastructure	8	62%	27%	3%	7%
公平競爭的環境 Level playing field	9	53%	37%	3%	7%
地理位置 Geographical location	10	64%	27%	1%	7%
自由港地位 Free port status	11	64%	27%	1%	7%
知識產權的保護 Protection of intellectual property rights	12	54%	37%	2%	7%
中國內地的商機 Business opportunity in the mainland of China	13	60%	30%	3%	7%
員工的供應及成本 Availability and cost of staff	14	36%	46%	11%	7%

**表 5.1 (續) 2012年有關選擇設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的因素的重要程度及香港就這些因素的有利程度的意見**

**Table 5.1 (Cont'd) Views on the Importance of Factors Affecting the Choice of a Location for Setting up Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices and Hong Kong's Favourableness in respect of these Factors, 2012**

因素 Factor	重要性次序 # Ranking of importance #	(公司所佔百分比) (% of companies)			
		香港的有利程度 Hong Kong's favourableness			
		有利 Favourable	中立 Neutral	不利 Unfavourable	沒有意見 No comment
工商業樓宇的供應及費用 Availability and cost of business accommodation	15	18%	37%	38%	7%
環境的素質 Environmental quality	16	29%	45%	18%	7%
居所的供應及費用 Availability and cost of residential accommodation	17	15%	39%	39%	7%
國際學校學位的供應 Availability of international school places	18	20%	60%	12%	7%

註釋：# 每間作出回應的公司須就上述 18 項因素的重要性評分，而每項因素的整體次序是根據公司的評分計算得來。

Note：# Each responded company was asked to rate the importance of the above 18 factors and such information was then used to produce an overall ranking for each factor.

**表 5.2 2008年至2012年以香港作為設立地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處地點的整體營商環境的意見**

**Table 5.2 Views on the Overall Business Environment in Hong Kong as a Location for Setting up Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	公司所佔百分比 % of companies				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
有改善 Improved	14%	6%	13%	11%	6%
大致保持不變 More or less the same	57%	49%	64%	64%	64%
變差 Deteriorated	15%	33%	12%	17%	24%
沒有意見 No comment	13%	12%	11%	8%	6%

註釋：指有關年份的情況與一年前的情況比較。

Note: Comparing the situation in the years concerned with that in a year earlier.

**表 5.3 2008 年至 2012 年《更緊密經貿關係安排》對地區總部／地區辦事處／當地辦事處的影響的意見**

**Table 5.3 Views on the Effect of CEPA on Regional Headquarters/Regional Offices/Local Offices, 2008 to 2012**

年份 Year	公司所佔百分比 % of companies				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
非常有利 Very much beneficial	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
有利 To some extent beneficial	25%	24%	22%	24%	23%
沒有影響 Not affected	59%	61%	64%	65%	68%
負面影響 Negatively affected	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
沒有意見 No comment	13%	12%	11%	8%	6%

註釋：《更緊密經貿關係安排》指自2004年1月實施的《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》。

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

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