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香港的高科技產品對外貿易及
技術國際收支平衡
Hong Kong's External Trade in High Technology Products
and Technology Balance of Payments

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科技是促進一個經濟體系的經濟發展及提升其競爭力的關鍵，這個元素在全球經濟一體化的情況下更為特出。有關高科技產品對外貿易及技術國際收支平衡的統計數據有助量度科技及專門技術在國際間的轉移，並反映一個經濟體系吸收及應用科技的能力。本文分析香港在高科技產品對外貿易及技術國際收支平衡的最新情況。

Technology is a crucial aspect of economic development and competitiveness of an economy, especially in the context of economic globalisation. Statistics on external trade in high technology products and technology balance of payments are useful for gauging international transfer of technology and know-how as well as reflecting an economy's capability of assimilating technology. This article analyses the latest developments in Hong Kong's external trade in high technology products and technology balance of payments.

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香港的高科技產品對外貿易及技術國際收支平衡

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1. 引言

1.1 科技是促進一個經濟體系的經濟發展及提升其競爭力的關鍵，這個元素在全球經濟一體化的情況下更為特出。科技的傳送大致可循以下三種途徑：通過機器、設備及產品以資本形式具體表現出來的技術轉移；通過技術人員以人力形式具體表現出來的技術轉移；或通過書面文件／影音及其他媒體以非具體形式表現出來的技術轉移。國家／地區之間的高科技產品貿易可反映以具體資本形式作出技術轉移的情況。以具體人力形式作出的技術轉移則通常透過提供技術援助和技術相關培訓的方式進行。而以非具體形式表現出來的技術在國際間轉移的情況，則透過「技術國際收支平衡」來量度。

1.2 有關高科技產品對外貿易及技術國際收支平衡的統計數據有助量度科技及專門技術在國際間的轉移，並反映一個經濟體系吸收及應用科技的能力。本文分析香港在高科技產品對外貿易及技術國際收支平衡的最新情況。

2. 概念及定義

高科技產品的涵蓋範圍

2.1 基本上，高科技產品是指具有較高研究及發展（簡稱「研發」）強度的產品，因為科研是高科技的一個重要特徵。本文所採用的高科技產品定義是根據經濟合作與發展組織及歐洲聯盟統計局共同發展的統計框架而制定。高科技產品涵蓋以下九大類別：

1. Introduction

1.1 Technology is a crucial aspect of economic development and competitiveness of an economy, especially in the context of economic globalisation. Technology can be transferred in three ways, viz. capital-embodied transfer through machine, equipment and products; human-embodied transfer through people; and disembodied transfer through written documents/audiovisual and other media. External flows of capital-embodied technology can be reflected by trade in high technology (high-tech) products among countries/territories. Human-embodied technology transfer usually takes the form of provision of technical assistance and technology-related training. International transfer of disembodied technology can be measured by technology balance of payments (TBP).

1.2 Statistics on external trade in high-tech products and TBP are useful for gauging international transfer of technology and know-how as well as reflecting an economy's capability of assimilating technology. This article analyses the latest developments in Hong Kong's external trade in high-tech products and TBP.

2. Concepts and definitions

Coverage of high-tech products

2.1 Primarily, high-tech products refer to products with a high research and development (R&D) intensity as research is an important feature of high technology. In this article, the definition of high-tech products is based on the statistical framework developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in collaboration with the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat). High-tech products cover nine broad categories as follows :

- (i) 航天設備；
- (ii) 辦公室機器及自動資料處理機；
- (iii) 電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備；
- (iv) 醫療及藥用產品；
- (v) 科學儀器；
- (vi) 電動機械設備；
- (vii) 化學材料及產品；
- (viii) 非電動機械設備；及
- (ix) 武器及彈藥。

由於武器及彈藥在香港的對外貿易中微不足道，故有關產品的貿易並不包括在本文內。

2.2 各類別的高科技產品對照聯合國的《國際貿易標準分類》，該分類是編製對外貿易統計的國際標準分類。

技術國際收支平衡統計數據

2.3 香港的技術國際收支平衡統計數據是參考經濟合作與發展組織所頒布的建議而編製。一般而言，技術國際收支平衡統計數據記錄國際間技術轉移相關的商業交易，涉及估算使用專利權、特許證、專門技能、商標、設計、圖案、技術服務以及向海外研發活動提供資金等交易的收入和支出。具體而言，技術國際收支平衡可區分為下列四個主要類別：

- (i) **技術貿易**（透過專利發明及非專利發明的轉移、發出特許專利及披露技術知識）；
- (ii) **與商標、設計及圖案有關的交易**；
- (iii) **帶技術性的服務**（包括技術及工程研究，以及技術支援）；及
- (iv) **研發活動**。

- (i) aerospace;
- (ii) office machines and automatic data processing machines;
- (iii) telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment;
- (iv) medicinal and pharmaceutical products;
- (v) scientific instruments;
- (vi) electrical machinery;
- (vii) chemical materials and products;
- (viii) non-electrical machinery; and
- (ix) arms and ammunition.

In the case of Hong Kong, external trade in arms and ammunition is insignificant and trade flows in respect of such products are thus not covered in this article.

2.2 The various categories of high-tech products are mapped to the United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), which is the international statistical standard for classification of external trade statistics.

TBP statistics

2.3 The TBP statistics of Hong Kong are compiled with reference to the recommendations promulgated by OECD. Generally, TBP registers commercial transactions related to international transfer of technology, as measured by receipts and payments for the use of patents, licences, know-how, trademarks, designs, patterns, technical services and for the financing of R&D activities carried out abroad, etc. Specifically, TBP can be distinguished into four major categories as follows :

- (i) **Trade in techniques** (through transfer of patents and non-patented inventions, patent licensing, and disclosure of know-how);
- (ii) **Transactions involving trademarks, designs and patterns;**
- (iii) **Services with a technical content** (including technical and engineering studies as well as technical assistance); and
- (iv) **R&D activities.**

3. 數據來源

3.1 香港的高科技產品對外貿易統計數字是根據商品貿易統計數字而編製。後者是根據進出口報關單上的資料編製而成，而最新的統計數字截至 2012 統計年。技術國際收支平衡的統計數據主要是透過「服務輸入及輸出按年統計調查」搜集而來，而最新的統計數字截至 2011 統計年。

4. 香港高科技產品對外貿易的表現

高科技產品對外貿易的整體表現

4.1 在過去 10 年，高科技產品的整體出口貨值由 2002 年的 4,090 億元遞增至 2012 年的 16,243 億元，平均按年增長率為 15%，升幅顯著高於香港整體商品出口的 8%。高科技產品的整體出口佔香港商品整體出口貨值的百分比亦由 2002 年的 26% 上升至 2012 年的 47%，這上升趨勢證明高科技產品對香港的出口日益重要。2012 年高科技產品的港產品出口只佔高科技產品整體出口的 0.5%，較 2002 年的 5% 大為減少，反映過去 10 年香港從港產品出口不斷轉移至轉口的結構性現象。（表 1）

4.2 在高科技產品整體出口錄得強勁表現的同時，高科技產品的進口總值亦由 2002 年的 4,750 億元增至 2012 年的 18,061 億元，平均按年增長率為 14%，同樣高於香港整體商品進口的 9%。高科技產品的進口貨值在香港整體商品進口貨值中所佔的百分比由 2002 年的 29% 大幅上升至 2012 年的 46%。（表 1）

4.3 由於高科技產品的進口貨值一般高於高科技產品的整體出口貨值，香港的高科技產品貿易通常錄得逆差。近年的高科技產品貿易

3. Data sources

3.1 Statistics on external trade in high-tech products are based on merchandise trade statistics compiled from data recorded in import/export declarations. The latest statistics are available up to the 2012 reference year. As regards statistics of TBP, they are mainly compiled based on data collected through the Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services and the latest statistics are up to the 2011 reference year.

4. Performance of Hong Kong's external trade in high-tech products

Overall performance of external trade in high-tech products

4.1 Over the past decade, the value of total exports of high-tech products increased from \$409.0 billion in 2002 to \$1,624.3 billion in 2012, at an average annual growth rate of 15%, which was distinctly faster than that of 8% for the total merchandise exports of Hong Kong. The share of high-tech products in the total merchandise exports surged from 26% in 2002 to 47% in 2012. This rising trend has evidenced the growing significance of high-tech trade in Hong Kong's exports. Reflecting the continuing structural shift from domestic exports to re-exports in Hong Kong over the last decade, domestic exports of high-tech products accounted for only 0.5% of the total exports of high-tech products in 2012, markedly lower than the corresponding share of 5% in 2002. (Table 1)

4.2 In tandem with the robust export trade in high-tech products, imports of high-tech products increased from \$475.0 billion in 2002 to \$1,806.1 billion in 2012, representing an average annual growth rate of 14%, also at a faster pace than that of 9% for the total merchandise imports of Hong Kong. The share of high-tech products in the total merchandise imports increased from 29% in 2002 to 46% in 2012. (Table 1)

4.3 As the value of imports of high-tech products was generally larger than the total exports of these products, a trade deficit was usually recorded. The trade deficit in respect of high-tech products as a

逆差比對高科技產品進口貨值的百分比大約為 8%至 10%。(表 1)

按主要來源地／目的地劃分的高科技產品對外貿易

4.4 在 2012 年，來自內地的高科技產品佔香港高科技產品進口總貨值的 50%。在某程度上反映內地在製造活動全球化的大氣候下，其日益擴大的製造業基地。台灣和新加坡也是香港進口高科技產品的主要供應地。在 2012 年，從該兩地進口的高科技產品佔香港高科技產品進口總貨值的比重分別為 10%和 9%。(圖 1)

4.5 香港的高科技產品出口因近年內地強勁的經濟增長而得益。在 2012 年，香港出口往內地的高科技產品，佔香港高科技產品出口總貨值的 65%。美國是第二大目的地，佔相關出口總值的 6%。(圖 1)

按產品類別劃分的高科技產品對外貿易

4.6 隨着過去 10 年資訊及通訊科技的迅速發展，香港的高科技產品的進口以資訊及通訊科技產品為主導。電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備的進口貨值由 2002 年的 2,814 億元上升至 2012 年的 12,610 億元，佔 2012 年高科技產品進口總貨值的 70%。第二大產品類別是辦公室機器及自動資料處理機，佔 2012 年高科技產品進口總貨值的 19%。(表 2)

4.7 由於高科技產品進口本港主要是作轉口用途，高科技產品整體出口的主要產品類別亦為電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備；以及辦公室機器及自動資料處理機，該兩類產品分別佔 2012 年高科技產品整體出口總值的 69%及 20%。(表 3)

percentage of a value of imports of high-tech products was around 8% to 10% in recent years. (Table 1)

External trade in high-tech products by major source/destination

4.4 The mainland of China (the Mainland) accounted for 50% of Hong Kong's total imports of high-tech products in 2012. This partly reflects the expanding manufacturing base in the Mainland amid the globalisation of manufacturing activities. Taiwan and Singapore were also major suppliers, accounting for 10% and 9% respectively of Hong Kong's total imports of high-tech products in 2012. (Chart 1)

4.5 Hong Kong's exports of high-tech products have benefited from the robust economic growth of the Mainland in recent years. The Mainland accounted for 65% of Hong Kong's total exports of high-tech products in 2012. The United States of America (U.S.A.) came second, taking up a share of 6%. (Chart 1)

External trade in high-tech products by product category

4.6 In line with the rapid development of information and communication technology (ICT) over the last decade, Hong Kong's imports of high-tech products had been dominated by ICT-related products. Imports of telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment increased from \$281.4 billion in 2002 to \$1,261.0 billion, accounting for 70% of Hong Kong's total imports of high-tech products in 2012. The second largest product category was office machines and automatic data processing machines, with a share of 19% in 2012. (Table 2)

4.7 As high-tech products imported into Hong Kong were mainly for re-export, telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment as well as office machines and automatic data processing machines were also the two main product categories, accounting for 69% and 20% of the value of total exports of high-tech products respectively in 2012. (Table 3)

5. 香港技術國際收支平衡統計

整體技術國際收支平衡表

5.1 香港的技術國際收支平衡表於 2011 年錄得 86 億元的赤字（相當於以當時市價計算的本地生產總值的 0.45%）。事實上，有關統計數字自 2000 年開始編製時便一直錄得赤字。然而，由於香港的工商業一直積極致力提升科技，故在整體上錄得赤字亦屬意料中事。而且，從港外大量輸入的技術，可用以滿足內部進行創新及科技活動與日俱增的需求，從而提升香港的競爭力。（表 4）

按主要組成部分劃分的技術國際收支平衡表

5.2 在技術國際收支平衡表主要組成部分中，「技術貿易」的淨流出額最高，在 2011 年達 50 億元，其次是「與商標、設計及圖案有關的交易」（33 億元），以及「帶技術性的服務及研發活動」（3 億元）。這與 2001 年的情況大致相若。「技術貿易」的淨流出額高企，主要是用於支付予其他經濟體系的特許專利費用龐大。同樣地，在「與商標、設計及圖案有關的交易」組成部分之下的商標註冊、工業設計、圖案及使用專營權方面的支出也錄得顯著增加。由於香港有很多跨國企業，它們通常會透過在港外的有聯繫公司大量輸入技術，因此這個現象並不難理解。（圖 2）

按主要來源地／目的地劃分的技術國際收支平衡表

5.3 就輸入以非具體形式表現出來的技術而言，2011 年主要的來源地是美國及日本，分別佔香港有關總輸入值的 32% 及 20%。（圖 3）

5. TBP statistics of Hong Kong

Overall TBP account

5.1 Hong Kong recorded a deficit amounting to \$8.6 billion in its TBP account (representing a ratio of 0.45% to Gross Domestic Product at current market prices) in 2011. In fact, deficits have been recorded as from 2000 when TBP statistics first became available. Nevertheless, the deficits are not unexpected as Hong Kong's businesses have been playing an active role in technology upgrading. The large amount of imports of technology also helps meet the rising local needs for more innovative and technological activities, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of Hong Kong. (Table 4)

TBP account by major component

5.2 Of the major TBP components, "trade in techniques" recorded the largest net outflow of \$5.0 billion in 2011, followed by "transactions involving trademarks, designs and patterns" (\$3.3 billion), and "services with a technical content and R&D activities" (\$0.3 billion). The situation was broadly similar to that in 2001. The large net outflow of "trade in techniques" was mainly due to the high magnitude of payments for patent licensing to other economies. Likewise, considerable increase in payments for licensing of trademarks, industrial design, patterns and use of franchise under the component "transactions involving trademarks, designs and patterns" was also recorded. This phenomenon was not difficult to understand, as many multi-national corporations in Hong Kong would probably import technology extensively from their affiliated companies outside Hong Kong. (Chart 2)

TBP account by major source/destination

5.3 For imports of disembodied technology, the U.S.A. and Japan were the main sources in 2011, accounting for 32% and 20% of Hong Kong's imports of disembodied technology respectively. (Chart 3)

5.4 就輸出以非具體形式表現出來的技術而言，中國內地在 2011 年成爲香港輸出最多有關技術的目的地，佔有關總輸出值的 38%。（圖 3）

6. 結語

6.1 一個國家／地區的科技發展可透過本土的研發活動或從外界轉移所需技術而實現。在過去 10 年，香港在高科技產品對外貿易和技術國際收支平衡方面均持續錄得赤字。這反映香港的工商業持續提升其技術水平，部分是透過從外界轉移有關的技術。這有助提升香港的競爭力。

5.4 For exports of disembodied technology, the Mainland was the top destination in 2011, accounting for 38% of Hong Kong's exports of disembodied technology. (Chart 3)

6. Concluding remarks

6.1 Technological development of a country/territory can be achieved through domestic R&D efforts or acquisition of technology through international transfer. Over the past decade, Hong Kong has been recording a deficit in external trade in high-tech products as well as technology balance of payments. This reflects the sustained technology upgrading of business in Hong Kong which is conducive to enhancing the competitiveness of Hong Kong.

表 1 高科技產品對外貿易統計數字
Table 1 External trade statistics on high technology products

十億港元
HK\$ billion

	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
高科技產品整體出口 Total exports of high technology (high-tech) products	409.0 (+11.8%)	1,013.7 (+18.7%)	1,115.5 (+10.0%)	1,061.7 (-4.8%)	1,355.6 (+27.7%)	1,520.4 (+12.2%)	1,624.3 (+6.8%)
港產高科技產品出口 Domestic exports of high-tech products	21.0 (-27.5%)	20.5 (+47.7%)	18.2 (-11.2%)	15.4 (-15.3%)	19.7 (+27.3%)	9.5 (-51.6%)	7.5 (-20.8%)
高科技產品轉口 Re-exports of high-tech products	388.0 (+15.1%)	993.2 (+18.2%)	1,097.2 (+10.5%)	1,046.2 (-4.6%)	1,335.9 (+27.7%)	1,510.9 (+13.1%)	1,616.8 (+7.0%)
高科技產品進口 Imports of high-tech products	475.0 (+5.3%)	1,153.1 (+15.5%)	1,213.6 (+5.2%)	1,176.7 (-3.0%)	1,496.7 (+27.2%)	1,667.7 (+11.4%)	1,806.1 (+8.3%)
高科技產品貿易平衡 ⁽¹⁾ Trade balance ⁽¹⁾ of high-tech products	-66.0	-139.4	-98.1	-115.0	-141.1	-147.3	-181.8
高科技產品貿易逆差比對高科技產品進口貨值的百分比 Trade deficit of high-tech products as a percentage of the value of imports of high-tech products	13.9%	12.1%	8.1%	9.8%	9.4%	8.8%	10.1%
商品出口總貨值 Value of total merchandise exports	1,560.5	2,687.5	2,824.2	2,469.1	3,031.0	3,337.3	3,434.3
高科技產品整體出口佔商品出口總貨值的百分比 Percentage share of total exports of high-tech products in value of total merchandise exports	26%	38%	39%	43%	45%	46%	47%
商品進口總貨值 Value of total merchandise imports	1,619.4	2,868.0	3,025.3	2,692.4	3,364.8	3,764.6	3,912.2
高科技產品進口佔商品進口總貨值的百分比 Percentage share of imports of high-tech products in value of total merchandise imports	29%	40%	40%	44%	44%	44%	46%

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於其總數。

括弧內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。

(1) 貿易平衡 = 出口 - 進口。
負值顯示貿易逆差。

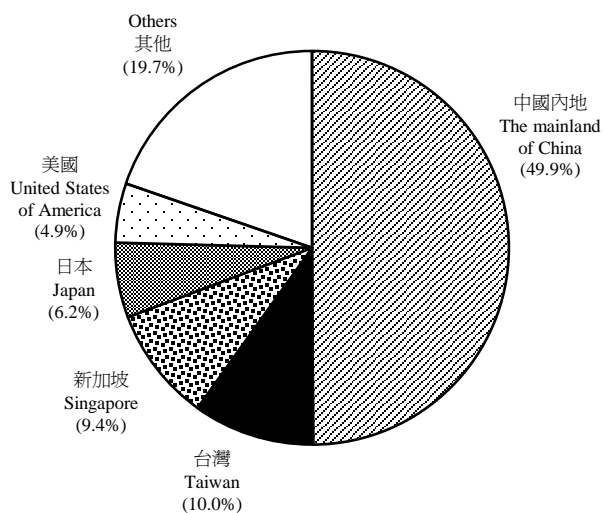
Notes: Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

(1) Trade balance = Exports - Imports.
Negative figure implies a trade deficit.

圖 1 2012 年按主要來源地／目的地劃分的高科技產品進口／出口的情況
 Chart 1 Imports/Exports of high technology products by major source/destination

高科技產品進口主要來源地
Major sources of imports of high technology products



高科技產品整體出口主要目的地
Major destinations of total exports of high technology products

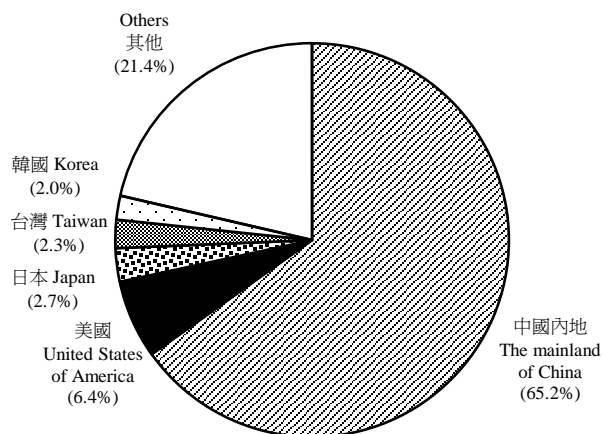


表 2 按產品類別劃分的高科技產品進口貨值
Table 2 Value of imports of high technology products by product category

百萬港元
 HK\$ million

產品類別 Product category	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	281,420 (59%)	801,731 (70%)	835,206 (69%)	827,474 (70%)	1,064,557 (71%)	1,181,663 (71%)	1,261,023 (70%)
辦公室機器及自動資料處理機 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	135,232 (28%)	216,711 (19%)	224,862 (19%)	206,614 (18%)	266,117 (18%)	288,342 (17%)	334,444 (19%)
科學儀器 Scientific instruments	25,077 (5%)	59,306 (5%)	66,664 (5%)	58,888 (5%)	70,881 (5%)	79,946 (5%)	91,540 (5%)
航天設備 Aerospace	9,174 (2%)	27,419 (2%)	35,566 (3%)	36,548 (3%)	31,556 (2%)	50,142 (3%)	54,460 (3%)
電動機械設備 Electrical machinery	15,908 (3%)	34,086 (3%)	37,261 (3%)	36,345 (3%)	50,375 (3%)	53,245 (3%)	51,524 (3%)
醫療及藥用產品 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,869 (\$)	3,936 (\$)	4,009 (\$)	3,378 (\$)	4,051 (\$)	3,753 (\$)	4,835 (\$)
化學材料及產品 Chemical materials and products	3,725 (1%)	4,977 (\$)	5,873 (\$)	4,255 (\$)	4,712 (\$)	5,674 (\$)	4,144 (\$)
非電動機械設備 Non-electrical machinery	2,603 (1%)	4,964 (\$)	4,175 (\$)	3,196 (\$)	4,469 (\$)	4,927 (\$)	4,113 (\$)
高科技產品進口貨值 Value of imports of high technology (high-tech) products	475,007 (100%)	1,153,131 (100%)	1,213,617 (100%)	1,176,699 (100%)	1,496,717 (100%)	1,667,692 (100%)	1,806,085 (100%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於其總數。

括號內數字代表佔高科技產品進口貨值的百分比。

§ 數值少於 0.5%。

Notes: Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

Figures in brackets represent the percentage shares in value of imports of high-tech products.

§ Figures less than 0.5%.

表 3 按產品類別劃分的高科技產品整體出口貨值
Table 3 Value of total exports of high technology products by product category

百萬港元
 HK\$ million

產品類別 Product category	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	223,187 (55%)	702,307 (69%)	770,132 (69%)	753,842 (71%)	953,056 (70%)	1,061,253 (70%)	1,125,688 (69%)
辦公室機器及自動資料處理機 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	127,543 (31%)	202,836 (20%)	215,477 (19%)	189,875 (18%)	255,538 (19%)	292,267 (19%)	327,792 (20%)
科學儀器 Scientific instruments	28,177 (7%)	51,685 (5%)	54,773 (5%)	53,364 (5%)	64,512 (5%)	73,129 (5%)	84,026 (5%)
電動機械設備 Electrical machinery	16,786 (4%)	30,750 (3%)	34,971 (3%)	33,532 (3%)	49,696 (4%)	58,193 (4%)	52,695 (3%)
航天設備 Aerospace	5,155 (1%)	12,206 (1%)	25,004 (2%)	20,420 (2%)	18,784 (1%)	23,257 (2%)	23,371 (1%)
化學材料及產品 Chemical materials and products	3,154 (1%)	4,495 (§)	5,255 (§)	3,856 (§)	4,014 (§)	5,124 (§)	3,794 (§)
非電動機械設備 Non-electrical machinery	3,048 (1%)	6,330 (1%)	6,000 (1%)	3,644 (§)	7,000 (1%)	4,719 (§)	3,699 (§)
醫療及藥用產品 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,944 (§)	3,115 (§)	3,859 (§)	3,149 (§)	2,984 (§)	2,430 (§)	3,267 (§)
高科技產品整體出口貨值 Value of total exports of high technology (high-tech) products	408,992 (100%)	1,013,723 (100%)	1,115,471 (100%)	1,061,682 (100%)	1,355,583 (100%)	1,520,371 (100%)	1,624,332 (100%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於其總數。

括號內數字代表佔高科技產品整體出口貨值的百分比。

§ 數值少於 0.5%。

Notes: Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

Figures in brackets represent the percentage shares in value of total exports of high-tech products.

§ Figures less than 0.5%.

表 4 技術國際收支平衡表整體統計數字
Table 4 Overall Technology Balance of Payments statistics

百萬港元
 HK\$ million

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
收入 Receipts	802 [0.06]	1,262 [0.08]	2,387 [0.14]	2,439 [0.14]	2,300 [0.14]	2,297 [0.13]	2,436 [0.13]
支出 Payments	3,474 [0.26]	8,414 [0.56]	9,508 [0.58]	9,484 [0.56]	8,640 [0.52]	10,062 [0.57]	11,068 [0.57]
結餘 ⁽¹⁾ Balance ⁽¹⁾	-2,671 [-0.20]	-7,152 [-0.48]	-7,121 [-0.43]	-7,046 [-0.41]	-6,340 [-0.38]	-7,765 [-0.44]	-8,633 [-0.45]

註釋：(1) 結餘 = 收入 - 支出。

由於四捨五入關係，個別年份的收入與支出的差額未必與相關的結餘數字一致。

方括號內數字代表相當於以當時市價計算的本地生產總值的百分比。本地生產總值是根據 2013 年 5 月 10 日發表的以開支面編製的最新本地生產總值估算。

數字已採納《2010 年國際服務貿易統計手冊》內最新的國際建議，包括服務分類及編製方法，以及採用所有權轉移原則來記錄貨品加工及轉手商貿活動。

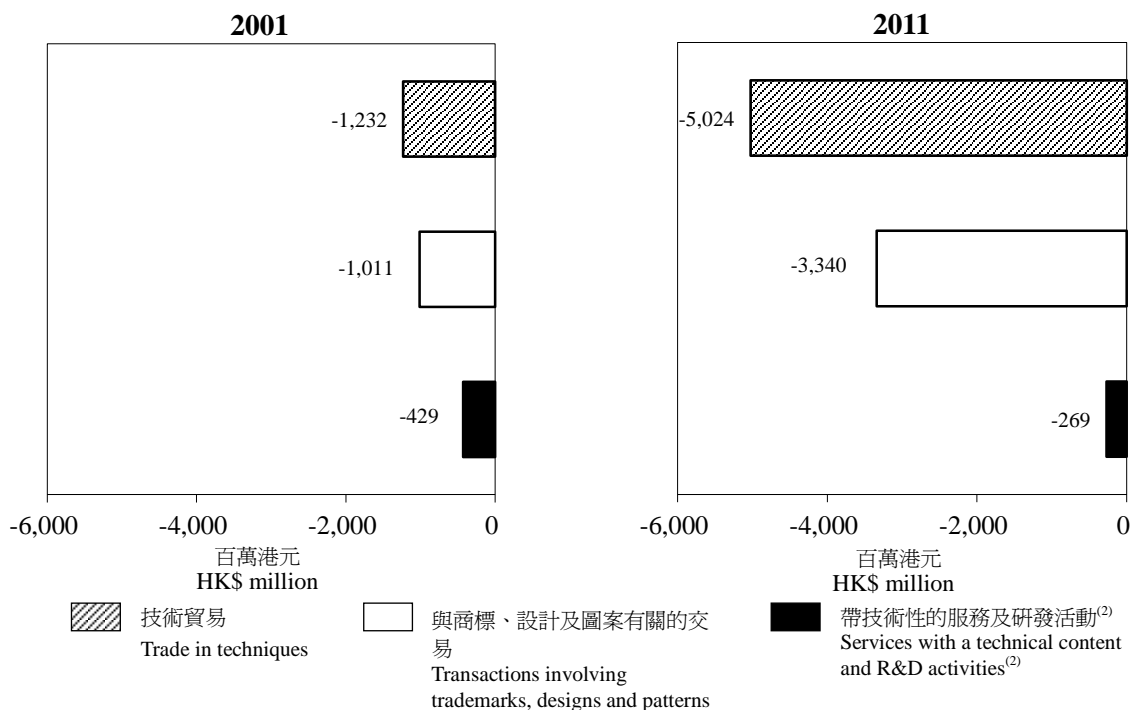
Notes : (1) Balance = Receipts - Payments

The difference between the receipts and payments for individual years may not tally with the corresponding balance figure due to rounding.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentage to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices, which are based on the latest expenditure-based GDP estimates released on 10 May 2013.

Figures have incorporated the latest international recommendations given in the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010*, including the services classification and compilation methods, and adopted the change of ownership principle in recording goods sent abroad for processing and merchanting.

圖 2 2001 年及 2011 年按主要組成部分劃分的技術國際收支平衡表結餘⁽¹⁾
Chart 2 Technology Balance of Payments account balance⁽¹⁾ by major component, 2001 and 2011



註釋：(1) 結餘 = 收入 - 支出。

Notes : (1) Balance = Receipts - Payments

(2) 為了對參與相關統計調查的個別機構單位所提供的資料保密，有關「帶技術性的服務」及「研究及發展（簡稱「研發」）活動」的數字須合併顯示。

(2) In order to preserve confidentiality of information pertaining to individual establishments participated in the relevant surveys, figures for “services with a technical content” and “Research and Development (R&D) activities” are presented in aggregate.

圖 3 2011 年按主要來源地／目的地劃分的以非具體形式的技術輸入／輸出的情況
 Chart 3 Imports/Exports of disembodied technology by major source/destination, 2011

