



技术附注

Technical Notes



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1. 报告年度

每年出版的《香港物业报告》描述上一个历年本港物业市场活动，并预测随后两年的落成量。

2. 范围

本报告的调查范围涵盖全港私人楼宇。

3. 区域及地区

港岛、九龙及新界区域是按区议会2015年的选区分界划分为18个地区，详情请见附录及分区图。写字楼类别加插了分区，以便就主要的写字楼区进行更详细分析。

4. 物业类别

4.1 楼宇一般是按占用许可证（俗称入伙纸）上注明的用途分类，除非本署得悉楼宇其后在结构上有所更改。本署没有特别调查楼宇现时的用途，也没有尝试辨别那些住宅楼宇是用作非住宅用途，或那些非住宅楼宇是用作住宅用途。

4.2 私人住宅单位，是指设有专用煮食设施、浴室和厕所的独立居住单位，并按楼面面积分类如下：

- A类单位 - 实用面积少于40平方米
- B类单位 - 实用面积为40至69.9平方米
- C类单位 - 实用面积为70至99.9平方米
- D类单位 - 实用面积为100至159.9平方米
- E类单位 - 实用面积为160平方米或以上

1. Review Period

Each issue of the Hong Kong Property Review presents the property market activities in the preceding calendar year, with forecasts of completions for the succeeding two years.

2. Scope of the Review

The Review covers private building developments throughout the territory.

3. Areas and Districts

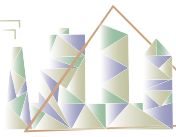
The areas of Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories are divided into 18 districts according to the boundaries of the District Council Districts in 2015 as shown in the Appendix and on the Plans. For the office sector, there is a further classification into certain sub-districts to enable more detailed analysis of the principal office districts.

4. Property Types

4.1 Premises are categorised according to the use for which the occupation permit was originally issued, unless known to have been subsequently structurally altered. No specific check is made on current use and no attempt has been made to distinguish those domestic units used for non-domestic purposes and vice versa.

4.2 Private Domestic units are defined as independent dwellings with exclusive cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet. They are classified by reference to floor area as follows:

- Class A - saleable area less than 40 m²
- Class B - saleable area of 40 m² to 69.9 m²
- Class C - saleable area of 70 m² to 99.9 m²
- Class D - saleable area of 100 m² to 159.9 m²
- Class E - saleable area of 160 m² or above



4.3 统计数字并不包括公共房屋发展项目，即私人机构参建居屋、居者有其屋、可租可买、重建置业、夹心阶层住屋、市区改善和住宅发售等计划兴建的住宅单位。此外，香港房屋委员会与香港房屋协会兴建的出租屋邨、租者置其屋计划下售出的单位，以及政府所拥有的宿舍，亦不包括在内。解放军及医院管理局辖下的宿舍、公用事业机构物业的附设宿舍、私营机构宿舍（包括教育院校的学生宿舍）、酒店和旅舍也不包括在内。自2002年起，楼宇总存量、落成量、拆卸量、入住量及空置量不包括村屋的统计数字。

4.4 表9的洋房包括只包含一个住宅物业的独立式、半独立式或排屋式建筑物。村屋并不包括在内。

4.5 私人写字楼包括商用楼宇内的物业，但不包括综合用途楼宇内的非住宅用途单位。写字楼分为以下各级：

甲级-新型及装修上乘；间隔具弹性；整层楼面面积广阔；大堂与通道装潢讲究及宽敞；中央空气调节系统完善；设有良好的载客及载货升降机设备；专业管理；普遍有泊车设施。

乙级-设计一般但装修质素良好；间隔具弹性；整层楼面面积中等；大堂面积适中；设有中央或独立空气调节系统；升降机设备足够；管理妥善；不一定有泊车设施。

丙级-设计简单及有基本装修；间隔弹性较小；整层楼面面积狭小；大堂只有基本设施；一般并无中央空气调节系统；升降机仅够使用或不敷应用；管理服务属最低至一般水平；并无泊车设施。

4.3 Public sector developments, including domestic units built under the Private Sector Participation, Home Ownership, Buy or Rent Option, Mortgage Subsidy, Sandwich Class Housing, Urban Improvement and Flat-for-Sale Schemes, etc. are not included in the statistical figures. Besides, rental estates built by the Hong Kong Housing Authority and the Hong Kong Housing Society, units sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme, and Government-owned quarters are excluded. Quarters held by the People's Liberation Army and the Hospital Authority, quarters attached to premises of utility companies, dormitories (including student dormitories in educational institutes), hotels and hostels are also excluded. Since 2002, village houses are no longer included in the stock, completions, demolition, take-up and vacancy figures.

4.4 House in Table 9 comprises detached, semi-detached or terraced building that contains only one residential property. Village houses are not included.

4.5 Private Office premises comprise premises situated in buildings designed for commercial/business purposes. Excluded are non-domestic floors in composite buildings. Offices are graded as follows:

Grade A - modern with high quality finishes; flexible layout; large floor plates; spacious, well decorated lobbies and circulation areas; effective central air-conditioning; good lift services zoned for passengers and goods deliveries; professional management; parking facilities normally available.

Grade B - ordinary design with good quality finishes; flexible layout; average-sized floor plates; adequate lobbies; central or free-standing air-conditioning; adequate lift services, good management; parking facilities not essential.

Grade C - plain with basic finishes; less flexible layout; small floor plates; basic lobbies; generally without central air-conditioning; barely adequate or inadequate lift services; minimal to average management; no parking facilities.

写字楼的所在地点并不影响等级。属香港特别行政区政府所有并由政府产业署管理的写字楼并不包括在本报告内。

4.6 私人商业楼宇包括零售业楼宇及其他设计或改建作商业用途的楼宇，但不包括专作写字楼用途的楼宇，亦不包括车位。香港房屋委员会和香港房屋协会持有的商业楼宇并不包括在内。自香港房屋委员会于2005年年底把旗下部分商业楼宇分拆出售予领展房地产投资信托基金（领展）后，这些分拆出售的物业已归入私人物业类别。2006年及之后的统计数字已包括这类别物业的数据在内。读者把报告年度内的统计数字跟2005年及之前的统计数字作比较时，要特别留意有关转变。

4.7 私人分层工厂大厦包括为一般制造业工序及与该等工序有直接关系的用途（包括写字楼）而建设的楼宇。此类物业并不包括下述的私人特殊厂房。香港房屋委员会兴建的工厂楼宇也不包括在内。

4.8 私人工贸大厦包括设计或获证明作工贸用途的物业。

4.9 私人特殊厂房包括所有其他厂房，主要是为特殊制造业而建的厂房，每间厂房通常由一名厂东使用。

4.10 私人货仓包括设计或改建作仓库或冷藏库的楼宇及其附属写字楼，并包括位于货柜码头区内的楼宇。

It should be noted that location is not a feature of grade. Offices owned by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and managed by the Government Property Agency are excluded.

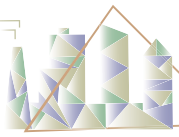
4.6 Private Commercial premises include retail premises and other premises designed or adapted for commercial use, with the exception of purpose-built offices. Car parking space is excluded. Commercial premises owned by the Hong Kong Housing Authority and Hong Kong Housing Society are excluded. Following the divestment of selected commercial Hong Kong Housing Authority premises to Link Real Estate Investment Trust (Link REIT) at the end of 2005, these divested properties are classified as private sector properties and are included in the statistics from 2006 onwards. Readers should take special note of this change when comparing review year figures with those of 2005 and before.

4.7 Private Flatted Factories comprise premises designed for general manufacturing processes and uses (including offices) directly related to such processes. Private Specialised Factories, as described below, are excluded. Similar premises built by the Hong Kong Housing Authority are not included.

4.8 Private Industrial/Office premises comprise premises designed or certified for industrial/office use.

4.9 Private Specialised Factories comprise all other factory premises, primarily purpose-built for specialised manufacturing processes, usually for occupation by a single operator.

4.10 Private Storage premises comprise premises designed or adapted for use as godowns or cold stores and include ancillary offices. Premises located within container terminals are included.



5. 楼面面积

5.1 住宅单位的楼面面积是以「实用面积」来计算。「实用面积」是指个别单位独立使用的楼面面积，包括露台、阳台、工作平台及其他类似设施，但不包括公用地方，如楼梯、升降机槽、入墙暗渠、大堂及公用洗手间。实用面积是量度至外墙的表面或共用墙的中线所包括的面积。窗台、平台、天台、梯屋、阁楼、花园、前庭、天井、冷气机房、冷气机平台、花槽及车位并不包括在内。

5.2 非住宅楼宇的面积是以「内部楼面面积」来计算，量度范围是有关单位墙壁及 / 或与毗连单位的共用墙向内的一面所围绕的全部面积。

6. 楼宇总存量

6.1 私人住宅和非住宅楼宇的总存量，都是以某一指定日期的差饷估价记录为根据。

6.2 各类物业的总存量并不包括上文第4段所述的公营房屋数字。私人商业楼宇的总存量亦包括私人机构参建居屋计划的商业楼宇面积。

7. 落成量

7.1 私人楼宇落成量是指获发占用许可证的楼宇数量。

7.2 各类物业的落成量并不包括上文第4段所述的公营房屋落成量。

5. Floor Areas

5.1 A domestic unit is measured on the basis of "saleable area" which is defined as the floor area exclusively allocated to the unit including balconies, verandahs, utility platforms and other similar features but excluding common areas such as stairs, lift shafts, pipe ducts, lobbies and communal toilets. It is measured to the exterior face of the external walls and walls onto common parts or the centre of party walls. Bay windows, flat roofs, top roofs, stairhoods, cocklofts, gardens, terraces, yards, air-conditioning plant rooms, air-conditioning platforms, planters/flower boxes and car parking spaces are excluded.

5.2 Non-domestic accommodation is measured on the basis of "internal floor area" which is defined as the area of all enclosed space of the unit measured to the internal face of enclosing external and/or party walls.

6. Stock

6.1 Both private domestic and non-domestic stock figures are based on rating records at a given date.

6.2 Public sector figures as mentioned in paragraph 4 above for each property type are excluded. The Private Commercial stock figure also includes commercial premises built under the Private Sector Participation Scheme.

7. Completions

7.1 Completions of private sector premises comprise those premises deemed completed by virtue of the issue of an occupation permit.

7.2 Public sector completion figures, as mentioned in paragraph 4 above for each property type, are not included.

8. 拆卸量

这是指在报告年度内因拆卸而从差饷估价册记录中删除的私人楼宇数量。

9. 预测数量

9.1 这是指在报告年度随后两年的每年落成量预测数字。住宅楼宇是以单位数目计算，非住宅楼宇则以内部楼面总面积计算。

9.2 本署是根据屋宇署的统计数字、建筑师及发展商提供的图则及资料、专业估计及/或实地视察所得的资料，就全港各已知的物业发展项目及重建地盘计算预测落成量。

9.3 上文第4段所述的公营房屋发展项目并不包括在内。

10. 空置量

10.1 空置量是指在年底进行普查时，实际上未被占用的单位数目（在非住宅物业而言是楼面面积）。正在装修的物业均界定为空置。此外，有些单位在占用许可证发出后，因未获发满意纸或转让同意书而空置。读者应注意，**空置量与物业是否由发展商持有无关**。即使是已售出的物业也可能仍然空置，有待业主或租客日后占用。空置量数字涵盖总存量，并非单指新发展项目。

8. Demolition

The figures show rated private accommodation deleted from the Valuation List during the year under review due to demolition.

9. Forecast

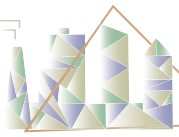
9.1 Forecast figures of completions are given for each of the two years succeeding the year under review. They are presented as the number of units for domestic premises and the total internal floor area for non-domestic premises expected to come on stream in the respective years.

9.2 To arrive at the figures, data are compiled in respect of all known developments and redevelopment sites in the territory in accordance with information derived from Buildings Department returns, architects' and developers' plans and returns, professional estimates and/or site visits.

9.3 Public sector developments as mentioned in paragraph 4 above are not included.

10. Vacancies

10.1 Vacancy indicates the number of units (or floor area in the case of non-domestic premises) not physically occupied at the time of the survey conducted at the end of the year. Premises under decoration are also classified as vacant. In addition, some vacancies could be due to units not yet issued with the Certificate of Compliance or Consent to Assign after obtaining the Occupation Permit. It should be noted that **vacancy bears no relationship with whether the property is held by the developer**. Premises which have already been sold may remain vacant, pending occupation by the owner or tenant. Vacancy figures cover the entire stock and are not confined to new developments.



10.2 所有楼宇的空置量，都是在年底进行楼宇普查后计算出来的，但在2016年前落成并已评估差饷的住宅楼宇则另有处理方法。空置物业数据是向大厦管理处、业主和占用人搜集，或本署派员视察而获得的。

10.3 在2016年前落成并已评估差饷的住宅楼宇，其空置量是根据抽样调查该等楼宇3%的单位所得结果来推算的。

11. 入住量 / 使用量

11.1 住宅楼宇的入住量，是指在报告年度内入住的单位数目净增长额；非住宅楼宇的使用量，则是年内使用的楼面面积净增长额。

11.2 有关数字的计算方法是将年内落成量和年初的空置量相加，然后减去该年的拆卸量和年底空置量。负数显示入住单位数目 / 使用楼面面积出现减少的情况。

11.3 与空置量一样，入住量 / 使用量与发展商已售出的单位数目或楼面面积（即一手市场交易数字）无关，故不应与新建物业的销售混为一谈。

12. 平均租金和售价

12.1 本署会分析新订租约的租金资料，以计算在租金生效月份的平均租金。就非住宅楼宇而言，分析资料包括续租时议定的租金，而生效日期即为租赁协议的生效日期。不过，租金一般是在较早的日期议定（新订租约是在半至一个月前，续订租约是在一至三个月前）。由2006年中起，零售业楼宇的租金资料包括由领展所持有的物业（详情可参考上文第4.6段）。

10.2 Vacancies in respect of all premises, with the exception of rated domestic premises completed prior to 2016, are determined by a full survey of such premises at the end of the year. The vacancy data are obtained from management offices, owners, occupiers or by inspection.

10.3 For rated domestic premises completed prior to 2016, a projection of vacancies is made from the result of a 3% random sample survey of such units.

11. Take-up

11.1 Take-up figures in respect of domestic premises represent the net increase in the number of units **occupied** in the year under review and for non-domestic premises, the net increase in **occupied** floor space in the year.

11.2 The figures are computed by adding the completions in that year to the vacancy figures at the beginning of the year, and then subtracting the year's demolition and the year-end vacancy figures. A negative figure indicates a net decrease in occupied unit/floor space.

11.3 Much like vacancy, take-up should not be confused with the sales of new developments. Take-up bears no relationship with the number of units or amount of space sold by developers (i.e. primary market transactions).

12. Average Rents and Prices

12.1 Average rents are based on an analysis of rental information recorded by the Department for fresh lettings effective in the month being analysed. For non-domestic premises, rents negotiated on renewal are also included. The effective date is the commencement date of a tenancy agreement. However, rents are normally agreed earlier (1/2-1 month earlier for fresh lettings, and 1-3 months for lease renewals). Rental statistics of retail premises from mid-2006 onwards include properties owned by Link REIT (for details, please refer to paragraph 4.6 above).

12.2 本署从多个不同的来源获得租金资料，包括按照《业主与租客（综合）条例》的规定所递交的新租约通知书、按照《差饷条例》与《地租（评估及征收）条例》的规定而发出的物业详情申报表、业主和租客的来信，以及本署职员进行实地视察时所得的资料。

12.3 分析租金时，是根据净额计算，即不包括差饷、管理费及其他费用。

12.4 计算平均售价时，本署会分析经过审查以厘定印花税的楼宇交易资料。惟下列类别楼宇交易并不会用作分析：不被接纳用作厘定印花税的楼宇买卖、涉及不同类别物业的买卖、未获评估差饷的楼宇、并非交吉出售的住宅楼宇，以及住宅楼宇的首次买卖。买卖日期以签署买卖合约的日期为准。如没有买卖合约，买卖日期则根据转让契约的签署日期。一般而言，买卖合约日期是在达成临时协议后二至三周。

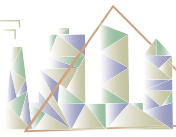
12.5 有关平均租金和售价的分析，只供一般参考用途。该些平均租金和售价并非旨在应用于某特定物业上。某段时期的水平，主要取决于期内出租或出售物业的特点，包括楼宇质素及位置。因此，在不同时期内出现的变化，可能是因为在两个时段所分析的不同物业的质素有所差异，而不应一概而论视之为该时段中在价值方面的整体变化。相对而言，租金与售价指数能较准确地反映价值的转变。再者，括号中的数字乃由有限的交易宗数推算而来，使用这些数字时应特别小心。

12.2 Information is obtained from a variety of sources including notifications of fresh lettings made under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Consolidation) Ordinance, requisitions issued under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance and the Government Rent (Assessment and Collection) Ordinance, letters from landlords and tenants and site visits made by staff of the Department.

12.3 Rents are analysed on a net basis, i.e. exclusive of rates, management and other charges.

12.4 Average prices are based on an analysis of transactions scrutinised by the Department for stamp duty purposes. The following types of transactions are excluded: those considered to be unacceptable for stamp duty purposes, those involving a mix of property types, premises which have not yet been assessed to rates, domestic premises sold subject to existing tenancies, and primary sales of domestic premises. Date of sale is the date on which an Agreement for Sale and Purchase is signed, or the date on which an Assignment is signed if there is no Agreement for Sale and Purchase. It should be borne in mind that provisional agreement is generally reached 2-3 weeks earlier than an Agreement for Sale and Purchase.

12.5 Average rents and prices are analysed for general reference only. They are not intended for applying to a particular property. Their levels at a certain period depend to a large extent on the special characteristics, including quality and location, of the premises which are leased or sold during the period. Thus, changes between different periods may be due to variations in the characteristics of different properties being analysed, and should **not** be taken as necessarily indicating a general change in value over the period. Rental and price indices are a better reflection of change in value. Further, figures in brackets are derived from limited number of transactions, and should be used with caution.



12.6 报告年度内最后数个月的租金与售价数字，均属临时性质，有待本署取得更多资料后再作分析。

12.7 租金和售价的统计数字，包括村屋，以及政府资助房屋单位在业权转让限制期届满及向有关机构缴付补价后，在公开市场的租赁和买卖。这方面与楼宇总存量和落成量所涵盖的物业有所不同。

13. 租金和售价指数

13.1 如上文解释，不同时期的平均租金及售价会有差异，这不单可能因为价值有变，也可能由于楼宇的质素有所改变。不过，制订租金及售价指数，正是用来衡量在楼宇质素不变的情况下，租金及售价的转变。因此，即使在同一时期，指数的转变也可能跟平均租金及售价的转变不同。

13.2 计算租金和售价指数所根据的资料，跟用以计算平均租金和售价的数据相同。以指数衡量价值转变时，是根据租金或售价除以有关物业的应课差饷租值所得的「因数」，而非根据每平方米楼面面积的租金或售价计算。物业的应课差饷租值是假设物业在指定日期空置出租时，估计全年可得的市值租金。实际上，利用应课差饷租值，不但考虑到楼面面积，也顾及到不同物业在质素上的其他差别。

13.3 如应课差饷租值在全面重估后有所变更，新应课差饷租值会调算至旧应课差饷租值的水平，以便指数数列得以连贯。

12.6 The rental and price figures for a few months at the end of the year are provisional, pending the availability of further data for analysis.

12.7 Unlike the coverage of stock and completion figures, rental and price statistics include village houses, and also open market lettings and sales of Government-subsidised housing units upon expiry of the restriction period and payment of the premium to the relevant bodies.

13. Rental and Price Indices

13.1 As explained above, average rents and prices may change from one period to another not only because of value changes but also because of variations in quality. The rental and price indices, on the other hand, are designed to measure rental and price changes with quality kept at a constant. Movement of indices may therefore differ from changes in the average rents and prices for the same period.

13.2 The rental and price indices are derived from the same data that are used to compile average rents and prices. The indices measure value changes by reference to the "factor" of rent or price divided by rateable value of the subject properties rather than by reference to the rent or price per square metre of floor area. Rateable value of a property is an estimate of the annual open market rent at a designated date on the assumption that the property was then vacant and to let. In effect, by utilising rateable value, allowance is made not only for floor area but also other qualitative differences between properties.

13.3 Following a General Revaluation of rateable values, the new rateable values are matched with the old ones for the purpose of maintaining the index series.

13.4 成分指数（即某类别或级别物业的指数）是从分析所有在某指定期间的交易结果计算出来的。各类楼宇的综合指数，是将成分指数按加权平均法计算而得出。制订各类非住宅楼宇综合指数时所使用的权数，是根据该月份及之前11个月内有关类型楼宇的总楼面面积计算的。至于住宅楼宇，其租金和售价指数的权数，则是根据该月份及之前11个月内进行的交易数目计算出来。

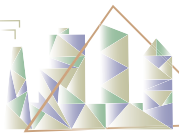
13.5 本报告提供每月、每季和每年指数。每季及每年指数都是有关时期内每月指数的平均数。

13.6 指数（尤其是租金指数）未必能充分显示出市场转变的幅度。虽然所有租金都是按净额分析（参考上文第12.3段），但本署无法得知的其他「等同租值」租约条件，是不会相应地调算在内的。例如在租赁市场受压时，业主通常都会给予租客一些优惠，包括整修楼宇或延长免租期等。如果为反映标准租约条件而调算租金，在指数下降时，经调算的租金很可能低于所报的租金。在指数上升时，情况则相反。

13.4 The component index (the index for a property class or grade) has been derived from analysis of all transactions effective in a given period. The composite index for a certain type of premises is compiled by calculating a weighted average of the component indices. The weights for compiling the composite index for each type of non-domestic premises are based on the total floor area of components in respect of the current and previous 11 months. For domestic premises the weights for both rental and price indices are based on the number of transactions effected in the current and previous 11 months.

13.5 Monthly, quarterly and annual indices are shown. Quarterly and annual indices are the simple average of the monthly indices in respect of the relevant period.

13.6 The indices, especially the rental indices, will tend to understate the magnitude of market changes. Although all rents are analysed on a net basis (see paragraph 12.3 above), allowances will not be made for the “value equivalent” of other contractual terms that are unknown to the Department. In a “tenants market”, for example, landlords are normally prepared to make concessions to tenants, such as refurbishment or the granting of extended rent-free periods. If rents were adjusted to reflect standard terms of agreement, the rents as adjusted would tend to be lower than the quoted rents when the index is moving downwards and vice versa.



14. 较受欢迎屋苑的售价指数

14.1 这指数是根据获选作分析的楼宇单位的买卖合约所载的售价来分析计算。在2018年及之后获选作分析的屋苑与以往所选的略有不同，包括：

港岛 - 碧瑶湾、比华利山、赛西湖大厦、置富花园、会景阁、帝景园、嘉亨湾、杏花邨、阳明山庄、光明台、港运城、蓝湾半岛、康怡花园、逸涛湾、浪琴园、帝后华庭、贝沙湾及贝沙湾南湾、雍景台、深湾轩、海怡半岛、太古城、宝翠园、渣甸山名门、礼顿山、泓都、逸桦园、红山半岛、地利根德阁、乐陶苑；

九龙 - 淘大花园、泓景台、半山壹号、星河明居、翔龙湾、君汇港、海滨南岸、维港湾、丽港城、海逸豪园、升悦居、曼克顿山、美孚新邨、港湾豪庭、毕架山一号、又一居、柏景湾、半岛豪庭、汇景花园、擎天半岛、德福花园、凯旋门、帝峰·皇殿、誉·港湾、漾日居、黄埔新邨、黄埔花园；

新界 - 爱琴海岸、星堤、碧堤半岛、丽城花园、映湾园、帝堡城、栢慧豪园、珑门、爵悦庭、沙田第一城、蓝天海岸、涤涛山、牵晴间、愉景湾、愉景新城、粉岭中心、名城、花都广场、香港黄金海岸、康乐园、嘉湖山庄、银湖·天峰、日出康城 - 领都、日出康城 - 首都、匡湖居、新都城、都会駅、维景湾畔、天宇海、加州花园、将军澳中心、珀丽湾、叠茵庭、蓝澄湾、海滨花园、骏景园、御皇庭、加州豪园、浪翠园、太湖花园、新港城、帝琴湾、大埔中心、比华利山别墅、御龙山、采叶庭、豫丰花园、盈翠半岛、屯门市广场、雅典居、灏景湾、新时代中城、新时代广场。

14. Price Indices for Selected Popular Residential Developments

14.1 The indices are based on an analysis of prices paid for units in selected developments as recorded in sale and purchase agreements. Developments selected for analysis from 2018 onwards are slightly different from those of previous years, and include:

Hong Kong - Baguio Villa, Beverly Hill, Braemar Hill Mansions, Chi Fu Fa Yuen, Convention Plaza Apartments, Dynasty Court, Grand Promenade, Heng Fa Chuen, Hong Kong Parkview, Illumination Terrace, Island Place, Island Resort, Kornhill, Les Saisons, Pacific View, Queen's Terrace, Residence Bel-Air & Bel-Air On the Peak Island South, Robinson Place, Sham Wan Towers, South Horizons, Taikoo Shing, The Belcher's, The Legend at Jardine's Lookout, The Leighton Hill, The Merton, The Orchards, The Redhill Peninsula, Tregunter, Villa Lotto;

Kowloon - Amoy Gardens, Banyan Garden, Celestial Heights, Galaxia, Grand Waterfront, Harbour Green, Harbour Place, Island Harbourview, Laguna City, Laguna Verde, Liberte, Manhattan Hill, Mei Foo Sun Chuen, Metro Harbour View, One Beacon Hill, Parc Oasis, Park Avenue, Royal Peninsula, Sceneway Garden, Sorrento, Telford Gardens, The Arch, The Hermitage, The Latitude, The Waterfront, Whampoa Estate, Whampoa Garden;

New Territories - Aegean Coast, Avignon, Bellagio, Belvedere Garden, Caribbean Coast, Castello, Central Park Towers, Century Gateway, Chelsea Court, City One Shatin, Coastal Skyline, Constellation Cove, Dawning Views, Discovery Bay, Discovery Park, Fanling Centre, Festival City, Flora Plaza, Hong Kong Gold Coast, Hong Lok Yuen, Kingswood Villas, Lake Silver, Lohas Park - Le Prestige, Lohas Park - The Capitol, Marina Cove, Metro City, Metro Town, Ocean Shores, Oceanaire, Palm Springs, Park Central, Park Island, Parkland Villas, Rambler Crest, Riviera Gardens, Royal Ascot, Royal Green, Royal Palms, Sea Crest Villa, Serenity Park, Sunshine City, Symphony Bay, Tai Po Centre, The Beverly Hills, The Palazzo, The Parcville, The Sherwood, Tierra Verde, Tuen Mun Town Plaza, Villa Athena, Villa Esplanada, YOHO Midtown, YOHO Town.

14.2 楼宇样本中每个物业组别的成分指数，是根据物业的售价除以有关物业的应课差饷租值所得的结果计算出来。每个物业组别的综合指数是成分指数的加权平均数，而2018年的权数是根据2017年内的交易宗数而厘定。

14.2 The component index for each property group in the sample developments is calculated by reference to the factor of price divided by rateable value of the subject properties. The composite index for a property group is compiled by calculating a weighted average of the component indices. For the year 2018, the weights are based on the number of transactions effected in 2017.

15. 落成后使用方式

此项分析只包括在报告年度内评定差饷估价，并且在估价时申报整间已被占用的新落成住宅单位。

15. Mode of Occupation after Completion

This covers only newly completed domestic units valued for rating purposes in the year under review and reported wholly occupied at the time of valuation.

16. 物业市场回报率

回报率是把「租金 / 应课差饷租值」的平均比率与「售价 / 应课差饷租值」的平均比率作比较后计算出来的。租金分析与售价分析所涵盖的物业可能并不相同。因此，这方面的数字只能显示普遍的物业回报率及市场趋势。

16. Property Market Yields

The yields have been derived by comparing the average “rent/rateable value” and “price/rateable value” factors. The properties included in the rental analysis may be different from those in the price analysis. The figures should therefore only be regarded as providing a broad indication of market yields and trends.

17. 楼宇买卖

住宅楼宇买卖的统计数字来自土地注册处，是根据在有关时期内送交土地注册处作登记的住宅楼宇买卖合同而编制。至于非住宅楼宇的买卖统计数字，本署是根据土地注册处的交易记录及税务局用以厘定印花税的交易资料加以分析。与土地注册处的住宅楼宇买卖统计数字不同，每段有关时期的非住宅楼宇买卖统计数字，是根据买卖合约的签署日期（如没有买卖合同，则根据转让契约的签署日期），而并非送交土地注册处登记的日期。

17. Sales Transactions

Statistics on domestic sales are sourced from the Land Registry, derived from sale and purchase agreements of domestic units **received for registration** in the Land Registry for the relevant periods. Statistics on non-domestic sales are based on analysis made of sales transaction records obtained by this Department from the Land Registry and the Inland Revenue Department for stamp duty purposes. As distinguished from the Land Registry statistics on domestic sales, non-domestic figures for each relevant period refer to **the date on which an Agreement for Sale and Purchase is signed** (or the date on which an Assignment is signed if there is no Agreement for Sale and Purchase), and not the date on which the document is submitted for registration.

18. 四舍五入

由于数字四舍五入，所以表内个别项目的总和与所示的总数可能有些微差别。

18. Rounding of Figures

Due to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total shown in the Tables.