



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

通訊 Newsletter

貿易事宜客戶聯絡小組

Customer Liaison Group (CLG) on Trade Matters

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本期焦點

- ⇒ 貿易事宜客戶聯絡小組的最新動向
- ⇒ 香港進出口貨物分類表（協調制度）2023 年修改部分
- ⇒ 按運輸方式分析的香港對外商品貿易
- ⇒ 使用正確報關表格

HIGHLIGHTS

- ⇒ News on Customer Liaison Group (CLG) on Trade Matters
- ⇒ Hong Kong Imports and Exports Classification List (Harmonized System), 2023 Amendments
- ⇒ Analysis of Hong Kong's External Merchandise Trade by Mode of Transport
- ⇒ Use of Correct Declaration Form

貿易事宜客戶聯絡小組的最新動向

News on Customer Liaison Group (CLG) on Trade Matters

第 24 屆貿易事宜客戶聯絡小組第一次會議已於 2023 年 2 月 3 日舉行。是次會議以網上及實體形式同時進行，小組成員可選擇在網上透過 Zoom 或親身出席。

會議主要討論香港貿易及相關統計數字、貿易單一窗口的最新發展，以及貿易統計調查的革新。

The first meeting of the 24th Session of CLG was held on 3 February 2023. The meeting was conducted simultaneously in both online and physical format. Members may choose to attend online (via Zoom) or in person.

Major issues discussed included Trade and Related Statistics of Hong Kong, Latest Development of Trade Single Window, and Revamp of Trade Surveys.

香港進出口貨物分類表（協調制度）2023 年修改部分 Hong Kong Imports and Exports Classification List (Harmonized System), 2023 Amendments

香港進出口貨物分類表（協調制度）每年均會根據國際規定、貿易及技術方面的重大改變，作出修改。

於2023年1月1日起生效的2023年修改部分涉及12個貨物項目，包括化學產品、帽類、礦物製品、機械及電動設備和運輸設備。修改後的內容已於2022年11月11日刊載在香港特別行政區政府憲報。

進出口人士於2023年1月1日或以後裝運的進出口貨物，必須按照經修改的分類表報關。修改部分可於下述途徑獲取：

（甲）電腦下載
於政府統計處網站
（www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/page_1364.html）下載；或

（乙）傳真
致電政府統計處進出口報關單及貨物
艙單查詢熱線 2877 1818 索取（選擇
語言後按 62）。

此外，2023年版的八位數香港貨物協調制度編號及對應的貨物說明一覽表（Excel格式版）已上載至政府統計處網站，以便貿易業界查閱及使用。

如欲查詢，請聯絡政府統計處貿易分類組（貨物編號查詢熱線：3178 8933；傳真：2824 2782；電郵：trade-declaration@censtatd.gov.hk）。

The Hong Kong Imports and Exports Classification List (Harmonized System) is amended annually to take into account the international requirements and significant changes in trade pattern and technology.

Amendments in 2023, which took effect as from 1 January 2023, involve 12 commodity items, including chemical products, headgear, mineral substances, machinery and electrical equipment, and transport equipment. The amendments were published in the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Gazette on 11 November 2022.

Importers and exporters are reminded that import and export declarations for shipments on or after 1 January 2023 must be completed in accordance with the amended classification. The amendment list is available through the following channels:

(A) Download
By visiting the website of the Census and Statistics Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/page_1364.html); or

(B) Fax
By calling the Import/Export Declaration and Cargo Manifest Enquiry Hotline 2877 1818 (press 62 after selection of language).

Moreover, a full list of the 2023 edition of 8-digit Hong Kong Harmonized System codes and corresponding commodity descriptions, in Excel format, is available on the website of the Census and Statistics Department for convenient access and usage by the trading community.

For enquiries, please contact the Trade Classification Section of the Census and Statistics Department (Commodity Code Enquiry Hotline : 3178 8933 ; Fax: 2824 2782 ; E-mail: trade-declaration@censtatd.gov.hk).

按運輸方式分析的香港對外商品貿易

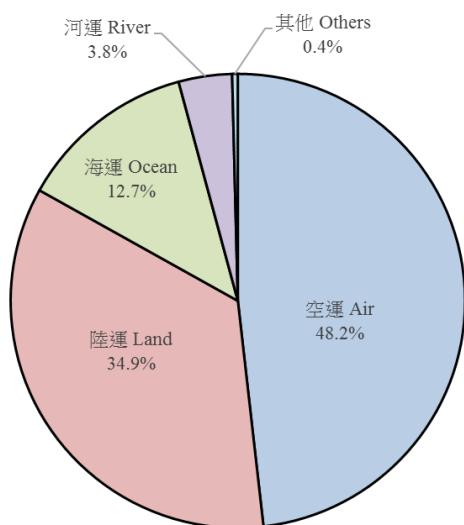
Analysis of Hong Kong's External Merchandise Trade by Mode of Transport

對外商品貿易是香港的重要經濟活動之一。貨物透過各種運輸途徑進入或離開香港。在2022年，空運及陸運是香港對外商品貿易的兩個最主要運輸方式，合計佔香港整體商品貿易貨值的83.2%，其後為佔12.7%的海運及3.8%的河運，而其餘的0.4%則主要是郵寄包裹和旅客經不同運輸途徑攜帶的手提貨物。

External merchandise trade is one of the important economic activities in Hong Kong. Goods are brought into or out of Hong Kong by various means of transport. Air and land have been the two main modes of transport of Hong Kong's external merchandise trade, together accounting for 83.2% of Hong Kong's total value of trade in goods in 2022. Another 12.7% was transported by ocean and 3.8% by river. The remaining 0.4% was mainly postal parcels and accompanied goods of passengers travelling on various means of transport.

圖 1 2022 年按運輸方式劃分的整體商品貿易貨值百分比分布

Chart 1 Percentage distribution of total trade value by mode of transport in 2022



整體出口

在過去10年，陸運都是香港整體出口的最主要運輸方式。香港陸運整體出口貨值由2012年的13,446億元顯著上升至2021年的24,708億元，但在2022年因疫情導致中國內地（內地）與香港之間的跨境陸路運輸受阻而下跌至19,176億元。在2012年至2022年期間，陸運佔香港整體出口貨值的比重由2012年的39.2%上升至2021年高位的49.8%，但在2022年下跌至42.3%。另一方面，空運所佔的比重在過去10年逐漸上升，由2012年的33.6%上升至2017年的38.5%，其後受疫情影響而下跌至2021年的35.5%。在2022年，由於跨境陸路運輸受阻導致運輸方式轉變，該比重躍升至41.3%。與此同時，海運佔香港整體出口貨值的比重由2012年的22.8%大幅下跌至2022年的12.7%。

進口

在過去10年，香港的進口貨品則主要是以空運方式運抵本地。香港空運進口貨值由2012年的15,088億元快速增長至2022年的26,914億元，平均每年的增長率達6.0%。另一方面，空運佔香港進口貨值的比重由2012年的38.6%上升至2021年的48.6%。及後，由於跨境陸路運輸受阻導致運輸方式轉變，該比重在2022年進一步躍升至54.6%。與此同時，陸運的比重在2012年至2021年期間相對穩定，保持在36.7%至38.6%之間。然而，由於內地與香港之間的跨境陸路運輸受阻，該比重在2022年大幅下降至28.2%。另一方面，海運佔香港進口貨值的比重在過去10年逐漸下降，由2012年的20.5%下降至2021年的10.7%，然後在2022年反彈至12.6%。

Total exports

In the past 10 years, land mode of transport has been the most important mode of transport for Hong Kong's total exports. The value of Hong Kong's total exports by land increased significantly from \$1,344.6 billion in 2012 to \$2,470.8 billion in 2021 but dropped to \$1,917.6 billion in 2022 due to the pandemic-induced disruptions to cross-boundary land transportation between the mainland of China (the Mainland) and Hong Kong. During 2012 to 2022, the proportion of land mode of transport in the value of Hong Kong's total exports increased from 39.2% in 2012 to the peak of 49.8% in 2021 but dropped to 42.3% in 2022. The proportion of air mode of transport, on the other hand, increased gradually in the past 10 years, from 33.6% in 2012 to 38.5% in 2017 but dropped to 35.5% in 2021 due to the pandemic. The proportion jumped to 41.3% in 2022 due to a shift of transport mode arising from the disruptions to cross-boundary land transportation. Meanwhile, the proportion of ocean mode of transport in the value of Hong Kong's total exports decreased drastically from 22.8% in 2012 to 12.7% in 2022.

Imports

In the past 10 years, Hong Kong's imports were mainly transported by air. The value of Hong Kong's imports by air increased vigorously from \$1,508.8 billion in 2012 to \$2,691.4 billion in 2022. This represented an average annual growth rate of 6.0%. On the other hand, the proportion of air mode of transport in the value of Hong Kong's imports increased from 38.6% in 2012 to 48.6% in 2021 and jumped to 54.6% in 2022 due to a shift of transport mode arising from the disruptions to cross-boundary land transportation. Meanwhile, the proportion of land mode of transport remained rather stable during 2012 to 2021, ranging from 36.7% to 38.6%, but dropping drastically to 28.2% in 2022 due to the disruptions to cross-boundary land transportation between the Mainland and Hong Kong. On the other hand, the proportion of ocean mode of transport in the value of Hong Kong's imports decreased gradually in the past 10 years, from 20.5% in 2012 to 10.7% in 2021, but rebounded to 12.6% in 2022.

表1 按運輸方式劃分的香港對外商品貿易貨值

Table 1 Values of Hong Kong's external merchandise trade by mode of transport

運輸方式	Mode of transport	2012		2017		2021		2022	
		十億元 \$ Bn	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % share ⁽¹⁾	十億元 \$ Bn	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % share ⁽¹⁾	十億元 \$ Bn	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % share ⁽¹⁾	十億元 \$ Bn	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % share ⁽¹⁾
整體貿易	Total trade	7,346.5	100.0	8,232.9	100.0	10,268.4	100.0	9,459.1	100.0
空運	Air	2,662.5	36.2	3,439.9	41.8	4,338.3	42.2	4,562.4	48.2
陸運	Land	2,801.9	38.1	3,220.6	39.1	4,521.7	44.0	3,305.0	34.9
海運	Ocean	1,585.3	21.6	1,309.1	15.9	1,170.1	11.4	1,197.0	12.7
河運	River	221.5	3.0	182.4	2.2	203.0	2.0	357.1	3.8
其他	Others	75.2	1.0	80.9	1.0	35.3	0.3	37.6	0.4
整體出口	Total exports	3,434.3	100.0	3,875.9	100.0	4,960.7	100.0	4,531.6	100.0
空運	Air	1,153.8	33.6	1,492.6	38.5	1,760.3	35.5	1,871.0	41.3
陸運	Land	1,344.6	39.2	1,621.2	41.8	2,470.8	49.8	1,917.6	42.3
海運	Ocean	784.6	22.8	633.0	16.3	602.1	12.1	577.0	12.7
河運	River	129.2	3.8	105.6	2.7	123.2	2.5	162.2	3.6
其他	Others	22.2	0.6	23.4	0.6	4.3	0.1	3.9	0.1
進口	Imports	3,912.2	100.0	4,357.0	100.0	5,307.8	100.0	4,927.5	100.0
空運	Air	1,508.8	38.6	1,947.3	44.7	2,578.0	48.6	2,691.4	54.6
陸運	Land	1,457.3	37.3	1,599.4	36.7	2,050.9	38.6	1,387.4	28.2
海運	Ocean	800.8	20.5	676.1	15.5	568.0	10.7	620.0	12.6
河運	River	92.4	2.4	76.7	1.8	79.8	1.5	194.9	4.0
其他	Others	52.9	1.4	57.5	1.3	31.0	0.6	33.8	0.7

註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

(1) 個別運輸方式於有關貿易類別的總數中所佔的百分比。

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

(1) Percentage share of individual mode of transport in the total of the respective trade type.

其他參考資料

有關按運輸方式分析的詳細貿易統計數字，可參閱「按運輸方式分析的香港對外商品貿易」專題文章，該文章刊載於2023年3月號的《香港統計月刊》。此外，數據使用者可透過「貿易統計網上互動數據發布服務」(<https://tradeids.censtatd.gov.hk>)獲取更多香港對外商品貿易統計數字。

如有任何查詢，請聯絡政府統計處貿易資料分析組（電話：2582 4914）。

Other references

More detailed statistics of analysis of trade by mode of transport can be found in the feature article "Analysis of Hong Kong's External Merchandise Trade by Mode of Transport", which is published in the March 2023 issue of Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics report. Moreover, users can obtain further statistics on external merchandise trade of Hong Kong through the Interactive Data Dissemination Service for Trade Statistics (<https://tradeids.censtatd.gov.hk>).

For any enquiries, please contact the Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department (Tel.: 2582 4914).

使用正確報關表格

Use of Correct Declaration Form

根據香港法例第 60E 章《進出口（登記）規例》的規定，凡將物品輸入或輸出／轉口的人士（豁免物品除外），必須在物品進口或出口後 14 天內向海關關長呈交一份準確而完整的進出口報關單。透過互聯網從海外直接購買或向海外出售的物品亦須提交。遞交進出口報關單時，將物品進出口的人士必須繳付報關費及製衣業訓練徵款（如適用）予政府。進出口報關單內的資料會由政府統計處用作編製貿易統計數字。

任何人士如未有或忽略在指明的期限內呈交所需報關單，或明知或罔顧後果呈交任何在要項上並不準確的報關單，均有可能被檢控。

現時共有 6 種不同的報關表格，用於為不同種類的物品報關：

1. **進口報關表格一**適用於非食品項目及非獲豁免繳付報關費的進口物品
2. **進口報關表格一A**適用於食品項目的進口物品
3. **進口報關表格一B**適用於獲豁免繳付報關費的進口物品
4. **出口／轉口報關表格二**適用於香港製造的非成衣製品及非獲豁免繳付報關費的出口物品，以及非獲豁免繳付報關費的轉口物品
5. **出口報關表格二A**適用於出口在《工業訓練（製衣業）條例》附表1所列的香港製造的成衣製品
6. **出口／轉口報關表格二B**適用於獲豁免繳付報關費的出口／轉口物品

Under the Import and Export (Registration) Regulations, Chapter 60E, of the Laws of Hong Kong, every person who imports or exports/re-exports any article, including online purchases from or sales to overseas, other than an exempted article is required to lodge with the Commissioner of Customs and Excise an accurate and complete import/export declaration within 14 days after the importation or exportation of the article. At the time of lodging import/export declarations, importers and exporters are required to pay Declaration Charge and Clothing Industry Training Levy (if applicable) to the Government. The information contained in import/export declarations lodged is used for compiling trade statistics by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD).

Prosecution may be initiated against any person who fails or neglects to lodge the required declaration within the specified period, or knowingly or recklessly lodges any declaration that is inaccurate in any material particular.

At present, 6 types of declaration forms are available and they are used for lodging declarations for different types of items:

1. **Import Declaration Form 1** is used for imports of non-food items and articles not exempted from declaration charge
2. **Import Declaration Form 1A** is used for imports of food items only
3. **Import Declaration Form 1B** is used for imports of articles exempted from declaration charge
4. **Export/Re-export Declaration Form 2** is used for exports of Hong Kong made non-clothing items and articles not exempted from declaration charge, and re-exports of articles not exempted from declaration charge
5. **Export Declaration Form 2A** is used for exports of Hong Kong made clothing items specified in Schedule 1 to the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance
6. **Export/Re-export Declaration Form 2B** is used for exports/re-exports of articles exempted from declaration charge

進出口人士須確保使用正確的報關表格報關。不正確地使用報關表格除了會影響貿易統計數字的準確性，亦會為報關人士帶來不便。呈交不適當的報關表格將不被當作已為有關物品報關。錯用報關表格報關的進出口人士必須重新呈交一份正確的報關單，並且需要繳付有關的逾期報關罰款及／或相關報關費。

而在重新呈交一份正確的報關單後，進出口人士亦須盡快就錯用報關表格一事向政府提交書面通知。在通知書上，進出口人士應該提供有關詳情，清楚列明錯用報關表格的原因，正確的報關單編號，以及相關錯誤報關表格的報關單編號，以便政府作出跟進。如有需要，政府會告知有關進出口人士需要提供相關資料以作進一步核實。

更多有關遞交進出口報關單事宜的詳情，請參閱政府統計處網頁 (https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/page_94.html)。

Importers/exporters should ensure that the correct form is used for declaration. Incorrect use of declaration form will affect the accuracy of trade statistics as well as bringing about inconvenience to the declarants. Lodging declaration in an inappropriate form shall be deemed not to have been lodged the declaration of the articles. Importers/exporters who have used a wrong declaration form for lodging declaration are required to re-lodge a correct import/export declaration and shall be liable for payment of late lodgement penalty and/or relevant declaration charge.

After re-lodging a correct declaration, importers/exporters must inform the Government of the use of a wrong type of declaration form by submitting a written notification as soon as possible. In the notification, importers/exporters should provide relevant details, clearly state the reason(s) for using the wrong type of declaration form, and the Unique Declaration Reference (UDR) numbers of the correct and corresponding incorrect declarations for the Government to follow up. If necessary, the Government will request the importers/exporters concerned to provide relevant information for verification.

For more details on matters related to the lodgement of import/export declaration, please refer to C&SD's website at (https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/page_94.html).