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香港經濟的四個主要行業
The Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong Economy

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香港政府一直積極推動經濟發展，以保持香港的競爭優勢。香港的四個傳統主要行業，包括金融服務、旅遊、貿易及物流和專業及工商業支援服務，可帶動其他行業的發展，創造就業，是香港經濟動力的所在。

本文分析有關四個主要行業在 2020 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數。

The Government has been actively pursuing economic development in order to keep up the competitive advantage of Hong Kong. The traditional Four Key Industries in Hong Kong, including financial services, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional and producer services, have been the driving force of Hong Kong's economic growth, providing impetus to growth of other sectors and creating employment.

This article analyses the economic contribution and employment situation in respect of the Four Key Industries in 2020.

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香港經濟的四個主要行業

The Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong Economy

1. 引言

1.1 香港政府一直積極推動經濟發展，以保持香港的競爭優勢。香港的四個傳統主要行業，包括金融服務、旅遊、貿易及物流和專業及工商業支援服務，可帶動其他行業的發展，創造就業，是香港經濟動力的所在。

1.2 根據「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」¹的界定，四個主要行業中，有些會橫跨不同的行業。有見及此，政府統計處已發展相關的統計架構以量度這些行業的增加價值²及就業人數。

1.3 有關四個主要行業在 2019 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處已在 2021 年 1 月出版的《香港統計月刊》的專題文章中加以分析。本文加入了 2020 年的初步統計數字以更新有關分析。修訂數字將會在 2022 年 5 月於政府統計處網站發布。有關各行業的涵蓋範圍的詳情，請參閱政府統計處的網站 (<https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/scode80.html>) 內所載的資料。

1. Introduction

1.1 The Government has been actively pursuing economic development in order to keep up the competitive advantage of Hong Kong. The traditional Four Key Industries in Hong Kong, including financial services, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional and producer services, have been the driving force of Hong Kong's economic growth, providing impetus to growth of other sectors and creating employment.

1.2 Noting that some of the Four Key Industries straddle across different industries defined by the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 2.0¹, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has developed the relevant statistical framework for measuring the value added² and employment in respect of these industries.

1.3 A feature article analysing the economic contribution and employment situation in respect of the Four Key Industries in 2019 was published in the January 2021 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. This article updates the relevant analyses with preliminary figures for 2020 incorporated. Revised figures will be released at C&SD's website in May 2022. For details of the coverage of the respective industries, please refer to the information contained in the website of C&SD (<https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/scode80.html>).

1 香港標準行業分類是一個統計分類系統，用以編製和發布行業統計數字。「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」是香港標準行業分類的最新版本，以聯合國的《所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版》為藍本，配合本地的情况作出修訂而編製。

2 增加價值是一個國民經濟核算的名詞。簡單來說，增加價值量度一個經濟活動的淨產值，即所生產的貨物和服務的價值減去生產過程中消耗的貨品和服務（例如購買日常經營所需用品、租金、商用服務費）的價值。一個經濟體中所有經濟活動的增加價值的總和等於這個經濟體的本地生產總值。

1 HSIC is a statistical classification scheme for compilation and dissemination of sectoral economic statistics. The HSIC Version 2.0 is the latest version of HSIC modelled on the United Nations' *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4* with local adaptations.

2 Value added is a term used in national accounting. In brief, value added measures the net output of an economic activity, i.e. the value of goods and services produced less the value of goods and services (e.g. purchase of materials and supplies, rental, business services charge) used in production. Sum of value added of all economic activities in an economy equals to its Gross Domestic Product.

2. 四個主要行業

2.1 整體計算，四個主要行業在 2020 年為香港經濟帶來 14,121 億元的增加價值，並僱用 1 504 200 人。與 2019 年比較，2020 年四個主要行業的增加價值及就業人數分別下跌 8.7% 及 13.8%。（圖 1、表 1 及 2）

2.2 就近年四個主要行業對整個經濟體的貢獻而言，四個主要行業的總增加價值在 2020 年佔本地生產總值的 55.1%，較 2015 年的 57.2% 為低。這主要是由於在 2020 年旅遊業佔本地生產總值的百分比較 2015 年為低。四個主要行業的就業人數在 2020 年佔總就業人數的 41.1%，亦較 2015 年的 47.2% 為低。（表 1 及 2）

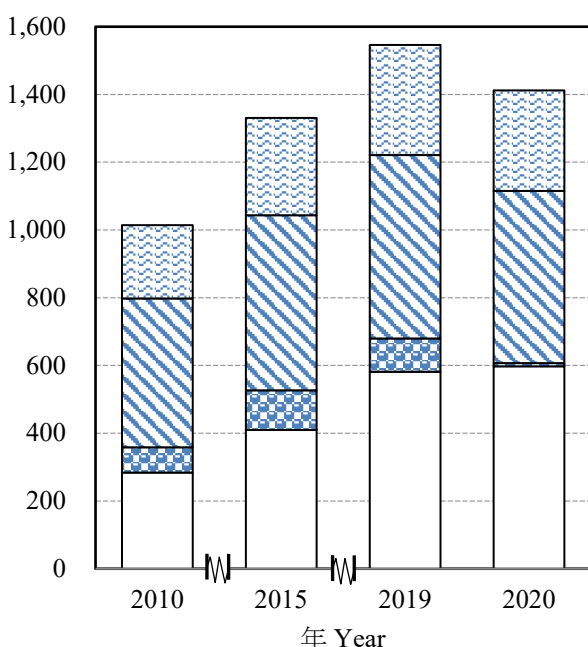
2. Four Key Industries

2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$1,412.1 billion and employed 1 504 200 persons in 2020. The value added and employment in respect of the Four Key Industries decreased by 8.7% and 13.8% respectively in 2020 compared with 2019. (Chart 1, Tables 1 and 2)

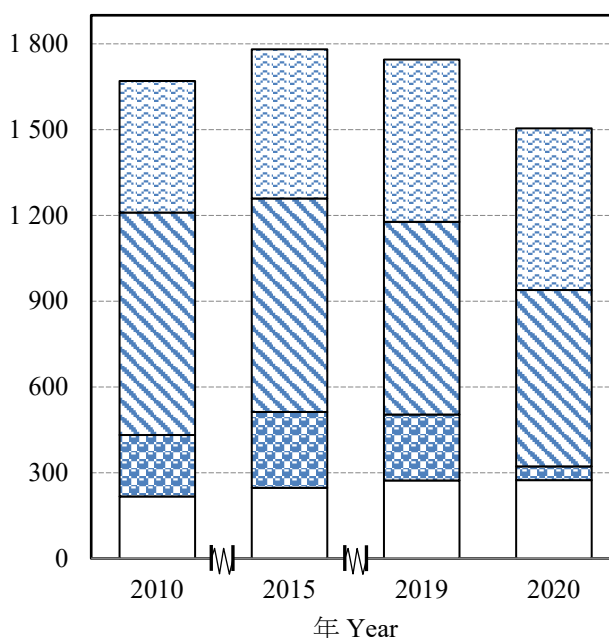
2.2 As regards the contribution of the Four Key Industries to the total economy in recent years, the share of the total value added of these industries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 55.1% in 2020, lower than that of 57.2% in 2015. This was mainly due to the lower percentage share of the tourism industry in GDP in 2020 compared with 2015. The contribution of the Four Key Industries to total employment in 2020 was 41.1%, also lower than that of 47.2% in 2015. (Tables 1 and 2)

圖 1 2010 年、2015 年、2019 年及 2020 年四個主要行業的增加價值和就業人數
Chart 1 Value added and employment in respect of the Four Key Industries in 2010, 2015, 2019 and 2020

增加價值 Value added
十億元 \$billion



就業人數 Employment
千人 Thousands



金融服務 Financial services 旅遊 Tourism 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services

表 1 四個主要行業的增加價值
Table 1 Value added of the Four Key Industries

					平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
以當時價格計算的增加價值 Value added at current prices					2019 – 2020	2010 – 2020	2015 – 2020
	2010 百萬元 \$Mn	2015 百萬元 \$Mn	2019 百萬元 \$Mn	2020@ 百萬元 \$Mn			
I 金融服務 Financial services	283,800 (16.3%)	409,900 (17.6%)	581,300 (21.2%)	598,000 (23.3%)	+2.9%	+7.7%	+7.8%
(A) 銀行 Banking	156,500 (9.0%)	258,700 (11.1%)	366,100 (13.4%)	367,500 (14.3%)	+0.4%	+8.9%	+7.3%
(B) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	127,200 (7.3%)	151,200 (6.5%)	215,300 (7.9%)	230,500 (9.0%)	+7.1%	+6.1%	+8.8%
II 旅遊 Tourism	74,600 (4.3%)	116,400 (5.0%)	98,600 (3.6%)	9,300 (0.4%)	-90.6%	-18.8%	-39.7%
(A) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	59,200 (3.4%)	93,100 (4.0%)	75,500 (2.8%)	5,900 (0.2%)	-92.2%	-20.6%	-42.5%
(B) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	15,400 (0.9%)	23,200 (1.0%)	23,100 (0.8%)	3,400 (0.1%)	-85.1%	-13.9%	-31.7%
III 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	439,600 (25.3%)	517,400 (22.3%)	541,200 (19.8%)	508,200 (19.8%)	-6.1%	+1.5%	-0.4%
(A) 貿易 Trading	357,100 (20.6%)	439,600 (18.9%)	460,600 (16.8%)	425,400 (16.6%)	-7.6%	+1.8%	-0.7%
(B) 物流 Logistics	82,500 (4.7%)	77,900 (3.3%)	80,600 (2.9%)	82,800 (3.2%)	+2.8%	§	+1.2%
IV 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	216,100 (12.4%)	287,200 (12.3%)	324,800 (11.9%)	296,500 (11.6%)	-8.7%	+3.2%	+0.6%
(A) 專業服務 Professional services	78,000 (4.5%)	112,700 (4.8%)	130,800 (4.8%)	126,000 (4.9%)	-3.7%	+4.9%	+2.2%
(B) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	138,200 (8.0%)	174,400 (7.5%)	194,000 (7.1%)	170,600 (6.7%)	-12.1%	+2.1%	-0.4%
四個主要行業 = I+II+III+IV Four Key Industries = I+II+III+IV	1,014,100 (58.4%)	1,330,900 (57.2%)	1,545,900 (56.4%)	1,412,100 (55.1%)	-8.7%	+3.4%	+1.2%
本地生產總值⁽²⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽²⁾	1,737,300	2,325,400	2,739,600	2,564,000	-6.4%	+4.0%	+2.0%

註釋： 增加價值和本地生產總值數字進位至最接近的億位數。括號內數字表示佔本地生產總值的百分比。
由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。
@ 2020 年的數字在得到更多數據時會作出例行修訂。

§ 變動百分率少於 0.05%。

(1) 「其他工商業支援服務」是指除金融服務、旅遊、貿易及物流和專業服務以外的工商業支援服務。「其他工商業支援服務」包括零售業、餐飲服務、住宿服務、運輸、電訊、地產、機器和設備租賃服務、雜項商用服務、各種社會服務及各種個人服務，但只包括提供給本地經濟體系內公司的服務，以及向公司及個別人士輸出的服務，而不包括以本地個別人士為最終對象的服務。

(2) 指以基本價格計算的名義本地生產總值。這與以當時市價計算的本地生產總值有少許不同，後者包括產品稅。

主要數據來源：政府統計處編製的按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值詳細數字、政府統計處進行的「經濟活動按年統計調查」及香港旅遊發展局編製的旅遊統計數字

Notes: Value added and GDP figures are rounded to the nearest hundred million. Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in GDP. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

@ Figures for 2020 are subject to routine revision as more data become available.

§ Percentage change less than 0.05%.

(1) “Other producer services” refer to producer services other than financial services, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional services. Specifically, “other producer services” cover retail trade, food and beverage services, accommodation services, transport, telecommunications, real estate, machinery and equipment rental services, miscellaneous business services, various social services and various personal services, yet pertaining only to that segment of services provided to companies in the local economy, as well as exports of services to companies and individuals, but excluding services provided to local individuals as final consumers.

(2) Refers to nominal GDP at basic prices. Such GDP figure is slightly different from the GDP valued at current market prices, in which taxes on products are included.

Main data sources: GDP by economic activity at detailed level compiled by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), Annual Survey of Economic Activities conducted by C&SD, and tourism statistics compiled by the Hong Kong Tourism Board

表 2 四個主要行業的就業人數
Table 2 Employment in the Four Key Industries

就業人數 Employment	2010 人數 Number	2015 人數 Number	2019 人數 Number	2020@ 人數 Number	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2019 – 2020	2010 – 2020	2015 – 2020
I 金融服務 Financial services	216 700 (6.2%)	246 700 (6.5%)	272 600 (7.1%)	273 700 (7.5%)	+0.4%	+2.4%	+2.1%
(A)銀行 Banking	91 700 (2.6%)	103 000 (2.7%)	99 800 (2.6%)	100 200 (2.7%)	+0.5%	+0.9%	-0.6%
(B)保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	125 000 (3.6%)	143 600 (3.8%)	172 800 (4.5%)	173 500 (4.7%)	+0.4%	+3.3%	+3.8%
II 旅遊 Tourism	215 100 (6.2%)	265 900 (7.0%)	231 000 (6.0%)	48 600 (1.3%)	-79.0%	-13.8%	-28.8%
(A)入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	187 800 (5.4%)	233 400 (6.2%)	197 900 (5.1%)	22 100 (0.6%)	-88.8%	-19.3%	-37.6%
(B)外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	27 200 (0.8%)	32 500 (0.9%)	33 100 (0.9%)	26 500 (0.7%)	-20.0%	-0.3%	-4.0%
III 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	778 200 (22.4%)	746 900 (19.8%)	673 700 (17.5%)	616 200 (16.8%)	-8.5%	-2.3%	-3.8%
(A)貿易 Trading	587 500 (16.9%)	565 900 (15.0%)	497 600 (12.9%)	441 200 (12.0%)	-11.3%	-2.8%	-4.9%
(B)物流 Logistics	190 700 (5.5%)	180 900 (4.8%)	176 200 (4.6%)	175 000 (4.8%)	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.7%
IV 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	460 100 (13.2%)	521 700 (13.8%)	567 600 (14.7%)	565 800 (15.4%)	-0.3%	+2.1%	+1.6%
(A)專業服務 Professional services	178 800 (5.1%)	213 100 (5.6%)	236 600 (6.1%)	238 900 (6.5%)	+1.0%	+2.9%	+2.3%
(B)其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	281 300 (8.1%)	308 600 (8.2%)	331 000 (8.6%)	326 900 (8.9%)	-1.2%	+1.5%	+1.2%
四個主要行業 = I+II+III+IV Four Key Industries = I+II+III+IV	1 670 100 (48.0%)	1 781 100 (47.2%)	1 745 000 (45.3%)	1 504 200 (41.1%)	-13.8%	-1.0%	-3.3%
總就業人數 Total employment	3 478 600	3 774 500	3 850 500	3 662 100	-4.9%	+0.5%	-0.6%

註釋：就業人數進位至最接近的百位數。括號內數字表示佔總就業人數的百分比。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

@ 2020 年的數字在得到更多數據時會作出例行修訂。

(1) 「其他工商業支援服務」是指除金融服務、旅遊、貿易及物流和專業服務以外的工商業支援服務。「其他工商業支援服務」包括零售業、餐飲服務、住宿服務、運輸、電訊、地產、機器和設備租賃服務、雜項商用服務、各種社會服務及各種個人服務，但只包括提供給本地經濟體系內公司的服務，以及向公司及個別人士輸出的服務，而不包括以本地個別人士為最終對象的服務。

Notes: Employment figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in total employment.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

@ Figures for 2020 are subject to routine revision as more data become available.

(1) “Other producer services” refer to producer services other than financial services, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional services. Specifically, “other producer services” cover retail trade, food and beverage services, accommodation services, transport, telecommunications, real estate, machinery and equipment rental services, miscellaneous business services, various social services and various personal services, yet pertaining only to that segment of services provided to companies in the local economy, as well as exports of services to companies and individuals, but excluding services provided to local individuals as final consumers.

主要數據來源：政府統計處編製的就業綜合估計數字

Main data source: Composite Employment Estimates compiled by the Census and Statistics Department

3. 金融服務

3.1 香港是一個國際金融中心。在 2020 年底，香港證券市場市值在亞洲排名第三及在全球排名第五。同時，香港亦是全球最活躍的首次公開招股市場之一，集資額在過去 5 年均位列全球三甲。

3.2 金融服務的涵蓋範圍廣泛，包括銀行、保險、證券經紀、資產管理及其他金融服務。以增加價值計算，金融服務業在 2020 年為四個主要行業當中最大的行業。2020 年該行業的增加價值為 5,980 億元（佔本地生產總值的 23.3%），較 2019 年的 5,813 億元上升 2.9%。就業人數在 2020 年為 273 700 人（佔總就業人數的 7.5%），較 2019 年的 272 600 人上升 0.4%。儘管經濟環境變得困難，金融服務業在 2020 年仍保持暢旺。（表 1 及 2）

3.3 香港的銀行從事多方面的零售及批發銀行業務，例如接受存款、貿易融資、公司財務、財資活動及證券經紀業務。銀行業在 2020 年的增加價值為 3,675 億元（佔本地生產總值的 14.3%），較 2019 年的 3,661 億元上升 0.4%。該行業在 2020 年僱用了 100 200 人（佔總就業人數的 2.7%）。（表 1 及 2）

3.4 至於保險及其他金融服務，主要包括人壽保險及一般保險、證券經紀、資產管理、融資租賃和投資及控股公司等。保險及其他金融服務的增加價值由 2019 年 2,153 億元上升 7.1% 至 2020 年的 2,305 億元（佔本地生產總值的 9.0%）。就業人數在 2020 年為 173 500 人（佔總就業人數的 4.7%）。（表 1 及 2）

3. Financial Services

3.1 Hong Kong is an international financial centre. As of 2020, the market capitalisation of Hong Kong's stock market ranked third in Asia and fifth in the world. Meanwhile, Hong Kong is one of the world's most active markets for initial public offerings (IPOs), ranked top three in the world in terms of total IPO funds raised in the last five years.

3.2 Financial services cover a wide range of services including banking, insurance, stock brokerage, asset management, and other financial services. In 2020, the financial services industry was the largest among the Four Key Industries, in terms of value added. The value added of this industry amounted to \$598.0 billion (or 23.3% of GDP) with a growth of 2.9% from \$581.3 billion in 2019. The employment in 2020 was 273 700 persons (or 7.5% of total employment) with a growth of 0.4% from 272 600 persons in 2019. The financial services industry still stayed vibrant in 2020 despite the difficult economic situation. (Tables 1 and 2)

3.3 Banks in Hong Kong engage in a wide range of retail and wholesale banking business such as deposit taking, trade financing, corporate finance, treasury activities and securities broking. The value added of banking industry was \$367.5 billion in 2020 (or 14.3% of GDP), with a growth of 0.4% from \$366.1 billion in 2019. This industry employed 100 200 persons (or 2.7% of total employment) in 2020. (Tables 1 and 2)

3.4 The insurance and other financial services mainly cover life insurance and general insurance, stock brokerage, asset management, financial leasing, and investment and holding companies, etc. The value added of insurance and other financial services increased by 7.1% from \$215.3 billion in 2019 to \$230.5 billion (or 9.0% of GDP) in 2020. The employment was 173 500 persons (or 4.7% of total employment) in 2020. (Tables 1 and 2)

4. 旅遊

4.1 旅遊業包括入境及外訪旅遊。在 2020 年，為遏止 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情而實施的旅遊限制措施嚴重打擊入境及外訪旅遊。2020 年整體訪港旅客較 2019 年下跌 93.6% 至 360 萬人次，當中過夜旅客人次下跌 94.3%。

4.2 旅遊業在 2020 年帶來 93 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 0.4%），較 2019 年的 986 億元下跌 90.6%。就業人數在 2020 年為 48 600 人（佔總就業人數的 1.3%），較 2019 年的 231 000 人下跌 79.0%。（表 1 及 2）

4.3 入境旅遊³ 包括零售業、住宿服務（包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位）、餐飲服務、運輸及其他個人服務等，但只限於向旅客提供服務的部分。訪港旅客人次在 2020 年顯著下跌，令入境旅遊的增加價值由 2019 年的 755 億元下跌 92.2% 至 2020 年的 59 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.2%）。入境旅遊在 2020 年為 22 100 人提供職位（佔總就業人數的 0.6%）⁴。（表 1 及 2）

4.4 外訪旅遊則包括過境客運服務及旅行代理、代訂服務及相關活動，但只限於向本港居民提供到境外旅遊的服務的部分。外訪旅遊的增加價值由 2019 年的 231 億元下跌 85.1% 至 2020 年的 34 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.1%）。2020 年從事外訪旅遊的就業人數有 26 500 人（佔總就業人數的 0.7%）。（表 1 及 2）

3 根據國際慣用方法，在量度入境旅遊的貢獻時，會根據來自旅客的收益佔與旅遊有關的經濟活動的總業務收益的百分比計算旅遊比率，再利用這些比率把有關經濟活動內由入境旅遊所衍生的增加價值和就業人數區分。

4 從事入境旅遊的就業人數在 2020 年顯著下跌，主要是由於與旅遊有關的經濟活動的旅遊比率下降，從而使利用旅遊比率區分出來的就業人數下跌。該就業人數變化不應闡釋為組成入境旅遊的個別行業的整體就業人數變化。

4. Tourism

4.1 Tourism industry includes both inbound tourism and outbound tourism. In 2020, the travel restrictions imposed to suppress COVID-19 epidemic had inflicted severe impacts on both inbound and outbound tourism. Total visitor arrivals decreased by 93.6% to 3.6 million, of which overnight visitors dropped by 94.3% in 2020 compared with 2019.

4.2 Tourism industry generated value added of \$9.3 billion in 2020 (or 0.4% of GDP), with a decrease of 90.6% from \$98.6 billion in 2019. The employment in 2020 was 48 600 persons (or 1.3% of total employment), a decrease of 79.0% from 231 000 persons in 2019. (Tables 1 and 2)

4.3 Inbound tourism³ covers retail trade, accommodation services (covering hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation), food and beverage services, transport and personal services etc., yet pertaining only to the part provided to visitors. Due to the notable decline in the number of visitor arrivals in 2020, value added of inbound tourism decreased by 92.2% from \$75.5 billion in 2019 to \$5.9 billion in 2020 (or 0.2% of GDP). Inbound tourism provided jobs for 22 100 persons in 2020 (or 0.6% of total employment)⁴. (Tables 1 and 2)

4.4 Outbound tourism covers cross-boundary passenger transport services and travel agency, reservation service and related activities, yet pertaining only to the part provided to Hong Kong residents travelling abroad. The value added of outbound tourism amounted to \$3.4 billion in 2020 (or 0.1% of GDP), decreased by 85.1% from \$23.1 billion in 2019. The number of persons engaged in outbound tourism in 2020 was 26 500 (or 0.7% of total employment). (Tables 1 and 2)

3 According to international practices, to measure the contribution of inbound tourism, tourism ratios for tourism-related economic activities are estimated by shares of business receipts from visitors in total business receipts, and are used to allocate value added and employment in respect of these activities to inbound tourism.

4 The significant decrease in employment of inbound tourism in 2020 was mainly attributable to the decline in tourism ratios for tourism-related economic activities. Consequently, employment allocated using tourism ratios decreased. Such change in employment should not be interpreted as the change in overall employment of the individual constituent sectors of inbound tourism.

5. 貿易及物流

5.1 雖然貨物貿易錄得輕微跌幅，香港在 2020 年為全球第六大商品貿易經濟體系，較 2019 年上升兩位。貨物貿易總值在 2020 年下跌 2.5% 至 81,973 億元，其中進口和出口商品貿易分別減少 3.3% 及 1.5% 至 42,698 億元及 39,275 億元。同年，香港國際機場的貨物吞吐量達 450 萬公噸，為世界各地機場的第二位。

5.2 貿易及物流服務業在 2020 年為香港帶來 5,082 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 19.8%），較 2019 年 5,412 億元的增加價值下跌 6.1%。就業人數方面，貿易及物流服務業在 2020 年僱用 616 200 人（佔總就業人數的 16.8%）。（表 1 及 2）

5.3 貿易在貿易及物流服務中佔主要部分。貿易在 2020 年的增加價值為 4,254 億元（佔本地生產總值的 16.6%），較 2019 年的 4,606 億元下跌 7.6%。就業人數在 2020 年有 441 200 人（佔總就業人數的 12.0%）。（表 1 及 2）

5.4 物流是指籌劃、實施和控制貨物（包括原材料、半製成品和製成品）、服務及相關資訊從來源地至使用地的運送及儲存的過程。這些活動包括貨運、貨運代理、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務。在 2020 年，物流業的增加價值為 828 億元（佔本地生產總值的 3.2%），較 2019 年的 806 億元上升 2.8%。物流業在 2020 年僱用了 175 000 人（佔總就業人數的 4.8%）。（表 1 及 2）

5. Trading and Logistics

5.1 Hong Kong was the world's 6th largest trading economy in goods in 2020, rising by two places from 2019 though mild decline in merchandise trade was registered. The value of total merchandise trade in 2020 decreased by 2.5% to \$8,197.3 billion, with imports and exports dropped by 3.3% and 1.5% to \$4,269.8 billion and \$3,927.5 billion respectively. In the same year, the cargo throughput of the Hong Kong International Airport amounted to 4.5 million tonnes, ranked second among all airports in the world.

5.2 The trading and logistics services industry generated value added of \$508.2 billion in 2020 (or 19.8% of GDP), with a 6.1% decrease from \$541.2 billion in 2019. In terms of employment, the trading and logistics services industry employed 616 200 persons in 2020 (or 16.8% of total employment). (Tables 1 and 2)

5.3 Trading accounted for the main part of trading and logistics services. Its value added amounted to \$425.4 billion in 2020 (or 16.6% of GDP), dropped by 7.6% from \$460.6 billion in 2019. The number of persons engaged was 441 200 in 2020 (or 12.0% of total employment). (Tables 1 and 2)

5.4 Logistics refers to the process of planning, implementing and controlling the movement and storage of goods (including raw materials, goods in progress and finished goods), services and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. The activities include freight transport, freight forwarding, storage, postal and courier services. In 2020, the value added of logistics industry amounted to \$82.8 billion (or 3.2% of GDP), increased by 2.8% from \$80.6 billion in 2019. Logistics industry employed 175 000 persons in 2020 (or 4.8% of total employment). (Tables 1 and 2)

6. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務

6.1 作為一個重要的全球商業樞紐，香港的專業服務行業發展多元化，擁有優秀本地人才和豐富國際經驗。

6.2 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務業在2020年合共為香港帶來2,965億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的11.6%），並為565 800人（佔總就業人數的15.4%）提供職位。專業服務業及其他工商業支援服務業在2020年錄得跌幅。與2019年比較，專業服務及其他工商業支援服務業的增加價值及就業人數分別下跌8.7%及0.3%。（表1及2）

6.3 專業服務包括法律服務、會計服務、核數服務、建築及工程活動、技術測試及分析、科學研究及發展、管理及管理顧問活動、資訊科技相關服務、廣告、專門設計及相關服務等。專業服務的增加價值由2019年的1,308億元下跌至2020年的1,260億元（佔本地生產總值的4.9%）。就業人數為238 900人（佔總就業人數的6.5%）。（表1及2）

6.4 工商業支援服務是指提供予本地經濟體系內其他公司使用的服務（即中間投產消耗），以及向公司及個別人士輸出的服務。在2020年，其他工商業支援服務（除金融服務、貿易及物流、旅遊和專業服務以外）的增加價值為1,706億元（佔本地生產總值的6.7%），較2019年的1,940億元下跌12.1%。就業人數在2020年有326 900人（佔總就業人數的8.9%）。（表1及2）

6. Professional services and other producer services

6.1 Being an important global business hub, Hong Kong's professional services sector developed diversely, with strong pool of local talent and substantial international experience.

6.2 Professional and other producer services industry in Hong Kong together generated value added of \$296.5 billion (or 11.6% of GDP) and provided jobs for 565 800 persons (or 15.4% of total employment) in 2020. Professional services and other producer services recorded decline in 2020. The value added and employment decreased by 8.7% and 0.3% respectively compared with 2019. (Tables 1 and 2)

6.3 Professional services cover legal, accounting, auditing, architecture and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis, scientific research and development, management and management consultancy activities, information technology related services, advertising, specialised design and related services, etc. The value added of professional services decreased from \$130.8 billion in 2019 to \$126.0 billion in 2020 (or 4.9% of GDP). The employment number was 238 900 persons in 2020 (or 6.5% of total employment). (Tables 1 and 2)

6.4 Producer services refer to services for use by other companies (i.e. intermediate consumption) in the local economy, as well as exports of services to companies and individuals. In 2020, the value added of other producer services (other than financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services) was \$170.6 billion (or 6.7% of GDP), decreased by 12.1% from \$194.0 billion in 2019. The employment number was 326 900 persons in 2020 (or 8.9% of total employment). (Tables 1 and 2)

7. 其他備註

7.1 有關四個主要行業對經濟及就業貢獻的估計數字，是反映與其經濟活動有直接關係的增加價值及就業人數。直接經濟效應以外的貢獻，例如其他行業為該行業的生產活動而提供所需投入的溢出效應，並不計算在內。

7. Other remarks

7.1 It should also be noted that the estimates on the economic and employment contributions in respect of the Four Key Industries reflect the value added and employment directly related to their economic activities. For contributions other than the direct economic impact, such as the spillover impact to other industries which provide inputs for use by the industry concerned for its production activities, are not taken into account.