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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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## The Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong Economy

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 2022 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 2022.

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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」<sup>1</sup>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<sup>2</sup>及就業人數。

1.3 有關四個主要行業在 2021 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處已在 2022 年 12 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 2022 年的初步統計數字以更新有關分析。修訂數字將會在 2024 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 2.0<sup>1</sup>, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has developed the relevant statistical framework for measuring the value added<sup>2</sup> 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 2021 was published in the December 2022 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. This article updates the relevant analyses with preliminary figures for 2022 incorporated. Revised figures will be released at C&SD's website in May 2024. 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，配合本地的情況作出修訂而編製。

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 2022 年為香港經濟帶來 15,388 億元的增加價值，並僱用 1 448 400 人。與 2021 年比較，2022 年四個主要行業的增加價值下跌 0.6%，就業人數則下跌 1.9%。（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 2022 年佔本地生產總值的 56.3%，較 2017 年的 57.0% 為低。這主要是由於 2022 年旅遊業佔本地生產總值的百分比較 2017 年為低。四個主要行業的就業人數在 2022 年佔總就業人數的 40.1%，亦較 2017 年的 46.6% 為低。（表 1 及 2）

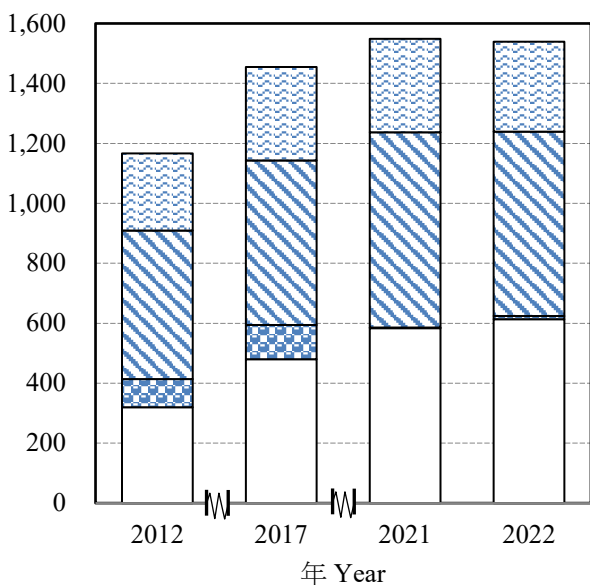
## 2. Four Key Industries

2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$1,538.8 billion and employed 1 448 400 persons in 2022. The value added in respect of the Four Key Industries decreased by 0.6% in 2022 compared with 2021, while employment decreased by 1.9%. (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 56.3% in 2022, lower than that of 57.0% in 2017. This was mainly due to the lower percentage share of the tourism industry in GDP in 2022 compared with 2017. The contribution of the Four Key Industries to total employment in 2022 was 40.1%, also lower than that of 46.6% in 2017. (Tables 1 and 2)

圖 1 2012 年、2017 年、2021 年及 2022 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 2012, 2017, 2021 and 2022

增加價值 Value added  
十億元 \$billion



就業人數 Employment  
千人 Thousands

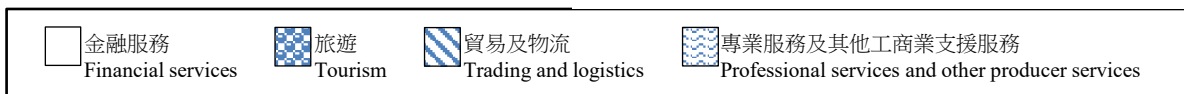
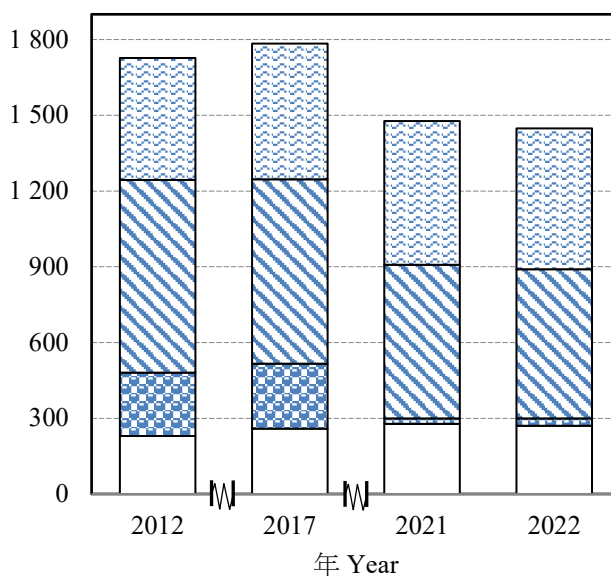


表1 四個主要行業的增加價值  
Table 1 Value added of the Four Key Industries

以當時價格計算的增加價值 Value added at current prices	2012 百萬元 \$Mn	2017 百萬元 \$Mn	2021 百萬元 \$Mn	2022@ 百萬元 \$Mn	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2021 – 2022	2012 – 2022	2017 – 2022
I 金融服務 Financial services	319,300 (15.9%)	480,500 (18.8%)	583,600 (21.3%)	613,400 (22.4%)	+5.1%	+6.7%	+5.0%
(A) 銀行 Banking	196,100 (9.7%)	310,900 (12.2%)	343,100 (12.5%)	422,300 (15.4%)	+23.1%	+8.0%	+6.3%
(B) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	123,200 (6.1%)	169,600 (6.6%)	240,500 (8.8%)	191,200 (7.0%)	-20.5%	+4.5%	+2.4%
II 旅遊 Tourism	94,600 (4.7%)	114,200 (4.5%)	2,300 (0.1%)	10,900 (0.4%)	+380.3%	-19.4%	-37.5%
(A) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	79,100 (3.9%)	92,100 (3.6%)	1,500 (0.1%)	4,800 (0.2%)	+231.4%	-24.4%	-44.5%
(B) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	15,400 (0.8%)	22,100 (0.9%)	800 (\$)	6,100 (0.2%)	+649.0%	-8.9%	-22.8%
III 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	495,400 (24.6%)	548,400 (21.5%)	650,700 (23.7%)	614,900 (22.5%)	-5.5%	+2.2%	+2.3%
(A) 貿易 Trading	428,200 (21.3%)	466,700 (18.3%)	481,500 (17.5%)	446,300 (16.3%)	-7.3%	+0.4%	-0.9%
(B) 物流 Logistics	67,100 (3.3%)	81,700 (3.2%)	169,200 (6.2%)	168,600 (6.2%)	-0.4%	+9.6%	+15.6%
IV 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	257,600 (12.8%)	311,800 (12.2%)	311,700 (11.4%)	299,600 (11.0%)	-3.9%	+1.5%	-0.8%
(A) 專業服務 Professional services	94,700 (4.7%)	121,200 (4.7%)	136,600 (5.0%)	134,400 (4.9%)	-1.6%	+3.6%	+2.1%
(B) 其他工商業支援服務(1) Other producer services(1)	162,900 (8.1%)	190,700 (7.5%)	175,100 (6.4%)	165,200 (6.0%)	-5.7%	+0.1%	-2.8%
<b>四個主要行業 = I+II+III+IV Four Key Industries = I+II+III+IV</b>	<b>1,166,800 (58.0%)</b>	<b>1,454,900 (57.0%)</b>	<b>1,548,300 (56.4%)</b>	<b>1,538,800 (56.3%)</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>+2.8%</b>	<b>+1.1%</b>
<b>本地生產總值(2) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)(2)</b>	<b>2,013,000</b>	<b>2,551,100</b>	<b>2,745,800</b>	<b>2,735,400</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>+3.1%</b>	<b>+1.4%</b>

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。  
由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。  
@ 2022年的數字在得到更多數據時會作出例行修訂。

§§ 佔本地生產總值的百分比少於 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 the total due to rounding.

@ Figures for 2022 are subject to routine revision as more data become available.

§§ Percentage shares in GDP 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: 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	2012 人數 Number	2017 人數 Number	2021 人數 Number	2022 <sup>@</sup> 人數 Number	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2021 – 2022	2012 – 2022	2017 – 2022
I 金融服務 Financial services	229 100 (6.3%)	259 000 (6.8%)	277 500 (7.6%)	269 700 (7.5%)	-2.8%	+1.6%	+0.8%
(A) 銀行 Banking	97 800 (2.7%)	103 100 (2.7%)	97 500 (2.7%)	97 600 (2.7%)	+0.1%	§§	-1.1%
(B) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	131 200 (3.6%)	155 900 (4.1%)	180 000 (4.9%)	172 100 (4.8%)	-4.4%	+2.7%	+2.0%
II 旅遊 Tourism	251 400 (6.9%)	257 700 (6.7%)	22 500 (0.6%)	29 600 (0.8%)	+31.5%	-19.3%	-35.1%
(A) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	219 200 (6.0%)	225 100 (5.9%)	4 500 (0.1%)	13 100 (0.4%)	+188.1%	-24.6%	-43.4%
(B) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	32 200 (0.9%)	32 600 (0.9%)	17 900 (0.5%)	16 500 (0.5%)	-8.1%	-6.5%	-12.7%
III 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	763 600 (20.9%)	729 500 (19.0%)	608 200 (16.6%)	591 300 (16.4%)	-2.8%	-2.5%	-4.1%
(A) 貿易 Trading	580 100 (15.9%)	548 200 (14.3%)	422 700 (11.5%)	416 100 (11.5%)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-5.4%
(B) 物流 Logistics	183 500 (5.0%)	181 300 (4.7%)	185 500 (5.1%)	175 200 (4.8%)	-5.6%	-0.5%	-0.7%
IV 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	482 600 (13.2%)	538 400 (14.0%)	568 900 (15.5%)	557 800 (15.4%)	-1.9%	+1.5%	+0.7%
(A) 專業服務 Professional services	195 200 (5.3%)	221 900 (5.8%)	243 900 (6.6%)	241 100 (6.7%)	-1.2%	+2.1%	+1.7%
(B) 其他工商業支援服務(1) Other producer services(1)	287 300 (7.9%)	316 400 (8.3%)	325 000 (8.9%)	316 800 (8.8%)	-2.5%	+1.0%	§§
<b>四個主要行業 = I+II+III+IV Four Key Industries = I+II+III+IV</b>	<b>1 726 600 (47.3%)</b>	<b>1 784 600 (46.6%)</b>	<b>1 477 100 (40.2%)</b>	<b>1 448 400 (40.1%)</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
<b>總就業人數 Total employment</b>	<b>3 653 100</b>	<b>3 833 100</b>	<b>3 671 100</b>	<b>3 614 200</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

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。

由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

@ 2022 年的數字在得到更多數據時會作出例行修訂。

§§ 增減少於 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。

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 the total due to rounding.

@ Figures for 2022 are subject to routine revision as more data become available.

§§ Increase or decrease of 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.

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 2022 年底，香港證券市場市值在亞洲排名第四及在全球排名第七。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 2022 年位列全球證券市場第四位。

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。2022 年金融服務業的增加價值為 6,134 億元（佔本地生產總值的 22.4%），較 2021 年的 5,836 億元上升 5.1%。就業人數在 2022 年為 269 700 人（佔總就業人數的 7.5%），較 2021 年的 277 500 人下跌 2.8%。（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 2022 年的增加價值為 4,223 億元（佔本地生產總值的 15.4%），較 2021 年的 3,431 億元上升 23.1%。該行業在 2022 年僱用了 97 600 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 2021 年 2,405 億元下跌 20.5% 至 2022 年的 1,912 億元（佔本地生產總值的 7.0%）。就業人數在 2022 年為 172 100 人（佔總就業人數的 4.8%）。（表 1 及 2）

### 3. Financial Services

3.1 Hong Kong is an international financial centre. As of 2022, the market capitalisation of Hong Kong's stock market ranked fourth in Asia and seventh in the world. Meanwhile, Hong Kong is one of the world's most active markets for initial public offerings (IPOs), ranked fourth in 2022 among all stock exchange markets in the world in terms of total IPO funds raised.

3.2 Financial services cover a wide range of services including banking, insurance, stock brokerage, asset management, and other financial services. In 2022, the value added of financial services industry amounted to \$613.4 billion (or 22.4% of GDP), increased by 5.1% from \$583.6 billion in 2021. The employment in 2022 was 269 700 persons (or 7.5% of total employment) with a decline of 2.8% from 277 500 persons in 2021. (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 \$422.3 billion in 2022 (or 15.4% of GDP), with an increase of 23.1% from \$343.1 billion in 2021. This industry employed 97 600 persons (or 2.7% of total employment) in 2022. (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 decreased by 20.5% from \$240.5 billion in 2021 to \$191.2 billion (or 7.0% of GDP) in 2022. The employment was 172 100 persons (or 4.8% of total employment) in 2022. (Tables 1 and 2)

## 4. 旅遊

4.1 旅遊業在 2022 年的增加價值為 109 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.4%），較 2021 年的 23 億元上升 380.3%。就業人數在 2022 年為 29 600 人（佔總就業人數的 0.8%），較 2021 年的 22 500 人上升 31.5%。趨勢與逐步放寬對入境旅客的檢測和檢疫安排後，整體訪港旅客回復上升的情況一致。（表 1 及 2）

4.2 旅遊業包括入境及外訪旅遊。入境旅遊<sup>3</sup>包括零售業、住宿服務、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。入境旅遊的增加價值由 2021 年的 15 億元上升 231.4% 至 2022 年的 48 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.2%）。入境旅遊在 2022 年為 13 100 人提供職位（佔總就業人數的 0.4%）<sup>4</sup>。（表 1 及 2）

4.3 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 2021 年的 8 億元上升 649.0% 至 2022 年的 61 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.2%）。2022 年從事外訪旅遊的就業人數有 16 500 人（佔總就業人數的 0.5%）。（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 2022 年顯著上升，主要是由於與旅遊有關的經濟活動的旅遊比率上升，從而使利用旅遊比率區分出來的就業人數上升。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 Value added of tourism industry was \$10.9 billion in 2022 (or 0.4% of GDP), with an increase of 380.3% from \$2.3 billion in 2021. The employment in 2022 was 29 600 persons (or 0.8% of total employment), with an increase of 31.5% from 22 500 persons in 2021. The trend was in line with the rebound in total visitor arrivals following the progressive relaxation of the testing and quarantine arrangements for inbound visitors. (Tables 1 and 2)

4.2 Tourism industry includes both inbound tourism and outbound tourism. Inbound tourism<sup>3</sup> covers retail trade, accommodation services, food and beverage services, transport and personal services etc., yet pertaining only to the part provided to visitors. Value added of inbound tourism increased by 231.4% from \$1.5 billion in 2021 to \$4.8 billion in 2022 (or 0.2% of GDP). Inbound tourism provided jobs for 13 100 persons in 2022 (or 0.4% of total employment)<sup>4</sup>. (Tables 1 and 2)

4.3 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 \$6.1 billion in 2022 (or 0.2% of GDP), increased by 649.0% from \$0.8 billion in 2021. The number of persons engaged in outbound tourism in 2022 was 16 500 (or 0.5% 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 increase in employment of inbound tourism in 2022 was mainly attributable to the increase in tourism ratios for tourism-related economic activities. Consequently, employment allocated using tourism ratios increased. 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 在 2022 年，香港為全球第十大商品貿易經濟體系。與 2021 年比較，香港的貨物貿易總值在 2022 年下跌 7.9% 至 94,591 億元，其中進口和出口商品貿易分別減少 7.2% 及 8.6% 至 49,275 億元及 45,317 億元。同年，香港國際機場的貨物吞吐量達 420 萬公噸，在世界各地機場排名首位。

5.2 貿易及物流服務業在 2022 年為香港帶來 6,149 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 22.5%），較 2021 年 6,507 億元的增加價值下跌 5.5%。就業人數方面，貿易及物流服務業在 2022 年僱用 591 300 人（佔總就業人數的 16.4%）。（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 2022 年的增加價值為 4,463 億元（佔本地生產總值的 16.3%），較 2021 年的 4,815 億元下跌 7.3%。就業人數在 2022 年有 416 100 人（佔總就業人數的 11.5%）。（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 2022 年，物流業的增加價值為 1,686 億元（佔本地生產總值的 6.2%），較 2021 年的 1,692 億元減少 0.4%。物流業在 2022 年僱用了 175 200 人（佔總就業人數的 4.8%）。（表 1 及 2）

## 5. Trading and Logistics

5.1 In 2022, Hong Kong was the world's 10<sup>th</sup> largest trading economy in goods. Compared with 2021, Hong Kong's value of total merchandise trade decreased by 7.9% to \$9,459.1 billion in 2022, of which imports and exports dropped by 7.2% and 8.6% to \$4,927.5 billion and \$4,531.7 billion respectively. In the same year, the cargo throughput of the Hong Kong International Airport amounted to 4.2 million tonnes, ranked first among all airports in the world.

5.2 Trading and logistics services industry generated value added of \$614.9 billion in 2022 (or 22.5% of GDP), with a 5.5% decrease from \$650.7 billion in 2021. In terms of employment, the trading and logistics services industry employed 591 300 persons in 2022 (or 16.4% 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 \$446.3 billion in 2022 (or 16.3% of GDP), decreased by 7.3% from \$481.5 billion in 2021. The number of persons engaged was 416 100 in 2022 (or 11.5% 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 2022, the value added of logistics industry amounted to \$168.6 billion (or 6.2% of GDP), decreased by 0.4% from \$169.2 billion in 2021. Logistics industry employed 175 200 persons in 2022 (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2022年合共為香港帶來2,996億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的11.0%），並為557 800人（佔總就業人數的15.4%）提供職位。與2021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3.9%及1.9%。（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2021年的1,366億元下跌至2022年的1,344億元（佔本地生產總值的4.9%）。就業人數為241 100人（佔總就業人數的6.7%）。（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2022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1,652億元（佔本地生產總值的6.0%），較2021年的1,751億元下跌5.7%。就業人數在2022年有316 800人（佔總就業人數的8.8%）。（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 \$299.6 billion (or 11.0% of GDP) and provided jobs for 557 800 persons (or 15.4% of total employment) in 2022. Value added and employment of professional services and other producer services decreased by 3.9% and 1.9% respectively compared with 2021. (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 \$136.6 billion in 2021 to \$134.4 billion in 2022 (or 4.9% of GDP). The employment number was 241 100 persons in 2022 (or 6.7% 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 2022, the value added of other producer services (other than financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services) was \$165.2 billion (or 6.0% of GDP), decreased by 5.7% from \$175.1 billion in 2021. The employment number was 316 800 persons in 2022 (or 8.8% 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. 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.