

香港統計月刊

Hong Kong  
Monthly Digest of Statistics

2024 年 12 月

December 2024

專題文章

*Feature Article*

香港經濟的四個主要行業

The Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong Economy

## 香港經濟的四個主要行業 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 2023 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 2023.

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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 2022 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處已在 2023 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 2023 年的初步統計數字以更新有關分析。修訂數字將會在 2025 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 2022 was published in the December 2023 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. This article updates the relevant analyses with preliminary figures for 2023 incorporated. Revised figures will be released at C&SD's website in May 2025. For details of the coverage of the respective industries, please refer to 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 2023 年為香港經濟帶來 16,661 億元的增加價值，並僱用 1 572 800 人。與 2022 年比較，2023 年四個主要行業的增加價值上升 8.2%，就業人數則上升 8.5%。（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 2023 年佔本地生產總值的 57.1%，較 2018 年的 57.3% 輕微下降。這主要是由於 2023 年旅遊業和貿易及物流業佔本地生產總值的百分比較 2018 年為低。四個主要行業的就業人數在 2023 年佔總就業人數的 42.4%，亦較 2018 年的 46.3% 為低。（表 1 及 2）

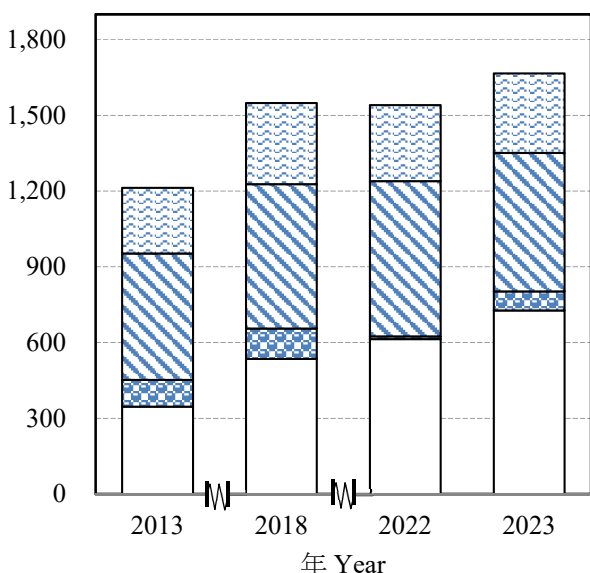
## 2. Four Key Industries

2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$1,666.1 billion and employed 1 572 800 persons in 2023. The value added in respect of the Four Key Industries increased by 8.2% in 2023 compared with 2022, while employment increased by 8.5%. (Chart 1, Tables 1 and 2)

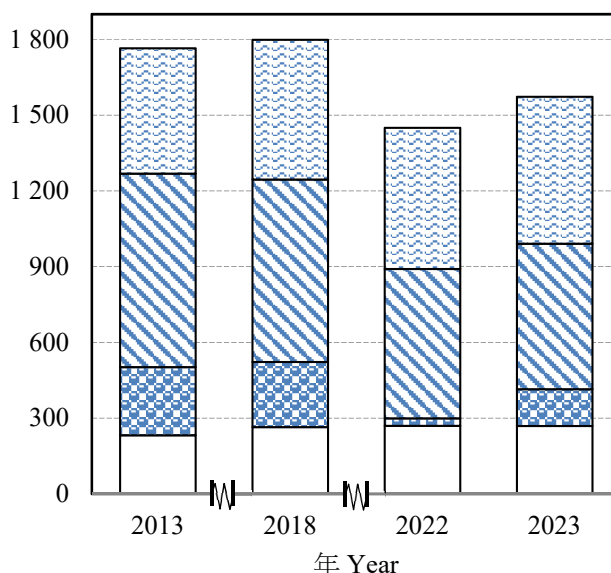
2.2 As regards the contribution of the Four Key Industries to the total economy in recent years, the share of the total value added of these industries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 57.1% in 2023, slightly lower than that of 57.3% in 2018. This was mainly due to the lower percentage shares of the tourism industry as well as trading and logistics industry in GDP in 2023 compared with 2018. The contribution of the Four Key Industries to total employment in 2023 was 42.4%, also lower than that of 46.3% in 2018. (Tables 1 and 2)

圖 1 2013 年、2018 年、2022 年及 2023 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 2013, 2018, 2022 and 2023

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					2022 – 2023	2013 – 2023	2018 – 2023
	2013 百萬元 \$Mn	2018 百萬元 \$Mn	2022 百萬元 \$Mn	2023@ 百萬元 \$Mn			
I 金融服務 Financial services	346,200 (16.5%)	535,100 (19.8%)	613,500 (22.4%)	727,100 (24.9%)	+18.5%	+7.7%	+6.3%
(A)銀行 Banking	218,900 (10.4%)	349,000 (12.9%)	422,300 (15.4%)	530,600 (18.2%)	+25.7%	+9.3%	+8.7%
(B)保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	127,400 (6.1%)	186,100 (6.9%)	191,200 (7.0%)	196,600 (6.7%)	+2.8%	+4.4%	+1.1%
II 旅遊 Tourism	105,900 (5.0%)	120,500 (4.5%)	11,100 (0.4%)	75,300 (2.6%)	+578.6%	-3.4%	-9.0%
(A)入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	89,000 (4.2%)	98,300 (3.6%)	6,000 (0.2%)	50,100 (1.7%)	+739.2%	-5.6%	-12.6%
(B)外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	16,800 (0.8%)	22,200 (0.8%)	5,100 (0.2%)	25,100 (0.9%)	+391.2%	+4.1%	+2.6%
III 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	500,500 (23.9%)	571,600 (21.2%)	614,600 (22.5%)	548,800 (18.8%)	-10.7%	+0.9%	-0.8%
(A)貿易 Trading	432,600 (20.6%)	486,800 (18.0%)	446,300 (16.3%)	445,100 (15.3%)	-0.3%	+0.3%	-1.8%
(B)物流 Logistics	67,900 (3.2%)	84,800 (3.1%)	168,300 (6.2%)	103,800 (3.6%)	-38.3%	+4.3%	+4.1%
IV 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	260,200 (12.4%)	321,400 (11.9%)	301,000 (11.0%)	314,800 (10.8%)	+4.6%	+1.9%	-0.4%
(A)專業服務 Professional services	99,700 (4.8%)	128,100 (4.7%)	134,400 (4.9%)	139,900 (4.8%)	+4.1%	+3.4%	+1.8%
(B)其他工商業支援服務(1) Other producer services(1)	160,500 (7.6%)	193,300 (7.2%)	166,600 (6.1%)	175,000 (6.0%)	+5.0%	+0.9%	-2.0%
四個主要行業 = I+II+III+IV Four Key Industries = I+II+III+IV	1,212,800 (57.8%)	1,548,700 (57.3%)	1,540,200 (56.3%)	1,666,100 (57.1%)	+8.2%	+3.2%	+1.5%
本地生產總值(2) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)(2)	2,098,100	2,700,400	2,735,500	2,916,500	+6.6%	+3.3%	+1.6%

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。  
@ 2023 年的數字在得到更多數據時會作出例行修訂。

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 2023 are subject to routine revision as more data become available.

(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。

(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) 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。

(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.

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

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						平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
		2013	2018	2022	2023 <sup>@</sup>			
		人數 Number	人數 Number	人數 Number	人數 Number	2022 – 2023	2013 – 2023	2018 – 2023
I	金融服務 Financial services	231 900 (6.2%)	264 300 (6.8%)	269 700 (7.5%)	269 100 (7.3%)	-0.2%	+1.5%	+0.4%
	(A)銀行 Banking	97 500 (2.6%)	104 600 (2.7%)	97 600 (2.7%)	97 100 (2.6%)	-0.5%	§§	-1.5%
	(B)保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	134 400 (3.6%)	159 600 (4.1%)	172 100 (4.8%)	172 000 (4.6%)	-0.1%	+2.5%	+1.5%
II	旅遊 Tourism	270 300 (7.3%)	258 300 (6.6%)	29 600 (0.8%)	145 600 (3.9%)	+391.5%	-6.0%	-10.8%
	(A)入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	238 300 (6.4%)	226 400 (5.8%)	13 900 (0.4%)	124 100 (3.3%)	+791.4%	-6.3%	-11.3%
	(B)外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	32 100 (0.9%)	31 800 (0.8%)	15 700 (0.4%)	21 500 (0.6%)	+36.9%	-3.9%	-7.5%
III	貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	766 300 (20.6%)	722 200 (18.6%)	591 200 (16.4%)	576 300 (15.5%)	-2.5%	-2.8%	-4.4%
	(A)貿易 Trading	577 700 (15.5%)	544 400 (14.0%)	416 100 (11.5%)	404 800 (10.9%)	-2.7%	-3.5%	-5.8%
	(B)物流 Logistics	188 700 (5.1%)	177 800 (4.6%)	175 100 (4.8%)	171 500 (4.6%)	-2.1%	-1.0%	-0.7%
IV	專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	496 200 (13.3%)	533 800 (14.3%)	559 300 (15.5%)	581 900 (15.7%)	+4.0%	+1.6%	+1.0%
	(A)專業服務 Professional services	203 800 (5.5%)	228 900 (5.9%)	241 100 (6.7%)	251 700 (6.8%)	+4.4%	+2.1%	+1.9%
	(B)其他工商業支援服務 <sup>(1)</sup> Other producer services <sup>(1)</sup>	292 300 (7.8%)	324 900 (8.4%)	318 300 (8.8%)	330 200 (8.9%)	+3.8%	+1.2%	+0.3%
四個主要行業 = I+II+III+IV Four Key Industries = I+II+III+IV		1 764 700 (47.4%)	1 798 600 (46.3%)	1 449 800 (40.1%)	1 572 800 (42.4%)	+8.5%	-1.1%	-2.6%
總就業人數 Total employment		3 724 800	3 885 400	3 614 200	3 710 600	+2.7%	§§	-0.9%

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。

@ 2023 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。

主要數據  
來源： 政府統計處編製的就業綜合估計數字

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 2023 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.

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 2023 年 9 月，香港於《全球金融中心指數》排名全球第四位，反映香港作為國際金融中心的持久優勢和韌性獲得肯定。除此，在 2023 年底，香港資產管理規模按年增加 2% 至 31.2 萬億港元，自 2008 年以來增長超過 5 倍，推動香港向涵蓋資產及風險管理等綜合功能更全面的金融中心不斷升級，為香港金融發展注入新動能。

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。2023 年金融服務業的增加價值為 7,271 億元（佔本地生產總值的 24.9%），較 2022 年的 6,135 億元上升 18.5%。就業人數在 2023 年為 269 100 人（佔總就業人數的 7.3%），較 2022 年的 269 700 人下跌 0.2%。（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 2023 年的增加價值為 5,306 億元（佔本地生產總值的 18.2%），較 2022 年的 4,223 億元上升 25.7%。該行業在 2023 年僱用了 97 100 人（佔總就業人數的 2.6%）。（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 2022 年 1,912 億元上升 2.8% 至 2023 年的 1,966 億元（佔本地生產總值的 6.7%）。就業人數在 2023 年為 172 000 人（佔總就業人數的 4.6%）。（表 1 及 2）

### 3. Financial Services

3.1 Hong Kong is an international financial centre. As of September 2023, Hong Kong ranked fourth globally in *Global Financial Centres Index*, reflecting recognition of Hong Kong's sustained strength and robustness as an international financial centre. Apart from that, in end-2023, asset under management (AUM) in Hong Kong rose by 2% year-on-year to \$31.2 trillion, increased more than five times since 2008, which promotes the upgrading of Hong Kong to a financial center equipped with more comprehensive functions such as asset and risk management and injects new momentum into Hong Kong's financial development.

3.2 Financial services cover a wide range of services including banking, insurance, stock brokerage, asset management, and other financial services. In 2023, the value added of financial services industry amounted to \$727.1 billion (or 24.9% of GDP), increased by 18.5% from \$613.5 billion in 2022. The employment in 2023 was 269 100 persons (or 7.3% of total employment) with a decline of 0.2% from 269 700 persons in 2022. (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 \$530.6 billion in 2023 (or 18.2% of GDP), with an increase of 25.7% from \$422.3 billion in 2022. This industry employed 97 100 persons (or 2.6% of total employment) in 2023. (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 2.8% from \$191.2 billion in 2022 to \$196.6 billion (or 6.7% of GDP) in 2023. The employment was 172 000 persons (or 4.6% of total employment) in 2023. (Tables 1 and 2)

## 4. 旅遊

4.1 旅遊業在 2023 年的增加價值為 753 億元（佔本地生產總值的 2.6%），較 2022 年的 111 億元上升 578.6%。就業人數在 2023 年為 145 600 人（佔總就業人數的 3.9%），較 2022 年的 29 600 人上升 391.5%。趨勢與疫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 2022 年的 60 億元上升 739.2% 至 2023 年的 501 億元（佔本地生產總值的 1.7%）。入境旅遊在 2023 年為 124 100 人提供職位（佔總就業人數的 3.3%）<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 2022 年的 51 億元上升 391.2% 至 2023 年的 251 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.9%）。2023 年從事外訪旅遊的就業人數有 21 500 人（佔總就業人數的 0.6%）。（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 2023 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 \$75.3 billion in 2023 (or 2.6% of GDP), with an increase of 578.6% from \$11.1 billion in 2022. The employment in 2023 was 145 600 persons (or 3.9% of total employment), with an increase of 391.5% from 29 600 persons in 2022. The trend was in line with the rebound in total visitor arrivals after the pandemic. (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 of services provided to visitors. Value added of inbound tourism increased by 739.2% from \$6.0 billion in 2022 to \$50.1 billion in 2023 (or 1.7% of GDP). Inbound tourism provided jobs for 124 100 persons in 2023 (or 3.3% 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 of services provided to Hong Kong residents travelling abroad. The value added of outbound tourism amounted to \$25.1 billion in 2023 (or 0.9% of GDP), increased by 391.2% from \$5.1 billion in 2022. The number of persons engaged in outbound tourism in 2023 was 21 500 (or 0.6% 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 2023 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 2023 年，香港為全球第十大商品貿易經濟體系。與 2022 年比較，香港的貨物貿易總值在 2023 年下跌 6.7% 至 88,224 億元，其中進口和出口商品貿易分別減少 5.7% 及 7.8% 至 46,450 億元及 41,774 億元。同年，香港國際機場的貨物吞吐量達 430 萬公噸，在世界各地機場排名首位。

5.2 貿易及物流業在 2023 年為香港帶來 5,488 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 18.8%），較 2022 年 6,146 億元的增加價值下跌 10.7%。就業人數方面，貿易及物流業在 2023 年僱用 576 300 人（佔總就業人數的 15.5%）。（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 2023 年的增加價值為 4,451 億元（佔本地生產總值的 15.3%），較 2022 年的 4,463 億元下跌 0.3%。就業人數在 2023 年有 404 800 人（佔總就業人數的 10.9%）。（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 2023 年，物流業的增加價值為 1,038 億元（佔本地生產總值的 3.6%），就業人數為 171 500 人（佔總就業人數的 4.6%）。（表 1 及 2）

## 5. Trading and Logistics

5.1 In 2023, Hong Kong was the world's 10<sup>th</sup> largest trading economy in goods. Compared with 2022, Hong Kong's value of total merchandise trade decreased by 6.7% to \$8,822.4 billion in 2023, of which imports and exports dropped by 5.7% and 7.8% to \$4,645.0 billion and \$4,177.4 billion respectively. In the same year, the cargo throughput of the Hong Kong International Airport amounted to 4.3 million tonnes, ranked first among all airports in the world.

5.2 Trading and logistics industry generated value added of \$548.8 billion in 2023 (or 18.8% of GDP), with a 10.7% decrease from \$614.6 billion in 2022. In terms of employment, the trading and logistics industry employed 576 300 persons in 2023 (or 15.5% 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 \$445.1 billion in 2023 (or 15.3% of GDP), decreased by 0.3% from \$446.3 billion in 2022. The number of persons engaged was 404 800 in 2023 (or 10.9% 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 2023, the value added of logistics industry amounted to \$103.8 billion (or 3.6% of GDP), and the employment was 171 500 persons (or 4.6% 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2023年合共為香港帶來3,148億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的10.8%），並為581 900人（佔總就業人數的15.7%）提供職位。與2022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上升4.6%及4.0%。（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2022年的1,344億元上升至2023年的1,399億元（佔本地生產總值的4.8%）。就業人數在2023年為251 700人（佔總就業人數的6.8%）。（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2023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1,750億元（佔本地生產總值的6.0%），較2022年的1,666億元上升5.0%。就業人數在2023年有330 200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 services and other producer services industry in Hong Kong together generated value added of \$314.8 billion (or 10.8% of GDP) and provided jobs for 581 900 persons (or 15.7% of total employment) in 2023. Value added and employment of professional services and other producer services industry increased by 4.6% and 4.0% respectively compared with 2022. (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 increased from \$134.4 billion in 2022 to \$139.9 billion in 2023 (or 4.8% of GDP). The employment number was 251 700 persons in 2023 (or 6.8% 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 2023, the value added of other producer services (other than financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services) was \$175.0 billion (or 6.0% of GDP), increased by 5.0% from \$166.6 billion in 2022. The employment number was 330 200 persons in 2023 (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. 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.