

# 香港統計月刊

## Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2021 年 1 月

January 2021

*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 2019 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 2019.

如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡政府統計處國民收入統計科（二）  
（電話：(852) 3903 7002；電郵：gdp-p@censtatd.gov.hk）。

Enquiries on this article may be directed to the National Income Branch (2), Census and Statistics Department  
(Tel. : (852) 3903 7002; E-mail : gdp-p@censtatd.gov.hk).

# 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 2018 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處已在 2019 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 2019 年的初步統計數字以更新有關分析。修訂數字將會在 2021 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 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sc80\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sc80_tc.jsp)) 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 2018 was published in the December 2019 issues of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. This article updates the relevant analyses with preliminary figures for 2019 incorporated. Revised figures will be released at C&SD's website in May 2021. For details of the coverage of the respective industries, please refer to the information contained in the website of C&SD ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sc80.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sc80.jsp)).

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 2019 年為香港經濟帶來 15,450 億元的增加價值，並僱用 1 747 500 人。與 2018 年比較，2019 年四個主要行業的增加價值及就業人數分別下跌 0.2% 及 2.3%。（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 2019 年佔本地生產總值的 56.4%，較 2014 年的 57.5% 為低。這主要是由於在 2019 年貿易及物流服務業佔本地生產總值的百分比較 2014 年為低。四個主要行業的就業人數在 2019 年佔總就業人數的 45.4%，亦較 2014 年的 47.5% 為低。（表 1 及 2）

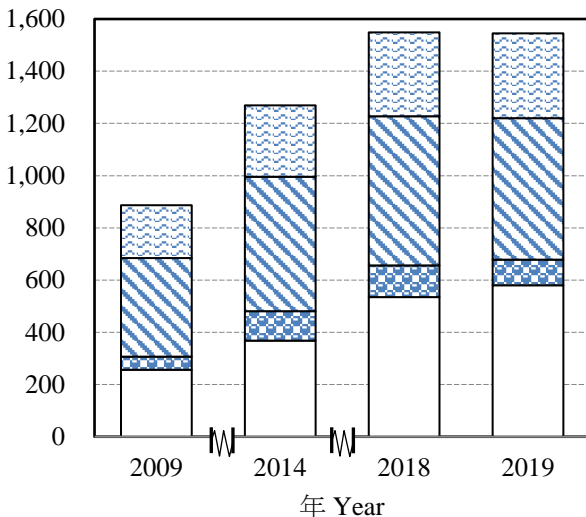
## 2. Four Key Industries

2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$1,545.0 billion and employed 1 747 500 persons in 2019. The value added and employment in respect of the Four Key Industries decreased by 0.2% and 2.3% respectively in 2019 compared with 2018. (Chart 1, Tables 1 and 2)

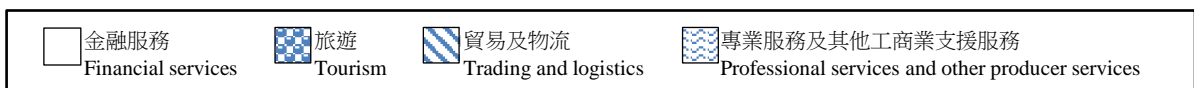
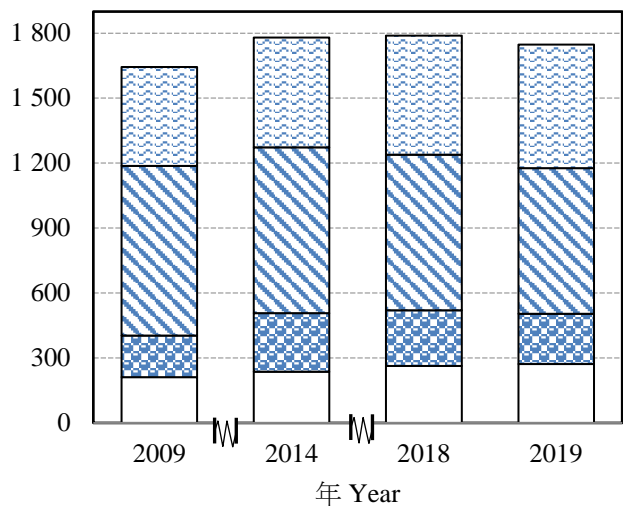
2.2 As regards the contribution of the Four Key Industries to the total economy in recent years, the share of the total value added of these industries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 56.4% in 2019, lower than that of 57.5% in 2014. This was mainly due to the lower percentage share of the trading and logistics services industry in GDP in 2019 compared with 2014. The contribution of the Four Key Industries to total employment in 2019 was 45.4%, also lower than that of 47.5% in 2014. (Tables 1 and 2)

**圖 1 2009 年、2014 年、2018 年及 2019 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 2009, 2014, 2018 and 2019**

**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	2009 百萬元 \$Mn	2014 百萬元 \$Mn	2018 百萬元 \$Mn	2019 <sup>@</sup> 百萬元 \$Mn	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2018 – 2019	2009 – 2019	2014 – 2019
1. 金融服務 Financial services	255,900 (16.2%)	368,000 (16.7%)	535,100 (19.8%)	580,100 (21.2%)	+8.4%	+8.5%	+9.5%
(a) 銀行 Banking	147,800 (9.3%)	231,100 (10.5%)	349,000 (12.9%)	364,900 (13.3%)	+4.6%	+9.5%	+9.6%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	108,100 (6.8%)	136,800 (6.2%)	186,100 (6.9%)	215,200 (7.9%)	+15.6%	+7.1%	+9.5%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	51,000 (3.2%)	112,500 (5.1%)	120,500 (4.5%)	98,600 (3.6%)	-18.2%	+6.8%	-2.6%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	40,300 (2.5%)	93,600 (4.2%)	98,300 (3.6%)	75,600 (2.8%)	-23.1%	+6.5%	-4.2%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	10,700 (0.7%)	18,900 (0.9%)	22,200 (0.8%)	23,000 (0.8%)	+3.7%	+8.0%	+3.9%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	377,800 (23.9%)	515,700 (23.4%)	571,600 (21.2%)	541,200 (19.8%)	-5.3%	+3.7%	+1.0%
(a) 貿易 Trading	323,000 (20.4%)	440,900 (20.0%)	486,800 (18.0%)	460,600 (16.8%)	-5.4%	+3.6%	+0.9%
(b) 物流 Logistics	54,800 (3.5%)	74,800 (3.4%)	84,800 (3.1%)	80,600 (2.9%)	-5.0%	+3.9%	+1.5%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	201,500 (12.7%)	273,200 (12.4%)	321,400 (11.9%)	325,100 (11.9%)	+1.2%	+4.9%	+3.5%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	66,300 (4.2%)	106,700 (4.8%)	128,100 (4.7%)	130,800 (4.8%)	+2.1%	+7.0%	+4.2%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 <sup>(1)</sup> Other producer services <sup>(1)</sup>	135,200 (8.5%)	166,500 (7.5%)	193,300 (7.2%)	194,300 (7.1%)	+0.5%	+3.7%	+3.1%
<b>四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4</b> <b>Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4</b>	<b>886,200</b> <b>(56.0%)</b>	<b>1,269,300</b> <b>(57.5%)</b>	<b>1,548,700</b> <b>(57.3%)</b>	<b>1,545,000</b> <b>(56.4%)</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>+5.7%</b>	<b>+4.0%</b>
<b>本地生產總值<sup>(2)</sup></b> <b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1,581,800</b>	<b>2,206,000</b>	<b>2,700,400</b>	<b>2,739,300</b>	<b>+1.4%</b>	<b>+5.6%</b>	<b>+4.4%</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。由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。  
<sup>@</sup> 2019 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。

(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.

<sup>@</sup> Figures for 2019 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.

(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	2009	2014	2018	2019 <sup>@</sup>	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
	人數 Number	人數 Number	人數 Number	人數 Number	2018 – 2019	2009 – 2019	2014 – 2019
1. 金融服務 Financial services	211 400 (6.1%)	236 400 (6.3%)	263 000 (6.8%)	272 600 (7.1%)	+3.7%	+2.6%	+2.9%
(a) 銀行 Banking	92 700 (2.7%)	99 100 (2.6%)	104 100 (2.7%)	99 800 (2.6%)	-4.2%	+0.7%	+0.1%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	118 800 (3.4%)	137 300 (3.7%)	158 800 (4.1%)	172 800 (4.5%)	+8.8%	+3.8%	+4.7%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	192 200 (5.5%)	271 300 (7.2%)	257 000 (6.6%)	231 000 (6.0%)	-10.1%	+1.9%	-3.2%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	163 600 (4.7%)	240 000 (6.4%)	225 300 (5.8%)	197 900 (5.1%)	-12.2%	+1.9%	-3.8%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	28 700 (0.8%)	31 300 (0.8%)	31 700 (0.8%)	33 200 (0.9%)	+4.9%	+1.5%	+1.2%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	783 900 (22.6%)	764 800 (20.4%)	718 500 (18.6%)	673 700 (17.5%)	-6.2%	-1.5%	-2.5%
(a) 貿易 Trading	587 400 (16.9%)	577 000 (15.4%)	541 800 (14.0%)	497 600 (12.9%)	-8.2%	-1.6%	-2.9%
(b) 物流 Logistics	196 600 (5.7%)	187 700 (5.0%)	176 700 (4.6%)	176 200 (4.6%)	-0.3%	-1.1%	-1.3%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	456 200 (13.1%)	507 700 (13.6%)	551 100 (14.2%)	570 100 (14.8%)	+3.4%	+2.3%	+2.3%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	174 900 (5.0%)	208 600 (5.6%)	227 700 (5.9%)	236 600 (6.1%)	+3.9%	+3.1%	+2.6%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 <sup>(1)</sup> Other producer services <sup>(1)</sup>	281 300 (8.1%)	299 100 (8.0%)	323 400 (8.4%)	333 500 (8.7%)	+3.1%	+1.7%	+2.2%
<b>四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4</b>	<b>1 643 800 (47.4%)</b>	<b>1 780 100 (47.5%)</b>	<b>1 789 500 (46.3%)</b>	<b>1 747 500 (45.4%)</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>+0.6%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<b>總就業人數 Total employment</b>	<b>3 470 300</b>	<b>3 744 200</b>	<b>3 867 600</b>	<b>3 850 500</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>+1.0%</b>	<b>+0.6%</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。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

@ 2019 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 2019 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 2019 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 2019 年位列全球第一。

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，金融服務業在四個主要行業當中是最大的行業。2019 年該行業的增加價值為 5,801 億元（佔本地生產總值的 21.2%），較 2018 年的 5,351 億元上升 8.4%。就業人數在 2019 年為 272 600 人（佔總就業人數的 7.1%），較 2018 年的 263 000 人上升 3.7%。銀行及保險活動在 2019 年保持暢旺，為金融服務業淨產值的持續增長帶來支持。（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 2019 年的增加價值為 3,649 億元（佔本地生產總值的 13.3%），較 2018 年的 3,490 億元上升 4.6%。該行業在 2019 年僱用了 99 800 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、融資租賃公司和投資及控股公司等。保險及其他金融服務的增加價值由 2018 年 1,861 億元上升 15.6% 至 2019 年的 2,152 億元（佔本地生產總值的 7.9%）。就業人數在 2019 年為 172 800 人（佔總就業人數的 4.5%）。（表 1 及 2）

### 3. Financial Services

3.1 Hong Kong is an international financial centre. As of 2019, 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 first in the world in IPOs funds raised in 2019.

3.2 Financial services cover a wide range of services including banking, insurance, stock brokerage, asset management, and other financial services. The financial services industry is the largest among the Four Key Industries, in terms of value added. In 2019, the value added of this industry amounted to \$580.1 billion (or 21.2% of GDP) with a growth of 8.4% from \$535.1 billion in 2018. The employment in 2019 was 272 600 persons (or 7.1% of total employment) with a growth of 3.7% from 263 000 persons in 2018. The banking and insurance activities stayed vibrant in 2019, rendering support to the continued growth of net output in financial services industry. (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 \$364.9 billion in 2019 (or 13.3% of GDP), with a growth of 4.6% from \$349.0 billion in 2018. This industry employed 99 800 persons (or 2.6% of total employment) in 2019. (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 15.6% from \$186.1 billion in 2018 to \$215.2 billion (or 7.9% of GDP) in 2019. The employment was 172 800 persons (or 4.5% of total employment) in 2019. (Tables 1 and 2)

## 4. 旅遊

4.1 旅遊業包括入境及外訪旅遊。入境旅遊佔旅遊業增加價值的主要部分。2019 年整體訪港旅客較 2018 年下跌 14.2% 至 5 590 萬人次，當中過夜旅客人次下跌 18.8%。

4.2 旅遊業在 2019 年帶來 986 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 3.6%），較 2018 年的 1,205 億元下跌 18.2%。就業人數在 2019 年為 231 000 人（佔總就業人數的 6.0%），較 2018 年的 257 000 人下跌 10.1%。（表 1 及 2）

4.3 入境旅遊<sup>3</sup> 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 2019 年顯著下跌，令入境旅遊的增加價值由 2018 年的 983 億元下跌 23.1% 至 2019 年的 756 億元（佔本地生產總值的 2.8%）。入境旅遊在 2019 年為 197 900 人提供職位（佔總就業人數的 5.1%）。（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 2018 年的 222 億元上升 3.7% 至 2019 年的 230 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.8%）。2019 年從事外訪旅遊的就業人數有 33 200 人（佔總就業人數的 0.9%）。（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. Tourism

4.1 Tourism industry includes both inbound tourism and outbound tourism. Inbound tourism accounted for the majority share of the value added of tourism. Total visitor arrivals decreased by 14.2% to 55.9 million, of which overnight visitors dropped by 18.8% in 2019 compared with 2018.

4.2 Tourism industry generated value added of \$98.6 billion in 2019 (or 3.6% of GDP), with a decrease of 18.2% from \$120.5 billion in 2018. The employment in 2019 was 231 000 persons (or 6.0% of total employment), a decrease of 10.1% from 257 000 persons in 2018. (Tables 1 and 2)

4.3 Inbound tourism<sup>3</sup> 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 2019, value added of inbound tourism decreased by 23.1% from \$98.3 billion in 2018 to \$75.6 billion in 2019 (or 2.8% of GDP). Inbound tourism provided jobs for 197 900 persons in 2019 (or 5.1% of total employment). (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 \$23.0 billion in 2019 (or 0.8% of GDP), increased by 3.7% from \$22.2 billion in 2018. The number of persons engaged in outbound tourism in 2019 was 33 200 (or 0.9% 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.



## 5. 貿易及物流

5.1 在 2019 年，香港為全球第八大商品貿易經濟體系。貨物貿易總值在 2019 年下跌 5.4% 至 84,041 億元，其中進口和出口商品貿易分別減少 6.5% 及 4.1% 至 44,154 億元及 39,887 億元。同年，香港國際機場的貨物吞吐量達 480 萬公噸，佔世界各地機場的首位。

5.2 貿易及物流服務業在 2019 年為香港帶來 5,412 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 19.8%），較 2018 年 5,716 億元的增加價值下跌 5.3%。隨着環球經濟放緩，加上美國與內地的貿易摩擦，令貿易及物流服務業在 2019 年表現疲弱。就業人數方面，貿易及物流服務業在 2019 年僱用 673 700 人（佔總就業人數的 17.5%）。（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 2019 年的增加價值為 4,606 億元（佔本地生產總值的 16.8%），較 2018 年的 4,868 億元下跌 5.4%。就業人數在 2019 年有 497 600 人（佔總就業人數的 12.9%）。（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 2019 年，物流業的增加價值達 806 億元（佔本地生產總值的 2.9%），較 2018 年的 848 億元下跌 5.0%。物流業在 2019 年僱用了 176 200 人（佔總就業人數的 4.6%）。（表 1 及 2）

## 5. Trading and Logistics

5.1 In 2019, Hong Kong's was the world's 8<sup>th</sup> largest trading economy in goods. The value of total merchandise trade in 2019 decreased by 5.4% to \$8,404.1 billion, with imports and exports dropped by 6.5% and 4.1% to \$4,415.4 billion and \$3,988.7 billion respectively. In the same year, the cargo throughput of the Hong Kong International Airport amounted to 4.8 million tonnes, ranked first among all airports in the world.

5.2 The trading and logistics services industry generated value added of \$541.2 billion in 2019 (or 19.8% of GDP), with a 5.3% decrease from \$571.6 billion in 2018. The trading and logistics services industry performed weakly in 2019 amid the global economic slowdown and US-Mainland trade tensions. In terms of employment, the trading and logistics services industry employed 673 700 persons in 2019 (or 17.5% 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 \$460.6 billion in 2019 (or 16.8% of GDP), dropped by 5.4% from \$486.8 billion in 2018. The number of persons engaged was 497 600 in 2019 (or 12.9% 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 2019, the value added of logistics industry amounted to \$80.6 billion (or 2.9% of GDP), decreased by 5.0% from \$84.8 billion in 2018. Logistics industry employed 176 200 persons in 2019 (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2019年合共為香港帶來3,251億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的11.9%），並為570 100人（佔總就業人數的14.8%）提供職位。專業服務業及其他工商業支援服務業在2019年錄得溫和增長。與2018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1.2%及3.4%。（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2018年的1,281億元上升至2019年的1,308億元（佔本地生產總值的4.8%）。就業人數為236 600人（佔總就業人數的6.1%）。（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2019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1,943億元（佔本地生產總值的7.1%），較2018年的1,933億元上升0.5%。就業人數在2019年有333 500人（佔總就業人數的8.7%）。（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 \$325.1 billion (or 11.9% of GDP) and provided jobs for 570 100 persons (or 14.8% of total employment) in 2019. Professional services and other producer services recorded mild growth in 2019. The value added and employment grew by 1.2% and 3.4% respectively compared with 2018. (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 \$128.1 billion in 2018 to \$130.8 billion in 2019 (or 4.8% of GDP). The employment number was 236 600 persons in 2019 (or 6.1% 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 2019, the value added of other producer services (other than financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services) was \$194.3 billion (or 7.1% of GDP), increased by 0.5% from \$193.3 billion in 2018. The employment number was 333 500 persons in 2019 (or 8.7% 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.