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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 2018 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 2018.

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

Enquiries on this article may be directed to the National Income Branch, 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」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 2017 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處已在 2019 年 5 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 2018 年的初步統計數字以更新有關分析。修訂數字將會在 2020 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) 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 2017 was published in the May 2019 issues of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. This article updates the relevant analyses with preliminary figures for 2018 incorporated. Revised figures will be released at C&SD's website in May 2020. 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).

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务的價值減去生產過程中消耗的貨品和服务（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 2018 年為香港經濟帶來 15,476 億元的增加價值，並僱用 1 789 500 人。與 2017 年比較，2018 年四個主要行業的增加價值及就業人數分別增長 6.4% 及 0.5%。（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 2018 年佔本地生產總值的 57.3%，較 2013 年的 57.8% 為低。這主要是由於在 2018 年貿易及物流服務業佔本地生產總值的百分比較 2013 年為低。另一方面，四個主要行業的就業人數在 2018 年佔總就業人數的 46.3%，較 2013 年的 47.4% 為低。（表 1 及 2）

2. Four Key Industries

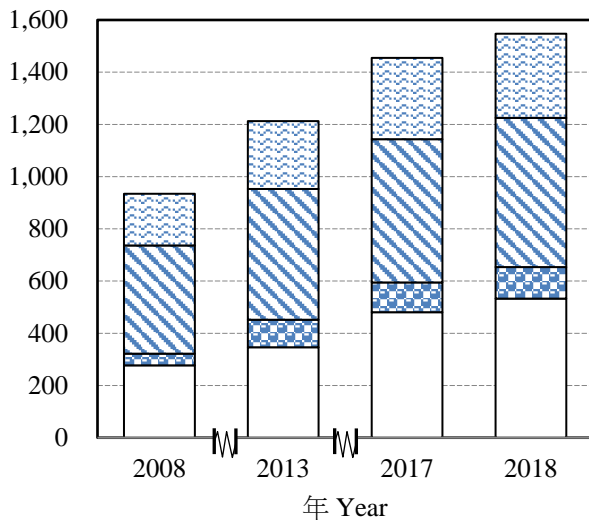
2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$1,547.6 billion and employed 1 789 500 persons in 2018. The value added and employment in respect of the Four Key Industries increased by 6.4% and 0.5% respectively in 2018 compared with 2017. (Chart 1, Tables 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 57.3% in 2018, lower than that of 57.8% in 2013. This was mainly due to the lower percentage share of the trading and logistics services industry in GDP in 2018 compared with 2013. On the other hand, the contribution of the Four Key Industries to total employment in 2018 was 46.3%, lower than that of 47.4% in 2013. (Tables 1 and 2)

圖 1 2008 年、2013 年、2017 年及 2018 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 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2018

增加價值 Value added

十億元 \$billion



就業人數 Employment

千人 Thousands

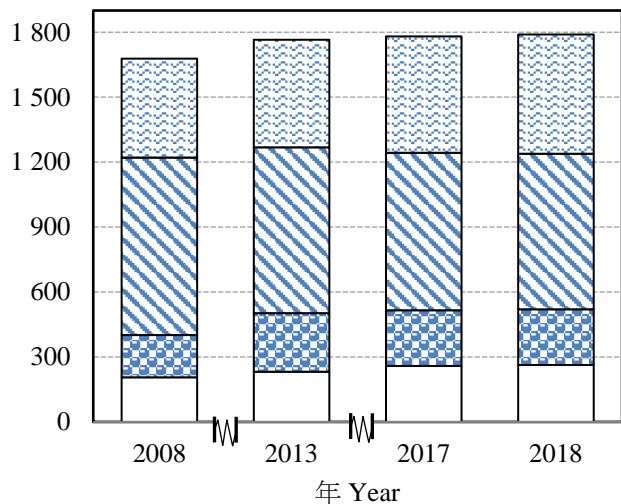


表 1 四個主要行業的增加價值
Table 1 Value added of the Four Key Industries

| 以當時價格計算的增加價值 Value added at current prices | 2008 百萬元 \$Mn | 2013 百萬元 \$Mn | 2017 百萬元 \$Mn | 2018 [@] 百萬元 \$Mn | 平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | 2017 – 2018 | 2008 – 2018 | 2013 – 2018 |
| 1. 金融服務 Financial services | 277,100 (17.1%) | 346,200 (16.5%) | 480,500 (18.8%) | 532,800 (19.7%) | +10.9% | +6.8% | +9.0% |
| (a) 銀行 Banking | 157,700 (9.7%) | 218,900 (10.4%) | 310,900 (12.2%) | 353,400 (13.1%) | +13.7% | +8.4% | +10.1% |
| (b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services | 119,500 (7.4%) | 127,400 (6.1%) | 169,600 (6.6%) | 179,300 (6.6%) | +5.7% | +4.1% | +7.1% |
| 2. 旅遊 Tourism | 44,700 (2.8%) | 105,900 (5.0%) | 114,200 (4.5%) | 121,000 (4.5%) | +5.9% | +10.5% | +2.7% |
| (a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism | 37,100 (2.3%) | 89,000 (4.2%) | 92,100 (3.6%) | 99,200 (3.7%) | +7.7% | +10.3% | +2.2% |
| (b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism | 7,500 (0.5%) | 16,800 (0.8%) | 22,100 (0.9%) | 21,800 (0.8%) | -1.4% | +11.2% | +5.3% |
| 3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics | 414,700 (25.6%) | 500,500 (23.9%) | 548,400 (21.5%) | 571,000 (21.2%) | +4.1% | +3.2% | +2.7% |
| (a) 貿易 Trading | 351,800 (21.7%) | 432,600 (20.6%) | 466,700 (18.3%) | 486,100 (18.0%) | +4.2% | +3.3% | +2.4% |
| (b) 物流 Logistics | 63,000 (3.9%) | 67,900 (3.2%) | 81,700 (3.2%) | 84,800 (3.1%) | +3.9% | +3.0% | +4.6% |
| 4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services | 197,600 (12.2%) | 260,200 (12.4%) | 311,800 (12.2%) | 322,800 (12.0%) | +3.5% | +5.0% | +4.4% |
| (a) 專業服務 Professional services | 60,900 (3.8%) | 99,700 (4.8%) | 121,200 (4.7%) | 128,000 (4.7%) | +5.6% | +7.7% | +5.1% |
| (b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾ | 136,700 (8.4%) | 160,500 (7.6%) | 190,700 (7.5%) | 194,800 (7.2%) | +2.2% | +3.6% | +4.0% |
| 四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4 | 934,100 (57.7%) | 1,212,800 (57.8%) | 1,454,900 (57.0%) | 1,547,600 (57.3%) | +6.4% | +5.2% | +5.0% |
| 本地生產總值⁽²⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽²⁾ | 1,620,000 | 2,098,100 | 2,551,100 | 2,698,800 | +5.8% | +5.2% | +5.2% |

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。
@ 2018 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，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 2018 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 rather than 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 | 2008 人數 Number | 2013 人數 Number | 2017 人數 Number | 2018 [@] 人數 Number | 平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | 2017 – 2018 | 2008 – 2018 | 2013 – 2018 |
| 1. 金融服務 Financial services | 206 100 (5.9%) | 231 900 (6.2%) | 258 500 (6.8%) | 263 000 (6.8%) | +1.7% | +2.5% | +2.5% |
| (a) 銀行 Banking | 93 500 (2.7%) | 97 500 (2.6%) | 102 900 (2.7%) | 104 100 (2.7%) | +1.2% | +1.1% | +1.3% |
| (b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services | 112 500 (3.2%) | 134 400 (3.6%) | 155 600 (4.1%) | 158 800 (4.1%) | +2.1% | +3.5% | +3.4% |
| 2. 旅遊 Tourism | 194 800 (5.6%) | 270 300 (7.3%) | 257 100 (6.7%) | 256 900 (6.6%) | -0.1% | +2.8% | -1.0% |
| (a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism | 161 200 (4.6%) | 238 300 (6.4%) | 224 500 (5.9%) | 225 400 (5.8%) | +0.4% | +3.4% | -1.1% |
| (b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism | 33 600 (1.0%) | 32 100 (0.9%) | 32 500 (0.9%) | 31 500 (0.8%) | -3.2% | -0.6% | -0.4% |
| 3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics | 820 200 (23.4%) | 766 300 (20.6%) | 727 500 (19.0%) | 718 600 (18.6%) | -1.2% | -1.3% | -1.3% |
| (a) 貿易 Trading | 619 300 (17.6%) | 577 700 (15.5%) | 546 900 (14.3%) | 541 800 (14.0%) | -0.9% | -1.3% | -1.3% |
| (b) 物流 Logistics | 200 800 (5.7%) | 188 700 (5.1%) | 180 600 (4.7%) | 176 900 (4.6%) | -2.1% | -1.3% | -1.3% |
| 4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services | 457 000 (13.0%) | 496 200 (13.3%) | 537 200 (14.0%) | 551 000 (14.2%) | +2.6% | +1.9% | +2.1% |
| (a) 專業服務 Professional services | 178 100 (5.1%) | 203 800 (5.5%) | 221 400 (5.8%) | 227 700 (5.9%) | +2.8% | +2.5% | +2.2% |
| (b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾ | 279 000 (7.9%) | 292 300 (7.8%) | 315 800 (8.3%) | 323 300 (8.4%) | +2.4% | +1.5% | +2.0% |
| 四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4 | 1 678 100 (47.8%) | 1 764 700 (47.4%) | 1 780 200 (46.6%) | 1 789 500 (46.3%) | +0.5% | +0.6% | +0.3% |
| 總就業人數 Total employment | 3 509 800 | 3 724 800 | 3 823 900 | 3 867 600 | +1.1% | +1.0% | +0.8% |

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。

@ 2018 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，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 total due to rounding.

@ Figures for 2018 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 rather than 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 2018 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 2018 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。2018 年金融服務業的增加價值為 5,328 億元（佔本地生產總值的 19.7%），較 2017 年的 4,805 億元上升 10.9%。就業人數在 2018 年為 263 000 人（佔總就業人數的 6.8%），較 2017 年的 258 500 人上升 1.7%。銀行活動及股票交投活動在 2018 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 2018 年的增加價值為 3,534 億元（佔本地生產總值的 13.1%），較 2017 年的 3,109 億元上升 13.7%。該行業在 2018 年僱用了 104 100 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 2017 年 1,696 億元上升 5.7% 至 2018 年的 1,793 億元（佔本地生產總值的 6.6%）。就業人數在 2018 年為 158 800 人（佔總就業人數的 4.1%）。（表 1 及 2）

3. Financial Services

3.1 Hong Kong is an international financial centre. As of 2018, the market capitalisation of Hong Kong's stock market ranked at the third in Asia and the fifth in the world. Meanwhile, Hong Kong is one of the world's most active markets for initial public offerings (IPOs), ranked the first in the world in IPOs funds raised in 2018.

3.2 Financial services cover a wide range of services including banking, insurance, stock brokerage, asset management, and other financial services. In 2018, the value added of financial services industry amounted to \$532.8 billion (or 19.7% of GDP) with a growth of 10.9% from \$480.5 billion in 2017. The employment in 2018 was 263 000 persons (or 6.8% of total employment) with a growth of 1.7% from 258 500 persons in 2017. The banking activities and stock trading activities stayed vibrant in 2018, 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 \$353.4 billion in 2018 (or 13.1% of GDP), with a growth of 13.7% from \$310.9 billion in 2017. This industry employed 104 100 persons (or 2.7% of total employment) in 2018. (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 5.7% from \$169.6 billion in 2017 to \$179.3 billion (or 6.6% of GDP) in 2018. The employment number was 158 800 persons (or 4.1% of total employment) in 2018. (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。2018 年整體訪港旅客較 2017 年增加 11.4% 至 6 510 萬人次，當中過夜旅客人次增加 4.9%。

4.2 旅遊業在 2018 年帶來 1,210 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 4.5%），較 2017 年的 1,142 億元上升 5.9%。就業人數在 2018 年為 256 900 人（佔總就業人數的 6.6%），較 2017 年的 257 100 人下跌 0.1%。（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。受到訪港旅客人次在 2018 年顯著上升所帶動，入境旅遊的增加價值由 2017 年的 921 億元上升 7.7% 至 2018 年的 992 億元（佔本地生產總值的 3.7%）。入境旅遊在 2018 年為 225 400 人提供職位（佔總就業人數的 5.8%）。（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 2017 年的 221 億元下跌 1.4% 至 2018 年的 218 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.8%）。2018 年從事外訪旅遊的就業人數有 31 500 人（佔總就業人數的 0.8%）。（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 increased by 11.4% to 65.1 million, of which overnight visitors rose by 4.9% in 2018 compared with 2017.

4.2 Tourism industry generated value added of \$121.0 billion in 2018 (or 4.5% of GDP), with a growth of 5.9% from \$114.2 billion in 2017. The employment in 2018 was 256 900 persons (or 6.6% of total employment), a decrease of 0.1% from 257 100 persons in 2017. (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. The 7.7% increase in value added of inbound tourism from \$92.1 billion in 2017 to \$99.2 billion in 2018 (or 3.7% of GDP) was underpinned by the significant increase of visitor arrivals in 2018. Inbound tourism provided jobs for 225 400 persons in 2018 (or 5.8% 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 \$21.8 billion in 2018 (or 0.8% of GDP), decreased by 1.4% from \$22.1 billion in 2017. The number of persons engaged in outbound tourism in 2018 was 31 500 (or 0.8% 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 2018 年，香港為全球第七大商品貿易經濟體系。貨物貿易總值在 2018 年上升 7.9% 至 88,795 億元，其中進口和出口商品貿易分別增加 8.4% 及 7.3% 至 47,214 億元及 41,581 億元。同年，香港國際機場的貨物吞吐量達 510 萬公噸，佔世界各地機場的首位。

5.2 以增加價值及就業人數計算，貿易及物流服務業在四個主要行業當中均是最大的行業。該行業在 2018 年為香港帶來 5,710 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 21.2%），較 2017 年 5,484 億元的增加價值上升 4.1%。區內貿易活動在 2018 年表現蓬勃，令貿易及物流服務業維持穩定增長。就業人數方面，貿易及物流服務業在 2018 年僱用 718 600 人（佔總就業人數的 18.6%）。（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 2018 年的增加價值為 4,861 億元（佔本地生產總值的 18.0%），較 2017 年的 4,667 億元上升 4.2%。就業人數在 2018 年有 541 800 人（佔總就業人數的 14.0%）。（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 2018 年，物流業的增加價值達 848 億元（佔本地生產總值的 3.1%），較 2017 年的 817 億元上升 3.9%。物流業在 2018 年僱用了 176 900 人（佔總就業人數的 4.6%）。（表 1 及 2）

5. Trading and Logistics

5.1 In 2018, Hong Kong's was the world's 7th largest trading economy in goods. The value of total merchandise trade in 2018 increased by 7.9% to \$8,879.5 billion, with imports and exports rose by 8.4% and 7.3% to \$4,721.4 billion and \$4,158.1 billion respectively. In the same year, the cargo throughput of the Hong Kong International Airport amounted to 5.1 million tonnes, ranked the first among all airports in the world.

5.2 The trading and logistics services industry is the largest among the Four Key Industries, in terms of both value added and employment. It generated value added of \$571.0 billion in 2018 (or 21.2% of GDP), with a 4.1% growth from \$548.4 billion in 2017. The trading and logistics services industry remained solid growth amid the vibrant regional trade flows in 2018. In terms of employment, the trading and logistics services industry employed 718 600 persons in 2018 (or 18.6% 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 \$486.1 billion in 2018 (or 18.0% of GDP), grew by 4.2% from \$466.7 billion in 2017. The number of persons engaged was 541 800 in 2018 (or 14.0% 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 2018, the value added of logistics industry amounted to \$84.8 billion (or 3.1% of GDP), increased by 3.9% from \$81.7 billion in 2017. Logistics industry employed 176 900 persons in 2018 (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2018年合共為香港帶來3,228億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的12.0%），並為551 000人（佔總就業人數的14.2%）提供職位。與2017年比較，專業服務及其他工商業支援服務業的增加價值上升3.5%，就業人數則上升2.6%。這行業錄得持續增長主要反映專業及商業活動在2018年保持穩健。（表1及表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2017年的1,212億元上升至2018年的1,280億元（佔本地生產總值的4.7%）。就業人數為227 700人（佔總就業人數的5.9%）。（表1及表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2018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1,948億元（佔本地生產總值的7.2%），較2017年的1,907億元上升2.2%。就業人數在2018年有323 300人（佔總就業人數的8.4%）。（表1及表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 \$322.8 billion (or 12.0% of GDP) and provided jobs for 551 000 persons (or 14.2% of total employment) in 2018. The value added and employment grew by 3.5% and 2.6% respectively compared with 2017. The continued growth of this industry reflected that professional and business activities remained resilient in 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 \$121.2 billion in 2017 to \$128.0 billion in 2018 (or 4.7% of GDP). The employment number was 227 700 persons in 2018 (or 5.9% 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 2018, the value added of other producer services (other than financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services) was \$194.8 billion (or 7.2% of GDP), increased by 2.2% from \$190.7 billion in 2017. The employment number was 323 300 persons in 2018 (or 8.4% 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.