

Table 1 : Summary of port cargo statistics

	1st qtr 2009 (Mn. tonnes)	Change over 1st qtr 2008 (%)
Port total	52.2	-17
<u>Inward</u>	30.4	-16
Imports	17.2	-10
Inward transhipment	13.2	-23
<u>Outward</u>	21.8	-17
Exports ⁽¹⁾	8.8	-6
Outward transhipment	13.0	-23
 Seaborne⁽²⁾	 34.7	 -23
<u>Inward</u>	23.2	-18
Imports	13.0	-15
Inward transhipment	10.2	-21
<u>Outward</u>	11.6	-31
Exports ⁽¹⁾	2.8	-36
Outward transhipment	8.7	-29
 River⁽²⁾	 17.4	 -1
<u>Inward</u>	7.2	-10
Imports	4.2	+10
Inward transhipment	3.1	-28
<u>Outward</u>	10.2	+7
Exports ⁽¹⁾	6.0	+20
Outward transhipment	4.3	-8

Notes : Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

(1) Exports comprise domestic exports and re-exports.

(2) Seaborne refers to transport by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits, while river refers to transport by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits.

The river trade limits mean the waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong which broadly include the Pearl River, Mirs Bay and Macao, and other inland waterways in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

Table 2 : Main countries/territories of loading of inward port cargo⁽¹⁾

Country/territory of loading	1st qtr 2009 (‘000 tonnes)	Change over 1st qtr 2008 (%)
The mainland of China	10 171	-19
<i>Seaborne</i> ⁽²⁾	2 973	-36
<i>River</i> ⁽²⁾	7 197	-10
Indonesia	3 069	-8
Singapore	2 674	-1
Taiwan	1 941	-33
United States of America	1 892	-18
Japan	1 788	-25
Korea	1 441	-24
Thailand	1 127	-15
Malaysia	916	+32
Australia	688	+56

Notes : (1) Inward port cargo comprises imports and inward transshipment.

(2) Seaborne refers to transport by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits, while river refers to transport by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits. The river trade limits mean the waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong which broadly include the Pearl River, Mirs Bay and Macao, and other inland waterways in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

Table 3 : Main countries/territories of discharge of outward port cargo⁽¹⁾

Country/territory of discharge	1st qtr 2009 ('000 tonnes)	Change over 1st qtr 2008 (%)
The mainland of China	11 642	+3
<i>Seaborne</i> ⁽²⁾	1 693	-24
<i>River</i> ⁽²⁾	9 949	+9
United States of America	1 474	-20
Vietnam	881	-16
Japan	862	-15
Taiwan	523	-61
Malaysia	429	-32
Philippines	385	-34
Germany	352	-33
Thailand	302	-54
Australia	302	-8

Notes : (1) Outward port cargo comprises exports (domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transshipment.

(2) Seaborne refers to transport by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits, while river refers to transport by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits. The river trade limits mean the waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong which broadly include the Pearl River, Mirs Bay and Macao, and other inland waterways in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

Table 4 : Principal commodities of inward port cargo⁽¹⁾

Commodity group	1st qtr 2009 ('000 tonnes)	Change over 1st qtr 2008 (%)
Port total		
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials; and coal, coke and briquettes	7 329	+2
Stone, sand and gravel; metalliferous ores and metal scrap; and pulp and waste paper	5 147	-1
Artificial resins and plastic materials	3 215	-10
Machinery	1 519	-29
Iron and steel	1 092	-51
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	858	+2
Seaborne⁽²⁾		
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials; and coal, coke and briquettes	6 757	-3
Artificial resins and plastic materials	2 993	-9
Stone, sand and gravel; metalliferous ores and metal scrap; and pulp and waste paper	2 801	-13
River⁽²⁾		
Stone, sand and gravel; metalliferous ores and metal scrap; and pulp and waste paper	2 345	+18
Machinery	712	-21
Bricks, ceramic tile and refractory construction materials	595	-28

Notes : (1) Inward port cargo comprises imports and inward transshipment.

(2) Seaborne refers to transport by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits, while river refers to transport by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits. The river trade limits mean the waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong which broadly include the Pearl River, Mirs Bay and Macao, and other inland waterways in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

Table 5 : Principal commodities of outward port cargo⁽¹⁾

Commodity group	1st qtr 2009 (‘000 tonnes)	Change over 1st qtr 2008 (%)
Port total		
Stone, sand and gravel; metalliferous ores and metal scrap; and pulp and waste paper	6 481	+14
Artificial resins and plastic materials	2 258	0
Machinery	1 782	-32
Iron and steel	901	-46
Bricks, ceramic tile and refractory construction materials	628	-17
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	604	+14
Seaborne ⁽²⁾		
Machinery	1 594	-34
Stone, sand and gravel; metalliferous ores and metal scrap; and pulp and waste paper	928	-35
Artificial resins and plastic materials	747	-20
River ⁽²⁾		
Stone, sand and gravel; metalliferous ores and metal scrap; and pulp and waste paper	5 553	+31
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 512	+14
Iron and steel	607	-36

Notes : (1) Outward port cargo comprises exports (domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transshipment.

(2) Seaborne refers to transport by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits, while river refers to transport by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits. The river trade limits mean the waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong which broadly include the Pearl River, Mirs Bay and Macao, and other inland waterways in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

'0' denotes increase or decrease of less than 0.5%.

Table 6 : Summary of container statistics

	1st qtr 2009 (‘000 TEUs [@])	Change over 1st qtr 2008 (%)
Port total	4 629	-20
<u>Laden containers</u>	3 804	-21
<i>Inward</i>	1 890	-20
Imports	682	-16
Inward transhipment	1 208	-22
<i>Outward</i>	1 914	-22
Exports ⁽¹⁾	689	-22
Outward transhipment	1 225	-23
<u>Empty containers</u>	825	-12
<i>Inward</i>	461	-18
<i>Outward</i>	364	-3
Seaborne⁽²⁾	3 155	-22
<u>Laden containers</u>	2 748	-24
<i>Inward</i>	1 353	-19
Imports	492	-18
Inward transhipment	861	-20
<i>Outward</i>	1 395	-28
Exports ⁽¹⁾	472	-29
Outward transhipment	924	-27
<u>Empty containers</u>	407	-9
<i>Inward</i>	289	-21
<i>Outward</i>	118	+49
River⁽²⁾	1 474	-13
<u>Laden containers</u>	1 056	-13
<i>Inward</i>	538	-21
Imports	190	-9
Inward transhipment	347	-26
<i>Outward</i>	518	-3
Exports ⁽¹⁾	217	+2
Outward transhipment	301	-6
<u>Empty containers</u>	418	-15
<i>Inward</i>	172	-11
<i>Outward</i>	246	-17

Notes : Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

(1) Exports comprise domestic exports and re-exports.

(2) Seaborne refers to transport by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits, while river refers to transport by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits. The river trade limits mean the waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong which broadly include the Pearl River, Mirs Bay and Macao, and other inland

waterways in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

@ TEU stands for twenty-foot equivalent unit which is a unit measure in capacity terms for different sizes of containers for moving the cargo.

Table 7 : Summary of vessel arrivals

	1st qtr 2009	Change over 1st qtr 2008 (%)
Ocean		
Number of incoming vessels ⁽¹⁾	7 520	-21
Capacity (Mn. NRT [#])	94.5	-5
River		
Number of incoming vessels ⁽¹⁾	41 340	-11
Capacity (Mn. NRT [#])	22.7	-9

Notes : (1) The number of vessels is rounded to the nearest 10.

Net registered ton (NRT) is a unit measure in volume terms of the space of a vessel available for carrying passengers or goods. One NRT is equivalent to 100 cubic feet.