Domestic Export Statistics Classified by Industrial Origin
for the Third Quarter of 2009

HK$ million

Industrial origin of the commodities exported	Value of domestic exports			
	2009 3rd quarter	2008 3rd quarter	Value change	% change
Food products	486.7	478.1	+8.6	+ 1.8
Beverages	98.2	94.5	+3.7	+ 3.9
Tobacco products	472.0	412.4	+59.6	+ 14.5
Textiles	526.3	749.1	-222.8	- 29.7
Wearing apparel	1,099.9	7,177.6	-6,077.7	- 84.7
Leather and related products	17.7	12.7	+5.0	+ 39.7
Wood and products of wood and cork, articles of straw and plaiting materials, and furniture (except toys)	10.8	12.4	-1.6	- 13.2
Paper and paper products, and printing and reproduction of recorded media	945.8	1,350.7	-404.9	- 30.0
Non-metallic mineral products	202.7	285.9	-83.2	- 29.1
Chemicals and chemical products	2,278.8	2,554.5	-275.7	- 10.8
Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	450.1	491.1	-41.0	- 8.3
Rubber and plastics products (except furniture, toys, sports goods and stationery)	292.1	325.4	-33.3	- 10.2
Basic metals	1,048.1	2,060.0	-1,012.0	- 49.1
Fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment)	134.0	215.4	-81.3	- 37.8
Computer, electronic and optical products	3,359.2	3,684.0	-324.8	- 8.8
Electrical equipment	488.6	603.9	-115.3	- 19.1
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	794.7	767.2	+27.5	+ 3.6
Other manufacturing industries	1,801.6	2,884.7	-1,083.1	- 37.5
Total	14,507.3	24,159.6	-9,652.4	- 40.0

Notes : 1. The statistics in the above table are derived by re-grouping the merchandise domestic export items (except gold and specie) under the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 according to the industries in which these items are normally produced. Owing to the change in trade classification, the above statistics may not be strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.

2. The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

3. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the table owing to rounding. The percentage changes are calculated from unrounded figures.

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