

Table 1 : Summary of port cargo statistics

	Q1 2022	
	(Million tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total	42.4	-13.8
<u>Inward</u>	27.7	-13.4
Imports	14.6	-19.1
Inward transhipment	13.1	-6.0
<u>Outward</u>	14.7	-14.5
Exports ⁽¹⁾	3.2	-24.1
Outward transhipment	11.6	-11.4
Seaborne⁽²⁾	31.1	-8.9
<u>Inward</u>	20.6	-8.0
Imports	9.4	-13.3
Inward transhipment	11.2	-2.9
<u>Outward</u>	10.5	-10.7
Exports ⁽¹⁾	1.6	-19.4
Outward transhipment	8.9	-8.9
River⁽²⁾	11.3	-24.8
<u>Inward</u>	7.1	-26.1
Imports	5.2	-27.8
Inward transhipment	1.9	-20.8
<u>Outward</u>	4.2	-22.7
Exports ⁽¹⁾	1.5	-28.5
Outward transhipment	2.7	-18.9

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	Q1 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
The mainland of China	11 064	-23.3
<i>Seaborne</i> ⁽²⁾	4 041	-18.9
<i>River</i> ⁽²⁾	7 023	-25.6
Malaysia	2 029	-1.8
Vietnam	1 634	+23.4
Taiwan	1 530	+29.3
Singapore	1 415	-5.1
Japan	1 295	+0.9
Indonesia	1 154	-17.3
Thailand	1 016	-1.2
Korea	1 015	+43.0
USA	787	-15.1

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	Q1 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
The mainland of China	6 562	-11.0
<i>Seaborne</i> ⁽²⁾	2 650	-3.8
<i>River</i> ⁽²⁾	3 911	-15.3
Taiwan	1 002	+5.7
Vietnam	875	-28.5
Philippines	826	+9.7
USA	741	-16.4
Japan	584	-20.0
Korea	537	-14.6
Malaysia	489	+5.6
Thailand	468	+1.2
Australia	302	-7.8

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	Q1 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total		
Stone, sand and gravel	4 633	-28.0
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2 920	-5.7
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 849	-15.1
Machinery	1 206	-15.7
Iron and steel	1 013	-23.7
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	1 006	-21.4
Seaborne⁽²⁾		
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2 878	-2.3
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 630	-11.4
Stone, sand and gravel	1 062	-14.5
River⁽²⁾		
Stone, sand and gravel	3 571	-31.3
Machinery	570	-15.7
Bricks, ceramic tile and refractory construction materials	285	-13.0

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

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

Commodity group	Q1 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total		
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 372	-14.7
Machinery	1 323	-16.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 119	+13.9
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	700	+7.9
Logs and timber; wood, simply worked	615	-23.6
Pulp and waste paper	609	-20.8
Seaborne⁽²⁾		
Machinery	1 187	-16.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	816	+21.5
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	608	+10.4
River⁽²⁾		
Artificial resins and plastic materials	792	-7.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	303	-2.5
Logs and timber; wood, simply worked	288	-30.3

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 6 : Summary of container statistics

	Q1 2022	
	('000 TEUs [@])	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total	3 706	-9.9
<u>Laden containers</u>	3 004	-10.8
<i>Inward</i>	1 623	-8.6
Imports	493	-4.3
Inward transhipment	1 130	-10.3
<i>Outward</i>	1 381	-13.3
Exports ⁽¹⁾	330	-15.0
Outward transhipment	1 051	-12.7
<u>Empty containers</u>	701	-6.0
<i>Inward</i>	339	-7.3
<i>Outward</i>	363	-4.7
Seaborne⁽²⁾	2 846	-10.8
<u>Laden containers</u>	2 322	-11.4
<i>Inward</i>	1 254	-8.9
Imports	329	-14.3
Inward transhipment	926	-6.8
<i>Outward</i>	1 067	-14.3
Exports ⁽¹⁾	208	-23.5
Outward transhipment	859	-11.6
<u>Empty containers</u>	525	-7.7
<i>Inward</i>	295	-9.3
<i>Outward</i>	229	-5.7
River⁽²⁾	859	-7.0
<u>Laden containers</u>	682	-8.6
<i>Inward</i>	368	-7.6
Imports	164	+24.9
Inward transhipment	205	-23.5
<i>Outward</i>	314	-9.7
Exports ⁽¹⁾	122	+4.8
Outward transhipment	192	-17.1
<u>Empty containers</u>	177	-0.4
<i>Inward</i>	44	+8.5
<i>Outward</i>	133	-2.9

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

		Q1 2022
Ocean		
Number of vessel arrivals		3 476 (-9.8)
Capacity (Mn. NT [#])		53.7 (-8.4)
River		
Number of vessel arrivals		9 227 (-9.6)
Capacity (Mn. NT [#])		12.3 (+3.1)

Notes : Figures in brackets are percentage changes compared with preceding year.

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