

Table 1 : Summary of port cargo statistics

	Q2 2022		Q1-Q2 2022	
	(Million tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)	(Million tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total	52.3	-5.0	94.7	-9.1
<u>Inward</u>	32.6	-4.9	60.3	-9.0
Imports	15.9	-8.9	30.5	-14.1
Inward transhipment	16.7	-0.7	29.8	-3.1
<u>Outward</u>	19.7	-5.2	34.4	-9.4
Exports ⁽¹⁾	4.4	-15.7	7.5	-19.5
Outward transhipment	15.3	-1.7	26.9	-6.1
Seaborne⁽²⁾	34.7	-9.4	65.8	-9.2
<u>Inward</u>	22.4	-10.2	43.0	-9.1
Imports	9.1	-19.6	18.5	-16.5
Inward transhipment	13.2	-2.3	24.5	-2.6
<u>Outward</u>	12.3	-8.0	22.8	-9.3
Exports ⁽¹⁾	1.5	-29.8	3.1	-24.7
Outward transhipment	10.8	-4.0	19.7	-6.3
River⁽²⁾	17.6	+5.2	28.9	-9.0
<u>Inward</u>	10.3	+9.3	17.3	-8.5
Imports	6.8	+11.1	12.0	-9.9
Inward transhipment	3.4	+6.1	5.3	-5.2
<u>Outward</u>	7.4	0.0	11.6	-9.7
Exports ⁽¹⁾	2.9	-6.3	4.5	-15.4
Outward transhipment	4.4	+4.6	7.1	-5.6

Notes : Figures may not add up to the total 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.

0.0 Increase or decrease of less than 0.05%.

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

Country/territory of loading	Q2 2022		Q1-Q2 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
The mainland of China	14 925	+1.6	25 989	-10.8
<i>Seaborne</i> ⁽²⁾	4 713	-13.7	8 754	-16.2
<i>River</i> ⁽²⁾	10 212	+10.7	17 235	-7.7
Malaysia	1 722	-17.1	3 751	-9.5
Vietnam	1 943	+17.5	3 576	+20.1
Indonesia	1 876	-4.6	3 030	-9.9
Japan	1 541	-14.3	2 836	-8.0
Singapore	1 399	+2.6	2 814	-1.4
Taiwan	1 268	-14.6	2 797	+4.9
Thailand	993	-24.6	2 009	-14.4
Korea	774	-7.8	1 790	+15.5
USA	940	-27.2	1 726	-22.2

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	Q2 2022		Q1-Q2 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
The mainland of China	10 130	+8.6	16 692	0.0
<i>Seaborne</i> ⁽²⁾	3 066	+0.1	5 716	-1.8
<i>River</i> ⁽²⁾	7 065	+12.7	10 976	+0.9
Taiwan	1 192	+13.5	2 194	+9.8
Vietnam	1 091	-19.7	1 966	-23.9
Philippines	975	-7.0	1 801	0.0
USA	751	-24.8	1 492	-20.8
Japan	609	-20.6	1 193	-20.3
Malaysia	641	+0.5	1 130	+2.6
Korea	549	-18.7	1 086	-16.7
Thailand	613	+25.4	1 081	+13.6
Australia	374	+6.7	676	-0.3

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.

0.0 Increase or decrease of less than 0.05%.

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

Commodity group	Q2 2022		Q1-Q2 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total				
Stone, sand and gravel	4 574	-19.8	9 207	-24.2
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2 383	-11.4	5 302	-8.4
Artificial resins and plastic materials	2 032	-10.8	3 881	-12.9
Machinery	1 714	+4.1	2 919	-5.1
Coal, coke and briquettes	1 455	-21.4	2 367	-24.5
Iron and steel	1 260	-16.1	2 273	-19.7
Seaborne⁽²⁾				
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2 322	-10.2	5 200	-6.0
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 514	-21.1	3 145	-16.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	1 448	-21.4	2 353	-24.6
River⁽²⁾				
Stone, sand and gravel	3 616	-5.8	7 187	-20.5
Machinery	1 014	+17.2	1 584	+2.8
Bricks, ceramic tile and refractory construction materials	540	-9.2	825	-10.5

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	Q2 2022		Q1-Q2 2022	
	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total				
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 878	+7.7	3 251	-3.0
Machinery	1 495	-16.4	2 818	-16.5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 257	+3.8	2 376	+8.4
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	933	+12.2	1 633	+10.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	981	+43.8	1 571	+19.2
Pulp and waste paper	919	+12.9	1 528	-3.4
Seaborne⁽²⁾				
Machinery	1 274	-19.9	2 461	-18.5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	921	+6.7	1 738	+13.2
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	780	+17.4	1 388	+14.2
River⁽²⁾				
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 189	+23.0	1 980	+8.4
Cereals and cereal preparations	566	+97.0	839	+42.5
Stone, sand and gravel	706	-56.9	814	-65.2

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

	Q2 2022	(Year-on-year	Q1-Q2 2022	(Year-on-year
	('000 TEUs [@])	percentage change)	('000 TEUs [@])	percentage change)
Port total	4 723	+2.8	8 428	-3.2
<u>Laden containers</u>	3 768	-1.7	6 772	-6.0
<i>Inward</i>	2 082	+2.8	3 704	-2.5
Imports	646	+20.2	1 139	+8.2
Inward transhipment	1 436	-3.4	2 566	-6.6
<i>Outward</i>	1 687	-6.8	3 068	-9.8
Exports ⁽¹⁾	350	-12.7	680	-13.9
Outward transhipment	1 337	-5.2	2 388	-8.6
<u>Empty containers</u>	954	+25.8	1 656	+10.1
<i>Inward</i>	380	-0.3	719	-3.7
<i>Outward</i>	575	+52.2	937	+23.6
Seaborne⁽²⁾	3 169	-7.7	6 015	-9.2
<u>Laden containers</u>	2 559	-11.1	4 881	-11.3
<i>Inward</i>	1 382	-7.8	2 636	-8.3
Imports	318	-16.2	647	-15.3
Inward transhipment	1 064	-4.9	1 989	-5.8
<i>Outward</i>	1 177	-14.7	2 245	-14.5
Exports ⁽¹⁾	157	-43.0	365	-33.3
Outward transhipment	1 020	-7.6	1 879	-9.5
<u>Empty containers</u>	610	+9.6	1 134	+0.9
<i>Inward</i>	317	-2.9	612	-6.1
<i>Outward</i>	293	+27.5	522	+10.5
River⁽²⁾	1 554	+34.2	2 413	+15.9
<u>Laden containers</u>	1 209	+26.5	1 892	+11.1
<i>Inward</i>	700	+33.1	1 068	+15.6
Imports	328	+108.1	492	+70.3
Inward transhipment	372	+1.0	576	-9.3
<i>Outward</i>	509	+18.4	824	+5.8
Exports ⁽¹⁾	193	+54.1	315	+30.3
Outward transhipment	317	+3.8	509	-5.2
<u>Empty containers</u>	345	+70.4	522	+37.3
<i>Inward</i>	63	+15.9	107	+12.8
<i>Outward</i>	282	+90.4	415	+45.5

Notes : Figures may not add up to the total 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

	Q2 2022	Q1-Q2 2022
Ocean		
Number of vessel arrivals	4 284	7 760
	(+0.5)	(-4.4)
Capacity (Mn. NT [#])	60.2	113.9
	(0.0)	(-4.2)
River		
Number of vessel arrivals	14 183	23 410
	(+16.8)	(+4.7)
Capacity (Mn. NT [#])	18.0	30.4
	(+31.8)	(+18.4)

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.

0.0 Increase or decrease of less than 0.05%.