	Q1 2024	
	(Million tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total	42.8	+3.8
Inward	27.5	+4.9
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	15.3	+12.0
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	12.2	-2.9
Outward	15.3	+2.0
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	4.2	+20.5
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	11.2	-3.5
Seaborne ⁽²⁾	26.9	-1.4
Inward	17.9	-1.5
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	8.3	+3.5
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	9.6	-5.4
Outward	9.0	-1.4
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	1.4	+11.0
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	7.7	-3.3
River ⁽²⁾	15.9	+14.2
Inward	9.6	+19.2
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	7.0	+24.0
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	2.6	+7.8
Outward	6.3	+7.3
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	2.8	+26.0
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	3.5	-3.9

Table 1 : Summary of port cargo statistics

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

- (1) For inward direction, direct shipment and transhipment refer to imports and inward transhipment respectively. For outward direction, direct shipment and transhipment refer to exports (comprising domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transhipment respectively.
- (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.

	Q1 2024	
Country/territory of loading	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
The mainland of China	13 992	+14.4
Seaborne ⁽²⁾	4 420	+4.3
River ⁽²⁾	9 572	+19.7
Singapore	1 714	+30.2
Malaysia	1 569	-17.0
Taiwan	1 151	+28.1
Indonesia	1 118	-12.5
Vietnam	1 027	-9.8
Thailand	892	+6.1
Japan	858	-13.5
Korea	744	-4.3
USA	685	-24.4

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

Notes : (1) Inward port cargo comprises direct shipment and transhipment (i.e. imports and inward transhipment).

(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.

	Q1 2024	
Country/territory of discharge	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year percentage change)
The mainland of China	8 385	+4.7
Seaborne ⁽²⁾	2 231	-6.0
<i>River</i> ⁽²⁾	6 155	+9.2
Vietnam	811	+1.9
Philippines	694	-8.6
Taiwan	660	-0.8
Malaysia	523	+16.0
Thailand	481	-0.8
USA	425	-14.8
Japan	407	-12.6
Korea	374	-15.9
Australia	329	+31.2

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

Notes : (1) Outward port cargo comprises direct shipment and transhipment (i.e. exports (domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transhipment).

(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.

	Q1 2024		
Commodity group	('000 tonnes)	(Vear-on-vear	
Port total			
Stone, sand and gravel	5 149	+30.3	
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	3 959	+15.8	
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 699	-5.0	
Machinery	1 212	+3.9	
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 155	+8.6	
Iron and steel	1 036	+1.4	
Seaborne ⁽²⁾			
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	3 745	+12.8	
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 376	+1.1	
Coal, coke and briquettes	1 012	+6.6	
River ⁽²⁾			
Stone, sand and gravel	4 968	+34.0	
Machinery	724	+13.1	
Cement and cement clinker	490	+55.6	

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

Notes : (1) Inward port cargo comprises direct shipment and transhipment (i.e. imports and inward transhipment).
 (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.

	Q1 2024		
Commodity group	('000 tonnes)	(Year-on-year	
Port total			
Stone, sand and gravel	1 560	+107.2	
Artificial resins and plastic materials	1 414	-10.5	
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 341	+3.2	
Machinery	1 091	+0.6	
Pulp and waste paper	715	-11.3	
Live animals chiefly for food and edible animal products	602	-19.8	
Seaborne ⁽²⁾ Machinery	945	+4.4	
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	801	+4.4	
Artificial resins and plastic materials	545	-3.8	
River ⁽²⁾			
Stone, sand and gravel	1 466	+114.3	
Artificial resins and plastic materials	870	-14.3	
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	540	+6.9	

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

Notes : (1) Outward port cargo comprises direct shipment and transhipment (i.e. exports (domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transhipment).

(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.

	Q1 2024	
	('000 TEUs [@])	(Year-on-year percentage change)
Port total	3 323	-3.2
Laden containers	2 666	-2.1
Inward	1 430	-1.9
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	379	-4.8
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	1 051	-0.8
Outward	1 235	-2.4
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	253	-6.0
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	982	-1.4
Empty containers	657	-7.3
Inward	331	+4.2
Outward	326	-16.6
Seaborne ⁽²⁾	2 316	-4.5
Laden containers	1 882	-2.5
Inward	1 022	-3.9
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	255	-1.8
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	767	-4.6
Outward	860	-0.7
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	143	+5.3
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	717	-1.9
Empty containers	434	-12.5
Inward	275	+4.4
Outward	160	-31.6
River ⁽²⁾	1 007	0.0
Laden containers	784	-1.3
Inward	409	+3.4
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	124	-10.5
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	284	+10.9
Outward	375	-6.0
Direct shipment ⁽¹⁾	110	-17.5
Transhipment ⁽¹⁾	265	-0.2
Empty containers	223	+5.0
Inward	56	+3.1
Outward	167	+5.6

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

- (1) For inward direction, direct shipment and transhipment refer to imports and inward transhipment respectively. For outward direction, direct shipment and transhipment refer to exports (comprising domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transhipment respectively.
- (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.
- 0.0 Increase or decrease of less than 0.05%.

	Q1 2024	
Ocean		
Number of vessel arrivals	4 555	
	(+0.6)	
Capacity (Mn. NT [#])	73.6	
	(+3.9)	
River		
Number of vessel arrivals	19 935	
	(+35.6)	
Capacity (Mn. NT [#])	18.8	
	(+8.6)	

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.