

## 註釋

### 一般

1. 除非另有說明，括號內的數字指與前一年同期比較的變動百分率。
2. 由於四捨五入關係，統計表中所列的個別數字之和可能不等於其總數。另外，變動百分率及比重百分率均以未經進位的數字計算。
3. 淨註冊噸位、貨物和貨櫃吞吐量計算至最接近的千位。在二零零九年以前，抵港船隻船次統計數字計算至最接近的十位。
4. 以下是一些常用的術語及縮寫的意思：

NRT = 淨註冊噸位

TEU = 二十呎標準貨櫃單位

### 船舶進出口統計數字

#### 資料來源

5. 船舶進出口統計數字乃根據船公司或代理人向海事處申報船舶抵達／離開港口的資料時所遞交的申報表（MD 508及MD 510）編製而成。
6. 有關遠洋輪船的主要貨物裝卸區和主要停泊地點的資料，均取自海事處船隻航行監察服務資訊系統所保存的船舶活動報告。

#### 資料定義

7. 內河航限是指香港鄰近水域，一般指香港與珠江、大鵬灣及澳門，及其他在廣東和廣西與香港鄰近水域相連的內陸水域。內河航限的定義在香港法例第313章《船舶及港口管制條例》訂明，其精確定義是指以下範圍內的水域：
  - 東至東經 114°30'；
  - 南至北緯 22°09'；及
  - 西至東經 113°31'。

## Explanatory Notes

### General

1. Unless otherwise specified, figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the same period in the preceding year.
2. Owing to rounding, figures shown in the tables may not add up to the respective totals. Furthermore, percentage changes and percentage shares are calculated from unrounded figures.
3. Statistics on net registered tonnage, cargo and container throughput are rounded to the nearest thousand. Prior to 2009, statistics on the number of vessel arrivals are rounded to the nearest ten.
4. The meanings of some commonly used terms/abbreviations are listed below:

NRT = Net Registered Tonnage

TEU = Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

### Vessel Statistics

#### Data Sources

5. Vessel statistics are based on the declaration forms (MD 508 and MD 510) submitted to the Marine Department by shipping companies/agents for declaring arrivals/departures of vessels under their charge.
6. Information on the main cargo handling location and main berthing location in respect of ocean vessels are extracted from the trip activity report kept in the Marine Department's Vessel Traffic Services Information System.

#### Data Definitions

7. 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 waters in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of Hong Kong. The precise definition of river trade limits under the Shipping and Port Control Ordinance, Cap. 313, Laws of Hong Kong refers to waters within the following boundaries:
  - to the East, meridian 114°30' East;
  - to the South, parallel 22°09' North; and
  - to the West, meridian 113°31' East.

8. 在一九九三年以前，遠洋輪船是指在海事處的船隻出入境手續辦事處辦理出入境申報的船隻，而並非以船隻的貿易航線來劃分。自一九九三年開始，遠洋輪船和內河船隻的定義是根據所停靠港口是否已超越內河航限而定。遠洋輪船是指越過內河航限行駛的船隻，而內河船隻則指在內河航限內行駛的船隻。內河航限的定義在香港法例第313章《船舶及港口管制條例》訂明。
9. 船舶的容量是以淨註冊噸位來表示。計算單位為淨註冊噸。淨註冊噸位是由一艘船的船殼內的容量（以立方呎計），加上在甲板上用以裝載貨物、貯藏品及乘客的空間，再減去船長、高級船員、船員所住的地方、燃料、導航及推進器所佔用的地方。每一淨註冊噸相等於100立方呎的容量。
10. 船旗是指船舶的國籍，表明其正式註冊的地方。香港在一九九二年正式開始船舶註冊制度。一九九七年七月一日起，香港特別行政區經中央人民政府授權繼續進行船舶註冊，並根據香港特別行政區的法律以「中國香港」的名義頒發有關證件。
11. 船舶在進入香港水域後可能停泊超過一個停泊地點。若船舶來港的主要原因是裝卸貨物，則主要的貨物裝卸地點和主要的停泊地點是指最為昂貴的地點，當中以貨櫃碼頭居首位，隨後是泊位和倉庫碼頭（包括公眾貨物裝卸區）、碇泊處和浮泡。若船舶來港的主要原因不是裝卸貨物，主要停泊地點為停留時間最長的地點。
12. 內河客船的抵港次數是指船隻停泊於港澳碼頭、中國客運碼頭、屯門客運碼頭和海天客運碼頭的次數。由二零零三年九月開始，數字包括海天客運碼頭的統計資料。由二零零六年十一月開始，數字包括屯門客運碼頭的統計資料，屯門客運碼頭於二零一二年七月一日停止運作及於二零一六年一月二十八日復航。由二零一七年一月開始，內河客船包括在內河航限行駛的郵船。
8. Prior to 1993, ocean vessels referred to vessels declaring entry and clearance at the Port Formalities Office of the Marine Department, irrespective of their trade routes. Starting from 1993, ocean vessels and river vessels are defined according to whether or not their ports of call are beyond the river trade limits. Ocean vessels refer to vessels operating beyond the river trade limits while river vessels refer to vessels plying within the river trade limits. The interpretation of river trade limits is defined under the Shipping and Port Control Ordinance, Cap. 313, Laws of Hong Kong.
9. The capacity of a vessel is expressed in terms of NRT. The unit of measurement is net registered ton. NRT is, broadly, the capacity of a ship in cubic feet of the space within the hull, and of the enclosed space above the deck available for cargo, stores and passengers but excluding space used for the accommodation of the master, officers, crew, fuel, navigation and propelling machinery. One net registered ton is equivalent to 100 cubic feet of capacity.
10. Flag is the nationality of the vessel, indicating where she is officially registered. In Hong Kong, the official vessel registration system was set up in 1992. As from 1 July 1997, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is authorised by the Central People's Government to continue to maintain a shipping register and issue related certificates under its legislation, using the name "Hong Kong, China".
11. A vessel may berth at more than one location after entering into Hong Kong waters. If the main reason of call of the vessel is for loading/discharging cargo, both the main cargo handling location and the main berthing location refer to the most costly location, with Container Terminals ranked first, followed by Berths and Wharves (including Public Cargo Working Areas), Anchorages and Buoys. If the main reason of call is not for loading/discharging cargo, the main berthing location refers to the one with the longest stay.
12. The figures on arrivals of river passenger vessels refer to the number of berthings at the Macau Ferry Terminal, the China Ferry Terminal, the Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal and SkyPier. As from September 2003, figures have included the statistics for SkyPier. As from November 2006, figures have included the statistics for the Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal. The Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal ceased operation on 1 July 2012 and resumed operation on 28 January 2016. As from January 2017, river passenger vessels include cruises plying within the river trade limits.

#### 資料局限

13. 遠洋客船數字包括在內河航限以外水域行駛的遊樂船。但是，由於有些船主／代理人沒有申報這些船舶的淨註冊噸位資料給海事處，故遠洋客船的淨註冊噸位數字可能輕微低於實際的數字。

#### Data Limitations

13. The number of ocean passenger vessels includes pleasure vessels plying beyond the river trade limits. However, as some of their owners/agents do not report NRT information to the Marine Department, the total NRT for ocean passenger vessels may be slightly under-reported.

14. 一九九九年以前，內河貨船統計資料包括一些在內河航限內行駛及有通知海事處的本地持牌遊樂船和漁船。由於不能準確地統計這類船隻的數目，故自一九九九年這兩類船隻沒有包括在內河船隻統計範圍內。

## 貨櫃吞吐量

### 資料來源

15. 在貨櫃碼頭裝運的貨櫃統計數字，主要由碼頭經營者提供。在貨櫃碼頭以外裝運的遠洋輪船「空」貨櫃統計數字，由海事處根據申報表MD 508及MD 510 編製。所有其他詳細的貨櫃統計數字，皆由政府統計處根據貨物艙單中所列的託運貨物抽取樣本編製而成。

### 資料定義

16. 貨櫃吞吐量是指以標準貨櫃單位計算作為搬運貨物之用的貨櫃數目。一個標準貨櫃單位等同一個二十呎貨櫃的容量。

## 貨物吞吐量

### 資料來源

17. 河運方面的貨運統計資料過去是由前香港港口及航運局編製。由一九九八年開始，海運和河運貨運統計資料皆由政府統計處根據貨物艙單中所列的託運貨物抽取樣本編製而成。

14. Before 1999, river cargo vessel statistics included some locally licensed pleasure vessels and fishing vessels known to be plying within the river trade limits. As accurate number of trips of these categories of vessels is not available, these two categories of vessels are not included in the river vessel statistics as from 1999.

## Container Throughput

### Data Source

15. Statistics on container throughput handled at Container Terminals are mainly obtained from the terminal operators. Statistics on empty containers (ocean) handled at locations other than Container Terminals are compiled by the Marine Department based on the declaration forms of MD 508 and MD 510. As for all the other detailed container throughput statistics, they are compiled by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) based on a sample of consignments listed in the cargo manifests.

### Data Definition

16. Container throughput refers to the number of containers for moving the cargo in TEU terms. A TEU stands for a twenty-foot equivalent unit.

## Cargo Throughput

### Data Source

17. Cargo statistics in respect of river trade used to be compiled by the then Hong Kong Port and Maritime Board. As from 1998, both seaborne and river cargo statistics are compiled by the C&SD based on a sample of consignments listed in the cargo manifests.