

注释

一般

1. 除非另有说明，括号内的数字指与前一年同期比较的变动百分率。
2. 由于四舍五入关系，统计表中所列的个别数字之和可能不等于其总数。另外，变动百分率及比重百分率均以未经进位的数字计算。
3. 净注册吨位、货物和货柜吞吐量计算至最接近的千位。在二零零九年以前，抵港船只船次统计数字计算至最接近的十位。
4. 以下是一些常用的术语及缩写的意思：

NRT = 净注册吨位

TEU = 二十呎标准货柜单位

船舶进出口统计数字

资料来源

5. 船舶进出口统计数字乃根据船公司或代理人向海事处申报船舶抵达 / 离开港口的资料时所递交的申报表 (MD 508及MD 510) 编制而成。
6. 有关远洋轮船的主要货物装卸区和主要停泊地点的资料，均取自海事处船只航行监察服务资讯系统所保存的船舶活动报告。

资料定义

7. 内河航限是指香港邻近水域，一般指香港与珠江、大鹏湾及澳门，及其他在广东和广西与香港邻近水域相连的内陆水域。内河航限的定义在香港法例第313章《船舶及港口管制条例》订明，其精确定义是指以下范围内的水域：
 - 东至东经 114°30'；
 - 南至北纬 22°09'；及
 - 西至东经 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，远洋轮船是指在海事处的船只出入境手续办事处办理出入境申报的船只，而并非以船只的贸易航线來划分。自一九九三年开始，远洋轮船和内河船只的定义是根据所停靠港口是否已超越内河航限而定。远洋轮船是指越过内河航限行驶的船只，而内河船只则指在内河航限内行驶的船只。内河航限的定义在香港法例第313章《船舶及港口管制条例》订明。
9. 船舶的容量是以净注册吨位來表示。计算单位为净注册吨。净注册吨位是由一艘船的船壳内的容量（以立方呎计），加上在甲板上用以装载货物、贮藏品及乘客的空间，再减去船长、高级船员、船员所住的地方、燃料、导航及推进器所占用的地方。每一净注册吨相等于100立方呎的容量。
10. 船旗是指船舶的国籍，表明其正式注册的地方。香港在一九九二年正式开始船舶注册制度。一九九七年七月一日起，香港特别行政区经中央人民政府授权继续进行船舶注册，并根据香港特别行政区的法律以「中国香港」的名义颁发有关证件。
11. 船舶在进入香港水域后可能停泊超过一个停泊地点。若船舶來港的主要原因是装卸货物，则主要的货物装卸地点和主要的停泊地点是指最为昂贵的地点，当中以货柜码头居首位，随后是泊位和仓库码头（包括公众货物装卸区）、碇泊处和浮泡。若船舶來港的主要原因不是装卸货物，主要停泊地点为停留时间最长的地点。
12. 内河客船的抵港次数是指船只停泊于港澳码头、中国客运码头、屯门客运码头和海天客运码头的次数。由二零零三年九月开始，数字包括海天客运码头的统计资料。由二零零六年十一月开始，数字包括屯门客运码头的统计资料，屯门客运码头于二零一二年七月一日停止运作及于二零一六年一月二十八日复航。由二零一七年一月开始，内河客船包括在内河航限行驶的邮船。
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.

资料局限

13. 远洋客船数字包括在内河航限以外水域行驶的游乐船。但是，由于有些船主 / 代理人没有申报这些船舶的净注册吨位资料给海事处，故远洋客船的净注册吨位数字可能轻微低于实际的数字。

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，内河货船统计资料包括一些在内河航限内行驶及有通知海事处的本地持牌游乐船和渔船。由于不能准确地统计这类船只的数目，故自一九九九年这两类船只没有包括在内河船只统计范围内。

货柜吞吐量

资料来源

15. 在货柜码头装运的货柜统计数字，主要由码头经营者提供。在货柜码头以外装运的远洋轮船「空」货柜统计数字，由海事处根据申报表MD 508及MD 510 编制。所有其他详细的货柜统计数字，皆由政府统计处根据货物舱单中所列的托运货物抽取样本编制而成。

资料定义

16. 货柜吞吐量是指以标准货柜单位计算作为搬运货物之用的货柜数目。一个标准货柜单位等同一个二十呎货柜的容量。

货物吞吐量

资料来源

17. 河运方面的货运统计资料过去是由前香港港口及航运局编制。由一九九八年开始，海运和河运货运统计资料皆由政府统计处根据货物舱单中所列的托运货物抽取样本编制而成。

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.