

Provisional statistics on index of industrial production and producer price index for industrial sector for first quarter of 2018

According to the provisional results of a survey released today (June 14) by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), the index of industrial production for manufacturing industries as a whole increased by 1.1% in the first quarter of 2018 compared with a year earlier, following a year-on-year increase of 0.8% in the fourth quarter of 2017. The corresponding producer price index also increased by 3.8% in the first quarter of 2018 compared with a year earlier, following a year-on-year increase of 3.5% in the fourth quarter of 2017.

The index of industrial production for sewerage, waste management and remediation activities increased by 1.6% in the first quarter of 2018 compared with a year earlier, following a year-on-year increase of 2.6% in the fourth quarter of 2017. The corresponding producer price index also increased by 5.9% in the first quarter of 2018 compared with a year earlier, following a year-on-year increase of 4.1% in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Indices of industrial production reflect changes in the volume of local industrial output after discounting the effect of price changes. The price changes are measured by the producer price indices compiled from data on producer prices of selected industrial goods/services collected in the same survey.

Comparing the industrial production in respect of major manufacturing industries in the first quarter of 2018 with that a year earlier, an increase in output volume was recorded mainly in the food, beverages and tobacco industry (+2.4%). On the other hand, a slight decrease in output volume was recorded in the metal, computer, electronic and optical products, machinery and equipment industry (-0.8%).

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the index of industrial production for manufacturing industries as a whole increased by 1.3% in the first quarter of 2018 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017.

Producer price indices reflect changes in the prices of local output. They measure changes in the actual prices (net of any discounts or rebates allowed to buyers, plus any surcharges) received by producers for their output. Transportation and other incidental charges are not included.

Comparing the first quarter of 2018 with a year earlier, increases in producer prices were recorded mainly in the metal, computer, electronic and optical products, machinery and equipment industry (+5.9%); the food, beverages and tobacco industry (+1.9%); and the paper products, printing and

reproduction of recorded media industry (+1.2%). On the other hand, a slight decrease in producer price was recorded in the textiles and wearing apparel industry (-0.3%).

Table 1 shows the year-on-year percentage changes in the indices of industrial production by selected industry grouping. Table 2 shows the year-on-year percentage changes in the producer price indices for the industrial sector by selected industry grouping.

The revised figures on indices of industrial production and producer price indices for the industrial sector for the first quarter of 2018 will be released at the website of the C&SD (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/bbs.jsp) and relevant publications of the Department starting from July 20, 2018.

Users can download the reports "Quarterly Index of Industrial Production, 1st Quarter 2018" (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp310.jsp?productCode=B1070002) and "Quarterly Producer Price Index for Industrial Sector, 1st Quarter 2018" (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp280.jsp?productCode=B1070003) free of charge at the website of the C&SD.

Readers who have enquiries about the survey results may contact the Industrial Production Statistics Section of the C&SD (Tel: 3903 7247; fax: 2123 1048; email: ind-production@censtatd.gov.hk).

[Hong Kong's Gross National Income and external primary income flows for first quarter of 2018](#)

The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) released today (June 14) the preliminary statistics on Hong Kong's Gross National Income (GNI) and external primary income flows (EPIF) for the first quarter of 2018.

Hong Kong's GNI in the first quarter of 2018 increased by 9.4% over a year earlier to \$712.1 billion at current market prices. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), preliminarily estimated at \$688.0 billion at current market prices in the same quarter, recorded a 9.1% increase over the same period. Measured at current market prices, the value of GNI was larger than GDP by \$24.2 billion in the first quarter of 2018, representing a net external primary income inflow of the same amount, and equivalent to 3.5% of GDP in that quarter.

After netting out the effect of price changes over the same period, Hong Kong's GNI increased by 5.5% in real terms in the first quarter of 2018 over a year earlier. The corresponding GDP in the same quarter increased by 4.7%

in real terms.

Total primary income inflow into Hong Kong, estimated at \$349.6 billion in the first quarter of 2018 and equivalent to 50.8% of GDP in that quarter, increased by 18.8% over a year earlier. Meanwhile, total primary income outflow, estimated at \$325.4 billion in the first quarter of 2018 and equivalent to 47.3% of GDP in that quarter, increased by 18.6% over a year earlier. Taking the inflow and outflow together, a net external primary income inflow of \$24.2 billion was recorded in the first quarter of 2018.

As for the major components of total primary income inflow, direct investment income (DII) increased by 12.1% over a year earlier, mainly due to the increase in earnings of some prominent local enterprises from their direct investment abroad. Portfolio investment income (PII) increased by 19.8% over a year earlier, mainly attributable to the increase in interest income received by resident investors from their holdings of non-resident long-term debt securities and the increase in dividend income received by resident investors from their holdings of non-resident equity securities. Other investment income (OII) increased by 82.7%, largely caused by the increase in interest income from external assets of the local banking sector. Income on reserve assets increased by 51.0%, as a result of the increase in investment earnings from foreign currency reserves.

Regarding the major components of total primary income outflow, DII increased by 13.8% over a year earlier, mainly due to the increase in earnings of some prominent multinational enterprises from their direct investment in Hong Kong. PII increased by 11.6%, mainly attributable to the increase in interest payout to non-resident investors from their holdings of resident long-term debt securities. OII increased by 93.6%, largely caused by the increase in the interest rates.

Analysed by country/territory, the mainland of China continued to be the largest source of Hong Kong's total external primary income inflow in the first quarter of 2018, accounting for 34.7%. This was followed by the British Virgin Islands (BVI), with a share of 25.4%. Regarding total external primary income outflow, the BVI and the mainland of China remained the most important destinations in the first quarter of 2018, accounting for 28.0% and 25.3% respectively.

Further Information

GDP and GNI are closely related indicators for measuring economic performance. GDP is a measure of the total value of production of all resident producing units of an economy. GNI denotes the total income earned by residents of an economy from engaging in various economic activities, irrespective of whether the economic activities are carried out within the economic territory of the economy or outside. In other words, GNI is obtained by adding to GDP the primary income earned by residents from outside the economic territory and deducting primary income earned by non-residents from within the economic territory. Primary income comprises investment income and compensation of employees.

Figures of EPIF presented above are compiled based on data obtained from the Survey of External Claims, Liabilities and Income conducted quarterly by the C&SD, supplemented by data from other sources.

Figures of GNI and EPIF analysed by income component from the second quarter of 2016 to the first quarter of 2018 are presented in Table A, while selected major country/territory breakdowns of external primary income inflow and external primary income outflow for the same quarters are presented in Tables B(1) and B(2) respectively.

Statistics on GDP and GNI from 2016 onwards and EPIF from 2017 onwards are subject to revision when more data become available.

Enquiries about GNI and EPIF statistics may be directed to the Balance of Payments Branch (2) of the C&SD at 3903 7017.

Volume and Price Statistics of External Merchandise Trade in April 2018

Further to the external merchandise trade statistics in value terms for April 2018 released earlier on, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) released today (June 14) the volume and price statistics of external merchandise trade for that month.

In April 2018, the volume of Hong Kong's total exports of goods increased by 5.4% over April 2017. Concurrently, the volume of imports of goods increased by 8.3%.

Comparing the first four months of 2018 with the same period in 2017, the volume of Hong Kong's total exports of goods increased by 6.8%. Concurrently, the volume of imports of goods increased by 8.2%.

Comparing the three-month period ending April 2018 with the preceding three months on a seasonally adjusted basis, the volume of total exports of goods increased by 1.8%. Concurrently, the volume of imports of goods increased by 4.0%.

Changes in volume of external merchandise trade are derived from changes in external merchandise trade value with the effect of price changes discounted.

Comparing April 2018 with April 2017, the prices of total exports of goods increased by 2.6%. Concurrently, the prices of imports of goods

increased by 2.7%.

As regards price changes in the first four months of 2018 over the same period in 2017, the prices of total exports of goods increased by 2.4%. Concurrently, the prices of imports of goods increased by 2.4%.

Price changes in external merchandise trade are reflected by changes in unit value indices of external merchandise trade, which are compiled based on average unit values or, for certain commodities, specific price data.

The terms of trade index is derived from the ratio of price index of total exports of goods to that of imports of goods. Compared with the same periods in 2017, the index decreased by 0.1% in April 2018, whereas it remained virtually unchanged in the first four months of 2018.

Changes in the unit value and volume of total exports of goods by main destination are shown in Table 1.

Comparing April 2018 with April 2017, the total export volume to Taiwan increased significantly, by 24.9%. Concurrently, the total export volume to the mainland of China (the Mainland) and the USA increased by 9.3% and 8.7% respectively. On the other hand, the total export volume to Japan and India decreased by 3.7% and 48.9% respectively.

Over the same period of comparison, the total export prices to Japan, the Mainland, the USA and Taiwan increased by 3.4%, 3.3%, 2.7% and 1.9% respectively. On the other hand, the total export prices to India decreased by 1.8%.

Changes in the unit value and volume of imports of goods by main supplier are shown in Table 2.

Comparing April 2018 with April 2017, double-digit increases were recorded for the import volume from Taiwan (+21.5%) and Korea (+16.9%). Concurrently, the import volume from Japan and the Mainland increased by 8.8% and 7.4% respectively. On the other hand, the import volume from Singapore decreased by 4.2%

Over the same period of comparison, the import prices from all main suppliers increased: Korea (+7.9%), the Mainland (+2.2%), Taiwan (+2.2%), Singapore (+2.0%) and Japan (+1.7%).

Further information

Details of the above statistics are published in the April 2018 issue of "Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Index Numbers". Users can download the publication free of charge at the website of the C&SD (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp230.jsp?productCode=B1020006).

Enquiries on merchandise trade indices may be directed to the Trade Analysis Section (1) of the C&SD (Tel: 2582 4918).

[Appeal for information on missing man in Yau Ma Tei \(with photo\)](#)

Police today (June 14) appealed to the public for information on a man who went missing in Yau Ma Tei.

Pau Chung-ping, aged 43, went missing after he was last seen at a hospital on Gascoigne Road on September 1, 2016. His family made a report to Police on April 19, 2018.

He is about 1.73 metres tall, 77 kilograms in weight and of fat build. He has a round face with yellow complexion and short straight black hair.

Anyone who knows the whereabouts of the missing man or may have seen him is urged to contact the Regional Missing Person Unit of Kowloon East on 3661 0316 or email to rmpu-ke-2@police.gov.hk, or contact any police station.



[Speech by SCED at opening ceremony of 32nd International Travel Expo and 13th MICE Travel Expo \(English only\)](#)

Following is the speech by the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development, Mr Edward Yau, at the opening ceremony of the 32nd International Travel Expo and the 13th MICE (meetings, incentive travels, conventions and exhibitions) Travel Expo today (June 14):

K S (Managing Director of TKS Exhibition Services Limited, Mr K S Tong), distinguished guests, Consuls General, ladies and gentlemen,

What a spectacular lion dance and a reflection of the Hong Kong spirit! I am happy to welcome you all on this very important occasion marking the 32nd International Travel Expo and the 13th MICE Travel Expo, which is a very

important event for the tourism and MICE industry in Hong Kong, in the region and perhaps globally.

I am happy to share with the audience today that Hong Kong is one of the world's most favourite tourist destinations, and the figures speak for themselves. With only a slightly over 7 million Hong Kong people population, every year, we receive more than 58 million travellers from all over the world, mainly from our proximity. Increasingly, there are more people from afar travelling to Hong Kong. The travel and tourism industry accounts for 5 per cent of our GDP (Gross Domestic Product), and also creates more than a quarter of million jobs for the Hong Kong community.

Last year, 2017, has been a very rewarding year in terms of visiting travellers. In the first four months of this year, we are seeing a clear rebound of travellers coming to Hong Kong, marking a double-digit figure, and for overnight visitors, we have seen a 6.9 per cent increase compared with last year this time, and the hotel occupancy is back to the usual 90 per cent occupancy rate.

So, Hong Kong has a happy problem. Happy in the sense that everybody is happy to see the tourism industry boosting, but in addition to opportunities, there are also new challenges. How can a tiny place like Hong Kong embrace a travelling community around the world?

I think the audience would know better that our travelling industry, together with the convention and tourism industry, is facing a lot of challenges globally. What do these challenges include? Our travellers are increasingly global, and they are also having increasingly strong expectations that are different from travellers in the old days. We have more FITs, free independent travellers, who are high-end customers and frequent travellers. A typical example of FITs is that they would start their journey well before they step out from their homes. Particularly in this time and age, people have a lot of access to all the information through the Internet, and a lot of preparations are being done by the travellers well before they step out from their home doors. That has changed the landscape of our industry.

In addition to having a larger proportion of FITs, we are also seeing our travellers increasingly smart and theme-based. Smart in the sense that they know what they want. They are not just joining tourist groups, but they have done a huge amount of research. This research stretches beyond traditional information provided by our providers, but also peer information. People who have visited the place, they can easily share their experience on the web to a much wider audience. So these travellers are having a high expectation not just on official websites, but also from people who had similar experiences before. That also puts a very big challenge to people in this industry.

For Hong Kong, I think our strategy is very clear. As a major global destination for tourists, we need to constantly reinvent ourselves to cater for this day-to-day demand. Last year, we rolled out a tourism blueprint

(Development Blueprint for Tourism Industry) that lists out four major directions. Allow me to capture a few of the salient points. First, I think our strategy is to maximise Hong Kong's interests and advantages as a global city where we are well connected to the world. In a few months' time we will be seeing major investment on infrastructure bearing fruit as evidenced by the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge connecting Hong Kong, Macao and Zhuhai in the Pearl River Delta. So that will open up a new gateway to the west and in fact further down to the southwestern part of Mainland China, and then further to the borders with the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries.

In addition, we will be opening up our high-speed railway, the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, which connects to the 22 000-kilometre high-speed railway in the Mainland. So travelling either by the new bridge or the high-speed railway will bring us much closer together, and make day return between provinces and cities in our vicinity very easy and possible.

But our investment in the tourism industry does not stop at the infrastructure. We are investing in Hong Kong's major attractions including the theme parks. The second strategy is we try to strengthen the content of our tourism. As I mentioned, travellers nowadays are looking for not just sightseeing, taking pictures or going to destinations, but they are looking for total experience, however short the journeys may be and wherever they go. This themed travel should be embraced by all efforts in making sure that travellers coming to your place will have a feeling that they are travelling as locals.

In enriching the content of our tourism industry, we are identifying new areas – areas that may have been overlooked in the past, areas which may not initially catch the eyeballs of visitors but are essentially very unique to a place like Hong Kong. To cite just a few examples, the heritage trail in Central, what we called the Old Town Central, is now connected together by all the efforts we made over the years. The Central heritage trail not only includes the traditional shopping places along Hollywood Road, like antique and art shops, but also connects some of the historical buildings we built and renovated, including PMQ, which features art and designers, and also the cluster of buildings around the Central Police Station, the Central Magistracy and the old Victoria Prison. This connects the entire Central through history, heritage and the new element of design and art.

We are also looking into local district areas like Sham Shui Po and Wan Chai, where we are seeing thematic contents coming into place, including how we blend fashion, garments and a whole range of accessories supporting fashion in a very localised district. But Hong Kong is more than just people, old town or heritage. We are in fact very much blessed by the natural landscape that nature has given us.

I am so happy to have had a glimpse of the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark counter just now, and that reminds me that not long ago, Hong Kong has in fact secured the UNESCO recognition of the Global Geopark, which

captures very unique volcanic rock formations, which are uncommon round the world, and where we are seeing nature's craftsmanship in a tiny place like Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, while on the one hand we see the skyline of a modern metropolitan city, we are in fact right next to a very unique landscape where we have preserved the nature and the greenery, where we are also home to butterflies, birds and natural habitats.

I would say that the four corners of Hong Kong are in fact having this unique combination of towns and greenery. I mentioned the Geopark on the northeastern side. We have also a Ramsar Site which is visited by millions of migrant birds all the way from Siberia crossing Hong Kong in winter time down to the Southern Hemisphere to Australia and New Zealand. And Hong Kong Island itself, where many of you would have a chance to stay, is in fact a combination of world city and a green backyard. In the time to come, when we develop our Lantau Island where the airport is located and where the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is connected, we are also preserving the southern part of Lantau Island as our reserve. So that is Hong Kong. While we showcase the height of buildings and the complexity of our city, we are also doing our little part in preserving nature. And I believe these are the thematic topics that many people in the trade would talk about in this conference and exhibition.

Any strategy would not be successful without enriching the content, investing for the future, and also maintaining a quality trade where all the players in the industry would contribute their part. We are in a process of enacting a new legislation to protect the consumers in Hong Kong and also visitors from all over the world. When they are in Hong Kong, they will be protected by the stronger regulation and also practices of the trade.

Last but not least, other than what each city and each country is doing to promote tourism, I think the best strategy to embrace all the challenges ahead is to hold a forum like this where international experiences are being shared. I understand this year we are having a record of over 670 exhibitors from all over the world in 55 countries and also 180 MICE trade participants. I believe this marks the success of the efforts by all the people in the trade and among cities and countries which have taken part in this Expo in making the world a much better place for all our visitors including ourselves. Once again, thank you for coming and I wish this Expo a great success starting from today.

Thank you and see you more in the years to come.