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Report Highlights:

The Hong Kong economy has been recovering since the reopening of its borders to the world in late 2022, and to mainland China in early 2023. In the third quarter, Hong Kong's economy grew 4.1 percent year-on-year. The Hong Kong government projects the city's economy will grow 3.2 percent in 2023. The return of 26.8 million international visitors has greatly supported the revival of the economy but this figure is still shy of the 50-60 million tourists the city used to host annually prior to the pandemic. Tempered domestic consumption combined with other lagging key economic sectors such as import-export trade continue to impact Hong Kong's recovery. During the first ten months of 2023, Hong Kong's global imports of consumer-ready food products decreased 2.3 percent to 17 billion compared to the same period in 2022. Nevertheless, the United States remains the fourth largest supplier of food and beverage products to Hong Kong.

Market Fact Sheet: Hong Kong

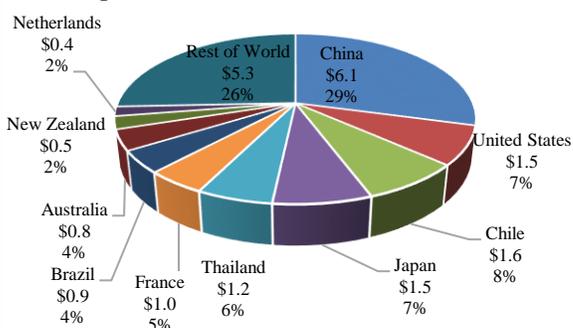
Executive Summary

Hong Kong has a population of 7.33 million. In 2022, its per capita GDP was \$49,464, one of the highest in Asia. Hong Kong is a vibrant city and a major gateway to Asia. Consumers are sophisticated and enjoy cosmopolitan food and beverage. Due to limited arable land, around 95 percent of food in Hong Kong is imported. In 2022, Hong Kong's total imports of agricultural and related products dropped 12 percent to \$24.2 billion compared to 2021.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural

Hong Kong imports of consumer-oriented agricultural products dropped 14 percent to \$21 billion in 2022, accounting for 86 percent of all agricultural imports. The top ten imports were fresh fruit, seafood, beef, wine, pork, prepared food, dairy products, poultry meat, non-alcoholic beverages, and bakery products. China, Chile, Japan, and the United States were the top four suppliers.

Hong Kong Imports of Consumer Oriented Agricultural Products 2022 (Billion USD)



Food Processing Industry

Land is limited and extremely expensive in Hong Kong. Therefore, the local food processing sector is small. In 2022, global imports of bulk products grew 0.3 percent to \$372 million and represented 1.5 percent of all agricultural imports. Imports of intermediate agricultural commodities dropped 1.4 percent to \$2.3 billion, representing 9.7 percent of overall agricultural imports.

Food Retail Industry

In 2022, Hong Kong's retail food sales remained stable at \$12 billion. The Hong Kong food retail market is made up of supermarkets, convenience stores, and traditional markets. Supermarkets account for over 61 percent of retail food sales. There are over 700 supermarkets, 1,300 convenience stores, and nearly 100 traditional markets in Hong Kong, making food shopping very convenient.

Food Service Industry

The Hong Kong HRI food service market is made up of hotels, restaurants, and institutions, with most food and beverages sold at restaurants. In 2022, Hong Kong's restaurant receipts dropped 6.4 percent to \$11.1 billion. There are over 12,000 restaurants in Hong Kong.

Quick Facts CY 2022

Global Imports of Consumer-Oriented Ag. Products

\$21 billion (down 14 percent from CY 2021)

Top Growth of Consumer-Oriented Ag. Imports

Tea, fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, prepared food, eggs, condiments and sauces, processed vegetables, pet food, bakery products, and non-alcoholic beverages.

Food Industry by Channels

Consumer-Oriented Ag. Products:

- Gross imports \$21 billion
- Re-exports \$7.4 billion
- Retained imports \$13.6 billion
- Retail food sales \$12 billion
- Restaurant receipts \$11.1 billion

GDP/Population

Population: 7.33 million

GDP per capita: \$49,464

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Challenges

<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large and free market with affluent customers. - U.S. products are perceived as high-quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of shipment from the U.S. is high. - Hong Kong importers' order size tends to be smaller than other export destinations.
<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Challenges</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hong Kong customers are open to new products. - Hong Kong is a major trading hub for Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keen competition from other food supplying countries. - A stronger U.S. dollar makes U.S. products less price competitive.

Data and Information Sources: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data, Trade Data Monitor, Euromonitor International, Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, and Hong Kong Trade Development Council. Currency in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Tourism, a key pillar of the Hong Kong's economy, has improved significantly since late 2022 when the government began to gradually ease pandemic-related restrictions. Most visitors come from mainland China and Southeast Asian markets. In 2022, Hong Kong hosted 604,000 travelers compared to 91,000 in 2021. During the first ten months of 2023, Hong Kong received 26.8 million visitors.¹ However, this figure is still half of the 50-60 million annual tourists the city hosted during pre-pandemic years. During the pandemic, changing restrictions on social distancing and dining severely disrupted food service operations. As a result, Hong Kong's global imports of food and agricultural products slowed in 2022 to \$21 billion. Total U.S. exports of agricultural and related products to Hong Kong decreased for a fifth consecutive year to \$1.3 billion.² According to local restaurateurs and chefs, food service operations are unlikely to fully recover until cross border travel with mainland is completely restored.

In 2022, despite slowing 0.3 percent, Hong Kong's GDP per capita was \$49,464, still one of the leading GDP per capita in Asia.³ Since reopening its borders to the world in late 2022 and to mainland China in early 2023, the Hong Kong economy has been recovering. The Hong Kong government projects the city's economy will grow 3.2 percent in 2023.⁴ In addition to being an open and dynamic market, Hong Kong is also an important trading hub where buyers make purchasing decisions for a vast range of consumer-ready products that are transshipped to China and other parts of Asia. Most of Macau's food imports are purchased, consolidated, and shipped via Hong Kong.

Despite the drop in 2022, during the first ten months of 2023, U.S. exports bounced back, growing 7.8 percent to \$1.2 billion year-on-year. Hong Kong is the twenty-fifth largest export destination for U.S. food and agricultural products. Top U.S. export categories included beef, tree nuts, seafood, prepared food, fresh fruit, wine, poultry meat, eggs, processed vegetables, and pork.⁵

Due to land constraints, local agricultural production in Hong Kong is minimal. As a market that imports 95 percent of its local food needs, Hong Kong welcomes foods from around the world. For the most part, the city's food import regime remains autonomous, transparent, and predictable. Food and beverage products are imported to Hong Kong without tax or duty except for four commodities, namely liquors, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil, and methyl alcohol. For more information on Hong Kong food import regulations, please refer to [GAIN Report HK2023-0024](#).

¹ Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department (As of October 2023)

² USDA/FAS Bico Reports, U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

³ "Hong Kong Economy", Hong Kong Government

⁴ "Economic and Trade Information on Hong Kong" Hong Kong Trade Development Council

⁵ USDA/FAS Bico Reports, U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

Table 1 – Major Advantages and Challenges in the Hong Kong Market

Advantages	Challenges
Hong Kong is one of the top markets in the world for food and beverages, processed, fresh, and frozen gourmet products. U.S. exports of consumer-oriented agricultural products to Hong Kong were \$1.4 billion, making it the tenth-largest market for the United States in 2022.	Transportation time and costs, combined with seasonality determining product availability (e.g. fresh produce) associated with importing U.S. food and beverage products to Hong Kong can make them less competitive than products available from regional suppliers such as China, Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.
Hong Kong is the gateway and trade hub where buyers make purchasing decisions for a vast range of consumer-oriented products that are transshipped to China and other parts of Asia.	The importance of Hong Kong as a transshipment point and buying center for regional markets is not widely known to U.S. exporters.
U.S. food and beverage products enjoy an excellent reputation among Hong Kong consumers, as these are renowned as high quality and safe.	Hong Kong labeling requirements and residue standards can impact trade. In addition, Hong Kong is moving from a systems approach to plant registration requirements for the importation of various products including red meats and poultry.
The wide range of U.S. product offerings can cater to diverse tastes and preferences among different segments of the Hong Kong market. important factor for food and beverage purchases.	Competition in the Hong Kong market is keen, a stronger U.S. dollar will continue to lessen the competitiveness of U.S. foods.
Hong Kong is a quality and trend-driven market, so price is not always the most	Shipping logistics conditions have improved significantly but remain a concern.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Importer Lists

ATO Hong Kong can provide a list of importers to U.S. exporters. Please contact Atohongkong@usda.gov for further information.

Language

The official written languages in Hong Kong are Chinese and English. The official spoken languages are Cantonese (the prominent Chinese dialect in Hong Kong and South China) and English. English is commonly used in business transactions and many citizens are trilingual.

Travel to Hong Kong

Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China with a distinct customs and immigration border with four land border crossings to China. U.S. passport holders do not need a visa to enter Hong Kong, but they do need a visa to enter China. U.S. travelers are advised to check the U.S. Consulate General's website for the [latest travel guidance](#).

Legal System

Under the principle of "one country, two systems," the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's legal system, which is different from that of mainland China, is based on common law, supplemented by written laws.

Payment

Hong Kong importers accept letters of credit, but after a trading relationship is established, may seek to obtain payment by open account to reduce transaction costs.

General Consumer Tastes and Preferences

Within Hong Kong food and beverage imports, Consumers are becoming more conscious about their well-being and are actively seeking innovative products that offer sustainable production, nutritional value, and convenience at a reasonable cost. With limited time for meal preparation, there is a rising demand for ready-to-cook and frozen options that provide quick and easy solutions for home cooking among the busy schedules of individual and dual income families. These products not only save time but also cater to consumers' desire for nutritious meals without compromising taste or quality.

Moreover, consumers are increasingly interested in learning about the background of their food and production. Both retailers and restaurateurs are looking to develop more experiential shopping and dining experiences to lure back consumers.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS and IMPORT PROCEDURES

Being a Special Administrative Region of China, Hong Kong maintains food and agricultural import regulations autonomous to those in mainland China. In Hong Kong, food intended for sale must be fit for human consumption as defined under the legal framework for food safety control in Part V of the [Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance, Cap.132](#) and subsidiary legislation. Hong Kong draws reference from Codex and the World Organization for Animal Health (WHO) in the context of food safety standards and animal health standards in setting, or in lieu of, domestic regulations.

Labeling

The sale of prepackaged food in Hong Kong must comply with the labeling requirements for name, ingredients, date, storage and use instructions, manufacturer information, weight, and nutrition. The marking or labeling of prepackaged food can be in either English or Chinese, or in both languages. If both languages appear in the labeling or marking of prepackaged food, the name of the food, nutritional labeling, and the list of ingredients must appear in both languages. However, the Hong Kong government accepts labeling stickers. There are many cases, particularly for small sales items, where U.S. products are imported into Hong Kong with U.S. labels, and then importers apply label stickers on

the packaging to comply with Hong Kong's food labeling requirements. At present, the Hong Kong government does not have regulations regarding the labeling of genetically engineered (GE) food products. The government makes no distinction between conventional and GE foods in regulating food safety. For more details, please refer to GAIN Report: [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual](#).

Hong Kong does not have specific regulations for labeling organic products. The Hong Kong Organic Center allows products to carry their organic logos provided that they can fulfill the Center's certification requirements. Hong Kong allows USDA organic labels.

Referencing the [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report published](#) in 2023, a new requirement on the labeling of "hydrogenated oil" has taken effect on December 1, 2023. Any prepackaged foods that contain hydrogenated oils must include a reference to "hydrogenated oils" in their list of ingredients or the name of the oil must be identified as "hydrogenated" on the ingredient list. More details of the amendment can be found on [CFS website](#).

Certification

The importation of meats, eggs, milk, and frozen confections are required to provide health certificates. The Center for Food Safety of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) is responsible for issuing import licenses for these foods to Hong Kong importers. U.S. exporters need to provide health certificates to their importers so that they can obtain import licenses. In addition, the importation of seafood products that are eaten raw, such as oysters, require health certificates under administrative order. Other general food items can be imported to Hong Kong without certification.

Import Duties and Permits

Hong Kong is a free port, imposing duties on only four products- liquor, tobacco, hydrocarbon oils, and methyl alcohol-which are also taxed domestically at the same rate. Local importers must apply for a license from the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department for the importation of dutiable commodities. In addition, a licensed importer must apply for a permit for each and every consignment. The current duties are as follows:

Cigarettes per 1000 sticks: US\$245 (HK\$1906)

Cigars per kg: US\$316 (HK\$2455)

Beer and liquor with less than 30 percent alcohol: 0%

Liquor with more than 30 percent alcohol: 100%

Under the amended Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, Cap. 109, Hong Kong wine/liquor traders are not required to apply for any licenses or permits for the import or export, manufacture, storage, or movement of wine and liquor with an alcoholic strength of less than 30 percent by volume. No valuation of the alcoholic beverages concerned for duty purpose is required. However, the existing licensing/permit control on liquors with an alcoholic strength of more than 30 percent by volume measured at a temperature of 20 degree Celsius remains unchanged. To facilitate the customs clearance for wine and alcoholic beverages, traders are encouraged to provide a clear description in the freight/shipping documents of the type of liquor and the alcoholic strength of the respective

consignment. [GAIN Report HK1810](#) provides general information on Hong Kong’s import regulations for alcoholic drinks. For more information on Hong Kong food import regulations, please refer to [FAIRS Country Report](#).

New Facility Registration Requirements for Foreign Suppliers of Red Meat and Poultry

In the past, Hong Kong recognized system-based registration of foreign suppliers. However, in recent years, Hong Kong has been moving away from a systems-based approach towards facility registration of exporters of red meats (beef, pork, and mutton) and poultry. The Hong Kong government has been implementing these new registration requirements on a partner-by-partner basis. In 2023, the Hong Kong government initiated these discussions with the United States. It is Post’s understanding that U.S. federally registered plants will be recognized as eligible to export. Discussions on this process are ongoing.

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

In 2022, Hong Kong’s retail food sales remained stable at \$12.06 billion. The Hong Kong food retail market is made up of supermarkets, convenience stores, and traditional markets.

Table 2 – Food and Beverage Retail Sales in Hong Kong (Billion USD)⁶

Channel	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Share (2022)	Growth (2022 vs 2021)
Supermarket/Dept Stores	7.12	7.18	7.89	7.33	7.39	61%	1%
Other Outlets	5.68	5.49	4.79	4.67	4.67	39%	0%
Total	12.8	12.67	12.68	12	12.06	100%	0%

“Supermarket/Department Stores” include sales of supermarkets, convenience stores, and food and beverage sections at department stores. These are the modern grocery outlets that provide consumers with convenient and high-quality options. In addition to groceries, these stores offer a more comprehensive shopping experience with increased offerings of fresh food, bread and pastry, organic options, and hot takeout meals. “Other outlets” refers to the traditional markets, also called wet markets, mom-and-pop stores, bakeries, fresh fruits stalls, etc. These outlets are usually smaller in scale and U.S. food exporters probably need to work with local importers/agents to place products in this sector of the market. Some Hong Kong consumers prefer these stores due to proximity, established relationships, and perception that meat, fish, and produce in traditional shops are fresher.

There are over 700 supermarkets, 1,300 convenience stores,⁷ and close to 100 traditional markets⁸ in Hong Kong, making food shopping very convenient. Traditionally, Hong Kong consumers shop daily because of they prefer fresh food and limited storage space in their homes. Much of the shopping is still done in traditional markets including street markets and locally owned shops. Overall, street market sales trend toward fresh foods while supermarkets dominate in processed, chilled and frozen, high value-added, and canned food products. In recent years, the competition between street markets and

⁶ Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

⁷ “Supermarkets in Hong Kong, China; Convenience Stores in Hong Kong, China”, Euromonitor International

⁸ Hong Kong Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

supermarkets has intensified. For more information on the Hong Kong Food Retail Sector, please refer to post’s latest Retail [GAIN report](#).

Hotel Restaurant and Institute (HRI) Sector

Hotels

There are over 300 hotels providing more than 89,000 rooms for visitors to Hong Kong.⁹

Restaurants

Hong Kong boasts over 14,000 restaurants¹⁰ which range from local “dives” to high-end fine dining outlets. The Michelin Guide 2023 stars 94 restaurants in Hong Kong and Macau, including seven three-starred establishments in Hong Kong, outnumbering the five three-starred restaurants in both New York City and London.¹¹ In 2022, Hong Kong restaurant food and beverage purchases decreased 4.5 percent to \$3.7 billion compared to 2021. Generated sales were estimated at \$11.1 billion, equivalent to a decrease of 6.5 percent from last year. Ongoing disruptions to normal food service operations in response to the city’s most severe wave of the pandemic in 2022, led to weaker sales performance.

Table 3 – Hong Kong Restaurants Purchases and Receipts (Billion USD)

	2020	2021	2022	Growth (22 vs 21)
Restaurant Receipts	10.2	11.9	11.1	- 6.5 percent
Restaurant Purchases	3.3	3.9	3.7	- 4.5 percent

Source: Hong Kong Census & Statistics Department, USD1=HKD7.8

Institutions

Hong Kong’s institutional foodservice sector consists of hospitals, residential care facilities, schools, prisons, and travel industry catering facilities. Many of these facilities, especially those operated by the government, purchase food supplies through tenders where price, quality, consistency, and stable supply matter. Experienced local importers are familiar with the process and requirements. For more information on the Hong Kong Food Service Sector, please refer to [GAIN Report](#).

Food processing Sector

Local food processing is very limited in Hong Kong due to the high cost of land and labor resources. In 2022, Hong Kong’s exports of processed food and beverages increased 7 percent to \$873 million year-on-year.¹² Locally produced key products include instant noodles, pasta, biscuits, pastries, cakes, and drinks. Other related activities include the canning, preserving and processing of seafood (fish, shrimps, prawns, and crustaceans), dairy products (fresh milk, yoghurt, and ice-cream), edible oils and seasonings. The processed food and beverages industry in Hong Kong largely centers on re-export activities. In 2022, Hong Kong re-exports of processed food and beverage decreased 2 percent to \$4 billion compared to 2021, mainland China is the major destination for re-exports.

⁹ Hong Kong Tourism Board

¹⁰ “Number of food services establishments,” Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

¹¹ Michelin Guide 2023

¹² “Processed Food and Beverages Industry in Hong Kong” Hong Kong Trade Development Council

Based on the trade agreement between Hong Kong and China (called the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, or CEPA in short), all foods and beverages made in Hong Kong, subject to the CEPA's rules of origin, can enjoy duty-free access to the mainland China. Processed food and beverages products not made in Hong Kong remain subject to rates according to China's tariff schedule. Processed food and beverages items must comply with Hong Kong rules of origin to be imported into China tariff-free. The rule of origin of individual products is determined by the manufacturing or processing operation. For example, milk and cream products are considered as "made in Hong Kong" when the manufacturing processes of mixing, freezing sterilization, and cooling are conducted in Hong Kong. The origin criteria for edible tree nuts are that the baking, seasoning, and/coating must take place in Hong Kong. In the case of ginseng, the principal manufacturing processes of cutting and grinding must be conducted in Hong Kong. More information on CEPA can be found here: <http://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/>.

Food ingredients are sourced both through direct import by food processors and through consolidators. Hong Kong traders and end-users tend to stay with suppliers with whom they have a relationship. While exporters would do well exploring all channels, patience and understanding are required to establish a relationship of trust before trading can begin.

Outlook for 2023/2024

Hong Kong economy has been gradually recovering since Hong Kong fully reopened its borders in early 2023. Hong Kong's economy grew 4.1 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2023. The Hong Kong government projects the city will grow 3.2 percent in 2023. From January to October 2023, Hong Kong global imports of consumer-ready food products dropped 2.3 percent to 17 billion compared to the same period in 2022. Restaurant receipts grew 33.9 percent to \$10.52 billion. The city's catering service continues to improve thanks to the recovery in the number of visitors and improvements in the logistics sector. During this same period, Hong Kong received 26.8 million visitors from around the world. However, this number is still shy of the 50-60 million the city used to receive on average during pre-pandemic years. In addition to global visitors' contribution, improvements in the labor market and the disbursement of consumption vouchers are expected to encourage local consumption.

To boost the economy and consumption, the Government has initiated a series of campaigns to expand inbound tourism "Hello Hong Kong;" promote domestic consumption "Happy Hong Kong;" and revive the city's night life "Night Vibes Hong Kong." However, restaurants and retailers continue to deal with labor shortages and a changing consumer landscape as everyone adapts to a post-pandemic marketplace. However, additional spurts in local consumption will not be sufficient to carry the economic recovery long-term. Improvements in other key sectors such as housing and import/export business will continue to determine the pace of the city's economic recovery.

Trends in Promotional/Marketing Strategies and Tactics

- Identify key players – ATO Hong Kong can provide lists of importers, distributors, commodity cooperators, and regional business groups to U.S. exporters.
- Test marketing may be required prior to establishing a presence in the market.

- Communicate product benefits to end-users – although distributors maintain relationships with their customers, it is important to directly educate all stakeholders as to the features and benefits and background of your products.
- Stage menu promotions with major restaurant chains to restate benefits. Hong Kong consumers are increasingly interested in thematic dining and shopping. U.S. producers have great stories to tell, particularly on sustainable practices.
- Invite restaurant owners/chefs to seminars and/or to the United States – ATO Hong Kong/cooperators organize seminars and trade missions to the United States to develop trade relationships important to long-term success.

SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

Due to land constraints, Hong Kong produces a minimal amount of food, and depends on global sources to meet about 95 percent of its needs. Hong Kong imports of consumer-oriented agricultural products¹³ from all origins dropped 14 percent to \$21 billion in 2022.

Table 4 – Hong Kong Imports of Consumer-Oriented Ag. Products (2018-2022)¹

Partner	Calendar Year (Value: \$ million)					Share 2022	Growth 2022 vs 2021	Growth 2022 vs 2018
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022			
China	5,179	4,985	5,054	5,772	6,099	29%	6%	18%
United States	4,303	3,382	2,162	1,913	1,534	7%	-20%	-64%
Chile	1,205	1,436	1,286	1,898	1,617	8%	-15%	34%
Japan	1,382	1,349	1,461	1,687	1,555	7%	-8%	13%
Brazil	2,474	1,998	1,976	1,633	877	4%	-46%	-65%
Thailand	1,116	1,222	1,534	1,572	1,201	6%	-24%	8%
France	1,539	1,178	990	1,202	951	5%	-21%	-38%
Australia	1,228	1,145	1,012	1,190	813	4%	-32%	-34%
New Zealand	540	672	540	616	506	2%	-18%	-6%
Netherlands	998	853	620	562	379	2%	-32%	-62%
Total of Top 10 Partners	19,969	18,226	16,640	18,049	15,537	74%	-14%	-22%
Total of Rest of the World	6,917	6,527	5,842	6,163	5,363	26%	-13%	-22%
World	26,887	24,754	22,483	24,212	20,901	100%	-14%	-22%

¹³ Consumer Oriented Agricultural Products (excl. tobacco, incl. rice and seafood)

Table 5 – Top 10 Hong Kong Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products and Competition¹⁴

Product Category			Major Supply Sources ¹⁵
Fresh Fruit			
Gross Imports	\$3.69 billion	1,378,288 T	1. Chile – 43%
Retained Imports	\$1.1 billion	576,013 T	2. Thailand – 16%
			5. United States – 5%
Seafood			
Gross Imports	\$3.48 billion	341,863 T	1. China – 34%
Retained Imports	\$2.95 billion	302,539 T	2. Japan – 14%
			7. United States – 2%
Beef and Beef Products			
Gross Imports	\$1.62 billion	334,971 T	1. Brazil – 31%
Retained Imports	\$1.25 billion	180,086 T	2. United States – 23%
			3. Australia – 7%
Wine and Related Products			
Gross Imports	\$1.01 billion	47 million liters	1. France – 58%
Retained Imports	\$782 million	38 million liters	2. Australia – 14%
			5. United States – 4%
Pork and Pork Products			
Gross Imports	\$900 million	277,419 T	1. China – 32%
Retained Imports	\$796 million	226,965 T	2. Brazil – 25%
			8. United States – 4%
Soup and Other Prepared Food			
Gross Imports	\$1.30 billion	144,654 T	1. China – 21%
Retained Imports	\$414 million	114,599 T	2. United States – 20%
			3. Japan – 9%
Dairy Products			
Gross Imports	\$1.03 billion	237,018 T	1. New Zealand – 28%
Retained Imports	\$560 million	198,743 T	2. Netherlands – 16%
			9. United States – 3%
Poultry Meat and Products			
Gross Imports	\$935 million	302,536 T	1. China – 68%
Retained Imports	\$875 million	262,689 T	2. Brazil – 11%
			4. United States – 4%
Non-Alcoholic Beverages			
Gross Imports	\$963 million	343 million liters	1. China – 78%
Retained Imports	\$829 million	238 million liters	2. Japan – 5%
			7. United States – 1%
Bakery Products			
Gross Imports	\$904 million	279,653 T	1. China – 38%
Retained Imports	\$345 million	215,812 T	2. Japan – 21%
			10. United States – 2%

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Post Contact

Agricultural Trade Office, Consulate General of the United States, Hong Kong and Macau

18th Floor, St. John’s Building

33 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong

Tel: (852)-2841-2350

Fax: (852)-2845-0943

Email: Atohongkong@usda.gov

Website: <http://www.atohongkong.com.hk>

<http://www.usconsulate.org.hk>

Other Hong Kong Government / Semi-Government Contacts:

Please refer to [GAIN Report HK2023-0024](#).

¹⁴ Calculations based on Trade Data Monitor data

¹⁵ Ranking and market share by gross import value in 2022

Attachments:

No Attachments