



China Logistics Prosperity Index

February 2017

China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing 中國物流與採購聯合會

China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing (CFLP) is the logistics and purchasing industry association approved by the State Council. CFLP's mission is to push forward the development of the logistics industry and the procurement businesses of both government and enterprises, as well as the circulation of factors of production in China. The government authorizes the CFLP to produce industry statistics and set industry standards. CFLP is also China's representative in the Asian-Pacific Logistics Federation (APLF) and the International Federation of Purchasing and Supply Management (IFPSM).

The China Logistics Prosperity Index 中國物流業景氣指數

The China Logistics Prosperity Index (LPI), first launched in March 2013, provides an early indication each month of logistics activities in the Chinese logistics sector. The LPI is useful as a fore-indicator of economic and business conditions in China. It is published by China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing (CFLP). The Fung Business Intelligence Centre is responsible for drafting and disseminating the English LPI report.

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The business volume index of China Logistics Prosperity Index (LPI) came in at 52.5 in January, down from 56.0 in December.¹ 8 of the 12 sub-indices were in the expansionary zone, while 3 sub-indices were in contractionary zone in January.

1. Logistics activities increase at a slower pace

The business volume index fell from 56.0 in December to 52.5 in January, indicating that logistics activities have increased at a slower pace ahead of the Chinese New Year. Meanwhile, the new orders index rose from 56.1 in December to 59.0 in January, showing an acceleration in the growth in new orders for logistics services.

The employment index fell from 51.1 in December to 48.6 in January, indicating that employment in the logistics industry has started to drop recently. The capacity utilization index came in at 51.0 in January, staying above 50. Logistics enterprises have continued to see enhanced utilization of their facilities.

2. Faster inventory turnover

The inventory turnover index was 59.6 in January, above the critical 50-mark, pointing to faster inventory turnover. Meanwhile, the average inventory index registered 51.3 in January, above 50, indicating higher inventory levels in warehouses in the month.

3. Quicker turnover of cash

The cash flow index stayed above 50, registering 53.2 in January. The latest reading indicates quicker turnover of cash for the logistics enterprises surveyed.

4. Charges for logistics services stay unchanged

The operating cost index was 58.5 in January, well above 50, indicating that costs on logistics enterprises have increased at a fast pace. In the meantime, the logistics service charges index rebounded from 49.3 in December to the neutral level of 50.0 in January, showing that charges for logistics services have stayed unchanged recently.

The operating profit index fell below 50, registering 47.5 in January. Profits made by logistics enterprises posted a drop in the month.

¹ From May 2014 onwards, the 'composite index' of the LPI is no longer used as an indicator for the overall performance of the logistics sector. Instead, the business volume index is now used as the overall indicator. The business volume index indicates the direction and rate of change in business volume of the logistics sector.



5. Logistics enterprises become more optimistic about business outlook

The fixed asset investment index dropped from 51.7 in December to 46.5 in January, indicating that the month-on-month growth in fixed asset investment by logistics enterprises has turned negative. Meanwhile, the business expectations index rose from 57.8 in December to 59.5 in January, showing that enterprises in the logistics industry have become more optimistic about the business outlook for the next three months.



About China Logistics Prosperity Index, LPI:

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Every month questionnaires are sent to over 300 logistics enterprises all over China. The data presented herein is compiled from the enterprises' responses about their logistics activities and inventory situations. No data of individual enterprises should be disclosed. The LPI should be compared to other economic data sources when used in decision-making.

Over 300 logistics enterprises in China are surveyed. The sampling of the enterprises involves the use of Probability Proportional to Size Sampling (PPS), which means the selection of enterprises surveyed is largely based on each sub-sector's contribution to the operating revenue of the logistics sector, and the representation of each geographical region.

There are 12 sub-indicators in the survey: Business Volume, New Orders, Average Inventory, Inventory Turnover, Cash Flow, Capacity Utilization, Logistics Service Charges, Operating Profit, Operating Cost, Investment in Fixed Asset, Employment and Business Expectations. An index reading above 50 indicates an overall positive change in a sub-indicator; below 50, an overall negative change.



About the Organisations:

China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing

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Fung Business Intelligence

Fung Business Intelligence collects, analyses and interprets market data on global sourcing, supply chains, distribution, retail and technology.

Headquartered in Hong Kong, it leverages unique relationships and information networks to track and report on these issues with a particular focus on business trends and developments in China and other Asian countries. Fung Business Intelligence makes its data, impartial analysis and specialist knowledge available to businesses, scholars and governments around the world through regular research reports and business publications.

As the knowledge bank and think tank for the Fung Group, a Hong Kong-based multinational corporation, Fung Business Intelligence also provides expertise, advice and consultancy services to the Group and its business partners on issues related to doing business in China, ranging from market entry and company structure, to tax, licensing and other regulatory matters.

Fung Business Intelligence was established in the year 2000.

The Fung Group

The Fung Group is a privately held multinational group of companies headquartered in Hong Kong whose core businesses are trading, logistics, distribution and retailing. The Fung Group employs over 45,100 people across 40 economies worldwide, generating total revenue of over US\$24.8 billion in 2015. Fung Holdings (1937) Limited, a privately held business entity headquartered in Hong Kong, is the major shareholder of the Fung group of companies.

Please visit www.funggroup.com for more about the Fung Group.

