



China Logistics Prosperity Index

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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.

Global Sourcing

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The business volume index of China Logistics Prosperity Index (LPI) came in at 53.1 in September, up from 50.7 in August.¹

1. Pick-up in logistics activities

After having dropped for three consecutive months, the business volume index rose by 2.4 pts from the previous month to 53.1 in September, indicating a pick-up in logistics activities in the month. This could be due largely to an improvement in the demand for logistics services during the traditional high season in September. The new orders index went up by 2.5 pts from the previous month to 52.4 in September, indicating that the new orders for logistics services expanded at a relatively rapid pace in the month.

In contrast, the employment index fell for the second consecutive month to 48.6 in September. In our view, the latest reading suggests that logistics enterprises have found it difficult to recruit workers.

2. Costs on logistics enterprises increase at a faster pace

The operating cost index climbed to 57.6 in September from 56.2 in August, indicating that the costs on logistics enterprises have increased at a faster pace recently. Meanwhile, the logistics service charges index rose above the critical 50-mark, registering 52.5 in September. The latest reading indicates that the service charges of logistics enterprises have rebounded lately.

The operating profit index went up to 52.0 in September, showing a relative fast growth in profits of logistics enterprises in the month.

3. Logistics enterprises become more optimistic about business outlook

The fixed asset investment index went up from 50.8 in August to 53.4 in September, indicating an acceleration in the growth of fixed asset investment by logistics enterprises in September. The business expectations index rose from 58.4 in August to 59.6 in September, showing that logistics enterprises have become more optimistic about the business outlook for the next three months.

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.

About China Logistics Prosperity Index, LPI:

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Every month questionnaires are sent to 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.

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:

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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 42,150 people across 40 economies worldwide, generating total revenue of over US\$22.66 billion in 2017. Fung Holdings (1937) Limited, a privately held business entity headquartered in Hong Kong, is the major shareholder of the Fung group of companies.

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