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**Statistical indicators system of cold chain logistics**

冷链物流统计指标体系

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### 1 Scope

This document gives the statistical indicators of cold chain logistics and the description of the second-level statistical indicators.

This document applies to the statistics and the management of cold chain logistics activities.

### 2 Normative references

The contents of the following document constitute indispensable provisions of this document through the normative reference made to them in the text. For dated references, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2934, General-purpose flat pallets for through transit of goods - Principal dimensions and tolerances.

### 3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 cold chain logistics: the physical flow process in which, according to the characteristics of the goods, the goods are kept at all times from production to consumption in the

temperature environment needed to maintain their quality. [SOURCE: GB/T 28577-2021, 3.2]

3.2 cold chain logistics service provider: an economic organization that provides cold chain logistics services, keeps independent accounts and bears civil liability independently.

3.3 enterprise cold chain logistics: the cold chain logistics activities that arise around the business operations of a producing or distributing enterprise.

## 4.1 Statistical indicators of cold chain logistics service providers

The statistical indicators of cold chain logistics service providers are given in Table 1. The table is arranged in three levels, first-level indicator, second-level indicator and third-level indicator; a dash in the table means that the second-level indicator concerned has no third-level indicator under it.

First-level indicator 1, cold chain logistics assets, has three second-level indicators: total assets in ten thousand yuan, current assets in ten thousand yuan and fixed assets in ten thousand yuan. None of them has a third level.

First-level indicator 2, cold stores, has four second-level indicators: refrigerated store volume in cubic metres, refrigerated store floor area in square metres, freezer store volume in cubic metres and freezer store floor area in square metres. Each of the four is split at the third level into the volume or the area that the enterprise owns and the volume or the area that it rents.

First-level indicator 3, carrying equipment, has seven second-level indicators: number of refrigerated vehicles, number of refrigerated ships, number of refrigerated containers, number of insulated containers, number of refrigerated boxes, number of insulated boxes and number of pallets. The number of refrigerated vehicles is split into road and rail refrigerated vehicles; the number of refrigerated containers and the number of insulated containers are each split into the intermodal ones and the air ones; the number of insulated boxes is split into reusable and non-reusable boxes; the number of pallets is split into standard and non-standard pallets. The number of refrigerated ships and the number of refrigerated boxes have no third level.

First-level indicator 4, cold chain logistics personnel, has seven second-level indicators and none of them has a third level. By level of education: staff holding a postgraduate degree or above, staff holding a bachelor degree, staff holding a junior college diploma, and staff educated to senior secondary level or below. By professional or technical grade: staff with a senior professional or technical title, staff with an intermediate title, and staff with a junior title.

First-level indicator 5, cold chain logistics business, has twenty second-level indicators. Ten of them concern carriage: freight volume in tonnes and freight turnover in tonne-kilometres,

given separately for road, rail, water, air and multimodal transport. Each of these ten is split at the third level into the same eight goods categories: meat, fruit and vegetables, aquatic products, dairy, quick-frozen food, flowers and plants, pharmaceutical and medical goods, and other goods. The pre-cooling rate at origin, as a percentage, is split into meat, fruit and vegetables, aquatic products, and flowers and plants. The cold chain logistics loss rate, as a percentage, is split the same way. The remaining second-level indicators have no third level: average stock held in the cold store in tonnes, number of pallet positions in the cold store, number of stock keeping units (SKU) held in the cold store, cold store throughput in tonnes per month, average number of days in store, cold chain distribution processing volume in tonnes, number of cold chain orders, and cold chain delivery volume in tonnes.

First-level indicator 6, cold chain logistics revenue, has six second-level indicators, all in ten thousand yuan and none with a third level: revenue from cold chain transport, from cold chain warehousing, from cold chain loading, unloading and handling, from cold chain distribution processing, from cold chain delivery, and from cold chain information and related services.

First-level indicator 7, cold chain transport price, has five second-level indicators, all expressed in yuan per tonne-kilometre and none with a third level: the average freight rate for road, rail, water, air and multimodal cold chain transport.

First-level indicator 8, energy consumption, has two second-level indicators: fuel consumption in kilograms, split at the third level into petrol consumption and diesel consumption, and electricity consumption in ten thousand kilowatt-hours, with no third level.

Note 1 to Table 1 states how the eight goods categories are to be read. Meat covers primary processed products of livestock and poultry and products made from them. Fruit and vegetables covers fruit, vegetables and their processed products. Aquatic products covers fresh fish, crustaceans, shellfish and seaweed and their processed products. Dairy covers liquid milk and its products. Quick-frozen food covers quick-frozen raw products and quick-frozen cooked products. Flowers and plants covers flowers, plants and their fresh-cut products. Pharmaceutical and medical goods means medicines, medical devices and biological samples, mainly Chinese medicinal materials, prepared slices of Chinese crude drugs, Chinese patent medicines, chemical active pharmaceutical ingredients and their preparations, antibiotics, biochemical drugs, radiopharmaceuticals, sera, vaccines, blood products, diagnostic agents and biological samples. Other goods covers eggs, grain, chemicals, precision instruments, electronic goods, works of art and the like.

Note 2 to Table 1 states that a dash means that there is no third-level indicator under that second-level indicator.

## 4.2 Statistical indicators of enterprise cold chain logistics

The statistical indicators of enterprise cold chain logistics are given in Table 2, arranged in

the same three levels as Table 1.

First-level indicator 1, cold stores, has four second-level indicators: volume of owned cold stores in cubic metres, floor area of owned cold stores in square metres, volume of rented cold stores in cubic metres and floor area of rented cold stores in square metres. Each is split at the third level into the refrigerated part and the frozen part.

First-level indicator 2, carrying equipment, has the same seven second-level indicators as Table 1: number of refrigerated vehicles, split into road and rail; number of refrigerated ships; number of refrigerated containers and number of insulated containers, each split into intermodal and air; number of refrigerated boxes; number of insulated boxes, split into reusable and non-reusable; and number of pallets, split into standardized and non-standardized.

First-level indicator 3, cold chain freight volume, has two second-level indicators in tonnes, self-operated cold chain freight volume and outsourced cold chain freight volume, each split at the third level into the same eight goods categories used in Table 1.

First-level indicator 4, cold chain logistics cost, has two second-level indicators in ten thousand yuan. Outsourced cold chain logistics cost has no third level. Self-operated cold chain logistics cost is split at the third level into cold chain transport cost, warehousing cost, distribution processing cost, delivery cost, information and related service cost, goods loss cost, insurance cost, interest cost and administrative cost.

First-level indicator 5, cold chain purchases, sales and inventory, has four second-level indicators in ten thousand yuan and none with a third level: value of cold chain goods purchased, value of cold chain goods sold, inventory balance of cold chain goods at the beginning of the year and inventory balance at the end of the year.

## 5 Description of the second-level statistical indicators

A.1 of Annex A gives the description of the second-level statistical indicators among the statistical indicators of cold chain logistics service providers, and A.2 gives the description of the second-level statistical indicators among the statistical indicators of enterprise cold chain logistics.

### A.1 Annex A (normative) - Description of the second-level statistical indicators of cold chain logistics service providers

The description of the second-level statistical indicators of cold chain logistics service providers is given in Table A.1.

Total assets, current assets and fixed assets are respectively the total assets item, the current assets total item and the fixed assets total item of the enterprise balance sheet.