

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE
RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 690.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH JULY, 2025.**

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY

690. DR. SYED NASEER HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of implementation of the National Logistics Policy (NLP) across all States;
- (b) the details of the Logistics Performance Index scores before and after the policy's rollout;
- (c) the details of logistics costs as a percentage of GDP before and after the policy's implementation, and whether it has been successful in reducing costs;
- (d) the challenges faced in integrating digital platforms for seamless logistics operations and steps taken to address these challenges; and
- (e) the other measures planned to reduce logistics costs and to improve multimodal transport connectivity?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)**

- (a): The National Logistics Policy (NLP) was launched in September 2022. States are formulating and implementing State Logistics Policy which are aligned with the National Logistics Policy. Twenty Seven(27) States/UTs have formulated and notified their respective Logistics Policies (List is attached at Annexure-A).
- (b): In 2018, prior to the implementation of the National Logistics Policy (NLP) and PM GatiShakti, India ranked 44th globally in the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) released by the World Bank. India's LPI ranking improved to 38 in 2023 — an advancement of 6 positions.
- (c): There are no official estimates of Logistics Cost as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). To assess the Logistics Cost in the Country on the basis of reliable data and survey, the Department has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in July 2024 with National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER).
- (d): National Logistics Policy emphasizes digital transformation in logistics through platforms like Unified Logistics interface Platform (ULIP), which integrates various

digital platforms of the logistics sector to facilitate seamless logistics operations. 44 digital systems / portals across 11 Ministries / Departments have been integrated with the ULIP. For tracking and tracing 100% of India's containerized EXIM cargo, the Logistics Data Bank (LDB) portal, has been developed. It is a single window cloud-based logistics visualization solution which provides EXIM container movement tracking using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology.

- (e): Various initiatives such as PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP), Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS), Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics (SPEL), Service Improvement Group (SIG) etc. have been undertaken to reduce logistics cost and to improve multi-modal connectivity. PM GatiShakti NMP, a transformative approach, has been launched for the integrated planning of multimodal infrastructure, ensuring last mile connectivity and the seamless movement of people and goods. All connectivity infrastructure projects (Road, Rail, Water, Air) above Rs. 500 crore are examined through the Network Planning Group (NPG) mechanism within PM GatiShakti initiative to improve the multimodal transport connectivity to important logistics hubs/terminals. Through the LEADS assessment system, States are sensitized towards reducing logistics cost and improving logistics efficiency. Sector-wise (Cement, Coal, Pharma, Fertilizers etc.) logistics efficiency plans are formulated under the SPEL initiative. For improving the ease of doing business in the logistics sector, an inter-governmental Committee within the SIG framework has been institutionalized.

ANNEXURE-A**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 690 FOR ANSWER ON 25.07.2025.****List of States/UTs who have formulated and notified their Logistics Policies**

S. No.	Name of State
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Assam
5.	Bihar
6.	Chhattisgarh
7.	Goa
8.	Gujarat
9.	Haryana
10.	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka
13.	Kerala
14.	Maharashtra
15.	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Manipur
17.	Mizoram
18.	Odisha
19.	Puducherry
20.	Punjab
21.	Rajasthan
22.	Tamil Nadu
23.	Tripura
24.	Telangana
25.	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Uttarakhand
27.	West Bengal
