

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

RAJYA SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 368.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH MARCH, 2026.**

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY

***368. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:**

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

- (a) the key achievements of the National Logistics Policy (NLP);
- (b) the steps taken to improve digital integration and Ease of Doing Business;
- (c) the States which have granted industry status to 'logistics' and the benefits arising out of it; and
- (d) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to tackle challenges relating to infrastructure gaps, regulatory harmonization and improving digital literacy among smaller logistics operators for achieving seamless multimodal integration?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)**

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 368 FOR ANSWER ON 27.03.2026 REGARDING 'PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY' RAISED BY SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI

(a): The National Logistics Policy (NLP), which was launched in September 2022, aims to: (i) reduce cost of logistics in India; (ii) improve the Logistics Performance Index ranking, and (iii) create data driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem. Key achievements of the NLP include:

- As per the latest assessment of Logistics Costs in India conducted by DPIIT in association with National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the logistics cost is estimated at about 8 % of GDP, which is comparable to the advanced economies.
- India's position in the latest World Bank's global Logistics Performance Index (LPI) ranking has improved to 38th rank - an advancement of 6 positions.
- Twenty-Nine States and Union Territories have formulated their own Logistics Policies. 32 States/UTs have granted industry status to the logistics sector.
- An integrated logistics digital platform - Unified Logistics interface Platform (ULIP), which integrates various digital platforms of the logistics sector to facilitate data sharing through API, has been launched and made operational.
- Logistics Data Bank (LDB) has been developed which tracks all EXIM (Export-Import) containers across Ports, CFS (Container Freight Stations) and Inland Container Depots (ICD).
- A Service Improvement Group (SIG) has been institutionalized to address grievances/issues and suggest reforms in the logistics sector.
- To assess the performance of States/UTs in different domains of logistics sector, Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) framework has been institutionalized.
- Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics (SPEL) have been initiated for major commodities such as Coal, Steel, Fertilizers, Cement, Pharmaceutical, Food etc.
- Logistics-related courses introduced in more than 100 Universities/Institutes.
- Total 68 Qualification Packs (QPs) for skill development in logistics sector made operational to improve efficiency, standardize training, and help bridge the skill gap in the logistics sector. Digital literacy has been embedded into these QPs to ensure that every trainee is equipped with essential digital competencies as part of their skill development.
- Standardization of processes have been undertaken at Ports, including land ports, and Airports.
- Various other initiatives such as launch of model guidelines for preparing City Logistics Plan, E-Handbook on Warehousing Standards, NLP-Marine etc. have been undertaken to address logistics-related issues to improve overall efficiency of the logistics sector.

(b): The Government has taken various steps to improve digital integration, infrastructure gaps, regulatory harmonization and ease of doing business in the logistics sector; the key steps taken include:

- PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS NMP), a unified GIS-based digital platform and a transformative "Whole of Government" approach, has been launched in October 2021 to bring together 58 Central Ministries, including all transport & infrastructure ministries, and all States/UTs to ensure integrated

planning and coordinated execution of infrastructure projects. The PMGS NMP aims to facilitate data driven decision making by utilizing geospatial data, satellite imagery and API integration to plan projects in integrated, synchronized and coordinated manner.

- Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP) has been developed which provides real-time tracking and data sharing across the entire logistics supply chain. 45 digital systems/ portals of 11 Ministries/Departments have been integrated through the ULIP. More than 1800 private companies have been registered on ULIP and they are obtaining real time logistics data and information through API mechanism.
- For tracking and tracing 100% of India's containerized EXIM cargo, the Logistics Data Bank (LDB), has been developed. It is a single window, cloud- based logistics visualization solution which provides real-time EXIM container movement tracking from the Ports to CFS/ICD.
- A Service Improvement Group (SIG) mechanism has been established through which not only grievances and issues of the logistics industry are addressed but also suggestions for policy & regulatory reforms in the sector are suggested.
- Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) mechanism has been institutionalized, which is an annual report to evaluate the efficiency of logistics services, infrastructure, and policy frameworks across States and UTs. The LEADS aims to promote inter-state competitiveness, improve logistics performance, and initiate policy reforms.

(c): As on date, 32 States/UTs have either granted industry status to the logistics sector or have given benefits similar to those given to industry. This enabled access to various benefits such as land allotment at industrial rates, stamp duty exemptions on purchase/lease of land, concessional power/ water tariffs, GST linked subsidies, eligibility for capital/ interest subsidies, employment-linked support, etc. The list of these States/UTs is given in **Annexure-1**.

(d): Infrastructure gaps are being identified through the PM GatiShakti (PMGS) digital platform. Infrastructure gap at State and District level are assessed through the PMGS State Master Plan (SMP) and District Master Plan (DMP) portals respectively. Regulatory harmonization in the sector is being initiated through the Service Improvement Group (SIG) mechanism and State Logistics Policies, and assessing them through the LEADS framework. Digital literacy among smaller logistics operators is being ensured through the skill training imparted by the Logistics Sector Skill Council. 68 Qualification Packs, which include digital literacy and skilling, have been made operational for skill development in the logistics sector. Multi-modal integration of transport projects is ensured through the NPG mechanism under the PM GatiShakti initiative.

ANNEXURE-I

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 368 FOR ANSWER ON 27.03.2026.**

List of States/UTs who have either granted industry status to the logistics sector or have given benefits similar to industry

S. No.	Name of the State/UT
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Assam
5.	Bihar
6.	Chhattisgarh
7.	Delhi (UT)
8.	Goa
9.	Gujarat
10.	Haryana
11.	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)
13.	Jharkhand
14.	Karnataka
15.	Kerala
16.	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Maharashtra
18.	Manipur
19.	Meghalaya
20.	Mizoram
21.	Nagaland
22.	Odisha
23.	Puducherry (UT)
24.	Punjab
25.	Rajasthan
26.	Sikkim
27.	Tamil Nadu
28.	Telangana
29.	Tripura
30.	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Uttarakhand
32.	West Bengal
