



Shoonya
Zero Pollution
Mobility

National Logistics Policy



Date of Notification 28 September, 2022

Nodal Agency Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Download the [policy](#)

Key Objectives

- The policy aims to reduce logistics costs to be comparable to the global benchmarks by 2030, improve the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) ranking to be among the top 25 countries by 2030, and create a data-driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem.
- There are six key objectives of the policy:
 - **Integration:** to promote inter-modality, multi-modality through seamless integration of processes, digital systems, policies/plans and legislative requirements.
 - **Optimisation:** to promote and ensure optimal utilisation of logistics infrastructure/assets/facilities through synergetic usage.

- **Standardisation:** of physical assets, processes, taxonomy, benchmarking of service quality standards, in the logistics sector.
- **Modernisation:** to promote greater adoption of information communication technology, upgraded infrastructure, use of drones, automation, innovation, green logistics, international best practices and facilitate integration with the global value chain.
- **Formalisation:** to reduce fragmentation in the sector, promote excellence, mainstream logistics in higher education, upskilling and re-skilling of existing workforce.
- **Democratisation:** to promote inclusivity by addressing the needs of logistics supply and user side (agriculture and manufacturing sector and internal and external trade) and encourage public-private participation.

Strategies For Achieving the Targets

Target

Strategy

Reduce logistics cost to be comparable to the global benchmarks by 2030

Improvement in Transportation

- Provide policy road map on capacities and potential of ports/multimodal logistics hubs, parks/cargo terminals, use of drones, automation, new technologies, etc. for logistics.

Improvement in Warehousing

- Enable spatial planning using the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP) for warehouse development and support private investment in warehouses;
- Promote standards and digitisation and reward excellence to improve efficiency, productivity and services in warehousing;
- Develop framework guidelines for logistics parks to streamline approval processes, facilitate investments and allow optimal utilisation.

Improvement in Inventory Management

- Promote digitisation to improve reliability of supply chains by tracking, increased visibility of replacement orders, improved transit speed, and de-risk supply chains by resilient infrastructure planning and implementation.

Continued »

Target	Strategy
Reduce logistics cost to be comparable to the global benchmarks by 2030	<p>Improved Efficiency in Regulatory Matters and Order Processing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify the regulatory process and promote standardisation and digitalisation for improved integration and inter-operability; • Ease interface between industry and government; • Address gaps in existing policies, liability regimes, etc.; • Promote robust digital ecosystem of innovative digital solutions.
Improve the LPI ranking and be among top 25 countries by 2030	Facilitate identification and resolution of issues on logistics capacity, last-mile connectivity gaps, ground-level operation and infrastructure. Moreover, create a compendium of reforms, in consultation with stakeholders based on periodic reviews to improve India's ranking.
Create data-driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem	Develop data driven systems for monitoring components of the logistics ecosystem through the PM GatiShakti NMP, Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP), Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) study, and development of standardised methodology to calculate logistics cost and institutionalise national assessment of logistic costs.

The policy will be implemented through a Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP), which is divided into eight key action areas.

Key Focus Areas for CLAP

Integrated digital logistics systems	<p>Develop a unified logistics interface to link multiple data sources across line ministries/ departments and develop cross sectoral use cases for logistics stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital integration across ministries/departments: Logistics division, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) will engage with different MSPs to develop, operate and maintain ULIP, coordinate with line ministries to share data, and launch the initiative in six months. • Digital gap areas: Logistics division, DPIIT will facilitate the development of Proof of Concept (PoC) for cross-sectoral use cases of logistics to address gap areas, including the secured logistics document exchange (SLDE) platform (launch in 6 months), a digital dashboard to improve container information and availability, truck visibility and positioning platform (TVPP), electronic logging device (ELD), smart road enforcement app, etc.
---	--

Continued »

Key Focus Areas for CLAP

Standardisation of physical assets and benchmarking service quality standards

Standardise physical assets and benchmark service quality standards in logistics including transportation infrastructure (fixed and rolling), terminal handling, warehousing, temperature-controlled logistics and packaging to enhance interoperability, minimise handling risks, undertake process optimisation and improve ease of doing business.

- Logistics division, DPIIT will engage with relevant standard setting agencies, to develop standards for physical assets (containers, trucks, warehousing including temperature-controlled storages; transportation, terminals, etc.) and service benchmarking (service levels and design standards for sustainable packaging) in line with international recommendations and compile them in six months to improve logistics efficiency.
- Nodal ministries will develop light touch methods within nine months, including financial incentives, grading and rating system for logistics providers, and regulatory action.

Logistics human resources development and capacity building

Develop logistics human resource strategy to address skill development and capacity- building challenges.

- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) may undertake a gap assessment study to identify challenges in job roles and existing skilling ecosystem and propose action areas including new courses, programs for skilling and re-skilling, etc.
- Logistics Sector-Skill Council (LSSC) under guidance of MSDE and Department of Higher Education, will develop an overarching National Logistics Human Resource Strategy, mapping each logistics sector job role to a nodal line ministry/department.
- Department of Higher Education/MSDE will include additional courses on logistics and supply chain at graduate and post-graduate level.
- Capacity Building Commission in collaboration with concerned line ministries may facilitate training programmes for integrated capacity building under PM GatiShakti.
- Integrated Government Online Training (iGOT) platform may be used to design mandatory certificate courses for the state and central governments.
- Online training courses pertaining to PM GatiShakti and National logistics policy, covering sensitisation of country's legal and financial systems, developed may be uploaded on iGOT platform, Karamyogi, as per procedure.

Continued »

Key Focus Areas for CLAP

State engagement

Provide support to develop, measure, and monitor performance of state/city level logistics plans.

- State governments to develop the state/city logistics plans/policy to improve the efficiency of city logistics, reduce congestion/pollution, and accelerate economic growth.
- Logistics division, DPIIT will conduct annual process of performance assessment of states through an indigenous Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) index, and support states/UTs to develop their logistics ecosystems, and provide a roadmap to improve logistics efficiency.
- Logistics division to develop framework for assessment of logistics cost at national level in consultation with the stakeholders.
- Develop Information, Education and Communication strategy under LEADS to spread information about the inter-state rankings and create awareness on importance of efficient logistics.

Export-import (EXIM) logistics

Address infrastructure challenges and create efficient and reliable logistics network to improve trade competitiveness and foster integration with regional and global value chains.

- Logistics Division, DPIIT through the mandate of working group on Infrastructure under National Committee of Trade Facilitation (NCTF) to identify critical EXIM infrastructure related issues.
- Develop a National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP), including mapping of issues to concerned line ministries/departments.
- Working group through an independent agency to develop a digital dashboard to monitor resolution and identify necessary reforms.
- Relevant issues emanating from the action plan will be taken up by the network planning group or services improvement group to achieve the mandate of PM GatiShakti.

Continued »



Key Focus Areas for CLAP

Service improvement framework

Improve regulatory interface, eliminate fragmentation in documentation, formats, processes and liability regimes, and reduce gaps in regulatory architecture.

- Create a Service Improvement Group (SIG) to resolve issues related to services, documentations, policy, etc., and identify interventions to improve user and regulatory interface including inter-operability.
- Concerned line ministries/departments may develop digital system to register and monitor resolution of user industry issues/grievances.
- Logistics Division, DPIIT will constitute an Inter-Ministerial Drafting Committee to harmonise legal requirements and streamline liability regime and dispute resolution in the logistics sector.

Sectoral plan for efficient logistics (SPEL)

Develop SPEL for each sector and align with PM GatiShakti, based on the idea of inter-operability, resiliency, sustainability, and innovation. SPEL will address (i) logistics issues related to infrastructure, processes, digital improvements, policies and regulatory reforms, and capacity building for better workforce, and (ii) prioritise cross-sectoral cooperation to optimise modal mix.

- Each line ministry will engage with user industry, private stakeholders, academic and other ministries, to develop SPEL within in six months.
- Include action items in SPEL to move towards optimum modal mix and to address user sectors specific requirements.
- Assess various sectors and identify sector-specific intervention from the lens of logistics cost-competitiveness.
- Identify supply and demand side logistics issues and monitor their resolution through a digital system.
- Line ministries to define milestones, timelines, key performance indicators for various action items.

Facilitation of development of logistics parks

Facilitate the development of logistics parks for enhanced visibility, improved logistics efficiency, optimum utilisation and connectivity.

- Logistics Division, DPIIT will engage with stakeholders, such as line ministries/departments, domain experts, to develop framework guidelines within in two (2) months with a focus on encouraging private investment.
 - Map logistics parks on the PM GatiShakti NMP, to increase visibility, optimise network use, increase connectivity and enable holistic planning of logistics services.
-