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DAILY EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

TOPIC

GREEN LOGISTICS: REIMAGINING A GREEN MOVEMENT OF GOODS

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Syllabus: GS3/Energy; Environment

Context

 The movement of goods needs to align with climate goals, circularity, and energy efficiency, as the global logistics sector stands at a transformative crossroads.

India's Logistics Landscape

- Logistics Sector Size: It accounts for over 14% of India's GDP and employs more than 22 million people.
 - India's logistics market is valued at \$250 billion, growing at 10-12% CAGR (Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 2024).
 - It is expected to nearly double to \$428 billion by 2033.
- Rail-Based Freight Initiatives: India is targeting 45% rail freight share by 2030, up from 27% in 2023, through dedicated freight corridors (*Indian Railways*, 2024).
- **Electric Vehicle Logistics:** With the FAME II policy, India saw a 400% growth in electric commercial vehicle adoption between 2021-2024 (*NITI Aayog, 2024*).
- **Urban Last-Mile Sustainability:** 90% of India's urban logistics emissions come from fossil fuel-based last-mile deliveries.
 - The expansion of micro-fulfillment centers has reduced delivery-related emissions by 30% in select cities (*TERI Report*, 2024).
- Cold Chain & IoT Integration: India's cold chain logistics sector is expected to grow to \$24 billion by 2027, with 50% of warehouses adopting IoT-enabled efficiency tools (FICCI Report, 2024).

Global Overview of Logistic Sector

- Carbon Emissions Contribution: Freight transport accounts for nearly 8% of GHG emissions, with road freight contributing 58% of this footprint (International Energy Agency, 2024).
- Green Logistics Investments: Global investments in sustainable logistics solutions are expected to exceed \$1 trillion by 2035 (World Economic Forum, 2024).

Logistic Sector & Environmental Costs

- According to a report by Amicus Growth Advisors, the logistics sector is a major contributor to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and diesel consumption.
 - It accounts for 13.5% of India's GHG emissions, largely driven by road transport.
 - Trucks, while forming just 3% of the vehicles on road, are responsible for over one-third of transportrelated COI emissions, and consumes about 40% of the country's diesel.

Green Logistics in India

- It is defined as the **integration of environmental thinking into logistics activities,** supporting both national and global climate goals.
- According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, green logistics can reduce India's logistics cost from the current 14% of GDP to 8%, while simultaneously cutting transport-related emissions by up to 35% by 2030.
- Additionally, it supports India's commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2070 under the Panchamrit
 agenda.



- According to the Amicus report, Green logistics is more than just integrating EVs or reducing CO emissions.
 It requires a fundamental redesign of logistics operations, like:
 - Reimagining supply chain design;
 - Embedding sustainability in corporate strategy;
 - Shifting from linear to circular business models;

Key Strategies for Sustainable Logistics

- Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles: Adopt EVs and LNG-powered trucks for both short and long-haul freight.
- Modal Shift: Shift cargo from road to rail, leveraging Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) to reduce emissions and improve efficiency.
- Al-Driven Planning: Use Al-based route and load optimization tools to reduce fuel consumption and delivery time.
- Green Warehousing: Develop sustainable warehouses powered by solar energy, equipped with efficient lighting and water recycling systems.

Comparative Effectiveness of Green Logistics Technologies			
Technology	Strengths	Limitations	Best Use Cases
EVs	Zero tailpipe emissions, low operating costs	Limited range, charging infrastructure gaps	Urban and short-haul deliveries
Hydrogen Fuel Cell Trucks	Long range, fast refueling	High cost, limited hydrogen availability	Long-haul freight, heavy-duty transport
Autonomous Delivery Systems	Route optimization, reduced labor costs	Regulatory hurdles, high upfront investment	Last-mile delivery, warehouse logistics
AI & Machine Learning	Predictive analytics, route and inventory optimization	Requires quality data and integration	Network-wide logistics planning
IoT Sensors	Real-time tracking, condition monitoring	Data overload, cybersecurity concerns	Cold chain, high-value goods
Blockchain	Transparency, fraud prevention, traceability	Energy-intensive, adoption barriers	Ethical sourcing, customs documentation
Digital Freight Platforms	Paperless trade, faster customs clearance	Requires stakeholder buy-in	Cross-border logistics, port operations
Alternative Fuels (LNG, Biofuels)	Lower emissions than diesel, scalable with existing engines	Still emit CO ₂ , supply chain complexity	Maritime and heavy-duty trucking

Initiatives By India

- **National Logistics Policy-2022:** It aims to create a cost-efficient, resilient, and sustainable logistics ecosystem by promoting multimodal transport, digitalization, and automation.
- **PM GatiShakti National Master Plan:** It aims to enhance industrial productivity while supporting green logistics and clean energy goals through multi-modal connectivity.
- Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP): It aims to consolidate over 30 digital systems from different ministries for real-time, end-to-end visibility of logistics operations.
- Railway-Based Freight Initiatives: The government is shifting coal logistics toward railway-based systems to minimize air pollution and reduce carbon emissions by approximately 100,000 tonnes per year.
 - India is developing six green freight corridors under PM GatiShakti, prioritizing low-emission trucking and rail-based logistics.



- **Green Logistics in State Policies:** Several states have integrated green logistics into their policies, focusing on eco-friendly logistics parks, smart logistics solutions, and reduced reliance on road transport.
- **Multimodal Logistics Parks (MMLPs):** Developed under the **Bharatmala Pariyojana**, these parks enhance cargo aggregation, reduce handling costs, and promote warehousing efficiency.

Way Forward: Logistics as a Catalyst for Viksit Bharat 2047

- A green transformation of the logistics sector is not merely about reducing emissions it's about redefining
 India's development model. It enables:
 - **Inclusive growth** through cost-effective, clean transportation
 - National competitiveness in global supply chains
 - Contribution to India's climate commitments and environmental stewardship.

Source: TH

Mains Practice Question

[Q] How can sustainable logistics redefine global trade while balancing cost-efficiency and consumer demand, affordability, and environmental responsibility?



