

# **India's Supply Chain Opportunity**

### Why in News?

The announcement at the G20 Leaders' Summit on the landmark India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) has the potential to make India an Asian hub in global supply chains.

To know about the key outcomes of the G20 Summit, click here

#### What is IMEC?

- **IMEC** It is a <u>network of transport corridors</u> that aims to foster connectivity and economic integration between <u>South Asia</u>, <u>Arabian Gulf and Europe</u>.
- It is a part of the <u>Partnership for Global Infrastructure Investment (PGII).</u>
- MoU Countries India, the US, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, the UAE, France, Germany and Italy.
- Route IMEC will consist of 2 distinct corridors
  - The **Eastern corridor** linking India to the Arabian Gulf,
  - The **Northern corridor** linking the Arabian Gulf to Europe.
- The corridor will include a rail link as well as an electricity cable, a hydrogen pipeline and a high-speed data cable.
- The project is also called as "<u>a green and digital bridge across continents and</u> civilizations."



India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC

- **Significance** It is being positioned as a *modern-day Spice Route*, and alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative.
- The corridor also extends India's reach to North Africa and North America.
- It is expected to reduce the time and cost of transporting Indian goods to Europe by 40% and 30%, respectively, and vice versa.

• It complements the existing maritime and rail-road transport routes, such as the Suez Canal, North South Transport Corridor, and China's Silk Routes.

Supply chains refer to the <u>geographical location of stages of production</u> (such as design, production, assembly, marketing, and service activities) in a cost-effective manner.

#### Status of global supply chains

- *China and Hong Kong* together represent <u>20%</u> of world exports of intermediate goods.
- However, even before the Covid-19 pandemic, Western firms had begun to reduce their reliance on China.
- Some production stages in Chinese supply chains, particularly the labour-intensive ones, were moving to lower-cost locations.
- *India* was the world's  $6^{th}$  *largest* intermediate goods exporter in Quarter 4 of 2022.



### Why are global supply chains moving from China?

- Rising wages in China
- Supply chain bottlenecks within China
- Investor concerns about tighter regulation of foreign firms
- China's trade war with the US
- Profitability of relocating production away from China

India, Japan and Australia has launched the <u>Supply Chain Resilience Initiative</u> (<u>SCRI</u>) in 2021 to attain strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth in the Indo-pacific region.

## Why is India being considered an attractive supply chain hub?

- Cheap wages with more labours India surpassed China as most populous country in 2023 and also peaks in demographic dividend.
- **Fiscal incentives** <u>Production Linked Scheme (PLI)</u> was launched to provide incentives on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units.
- Improved logistics- <u>PM Gati Shakti</u>, a national master plan synchronises connectivity infrastructure projects across modes of transport.
- *National Logistics Policy 2022* was launched to achieve quick last mile delivery and end transport related challenges.
- *Promoting Multimodal Logistics Park* by laying foundation stone for country's first at Jogighopa in Assam.
- **High-end Technology in India-** India has ramped-up manufacturing of iPhones in the country.
- Foxconn Technology Group is developing a chip-making fabrication plant in Gujarat.
- **Investment promotion-** India's attractiveness to foreign investors is also linked to geopolitical and economic factors.
- **Improvement in trade** The World Trade Organisation (WTO) lists <u>India as the 6<sup>th</sup></u> <u>largest importer of intermediate goods in last quarter of 2022</u>.
- India could in the future, double its current 1.5% share of world exports of intermediate goods.
- Sectoral advantage
  - Manufacturing sectorassembly
     Automotives, pharmaceuticals and electronics
  - **Service sector** Information and communications technology, back-office work, financial and professional services, and transport and logistics.
- Improved bilateral ties- The <u>UAE-India Comprehensive Economic Partnership</u>
  <u>Agreement</u> entered into force in May 2022.
- An *Australia-India free trade agreement (FTA), talks* are ongoing to conclude the full FTA by the end of 2023.
- Negotiations for a <u>UK-India and EU-India FTA</u> are in process.

# What must India do going forward?

- **Encourage investments** Facilitate investment at a high level, with competitive fiscal incentives.
- Promote export-oriented foreign direct investment (FDI) to participate in supply chains through trade liberalisation
- **Promote Ease of Doing Business** Reduce business hassles through digitalisation of tax, customs, and business administration, and high-quality free trade deals is essential.
- Creation of modern special economic zones as public-private partnerships.

- **Strategize businesses** Small and mid-sized enterprises should work as industrial suppliers and subcontractors to large exporters.
- Conglomerates can cross-subsidise investments and other costs among business units.
- Improve quality standards- Invest in domestic technological capabilities to achieve international standards of price, quality, and delivery.
- **Need of policy reforms-** Improving coordination between the central and state governments is need of the hour.

#### **References**

- 1. IE India's Supply Chain Opportunity
- 2. Business Standard | Resilient Supply Chain

