

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Isabelle Joumard, OECD Colloque AVRIST, 19 janvier 2021









Movements of people, capital and products and their potential impact on innovation

1. Migration

Brain drain or brain gain?

2. Foreign direct investment

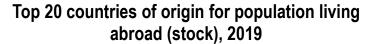
Could it contribute more to innovation and its diffusion?

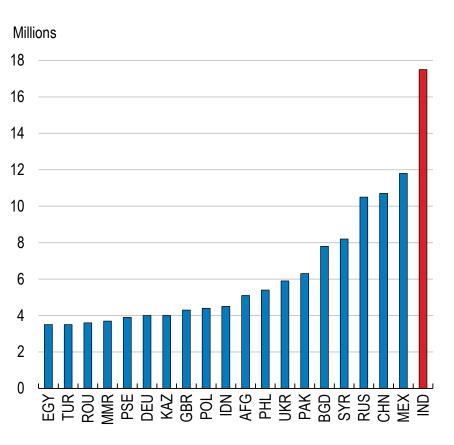
3. Trade

Are trade patterns conducive to innovation?

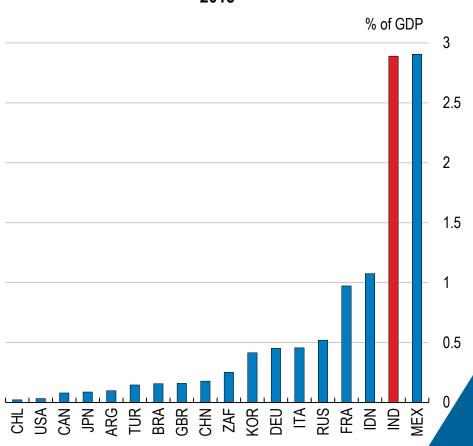


India has the largest diaspora, promoting income and investment in India





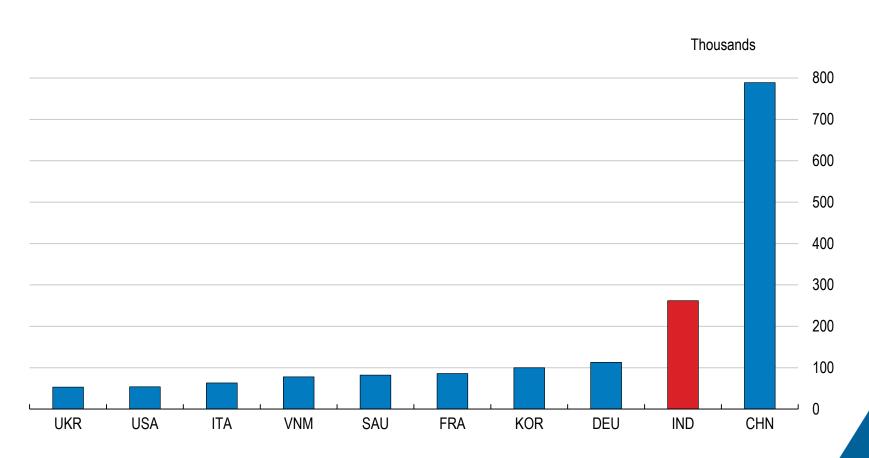
Remittances from abroad 2018





Many Indians are studying abroad

International students enrolled in OECD countries by origin, 2016

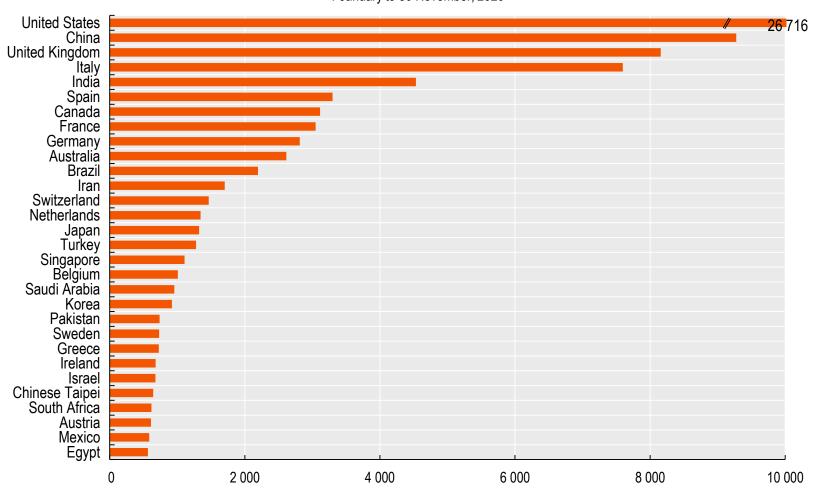




The research and innovation system can respond swiftly

Top 30 contributors to COVID-19 research publications,

1 January to 30 November, 2020





International scientific co-operation has been large

Share of international scientific collaboration on COVID-19 medical research by partner economy

Top five economies, in terms of total number of documents (fractional counts), and their top 5 partner economies, from 1 January to 30 November 2020

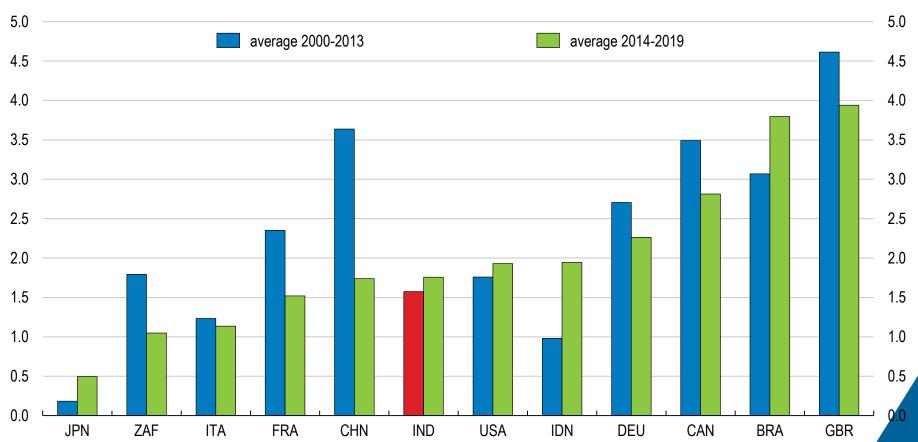




Inward foreign direct investment has increased

Foreign direct investment, net inflows

% of GDP



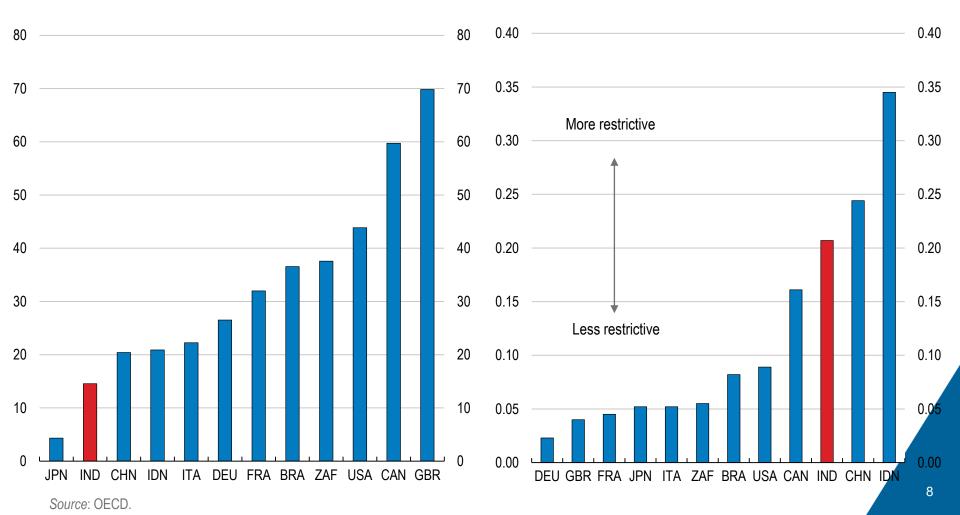


Inward foreign direct investment could increase further



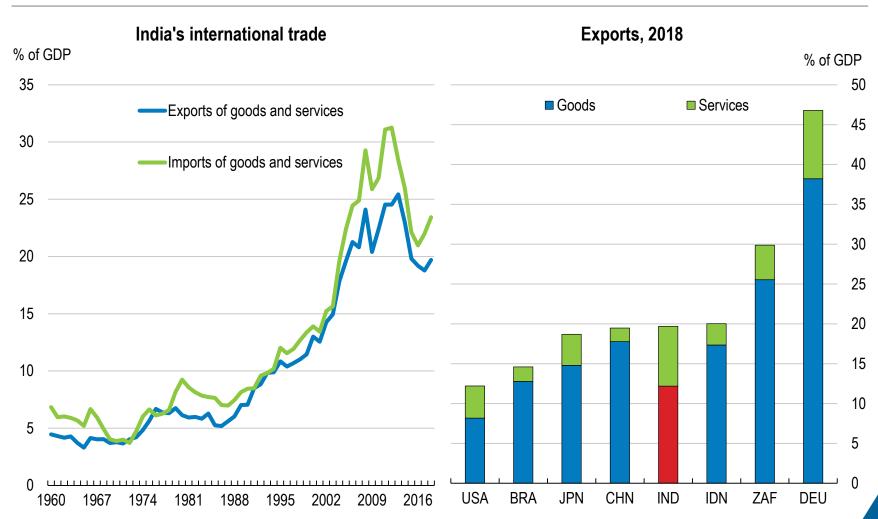
FDI regulatory restrictiveness index

Index from 0 (less restrictive) to 1 (more restrictive), 2019



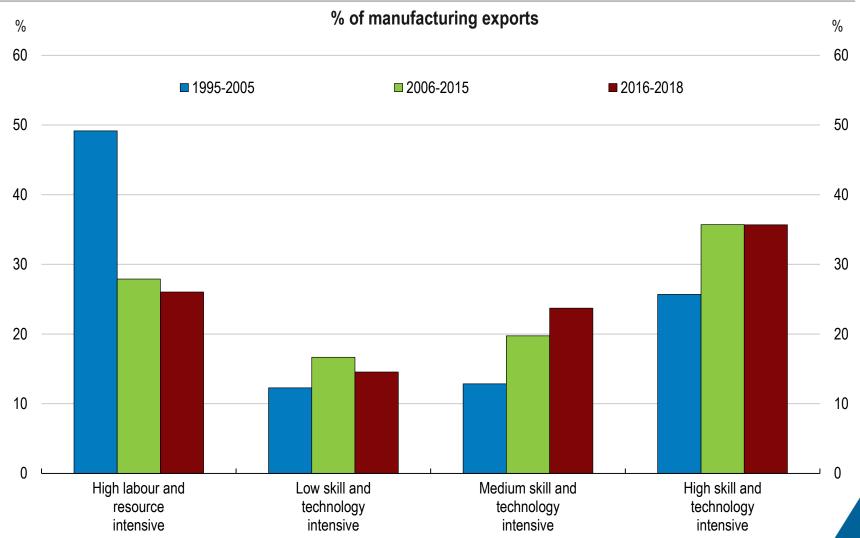


Trade openess has increased, with a tilt towards services





India specialises in manufacturing exports with high-skills and technology intensity

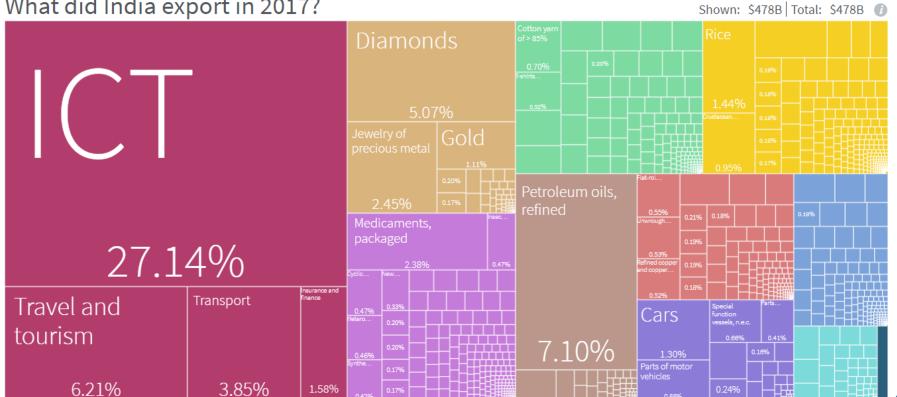




What does India export?

Exports of goods and services, 2017

What did India export in 2017?



























Transport

4.43%

... compared with 1997

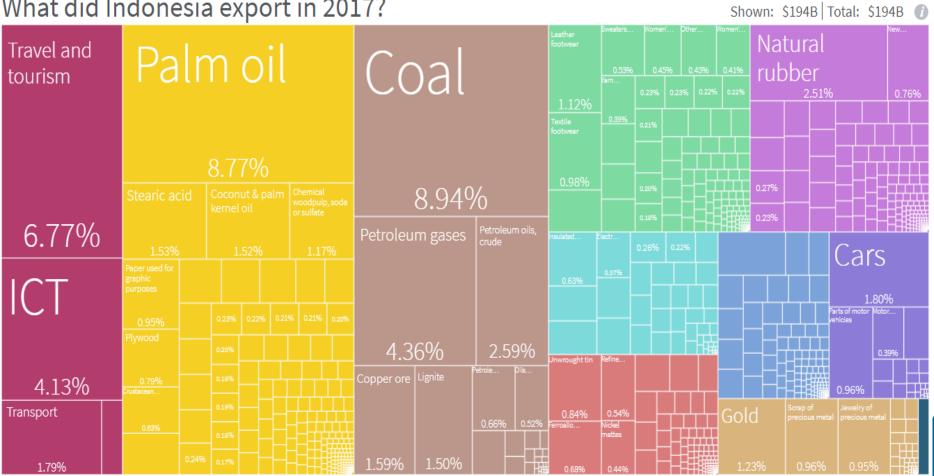
Exports of goods and services, 1997

1.51%



Indonesia

What did Indonesia export in 2017?





















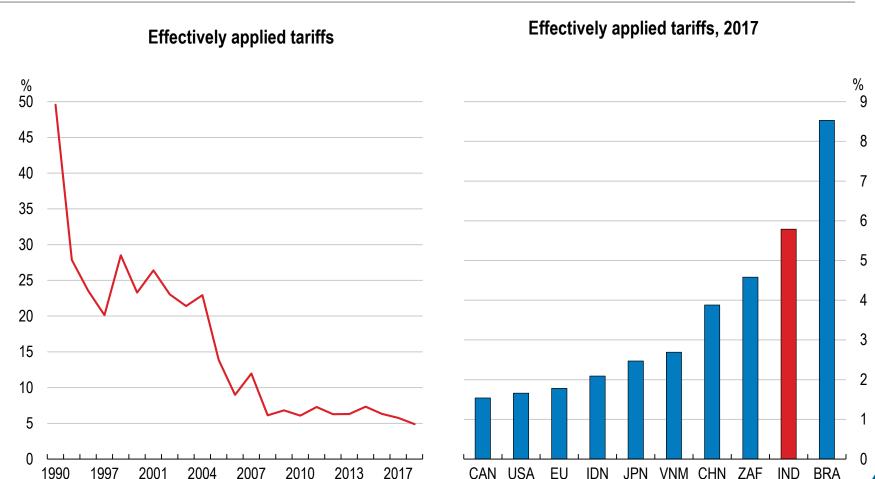








Import tariffs have been cut but remain high



Note: Data show weighted averages of effectively applied tariffs, whereby the tariffs are weighted by the import value of each product. *Source:* UNCTAD Trade Analysis Information System (TRAINS) data extracted from the World Bank, World Integrated Trade Solutions.



To conclude

1. Migration

Make it more a brain gain

2. Foreign direct investment

Continue to open up by reducing further restrictions to FDI and domestic bottlenecks

3. Trade

Avoid increasing trade barriers to get the most of India's potential



For more information



Journard I., M. Dek and C. Arriola (2020), "Challenges and opportunities of India's enhanced participation in the global economy", OECD Economics Department Working Paper No. 1597. https://doi.org/10.1787/a6facd16-en

https://www.oecd.org/india/

Isabelle.joumard@oecd.org