

Export Financing by Exim Bank of India and Its Impact on Export Performance

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Abstract

In this study, the varied dynamics of trade and investment between India and Africa are investigated. Specifically, the study looks at the development of India's foreign commerce, the role that development financing plays, and the breadth of forex products in enabling these exchanges. The research reveals significant trends in fields such as technology, healthcare, and infrastructure by conducting a qualitative analysis of existing literature. This analysis includes academic journals, government reports, and conference papers. The research also highlights the historical context and mutual interests that are driving partnerships between India and Africa. The report highlights the revolutionary influence that economic liberalisation has had on India's trading environment. Additionally, it compares India's development financing plans with those of China, highlighting the necessity for India to improve its competitive advantage in global markets. In addition, the study finds gaps in client understanding regarding foreign exchange goods, which might be a barrier to the ease of international trade. In general, the findings offer significant insights that can be utilised by policymakers and stakeholders who are working towards the goal of enhancing economic connections and maximising the potential of India-Africa interaction in the context of the changing global landscape.

Keywords: Export, Financing, Exim, Bank, India, Impact, Export, Performance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Providing exporters with the required cash to enable them to participate in the global marketplace is the primary function of export finance, which is an essential mechanism that allows for the facilitation of international commerce. Among the most important institutions in India, the Export-Import Bank, often known as the Exim Bank, is responsible for promoting and funding the country's exports. The objective of Exim Bank, which was established in 1982, is to improve India's export performance by providing a variety of financial products and services that are specifically designed to meet the requirements of exporters. Export credit, pre-shipment and post-shipment finance, and a variety of other support mechanisms are included in this category. These can help alleviate the risks that are involved with international commerce.



Figure 1: Exim bank

1.1.Role of Exim Bank of India

The Export and Import Bank of India is a development bank that focusses on providing assistance to Indian exporters. Through the provision of long-term loans and guarantees, the bank makes it possible for exporters to have access to the cash their businesses require in order to grow their operations, enhance their production methods, and modernise their technology. This kind of financial assistance is really crucial, particularly for small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), who do not have the financial resources that are required to begin operations in international markets. In addition, Exim Bank works in conjunction with other financial institutions to expand the availability of export financing and to offer comprehensive solutions to businesses that export goods.

One of the most noteworthy efforts that the bank has undertaken is the creation of a number of export credit programs. These schemes provide favourable interest rates and flexible payback terms. In addition to assisting exporters in better managing their cash flow, these programs also help lessen the financial risks that are connected with delays in payments from international purchasers. Additionally, Exim Bank provides specialised financing for particular businesses, such as exports of technology, exports of projects, and exports of services, which ensures a wider effect across a variety of industries.

1.2. Impact on Export Performance

There has been a major influence on India's export performance as a result of the export financing provided by Exim Bank. The bank has made it possible for a great number of exporters to expand their operations and improve their competitiveness in international markets by making it easier for them to have access to capital funds. India has seen a diversification of its export portfolio as a consequence of this, expanding its export portfolio beyond conventional commodities to include manufactured goods, services, and high-tech exports. Increasing resilience against changes in the global economy and lowering dependence on a small number of key markets are both important goals that may be accomplished through diversification.

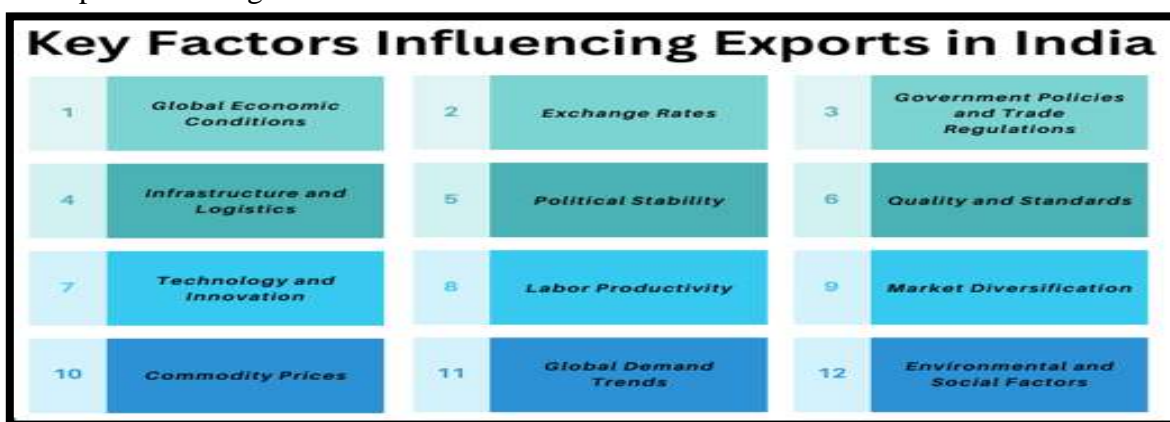


Figure 2: Factors Influencing Exports in India

Exporters are able to handle problems such as shifting currency rates and payment delays with the assistance of the financing programs offered by Exim Bank. Through the provision of risk mitigation measures, such as insurance and guarantees, the bank creates a climate that is more favourable for exporters to explore new markets and broaden their scope of operations. Not only does this result in a rise in the quantity of exports, but it also leads to an improvement in the overall quality of the items that are being sold, which in turn contributes to a more positive view of Indian goods in foreign markets.

1.3. Objectives Of the Study

- To facilitate access to finance for exporters.
- To promote export diversification into new markets and sectors.
- To mitigate export-related risks with insurance and guarantees.
- To enhance competitiveness of Indian exporters through technology and process improvement.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Mangu (2020) investigates the long-standing relationship that exists between India and Africa, focussing on the historical and present linkages that have contributed to the growth of commerce and investment in the region. According to the findings of the study, India's strategy is not only transactional; rather, it is founded on the principles of mutual development and shared growth expectations. Mangu contends that the trading relationship has undergone a substantial transformation, expanding beyond the conventional industries to include industries such as education, healthcare, and technology. The enormous resources and developing markets on the African continent are the driving forces behind India's strategic interests in Africa, which are reflected in this diversification. The author claims that India's emphasis on capacity building, knowledge transfer, and infrastructure development places it

as a crucial partner for African states, leading to the consolidation of a South-South interaction paradigm that seeks to address the developmental issues faced by both sides.

Harikumar and Palanichamy (2019) offers a detailed examination of the development of India's overseas commerce in the aftermath of liberalisation. The liberalisation policies that were implemented in India in the early 1990s, according to their argument, signified a fundamental paradigm change in the country's trade dynamics. The writers investigate the many stages of trade and make note of the ways in which changes made it possible to gain more market access and integrate into the global economy. In addition to this, they provide an analysis of the repercussions of these developments, which include higher trade volumes and the diversification of India's export basket. The authors, however, warn that although liberalisation has resulted in the creation of new possibilities, it has also resulted in the exposure of domestic businesses to global competition, which has led to difficulties in maintaining a trade balance and correcting regional inequities. The results of their study highlight the importance of continuously implementing policy reforms in order to accommodate the shifting global environment and to guarantee the expansion of trade that is sustainable.

Asmus et al. (2021), which is whether or not India makes use of development money as a strategy to compete with China in global markets. The authors investigate, by means of a subnational study, the manner in which India's development financing initiatives are executed and perceived throughout a number of different states. In spite of the fact that India has made significant progress in providing support for development, their study suggests that India's initiatives frequently lack the magnitude and power that China's initiatives hold. They emphasise the significance of connecting India's development funding with its wider geopolitical aims, implying that a consistent policy might lead to an increase in India's competitive advantage. This research not only provides insight on the dynamics of rivalry between China and India, but it also highlights the necessity for India to define its development finance narrative in a more effective manner in order to boost its position in global governance and economic diplomacy.

Dawar (2020). The purpose of this study is to investigate the ways in which various nations, notably those located in Western and Southern regions of the world, make use of export credit agencies (ECAs) to provide assistance to their exporters while following to international rules. Dawar draws attention to the complexities of the international export credit landscape, pointing out that although these institutions have the intention of advancing national interests, they are also subject to demands to conform with environmental and social norms. The study highlights important considerations regarding the efficiency and fairness of these export financing policies, particularly with regard to developing nations that might not have the same degree of assistance as developed countries. According to the results of Dawar, although state export credit assistance is essential for promoting trade, it must be complemented by transparent policies in order to guarantee equal competition and sustainable development outcomes.

Om's (2018) research, which focusses on a more particular component of trade finance. This research investigates the ways in which banks interact with their clients in order to market foreign exchange goods and services that are necessary for international trade. They emphasise the significance of good customer outreach initiatives in facilitating easier transactions for exporters and importers, which ultimately leads to an improvement in trade performance. Through the use of surveys and interviews, the authors were able to determine the level of consumer awareness and satisfaction with regard to forex goods. The findings revealed that although there is a need for such services, a significant number of potential customers do not possess sufficient information. Given this gap, it is imperative that financial institutions make investments in educational efforts and outreach programs in order to empower their consumers and ensure that they are able to fully leverage available foreign exchange products for their trading activity. The findings of the research conducted by Reddy and Om highlight the significant role that financial institutions play in facilitating

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study's research methodology uses a qualitative design and focusses on a thorough analysis of the literature that has already been written about the dynamics of trade and investment between India and Africa, the development of India's global trade, the role of development finance, and the outreach of forex products. Secondary sources that offer trustworthy views and context, such as books, government reports, conference papers, and scholarly journals, are where data is gathered. In order to better understand the complexities of international trade relationships and practices, thematic analysis is used for data analysis. It involves a number of steps, including familiarising oneself with the literature, coding for recurring themes, identifying key themes, and interpreting these themes in relation to the research questions.

- **Research Design**

This study uses a qualitative research design and focusses on a thorough analysis of the literature that has already been written about the evolution of India's international trade, the role of development finance, the reach of forex products in facilitating international trade, and the dynamics of trade and investment between India and Africa. This study benefits from the qualitative method because it provides a thorough knowledge of the intricate connections, attitudes, and behaviours that exist in the area of international commerce.

- **Data Collection**

The primary method used to collect data for this study's secondary sources was a comprehensive literature review. The following techniques are employed to gather data:

- **Academic Journals:** Articles from peer-reviewed journals provide reliable insights into the subjects under consideration. Relevant articles are sourced from databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, and other academic repositories.
- **Books and Monographs:** Books on economic reforms, international commerce, and development financing offer theoretical foundations and background knowledge to complement the study.
- **Government Reports and Publications:** Reports on trade performance, development funding, and foreign exchange products are sourced from trade associations, government agencies, and international organisations (including the World Bank and IMF).
- **Conference Papers and Working Papers:** Conference discussions and results offer up-to-date viewpoints on the topics under investigation.

- **Data Analysis**

Thematic analysis is used to examine the information gathered from the literature. The following actions are involved in this:

- **Familiarization:** In order to comprehend the background and pinpoint important topics regarding trade and investment between India and Africa, the effects of trade liberalisation, rivalry with China in development financing, and consumer outreach in forex products, the researcher carefully examines the gathered literature.
- **Coding:** Recurring themes, concepts, and patterns are used to code pertinent parts of the text. This stage aids in methodically organising the data for additional analysis.
- **Theme Identification:** Following the coding process, the researcher finds the major themes that come through in the data. These themes may include things like South-South collaboration, difficulties in international commerce, and the efficiency of development financing.
- **Interpretation:** Interpreting the themes in light of the research questions is the last stage. This offers insights into the ways in which the literature advances our knowledge of the conditions and activities surrounding trade and investment today.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following tables and graphs provide an overview of the findings from the review and analysis of the literature with regard to the dynamics of trade and investment between India and Africa, the growth of India's foreign trade, the function of development financing, and the reach of FX products.

- **Trade and Investment Dynamics: India-Africa Engagement**

Table 1: Key Areas of Trade and Investment Between India and Africa

Sector	Description	Current Trends
Technology Transfer	Collaborative projects in IT and telecommunications	Increased Indian investments in tech firms
Healthcare	Partnerships in pharmaceuticals and healthcare services	Growth in medical tourism and drug exports
Infrastructure	Investment in transport, energy, and urban development	Major infrastructure projects underway
Education	Scholarships and educational exchanges	Rise in Indian universities collaborating with African institutions
Agriculture	Agricultural technology and capacity building	Initiatives to enhance food security and agricultural productivity

The chart shows that Africa and India are working together in a variety of fields, with infrastructure development and technology transfer taking centre stage. An intentional strategy to strengthening bilateral ties and addressing shared developmental concerns is shown in the rise of Indian investments in technology companies and significant infrastructure projects.

- **Evolution of India's International Trade Pre- and Post-Liberalization**

Table2: India's Trade Volume Before and After Liberalization (in billion USD)

Year	Trade Volume (in billion USD)
1990	60
1995	110
2000	150
2005	300
2010	500
2015	600
2020	900

This graph shows how India's trade volume significantly increased after liberalisation in the early 1990s. The sharp increase that occurred after 2000 is evidence of the beneficial effects of trade liberalisation, which increased export basket diversity and increased integration into the global economy. The information emphasises how ongoing improvements are necessary to maintain this economic trajectory.

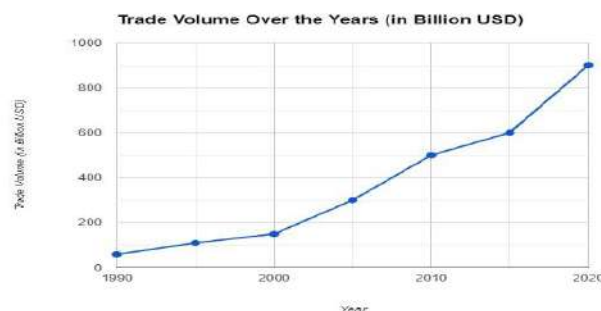


Figure 3: Trade Volume (USD)

- **Development Finance and Competition with China**

Table 3: Comparative Analysis of Development Finance by India and China

Aspect	India	China
Financial Assistance	Targeted projects in sectors like infrastructure and health	Extensive financing for infrastructure across developing countries
Geopolitical Strategy	Focus on capacity building and partnerships	Aggressive investment strategy with Belt and Road Initiative
Impact	Moderate regional influence	Significant global reach and influence

The chart illustrates China's more aggressive and wide-ranging strategy, whereas India concentrates on targeted initiatives and capacity building. This discrepancy shows that in order to become more competitive on the international arena, India must improve its development financing plans.

- **Customer Outreach of Forex Products**

Table 4: Customer Awareness Levels of Forex Products at Kotak Mahindra Bank (in %)

Awareness Level	Percentage (%)
High Awareness	25
Moderate Awareness	45
Low Awareness	30

The different consumer knowledge levels about the currency products that Kotak Mahindra Bank offers are depicted in this graph. There is a need for outreach initiatives as the data shows that a sizable part of customers have moderate to low knowledge. This emphasises the necessity of focused instructional programs to enhance clients' comprehension and application of foreign exchange products, which are critical for enabling global trade.

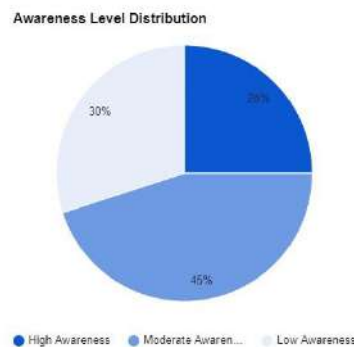


Figure 4: Customer Awareness Levels of Forex Products

5. CONCLUSION

The complex dynamics of investment and commerce between India and Africa are examined in this article, with particular attention paid to the expansion of India's foreign trade and the crucial roles that development funding and forex products play in promoting these exchanges. It draws attention to the shared goals of strengthening economic cooperation and tackling developmental obstacles that define the historical foundations of the relationship between India and Africa. According to the report, India's economic relationships are becoming more diverse, especially with African countries, which makes smart investments in industries like infrastructure, healthcare, and technology necessary for long-term prosperity. The report also highlights how economic liberalisation has changed the commercial scene in India and compares China's and India's approaches to development funding, highlighting the necessity for India to improve its competitive tactics. It also points out a knowledge gap in client outreach about FX products that can impede the ease of international trade. The study recommends improved development financing mechanisms, stronger cross-sector collaboration, and targeted educational initiatives to address the challenges posed by global competition, particularly from China. Ultimately, the study provides policymakers with insights to optimise India-Africa engagement going forward.

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