



Economic statecraft and defense supply chain security in the Indo-Pacific: A study of India–Australia strategic cooperation

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Abstract

The present study discussed the relevance of economic statecraft and defense supply chain security for enhancing Indo-Pacific strategic partnership between the two countries – India and Australia. The mixed-method approach adopted meant that the qualitative and quantitative methods were used, the data was gathered from 150 strategic affairs experts using a structured questionnaire. Data obtained were analysed descriptively, correlation and regression using MS Excel and SPSS 27. The results showed that there was a strong positive correlation between the initiatives of economic statecraft and Indo–Australia strategic cooperation, and defense supply chain security also had a significant contribution to Indo–Pacific strategic resilience. The study emphasized the need for regional cooperation in critical minerals, emerging technologies, defense industries, and resilient supply chains to boost regional security and minimize strategic vulnerabilities. It found that synergizing economic statecraft with secure supply chains for defence would help bolster bilateral cooperation, contribute to a free and open Indo-Pacific and serve as a useful policy learning opportunity for maximizing long-term regional stability and strategic resilience.

Keywords: Economic statecraft, defense supply chain security, India–Australia strategic cooperation, Indo-Pacific, strategic resilience

Introduction

Economic statecraft has emerged as a valuable tool for advancing national security and foreign policy goals in the Indo-Pacific. In addition to military cooperation, countries are also turning to trade and investment policies, technology, and supply chain policies to build strategic resilience and meet new geopolitical threats (Yoo, 2022) ^[26]. Resilient defence supply chains have become relevant in this context as a means to military preparedness and minimize vulnerabilities created by global supply chain disruptions (Ekström, 2025) ^[27]. The India–Australia strategic partnership has facilitated defence manufacturing, critical minerals, advanced technologies and technologies, maritime security and defence, logistics, and supply chain resilience including the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, the Mutual Logistics Support Arrangement, the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative, and cooperation under the so-called Quad (Vashist, 2025) ^[27]. It explores the concept of economic statecraft as a means to bolster the defence supply chain security and its impact on regional stability, security and strategic resilience under the India–Australia strategic partnership in the Indo-Pacific region.

Evolution of India–Australia Strategic Partnership in the Indo-Pacific

The recent developments of the Indo-Pak strategic partnership between India and Australia demonstrate a fundamental shift in the nature of the bilateral relationship from being one that was cordial to one involving a comprehensive strategic partnership based on shared geopolitical, economic and security interests in the Indo-Pacific (Izuyama & Ishihara, 2019) ^[29]. Diplomatic ties were formalized soon after India's independence in 1947, but remained fairly restricted for many decades until the Cold War because of the different foreign policy agendas of the

two countries (Brewster, 2016) ^[7]. The end of the Cold War, economic liberalization in India in 1991 and the rise of the Indo-Pacific as the pivot at the strategic level began to foster both countries to deepen their bilateral interaction over time. Cooperation was further bolstered by mutual concerns over regional stability, freedom of navigation, maritime security and the maintenance of a rules-based international order (Sudan, 2022) ^[17]. The relationship has come a long way, with the establishment of the Strategic Partnership in 2009 and its subsequent upgrade to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP) in 2020, as it involves greater cooperation in the fields of defence, trade, technology, critical minerals, cyber security, and education (Strating & Center, 2020) ^[21]. This shift has been driven in part by the resurgence of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), a platform that involves the four countries-India, Australia, the United States and Japan in deepening strategic cooperation on maritime security, supply chain resilience, disaster management, new technologies, and regional connectivity amidst a changing geopolitical landscape (Eisentraut, S., & Gaens, 2018) ^[31]. Common concerns about security issues in the changing Indo-Pacific landscape, including critical sea lanes, economic coercion, and the fragility of global supply chains, have led both countries to increase defence cooperation through various initiatives, including joint military exercises like AUSINDEX, logistics cooperation, intelligence sharing, and improving the interoperability of the two militaries (Schortgen, 2025) ^[32]. As a result, the India-Australia strategic partnership has become a holistic and multidimensional relationship where economic statecraft, defence and security cooperation go hand in hand, and both countries are actively engaged in supporting the stability, resilience and sustainable development of the Indo-Pacific region (Arooj, M., & Jabeen, 2025) ^[3].

Economic Statecraft and Resilient Defense Supply Chains

Economic statecraft has become a key tool in the hands of states, in which they use their economic power tools, including trade, investment, technology, financial support, sanctions, and industrial policies, to advance their strategic and political and security goals. With increased geopolitical competition in the Indo-Pacific, economic statecraft has emerged as a key driver in building strategic partnerships and national security (Aggarwal, V. K., & Reddie, 2020) ^[1]. Resilient defense supply chains are one pillar of economic statecraft and can help resist the effects of geopolitical conflict, pandemics, natural disasters, economic coercion, and other disruptions. Defense supply chain resilience is defined as the capability of a country to sustain uninterrupted supplies of important defense materials, technologies, and manufacturing capabilities for military readiness (Solingen, 2025) ^[27]. The ability to acquire and secure necessary strategic resources like rare earth elements, critical minerals, semiconductors, artificial intelligence, cyber technologies, and advanced manufacturing systems has become a key part of national defense planning. The increasing interconnectedness of today's global supply chain has created vulnerabilities that stem from reliance on a single supplier; diversification and strategic partnerships are key elements of modern defence and economic policy (Vivoda, *et al.*, 2025) ^[13].

The significance of defense industrial cooperation is growing in importance in India and Australia's strategic partnership in the Indo Pacific region. Australia has significant reserves of critical minerals, which are essential for the creation of new technologies for renewable energy, semiconductors and advanced defense equipment, such as lithium, cobalt and rare earth elements (Harold, *et al.*, 2019) ^[11]. However, India has strong manufacturing capacity, an emerging defense industrial base with "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" thrust and a budding technological ecosystem. Through these complementary strengths, both countries hope to create secure, diversified and sustainable defense supply chains while minimizing overreliance on China, which is the current preferred source for processing and supply of many critical minerals and strategic manufacturing components (Kotha, *et al.*, 2025) ^[13]. They are committed to working together on research and development, defense innovations, partnerships involving critical technologies, co-production and investments in resilient supply chain infrastructure. This partnership not only strengthens defense capabilities of both countries but also helps in ensuring regional security, economic stability and building a more robust Indo-Pacific framework that can effectively address the new geopolitical and technological threats (Pulicherla, *et al.*, 2022) ^[17].

Challenges, Opportunities, and Future Prospects of India–Australia Defense Cooperation

While India-Australia defense cooperation has gained momentum over the past few years, various strategic and geopolitical issues remain to impact the nature and extent of cooperation. As the security landscape in the Indo Pacific becomes more dynamic with territorial disputes and maritime competition, the region has seen a growing strategic rivalry among major powers, presenting both opportunities and challenges for the bilateral defence cooperation between India and Russia (Jaishankar, 2020)

^[12]. Both countries have expressed a desire to have a free, open, inclusive and rules-based Indo Pacific, but there are varying priorities, procurement systems and diplomatic engagements in the region between the two nations (Thakur, 2025) ^[22]. Technology transfer and joint defense production may be slow due to policy and regulatory constraints, such as complex export control regulations, defense acquisition procedures, intellectual property issues, and bureaucratic delays. Furthermore, standardization, regulation, and coordination among government and private-sector participants must be harmonized, and there needs to be more coordination among industry sectors when integrating defense industries. Although these obstacles exist, there has been growing strategic trust and regular high-level political dialogue, thus bolstering the institutional basis for enhanced defense cooperation (Aldisert, 2025) ^[2].

Concurrently, the evolving technologies and the innovation in the defence sector offer new horizons to strengthen India and Australia's strategic partnership in a future-proof manner. AI, cyber security, quantum computing, unmanned systems, space technologies, advanced manufacturing, and critical mineral processing offer opportunities for both countries to benefit from collaborative initiatives in these key areas that can boost defense preparedness and technological self-reliance (Seet, *et al.*, 2024) ^[19]. Another dimension of the bilateral ties is cooperation in maritime security, with both countries holding joint naval drills, boosting maritime domain awareness, improving interoperability, and supporting joint humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and anti-piracy missions in the Indian Ocean and wider Indo-Pacific region. Moving forward, the future of India-Australia defense cooperation rely on continued investments in joint research and development, defense industrial cooperation, secure supply chain networks, and strategic infrastructure (Manhas, 2024) ^[15]. Further strengthening institutional infrastructures for information sharing, streamlining regulatory processes, expanding defense industry ties, encouraging public-private partnerships, and through multilateral platforms including the Quad further reinforce supply chain resilience and regional security. The two nations can develop a sturdy defence partnership that strengthen their economy and technology, not only to mitigate dependence on other nations but also to help them achieve a stable, autonomous and sustainable Indo-Pacific region, said the Mint (FASINU, *et al.*, 2024) ^[15].

Aim and Contribution of the study

The study aims to explore how the concept of economic statecraft can help increase the security of the defence supply chain and enhance security cooperation between India and Australia in the Indo Pacific region under the India–Australia Strategic Partnership. It examines the strategic, economic and regional security implications and benefits of bilateral cooperation in defence manufacturing, critical minerals, advanced technologies, maritime security, logistics and supply chain resilience. The study adds to existing literature by analyzing the increased relevance of economic instruments for realizing national security goals and the effectiveness of bilateral and multi-lateral initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative, the Mutual Logistics Support Arrangement and cooperation under the Quad. The results will give policy guidance for building robust resilient

defence supply chains, minimizing strategic reliance and establishing a secure, free, open and rules-based Indo-Pacific region.

Review of literature

Atakari, C. (2025) ^[5] investigated the impact of predictive analytics using Artificial Intelligence (AI) on strategic planning in defense supply chain using Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. It determined that adding machine learning algorithms, real-time data, and predictive analytics to ERP systems led to better decisions, better inventory management, less risk in the supply chain and greater operational preparedness. The suggested framework allowed for improved demand forecasting, predictive maintenance planning, and lessening supply chain disruptions due to geopolitical tensions, cyber risks, and supplier issues. The study found that AI-based ERP systems are more effective at enhancing operational readiness and minimizing logistical delays compared to traditional ERP systems, and suggested that their use should be expanded in defence institutions and countries in order to build more secure and resilient defence supply chains and help them be more adaptive.

Aryal, S. K., & Nair, A. (2025) ^[4] discussed the debated vision of the Indo Pacific Strategy and its different understandings in the major Indo Pacific countries. It highlighted that the phrase Indo-Pacific, which has been around for decades and was introduced by a geopolitical concept by Gurpreet S. Khurana, did not have the same definition and goals in each of the countries due to their differing geopolitical interests. The study contrasted the viewpoints of the United States, Japan, India and Australia, given their leading roles in developing the Indo-Pacific strategy. To gain a better understanding of the strategic behaviour and security concerns of these states, the analysis was based on the theoretical approach of defensive realism.

Seet, *et al.*, (2024) ^[19] analyzed emerging technologies of Network-Centric Warfare (NCW) and how they contribute to the capability of the Australian Defence Force. It identified cyber security, Artificial Intelligence (AI), IOT/IOBT and autonomous systems as key force multipliers and cited cyber security and AI as the top priorities for the future investments. The research found that continued technological innovation, investment and partnership between government, industry and research institutions would be vital to improving Australia's defense capabilities and ensuring it continues to have a strategic edge in the Indo-Pacific.

Gopal, P. (2024) ^[10] examined the effectiveness of the traditional alliance structure of the Cold War era at dealing with present-day security issues in the Indo Pacific in the era of the rise of China and the emergence of a multipolar order in the Indo Pacific. It discovered that India was not involved in any formal collective defense pacts in the past but in the current strategic environment the Indo Pacific region has seen a rise in strategic convergence with the political west, especially the United States, Australia and Japan. This changing convergence was found to be an expression of India's increased focus on the commitment to regional security cooperation and at the same time maintaining regional strategic autonomy in the face of the new geopolitical threat, concluded the study.

Vashisht, P. (2023) ^[23] Analyzed the emerging importance of the Indo Pacific as a strategic region and the regional approach which was increasingly embraced by key global

actors to reinforce their economic and security presence in the region. It had identified the changing Indo-Pacific policies as a phenomenon which could "redefine the global security and economic landscape" and India's strategic geographic location as a result of which, it has serious implications for India. The study also noted that while the approaches of major powers towards their Indo-Pacific policies varied, they highlighted common themes such as diversification of supply chains, cyber security, maritime security, and building regional connectivity. These areas of convergence offered India "significant economic and strategic opportunities" and strengthened India's stake in the Indo-Pacific region, it had concluded.

Weiss, L. (2021) ^[25] explored the effects of China's rise as a key geopolitical competitor on the United States' focus on technological edge to assure military and economic dominance. It discovered that the United States had been spending the last 20 years on asymmetric threats and changed their priorities to building new technologies and enhancing defense-related innovation. It also pointed to the U.S. national security establishment's attempts to shore up vital manufacturing capacity and re-establish defense supply chains that have been eroded over the past decades by offshoring. It stated that these were expressions of a new approach to "economic statecraft" and not "old" industrial policy, and that the United States had "tricky" national security goals to reconcile with commercial interests, and that institutional and political obstacles to the development of industrial policy would have to be addressed.

Das, S. (2021) ^[8] analyzed the increasing strategic significance of the Indo Pacific as an area of cooperation, competition, coalition and geopolitical contestation. It examined the rising importance of middle powers in minilateral and multi-lateral format with a focus on the fact that midlateral and multilateral periods of international transition have increased the role of the middle powers in regional governance. The study was limited to India and Australia, which both have a unique foreign policy legacy: India's post-colonial and non-aligned foreign policy and Australia's western oriented alliance based foreign policy while highlighting strategic interests of both the countries in the Indo Pacific region. It found that both countries have taken on more prominent leadership for regional stability, deepening middle-power cooperation, and supporting and advancing projects like the Quad as part of their foreign policies and regional security agendas.

Research gap

While the Indo-Pacific strategy and India's economic statecraft, defense technologies, and supply chain resilience have all been studied separately, there has been a lack of coherent research that considers these themes as interdependent aspects of strategic cooperation (Aryal & Nair, 2025; Gopal, 2024; Das, 2021; Weiss, 2021) ^[4, 8, 10, 25]. The recent study has pointed out the significance of AI, cyber security, Indo-Pacific (Atakari, 2025; Seet *et al.*, 2024; Vashisht, 2023) ^[4, 15, 23], and also addressed the strategic partnership between India and Australia in the Indo-Pacific. But the interdependency between economic statecraft, defense industrial cooperation, critical technologies and supply chain resilience and how they collectively impact India-Australia strategic cooperation has received minimal focus. Moreover, no in-depth research is available to explore the bilateral efforts of both countries

with respect to building secure and diversified defense supply chains in the changing geopolitical and techno political environment. In view of this, the current research aims to fill this gap and offers an integrated study of the linkage between economic statecraft and defense supply chain security within the ambit of the Indo-Pacific strategic partnership between India and Australia.

Statement of the Problem

Increased geopolitical competition, economic interdependence, and changing security issues make the Indo-Pacific region a strategic arena. India and Australia have similarly deepened their cooperation via economic statecraft, defense cooperation, critical technology cooperation, and supply chain resilience measures. With the threats of global disruptions, technological competition and defense supply chain vulnerabilities, however, it is now essential for both countries to have greater strategic coordination between them. While the subject of economic statecraft, defense cooperation and supply chain resilience has been studied individually, there is scarce empirical research that looks at the impact of their interplay on Indo-Pacific strategic cooperation between India and Australia. Thus, the role of economic statecraft programmes and the security of the defence supply chain in bolstering Indo-Pacific strategic resilience and Indo-Pacific strategic cooperation need to be explored. The present study aims to fill this gap by offering an integrated analysis of these dimensions to aid in the informed policymaking and regional security cooperation.

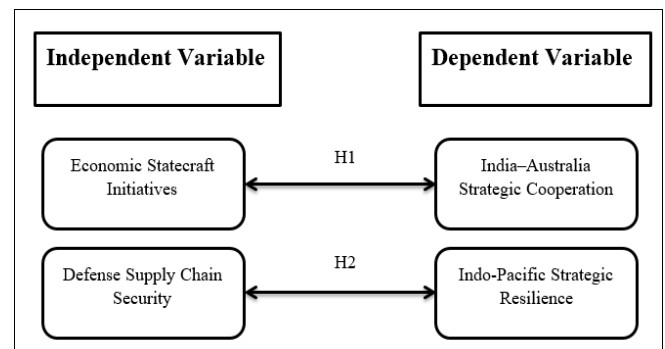
Research Methodology

The present study is based on a mixed-method research design which combines qualitative and quantitative methods and thus provides a comprehensive analysis of the economic statecraft of security of defense supply chain and Indo Pacific strategic cooperation between India and Australia. A descriptive and analytical research design was used to analyze the strategic, economic and security aspects of bilateral cooperation. The area of study was the Indo-Pacific region and the main groups of respondents were the Indo-Pacific experts on strategic affairs from India and Australia. Quota of 150 respondents was obtained and the sampling technique adopted was Stratified Random Sampling to obtain balanced sample of experts across different

categories of experts. The data were collected from both primary and secondary sources, the main instrument for the primary data collection was structured questionnaire. The study took the following independent and dependent variables: Economic Statecraft Initiatives, Defense Supply Chain Security, India-Australia Strategic Cooperation, and Indo-Pacific Strategic Resilience. The collected data were analyzed and processed by means of MS Excel and SPSS Version 27. Descriptive statistical techniques, such as mean and standard deviation, were used to summarize the data and correlation analysis was used to explore the relationship between economic statecraft initiatives and strategic cooperation. Further, regression analysis was performed to measure the impact of defense supply chain security on Indo-Pacific strategic resilience and validate the proposed research hypotheses in order to systematically evaluate the impact.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the relationship between economic statecraft initiatives and the level of strategic cooperation between India and Australia in the Indo-Pacific region.
2. To assess the impact of defense supply chain security on Indo-Pacific strategic resilience under the India-Australia partnership



Source: Author's Own Compilation

Fig 1: Conceptual Framework

Data Analysis and Interpretation

1. Results based on demographic profile of the respondents

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics

S. No.	Demographic Characteristics	Category	Number of Respondents (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Gender	Male	92	61.3
		Female	58	38.7
2	Age Group	25–35 years	36	24.0
		36–45 years	49	32.7
		46–55 years	42	28.0
		Above 55 years	23	15.3
		Graduate	26	17.3
3	Educational Qualification	Postgraduate	61	40.7
		M.Phil.	18	12.0
		Ph.D. and Above	45	30.0
		Defence Personnel	34	22.7
4	Professional Category	Government / Policy Officials	29	19.3
		Academics / Researchers	47	31.3
		Industry / Strategic Affairs Experts	40	26.7
		Less than 5 years	24	16.0
5	Years of Professional Experience	5–10 years	46	30.7
		11–20 years	51	34.0
		More than 20 years	29	19.3

The demographics of the 150 respondents suggest that the study was representative of a wide cross-section of the profession, with a wide range of experience, across strategic and defence-related disciplines. The gender ratio of the respondents was similar with a predominance of males (61.3%) and females (38.7%) as per the existing gender ratio in defense and strategic affairs. According to age, the maximum numbers of respondents were in the age group of 36-45 years (32.7%), 46-55 years (28.0%), 25-35 years (24.0%), and above 55 years (15.3), which suggests that most respondents had a considerable amount of experience. In terms of educational qualifications, 40.7% of the respondents had post graduate qualification, 30.0% had Ph.D. or above and 17.3% had graduate qualification, while 12.0% had M. Phil. degrees, thus giving the respondents a high level of education to provide informed opinions on strategic and defense issues. Academic and research experts (31.3%) and industry/strategic affairs experts (26.7%) were

the two largest numbers of respondents, followed by defence personnel (22.7%) and government/policy experts (19.3%) to ensure representation from key stakeholders. Besides, the respondents had good experience, with 34.0% having experienced for 11-20 years, 30.7% for 5-10 years, 19.3% for more than 20 years and 16.0% for less than five years. The demographic features suggest that the respondents were well-qualified and experienced professionals, thus improving the credibility and reliability of the research findings for economic statecraft, defense supply chain security, and Indo Pacific cooperation between India and Australia.

H1: There is a significant positive relationship between economic statecraft initiatives and the level of strategic cooperation between India and Australia in the Indo-Pacific region.

Table 2: Correlation Table

Hypothesis	Factor			Correlation		Hypothesis Result
		Mean	SD	Pearson Correlation (r)	Sig value	
H1	economic statecraft initiatives	10.2000	2.66667	.205*	.041	Supported
	level of strategic cooperation	9.8300	2.98500			

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlation analysis was carried out to explore the relationship between economic statecraft efforts and the extent of strategic cooperation in Indo Pacific region between India and Australia. The results show that the average score of economic statecraft initiatives was 10.20 (SD = 2.67), and the average score for strategic cooperation was 9.83 (SD = 2.99). The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = 0.205$) shows a positive correlation between the two variables, indicating that there is a positive relationship between the two variables. Further, the association is statistically significant at 5% level of significance ($p = 0.041 < 0.05$) implying that the association observed was not due to chance. The correlation is found to be positive

and significant with low strength, thereby concluding that the proposition that the economic state craft initiatives play a positive role in strengthening the strategic cooperation between Indian and Australian countries in Indo Pacific is valid. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and the Hypothesis H1 is accepted, which indicates that there exists a significant positive relationship between economic statecraft initiatives and level of strategic cooperation between the two countries.

H2: Defense supply chain security has a significant positive impact on Indo-Pacific strategic resilience under the India–Australia partnership.

Table 3: Regression Table

Hypothesis	Regression Weights	Beta Coefficient	R2	F	t-value	p-value	Hypothesis Result
H2	Defense supply chain security > Indo-Pacific strategic resilience	-.198	.039	3.992	-1.998	.048	Supported

To understand the relationship between economic statecraft initiatives and the extent of strategic cooperation between India and Australia in the Indo Pacific region, a correlation analysis was done. The results show that the mean score for economic statecraft initiatives was 10.20 (SD = 2.67), and the mean score for the level of strategic cooperation was 9.83 (SD = 2.99). A Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = 0.205$) indicates a positive relationship between the two variables, meaning that the more economic statecraft initiatives are undertaken, the better the level of strategic cooperation will be. Moreover, the association is statistically significant with a p value of $0.041 < 0.05$, suggesting that it did not come by chance. The positive and significant correlation between the two variables strengthens the proposition that an initiative of ‘economic statecraft’ contributes to the strengthening of strategic cooperation between India and Australia in the Indo-Pacific region, though the correlation is relatively weak. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative Hypothesis H1 is

accepted: The level of strategic cooperation between two countries is significantly and positively related to the economic statecraft initiatives.

Discussion

The results of the present study showed that there is a positive relationship between economic statecraft initiatives and strategic cooperation between India and Australia in the Indo-Pacific region and this correlation is significant ($r = 0.205$, $p = 0.041$), which corroborates Hypothesis H1. This indicates that the promotion of economic instruments like trade diversification, critical mineral partnerships, technology cooperation, and investment frameworks has enhanced bilateral strategic cooperation between the two countries. The results align with Baldwin (2020) ^[6], who contended that economic statecraft is now an imperative foreign policy tool for states, for which they use economic means to advance political interests and improve security relations. Likewise, Lugg (2022) ^[14] noted that India and

Australia have been progressively deepening their partnership in key minerals, resilient supply chains and emerging technologies and turning their bilateral partnership into a robust strategic partnership that can tackle the security challenges in the Indo Pacific region. The results also align with Medcalf (2020) ^[16], who highlighted the coalescence of the Indo-Pacific, into a one-of-a-kind strategic region where economic ties, maritime safety, and technological connections complement geopolitical stability and mutual resilience. In addition, Mohan (2022) ^[17] pointed out that India's strategic relationship with Australia has evolved from the old diplomacy to issue-based strategic cooperation as a result of common economic and security interests. The findings of the present study thus underscore the need to consider the role of economic statecraft as an economic engagement tool while also leveraging it to enhance the strategic partnership and build a more resilient Indo-Pacific security architecture.

Conclusion

This study focused on the theme of economic statecraft and security of the defense supply chain in strengthening Indian–Australian strategic cooperation in the changing security dynamics of the Indo Pacific region. The results showed that the level of strategic cooperation between the two countries is highly positively correlated with economic statecraft initiatives, suggesting that deeper cooperation in critical minerals, technology, and investment and trade investment helps deepen strategic cooperation between the two nations. The study also highlighted the importance of secure and resilient defense supply chains in promoting strategic resilience amid increasing geopolitical competition, technological disruptions, and regional security challenges. The Indo Pacific region is becoming a key battleground in the global strategic landscape and as a result, India and Australia are deepening their economic and security interests through cooperation in defense, supply chain diversification, technology innovation, and the Quad and other multilateral platforms. Such co-operative activities reinforce their bilateral cooperation as well as the role they play in fostering a free, open, inclusive, and rules-based Indo Pacific region. In general, the report suggests that the strengthening of economic statecraft and resilient defense supply chain strategies are crucial for regional economic cooperation, stability and security and sustainable development in the Indo Pacific region. The results are helpful for policy makers, defense planners and regional strategic actors to strengthen bilateral cooperation and respond to new regional security challenges with joint economic and security measures.

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