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India can source electronic goods from markets other than major supplier China: WTC

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PTI


File image

The government could redirect the source-markets for electronic goods away from China -- the single largest supply market now -- to others like Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan and the US, if it wants to really contain imports from the northern neighbour, says the WTC. More than 90 percent of the electronic goods imports from China are of integrated circuits, and television sets, according to the data collated by the World Trade Centre Mumbai on Monday.

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The assessment comes after a violent border confrontation the two nations had on June 15-16 and the resultant political and popular call to boycott Chinese products on one hand and also reduce imports of raw material from that country.

The violent clash, the first such instance in decades, left 20 of Indian soldiers losing their lives.

In the electronics sector, the country is heavily dependent on Chinese suppliers. Electronic goods account for 32 percent of our overall imports from China which meets 40 percent of our total imports of electronic goods, which includes consumer electronics, industrial electronics, computer and IT hardware, mobile phones, strategic electronics, light emitting diodes etc, show the data collated by the WTC.

"Between April 2019 and February 2020, total imports of electronic goods stood at Rs 3.59 lakh crore. Out of this, imports from China stood at Rs 1.42 lakh crore or 40 percent of total imports of such goods," WTC said on Monday.

"We imported 98 percent of parts used in electronic integrated circuits and micro assemblies from China. Similarly, our reliance on China was 93 percent in colour TV sets and 90 percent when it comes to imports of the subscriber-end equipment in the telecom industry," it said.

Although the overall mobile phone imports declined sharply in FY20, the share of China increased in total imports. Cell phone imports almost halved to Rs 6,313 crore in April-February of FY2019-20 from Rs 11,304 crore in the full year of FY2018-19 primarily because of the increase in domestic manufacturing and the hike in import duty on handsets.

Imports from China also declined from Rs 6,265 crore in FY2018-19 to Rs 4,717 crore in April-February of FY2019-20. However, the share of China in overall imports grew from 55 to 75 percent.

On rerouting the supplier base, the report says we should diversify our imports basket until such time our indigenous production of electronic goods picks up.

Between 2014 and 2020, local production of electronic goods has grown at an impressive CAGR of 20.6 percent and this can grow at much faster pace given the market. Local production of electronic goods grew to Rs 5.33 lakh crore in FY2019-20 from Rs 1.73 lakh crore in FY2013-14.

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In recent years, government has introduced various incentive schemes for local production such as electronic manufacturing clusters, scheme for promotion of manufacturing of electronic components and semiconductors and a scheme to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods.

"Until the domestic production increases, we can diversify the import baskets for electronic goods away from China by sourcing integrated circuits and colour TV sets from Singapore, the US, Malaysia and Japan; telecom equipment from Singapore, Taiwan, Germany, Israel and Japan; and non-automatic voltage regulators and stabilizers from Singapore, the US, Italy and Denmark," the WTC said.

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PTI • June 23, 2020, 08:26 IST

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22 JUNE 2020 Last Updated at 8:13 PM | SOURCE: PTI

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(Representative image)

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Business Standard

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PTI · 22 June 2020, 8:10 pm

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'Sans China, India should diversify electronic imports options'

June 22, 2020 8:18 PM admin 0 Comments

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Accordingly, the trade organisation said that there is a tremendous potential for electronic manufacturing in India.

The country's total electronic goods production grew to Rs 5.33 lakh crore in 2019-20 from Rs 1.73 lakh crore in 2013-14.

These electronic goods include consumer electronics, industrial electronics, computer hardware, mobile phones, strategic electronics, electronic components and light emitting diodes.

In recent years, the Centre has introduced various programmes, including production linked incentives, Electronic Manufacturing Clusters, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) and M-SIPS to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods.

"Until such time these schemes result in increase in domestic production, India can diversify its imports of electronic goods away from China," the trade organisation said in a statement.

"For instance, India can source integrated circuits from Singapore, USA, Malaysia and Japan, which are the other prominent exporters of these goods after China. India can increase its import of colour television sets from Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore and USA, that are the other top suppliers of this product after China."

For meeting demand for subscriber-end equipments that are used in telecom industry, India can enhance imports from Singapore, Taiwan, Germany, Israel and Japan.

Besides, the country can diversify import of non automatic voltage regulators and stabilizers by sourcing from Singapore, USA, Italy and Denmark, it said.

"Between 2014 and 2020, India's production of electronic goods has grown at an impressive CAGR of 20.6 per cent significantly higher than India's nominal GDP growth of 11-12 per cent during this period," Rupa Naik, Senior Director, MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai said in a statement.

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India must diversify electronic imports to cut China dependence

SME Times News Bureau | 22 Jun, 2020

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Economy & Business

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India can enhance electronic goods imports from Singapore, USA, Malaysia, Taiwan

TOPICS:MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai

MUMBAI, 22 JUNE, 2020 (GPN): China is the largest supplier of goods to India as it contributes 14% to our total merchandise imports. At a time when India is reassessing its economic relations with China, MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai explored India's integration with China in the supply chain of electronic goods, which is one of the focus sectors of Make in India.

In the electronic sector, India is heavily dependent on Chinese suppliers. Electronic goods account for 32% of India's overall imports from China. China meets 40% of India's total imports of electronic goods, which includes consumer electronics, industrial electronics, computer and IT hardware, mobile phones, strategic electronics, light emitting diodes etc. India imported Rs. 3.59 lakh crore worth of electronic goods from the world during April-February 2019-20 and out of this, imports from China stood at Rs. 1.42 lakh crore or 40% of total imports.

Specifically, India imported 98% of parts used in electronic integrated circuits and micro assemblies from China. Similarly, our reliance on China was 93% in colour television sets of certain screen size (see the table below). China met 90% of India's import demand for subscriber end equipments (used in telecom industry). The following table provides the list of key electronic goods imported from the world and China. Goods that are procured more than 80% from China are highlighted in pink.

Although India's overall imports of cell phones (see HS Code 851712) has declined sharply in 2019-20, the share of China increased in total imports. India's imports of cell phones almost halved to Rs. 6313 crore in April-Feb 2019-20 compared to Rs. 11304 crore in the full year of 2018-19. Decline in imports may be attributed to increase in domestic manufacturing and hike in import duty on mobile handsets in recent years. Imports from China also declined from Rs. 6265 crore in 2018-19 to Rs. 4717 crore in April-Feb 2019-20. However, the share of China in overall imports grew from 55% to 75%.

Alternative Suppliers

In case India seeks to reduce its reliance on China for electronic goods, it can do so by increasing imports from other top exporting countries. India can pursue this strategy of import diversification until such time our indigenous production of electronic goods picks up.

Speaking on the potential for domestic production of electronic goods, Ms. **Rupa Naik, Senior Director, MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai** said, "Between 2014 and 2020, India's production of electronic goods has grown at an impressive CAGR of 20.6%, significantly higher than India's nominal GDP growth of 11-12% during this period. There is tremendous potential for electronic manufacturing in India, given the progressive policy thrust and vast consumer market."

India's total electronic goods production grew to Rs. 5.33 lakh crore in 2019-20 from Rs. 1.73 lakh crore in 2013-14. These electronic goods include consumer electronics, industrial electronics, computer hardware, mobile phones, strategic electronics, electronic components and light emitting diodes.

In recent years, Government of India introduced various programmes, including production linked incentives, Electronic Manufacturing Clusters, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) and M-SIPS to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods.

Until such time these schemes result in increase in domestic production, India can diversify its imports of electronic goods away from China. For instance, India can source integrated circuits from Singapore, USA, Malaysia and Japan, which are the other prominent exporters of these goods after China. India can increase its import of colour television sets from Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore and USA, that are the other top suppliers of this product after China.

For meeting demand for subscriber end equipments (that are used in telecom industry), India can enhance imports from Singapore, Taiwan, Germany, Israel and Japan. India can diversify import of non automatic voltage regulators and stabilizers by sourcing from Singapore, USA, Italy and Denmark. The following table highlights the leading exporters of these electronic goods.

Alternative sources of imports for electornic goods		
HS Code	**Product Description**	**Leading exporters (other than China)**
85177090	OTHR PARTS OF TELEPHONC/TELEGRPHC APPARTS	Vietnam, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan
84713010	PERSONAL COMPUTER (LAPTOP,PALMTOP,ETC)	Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia
85414011	SOLAR CELLS/PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS WHETHR OR NOT ASSEMBLED IN MODULE/PANEL	Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, Taiwan
85429000	PARTS OF ELECTRONIC INTGRTD CIRCTS AND MICRO ASSMBLIES	Thailand, USA, Singapore, UK, Chile
851712*	TELEPHONES FOR CELLULAR NETWORKS	Vietnam, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea
85076000	LITHIUM-ION	Vietnam, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia
85079090	OTHER PARTS	Vietnam, Malaysia, USA, Germany
85182200	MULTIPLE LOUD SPEAKERS; MOUNTED IN THE SAME ENCLOSURE	Malaysia, UAE, USA, Italy
85287215	COLOUR TV SET OF SCRN SIZE BETN 74 AND 87 CM	Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Germany
85184000	AUDIO-FREQUENCY ELCTRC AMPLIFIERS	Germany, UAE, USA, Thailand, Singapore
85176950	SUBSCRIBER END EQUIPMENT	Singapore, USA, Germany, Taiwan, Malaysia
85229000	OTHR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF HDNG 8519-8521	Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand
85442010	CO-AXIAL CABLE	Germany, Vietnam, Malaysia, USA, Singapore
85044040	NON AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE REGLTOR AND STABILZR	Germany, Singapore, Belgium, USA
85185000	ELECTRIC SOUND AMPLIFIER SETS	Taiwan, Singapore, Canada, USA
85271300	OTHER APARATUS COMBIND WTH SOUND RECORDNG OR REPRODUCNG APARATUS	South Korea, Malaysia, USA, Japan, Germany
Source: Ministry of Commerce, GoI		
Note: Although Hong Kong is the leading exporter of many of these goods, the country is not mentioned in this list		

While the above mentioned countries are leading exporters of these electronic goods, it is not clear whether they are on par with China in terms of cost competitiveness and delivery timelines. Even if these alternative exporters are less competitive, it is still advisable for Indian companies to diversify their imports away from China as a matter of prudent supply chain management. A major lesson from the COVID crisis is that companies should not depend entirely on single source of supply. Also, import diversification will benefit India by reducing its trade deficit with China. **ENDS**

India can enhance electronic goods imports from Singapore, USA, Malaysia, Taiwan, More than 90% reliance on China seen in integrated circuits, television sets and other apparatus

POSTED BY: SUMANT JUNE 23, 2020

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