

Electronics sector in India attracts strong FDI inflows



Collective Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the electronics sector, including computer hardware and software, increased at a CAGR of 13.56 per cent. The value increased from US\$ 9.8 billion in FY10 to US\$ 21.02 billion in FY16. India has allowed 100 per cent FDI in the electronics sector with a 25 per cent subsidy. As of now, the current electronics demand in India is \$100 billion.

As per Make in India Initiative, Electronic Development Fund Policy has been approved which would rationalise an inverted duty structure. India is expecting \$56 billion worth of investments over the next four years in the electronics sector to meet its increasing demand.

To meet its domestic demand and generate exports worth \$80 billion, this sector needs to have electronics output of \$400 billion a year by 2020.

Currently there is a need to increase electronics sector output by \$300 billion over the next four years, given the strong hi-tech products demand, which will also be coming from the development and retrofitting of 98 Smart Cities across the country.

The government targets to match imports and exports and even make India a net exporter of electronics goods.

Special initiatives have been taken by the government to support this sector. The government is setting up Electronic Hardware Technology Parks, Special Economic Zones and has made

this sector favourable for foreign direct investment. With relaxed tariffs and an increasing liberalisation in general it is promoting growth in the sector further. Initiatives like Make in India, Digital India or Made in India also pushed this sector forward. While the Make in India initiative is increasingly leading to growth and investment opportunities and creating jobs in this sector.

Last year, the Government gave its green signal to the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS). The scheme was notified on July 27, 2015 to attract investments in electronics manufacturing. Till September 2015, investments of USD17.5 billion have been received. Under this scheme, the central government will be offering up to US \$ 1.7 bil-

lion in benefits to the Indian Electronics Industry in next five years.

Cumulative FDI inflows into the electronics sector during April 2000 – March 2016 reached USD21.02 billion. Total production of electronics hardware goods in India reached USD31.6 billion in FY15 and USD104 billion by 2020.

During FY16, production of industrial electronics, mobile phones and LED was recorded at USD6.89 billion, USD8.25 billion and USD0.55 billion, in value terms, respectively.

According to government estimates, Consumer Electronics has the highest share (29.7 per cent) in the total production of electronic goods in India. The growth in consumer electronics over

the years has been accompanied by an increase in imports in respect of certain items like LCD/LED TVs.

The share of consumer electronics in the overall electronics industry in India is likely to reach 28 per cent by FY20 with the value of consumer elec-

tronics reaching USD29 billion by FY20.

Electronic exports from India reached USD6.1 billion in FY15, over FY07–15, exports from the sector (CAGR: 10.2 per cent).

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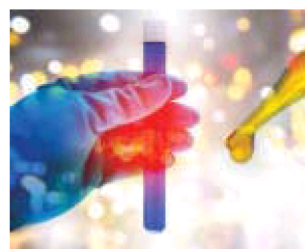
Significant decrease in the sequencing costs and rising investments in the pharmaceutical industry will help global genomics market to grow at a CAGR of 15.1% to be worth \$19,938.6 million by 2020, according to various reports. North America is the major market in the global genomics market. Asian market, especially India and China, is expected to witness a boost in demand for genomics market. This is as a result of their economic development, increasing genetic research and development activities, drastically reduced mass scale genetic testing costs, and the growing focus of the major players in this region.

In India, this sector is keen to associate with 'Made in India' and 'Make for India' initiatives. Companies are quite keen to develop some locally relevant genetic panels for both human and non human species by setting up advance manufacturing facilities in India.

Genomics is the study of genetic codes and can play a key role in the management of medical conditions in the future. A genome is an organism's complete set of DNA. It is the molecule that contains the genetic instructions required to develop and direct the activities of every organism. A person's genomic data can be very useful in predicting any future disease and may be used to

Identification of the genes that are responsible for any inherited disease(s) in the human body was earlier considered a phenomenal task. Today technology has bridged the gap towards affordable healthcare and this can be done in a few weeks with access to DNA samples and associated phenotypes, an internet connection to the public genome databases and a DNA-sequencing machine.

predict which treatment option is likely to be most effective and how the person is likely to respond. It can also allow people to take preventive action if they find they carry a genetic mutation that increases their risk of developing disease.



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