

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2908
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.03.2020

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES

2908. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made/being made by Government with regard to development of electronic industries to make it more effective and more useful for the people of the country; and
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a) and (b): The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing and it is one of the important pillars of both “Make in India” and “Digital India” programmes. The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019, with the vision to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and create an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. As a result of several steps taken by the Government and efforts of the industry, India’s electronics production has increased from INR 1,90,366 crore in 2014-15 to INR 4,58,006 crore in 2018-19, at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 25%.

The steps taken by the Government for the development of electronic industries in the country are given in the Annexure.

The steps taken by the Government for the development of electronic industries in the country

1. **National Policy on Electronics 2019:** The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.
2. **100% FDI:** As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditions.
3. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS):** The scheme was notified on 27th July, 2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It has been amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories/ verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode.
4. **Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme:** Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme was notified on 22nd October, 2012 to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment. Under the Scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with total project cost of INR 3,898 crore including Government Grant-in-aid of INR 1,577 crore have been approved.
5. **Electronics Development Fund (EDF):** Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a “Fund of Funds” to participate in professionally managed “Daughter Funds” which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. INR 659 crore has been committed through EDF to 11 Daughter Funds with a targeted corpus of INR 5,500 crore.
6. **Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP)** has been notified to promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/ components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.
7. **Tariff Structure** has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter-alia*, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.
8. **Exemption from Basic Customs Duty on capital goods:** Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at “NIL” Basic Customs Duty.
9. **Simplified import of used plant and machinery:** The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

10. Relaxing the ageing restriction: The Department of Revenue vide Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
