

Consumer Electronics & Appliance Industry in India

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Secretary General

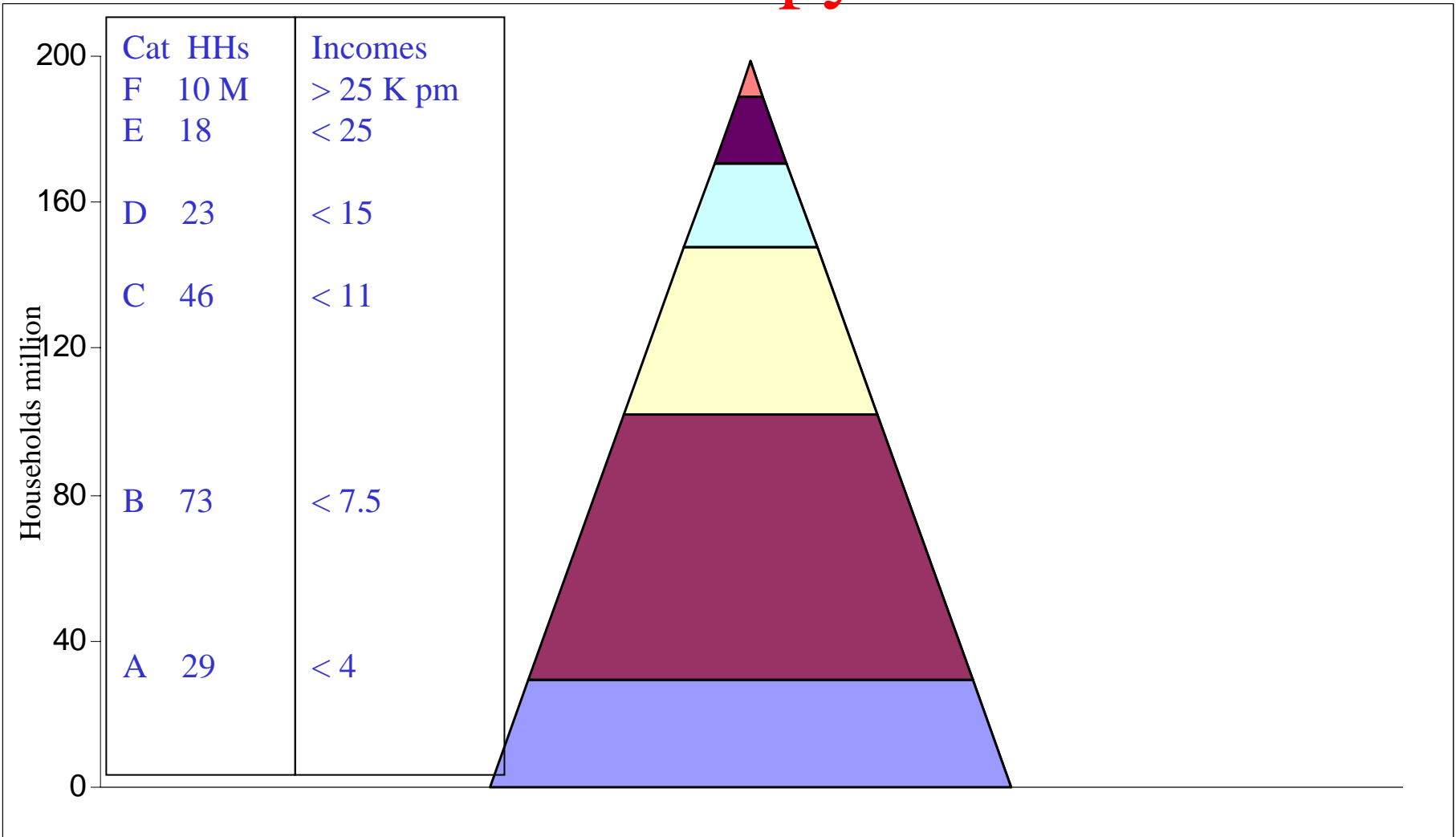
CEAMA

3rd April, 2008

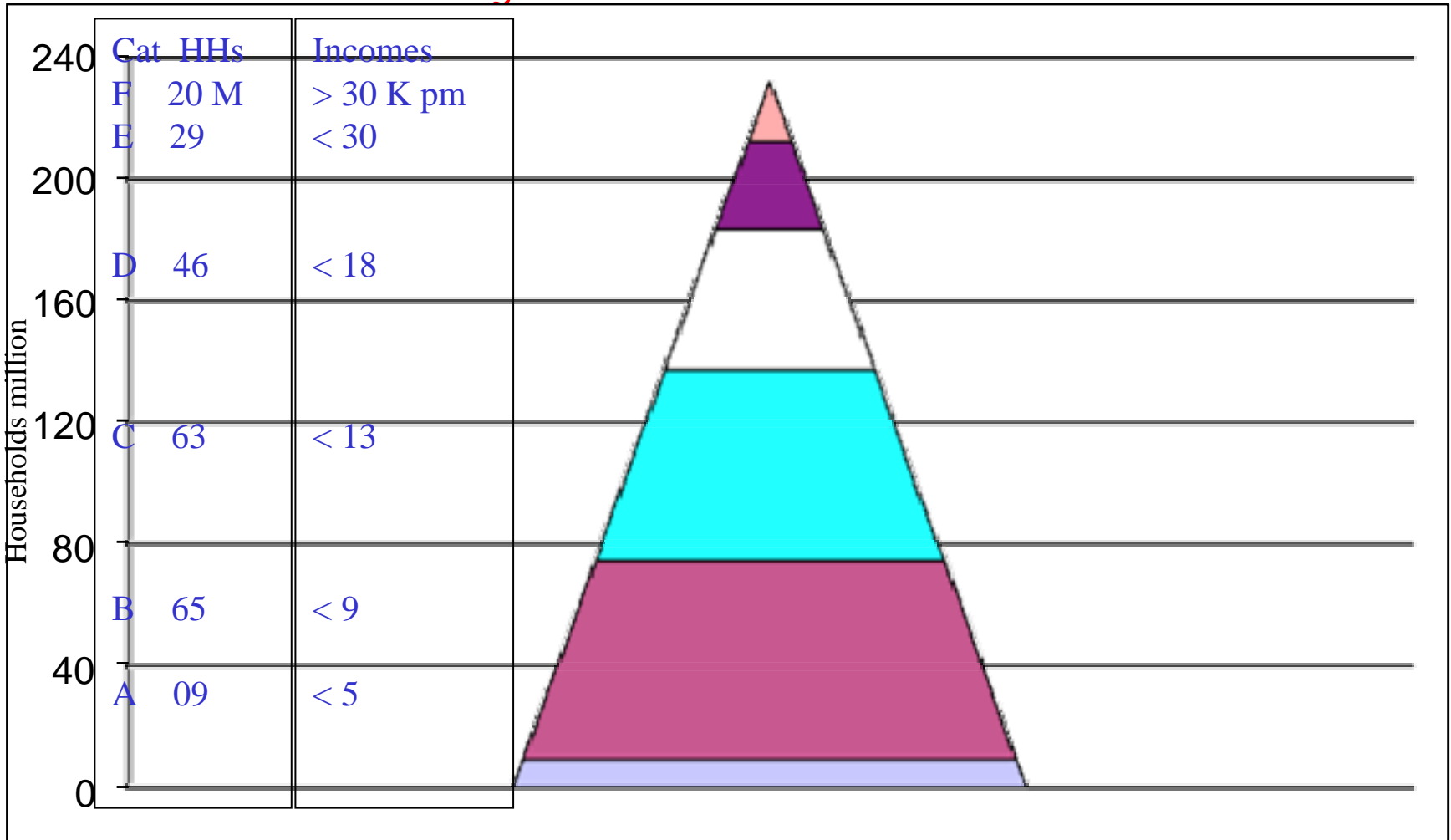
Growth of Consumer Electronics in India

- 1950s** Radios-imported & Sold
- Late 1960s** B&W TV Transmission started in the country
- 1982** Colour TV Transmission started in the country
- 1992** Economic Liberalization Process initiated
- 1993-94** Dismantling of controls such as licences, ban on use of Foreign Brand Names etc.
- 1994-95** Entry of MNCs – Panasonic, Sony, LG, Samsung etc.
Lowering of Import duties.
Cable TV Started
- 1995- Till Date** Entry of Many MNCs & Rapid Growth, continuous lowering of Import Duties
- 2001** Non Tariff Barriers on Imports removed.
- 2004** Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Thailand implemented, resulting in reduction of import duties to 0% on Colour Television sets, Colour Picture Tubes, Refrigerators and Air Conditioners, thus more competition.
- 2005** DTH Services Started
- 2007** Entry of Organised Retail.

Households in the pyramid - 2007

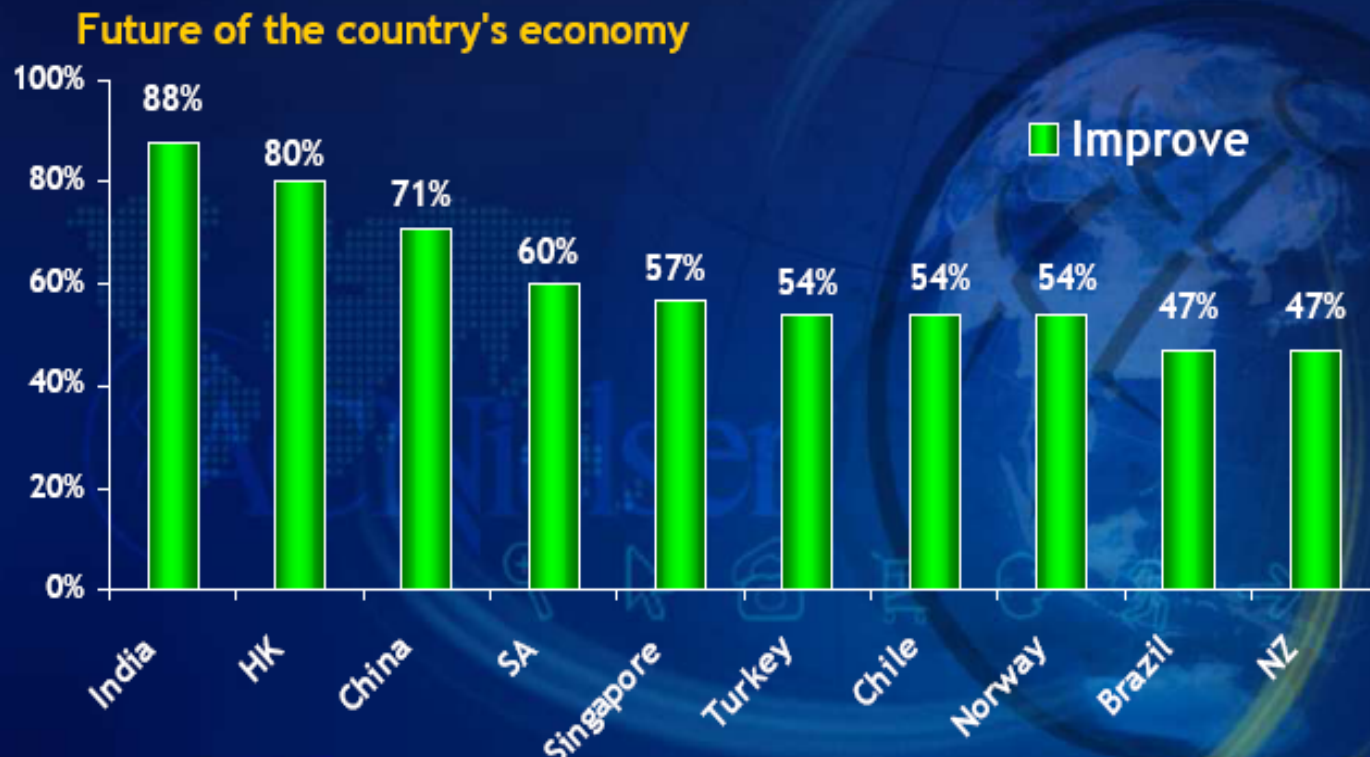


Pyramid in 2014



What they will buy will depend on the Value Proposition as seen by the Consumer

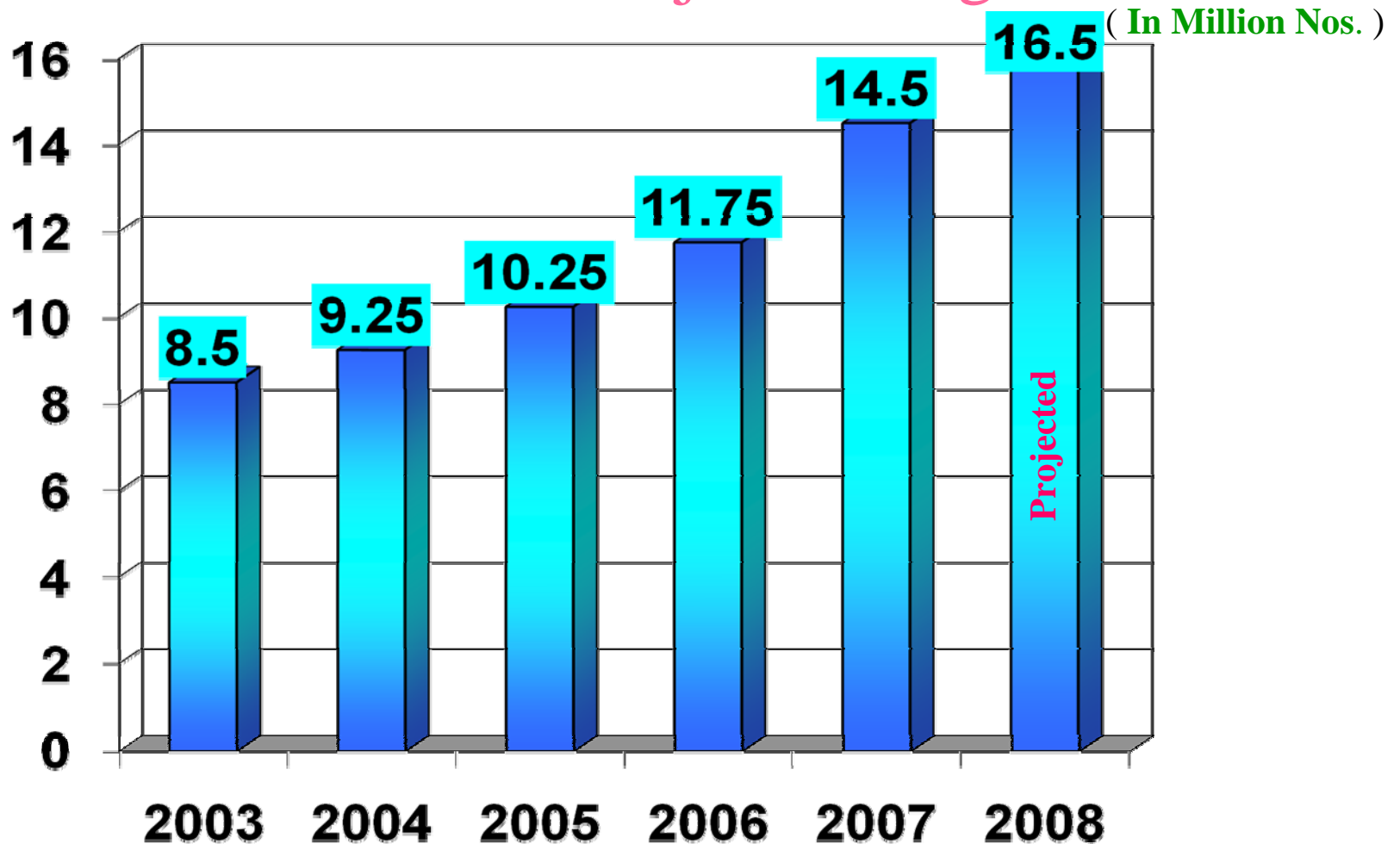
Economic Outlook for the Year Ahead - India leads...positively!



Brands in Consumer Electronics & Appliances Sector

MNCs	National	Regional
LG) Samsung) Korea Beltek) Hyundai) Whirlpool) USA TCL) Haier) China Konka)	Onida Videocon BPL Godrej	Oscar Salora Weston T-Series Bush Crown Jolly Texla Maharaja
Philips) Holland		
Panasonic) Sharp) Sony) Hitachi) Japan Sansui) Akai) Aiwa)		

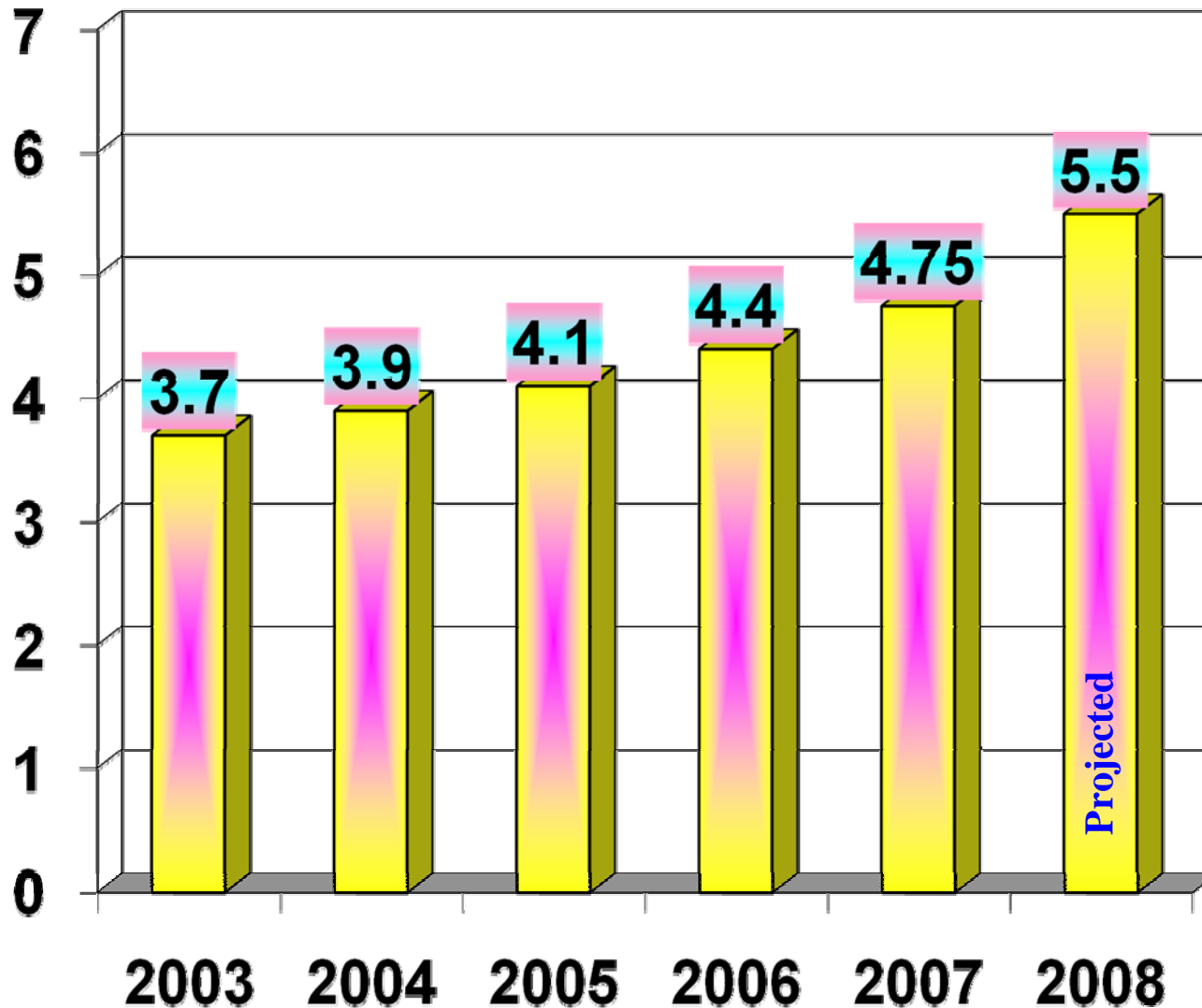
Colour Television Production / Projection Figures



Refrigerator

Production / Projection figures

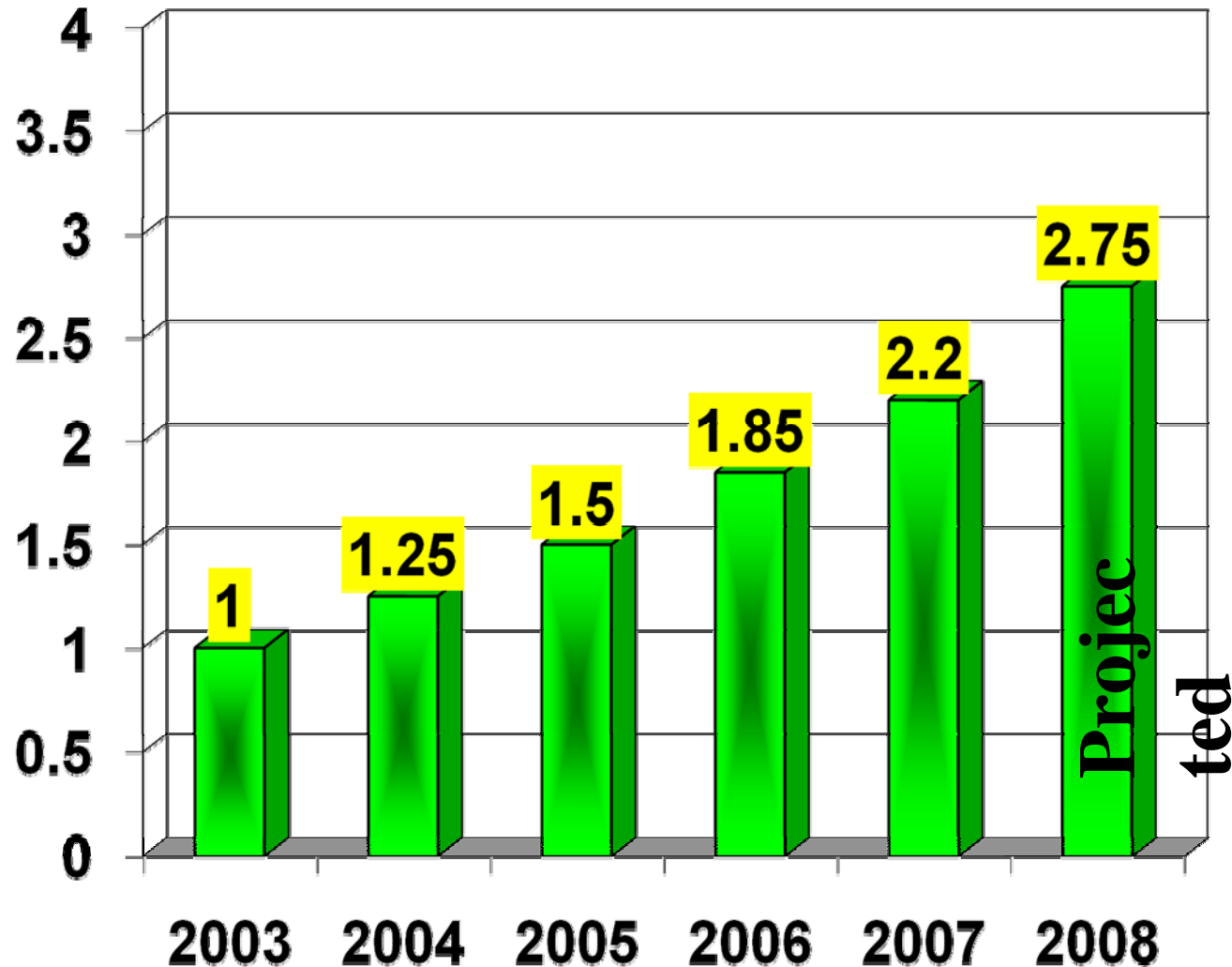
(In Million Nos.)



Air Conditioner

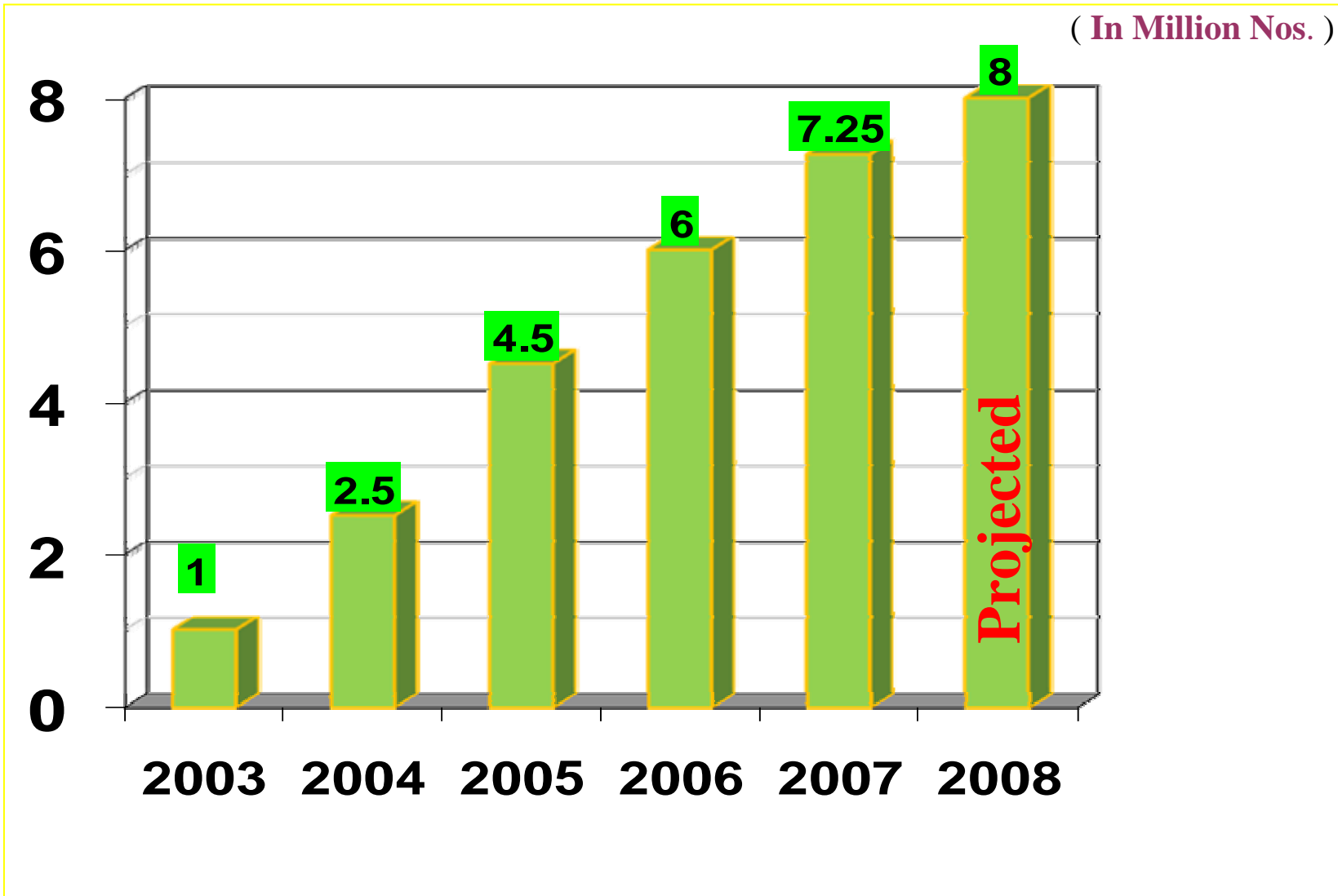
Production / Projection Figures

(In Million Nos.)



DVD Players

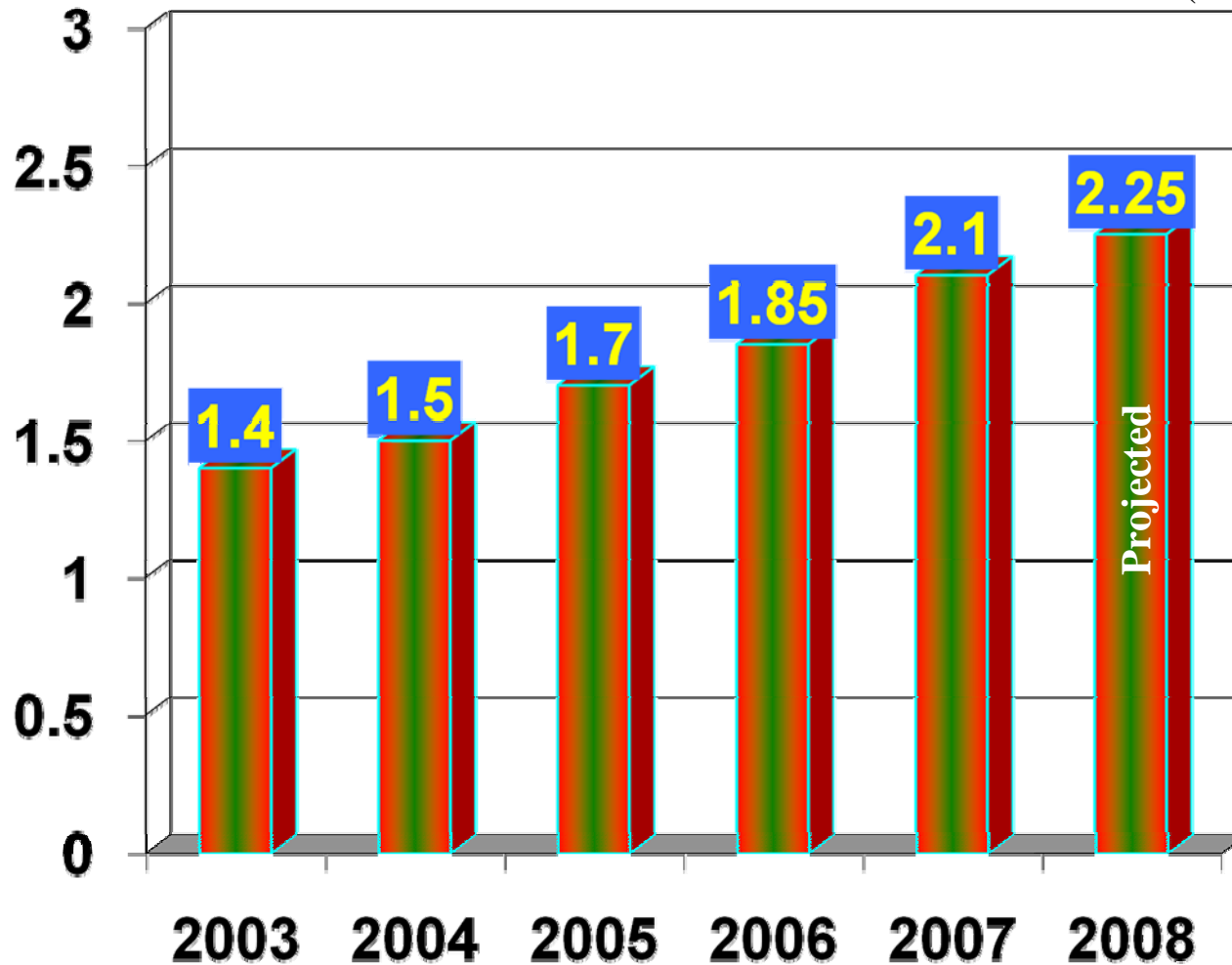
Production / Projection Figures



Washing Machine

Production / Projection Figures

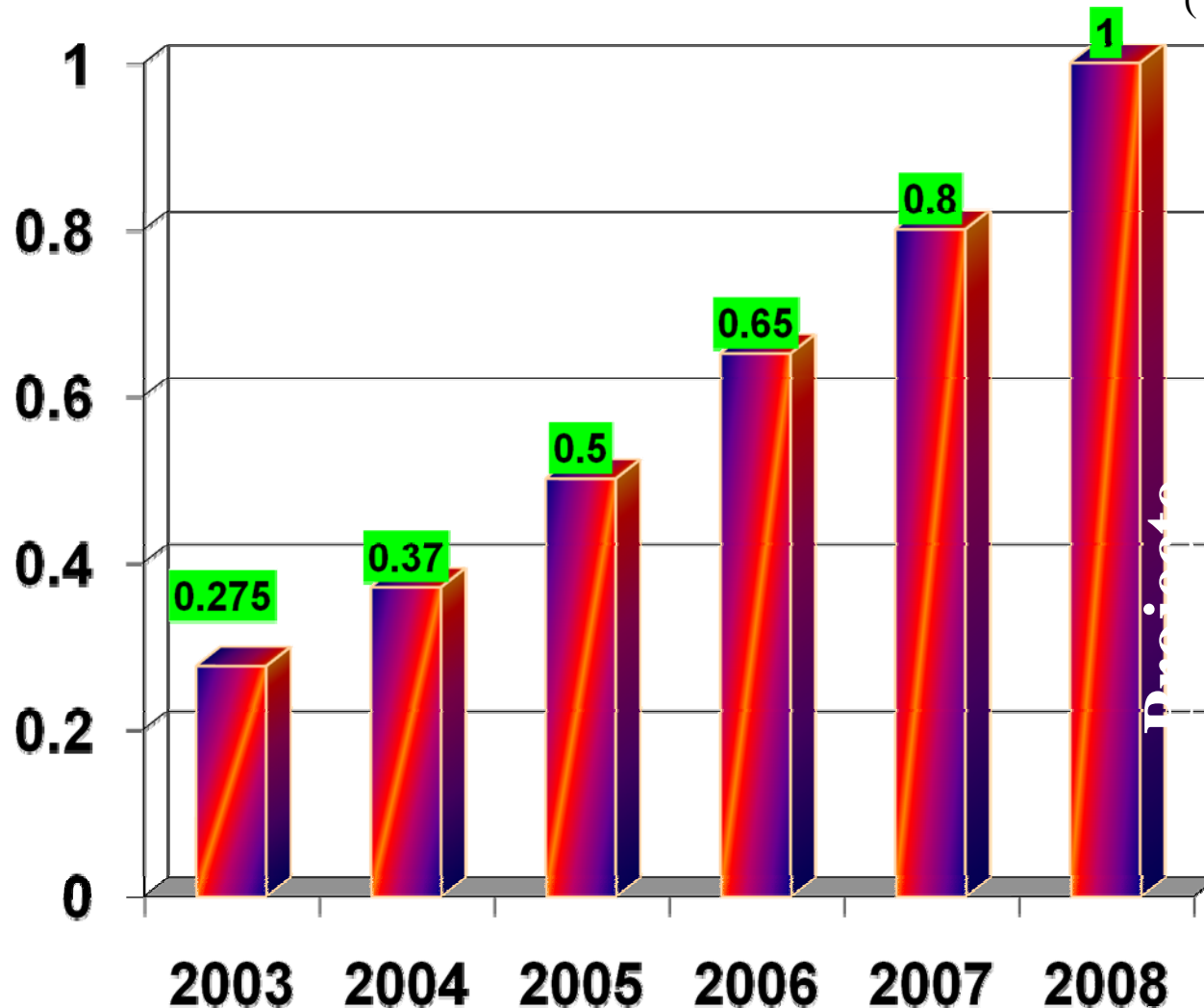
(In Million Nos.)



Microwave Oven

Production / Projection Figures

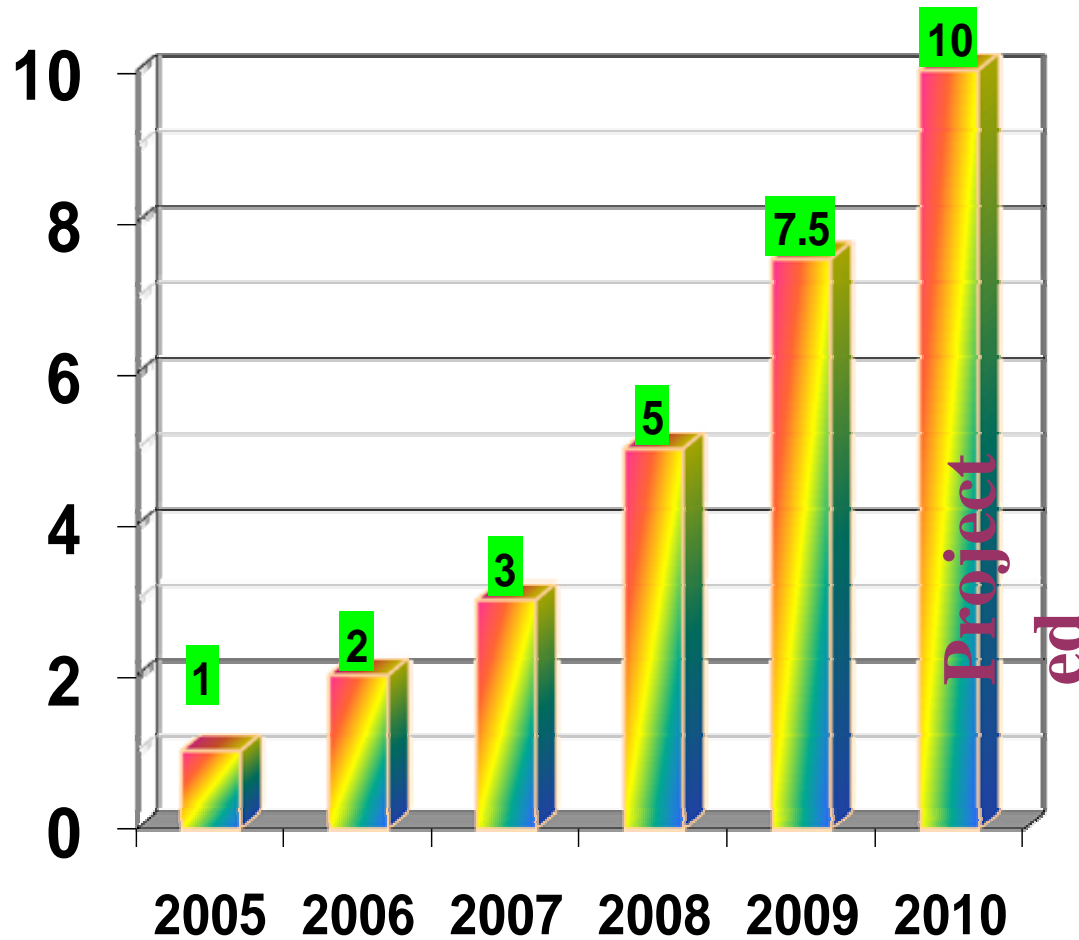
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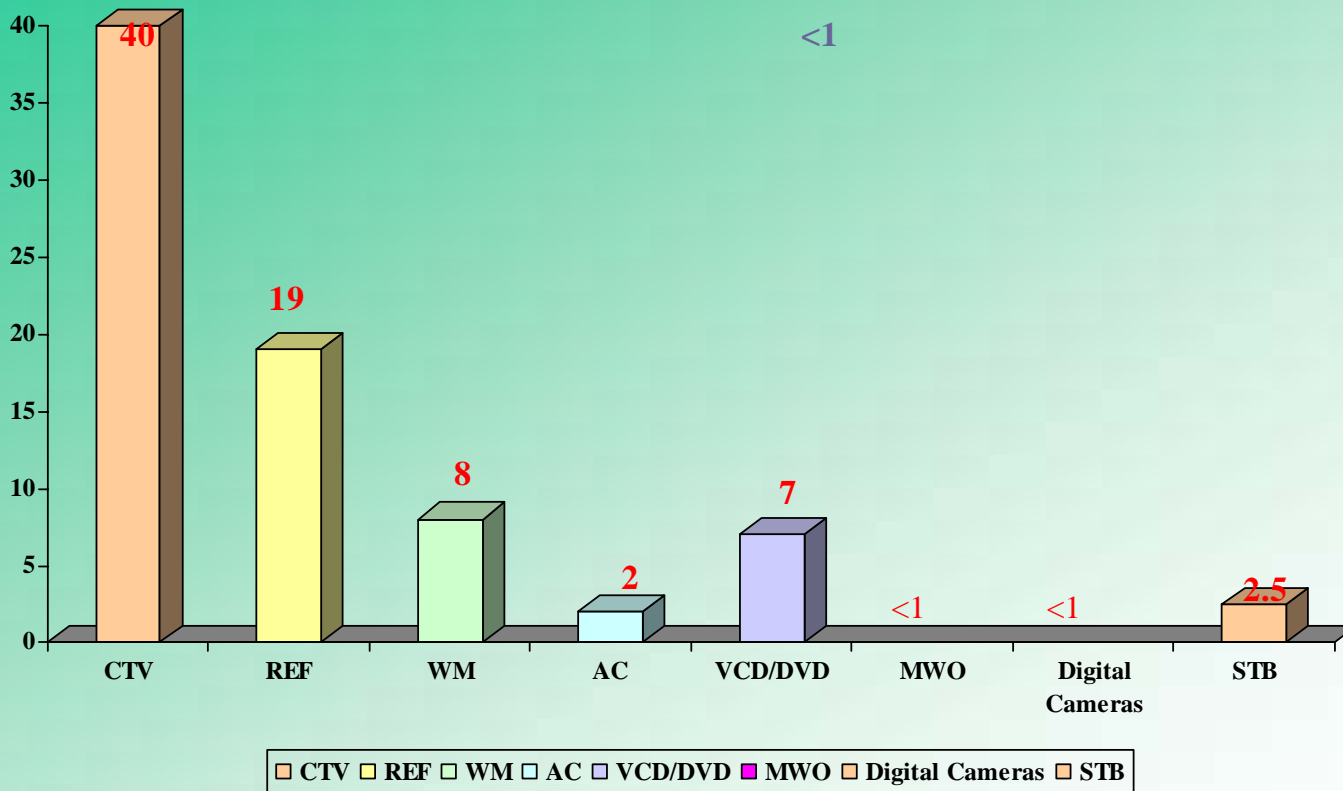
Set Top Box

Production / Projection Figures

(In Million Nos.)



Existing Penetration Levels



Source : Industry Estimates

Indian Electronics & Appliances Industry Analysis

Strength

- **Increasing Demand :**
TV's, DVD's, Smart Cards, Cellphones, Air Conditioners, STB's, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Microwave Ovens etc.
- **Market Potential :**
Large & rapidly growing Consumer base :
320 -340 Mn.
- **9 percent per annum GDP growth**
- **Availability of Qualified/Skilled Manpower**
- **Start up of EMS**

Weaknes

- **Fragmentation of Capacities due to faulty Tax Policies (Exemptions) of Govt.**
- **Increased demand being satisfied by Imports.**
- **Weak Local Manufacturing base.**
- **Gray market having larger share in most of segments due to high Taxes- VCD Player, Car Stereos.**
- **Inverted duty structure discouraging Manufacturing**
- **India poor competetor to asian Giants.**
- **Share of Electronic export market is low. .**

Road to Vision- India 2015

- Strengths:

- Skilled Low Cost Manpower
- World Class Standards of Productivity
- Adherence to Strict Quality Norms
 - Six Sigma
 - ISO 9000 approved
- Huge Domestic Market

Road to Vision- India 2015

- Opportunities

- Placing India on Global Map for Hardware - Brand India.
- Creation of Jobs (7Million Direct,14 Million Indirect by 2015)
- US \$ 10 Billion/annum Export earning for India.

Road to Vision- India 2015

- Weakness

- Low Domestic Production
- Weak Component base.
- Low domestic demand - because of high level of indirect taxes.
- Tax exemptions have led to fragmentation of capacities resulting in higher production cost and poor quality, thus higher prices.
- High Transaction Costs and Infrastructure related issues- leading to higher costs.

Road to Vision- India 2015

- Threats

- Competition from China & South East Countries

- Competition from other emerging economies in Asia & South America.

Accelerated growth in the consumer electronics & Appliances sector - can be achieved with following Policy Changes

- ⇒ Implementation of Goods & Services Tax, without further loss of time, to make India one common Market.
- ⇒ Correction of anomalies in import duties, because of implementation of FTAs.
- ⇒ Making tax system simple and transparent to improve efficiency of tax administration, leading to increased velocity of business
- ⇒ Withdrawing all tax exemptions; it will improve revenue of both Federal and State governments
- ⇒ Lower total indirect tax incidence from the present level exceeding 30 % to less than 20 % It will result in increased revenue for both Federal and State governments..
- ⇒ Reforms, particularly in the power sector, need to be speeded up.
Rural electrification should be high priority task.

THANKS