

The Indian Electronics Industry

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1) Economic Overview

a) Facts & Figures

INDIA / Republic of India	2003/04	2004/05
GDP	629,01 bn. USD (548,38 bn. EUR)	
Population in Mio.	Ca. 1073	
GDP per Capita	572 USD (441 EUR)	
GDP growth	8.5 %	6.9 % (estimated)
Real Growth (at market prices)	11,7	12,7%
Inflation Rate	4,4%	5%
<u>Foreign Trade</u>		
Imports	78,15 bn. USD (59,95 bn. EUR)	106 bn. USD (81,30 bn. EUR)
Exports	63,84 bn. USD (48,97 bn. EUR)	80 bn. USD (61,40 bn. EUR)
Foreign exchange reserves	140,17 bn. US\$ (Mai 2005)	
<u>Bilateral Relations</u>		
Exports to Germany	2636,6 Mio. EUR	2933,9 Mio. EUR
Imports from Germany	2443,1 Mio. EUR	3290,4 Mio. EUR
EU Exports to India	14,52 bn. EUR	17,01 bn. EUR
EU Imports from India	13,98 bn. EUR	16,23 bn. EUR

Source: The German Embassy in New Delhi

b) Trends & Perspectives

After the reforms of 1991, India is on its way to a social market economy, though the public sector is still dominating core economic sectors with a share of more than 70 %. The new government elected in May 2004 will continue the reforms with a "human face" and concentrates on improving the infrastructure especially in rural areas, as well as on investments in health and education. Privatization efforts are of minor priority.

The industrial and services sector, with growth rates of 8.1 % respectively 8.9 % in 2004/2005 are the drivers of the Indian economy. It is noteworthy that the Indian economic structure is more and more shifting towards those sectors while it is moving away from the primary sector. As a result agriculture only accounts for 21 % of the GDP whereas industry amounts to 26 % and the services sector contributes to 53 %.

One of the most important growth drivers is biotechnology, which increased by about 40 % in 2004 / 2005 and will reach a turnover of 1 billion USD this year. A continuous growth motor is and remains the software-IT branch with a turnover of 28,2 billion USD, which corresponds to an increase of 31 % in 2004 / 2005. Another promising sector is the food processing industry. The Indian GDP increased by 8.5 % in 2003 / 2004 (the fiscal year starts on 1st April and ends on 31 March). It is estimated to have grown by 6.9 % for the recent fiscal year. Similar prognostics also exist for the year 2005 / 2006. Gross capital expenditures accounted for 26,3 % of the GDP.

Also in future, India will remain one of the most interesting emerging markets in Asia and therefore worldwide. A study of the Deutsche Bank, presented in May 2005, forecasts India to be the fastest growing economic nation (even before China) by the year 2020. Already today it ranks on the 4th place as to measured purchasing power parity. Favorable parameters for India's growth are the demographic development, increased investment in education and infrastructure and further integration into the world economy. Industrial sectors boosting growth above average are information and communication technology, textiles, automobile and parts production and the pharmaceutical sector.

India understands itself as one of the winners of globalization. Foreign trade amounts to one third of the GDP and has grown by 30 % in the past fiscal year. In the year 2004 / 2005 exports reached 80 billion USD, which corresponds to a growth record of 25.3 % compared to the previous year. However, India's imports increased even more. They grew by 35.6 % and represented a value of 106 billion USD. The reasons for this are not only an increase in volume of imports, but also a price increase of crude oil and steel. Therefore the trade balance deficit has increased and amounts to 26 billion USD (compared to 14 billion USD in 2003 / 2004).

2) The Electronics Industry

a) Development

The beginnings of the Indian electronics industry reach back to the early 1960s. At that time the electronics industry concentrated on developing and maintaining fundamental communication systems, such as radio-broadcasting, telephonic and telegraphic communication, and aimed at enhancing defence capabilities. Later, at the end of the 1980s, the electronics industry experienced rapid growth, as a result of outstanding economic changes. The latter were due to the liberalization and globalization efforts of the Indian government in order to trigger off economic growth and to promote the creation of an export-oriented electronics industry. By 1991, foreign and domestic private investments were encouraged. Foreign investment norms were eased, 100 % foreign equity was allowed, custom tariffs were reduced and many consumer electronic products delicensed. These initiatives attracted a large amount of foreign investment and collaborations.

The latest step for supporting the opening of the electronics sector for global players was the signature of the information technology agreement (ITA-1) of the WTO, which came into force in April 2005. Since then the "Zero Customs Duty" principle applies for all electronic components. This represents a great opportunity as well as a challenge to domestic and foreign manufacturers.

b) Present Situation

Today the electronics industry as a whole, with the exception of aerospace and defence electronics, has been fully delicensed. Fiscal, investment and trade policies for the electronics sector have also been liberalized. All components, raw materials and capital goods are freely importable. Sector specific schemes have been introduced to attract foreign investment and provide a duty free environment for export of electronic hardware and software under the export-oriented schemes.

As India has become more open to foreign trade and investment, it has also emerged as a mass market for consumer electronics and telecom. For the time being the consumer electronics segment also shows higher growth than the industrial electronics field. Reasons for this are the slow growth rates in core sector industries like steel, cement, petro-chemicals / refineries, textiles or paper mills to which the industrial electronics production is closely linked as it forms part of their supply chain. The existing demand for industrial electronics products derives from process improvements of user industries, such as energy conservation and replacement markets. Whereby value added services, such as application engineering and software, system integration etc. are the key competence areas of the industry.

In 2003-04 the total electronic components production amounted to Rs. 76 billion, of which 60% was accounted for by the television industry and 10% by the audio industry. The balance of 30% corresponded to the requirement of the professional electronic sector, namely, the

telecommunication and industrial sector. This trend has remained stable during the last few years. Moreover, the demand of surface mount components, display devices, micro-electronic, opto-electronic, semiconductor devices, etc. continued to be met by imports due to the limited or non-existent manufacturing base in the country.

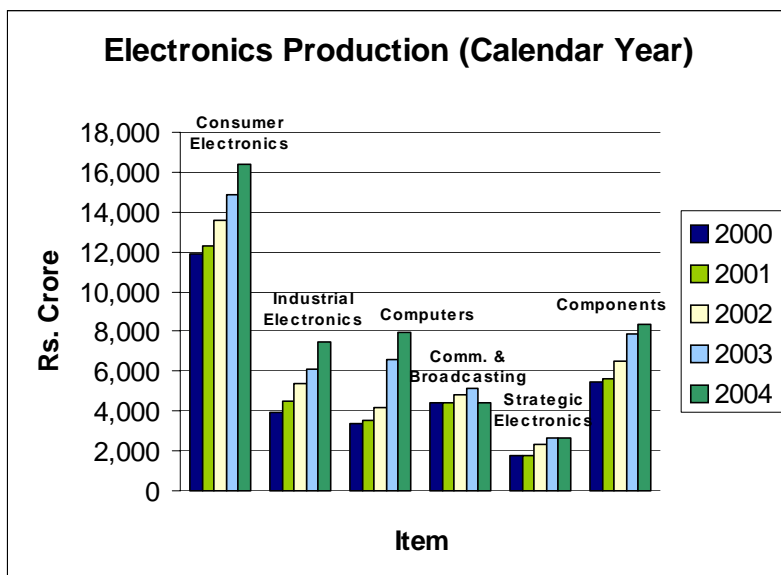
Consumer electronics is the largest sector of Electronics Hardware industry and accounts for almost 35 per cent of the total electronics hardware production. The Colour TV segment contributes over 60 per cent of the turnover of the Consumer electronics industry with other products being audio products, DVD units and microwave ovens. During the year 2003-04, production of computers was worth Rs. 68 billion. The total PC population in India in April 2004 was estimated to be over 8.0 million. The penetration of computers in commercial and domestic segments in the country is approximately in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. With 3.7 million connections, the Internet penetration is currently at a mere 0.37% of the population. In control instrumentation and industrial electronics, ultrasound equipment and uninterrupted power supply are major export items. In industrial electronic products group, mixed performance was observed. The domestic production in this sector is estimated to be around Rs. 61 billion for the year 2003-2004.

Industry Comparison (Production)

Sector	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	CAGR %
Consumer Electronics	138,000	152,000	168,000	10
Industrial Electronics	55,500	61,000	77,000	18
Computer Hardware	42,500	68,000	88,000	45
Communication & Broadcasting	48,000	53,500	46,000	14
Strategic Electronics	25,000	27,500	30,500	10.45
Components	66,000	76,000	88,000	15.46
Total	375,000	438,000	497,500	18.81

Source: Elcina, Directory of Indian Electronics Industry, 2005-06, p. 7

Though domestic demand for electronic products is increasing in India, it is necessary to mention that the electronic equipment sector owes its augmenting production output to a robust export performance, according to IEEMA, the Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers Association.



Source: Elcina, Directory of Indian Electronics Industry, 2005-06, p. 12

The export performance of electronics and IT industry was Rs. 615 billion in 2003-04. Exports have increased not only in financial terms but also in terms of variety of items exported. To take advantage of growing world trade, 100% Export Oriented Zones, Software Technology Parks and Electronics Hardware Technology Parks have been set-up in the country.

Electronics Hardware & Software Exports (Financial Year in Rs. Billion)

Item	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Consumer Electronics	3.00	6.48	7.00	7.50	8.25	
Industrial Electronics	2.00	5.00	9.50	14.00	15.15	
Computers	2.40	12.50	18.00	5.50	14.40	
Communication & Broadcasting Equipment	0.50	5.50	1.50	5.00	1.65	
Strategic Electronics	0.10	-	-	-	-	
Components	6.00	18.40	22.00	24.00	37.55	
Total	14.00	47.88	58.00	56.00	77.00	87.50

*estimated

Source: Elcina, Directory of Indian Electronics Industry, 2005-06, p. 12

c) Growth Parameters

In the following drivers of growth in the Indian electronic segment and bottlenecks will be outlined.

Growth Drivers	Bottlenecks
<p>Competitive wages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour wages among the lowest in the world - 30-40% lower than in the U.S. and Europe 	<p>Limited supply base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient domestic production of electronic components - Equipment manufacturing companies need to import most components - India's supply base comparable to Chinese supply chain about 10 years ago.
<p>Fast-growing domestic market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDP growth rate of 6.9% in 2005 and 8.3% in 2003 - UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific forecasts ongoing trend with GDP growth rate of 7 – 7.5 % for 2007 	<p>Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of power-generation capacity, though boosted to about 450 GW in 2005 from 380 GW in 2003 - Brownouts and blackouts impede industry development
<p>Product segments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telecommunications and consumer electronics equipment among the fastest growing segments worldwide - EMS companies are building those products for the Indian market. 	<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State of the streets important area of improvement - Indian truck averages about 250 kilometers per day, about a quarter of the corresponding distances of a truck in the U.S. - Difference also due to high traffic and frequent checkpoints at state borders. <p>Ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent delays at ports - Turnaround times average 72 hours compared to 16 hours in Singapore and 20 hours in Bangkok - Waiting times for ships to get a berth at Indian ports can be three to five days.

Smart workforce	Competition from China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More software graduates than in any other country (326,000 engineers in 2004, i. e. 200,000 more than in the U.S.) - World-class technology and management institutes such as the Indian Institute for Technology and the Indian Institute of Management - Outsourcing destination for software services of global companies - Hardware companies (e.g. Texas Instruments and Cisco Systems) have established design units in India to leverage Indian R&D and design expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China and Taiwan are strong market leaders on electronics manufacturing market - Need to provide OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturer) with incentives to shift manufacturing facilities from China and Taiwan to India

d) Top exporting companies

The top exporting companies for electronic components and consumer electronics in India are:

Top Exporters: Electronic Components		
Rank	Company Name	Turnover (Million USD)
1	Moser Baer	278.84
2	Videocon International	43.48
3	Tata BP Solar	40.51
4	Samtel Color	30.54
5	Hotline CPT	24.78
6	AT & S India	23.98
7	Tyco	14.12
8	Vishay Components	12.48
9	International Rectifier	12.03
10	EPCOS Ferrites	9.6

Source: Elcina, Directory of Indian Electronics Industry, 2005-06, p. 14

Top Exporter: Consumer Electronics		
Rank	Company Name	Turnover (Million USD)
1	LG Electronics	34.81
2	Ahuja Group	20.23
3	Samsung India	9.84
4	Titan Industries	7.92
5	Barco Electronic Systems	6.91
6	MIRC Networks	6.7
7	MTV Networks	6.28
8	JCT Electronics	5.76
9	Rochees Watches	5.74
10	Ellora Time	5.39

Source: Elcina, Directory of Indian Electronics Industry, 2005-06, p. 14

e) Business Opportunities and Perspectives

Many of the EMS (Electronic manufacturing Services) companies, which are present on the Indian market, supply Indian OEMS with telecommunications and consumer electronic equipment designed for satisfying local demand. About 30% of the EMS business in India refers to consumer electronics equipment, including televisions and set top boxes, while 27% concerns telecommunications equipment. By 2009 those percentages will reverse. This means telecommunications manufacturing will amount for 37% of the EMS market and 27% will be consumer electronics equipment.

As a result of the soaring popularity of mobile communications and a rising number of Internet users requiring a broadband connection, EMS revenue from telecommunications has grown considerably. Mobile phone subscribers have increased from 1.9 million in March of 2000 to 53 million in March of this year for a compound annual growth rate of 38%. The number of broadband subscribers has more than doubled from 80,000 in 2003 to 190,000 in 2004, according to an iSuppli report.

Other major opportunities for India lie in contract electronics manufacturing, analog, RF and MEMS (micro-electro mechanical system), foundries, semiconductor packaging and test industry and in becoming the design services hub for the world.

Semiconductor Industry

As regards the production of semiconductors, analysts doubt whether the Indian market will attract investors in the near future. "I can't imagine it, really," says Brian Matas, an analyst for semiconductor researcher IC Insights. Since the production process for chips is mainly automated, cheap labour is not a decisive criterion when establishing a manufacturing base as it is for the EMS industry and OEMs.

"India is a hard sell from a chip-manufacturing point of view," states Len Jelinek, director and principal analyst of semiconductor manufacturing for iSuppli. "First and foremost is the infrastructure. It is not up to global standards, especially the power grid. They also don't have adequate water facilitization," he claims.

Furthermore India only wants to have transferred new equipment into the country instead of used equipment. "If that strategy doesn't change, a semiconductor company would have to bring in leading-edge equipment and processes," says Jelinek. Few companies would be ready to do so. Most would prefer to bring in older equipment and make more mature trailing-edge chips.

Yet, some semiconductor makers have design centers in India and this trend is most obvious to continue. According to a recent study conducted by the market research firm iSuppli, India's semiconductor design industry is expected to nearly triple by 2010, as overseas and domestic suppliers rush to establish or expand their chip development efforts in the country. The EI Segundo, California-based market research firm assumes that the semiconductor design industry in India will amount to \$624 million in 2005. It is expected to exceed \$1.7 billion by 2010.

At present, iSuppli estimates that approximately 125 companies are designing semiconductors in India. This incited major EDA (Electronic Design Automation) tools suppliers like Cadence Design Systems, Synopsys and Mentor to expand their Indian business. Last year, giant multinationals like Texas Instruments, Intel, Cypress, Infineon and STMicroelectronics accounted for 70% of the total semiconductor design industry in India. Indian companies, including MosChip and eInfochips Inc., are also planning to expand their design operations quickly.

The growth of the semiconductor design industry and the growing market in India for consumer electronics, wireless communications and automotive products provide attractive opportunities to the global semiconductor industry. Though significant challenges remain.

One challenge is the supply/demand gap for qualified professionals, despite a strong education network in the country. iSuppli estimates that the industry had a deficit of about 3060 professionals in 2004. The main reasons for this gap include a lack of design-related courses, a shortage of qualified faculty, a lack of adequate infrastructure and selective hiring by companies. Within the next few years this gap will close slowly due to government initiatives, better collaboration between industry and academia, higher participation of experienced professionals in training activities and greater flexibility in companies' recruitment policies.

The absence of domestic semiconductor manufacturing will worsen the imbalance between design and manufacturing. As India faces increasingly intense competition in semiconductor design from

other low-cost destinations, such as Eastern Europe and South-East Asia, the Indian semiconductor design industry will evolve rapidly to provide many multinational companies with a competitive edge in select areas of semiconductor design.

Electronic Hardware Technology Parks (EHTP)

In order to attract foreign and domestic investors, the Indian government is encouraging Electronic Hardware Technology Parks (EHTP) to foster electronics manufacturing in the country.

Some of the benefits of the EHTPs are:

- 1 Foreign equity is permissible up to 100 %.
- 2 No duties are levied on the import of capital goods, raw materials and components.
- 3 Access to the Indian domestic market is allowed up to 50% of the free-on-board value exports.
- 4 An EHTP unit can be set up for both software and hardware operations in an integrated manner.

The government has also reduced taxes. For the fiscal years 2005-2006, the effective corporate income tax rate for domestic companies has been cut from 35% to 30%. In the fiscal year 1994-1995 the tax rate for domestic companies had still been 40% and 55% for foreign companies. Today companies incorporated in India, even with 100% foreign ownership, are considered domestic companies under India's laws.

3) Company Profiles (illustrative list)

Some of the key players of the electronics industry will be outlined in the following.

AT & S India Ltd.

12/A Industrial Area

Post Box No. 9

Nanjangud 571 301

Mysore District, Karnataka

India

Phone: +91 (82) 21 30 40 00

Fax: +91 (82) 21 22 85 71

Email: sales@ats.net

www.ats.net

AT & S India produces multilayer printed circuit boards for midrange and large-scale series. Continuous investments are developing the technological equipment and capacity is constantly expanding.

The Nanjangud printed circuit boards are used predominantly in the areas of industrial and medical technology, and in the automotive industry as well.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

Nagavara, Outer Ring Road

Bangalore - 560 045

India

Phone: +91 (80) 25 03 93 00

Fax: +91 (80) 25 03 93 05

www.bel-india.com

Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) was founded in 1954 to satisfy the growing needs of the Indian Defence Services for electronic systems. Since then it has progressed manufacturing state-of-the-art products in the field of Defence Electronics like Communications including Encryption, Radars and Strategic Components. Over the years, BEL has diversified to meet the needs of civilian customers as well and has provided products and network solutions on turnkey basis to customers

in India and abroad. BEL disposes of manufacturing units in various Indian states, among others in Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

JCT Electronics Limited

124, Janpath, "Thapar House"
New Delhi – 110001
India
Phone: +91 (11) 23 34 55 66
Fax: +91 (11) 23 36 78 61
www.jcetel.com

JCT Electronics Limited is a flagship company of the Thapar Group, one of India's largest Industrial Conglomerates. Founded in the 1920's, the Thapar Group with 54 companies and 84 manufacturing plants is growing at the rate of more than 15% each year and has a Group turnover of more than US \$2.0 billion.

JCT Electronics Limited (JCTEL) was the first Colour Picture Tube (CPT) manufacturer in India. Formerly known as Punjab Display Devices Limited (PDDL), JCTEL was set-up as a wholly owned subsidiary of Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation (PSIDC) in 1976, to manufacture Black & White Picture Tubes, Cathode Ray Tubes, Gas filled Discharge Tubes and Fluorescent Display Tubes at Mohali, Punjab, India.

PDDL was taken over in 1986 by JCT Ltd, a flagship Thapar Group Company, as a diversification project to manufacture CPTs and therefore renamed as JCTEL. JCTEL thereafter set up a modern plant to manufacture CPTs in technical collaboration with Hitachi, Japan, one of the pioneers in the Display Devices. Initially the plant had a capacity of 0.6 Million CPTs, which is now rated at 1.0 Mil per year.

In 1996, JCTEL went in for an expansion and set-up a new greenfield plant near Vadodara, in Western India. Engineered in-house with Hitachi's assistance, to manufacture 1 Million (presently 1.8 Million) 14", 20" and 21 " CPTs per. Plans exist to introduce a 21" Pure Flat very shortly.

Samsung India

B-1, Sector 81
Phase II
Noida
India
Phone: +91 (11) 865 82 51 55
Fax:+91 (11) 865 82 56
www.samsungindia.com

Samsung's state of the art highly automated manufacturing facilities are located at the Company's sprawling Noida Complex. Enjoying the Number 1 position amongst all Samsung subsidiaries in

terms of productivity and having been ranked as the subsidiary with the 'Best Quality System', Samsung India prides itself for its Manufacturing Value Innovation.

The manufacturing capacities of the Samsung products manufactured in India (as of Year 2004) are:

PRODUCT	CAPACITY	DETAILS
CTV	1.5 million	Curved & Flat TVs
Colour Monitor	1.5 million	CRT & TFT LCD Monitor
Refrigerator	0.6 million	Frost-free and Conventional Refrigerators
Washing Machine	0.5 million	Fully Automatic and Semi Automatic
AC	0.4 million	Window and Split ACs

Samsung India is working with and contributing to the development of the domestic component industry in the country. The Company is working with its partners to improve their product quality and processes. Thus, Samsung vendors are sent to different Samsung subsidiaries to meet the Samsung overseas vendors in order to benchmark their own processes.

Samsung is also training its vendors on eco-partnership so that the components manufactured by them are 'eco friendly' as per ROHS norms.

Samsung products manufactured in India currently enjoy an average localization level of over 50%.

Tata Infotech

Manish Commercial Centre

216-A, Dr Annie Besant Road

Worli, Mumbai 400 025

India

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Fax: +91 (22) 56 66 43 33

Email: corporate@tatainfotech.com

www.tata.com/tata_infotech/

Established in 1977, Tata Infotech is one of India's leading IT companies specialising in the areas of systems integration, hardware manufacturing and IT education. With a focus on global systems integration, the company provides customers with innovative offerings that bring together hardware, software, solutions and services, worldwide.

The company offers seamless on-site as well as offshore software services through its SEI CMM Level 5 assessed delivery centres. Tata Infotech has executed over 5,000 projects worldwide for clients across 50 countries.

Tata Infotech researches emerging technologies and builds skills, which provide innovative solutions in information security, optimisation and analytic, RF Tools, wireless network optimisation and audit, and WiFi for enterprises. The company's radical use of technologies has resulted in the creation of intellectual property rights.

TVS Electronics Ltd.

Plot No. 34, Developed Plots

South Phase, Industrial Estate

Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

INDIA

Phone :+91 (44) 22 32 55 06 / 09

Fax : +91 (44) 22 32 75 77

Email : webmaster@tvs-e.in

www.tvs-e.com

TVS-E offers a variety of computer peripherals. Its product range includes Printers, Power Conditioning Systems (UPS) and Keyboards. All TVS-E products are manufactured at its state-of-the-art plants in Tumkur in Karnataka and in Guindy in Tamil Nadu. Both facilities are QS 9000 certified. Following the TVS corporate philosophy to offer high quality products at reasonable prices, all items are designed with utmost care and quality. In this way TVS-E has become the largest manufacturer of computer peripherals in India.

TVS Electronics is one of India's leading Contract Manufacturing Service providers. In keeping with the TVS tradition of working with Global OEMs, TVS-E contract manufacture Box Assemblies as well as PCB Assemblies for some of the best names in the business. TVS-E's world class assembly line offers Cellular Manufacturing, Flow line, U-Shaped Assembly Line, PC Based Testing of Products, Skilled Operators, Statistical Process Control, Zero Defect Manufacturing, Just-in-Time Deliveries. Its PCB assembly line provides SMD PTH, COB assemblies undertaken, Auto Insertion for Leaded Components, Assembly of Current Products in Self-Contained 'Cells' to ensure efficient assembly processing. Upgradations worth US \$.4 million in 2003

Tyco Electronics Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Trade Point, 4A-Ground Floor

Saran Chambers, Lucknow

Uttar Pradesh

Phone: +91 (522) 22 37 285

Fax: +91 (522) 22 39 124

www.tycoelectronics.com

Within five years Tyco Electronics has become the world's largest passive component manufacturer. Based on the interconnect technology leadership of AMP products, Tyco Electronics has added a full complement of leading component brands -- including Raychem, Elcon, P&B, M/A-COM, CII and many more - to offer customers an unparalleled portfolio of connectors, relays and circuit breakers, active and passive fiberoptic components, wireless products, power components, resistors and inductors, motors and myriad others across 25 product segments.

Videocon International

Videocon International Ltd.

14 Kms Stone, Aurangabad-Paithan Road

Chitegaon, Tq. Paithan

Dist. Aurangabad - 431 105 (India)

Phone: +91 (02) 431 25 15 01, 02, 03, 04

Email: contact@videoconmail.com

www.videoconinternational.com

Videocon is a household brand for consumer electronics and home appliances in India. It is multi-faceted Rs. 3500 crore group, with the state of-the-art manufacturing facilities all over India. This company was incorporated in 1984 with the avowed purpose of producing world-class Color Television through a technical tie-up with Toshiba Corporation of Japan. It has emerged as India's leading brand of both color and black & white TV. The range of consumer electronic products and home appliances include Neuro-Fuzzy logic washing machines, user friendly no-frost refrigerators, music systems, color televisions & VCRs. Apart from making products for Toshiba and Sansui for their markets, Videocon is also setting-up manufacturing and marketing facilities in the Middle East, Europe, Indonesia and South Africa.

4) Useful Websites

Indian Government Websites

www.cbec.gov.in	For Customs and Excise Notifications – Ministry of Finance
www.dotindia.com	Department of Telecommunication
www.mit.gov.in	Ministry of Information technology
www.commin.nic.in	Ministry of Commerce & Industry
http://commerce.nic.in	Department of Commerce
www.mtnl.net.in	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)
http://goidirectory.nic.in/	Government of India Directory of Sites
www.finmin.nic.in	Ministry of Finance
http://excisekanpur.nic.in/cexman/ceschap8.html	Excise Manual: Customs & Central Excise
http://dgft.delhi.nic.in/	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
www.indiainfoline.com/lega/exdu/cont.html	Information on Excise Duty
www.indiansources.com	Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion Council
http://tin.nsdcl.com/	Tax Information Network

Commercial Information Websites

www.e-indiabiz.com	General Business Related Information
www.indiainfoline.com/	Information on Indian Companies, Sectors
www.licenceindia.com	Information on Licence, Import / Export Policy etc. (non-govt.)
www.taxindiaonline.com	Information on General Taxation in India (non-govt.)
www.india-invest.com	Information on Tenders, Trade Opportunities etc.
www.npcindia.org	National Productivity Council
www.asiansources.com	Database on electronic Components and Suppliers

www.infodriveindia.com	Useful Information on Government Policy and Data etc.
www.sakritel.com	Useful India Specific Information

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