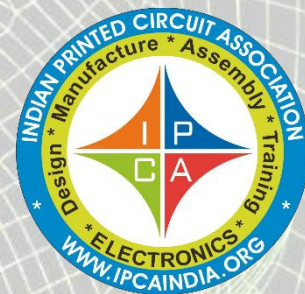


IPCA

e-Newsletter



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INDIA - PCB INDUSTRY NEWS

Indian PCB Industry Seeks Urgent Price Revisions Amid Cost Surges

The Indian Printed Circuit Association (IPCA) has raised concerns over severe financial pressure facing India's Printed Circuit Board (PCB) industry due to sharp increases in raw material costs, supply chain disruptions, import dependency, and currency depreciation. Overall PCB production costs have reportedly risen by **40–50%**, driven by major increases in laminates, copper foil, chemicals, and prepreg materials.

Key cost pressures include a **50–60% rise in laminate prices**, **30–40% increase in copper foil prices**, and **40–50% rise in chemical costs**. Copper foil alone accounts for over **40% of PCB raw material costs**, making it a critical cost driver. The industry has also been affected by global disruptions, including Middle East conflict-related supply shocks, higher freight costs, extended delivery timelines, and a weaker rupee increasing import costs.

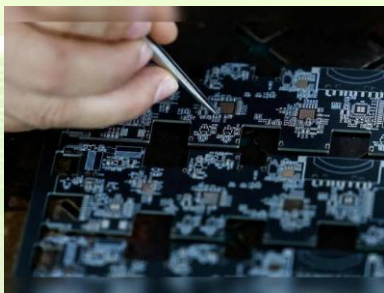
Despite these cost increases, customer price revisions have remained limited to **10–22%**, leaving an unrecovered cost gap of approximately **24–34%**. IPCA notes that more than half of PCB manufacturers are unable to pass on these cost pressures, placing many businesses—especially MSMEs—at risk of financial distress or closure.

IPCA has requested industry associations to support **minimum 45–50% price revisions**, advocate for government relief such as duty reductions on imported raw materials, promote domestic manufacturing of key inputs, and convene an urgent stakeholder meeting within 30 days. The association warns that without timely intervention, India's electronics manufacturing growth and component manufacturing objectives could be significantly impacted.

Urgent Industry Support Needed for PCB Raw Material Cost Escalation

India's PCB manufacturing sector is facing a serious raw material challenge, with sharp increases in copper-clad laminate (CCL) and other critical input costs creating pressure across the supply chain. In response, the Indian Printed Circuit Association (IPCA) has appealed to EMS companies, OEMs, Tier-1 suppliers, and electronics manufacturing customers for timely support through fair price revisions, sourcing assistance, alternate material approvals, advance forecasts, and realistic lead-time alignment. Industry-wide cooperation at this stage will be vital to ensure uninterrupted PCB supply, safeguard domestic manufacturing capability, and strengthen India's Make in India localization efforts.

PCB makers seek 50% price hike as Iran war crushes supply chains



Domestic PCB manufacturers are demanding a 45-50% price increase and duty exemptions for imported components due to escalating production costs driven by the West Asia conflict. The India Printed Circuit Association warns that localization efforts in the \$7.27 billion market will stall if manufacturers continue to absorb losses, with input prices soaring up to 150%.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/technology/pcb-makers-seek-50-price-hike-as-iran-war-crushes-supply-chains>

Electronics exports among top 3 items from India, to grow more in future

Electronics has entered India's top three export categories, supported by strong smartphone shipments and rising component exports. With 71 component manufacturing facilities, expanding semiconductor production and planned micro-LED output, India is strengthening its electronics manufacturing base and global supply-chain position.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/>

MeitY to revamp IT hardware PLI later this year, say officials

By 2026-27, India's ambitious incentive scheme for IT hardware production may undergo significant revisions. With discussions underway to potentially include AI servers and their hardware counterparts, the program looks poised for expansion. Anticipation rises as incentive payouts are projected to soar, with government officials poised to evaluate the scheme's effectiveness before making any alterations.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>

Government specifies 40 sub-sectors for faster clearance of FDI proposals from land-bordering nations

India is fast-tracking foreign investment proposals from China and neighbouring nations. Forty key manufacturing sub-sectors, including rare earth magnets and electronics, will now receive clearances within 60 days. This move aims to boost domestic production. However, Indian citizens must maintain majority ownership and control in these ventures. New reporting guidelines are also in place for investments from these countries.

The 40 sub-sectors are under six broad sectors - capital goods manufacturing, electronic capital goods and electronic component manufacturing, polysilicon (and ingot-) wafers, advanced battery components, rare earth permanent magnets, and rare earth processing.

The sub-sectors included manufacturing of insulation items; castings and forgings required in thermal/hydro/nuclear power plants; machine tools; display components (plasma, polymer, LCD, LED); camera module; electronic capacitors; speakers and microphones for ICT products; Li-ion batteries; wearables; and rare earth metal, alloy and magnet making facility.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>

Rare earths, PCBs among 40 sub-sectors on FDI fast track

As per the updated standard operating procedure (SOP) for processing FDI applications, the government has also rolled out reporting guidelines for investments in India from a company having any direct or indirect ownership by a citizen or an entity of a country sharing a land border with India.

India has identified rare earth magnets and printed circuit boards among 40 sub-sectors for expedited clearance within 60 days of foreign direct investment (FDI) proposals from China and other countries sharing land borders with the country.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>

Syrma SGS Q4 Results: Net profit surges 67% to ₹119 crore, driven by strong revenue growth

Syrma SGS Technology Ltd experienced an impressive financial year, reporting a remarkable 87% increase in net profit, reaching Rs 345.8 crore. The company's revenue saw substantial growth as well, with export revenue exceeding Rs 1,200 crore.

Managing director Jasbir Singh Gujral said FY26 was a “strong year of execution,” with the company delivering growth alongside improved cash flows and tighter working capital management. The company also saw export revenue cross Rs 1,200 crore, growing 41% on-year and accounting for about 25% of total revenue.

Syrma SGS continued to diversify its business, strengthening its presence in high-growth segments such as automotive, industrial, healthcare and defence. During the year, it consolidated Elcome in the defence segment, expanded its joint venture with Elemaster in high-reliability industrial and railway electronics, and entered the components ecosystem through a printed circuit board (PCB) project.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>

India's PCB industry faces price surge as West Asia conflict strains global supply chains

India's PCB makers are demanding sharp price hikes and duty relief as supply chain disruptions from the Iran conflict inflate input costs, threatening electronics manufacturing. The government is accelerating efforts to boost domestic component production, but industry faces immediate margin pressure and import competition.

The Indian electronics manufacturing sector is bracing for a seismic shift as supply chain disruptions triggered by the ongoing conflict in West Asia drive up input costs for printed circuit board (PCB) makers. Industry leaders are warning that a prolonged squeeze could force significant price increases, with downstream effects on the prices of consumer electronics across the country.

Supply chain crisis deepens for PCB manufacturers

The West Asia conflict, which has now stretched on for over three months, is sending shockwaves through the global electronics supply chain. According to the India Printed Circuit Association (IPCA), domestic PCB producers have been absorbing steep cost hikes on essential raw materials, including copper-clad laminates (CCL), glass fibre, and copper foil. This has prompted urgent calls for a 45-50 per cent price hike on PCBs, as well as requests for duty exemptions on critical imported inputs.

In a letter to industry stakeholders reviewed by ET, IPCA cautioned that if the current situation persists, efforts to localise production in India's \$7.27 billion PCB market could stall. The association highlighted that the prices of certain key inputs have soared as much as 150 per cent within just six months. PCB makers are now pushing their customers—including original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and electronics manufacturing services (EMS) providers—to accept a minimum 45-50 per cent upward revision in pricing to offset these unprecedented increases. Raw material shortages and logistics bottlenecks drive up costs.

Much of the turmoil stems from the disruption in the supply of petrochemicals and metals. The shutdown of Saudi Arabia's Jubail petrochemical complex in March—responsible for 70 per cent of global high-purity polyphenylene ether (PPE) resin—after drone attacks, has dramatically tightened supply. This resin is a foundational ingredient in CCL production. Simultaneously, major shipments of glass fibre and copper foil have been diverted to high-end PCB production for artificial intelligence servers and next generation 6G telecom equipment, exacerbating shortages for mainstream manufacturers.

Logistical challenges have compounded the crisis. Air freight costs for materials out of West Asia have climbed by 40-50 per cent due to surging jet fuel prices, while delivery lead times for CCL have stretched from four weeks to as long as 20 weeks, according to IPCA estimates.

Manufacturers forced into tough pricing decisions

With the cost burden becoming unsustainable, PCB makers have had little choice but to begin passing on some of these increases to their customers. However, the process has been fraught with challenges. As highlighted in the IPCA's communication, most manufacturers have only managed to implement price hikes for new product orders, while still absorbing losses on existing contracts. This has created a precarious situation, placing industry-wide profitability at risk and threatening the viability of several domestic manufacturers.

Jasbir Singh Gujral, managing director at Syrma SGS, an EMS provider, told ET that while certain price increases have been granted after detailed negotiations, these have not reached the 45-50 per cent benchmark sought by PCB makers. Gujral underscored the legitimacy of the price hike demands, citing both the appreciation of the US dollar and the rise in global metal prices as key drivers. He also disclosed that Syrma SGS plans to commence multi-layer PCB manufacturing at a new facility in Andhra Pradesh within the next nine months.

India's import dependence and official response

Despite the headwinds, Indian PCB suppliers continue to face stiff competition from imports, particularly from China and Hong Kong. IPCA officials have indicated that the association may appeal to the ministries of commerce, industry, and electronics and information technology to tighten restrictions on PCB imports. Concerns have been raised that some importers may be circumventing the 30 per cent anti-dumping duty imposed on Chinese and Hong Kong-origin PCBs. Inbound shipments of PCBs have already risen by 11 per cent to \$1.67 billion in FY26, according to industry data.

In response to the crisis, IPCA is preparing to lobby for duty exemptions or reductions on imported input materials, arguing that these measures are critical to ensure the survival of domestic manufacturers. Officials from the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) told ET that the government is closely monitoring the situation and is coordinating with the commerce department to address the supply chain disruptions.

Strategic push for self-reliance in PCB manufacturing

Amid these ongoing challenges, the Indian government is pressing ahead with its electronic component manufacturing scheme (ECMS), which aims to build resilience in the domestic supply chain. Investment proposals under the ECMS are expected to cover the entirety of India's future demand for copper-clad laminates and supply half of the country's PCB requirements. Construction is underway for advanced manufacturing units capable of producing multi-layer, high-density interconnect, and flexible PCBs.

This strategic push for greater self-reliance is seen as crucial for shielding the country's burgeoning electronics sector from future global shocks. However, industry insiders warn that unless immediate relief is provided on input costs and import duties, many Indian PCB manufacturers could be forced to scale back or shut down operations, undermining these long-term goals.

Implications for the broader electronics industry

The ripple effects of the PCB price surge are likely to be felt throughout the electronics value chain. As PCBs form the backbone of nearly every electronic product—from smartphones and laptops to industrial machinery—a sharp increase in their cost could translate into higher prices for end consumers and potential delays in product launches. The situation also raises concerns about the competitiveness of India's electronics exports at a time when the country is aiming to position itself as a global manufacturing hub.

Beyond the immediate impact, the crisis serves as a stark reminder of the vulnerability of globalised supply chains to geopolitical disruptions. For India, the experience may accelerate efforts to localise production capabilities and diversify sources of critical raw materials.

Looking ahead: Navigating uncertainty

As the geopolitical situation in West Asia remains fluid, Indian PCB makers and policymakers face a delicate balancing act. Addressing short-term cost pressures while maintaining momentum on localisation and capacity expansion will be key to securing the future of the country's electronics manufacturing ecosystem. With the global electronics industry in flux, the choices made in the coming months could shape India's competitive position for years to come.

Source: <https://supplychain.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/>

With copper-clad laminate (CCL) prices rising, PCB manufacturers globally are generally following a mix of price pass-through, material optimization, product mix improvement, and inventory management rather than absorbing the entire increase.

What successful PCB manufacturers are doing

1. Passing on costs faster

Many PCB fabricators now use:

- ❖ Monthly or quarterly copper surcharge mechanisms
- ❖ Shorter quotation validity (7–15 days instead of 30–60 days)
- ❖ Copper-index linked pricing for large OEM customers

This prevents margin erosion when copper prices move sharply.

2. Optimizing panel utilization

A lot of manufacturers have focused on:

- ❖ Better nesting and panelization
- ❖ Reducing laminate scrap
- ❖ Combining similar jobs on larger panels
- ❖ Giving alternate materials options to customers without compromising on quality

Even a 2–3% improvement in material utilization can offset a significant part of a CCL increase.

3. Reducing inventory risk

Earlier many PCB shops stocked 3–6 months of laminate. Today many are:

- ❖ Keeping 30–60-day inventories
- ❖ Negotiating consignment stock with suppliers
- ❖ Buying more frequently in smaller lots

This reduces exposure if copper prices suddenly fall.

4. Moving toward higher-margin PCBs

Leading PCB makers are shifting focus from commodity boards to:

- ❖ Automotive
- ❖ Industrial controls
- ❖ Power electronics
- ❖ EV charging systems
- ❖ Medical electronics

Customers in these sectors are less sensitive to small price increases.

GLOBAL PCB SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS

The global PCB market is currently facing significant challenges due to supply disruptions, particularly from the West Asia conflict and geopolitical tensions. This has led to a 40% price surge in PCBs, with nearly 40% increase recorded in April 2026. The surge is attributed to the disruption of critical raw materials like high-purity PPE resin, which is essential for laminate production. The geopolitical impact has also affected production hubs and trade routes, highlighting the vulnerability of global supply chains to regional conflicts. The market is projected to reach \$95.8 billion by 2026, driven by expanding demand in electronics, cloud computing, and AI infrastructure.

The PCB industry is experiencing a seismic reset, not just a temporary disruption. The supply chain is evolving in ways we have never seen before.

AI technology requirements, such as high-layer multilayers, HDI, low-loss/low-Df materials, and high-speed PCBs, have pushed factory utilization to unprecedented levels. This surge has created spillover effects: even factories not directly producing AI-grade products are feeling the strain as upstream capacity is fully absorbed.

The strain isn't limited to core AI-related PCB technologies.

Demand is also surging for:

- Power supplies
- Thermal management modules
- Supporting hardware

The immediate outlook does not indicate any improvement or relief. Allocations are tightening, lead times are extending, and factories no longer have the material availability they once relied on. The point where annual pricing frameworks or stable lead-time assumptions are viable. Logistic supply chains from Asia remain functional, but impact from possible oncoming fuel shortages.

70% of Global PPE Resin at Risk of Disruption, PCB Prices Surge 40%

Saudi PPE Resin Plants Halted, Global Supply Chain at Risk

In late March this year, PPE (polyphenylene ether) resin factories in Saudi Arabia's Jubail Industrial City halted production due to the Strait of Hormuz shipping disruption. The Jubail complex previously supplied approximately 70% of global PPE resin. PPE resin is a critical material for PCB (printed circuit board) manufacturing, and the supply interruption has profound implications for the electronics supply chain.

PCB Prices Surge 40%

A recent Goldman Sachs report shows PCB prices surged up to 40% in April compared to March. US PCB manufacturer TTM Technologies' stock has risen over 400% in the past year.

The impact of PPE resin disruption is accelerating from upstream raw materials to downstream electronic products.

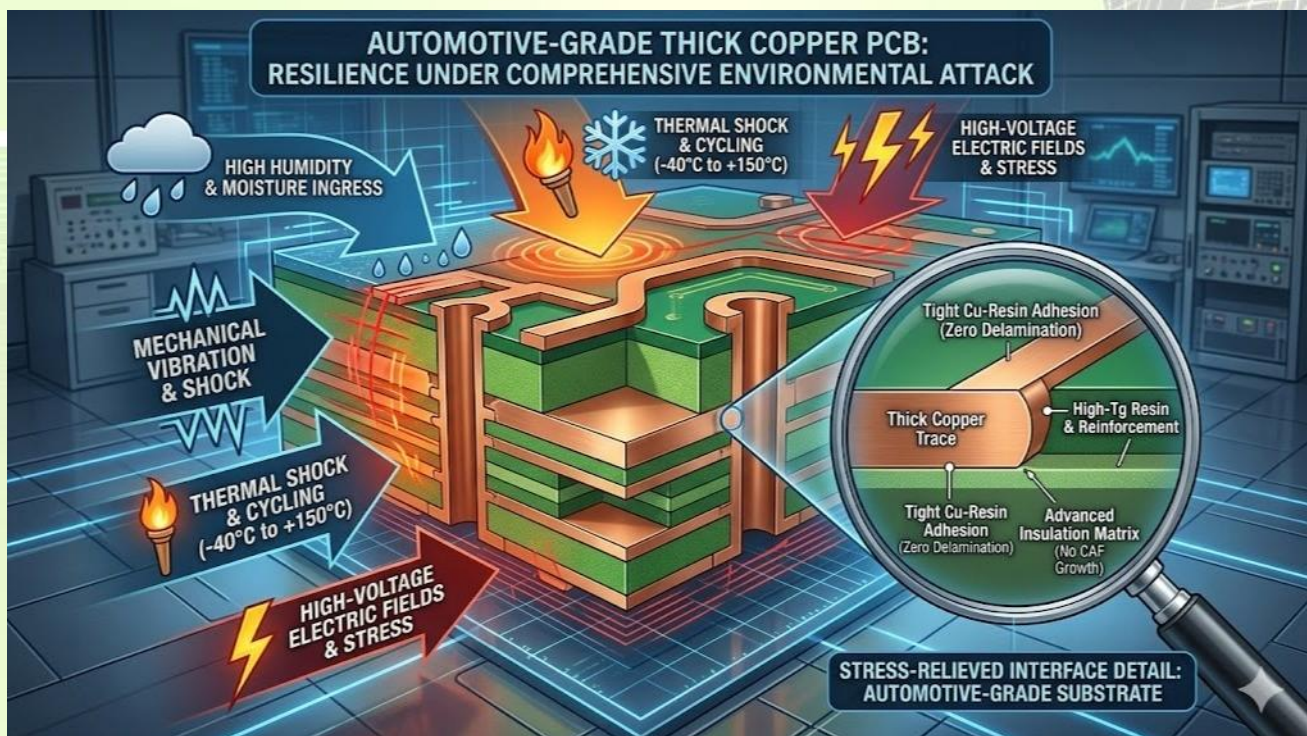
Engineering Plastics Supply Chain Under Pressure

The Middle East geopolitical conflict continues to deepen its impact on chemical supply chains. Saudi SABIC was previously the world's largest PPE resin supplier, and the Jubail shutdown reduced global supply by 70%. Alternative sources cannot fill the gap in the short term. PPE/PPO alloy materials cover automotive, electronics, and medical device applications.

Difference Between PPE and PPO

PPE (polyphenylene ether) refers to high-molecular-weight polyphenylene ether, an engineering plastic used directly in injection moulding. PPO was originally a GE trademark and now typically refers to modified PPE (PPE+HIPS or PPE+PA alloy) with better flowability.

Automotive-Grade Laminate Selection for Heavy Copper PCBs



For more details: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/automotivegrade-laminate-selection-qzoyc/>

Electronic Mfg Services Market in India could Grow 3x to \$150 b by FY30: Report

To be driven by domestic demand, policy support and cos' strategy to diversify supply chains beyond China

PTI

New Delhi: The electronics manufacturing services market may jump over threefold to \$150 billion by 2030, driven by domestic demand, policy support and companies' strategy to diversify their supply chains beyond China, a KPMG report said on Wednesday.

India's Electronics manufacturing services (EMS) market has scaled rapidly to around USD 40-45 billion in FY25, a KPMG report titled India's Electronic Manufacturing Services (EMS) opportunity: From assembly hub to integrated manufacturing powerhouse, said.

"India's EMS market has scaled rapidly to around \$40-45 billion in FY25 and is expected to surpass around \$150 billion by FY30, supported by exports, policy incentives and supply chain diversification," the report said.



According to the report, India currently accounts for approximately 5-6% of global EMS manufacturing, indicating significant headroom for growth.

Globally, electronics manufacturing is moving from cost optimisation to resilience-led, multi-node supply chains, with EMS players

GLOBAL EVOLUTION

Globally, electronics manufacturing is moving from cost optimisation to resilience-led, multi-node supply chains, with EMS players evolving into strategic partners for OEMs

evolving into strategic partners for OEMs. The move provides a significant, but time-bound, opportunity for India.

"While India leads in high-volume assembly, particularly in mobile and consumer electronics, its presence in higher-value areas, such as design, components and IP ownership, remains limited. Value creation increases significantly

with deeper integration, from assembly to design-led and system-level capabilities, making capability building across engineering, supply chains and product development a strategic priority," the report said.

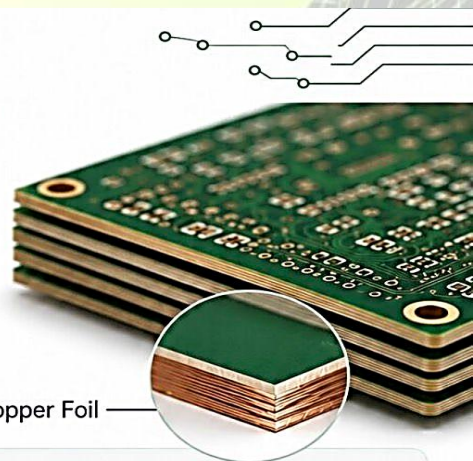
High import dependency typically ranges from around 80% to over 95% across critical components, and continues to limit domestic value addition and ecosystem maturity, it added.

"Policy interventions have been a critical growth enabler, with around USD 19.5 billion in cumulative incentives aimed at strengthening the electronics manufacturing ecosystem. Sustained competitiveness will depend on transitioning from capacity-led growth to capability-led growth, including localisation, certification depth, and design integration," the report added.

The next five to ten years will be decisive for India, it noted.

WHAT IS COPPER WEIGHT IN PCB?

Copper weight refers to the thickness of the copper foil on a PCB, typically measured in ounces per square foot (oz/ft²).



Copper Foil

WHY IT MATTERS



Current Carrying Capacity

Thicker copper handles more current.



Thermal Management

More copper improves heat dissipation.



Mechanical Strength

Thicker copper adds durability to the PCB.



Impedance Control

Copper weight affects trace characteristics.

COMMON COPPER WEIGHTS

Copper Weight	Thickness (approx.)
0.5 oz/ft²	17.5 µm
1 oz/ft²	35 µm
2 oz/ft²	70 µm
3 oz/ft²	105 µm
4 oz/ft²	140 µm

COMMON APPLICATIONS



0.5 – 1 oz/ft²

Consumer electronics, low power designs



1 – 2 oz/ft²

General-purpose boards, industrial electronics



2 – 4 oz/ft² and above

High current, power electronics, automotive, sectors

International Events

	JPCA Show 2026, 10-12 June 2026 The Tokyo Big Sight convention center in Tokyo, Japan.
	THECA SHOW 2026 26-28 August 2026 BITEC EH 98-99, Bangkok Thailand
	KPCA SHOW 2026 9-11 September 2026 Songdo Convensia Convention Center, Incheon, South Korea
	TPCA SHOW 2026 Oct 20 - Oct 22, 2026 Taipei Nangang Exhibition Center, Taipei, Taiwan
	CPCA SHOW PLUS October 28 – 30, 2026 Shenzhen World Exhibition & Convention Center
	HKPCA SHOW 2026 2-4 Dec 2026 Shenzhen World Exhibition & Convention Center (Bao'an)

Domestic Events

	SEMICON India 2026 will be held from September 17–19, 2026, in Yashobhoomi, New Delhi
New postponed dates to be announced	IPCA Electronics Expo India Bharat Mandapam, Hall No. 1, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

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