Embassy of India
Berlin

MAKE IN INDIA MITTELSTAND!

Rödl & Partner

NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2023

Investment Support for German Mittelstand Enterprises

IN THIS ISSUE:

Economic Update

As the year progresses, so does the interest from foreign companies looking towards India as an investment destination. The World Trade Center in Pune, for example, [reports an increased interest] and a higher number of inquiries from European companies on the Indian market. This, among other things such as India's growing economic power, can be attributed to the recent discussions between the European Union and India regarding a Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

The United Nation's Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (ESCAP) has published its latest 2023 Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation on 5th of July 2023. This survey, which is being launched every two years, provides a comparative analysis of 60 trade facilitation measures implemented by 140 countries worldwide and offers valuable insights that enable countries and development partners to create strategies and policies based on evidence. The survey promotes the sharing of exemplary and innovative practices and identifies the need for capacity-building and technical assistance. It covers measures from the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, as well as advanced paperless and cross-border trade facilitation measures that promote inclusive and sustainable trade. In this latest survey, India has witnessed a substantial rise in digital and sustainable trade facilitation ranking with a score of 93.55% (as compared to 90.32% in 2021). Some of the areas in which India achieved a score of 100% were transparency, cooperation, formalities, institutional arrangement as well as paperless trade, showing that the Indian government's efforts towards ease of doing business are bearing fruit. The survey highlights India's position as the best performing country amongst all countries in the South Asia region and, indeed, even attests India a better performance compared to many developed countries.

It is not only this survey that shines a bright and optimistic light on the opportunities India holds for foreign investors. A study released on 27th of June jointly by KPMG and the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) shows an increasing relevance of the Indian market for German companies, with every fourth German company aiming at using India for research and development by 2028. The key takeaways from the study are the following:

- In India, there is an increasing trend towards regionalization, with a 20-percentage point rise in production for the local market, reaching 53%, and a 5-percentage point increase in production for export, reaching 29% by 2028.

- The three most favorable factors for location choice are political stability, which is considered positive by 62% of respondents, availability of skilled labor with 56%, and low wage costs with 45%.

- Currently, 57% of companies are burdened by high import tariffs, and it is expected that this burden will persist in 2028, with 63% of companies expecting it to continue.

- The establishment of a free trade and investment protection agreement between the European Union (EU) and India is anticipated to have a transformative impact and be a significant game-changer.

The full report can be accessed here.

The interest in India and its market is also reflected in the manifold visits from German and European politicians and stakeholders. In July, both Dr. Robert Habeck, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, as well as Hubertus Heil, Federal Labour Minister, visited India to strengthen ties with the country and to forge cooperation. Hubertus Heil travelled to India on the occasion of a G20 meeting of labour ministers of the leading industrialized and emerging countries in Indore. Robert Habeck, who was accompanied by a delegation of members of the German parliament and representatives of the German business community, addressed topics of diversification, resilience and economic security. He also highlighted that closer cooperation, especially regarding renewable energy and green hydrogen, holds an immense potential for both countries. The urge for diversification and to reduce critical dependencies in the future has also been echoed in the long-awaited China strategy paper published recently by the German government.

All in all, the picture of a stable Indian economy remains. According to the Department of Economic Affairs, the provisional GDP estimates for FY23 released in May were “higher than the consensus estimate” and a “strong final quarter performance pushed the GDP growth for the full year to 7.2 per cent, higher than the 7 per cent estimated in February”. However, the recently released Economic Review also stressed that net exports “need to cover some more ground as external demand did not work for India’s economy in the second half of FY23 as well as it did in the first half” and the globally prevalent inflation remains a major challenge, for India as for all other economies worldwide. Nevertheless, the average inflation in FY23 remained lower in India than in other emerging market economies and advanced economies. A possible reason for this could be the relatively high supply easing in India.

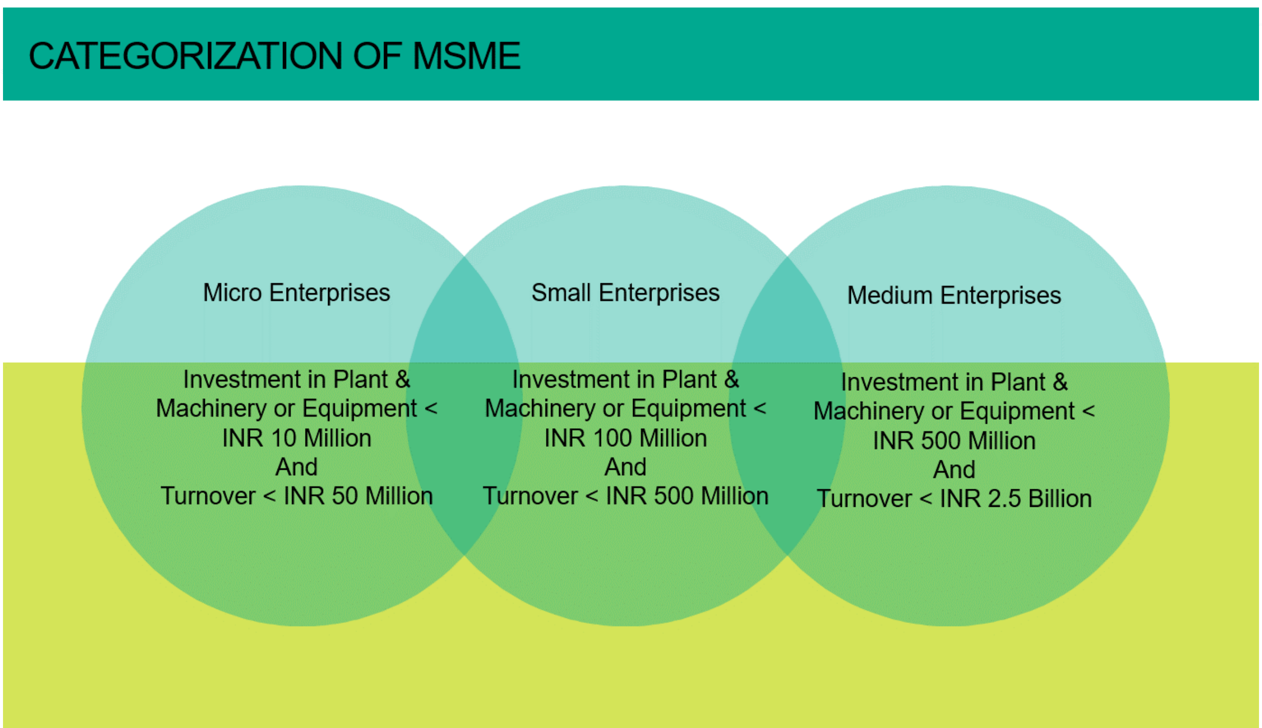
- Maja Yadu, Project Coordinator MIIM, Rödl & Partner

Subsidies for Manufacturing in India: Part-3

KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL POLICY, 2020-2025

In our special series of articles on the subsidies provided by State Governments in India, we now discuss about the Industrial Policy introduced by the State Government of Karnataka in year 2020, for manufacturing companies. The Government unveiled the KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL POLICY, 2020-2025 to further develop the industrial manufacturing ecosystem and to encourage high-tech investments, promote the generation of local employment opportunities, and extend industrial and technology hubs beyond the city of Bengaluru.. These measures demonstrate Karnataka's proactive efforts to tap into new opportunities post-COVID-19 and attract significant investments across various sectors. An overview of the policy has been provided below.

A. Categorization of units under the Industrial Policy, 2020-2025



CATEGORIZATION- FROM LARGE TO SUPER ULTRA -MEGA

Large Enterprise	Mega Enterprise	Ultra Mega Enterprise	Super Mega Enterprise
Not a Medium Enterprises and up to INR 2.5 Billion	INR 2.5 Billion to INR 5 Billion	INR 5 Billion to INR 10 Billion	Above INR 10 Billion
Minimum 50 direct employment for first INR 0.5 Billion and additional 35 employment for every additional investment of INR 0.5 Billion proportionately.	Minimum 200 direct employment for first INR 2.5 Billion and additional 35 employment for every additional investment of INR 0.5 Billion proportionately.	Minimum 400 direct employment for first INR 5 Billion and additional 35 employment for every additional investment of INR 0.5 Billion proportionately.	Minimum 750 direct employment for first INR 10 Billion and additional 35 employment for every additional investment of INR 1 Billion proportionately.

B. General Overview of the Industrial Policy, 2020-2025

Focus Sectors

The Policy takes a strategic approach by grouping districts into four zones based on their industrial development status. Zones 1 and 2 comprise industrially backward districts, while Zones 3 and 4 include more developed districts. Incentives and initiatives will be tailored to direct investments towards the backward districts, fostering balanced growth across the state.

Moreover, the policy identifies key focus sectors crucial to Karnataka's economic advancement such as: Automobiles and Auto Components, Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices, Engineering & Machine Tools, Knowledge based Industries, Core Sector: Cement & Steel, Sugar, Logistics, Renewable Energy, Aerospace & Defence, Electric Vehicles, Healthcare & Wellness, Higher Education, Bio Fuels

Boosting MSMEs through Production Turnover-Based Subsidies

Under the said policy a "MSME Sarthak" scheme has been proposed which is designed to address the challenges faced by these enterprises and provide essential support for the advancement of MSMEs. As part of this initiative, the state plans to allocate a grant of INR 0.5 billion to create a Centre of Excellence (CoE), which will serve as a hub for implementing the scheme's various components.

Further, the policy aims to set up an exclusive equity fund for the manufacturing sector of MSMEs. Initially, a corpus of INR 1 billion will be established, with 75% of the funding provided by the government and the remainder by financial institutions. This infusion of capital will enable MSMEs to explore new avenues and scale their operations.

The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) has allocated a minimum of 30% of allottable land in their industrial areas exclusively for MSMEs. This allocation will provide a conducive environment for these enterprises to thrive and expand.

<u>Incentives for Large, Mega, Ultra, and Super-Mega Enterprises</u>

In order to cater to the needs of large, mega, ultra, and super-mega enterprises, ensuring the state remains an attractive investment destination, one of the key policy initiatives is the provision of annual action plans to stimulate investment and boost existing state public sector units through a one-time capital infusion of INR 0.1-0.15 billion.

Additionally, KIADB has earmarked 70% of the allottable land in their industrial areas to provide essential infrastructure support.

Fiscal Incentives and Ease of Doing Business

The Karnataka Industrial Policy 2020-2025, places significant emphasis on providing fiscal incentives to businesses to attract a favorable investments. Key measures include:

- Investment promotion subsidies: A subsidy would be paid as a percentage of the Value of the Fixed Assets invested or yearly turnover (ranging from 1.75% to 2.5%) for a period starting from 5 to 10 years depending upon the classification of the Industry as per the Policy.

- Exemption from stamp duty and concessional registration charges: Stamp Duty to be paid in respect of loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgage, hypothecation deeds executed for availing loans from various institutes shall be exempted ranging from 75-100% depending classification of the Industry as per the Policy

- Tax exemptions on electricity tariffs for MSMEs, and power subsidies for MSMEs: Electricity Tax exemption for a period of 7 years in Zone 1 and for a period of 6 years in Zone 2. Reimbursement of cost of power paid at INR 1/- per unit consumed for a period of 3 years in Zone 1 and 2 for Micro & Small Enterprise

- Other additional incentives subject to prescribed conditions: subsidy of INR 70-100 million to industries with a minimum investment of INR 1 Billion, Concessional registration charges INR 1 per INR 1000/-, 100% reimbursement of land conversion fee, Interest Subsidy on Technology up-gradation Loan only for MSME .

The said incentives have been summarised category-wise in below tables for your reference:

INCENTIVES AND CONCESSIONS

Particulars	General Category			
Investment Promotion Subsidy for Medium Enterprises	Zone	Turnover Percentage	Maximum Period	Value of Fixed Asset Limit
	1	2.5%	6	40% of VFA
	2		5	35% of VFA
	3	NIL		
Investment Promotion Subsidy for Large Enterprise	Zone	Turnover Percentage	Maximum Period	Value of Fixed Asset Limit
	1	2.25%	7	45% of VFA
	2		6	40% of VFA
	3	NIL		
Investment Promotion Subsidy for Mega Enterprises	Zone	Turnover Percentage	Maximum Period	Value of Fixed Asset Limit
	1	2.00%	8	50% of VFA
	2		7	45% of VFA
	3	NIL		
Investment Promotion Subsidy for Ultra Mega Enterprises	Zone	Turnover Percentage	Maximum Period	Value of Fixed Asset Limit
	1	1.85%	9	55% of VFA
	2		8	50% of VFA
	3	NIL		
Investment Promotion Subsidy for Super Mega Enterprises	Zone	Turnover Percentage	Maximum Period	Value of Fixed Asset Limit
	1	1.75%	10	60% of VFA
	2		9	55% of VFA
	3	NIL		

OTHER BENEFITS

Particulars	MSME	Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega Enterprise
Exemption from Stamp Duty	100% Stamp Duty to be paid in respect of loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgage, hypothecation deeds executed for availing loans from various institutes shall be exempted in Zone 1 and 2.	100% Stamp Duty to be paid in respect of loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgage, hypothecation deeds executed for availing loans from various institutes shall be exempted in Zone 1 and 75% Stamp Duty exemption in Zone 2.
Concessional Registration charges	Zone 1 and 2 INR 1/- per INR 1,000/-	Zone 1 and 2 INR 1/- per INR 1,000/-
Reimbursement of Land conversion fee	100% reimbursement of land conversion fee in Zone 1 and 2.	100% reimbursement of land conversion fee in Zone 1 and 2.
Exemption from Tax on Electricity Tariff	Electricity Tax exemption for a period of 7 years in Zone 1 and for a period of 6 years in Zone 2.	NIL
Power Subsidy	Reimbursement of cost of power paid at INR 1/- per unit consumed for a period of 3 years in Zone 1 and 2 for Micro & Small Enterprise.	NIL
Interest Subsidy on Technology up-gradation Loan	5% subsidy on loans availed from KSFC & scheduled commercial banks which are not covered under CLCSS of Government of India for 6 years in Zone 1 and for 5 years in Zone 2 and 3.	NIL
Interest Subsidy on Technology up-gradation Loan	5% subsidy on loans availed from KSFC & scheduled commercial banks which are not covered under CLCSS of Government of India for 6 years in Zone 1 and for 5 years in Zone 2 and 3.	NIL
Interest Subsidy on Technology up-gradation Loan	5% subsidy on loans availed from KSFC & scheduled commercial banks which are not covered under CLCSS of Government of India for 6 years in Zone 1 and for 5 years in Zone 2 and 3.	NIL

C. Need to evaluate the Industrial Policy 2020-2025 for manufacturing units.

Before establishing a business in the State of Karnataka, evaluating subsidies for manufacturing is of utmost importance, especially in light of the Industrial Policy 2020-2025. This policy outlines the government's vision and initiatives to promote industrial growth, attract investments, and boost the manufacturing sector in the state. By assessing the subsidies and incentives offered under this policy, a company can gain valuable insights into the state's commitment to supporting businesses in the manufacturing sector. The subsidies provided under the Industrial Policy include financial assistance, tax benefits, land allocation, and infrastructure support, all of which can significantly reduce operational costs and enhance the overall feasibility of setting up a manufacturing unit in Karnataka. Moreover, understanding the specific eligibility criteria and application procedures for these subsidies enables the entity to plan its business operations in alignment with the policy's objectives, ensuring that it can fully capitalize on the available benefits.

- Anand Khetan, Partner, Roedl & Partner
- Devika Gandhi, Senior Associate, Roedl & Partner

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Indian Foreign Trade Policy

The Foreign Trade Policy ('FTP') read with Handbook of Procedures is regulated by Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation), Act 1992 (FT (D&R) Act) whose main objective is to provide for development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into India and increasing exports from India. FTP has notified the Directorate General of Foreign Trade ('DGFT') as the authority to regulate import and export of goods in India and restrict the unregulated economy to protect the interest of consumers in the domestic market and have healthy competition with the international market.

India's new Foreign Trade Policy ('FTP 2023') was announced by the Ministry of Commerce with effect from 1 April 2023 which seeks to integrate India further into global value chains and to make India an export hub. Up until now, the FTP was introduced for a period of five years. However, in the interest of continuity, the latest edition of the FTP has been made effective for an indefinite period. The approach of FTP 2023 is to gradually move from incentive based regime to tax remission and create an enabling ecosystem to support greater trade facilitation through technology, automation, and continuous process re-engineering; export promotion through collaboration with exporters, states and districts; focus on emerging areas like E-Commerce and streamlining India's export control policies ('SCOMET'). An overview of the policy have been provided below:

1. WHAT IS IMPORTER – EXPORTER CODE ('IEC')? IS IT MANDATORY?

IEC is a 10-character alpha-numeric number issued by DGFT, to every entity who wishes to undertake export or import activities in India. For export or import of goods in India, it is mandatory for every entity to obtain IEC unless the requirement is specifically exempted. For export of services or software, IEC is necessary on the date of rendering services for availing benefits under the FTP.

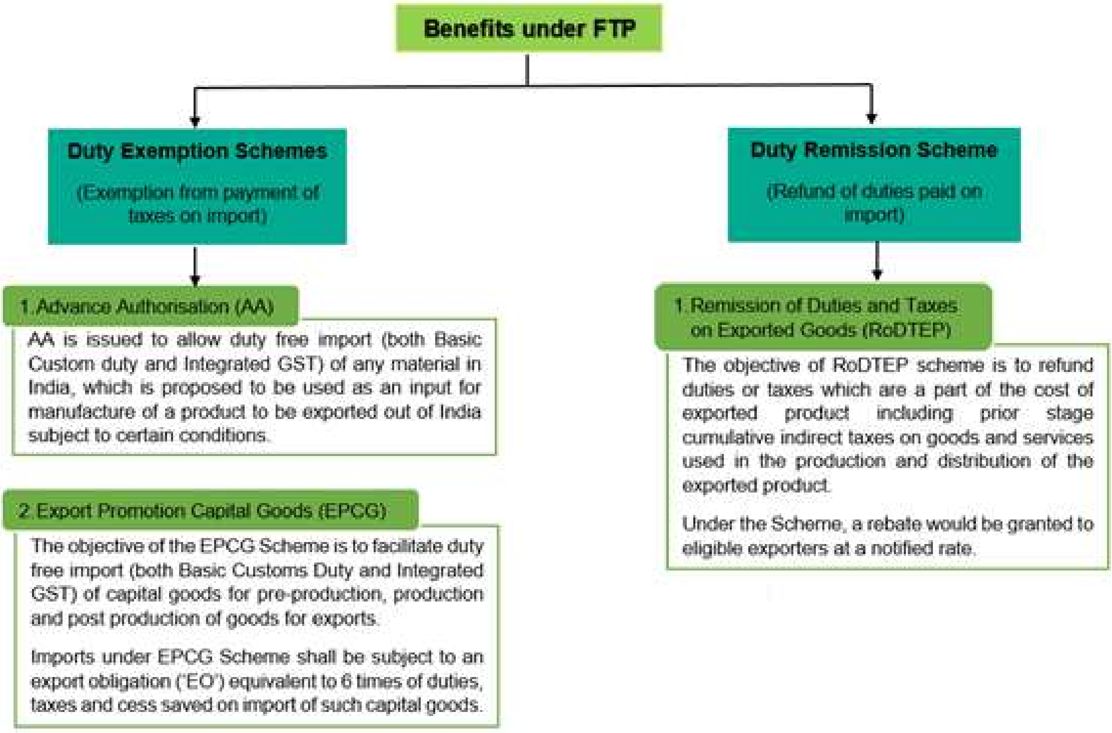
2. WHAT IS REGISTRATION CUM MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE ('RCMC')?

RCMC is a membership certificate with the notified Export Promotion Council

('EPC') or various Commodity Boards of India. RCMC is mandatorily required for applying any benefit or concession under the FTP unless specifically exempted.

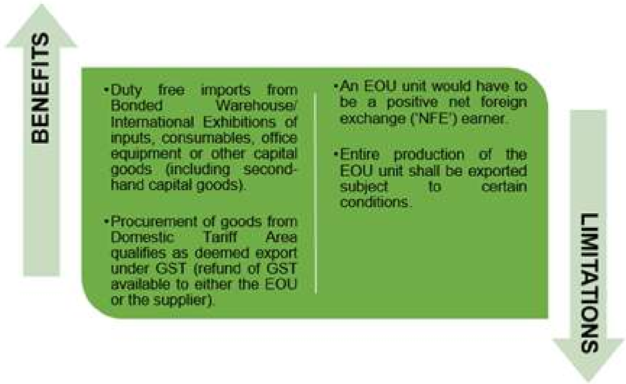
3. WHAT INCENTIVES OR REMISSIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR EXPORTS FROM INDIA?

There are two types of schemes under the FTP to promote export of goods from India. First, which provide upfront exemption from payment of Customs duty on imports subject to specified terms and conditions and second which provide a remission/ refund of the duties paid on imports post completion of exports from India. The same are as follows:



4. WHAT IS EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS ('EOUs'), ELECTRONIC HARDWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS ('EHTPs'), SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS ('STPs') AND BIO-TECHNOLOGY PPARKS ('BTPs') SCHEMES? BENEFITS AND LIMITATIONS OF EOU?

Factories and manufacturing units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services may set up their business in above mentioned schemes for manufacture of goods, including repair, reconditioning, re- engineering, rendering of services, development of software, agriculture including agro-processing, aquaculture, animal husbandry, bio-technology, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry and sericulture. Trading units are not covered under these schemes.



5. IS MERCHANTING TRADE ALLOWED FOR ALL GOODS?

To develop India into a merchanting trade hub, FTP 2023 has introduced provisions for merchanting trade. These transactions involve shipment of goods by the supplier from one foreign country to a customer located in another foreign country without the goods coming to India where the Indian intermediaries receive orders from customers located outside India and place a back to back order for supply to another foreign vendor. As per the new provisions, restricted or prohibited items under export policy are allowed subject to compliance with Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') guidelines, except for goods in the CITES and SCOMET list.

6. WOULD TRANSACTIONS EXECUTED IN INDIAN RUPEE QUALIFY FOR EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES UNDER FTP?

FTP 2023 has taken an effective step towards internationalizing the Indian Rupee by facilitating International Trade Settlement in the said currency through special Vostro accounts, setup as per RBI regulations. Further, receipt of export proceeds against exports, if realized in rupees, would be considered under export promotion schemes notified under FTP 2023.

7. WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NON-REALISATION OF EXPORT PROCEEDS?

If an exporter fails to realize export proceeds within the time specified by RBI, they would be liable to return all benefits/ incentives availed against such exports along with applicable interest, penalty, etc. in accordance with the provisions of FT (D&R) Act, Rules and the FTP 2023.

8. WHAT ARE THE POLICIES FOR IMPORT OF SECOND- HAND GOODS IN INDIA?

Import of second hand goods are subject to import policies and conditions. For more details please visit here.

9. EXPLAIN INDIA'S EXPORT CONTROL POLICY CALLED SPECIAL CHEMI - CALS, ORGANISMS, MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGIES ('SCOMET')?

Export of dual-use items including software and technologies having potential civilian/ industrial applications as well as use in weapons of mass destruction are regulated under the SCOMET List. Accordingly, the SCOMET list is National Export Control List of dual use items and is aligned to the control lists of all the multilateral export control regimes and conventions.

FTP 2023 has introduced general authorizations for export of certain SCOMET items to streamline licensing of these items and make export of SCOMET items globally competitive by focusing on simplifying policies to facilitate export of dual-use high-end goods/ technology such as UAV/Drones, Cryogenic Tanks, specified chemicals etc.

10. WHAT ARE TOWNS OF EXPORT EXCELLENCE ('TEE')?

Towns producing goods more than INR 7.50 billion can be recognized as TEE based on potential for growth in exports. However, for TEE in Handloom, Handicraft, Agriculture and Fisheries sector, the threshold limit is INR 1.50 billion. In addition to existing 39 towns of export excellence, new towns of export excellence in Faridabad, Moradabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi are declared in FTP 2023.

Benefits:

- *recognition/credibility to industrial units of the region/town while exploring/-expanding into newer markets*

- *Priority access to export promotion funds under the Market Access Initiative Scheme.*
- *Avail Common Service Provider benefits for export fulfillment under the EPCG Scheme.*

11. IS THERE ANY AMNESTY SCHEME UNDER FTP 2023? WHICH PROMO -TION SCHEMES ARE COVERED UNDER AMNESTY SCHEME?

Government has introduced a special one-time Amnesty Scheme for regularization of cases of EO defaults of AA and EPCG holders.

Amnesty scheme is available for a limited period, up to 30.09.2023.

For more details please visit ***https://www.roedl.com/insights/india-foreign-trade-policy-amnesty-scheme.***

- Anand Khetan, Partner, Roedl & Partner
- Rajvi Doshi, Senior Associate, Roedl & Partner

Labour Codes: Story So Far

Broadly speaking, the 4 labour codes on wages, social security, industrial relations, and occupational safety, health and working conditions, which aim to consolidate and consequently replace 29 Central labour laws, are yet to be brought into force, barring provisions relating to (a) employees' pension fund, (b) Central Advisory Board on minimum wages, and (c) identification of workers and beneficiaries through Aadhaar number for social security benefits. Moreover, even if the codes are fully brought into effect, the same would require issuance of rules, schemes, and notifications of the relevant governments so as to have a comprehensive revised compliance regime.

Regulatory Updates

Notable developments in relation to employees' provident fund and pension fund related contributions

In relation to employees' provident fund and pension fund related contributions, following are some notable developments that have occurred over the past one month:

(a) Joint request under Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPF Scheme) allowed for employees above the wage ceiling: By way of a circular dated 2 June 2023, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has specified the procedural formalities for joint requests for higher employees' provident fund contributions under Paragraph 26(6) of the EPF Scheme. To clarify, this facility allows employees earning monthly pay exceeding INR 15,000 to join the EPF Scheme or, if already a member thereof, contribute on higher pay than the said statutory wage ceiling.

(b) <u>EPFO clarifies the computation methodology for pension</u>: By way of a circular dated 1 June 2023, the EPFO has clarified the computation methodology for pension against the backdrop of the judgment of the Supreme Court of India in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Another v Sunil Kumar and Others [AIR 2022 SC 5634], which was examined by us in our <u>ERGO</u>. Basis the said circular which is in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS), pension shall be calculated as per the following guidelines:

(i) Eligible cases for pension on higher wages where date of commencement of pension is prior to 1 September 2014: Pension shall be calculated basis the average monthly pay drawn during the contributory period of service for the span of 12 months preceding the exit date from the membership of the pension fund.

(ii) Eligible cases for pension on higher wages where date of commencement of pension is post 1 September 2014: Pension shall be calculated basis the average monthly pay drawn during the contributory period of service for the span of 60 months preceding the exit date from the membership of the pension fund.

ESIC clarifies the process of online registration through MCA portal for establishments with no employees

By way of a notification dated 2 June 2023, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has addressed the issue pertaining to the inability of accessing the 'dormant option' on the ESIC website, faced by establishments registered on the Ministry of Corporate Affairs portal (MCA portal) with zero employees. With regard to the same, the ESIC has clarified that establishments that have registered on the ESIC website through the MCA portal are required to declare the status of their company as active / inactive within 6 months of the registration to avoid defaulter action. The company can further extend their 'inactive' mode for 6 months and continue the same as per the status of their coverage under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. However, the option to declare 'inactive' shall not be available to the establishment after the expiry of 6 months.

Case Updates

Gratuity will be payable on the date on which the gratuity becomes payable and not on the date on which sanction / payment was done: Kerala High Court

In the case of K Rajendra Prasad Regional State Engineer v State of Kerala and Others [Writ Petition (Civil) Number 19171 of 2012], the Kerala High Court opined that the gratuity payment to the petitioner will be determined basis the provisions of the statutes applicable at the time the gratuity became payable, rather than the date of sanction or disbursement of payment. Since the amendment increasing the threshold of gratuity payment under the law to INR 10,00,000 came after the date when the petitioner became eligible for payment of gratuity, the court accordingly dismissed the petition, while leaving avenue for the petitioner to claim interest in the delay of payment of DCRG.

Industry Insights

India Inc encourages diversity by engaging more LGBTQIA+ talent

Indian companies are increasingly prioritizing diversity and actively promoting inclusivity for LGBTQIA+ individuals in the workplace. Key initiatives in this regard include gender-neutral employment policies, inclusive insurance coverage, collaborating with organisations that assist in DEI-focused recruitment, institution of internal support groups / member resource groups, etc.

This article has been submitted by the Employment Labour and Benefits practice group at Khaitan & Co.

- Anshul Prakash, Partner, Khaitan & Co
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Webinar-Recap:“Seamless Expansion: Entering the Indian Market via JV and M&A as a German SME”

On 20th of June 2023, the Make in India Mittelstand Team conducted the webinar “Seamless Expansion: Entering the Indian Market via JV and M&A as a German SME” with speakers from Rödl & Partner and a special address from Mr. B Ramanjaneyulu, Director of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

India, with its rapidly growing economy, diverse consumer base, and thriving industries, presents an enticing prospect for international businesses. However, navigating the Indian market can be complex, especially for SMEs. The webinar thus provided insights and practical guidance regarding market entry strategies via M&A and JV and the opportunities and challenges associated with this endeavour.

Would you like to know more about how to successfully enter the Indian market? Do you have remaining questions? Watch the recording of the webinar here, reach out to us for the slides that have been presented or simply contact the MIIM Team for more information – we’re happy to help.

About MIIM

MIIM' is a market-entry support programme for German Mittelstand and family-owned enterprises launched by Embassy of India Berlin, Germany in 2015; driven by Government of India's national programme, 'MAKE IN INDIA'.

The objective of MIIM programme is to facilitate investments by German Mittelstand and family-owned companies in India and to provide market entry related services.

The MIIM program has enrolled more than 171 companies which represent a cumulative declared investment of 1.5 bn EUR to India.

As a part of MIIM program members are exposed to a wide range of business support services under a single platform. The program is being implemented with the support of its Knowledge Partner – Rödl & Partner, Facilitation Partners including Central and State Government Ministries in India and also key industry partners who can support the companies in various aspects of market entry into India. Offered services includes Strategy consulting, M&A, operational market entry support, tax & legal support, financial services and other services

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Investment support for German Mittelstand Enterprises

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