



Investment support for German Mittelstand Enterprises



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Economic Update

India will have a decisive influence in shaping the international order in the 21st century, especially in the Indo-Pacific as per the German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock as she kicked off her two-day visit to the national capital, New Delhi, on 5th December.

The German Foreign Minister is scheduled to hold wide-ranging talks with her Indian counterpart S Jaishankar. Both sides will also sign a mobility agreement that will make it easier for people to study, do research and work in each other's country.

The German Foreign Minister lauded India's role at the recent G20 Summit in Bali where India showed that it is ready to play its role globally. She also mentioned that the clearer positioning of the G20 against the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine is ultimately also thanks to India. She added that as an emerging economic power and a solid democracy, India is both a role model and a bridge for many countries in the world, despite all the internal social challenges. And a natural partner of Germany.

Last month, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) pegged the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for the quarter ending September at 6.1-6.3%. If this is realised, India is on course for a growth rate of about 7% in 2022-23 as per the Central Bank.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) released the Q2 data. The numbers were on expected lines. The GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the quarter is estimated to be Rs 38.17 lakh crore - a growth of 6.3% over the same quarter last year.

INDIA AND THE WORLD

(Growth Projection; in %)

	2022	2023
World	3.2	2.7
US	1.6	1.0
Euro Area	3.1	0.5
UK	3.6	0.3
Japan	1.7	1.6
China	3.2	4.4
India	6.8	6.1

(Note: Projection for India is for fiscal year, April to March)
Source: IMF

Secondary Source: *Economic Times*

The Indian economy has certainly slowed when compared with the 13.5% growth of Q1, which was helped by a favourable base effect as growth had weakened in the corresponding Delta wave-hit quarter of 2021-22. For the first six months of the current fiscal year, for which we have data, India grew at 9.7%. From hereon, the GDP journey will be judged on merit alone, as there will be no statistical brownie points accruing from a low base.

How will India's GDP growth fare at a time when the global economy is clouded by "sharper-than-expected slowdown", a phrase used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) when it revised its economic outlook downward in October? The broad consensus among economists is that India may clock a GDP growth rate of almost 7% this fiscal year and about 6.5% next year - an exception in a world facing slowdown and even recessionary risks. But it won't be easy as India too will be buffeted by strong headwinds. According to IMF's projections, India's growth rate will be 6.8% this year and 6.1% next year, way above the US's 1.6 and 1%, Euro Area's 3.1 and 0.5%, UK's 3.6 and 0.3% and China's 3.2 and 4.4%, respectively. However, the size of the US and Chinese economies are about seven and five times bigger than India's, respectively.



Hence, a plain vanilla comparison of GDP growth with those biggies will be fallacious. IMF's projections, however, indicate three broad trends. One, India's economic health is still better than many nations, including the UK. Two, barring exceptions such as China, the economic situation of most nations is projected to only worsen next year. Three, advanced economies such as Europe and the UK, which also happen to be India's important export markets, may find themselves on the edge of recession next year.

The key industry stakeholders led by industry body Nasscom, during a meeting with IT Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw, have emphasised that the draft Digital Personal Data Protection Bill (PDP) 2022 will bolster India's narrative as a trusted global partner for all invested in digital transformation. In the meeting, attended by Alkesh Kumar Sharma, Secretary MeitY, along with startups and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), provided their initial feedback and suggestions on the bill to the IT Minister.

As per the IT Ministry, the PDP Bill gets finalised, on cross-border data flows, the government will ensure that the approach focusses on strengthening data protection without disrupting data flows. The industry felt that a framework prepared in consultation with government departments, sectoral regulators, and public consultations, should provide a clear, proportionate and enabling framework as per Nasscom.

Industry welcomed the retention of forward-looking concepts, such as the consent manager, to enable citizens to effectively manage their consent. The IT Ministry said that the PDP Bill will be designed to redress concerns and complaints regarding data protection in a manner that the mechanism is accessible and effective for every strata of the society.

The technology neutral design of the Bill, combined with focus on leveraging technology to enhance the effectiveness of the data protection board and enable consent management, were noted as key features that would help the Bill meet its objectives. Recognising that data is central to every country and industry, Nasscom will continue to work with the government and the industry to further strengthen the PDP bill from a privacy and innovation perspective.

Jamly John, Head of Business Development and Public Relations, Rödl & Partner

Ease of Doing Business: Indian Corporate Law and Exchange Control Initiatives

In today's world, Ease of doing business (EoDB) is the supreme parameter that entrepreneurs and investors look for in any economy. EoDB is defined by various factors catalogued by the World Bank and the government of every country must pay special heed to such factors as it helps in economic growth and wealth creation.

Since 2014, the Government of India has been focusing on implementing various initiatives aimed at reforming the regulations and eliminating the hindrances that come along with commencing and doing business in India.

India ranking in EoDB

India stands at 63rd rank (amongst 190 economies) in EoDB as per "Doing Business 2020 Report" issued by the World Bank. This ranking is based on ten parameters of business regulations viz i) starting a business, ii) dealing with construction permits, iii) getting electricity, iv) registering property, v) getting credit, vi) protecting minority investors, vii) paying taxes, viii) trading across borders, ix) enforcing contracts and x) resolving insolvency. The World Bank has also recognized India as the top 10 improvers on the EoDB rankings for the 3rd year in a row. The introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) are the winning reforms that have driven India's rise in rankings.

Nutshell summary

The Government of India is focused on creating an investment friendly environment that reinforces domestic and foreign investments. The mantra of "Minimum Government Maximum Governance" has secured India's place in the international community as a top business destination.

The interface of the investors with the Government must be a smooth experience and lead to improve the business ecosystem. The Government of India has initiated a drive across various government departments which is aimed at simplification of compliances and removal of needless law with the prime motive to enhance the EoDB in India.

The numerous steps, such as introducing single window incorporation mechanism, atomization and introduction of Artificial Intelligence, increasing investment sectoral limits and relaxing borrowing parameters etc., have been undertaken for reducing the magnitude of compliances applicable on the companies with the main focus on making India the most preferred destination for business by creating a business-friendly environment for entrepreneurs and investors to do business in India.

Some of the salient initiatives introduced by Government of India toward EoDB from the Indian Corporate Laws and foreign exchange regulation perspective are as discussed in brief below.

a. Incorporating a Company has become easier and faster

Earlier, setting up a company in India was never an easy task since it required the execution of numerous documents, several applications and following multiple steps which required a lot of effort, time and cost.

Procedure and requirements for incorporating a company in India have now been simplified to a great extent. Earlier, incorporating a company had large timelines and elongated paper formalities which have now been reduced significantly. Some of such measures have been listed below:

- Forms such as SPICE+ and AGILE Pro have been introduced which consolidate multiple services such as Permanent Account Number (PAN), Tan Collection Account Number (TAN), Director Identification Number (DIN) etc. into a single Form.
- Earlier, the initial investment (Paid up share capital) to start a company in India was minimum EUR 1,175 approx. (INR 1,00,000/-). This requirement was eliminated and as a consequence companies can start their business even with an amount of less than EUR 1,175.
- The Government fee for starting a company with EUR 17,650 (INR 15,00,000/-) as Authorized Share Capital has been reduced to zero.

As a consequence of all the above initiatives, effort, time and cost for incorporating a company has plummeted in India.

b. Automation and digitalization of processes

Technology is the key facilitator for any business transformation. The Government of India is hence making its best endeavors to adapt the same in various business platforms in a structured manner. Few of the endeavors are briefed below:

- Introduction of a new platform which provides smooth online coordination with different stakeholders involved in the import and export transactions with a focus to reduce the time and cost.
- The Commercial Courts have been exclusively set up to dispense the commercial cases in Delhi and Mumbai wherein use of technology has been implemented for managing the cases by lawyers and judicial officers paving the way for speedier dispute resolution.
- Similarly, for the corporate disputes and litigations, the mechanism of having hearings via video conference mode has been introduced by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).
- Enabling quick access to Government to Business (G2B) services and streamline the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reporting, FIRMS portal has been implemented which allows users to make various filings online through one portal.
- In addition to above, the Government of India has acted in a sensitive manner during the Covid times and adopted the digitization promptly by allowing directors and shareholders to hold meetings via video conference, which were either not permissible at all or were permitted only for a few matters.

c. Introduction of faster insolvency mechanism

The exit should be as convenient as the entry in genuine cases. It remains essential to analyze how structured the Insolvency mechanism exists in an economy in case a business fails to flourish.

In this context, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of India (IBC) was promulgated in 2016 by the Government of India. The Code provided for two outcomes to the distressed companies viz. 1) Resolution and 2) Liquidation. In the first instance, all attempts are made to settle the insolvency by providing restructuring or a new ownership plan and if it does not succeed, liquidation of the assets of the distressed company takes place in a time bound manner i.e., 270 days.

It does not stop here and a mechanism of fast-track corporate insolvency resolution process has also been laid down to shorten the insolvency period to 90 days for certain classes of companies.

d. Measures taken by Central Bank of India

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the Central Bank of India that, inter alia, regulates the framing of policies such as the one related to foreign exchange control and securing monetary stability. Earlier, RBI norms in relation to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) were very strictly regulated, however, the same have been relaxed over the time.

During the past few years, the Government of India has taken various initiatives for promoting FDI and simplifying the procedure for ECB and widening the scope of end uses of borrowed funds. For instance –

- Sectoral limit on FDI has been increased in recent years. Single brand retail trading (SBRT) has been permitted up to 100% under automatic route whereas earlier FDI in SBRT above 49% required Government approval, limit in telecom sector through the automatic route has been increased from 49% to 100%, subject to certain conditions.
- Liberalizing ECB guidelines by way of including the trading entities under the category of eligible lenders and by way of increasing the ratio of ECB liability to equity ratio from 4:1 to 7:1 that applies in certain cases.
- Relaxing the end-use restrictions allowing using loan funds towards working capital, general corporate purpose and repayment of Rupee loans, reducing the conditions related to minimum average maturity period (MAMP), eliminating the sector specific limits by permitting ECB up to \$ 750 million per financial year (the said limit is USD 1.5 billion until 31st December 2022) under the automatic route.



- **International Trade Settlement in Indian Rupees (INR):** With the focus to encourage development of global trade, with special emphasis on exports and of supporting the increasing interest of global trading community in INR, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced an additional procedure for invoicing, payment, and settlement of exports / imports in INR. Under this arrangement, import/export may be denominated and invoiced in INR and exchange rate may be market determined wherein the payment will be made via Special INR VOSTRO Account. To set up this special mechanism, the Bank would need prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India. One of the thoughts behind introducing a new mechanism is to strengthen the position of INR in relation to other freely convertible currencies such as USD and EUR. It is also anticipated that this mechanism may reduce the cost of forex conversion benefitting the Indian global traders.

End note:

With the passage of time and in the era of growing technology, many compliance requirements become redundant and a need to update the procedures pitches in. Hence, the drive of the Government of India to create a more liberal yet secure business environment continues and does not end here. The next round of reforms is planned to concentrate on bringing the compliance burden down to a further extent.

Neha Sharma, Associate Partner, Rödl & Partner
Shelly Bajaj, Senior Consultant, Rödl & Partner

India's Corporate Tax Policy: Reforms for promoting Make in India

Since the inception of its flagship program viz. Make in India, the government has been continuously working on various policy changes to improve the overall business scenario in India. With the clear aim to facilitate and improvise the ease of doing business in India, the Indian government inter-alia has introduced a series of tax reforms.

It is laudable to see a paradigm shift in approach from the management of tax collection to provide better administration and process simplification which in-turn would contribute towards better business environment for the country and eventually result in higher tax revenue. Tax reforms (among other policy changes) have already played a key role in improving India's ranking for Ease of Doing business which jumped to the 63rd position in 2019 from the 142nd position in 2014. The latest figures released by the Central Board of Direct Taxes indicates a significant jump in the overall income-tax collections despite the instability in the world on account of various factors. This could be viewed as one of the indicators of the positive and attractive economic outlook which India has to offer.

Below we have provided some of the significant corporate tax reforms that have been introduced that provide a glimpse of the approach adopted by the government to smoothen functioning of doing business in India.

Attractive Tax Rates

- a. Reduced Corporate Tax Rate: The government has slashed the base corporate tax rates to 22 percent for all domestic companies. It has further reduced the base corporate tax rate to 15 percent for newly set-up domestic companies (incorporated on or after 1 October 2019), engaged in manufacturing business. To avail the option of concessional tax rates, companies will have to give away specified exemptions / incentives available under the domestic tax law. Further, new manufacturing companies will have to commence their production on or before 31 March 2024.
- b. Abolishing Dividend Distribution Tax: From 1 April 2020, the government has also abolished the so-called dividend distribution tax which required the company distributing the dividend to pay taxes at around 20%. Owing to requirement to pay taxes by the company distributing the dividend, it was difficult for foreign investors to take the tax treaty benefit. With this change, dividend would now be taxable at the hands of the recipient and therefore foreign investors should be able to claim tax treaty benefits wherever eligible to do so. For German investors, this would mean additional 10% savings.
- c. Interest of foreign currency loan: Where a loan is taken in foreign currency, the interest income will be subject to tax at a lower rate of 5%. Under the India-Germany tax treaty, interest income is taxable at 10%. Accordingly, this adds a further tax saving of 5%.

Reduced corporate tax rates coupled with the abolishment of dividend distribution tax and lower tax on interest on foreign currency loans makes India an attractive investment destination making it competitive, especially in the Asia Pacific region.

Improve Tax Administration

- a. Online departmental tax audit proceedings: The government has introduced online tax assessment and appeals scheme. The scheme focuses on elimination of the requirement of one-on-one interaction of taxpayers with the Tax Officer. Any personal hearing, if required, is proposed to be carried out via video conferencing. This ensures greater transparency and accountability, by eliminating the interface between the Tax Officer and the taxpayer. Specialised units have been created in the tax department which aims to improve the quality of assessment orders. Last, the scheme eliminates wastage of time required to visit the tax office.
- b. Facilitating tax compliance: The government has introduced various measures to simplify tax compliances in India, e.g. provision of pre-filled tax returns, speedy processing of tax return and issuance of tax refunds, etc. These factors also adds on to the administrative convenience which were one of the major issues highlighted by taxpayers.
- c. Monetary limits or threshold for filing of appeals by the tax department: Taxpayers in the past have expressed concerns over litigation handling cost due to protracted litigation by the tax department and absence of an appropriate mode of dispute resolution. The government has set a monetary limit for the tax department to file an appeal before Tax Tribunals, High Court and Supreme Court. This move has led to reduction in the number of cases pending and speed-up litigation settlement.
- d. Initiation of criminal proceedings for income-tax defaults: The government has relaxed few norms relating to prosecution of income tax defaulters for delay in depositing tax deducted at source, under-reporting of income in the Income-tax return and non-filing of the Income-tax return. New rules provide for minimum threshold of Rs. 25 lakhs for initiating prosecution proceedings for cases of under-reporting of income or for non-filing of Income-tax returns (where the amount of tax which have been evaded by not filing the Income-tax return is Rs. 25 Lakhs or more). This is again a welcome move and will safeguard the honest taxpayer from getting prosecuted even for small one-time defaults.

The above steps taken for improvement of tax administration adds to the ease of doing business. Tax certainty has been one of the areas of concern of foreign investors and improvement of tax administration does make a positive impact towards the handling of such concerns.

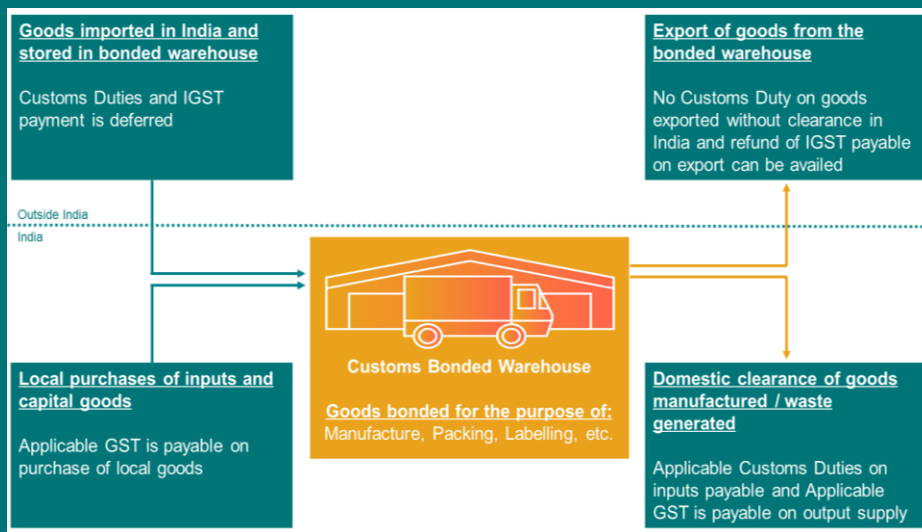
The above-mentioned series of significant tax reforms is an indication of the government approach for attracting investment and promoting a healthy business environment.

Tax reforms have been on the agenda and are seen as an ongoing process. The government with various departments / authorities can be seen continuously interacting with various industry associations and trade bodies to understand the various challenges faced by taxpayers. One may expect more such reforms from the government, with clear focus on increased foreign investors and with the 'Make in India' initiative.

Gaurav Makhijani, Associate Partner, Rödl & Partner

India offers MOOWR!

In order to promote manufacturing and other operations in India, Government of India announced a scheme for allowing manufacturing and other ancillary operations in a Customs bonded warehouse which was previously restricted. The concept of manufacturing in a bonded warehouse as specified under the Manufacturing & Other Operations in Warehouse Regulations, 2019 ("MOOWR") read with Section 65 of Customs Act, 1962 ('Customs Act') is not new. However, with MOOWR, the Indian Government has improvised the scheme as a part of the ongoing 'Ease of Doing Business' initiative. Customs Bonded Warehouse is a facility where goods can be imported in India without payment of Customs Duty and IGST and stored in the warehouse for use in further manufacturing as well as associated activities like packing, re-packing, labelling, etc. The customs duty deferred at the time of import of goods is payable only upon clearance of manufactured/ capital goods for home consumption.



Diagrammatic representation of supply chain for a customs bonded warehouse

If goods are exported directly from the warehouse, no Customs duty is payable. The warehouse can also be used to store locally procured domestic goods for processing. The said scheme assumes greater importance in light of the uncertainty of fate of other export-incentive schemes such as Export Promotion Capital Goods ('EPCG'), Special Economic Zone and Export Oriented Unit ('EOU') due to India's ongoing dispute at the WTO.

The major benefits under this scheme is to provide Customs Duty deferment which offers significant working capital relief to importers in India. The benefits under the scheme are enumerated as below:

- Raw materials and components required for the purpose of manufacturing or other operations in India can be imported without payment of applicable Customs Duties and IGST;
- Facility to payment of applicable Customs Duties on clearance of manufactured finished goods for home consumption in domestic area without interest;
- Capital Goods required for use in the manufacturing and other operations in India can be imported without payment of applicable Customs Duties and IGST;
- Facility of payment of applicable Customs Duties in case the removal of Capital goods after use without interest;
- Complete waiver of Customs Duties in case the imported goods, manufactured finished goods or Capital goods are exported from India;
- No export commitments, export obligations, minimum value addition or net foreign exchange earning requirements;

- The facility to keep the imported inputs/ capital goods in the warehouse without any time limit;
- No need of license renewals/ redemptions as license once obtained is valid for perpetuity unless cancelled;
- Permission can be obtained by an existing business premises to convert into Customs bonded warehouses.
- No geographical restriction on the location of the warehouse.

The above mentioned benefits make MOOWR a perfect opportunity for companies engaged in high-volume imports and availing benefits under complicated existing schemes which are proposed to be phased out. Companies involved in import of inputs and capital goods used for the manufacture of goods which are exported from India are also ideal beneficiaries under the MOOWR scheme.

The scheme would benefit the companies engaged in low value added processes and companies having high gestation period in terms of imports and actual supply of manufactured goods as well.

Particulars	MOOWR	EOU	EPCG	Advance Authorisation
Customs Duty exemption/ waiver on import of inputs/ consumables for manufacture of exports	Yes	Yes	N.A	Yes
Customs Duty exemption/ waiver on import of Capital Goods for use in manufacture of exports	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.A
Requirement of Export obligation ('EO')	No EO	Subject to EO	Subject to EO	Subject to EO
Validity of License	Unlimited	5 years (extendable)	2 years	1 year
Time limit for removal/ usage of goods	No time limit	3 years	NA	18 months
Allowing trading of goods/ storage of other goods	Yes	No	NA	NA

Comparison among MOOWR and other export-incentive schemes

The above mentioned comparison chart also enumerates the benefits of opting for a Customs Bonded Warehouse over other export incentive schemes. While the benefits are promising, obtaining permission under MOOWR mandates certain infrastructural requirements such as signage, burglar alarm system, CCTV facility, security personnel, fire security etc. Further, the regulations also prescribe documentation, accounting and reporting requirements necessary to receive and maintain the Customs Bonded Warehouse status.

The ultimate benefit under MOOWR is unique for every manufacturer depending on their supply chain, export turnover and manufacturing timelines. In view of the same, the manufacturing companies should conduct an analysis and evaluate whether the benefits available under MOOWR scheme provides significant gains as compared to other promotional schemes and accordingly take a decision whether to opt for the scheme or not.

Anand Khetan, Partner, Rödl & Partner
Eesha Umbarkar, Senior Associate, Rödl & Partner

Webinar-Recap: “The Future is Green: Market Overview, Trends and Opportunities in India”

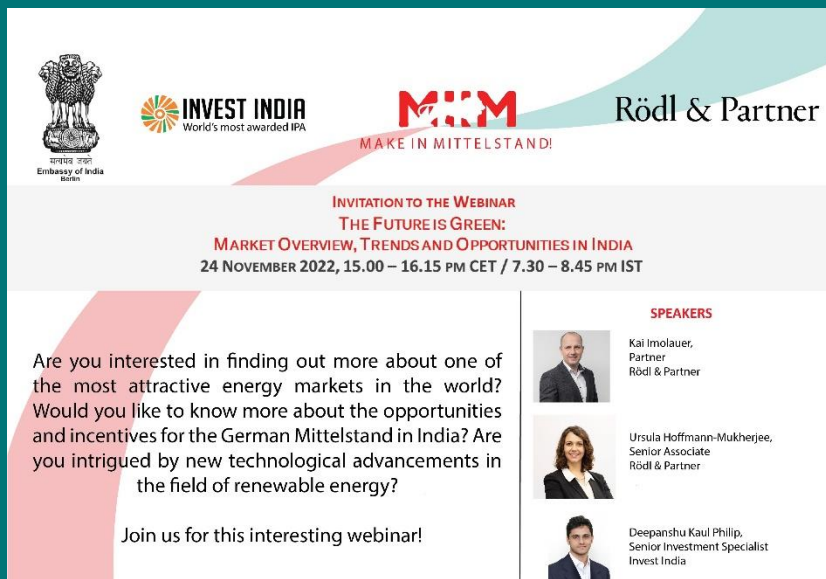
On the 24th of November 2022, the Make in India Mittelstand Team conducted a webinar on Green Energy with speakers from both Rödl & Partner and Invest India.

India, with its natural resources on one hand and its increasing population and rising energy demand on the other hand, is one of the most attractive renewable energy markets in the world. This is not only due to political decisions of the Indian government but also due to the economic need of companies to expand this market. Thus, India offers extraordinary opportunities for German companies to invest in this economic powerhouse.



It is in this spirit that the webinar gave a comprehensive overview over India's economy and its way to the 2030 target for sustainable development. Furthermore, the virtual event shed light on opportunities and incentives for German green SMEs in India by highlighting – among other topics – the incentives under the Indian PLI scheme (Production Linked Incentive Scheme) and the industry sectors it targets. Another key focus which is currently particularly relevant and much anticipated both in Germany as well as India ie. Green Hydrogen, was discussed in detail. Against this background, India's National Hydrogen Policy was elaborated upon.


The webinar was rounded off by an insightful panel discussion with industry speakers Dr. PKC Bose, (Enercon), Shaji John (Ohmium), Vivek Srivastava (Waaree Energies Limited) and Deepanshu Kaul Philip (Invest India).

Would you like to know more about trends, opportunities and technologies in the field of renewables and incentives relevant to the German Mittelstand? Watch the recording [here](#) or contact the MIIM Team for more information – we're happy to help.



The graphic is a white rectangular invitation card with a teal and pink wavy border on the right side. It features logos for the Embassy of India Berlin, Invest India (World's most awarded IPA), MIIM (MAKE IN INDIA MITTELSTAND!), and Rödl & Partner. The text is in German and English, detailing the webinar's topic, date, and time. It includes a list of speakers with their photos and titles: Kai Imolauer (Partner at Rödl & Partner), Ursula Hoffmann-Mukherjee (Senior Associate at Rödl & Partner), and Deepanshu Kaul Philip (Senior Investment Specialist at Invest India). A call to action at the bottom encourages joining the webinar.

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INVITATION TO THE WEBINAR
THE FUTURE IS GREEN:
MARKET OVERVIEW, TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA
24 NOVEMBER 2022, 15.00 – 16.15 PM CET / 7.30 – 8.45 PM IST


Are you interested in finding out more about one of the most attractive energy markets in the world? Would you like to know more about the opportunities and incentives for the German Mittelstand in India? Are you intrigued by new technological advancements in the field of renewable energy?

Join us for this interesting webinar!

SPEAKERS

 Kai Imolauer,
Partner
Rödl & Partner

 Ursula Hoffmann-Mukherjee,
Senior Associate
Rödl & Partner

 Deepanshu Kaul Philip,
Senior Investment Specialist
Invest India

Webinar-Recap: “E-Mobility Transformation: An Indo-German Alliance”

The Make in India Mittelstand Team conducted a webinar on eMobility with speakers from Invest India and the German Federal Association for eMobility (Bundesverband eMobilität).

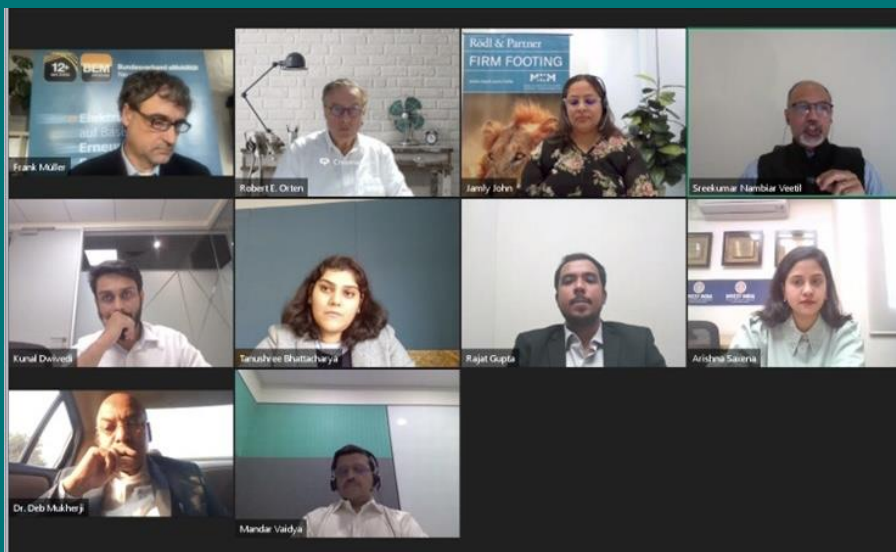
Acknowledging the pressing need to combat climate change through sustainable development, a move to cleaner transportation is crucial. India's signing of the historic Paris climate agreement in 2015 and its commitment to shift to a low-carbon mobility infrastructure at COP 26 was a significant step in bringing nations together to tackle global warming by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The exponential growth of the Indian EV ecosystem shows that it has never been a better opportunity for investors to be a part of this vital transition.

The Indian government, corporates, and financial institutions are pushing for a greater uptake of electric vehicles through subsidies, innovative manufacturing techniques, stricter regulations and comprehensive financing.

It is thus that the webinar provided an overview over both the German as well as Indian EV sector and the relevant national policies respectively. The speakers elaborated on the chances as well as challenges to be expected as part of the eMobility transformation in both countries and pointed out the opportunities for the German Mittelstand regarding the EV sector in India.

The webinar was rounded off by an insightful and fruitful panel discussion. Dr. Deb Mukherji (Omega Seiki Mobility - OSM), Robert E. Orten (ORTEN Electric-Trucks GmbH), Mandar Vaidya (ZF Group India), Kunal Dwivedi (Ather Energy) and Tanushree Bhattacharya (Battery Smart) - all speakers from the industry shared their experience and expertise with the audience.

Would you like to know more about the EV sector and opportunities for the German Mittelstand? Watch the recording [here](#) or contact the MIIM Team for more information – we're happy to help.





EVENTS

1. MIIM Networking Meet in Berlin: 7th of February 2023

Please register [here](#) for the event or send an email to miim@indianembassy.de for further information.

Stay tuned for many more events!



Embassy of India
Berlin, Germany



MAKE IN INDIA MITTELSTAND!

Rödl & Partner

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 150 companies which represent a cumulative declared investment of 1.4 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

LIEBHERR



verbio



And many more members.

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Embassy of India
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OCTOBER 2022

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We are proud to introduce our new MIIM-member ...



dSPACE GmbH

dSPACE is a leading provider of simulation and validation solutions worldwide for developing connected, autonomous, and electrically powered vehicles. The company's range of end-to-end solutions are used particularly by automotive manufacturers and their suppliers to test the software and hardware components in their new vehicles long before a new model is allowed on the road. Not only is dSPACE a sought-after partner in vehicle development, but engineers also rely on our know-how at dSPACE when it comes to aerospace and industrial automation. Our portfolio ranges from end-to-end solutions for simulation and validation to engineering and consulting services as well as training and support. With more than 2,100 employees worldwide, dSPACE is headquartered in Paderborn, Germany, has three project centers in Germany, and serves customers through regional dSPACE companies in the USA, the UK, France, Japan, China, Croatia, and South Korea.

We are proud to introduce our new MIIM-member ...



Oppermann

Oppermann Group – Webbing is our World.

Since 1848, the founding year of E. Oppermann Mechanische Gurt- und Bandweberei GmbH Einbeck, we have devoted ourselves entirely to the subject of webbing. Since that time, we have been producing the most varied webbings in the 5th generation of our family business, which over the course of time have facilitated, enhanced or secured people's lives in various fields of application.

The parent company has been based in Einbeck, Germany since the founding year. Through partnership-based customer care, coupled with regular expansion of production capacities, the company has developed into one of the world's leading webbing producers. Consequently, this position will be further strengthened in the future.

Since our company is still set up solely as a family business, our business partners can expect long-term, reliable, and partnership-oriented business relationship with us, detached from outside interests.

The applications for our products range from personal safety in road traffic through load securing to medical technology. We are proud to be able to supply such diverse industries. Whether it is sling webbing for the construction industry, aircraft safety belts or shock absorbers, we deliver the optimum webbing for every requirement. Our many years of experience and the use of state of the art technology enable us to offer a high quality and competitive solution for your application.

We realised at an early stage that global thinking is necessary in our industry and this is now a great advantage, particularly for our customers. This strategy has been consistently pursued in recent years. This has enabled us to establish a worldwide network of branches in several important industrial countries. Our company employs a broad team of experienced, qualified experts from all over the world, which guarantees the further development of the company for the benefit of our customers. Visit us www.oppermann-group.com.

We are proud to introduce our new MIIM-member ...



German
Academy
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Education

German Academy of Digital Education (DADB)

Our Vision

Offering digital university courses in science and engineering to students around the world with a learning experience that excites, stimulates, and makes complex knowledge accessible, through innovative teaching formats - that is our vision. DADB – German Academy of Digital Education – is an academy working to digitalise higher education, where Germany enjoys an unparalleled global reputation, especially in engineering. Our productions are a unique blend of lectures, animated presentations, 2D and 3D infographics, along with VR elements. All courses are fully translated into English, with additional languages to come in the future. We want to make complex, challenging content and expertise internationally accessible – content that is drawn from engineering, research and development, expertise from German industry. Our programmes combine academic teaching excellence with insights into industrial research and development that is “Made In Germany”. We produce our eLearning courses in Berlin.

Our Innovation

We produce innovative online courses for science and engineering subjects. Our “Made in Germany” higher education format is aimed at universities in the emerging economies of the global south. We create high-quality video formats using modern media techniques that vividly illuminate and help convey the complexity of the lectures given by professors in Germany. In close cooperation with our content providers – academics in the German university system – we are creating a unique educational experience that is available nowhere else on the international education market.



Embassy of India
Berlin, Germany



MAKE IN INDIA MITTELSTAND!

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