

TAIWAN BUBBLE TEA MEETS INDIAN MASALA CHAI

當珍珠奶茶與印度瑪莎拉茶相遇

DESTINATION INDIA
100+ FAQS FOR TAIWANESE INVESTORS

前進印度-台灣投資人
100+常見問答集



K C Mehta & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants



Contributors: (共同作者)

Mr. Dhaval Trivedi
Ms. Shradha Khemka
Ms. Pranjal Borad
Mr. Srinath Sidharthan

Many friends from Taiwan who contributed to this book in some manner or the other.
(很多臺灣的朋友以各種型式貢獻本指南。)

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Message from

MANHARSINH YADAV

DIRECTOR GENERAL

India Taipei Association

The economic engagement between India and Taiwan has seen significant advancements, marked by increased trade, investment, and strategic partnerships by companies across key sectors. In recent years, Taiwanese companies have been one of the largest beneficiaries of Production-Linked Incentives (PLI) schemes and are successfully expanding their production in India.

I am also happy to see that the industrial collaboration between India and Taiwan is receiving remarkable support from the financial, legal, and other subject consultants. Guidebooks, such as the present one by KC Mehta & Co LLP (KCM), will surely further the cause of India-Taiwan economic relations. With global supply chain realignment underway, this guidebook is timely in addressing the queries of Taiwanese businesses looking to invest in India. The valuable insights provided will serve as a crucial resource for new investors and facilitate a smoother entry into India.

I extend my best wishes to KCM, Mr. Dhaval Trivedi, and Ms. Shradha Khemka. May your efforts yield even greater success in the coming future and contribute positively towards bringing India and Taiwan closer to each other.

MANHARSINH YADAV
DIRECTOR GENERAL

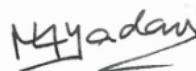
葉達夫
印度臺北協會會長



印度和臺灣的經貿互動獲得重大進展，從新興產業在貿易和投資的大幅成長，及策略夥伴大量迅速的增加可窺見一二。近年，印度政府推出「生產連結獎勵計畫(PLI)」，臺灣企業一直是此一優惠政策的最大受益者之一，不僅成功在印度製造，更持續擴大生產力。

我也很高興看到印度和臺灣的產業合作，有許多來自金融、法律和其他領域的大力支持，如同 KC Mehta & Co LLP (KCM) 出版的指南，必將更進一步推動印度與臺灣的經貿關係。隨著全球供應鏈的重組，這本指南能即時解答臺廠前往印度投資的各式問題。書中的見解和建議也將成為新投資者的重要資源，協助他們更順利地投入印度市場。

我向 KCM Dhaval Trivedi 先生 和 Shradha Khemka 女士致上最高的祝福。願你們在未來創造更大的成功，為深化印度與臺灣的經貿關係持續注入新動力。



葉達夫
印度台北協會會長



Foreword by

Dr. Ou Chin Der

Chairman

Taiwan India Business Association (TIBA)

In the realm of global investment, where opportunities are vast and dynamic, India stands as an inviting landscape for Taiwanese investors seeking to expand their horizons. With its burgeoning economy, rich cultural tapestry, and a regulatory environment evolving to embrace foreign investment, India offers a plethora of prospects waiting to be explored.

I am delighted to see the commitment of K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM) who under the guidance of Mr. Dhaval Trivedi has set up a dedicated India-Taiwan Corridor co-headed by Ms. Shradha Khemka and has supported more than 50 Taiwanese companies with their India operations / questions. We congratulate them on their continued commitment and focus on India-Taiwan Corridor.

KCM has come up with this comprehensive Guide tailored specifically for Taiwanese investors. Drawing from their extensive experience in the field, this booklet aims to address queries and concerns of Taiwanese businesses looking at India as an Investment destination and providing invaluable insights into the essentials of investing in India. Having lived in Taiwan in the past, Mr. Dhaval Trivedi brings in a unique perspective in identifying the most relevant questions for Taiwanese investors and addressing them. I am amazed with the detailing in this book which will definitely help our friends from Taiwan who are looking at investing into India.

From navigating the intricacies of Indian culture and infrastructure to deciphering the legal framework and understanding taxation nuances, each section of this guide is crafted to empower you with the knowledge necessary to make informed investment decisions. This is an excellent piece that each Taiwanese business should have on its shelf.

I wish KCM, Mr. Dhaval Trivedi and Ms. Shradha Khemka all the very best with their India-Taiwan Corridor and hope that they will continue to work towards nourishing the trade and investment relationship between Taiwan and India.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "ou chin der".

Dr. Ou Chin Der

Taiwan India Business Association (TIBA)

序言
歐晉德
理事長
中華民國台灣印度經濟貿易協會



在全球投資領域中,印度機會眾多且觸角廣泛,是一片吸引台灣投資者擴展視野的誘人之地。憑藉其蓬勃發展的經濟、豐富多彩的文化,以及日益開放接納外國投資的監管環境,印度提供了許多等待被探索的機會。

我對「K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM)」的承諾感到高興,他們在「Dhaval Trivedi先生」的指導下成立了一個專門的「印度 - 台灣走廊」,由「Shradha Khemka女士」共同領導,並已支持了50多家台灣企業的印度業務/問題。我們祝賀他們對「印度 - 台灣走廊」的持續承諾和關注。

「KCM」為台灣投資者量身定制了這本全面指南。本書利用他們在該領域的豐富經驗,旨在解答台灣企業對印度作為投資目的地的疑問和擔憂,並提供有價值的投資印度的基本見解。曾在台灣生活過的「Dhaval Trivedi先生」在確定對台灣投資者最相關的問題並解答它們方面帶來了獨特的視角。我對本書的詳細內容感到驚訝,這肯定將有助於我們來自台灣的朋友們投資印度。

從應對印度文化和基礎設施的複雜性,到解讀法律框架和理解稅收細微之處,本指南的每一部分都旨在讓您獲得必要的知識,以做出明智的投資決策。這是每個台灣企業應該擁有的優秀指南。

我祝福「KCM」「Dhaval Trivedi先生」和「Shradha Khemka女士」在他們的「印度 - 台灣走廊」項目中一切順利,並希望他們將繼續努力促進台灣與印度之間的貿易和投資關係。

歐晉德
中華民國台印經濟貿易協會



Leader's Message by

Mr. Milin Mehta

Overall Managing Partner

K C Mehta & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants

Our firm K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM) recently completed 66 years. In this journey, we have continued to focus on the dream of our Founder, Professor K C Mehta to provide learning opportunities for all. What bigger tribute to Professor K C Mehta on completion of the firm's 66 years than launching this book that will help Taiwanese investors learn about India and its tax & regulatory framework!

Relations between India and Taiwan have achieved greater heights in recent years with a lot of Taiwanese businesses now considering India as their manufacturing destination. KCM has been proudly working with Taiwanese companies for more than 12 years now. Our "India-Taiwan Corridor headed by Mr. Dhaval Trivedi and Ms. Shradha Khemka has been contributing immensely towards developing strong relationship between India and Taiwan. With more than 100 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)", this book would help as a ready reckoner and a guide for all and hopefully, it will contribute further towards the relationship between India and Taiwan and bring them even closer. The FAQs cover different regulatory and commercial aspects of setting up business in India or investing in India, which in our opinion arise in the mind of a Taiwanese entity seeking to set up manufacturing or investing in India.

All of you in Taiwan have shown great faith in KCM and we hope we will add to the same in the form of this book. India welcomes you all with open arms and I look forward to meeting you some time soon.

Look forward to hearing from you on your feedback.

Milin Mehta

K C Mehta & Co LLP.

領導者的訊息

Milin Mehta 先生

總經理合夥人

K C Mehta & Co LLP, 特許會計師



我們的事務所「K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM)」最近慶祝了66周年。在這段旅程中,我們一直致力於我們的創始人「K C Mehta教授」的夢想,為所有人提供學習機會。對於我們事務所成立66年,能夠推出這本書以幫助台灣投資者了解印度及其稅收和監管框架,對「K C Mehta教授」來說無疑是最好的致敬!

近年來,印度與台灣之間的關係取得了更大的發展,許多台灣企業現在將印度視為他們的製造重心。我們「KCM」可以自豪地說已經與台灣企業合作了12年以上。「印度-台灣走廊」由「Dhaval Trivedi先生」和「Shradha Khemka女士」領導,他們對發展印度和台灣之間的強大關係做出了巨大貢獻。這本書包含100多個常見問題(FAQs),作為一本隨身參考書和指南,希望能進一步促進印度和台灣之間的關係,讓它們更加緊密。FAQs涵蓋了台灣企業在印度設立製造業或進行投資時,可能會考慮的不同監管和商業方面的問題。

台灣的朋友們一直對「KCM」展現了極大的信任,我們希望通過這本書來強化信任關係。印度懷抱著開放的態度歡迎您們,我期待不久的未來與您相見。

期待收到您回饋。

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Milin Mehta'.

Milin Mehta

K C Mehta & Co LLP.



Message from

Mr. Dhaval Trivedi

Head – India-Taiwan Corridor,

K C Mehta & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants

Our firm, K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM), Chartered Accountants has been serving clients from Taiwan for more than 13 years now. I stayed in Taiwan during 2016 and 2017 and I fell in love with it. After returning to India, I moved from a Big 4 consulting firm and joined K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM). At KCM, we set up the India-Taiwan Corridor with a dedicated team focussing on helping investors from Taiwan looking at India as an Investment Destination from a tax and regulatory perspective.

Over the past 7 years of our dedicated efforts, we have received a lot of positive response from our Taiwanese clients and friends and this support have made us take more active steps in developing the India-Taiwan Corridor.

I keep saying this – I am in love with Taiwan and its people. It is this love that brings out the best in terms of services that me and my team provides to Taiwanese companies.

I dedicate this book to all the beautiful people and friends of Taiwan who supported me during my stay in Taiwan during 2016 and 2017 and also all our Taiwanese clients (more than 50) who have shown immense trust and support in KCM, me and my team and grown with us over the years in Taiwan and in India.

We hope you find this book useful. We welcome you to India so that I can try to repay the hospitality shown towards me by all of you in Taiwan.

Happy Reading!

Dhaval Trivedi
K C Mehta & Co LLP

達瓦. 崔維迪 先生

印度-台灣走廊負責人 K C Mehta & Co LLP,
特許會計師事務所



我們的事務所, “K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM), 執業會計師”截至目前為止已經為來自台灣的客戶提供服務超過13年了。我在2016年和2017年期間在台灣居住, 並深深愛上了這個地方。回到印度後, 我從一家四大會計師事務所轉到了“K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM)”工作。在“KCM”, 我們成立了“印度 - 台灣走廊”, 有一個專門的團隊致力於從稅收和監管的角度幫助來自台灣的投資者將印度視為投資目的地。

在過去7年的專注努力中, 我們得到了許多台灣客戶和朋友的積極回應, 這種支持促使我們更積極地發展“印度 - 台灣走廊”。

我一直說, 我愛台灣和台灣人。也正是這份愛激發了我和我的團隊為台灣企業提供最好的服務。

我把這本書獻給在2016年和2017年我在台灣逗留期間, 所有支持我的朋友, 還有所有的台灣客戶(超過50家), 大家對“KCM”我和我的團隊給予巨大的信任和支持, 在台灣和印度的多年成長過程中與我們一起成長。

我們希望這本書對您在印度的發展很有用處, 也歡迎您來到印度, 讓我禮尚往來回報您在台灣對我的熱情款待。

祝閱讀愉快!

Dhaval Trivedi
K C Mehta & Co LLP

About India- Taiwan Corridor :

- ❖ India-Taiwan Corridor – A special corridor with a dedicated team specifically focussing on Taiwanese companies looking at an India entry.
- ❖ The only Indian origin CA / CPA firm to have an India-Taiwan Corridor for 6 years (and ongoing) for Taiwanese investors looking at India presence.
- ❖ Proudly serving ~ 50 Taiwanese companies present in India – maximum number of Taiwanese companies served by any CA / CPA firm in India.
- ❖ Serves Taiwanese companies with headquarters across Taiwan, viz. Taipei, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Kaohsiung, and Tainan
- ❖ Active in making representations to Government of India and various State Governments for Taiwanese investors looking at India Investments
- ❖ Members of various delegations (including State Governments) visiting Taiwan from time to time
- ❖ Working closely with “Invest India – Taiwan Plus”, a Government of India initiative, as a knowledge partner
- ❖ Strong relationships with TW associations – TAITRA, TIBA, TCA, TTTA, etc.
- ❖ Working association with various CPA Firms and Law Firms in Taiwan
- ❖ Services provided - India Company Formation, India Entry Strategy, Income-tax, GST & Customs, Audit, Free Trade Agreements, People movement between Taiwan and India, etc.
- ❖ Multiple industries served – Semiconductor, ICT, Capital Goods, Technical Textiles, Footwear, Services, Automotive, etc.



The Team



Dhaval Trivedi

Email: dhaval.trivedi@kcmehta.com
Line ID: [dhavaltrivedig](https://line.me/ti/p/@dhavaltrivedig)

Shradha Khemka

Email: shradha.khemka@kcmehta.com
Line ID: [shradha_khemka](https://line.me/ti/p/@shradha_khemka)



- ❖ Mr. Dhaval Trivedi leads the "Indian – Taiwan Corridor" at KCM and is supported by Ms. Shradha Khemka who co-heads the Corridor.
- ❖ Dhaval is a Chartered Accountant (Indian CPA) holding Certificate in International Tax, a Company Secretary and Bachelor of Commerce.
- ❖ University gold medallist and a meritorious career.
- ❖ He has worked with PricewaterhouseCoopers Private limited (PwC) India for about 9 years.
- ❖ Stayed in Taiwan and worked with PwC Taiwan (Taipei Office) during 2016-2017 - unique
- ❖ Recognition of being the first Indian CPA to function as "India Desk" in Taiwan.
- ❖ He is a regular faculty/teacher at various law and commerce universities / ICAI.
- ❖ Ms. Shradha Khemka is also an Indian CPA and has been instrumental in setting up the India – Taiwan Corridor.
- ❖ She has also travelled to Taiwan for meeting with companies that are looking at potential investments into India.

The Team helps clients assess central and state-level incentive policies to boost their Indian ventures.

- ❖ The Team also coordinates directly with Indian government bodies focusing on Taiwanese investments.
- ❖ A team of experts under the guidance of Dhaval & Shradha offer assistance in evaluating various entry options into the Indian market.
- ❖ Under their leadership, our dedicated team provides comprehensive support, covering everything- from accounting, tax, and regulatory compliance to cross-border advisory services, ensuring a seamless investment experience.

印度臺灣走廊：

- ◆ 印度臺灣走廊：擁有專業的團隊，致力於協助尋求進入印度市場的臺灣公司的特殊專門的廊道。
- ◆ 唯一設置印度臺灣走廊的印度在地會計師事務所，具備六年以上輔導尋求在印度佔有一席之地的臺商經驗。
- ◆ 擁有將近50家在印度有營運據點的臺商客戶，是最多臺商客戶的印度會計師事務所。
- ◆ 客戶遍布臺灣各地，包括臺北、新竹、苗栗、高雄和臺南等地。
- ◆ 積極為尋求印度投資機會的臺商向印度政府和各州政府進行交涉。
- ◆ 為不定期訪臺的印度各代表團（包括州政府）成員。
- ◆ 以知識合作夥伴的身份，與印度政府倡議的「投資印度-臺灣加值 (Invest India-Taiwan Plus)」計畫緊密合作。
- ◆ 與臺灣各協會建立了穩固的關係，包括中華民國對外貿易發展協會 (TAITRA)、中華民國台灣印度經貿協會 (TIBA)、台北市電腦商業同業公會 (TCA)、台灣產業用紡織品協會 (TTA) 等。
- ◆ 與臺灣多家會計師事務所和律師事務所建立合作關係。
- ◆ 提供印度公司設立、投資印度策略、所得稅、商品與服務稅、關稅、審計、自由貿易協定、臺印兩地人員往來等服務。
- ◆ 客戶橫跨半導體、資訊及通訊科技、資本財、產業用紡織品、製鞋業、服務業、汽車業等產業。



團隊成員



達瓦.崔維迪

Email: dhaval.trivedi@kcmehta.com
Line ID: [dhavaltrivedig](https://line.me/ti/p/@dhavaltrivedig)



夏拉達·凱姆卡

Email: shradha.khemka@kcmehta.com
Line ID: [shradha_khemka](https://line.me/ti/p/@shradha_khemka)

- ◆ Dhaval Trivedi先生領導印度KCM會計師事務所的「印度 - 臺灣走廊」,共同負責人Shradha Khemka女士亦協助領導該走廊。
- ◆ Dhaval是持有國際租稅證書的印度會計師,且具備公司秘書執照(註:在印度,公司秘書執照如同印度會計師需通過考試;公司秘書負責印度公司相關法規的法律遵循事項,係公司治理的守門員)和商學學士學位。
- ◆ Dhaval是大學金牌獎章得主,職涯表現傑出。
- ◆ Dhaval在印度資誠聯合會計師事務所(PwC India)工作了將近9年。
- ◆ 2016年至2017年期間Dhaval在臺灣資誠聯合會計師事務所臺北所服務,成為首位在臺灣擔任印度投資窗口(India Desk)的印度會計師。
- ◆ Dhaval在多所法律和商學大學以及印度特許會計師協會(ICAI)擔任兼任講師、教師。
- ◆ Shradha Khemka女士也是印度會計師,在創立印度-臺灣走廊方面發揮了重要作用。
- ◆ Shradha Khemka曾在臺灣與尋求印度潛在投資機會的臺灣公司會面。
- ◆ 團隊協助客戶評估印度中央和各州的獎勵投資政策,以促進其在印度的投資。
- ◆ 團隊直接與印度政府機構協調聚焦於臺商投資印度。
- ◆ Dhaval與Shradha指導專業團隊協助評估進入印度市場的最佳選擇。
- ◆ Dhaval與Shradha領導專業團隊提供全面性的支援,包括會計、稅務、法律遵循和跨境諮詢服務,全方位協助台商投資印度。

Welcome to India
A Simple Guide for Taiwanese Investors

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In the last five years, there has been an increase in interest from Taiwanese companies to invest in India. In 2023, the total bilateral trade between Taiwan and India amounted to approximately US\$ 8.224 billion, and this is likely to rise due to Republic of China (Taiwan / TW) firms aiming to expand beyond Mainland China and explore other regions such as Vietnam, Indonesia, and India. This is also supported by the New Southbound Policy of the TW Government, which views India as a vital trading partner. "K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM)" is committed to contributing to the development of India – Taiwan relations by offering assistance to Taiwanese companies looking to establish a presence in India. This guide, in the form of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), provides a basic overview of what TW investors should keep in mind when investing in India.

Since the opening of the Indian economy in the early 1990s, its economy has grown significantly, and it is now one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, with projected growth of around 7% in the next five years. It is also becoming a major international business and finance hub, offering a cost-effective environment for enterprises hoping to access domestic and export markets.

在過去五年中，台灣企業對於在印度投資的興趣有所增加。到了2023年，台灣和印度之間的雙邊貿易總額約為82.24億美元，由於中華民國（台灣/ TW）企業計劃擴展到中國大陸以外的其他地區，如越南、印尼和印度，這一數字可能會上升。這也得到了台灣政府「新南向政策」的支持，該政策將印度視為重要的貿易夥伴。"K C Mehta & Co LLP (KCM)"致力於協助希望在印度投資的台灣企業，促進印度-台灣關係的發展。這份指南以常見問題（FAQs）的形式提供了台灣投資者在印度投資時應牢記的基本概述。

自上世紀90年代初期印度經濟開放以來，其經濟已經顯著成長，現在是全球成長最快的經濟體之一，未來五年預計成長率約為7%左右。成為了重要的國際商業和金融中心，為希望進入國內和出市場的台灣企業提供了具有成本效益的投資環境。



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

(常見問題)



Basics

(基礎知識)





Q1. How large is India?

印度有多大？

India is divided into 28 states (provinces) and 8 union territories. In terms of size and population, the bulk of the states are individually larger than Taiwan. For example, the state of Gujarat (Prime Minister Modi's home state) has a population of more than 70 million people, which is about three times the total population of Taiwan. This opens up enormous opportunities for TW firms in terms of skilled and unskilled labour, as well as a wide client base.

印度分為28個邦(州/省)和8個聯邦屬地。就規模和人口而言，大部分邦的面積和人口都超過台灣。例如，古吉拉特邦(莫迪總理的家鄉)的人口超過7,000萬，大約是台灣總人口的三倍。這為台灣公司在不論藍領或白領階級的勞動力以及廣泛的客戶群方面提供了巨大的機會。



Q2. How are India and Taiwan's bilateral relations?

印度和台灣的雙邊關係如何？

The India-Taipei Association (ITA) in Taiwan assists in the development and smoothing of relations between India and Taiwan. Similarly, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in India (TECC) operates from India and assists Taiwanese enterprises investing in India. Further, the Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA) is very active in fostering trade, business and cultural relations between India and Taiwan. Aside from the aforementioned organizations, several more, such as Taiwan India Business Association (TIBA), Taipei Computer Association (TCA), Taiwan Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association (TEEMA) and Taiwan Technical Textiles Association (TTTA), Invest India (National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency) are actively assisting Taiwanese enterprises with intentions to expand into India.

印度-台北協會(ITA)位於台灣，協助促進印度與台灣之間的發展與關係順暢。同樣地，台北經濟文化中心(TECC)也在印度設有辦事處，協助台灣企業在印度的投資。此外，中華民國對外貿易發展協會(TAITRA)在促進印度與台灣之間的貿易、商業及文化關係方面扮演重要角色。除了上述組織之外，還有其他幾個組織，如中華民國台灣印度經貿協會(TIBA)、台北市電腦商業同業公會(TCA)、台灣區電機電子工業同業公會(TEEMA)和台灣產業用紡織品協會(TTTA)，以及印度投資局都積極協助台灣企業擴展至印度。

Q3. Does Taiwan have a representative office in India ?

台灣是否在印度設有代表處？

Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in India (TECC) is the official representation of the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in India. It is responsible for promoting ROC (Taiwan) and India's bilateral relations in the areas of the economy, trade, investment, media, tourism, culture, education and science and technology. TECC has two offices in India (New Delhi and Chennai). In 2023, TW government announced establishing a new office of TECC in Mumbai.

TAITRA is Taiwan's foremost nonprofit trade promoting organization. Sponsored by the government and industry organizations, TAITRA assists enterprises to expand their global reach. Headquartered in Taipei, TAITRA has a team of 1,300 specialists and operates 5 local offices as well as 60+ branches worldwide. TAITRA now operates four offices in India (New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata) and assists Taiwanese investors in the country.

These offices act as facilitators, providing valuable information, assistance, and support to Taiwanese businesses looking to invest in India, thereby fostering bilateral trade relations between the two nations.

駐印度台北經濟文化中心(TECC)是中華民國政府派駐印度的代表機構，負責推動兩國間各領域雙邊關係，1995年台印雙方同意在新德里及台北互設代表機構，2012年台灣並於印度清奈(Chennai)設立辦事處。2023年，台灣政府宣布在孟買設立新的TECC辦事處。

中華民國對外貿易發展協會(TAITRA)為臺灣最重要的貿易推廣機構，係由經濟部結合民間工商團體成立之公益性財團法人，以協助業者拓展對外貿易為設立宗旨。擁有1,300多位海內外專業經貿人員，在臺設立5個辦公室，並在全球40餘國設立超過60個海外據點。TAITRA目前在印度營運四個辦事處(新德里、孟買、清奈和加爾各答)，以就近協助當地台灣投資者。

這些政府設立的駐點及辦事處作為雙方投資貿易促進機構，為尋求在印度投資的台灣企業提供寶貴的資訊、協助和支持，從而促進兩國之間的雙邊貿易關係。

Q4. How are India and Taiwan's trade relations?

印度和台灣的貿易關係如何？

Taiwan's cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to India total US\$ 940.08 million from April 2000 to December 2023. In 2023, the total bilateral trade between Taiwan and India amounted to approximately US\$ 8.22 billion. Taiwan's exports to India reached US\$ 6.013 billion, marking a 13% growth and positioning India the 12th largest export market for Taiwan.

自2000年4月至2023年12月,台灣對印度的累計外國直接投資(FDI)總額達到9.4億美元。2023年,台灣與印度之間的雙邊貿易總額約為82.2億美元。台灣對印度的出口達到60.13億美元,增長了13%,使印度成為台灣第12大出口市場。

Q5. How is connectivity between India and Taiwan?

印度與台灣之間的連繫航班情況如何?

China Airlines used to operate direct flights between India and Taipei before Covid-19. There is currently no airline that offers direct flights between India and Taiwan, however there are hopes that the same may be resumed soon. There are connecting flights from Taipei or Kaohsiung via Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore to places throughout India (Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Hyderabad, and so on). The connecting flights duration ranges from 11 to 16 hours.

中華航空曾在Covid-19之前營運印度與台北之間的直飛航班。目前沒有航空公司提供印度與台灣之間的直飛航班,可望不久後能恢復此類服務。從台北或高雄經香港、曼谷、吉隆坡或新加坡轉機至印度各地(德里、孟買、阿美達巴、清奈、班加羅爾、加爾各答、海德拉巴等)。總航行時間從11小時到16小時不等。

Q6. What is the VISA process to enter India?

進入印度的簽證程序是什麼?

Indian Government allows for regular visa application to be made to ITA and has also introduced the e-Visa system, which allows Taiwanese citizens to obtain an Indian visa online before traveling to India. The e-Visa system has made it easier for travellers to obtain a visa for India. To apply for an Indian e-Visa, Taiwanese citizens can visit the official Indian visa website and complete the online application form. The application requires providing personal information, passport details, travel plans, and supporting documents such as a passport-sized photograph, a copy of the passport bio page, etc. India offers different types of visa basis the purpose & duration of visit in India such as Business Visa, Employment Visa, Project Visa, etc. For more Visa application details, please go to TECC or ITA website :

TECC :<https://www.roc-taiwan.org/in/cat/11.html>

ITA :<https://www.india.org.tw/>

印度政府允許向印度台北協會ITA申請常規簽證,同時也導入了電子簽證系統,允許台灣公民在前往印度前在線上申請印度簽證。電子簽證系統使得旅客更容易取得印度簽證。欲申請印度電子簽證,台灣公民可以上印度簽證官方網站並填寫線上申請表格。申請時需要提供個人資料、護照、旅行計劃以及相關文件,如護照尺寸的照片、護照影本等。根據在印度訪問的目的和時間長短會提供不同類型與停留時間的簽證,例如:商務簽證、工作簽證、專案簽證等。印度簽證申請訊息,請至駐印度台北經濟文化中心或印度台北協會官網查詢。

Q7. Are there Taiwanese businesses that have previously made investments in India?

以往有台灣企業在印度進行投資嗎？

Yes, there are currently more than 150 Taiwanese businesses with a presence in India. There are other businesses in addition to these which already have trade partners or business connections in India.

是的，目前有超過150家台灣企業在印度設有業務據點。除了這些企業之外，還有其他已與印度建立貿易夥伴關係或業務聯繫的企業。

Q8. When did Taiwanese companies begin to establish a presence in India?

台灣企業何時開始在印度建立業務據點？

Taiwanese Companies have presence in India since late 1990s with Acer (Taiwanese multinational hardware and electronics corporation) and Foxconn (Taiwanese multinational electronics contract manufacturer), being some of the companies who have invested in India for more than two decades now.

自1990年代末以來，台灣企業已在印度建立業務據點，其中宏碁（台灣跨國硬體和電子公司）和鴻海（台灣跨國電子代工製造商）是其中一些已在印度投資逾二十年的企業。

Q9. What are the typical life cycle stages that Taiwanese companies experience while operating in India?

台灣企業在印度經營一般會經歷哪些周期階段？

The lifecycle stages of Taiwanese companies in India vary based on size and business objectives. Typically, mid-size companies start with trading activities before considering permanent establishment in India. As business gains traction, they may opt for joint ventures, branch offices or liaison offices. With growing familiarity and business opportunities, establishing a full-fledged company becomes advantageous in the long-term. Larger companies often initiate full-fledged operations through establishing a wholly owned subsidiary in one state before expanding nationwide.

台灣企業在印度的周期階段因規模和業務目標而異。通常，中型企業會從貿易活動開始，然後考慮在印度深耕。隨著業務的拓展，可能會選擇合資企業、分公司或辦事處。隨著對當地市場的熟悉和商機的增加，長期來看，建立一家完整全資公司將會變得更有利。大型的企業通常會在一個邦建立全資子公司來全面在地化營運，再進行全國業務擴展。

Q10. In which industries do Taiwanese businesses generally operate?

台灣企業通常在哪些產業中營運？

Taiwanese businesses are active in a number of sectors in India, including infrastructure development, vehicles, electronics, information and communication technology, petrochemicals, steel, shipping, footwear manufacturing, textiles manufacturing, automotive and motorcycle components, industrial machinery, engineering goods, etc. Therefore, the industries served by Taiwanese businesses operating in India are diverse.

台灣企業在印度活躍於眾多領域，包括基礎設施開發、汽車、電子、資訊與通訊科技、石化、鋼鐵、航運、鞋類製造、紡織製造、汽車和機車零配件、工業機械、工程產品等。因此，台灣企業在印度的業務涉及的行業非常多元。

Q11. In which regions of India, major Taiwanese companies are setup?

台灣企業在印度的哪些地區有設點？

Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Delhi are few of the states where Taiwanese companies have setup operations in India. The presence of Taiwanese companies in Chennai, Bengaluru, Delhi, Gujarat, and Maharashtra underscores the diverse investment landscape across India. These clusters not only provide strategic geographical advantages but also offer access to skilled labour, robust infrastructure, and favourable policies, making them preferred destinations for investors looking to establish or expand their presence in the Indian market. For instance, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Karnataka have emerged as a prime destination for Taiwanese investment because of its proactive industrial policy and robust infrastructure. In Gujarat, the state's capital, Ahmedabad, and the industrial city of Vadodara attract Taiwanese companies across various sectors, including manufacturing, chemicals, textiles, and renewable energy. Gujarat's proximity to ports and its well-connected transportation network further enhances its appeal to investors seeking access to domestic and international markets. In similar manner, Tamil Nadu boasts a robust industrial infrastructure, including specialized industrial parks and zones, making it an attractive destination for foreign investors seeking manufacturing facilities. Karnataka on the other hand serves as a major hub for technology and innovation, with a thriving ecosystem of startups, IT companies, and research institutions.

古吉拉特邦、泰米爾納德邦、卡納塔克邦、馬哈拉施特拉邦和德里是台灣企業在印度設立業務的主要幾個邦。台灣企業在清奈、班加羅爾、德里、古吉拉特邦和馬哈拉施特拉邦的存在凸顯了印度多元化的投資格局。這些產業聚落不僅提供戰略地理優勢，還能夠獲得熟練的勞動力、強大的基礎設施和有利的政策，使其成為希望在印度市場建立或擴大業務的投資者的首選。例如，泰米爾納德邦、古吉拉特邦和卡納塔克邦因其積極的工業政策和強大的基礎設施而成為台灣投資的主要目的地。在古吉拉特邦，邦首府阿美達巴和工業城瓦多達拉吸引了各個行業的台灣企業，包括製造業、化工、紡

織和再生能源。古吉拉特邦鄰近港口，交通便利，進一步提高了對尋求進入國內和國際市場的投資者的吸引力。同樣地，泰米爾納德邦擁有強大的工業基礎設施，包括專業的工業園區和區域，使其成為外國投資者尋求在地製造的理想目的地。另一方面，卡納塔克邦是技術和創新的主要樞紐，擁有蓬勃發展的新創企業、IT公司和研究機構生態系統。

Q12. Which are the major Taiwanese banks in India?

台灣有哪些銀行進駐印度？

As per the press release issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China (Taiwan) (FSC), CTBC Bank has set up branches in India whereas Bank of Taiwan and Mega International Commercial Bank have setup representative offices in India. Further, recently FSC has granted approval to Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank for establishing branch in India. Also, CTBC Bank is going to establish GIFT City branch in Gujarat.

根據中華民國（台灣）金融監督管理委員會（FSC）發布的新聞稿，中國信託銀行已在印度設立分行，而臺灣銀行和兆豐國際商銀也在印度設立了代表處。此外，最近FSC已批准台北富邦商業銀行在印度設立分行，中國信託銀行董事會通過申請設立印度古吉拉特邦金融特區（GIFT City）分行。



Infrastructure and Culture (基礎設施與文化)



Q13. How developed is India's transport infrastructure, encompassing high-speed rails, metro systems, and the feasibility of implementing bullet trains?

印度的交通基礎設施發達嗎？高速鐵路、地鐵、捷運系統以及子彈列車現況如何？

National Highway (高速公路)

With a comprehensive network spanning 1,46,145 kms, national highways play a crucial role in connecting regions and spurring economic growth across the country, complementing the extensive state highways spanning 1,79,535 kms and other road infrastructure spanning 65,45,403 kms.

國家高速公路總長度達 14萬6,145 公里，在連接各地區和促進全國經濟成長方面發揮著關鍵作用，總長度達 17萬9,535 公里的州道和總長度達 654萬5,403 公里的其他道路基礎設施相輔相成。

Railway (鐵路)

Indian Railways, one of the world's largest railway networks, connects various regions, cities, towns, and villages across the country. While railroads predominantly cover long-distance travel, they also facilitate last-mile connectivity through feeder services and station accessibility. The Indian Railways consists of a total track length of 1,26,366kms with 7,335 stations. The bullet train project is being undertaken in India which refers to the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail (MAHSR) corridor, a proposed high-speed rail line connecting Mumbai, the financial capital of India, with Ahmedabad, a major city in the western state of Gujarat. This project involves the introduction of Japanese Shinkansen bullet train technology to India. It aims to significantly reduce travel time between the two cities from around 7 hours by conventional train to approximately 2 hours by the high-speed rail.

印度鐵路是世界上最大的鐵路網之一，連接著全國各地區、城市、鎮和村莊。鐵路主要涵蓋長途旅行，同時也透過支線服務和車站無障礙設施提供最後一公里的接駁。印度鐵路總共擁有126,366公里的鐵軌和7,335個車站。印度正在進行子彈列車工程，這指的是孟買-艾哈邁達巴德高速鐵路 (MAHSR) 腹廊，一條連接印度金融首都孟買和古吉拉特邦西部主要城市艾哈邁達巴德的高速鐵路。該工程引入日本新幹線子彈列車技術到印度。目標是將兩個城市之間的旅行時間從常規列車的約7小時大幅縮短為高速鐵路的約2小時。

Metro Railway (地鐵)

Several Indian cities, including Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad, have operational metro systems, with more cities planning or constructing their own. These metro systems play a crucial role in easing urban congestion and enhancing connectivity within cities. The expansion of India's Metro Rail system has revolutionized urban commuting, with the network set to increase from 248 kilometers in 2014 to an impressive 945 kilometers by 2024.

包括德里、孟買、阿美達巴、加爾各答、清奈、班加羅爾和海得拉巴在內，多個印度城市已經有地鐵系統，還有更多城市計劃或正在建設中。這些地鐵系統在緩解城市塞車和增強了市內交通方面至關重要。印度地鐵系統的快速擴張已經改變了城市民眾通勤方式，從2014年的248公里到2024年已增加到驚人的945公里。

Airways and waterways (航空和水路)

India has 149 operational airports which includes 131 airports, 2 Water aerodromes and 9 Heliports. Among them there are 29 international, 92 domestic, and 10 custom airports. Additionally, India's extensive coastline of about 7,500 kilometres provides opportunities for maritime transport. India has 12 major and 200 non-major/intermediate ports (under state government administration). Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust is the largest major port in India, while Mundra is the largest private port.

印度有149個營運中的機場，其中包括131個機場、2個水上機場和9個直升機場。其中包括29個國際機場、92個國內機場和10個海關機場。此外，印度長達約7,500公里的廣闊海岸線提供了海運運輸的機會。印度有12個主要港和200個非主要/中間港（由邦政府管理）。尼赫魯港是印度最大的主要港，而蒙德拉是最大的私人港。

Q14. How is the demographic distribution of India?

印度的人口分布如何？

India's demographic distribution is diverse and multifaceted, reflecting a vast population spread across urban and rural areas, as well as different regions and states. With a population exceeding 1.4 billion people, India is the most populous country globally. While urban centres like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Bengaluru serve as hubs for economic, commerce and cultural exchange, India also has a significant rural population, with agriculture remaining a crucial source of livelihood in many parts of the country.

印度的人口分布多元且多層次，反映了分布在城市和農村地區、以及不同地區和各邦的龐大人口。超過14億人口的印度是全球人口最多的國家。像孟買、德里、加爾各答和班加羅爾這樣的一級城市成為了經濟、商業和文化交流的樞紐，印度也有著相當大的農村人口，農業在該國許多地區仍然是生計的重要來源。

Q15. Is non-vegetarian food readily available in India?

在印度是否容易找到葷食？

Approximately 70% of India's population consumes non-vegetarian food, hence non-vegetarian food is widely available throughout India, offering a diverse range of options to suit various preferences and tastes. Taiwanese cuisine is often characterized by its mild spiciness, modest saltiness, and a touch of sweetness. In many regions of India, such as Gujarat and Karnataka a preference for slightly sweeter dishes is evident. For instance, Gujarati cuisine is known for its subtle spiciness, with sugar or jaggery commonly used to harmonize Flavors. Indian cuisine is renowned for its rich flavours and spice blends, making it a delightful culinary experience for those accustomed to non-vegetarian fare. Vegetarian options are also prevalent in many regions, catering to individuals with dietary restrictions or preferences. Asian cuisines such as Japanese, Chinese, Korean, etc., are available in restaurants across India. Additionally, individuals can purchase ingredients for these cuisines from hyperstores as well as specialty stores catering to wide ranging choices of customers for frozen and gourmet foods.

印度有大約70%的葷食人口,因此整個印度可以輕鬆找到葷食,提供各種各樣的選擇以滿足不同的喜好和口味。台灣料理通常以溫和的辣度、適量的鹽和一點點甜味為特色。在印度的許多地區,如古吉拉特邦和卡納塔克邦,人們也偏好略微甜味的菜餚。例如,古吉拉特邦的料理以其微妙的辣味而著稱,通常會用糖或黑糖來調味。印度料理以其豐富的風味和香料混合物而聞名,對於習慣葷食的人來說,是一種令人愉悅的烹飪體驗。在許多地區也提供素食選擇,以滿足有飲食限制或偏好的人。亞洲料理如日本料理、中國料理、韓國料理等在印度也可以找到。此外,人們還可以在超市和專賣店中購買這些食材,也有各種的冷凍食品和美食選擇。

Q16. What aspects illustrate the cultural diversity of India, encompassing language, cuisine, religion, political landscape, and other dimensions, for Taiwanese nationals seeking a comprehensive understanding?

對於希望全面瞭解印度的臺灣人來說,印度的文化多樣性包括語言、美食、宗教、政治格局等哪些方面?

India is renowned for its rich and diverse cultural tapestry, encompassing a myriad of languages, cuisines, religions, traditions, and customs, offering foreigners a unique and multifaceted landscape to explore.

Language: India is home to a staggering number of languages, with Hindi and English serving as official languages at the national level. India officially recognizes and schedules languages based on the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. As of now, there are 22 officially recognized languages in India. As per some sources there are more than 19,500 dialects spoken in India as mother tongues. Moreover, in India, there are professional translation firms actively offering translation services into various languages, including Mandarin and Chinese.

Food: Indian cuisine is celebrated worldwide for its vibrant flavours, aromatic spices, and diverse culinary traditions. Each region of India boasts its own unique dishes and cooking styles, influenced by factors such as geography, climate, and cultural heritage. From the fiery curries of North India to the fragrant biryanis of South India, foreigners can savour a wide array of delectable delicacies during their stay. Similar to Taiwan, India has a rich tea culture in people's daily life. In India, tea is not just a beverage but a cultural phenomenon, being a staple in households and street corners alike.

Religion: India is a land of religious pluralism, where various faiths coexist harmoniously. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism are among the major religions practiced in the country, each contributing to its cultural mosaic. Temples, mosques, churches, gurdwaras, and other places of worship dot the Indian landscape, reflecting the spiritual diversity of its people.

Political scenario: India's political scenario is marked by its vibrant democracy, with a multi-party system reflecting diverse ideologies and regional interests. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) are two major political coalitions in India. The UPA, led by the Indian National Congress, governed the country from 2004 to 2014, focusing on inclusive growth, social welfare programs, and economic reforms. The NDA, led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), came into power in 2014 and emphasized initiatives like "Make in India," Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, and the Goods and Services Tax (GST), with a strong emphasis on economic development, national security, and infrastructure development along with building international relations and fostering cross-border partnerships with neighbouring countries. While the BJP's electoral successes have reshaped the political landscape, regional parties continue to wield significant influence in their respective states. Challenges such as socio-economic disparities, religious tensions, and governance issues persist, necessitating effective leadership and inclusive policies. India's foreign policy priorities include regional stability, economic diplomacy, and strategic partnerships with major powers, as it asserts itself as a key player on the global stage.

Traditions and Festivals: Indian culture is steeped in age-old traditions and festivals, which vary from region to region and community to community. From the colourful festivities of Diwali, Holi, and Eid to the solemn observances of Durga Puja, Christmas, and Vaisakhi, Taiwanese can witness a kaleidoscope of cultural celebrations throughout the year.

Arts and Architecture: India's artistic heritage is as diverse as its cultural landscape, with a rich legacy of classical music, dance, literature, and visual arts. The country is also home to magnificent architectural marvels, from ancient temples and forts to colonial-era monuments and modern skyscrapers, showcasing the evolution of architectural styles over the centuries.

印度以其豐富多樣的文化薈萃而聞名，涵蓋了眾多語言、美食、宗教、傳統和習俗，為外國人提供了一個獨特而多元的探索景觀。

語言：印度擁有驚人的語言數量，印地語和英語是全國層面的官方語言。印度根據印度憲法的第八附表正式承認和規劃語言。目前，印度有22種官方認可語言。據稱，印度有超過19,500種作為母語的方言。此外，在印度，有專業的翻譯公司積極提供各種語言的翻譯服務，包括中文。

飲食：印度美食以其豐富的風味、香料和多樣化的烹飪傳統而聞名於世。印度的每個地區都擁有其獨特的菜餚和烹飪風格，受地理、氣候和文化遺產等因素的影響。從北印度火辣的咖哩到南印度芬芳的米飯，外國人在印度停留期間可以品嘗到各種美味佳餚。與台灣相似，印度在人們的日常生活中也有豐富的茶文化。在印度，茶不僅是一種飲料，更是一種文化現象，成為家庭和街角的必備品。

宗教：印度是宗教多元化的國家，各種信仰和諧共處。印度教、回教、基督教、錫克教、佛教和耆那教是印度的主要宗教，每一種宗教都為印度的文化多樣性作出了貢獻。寺廟、清真寺、教堂、錫克教徒禮拜堂和其他宗教場所點綴著印度的風景，反映了其人民的精神多樣性。

政治形勢：印度的政治形勢以其充滿活力的民主制度為特徵，多黨制反映了不同的意識形態和地區利益。聯合進步聯盟 (UPA) 和全國民主聯盟 (NDA) 是印度的兩個主要政治聯盟。UPA由印度國民大會黨領導，從2004年到2014年統治國家，著重於包容性成長、社會福利計劃和經濟改革。NDA由印度人民黨 (BJP) 領導，於2014年掌權，強調了「印度製造」、潔淨印度運動和商品與服務稅 (GST) 等措施，並強調經濟發展、國家安全和基礎設施建設以及建立與鄰國的國際關係和促進跨境合作。雖然印度人民黨的選舉成功改變了政治格局，但區域政黨在各自的邦中仍然具有顯著影響力。社會經濟差距、宗教緊張局勢和治理問題等挑戰依然存在，需要有效的領導和包容性政策。印度的外交政策重點包括地區穩定、經濟外交和與主要大國的戰略夥伴關係，印度正努力成為全球舞台上的重要角色。

傳統和節日：印度文化根植於古老的傳統和節日，各地區略有不同。從Diwali排燈節、Holi色彩節到回教開齋節、聖誕節和Vaisakhi光明節的豐富節慶活動，台灣人可以親身體驗多樣的文化慶典。

藝術和建築：印度的藝術遺產與其文化景觀一樣多樣化，擁有豐富的古典音樂、舞蹈、文學和視覺藝術。這個國家還擁有宏偉的建築奇跡，從古代寺廟和城堡到殖民時代的紀念碑和現代摩天大樓，展示了幾個世紀以來建築風格的演變。

Q17. How are India's relations with other east Asian countries specially Japan?

印度與其他東亞國家, 尤其是日本的關係如何?

India launched the Act East Policy in 2014 which is meant to serve the twin purposes of stronger trade and business ties with countries of Southeast Asia and the wider Indo Pacific countries. Commerce, Culture, and Connectivity – the three Cs- are therefore the pillars of India's current Act East Policy. India hopes to deepen its economic & business ties with countries such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, Australia, South Korea, and Japan. Furthermore, it's worth noting that both India and Taiwan have strong trade relations with Japan. Particularly, India and Japan share a robust and multifaceted relationship characterized by close diplomatic, economic, and strategic ties. Japan has been a key partner in India's infrastructure development projects. The two countries have collaborated on initiatives such as the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), and various railway and metro projects. Japan is the fifth largest investor in Indian economy with more than 1400 Japanese companies operating in India. Key sectors include automobiles, electronics system design and manufacturing (ESDM), medical devices, consumer goods, textiles, food processing and chemicals.

印度於2014年啟動了「東向政策」，旨在加強與東南亞國家以及更廣泛的印度-太平洋國家之間的貿易和商業關係。因此，商業、文化和連結是印度當前東向政策的三大支柱。印度希望加深與東協國家、澳大利亞、韓國和日本等國家的經濟和商業關係。此外，值得一提的是，印度和台灣均與日本有著牢固的貿易關係。特別是，印度和日本之間的關係牢固多面，具有密切的外交、經濟和戰略聯繫。日本一直是印度基礎設施建設工程的重要合作夥伴。兩國合作的工程包括德里-孟買工業走廊（DMIC）、清奈-班加羅爾工業走廊（CBIC）以及各種鐵路和地鐵工程。日本是印度經濟中第五大投資者，在印度營運著超過1,400家日本企業。關鍵行業包括汽車、電子系統設計和製造（ESDM）、醫療器械、消費品、紡織品、食品加工和化學品。

Economic Outlook (經濟展望)





Q18. What is India's GDP?

印度的GDP是多少？

India's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was \$ 3,737 billion in Financial Year (FY) 2022-23 which rose to \$ 4,112 billion till Q3 of FY 2023-24. According to the Ministry of Finance, real GDP recorded a growth of 7.6 percent in FY24.

印度的實際國內生產總值 (GDP) 在2022-23財年達到3兆7,370億美元, 到2023-24財年第三季度增長至4兆1,120億美元。根據財政部的數據, 截至2024財年, 實際GDP增長了7.6%。

Q19. What is the extent of FDI equity inflow?

外國直接投資股權流入的規模是多少？

Total FDI inflows in the country in the FY 2023-24 was \$ 17.96 billion and total FDI equity inflows stands at \$11.54 billion. According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), FDI inflow in the last 9 financial years (2014-23: US\$ 596 billion) has increased by 100% over the previous 9 financial years (2005-14: US\$ 298 billion). FDI equity inflow in the manufacturing sectors in the last 9 financial years (2014-23) (US\$ 149 billion) has increased by 55% over the corresponding period of the previous nine years (2005-14) (US\$ 96 billion), demonstrating that the government's efforts to improve ease of doing business and simplify FDI regulations have paid off.

2023-24財年全國的外國直接投資總流入金額為179.6億美元, 而外國直接投資股權流入總額為115.4億美元。根據工業和內部貿易促進部 (DPIIT) 的數據, 過去9個財政年度 (2014-23年: 5,960億美元) 的外國直接投資流入金額比前9個財政年度 (2005-14年: 2,980億美元) 增長了100%。在過去9個財政年度 (2014-23年) 裡, 製造業的外國直接投資股權流入金額 (1,490億美元) 比前9個財政年度 (2005-14年) 對應期間 (960億美元) 增長了55%, 這表明政府改善便利經營環境和簡化外國直接投資法規的努力取得了成效。

Q20. Which Top Investing Nations Contribute to India's FDI Equity Inflow?

哪些主要大國為印度外國直接投資股權流入做出了貢獻？

Mauritius (26%), Singapore (23%), USA (9%), Netherland (7%) and Japan (6%) emerge as top 5 countries for FDI equity inflows into India in FY 2023-24.

以印度2023-2024財年來看, 模里西斯(26%)、新加坡(23%)、美國(9%)、荷蘭(7%)及日本(6%)是外國直接投資股權流入的前五大國。

Q21. Which major industries are attracting the most FDI equity inflow?

哪些主要產業吸引外國直接投資股權流入？

Top 5 sectors receiving highest FDI Equity Inflow during FY 2023-24 are Services Sector (Finance, Banking, Insurance, Non-Finance/ Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Technology Testing and Analysis, Other) (16%), Computer Software & Hardware (15%), Trading (6%), Telecommunications (6%) and Automobile Industry (5%).

在2023-24財年, 吸引最高外國直接投資股權流入的前5個行業是服務業(金融、銀行、保險、非金融/商業、外包、研發、快遞、技術測試和分析、其他)(16%)、電腦軟硬體(15%)、貿易(6%)、電信(6%)和汽車行業(5%)。

Q22. What are the key drivers of India's economic growth, and how sustainable are they in the long term?

印度經濟成長的關鍵動因為何, 長期內可持續嗎？

India's economic growth is driven by various factors, including a large consumer market, a young and skilled workforce, and a growing middle class. While the long-term sustainability of these drivers depends on various factors, such as infrastructure development and policy reforms, India's potential for growth remains significant.

印度的經濟成長受到多種因素的推動, 包括龐大的消費市場、年輕且技術優良的勞動力以及不斷成長的中產階級。雖然這些動因的長期可持續性取決於基礎設施建設和政策改革等各種因素, 但印度的成長潛力仍然非常巨大。

Q23. How does India's economic growth compare to other emerging markets, and what factors contribute to its competitive advantage?

印度的經濟增長如何與其他新興市場相比？哪些因素促成了其競爭優勢？

India's economic growth has outpaced many other emerging markets, and its competitive advantage lies in its diverse economy, strong domestic demand, and a robust service sector.

印度的經濟增長已超過許多其他新興市場，其競爭優勢在於其多元化的經濟、強大的國內需求和健全的服務業。

Q24. What are the prospects for investment in India in the future?

未來對印度的投資前景如何？

According to research by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Ernst & Young (EY), going by the rate of growth achieved in the past, India could attract total FDI of US\$ 475 billion in the next 5 years (2022-27).

根據印度工業聯合會 (CII) 和安永 (EY) 的研究，根據過去實現的增長速度，印度在未來5年 (2022-27年) 可能吸引總計4750億美元的外國直接投資。

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
Manufacturing (製造業)	<p>Manufacturing has emerged as one of the high growth sectors in India. 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Make in India' have introduced major measures to boost India's manufacturing and exports. After the epidemic, sector-specific Production Linked Incentives (PLI) were implemented to encourage domestic and foreign investments and develop industrial champions. India is on the road to becoming a major global manufacturing hub.</p> <p>製造業已經成為印度一個高增長的領域。「自主印度」和「印度製造」採取了重大措施來促進印度的製造業和出口。在疫情之後，推出了印度生產連結獎勵計畫(PLI)，以鼓勵國內外投資，培育產業領航者。印度正在成為一個重要的全球製造業中心。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share in GDP – 17% • Manufacturing exports have registered highest ever annual exports of US\$ 447.46 billion with 6.03% growth during FY 23 • India has the capacity to export goods worth US\$ 1 trillion by 2030. • World's first 'Smart Manufacturing Competency Centre' has recently been set up by the government in Gujarat to help SMEs learn from the large enterprises and new age start-ups. • India is planning to offer incentives of up to US\$ 2.2 billion to spur local manufacturing in six new sectors including chemicals, shipping containers, and inputs for vaccines. • GDP占比 - 17% • 製造業出口在 2023 財政年度實現歷史最高的年度出口, 達到 4474.6 億美元, 年增長率為 6.03%。 • 到 2030 年, 印度有能力出口價值 1 兆美元的商品。

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 印度政府最近在古吉拉特邦成立了全球首個「智慧製造能力中心」, 以幫助中小企業向大型企業和新時代新創企業學習 印度計劃在化學品、貨櫃航運和疫苗原料等六個新領域向本地製造業提供高達22億美元的激勵措施。
Automobiles (汽車)	<p>India is the world's third-largest Automobile market. The Automobile industry produced a total 25.93 Mn vehicles. Global EV market was estimated at approximately US\$ 250 billion in 2021 and by 2028, it is projected to grow by 5 times to US\$ 1,318 billion.</p> <p>印度是全球第三大的汽車市場。汽車行業總共生產了 2,593 萬輛汽車。全球電動車市場在 2021 年的估計約為 2,500 億美元, 預計到 2028 年將增長 5 倍, 達到 13,180 億美元。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share in GDP - 7.1% The EV market is expected to grow at compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 49% between 2022-2030 FDI equity Inflow (April 2000 to December 2023) – US\$ 35.65 billion. In the Union Budget 2023, the government has increased the budget allocation of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) II by 78%. GDP 占比 - 7.1% 預計電動車市場在 2022 年至 2030 年間將以年複合增長率 (CAGR) 49% 的速度增長。 外國直接投資股權流入 (2000 年 4 月至 2023 年 12 月) - 356.5 億美元。

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在 2023 年聯邦預算中, 政府將印度「快速採用和製造混合動力和電動汽車」(FAME) II 項目的預算分配增加了 78%。
<p>Banking (銀行)</p>	<p>India's banking sector is sufficiently capitalised and well-regulated. Indian banks are generally resilient and have withstood the global downturn well.</p> <p>印度的銀行業資本充足, 受到良好監管。印度的銀行普遍具有彈性, 並且在全球經濟衰退中表現良好。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's digital lending market witnessed a growth of CAGR 39.5% over a span of 10 years. The Indian fintech market has attracted US\$ 29 billion in funding over 2,084 deals so far (January 2017-July 2022), accounting for 14% of global funding and ranking second in terms of deal volume. 印度的數位化貸款市場在過去10年中以39.5%的複合年增長率增長。 印度金融科技市場至今已吸引了290億美元的資金, 涵蓋2084筆交易(自2017年1月至2022年7月), 佔全球資金的14%, 在交易量方面排名第二。

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
	<p>second-largest internet market in the world with 125.94 lakh crore Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions in 2022.</p> <p>電子商務已經改變了印度的商業運作方式。擁有超過8億用戶，印度是全球第二大的網路市場，在2022年的統一支付界面 (UPI) 交易額為125.94兆盧比。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's e-commerce sector is expected to reach US\$ 111.40 billion by 2025 from US\$ 46.20 billion in 2020, growing at a 19.24% CAGR. 預計到2026年, 印度電子商務將以27%的複合年增長率增長, 達到1630億美元。 預計到2025年, 印度的電子商務行業將從2020年的462億美元成長至1,114億美元, 以19.24%的複合年成長率成長
<p>IT and BPM (資訊及軟體委辦業務管理)</p>	<p>Indian industry is consistently strengthening its digital capabilities by adopting deep tech technologies and focusing on deploying emerging technology solutions such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Cybersecurity, and Internet of Things (IoT). India is the global destination for digital talent.</p> <p>印度工業持續加強其數位化能力, 採用深度科技技術, 並專注於部署人工智慧 (AI)、網路安全和物聯網 (IoT) 等新興技術解決方案。印度是全球數位人才的目的地。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share in GDP of India- 7.5% Computer software and hardware sector FDI between April 2000-September 2023 – US\$ 97.31 billion 印度國內生產總值 (GDP) 佔比 - 7.5% 2000年4月至2023年9月間的電腦軟硬體行業外國直接投資 (FDI) - 973.1億美元
<p>Electronics system design and manufacturing (ESDM)</p>	<p>India is the second-largest manufacturer of mobile phones in the world and will be the fifth-largest consumer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export of electronic goods (FY 23) – US\$ 22.68 billion The top products under the ESDM sector with the highest

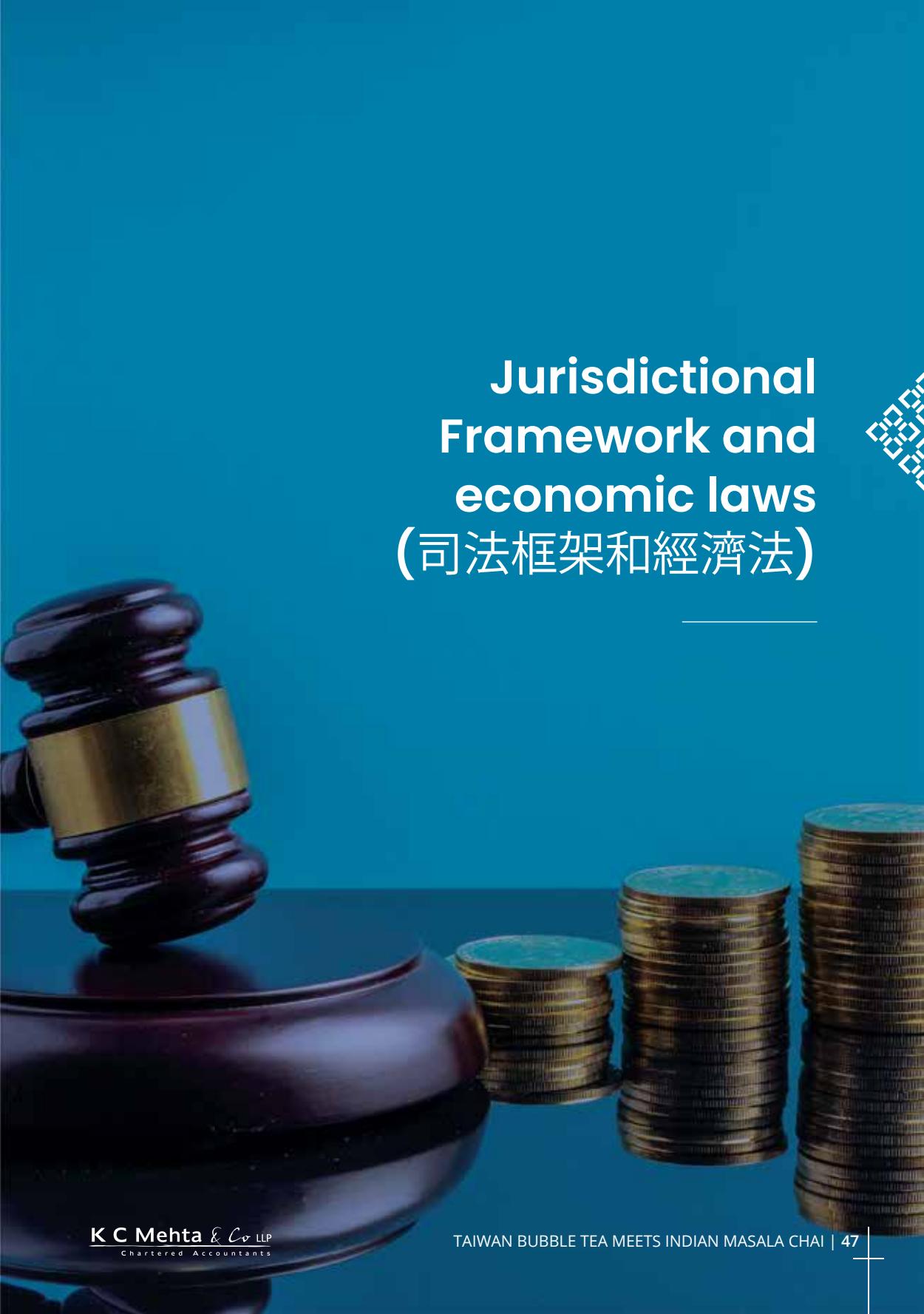
Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
ESDM (電子系統設計與製造)	<p>of electronic products by 2025. Major Government initiatives such as 'Digital India', 'Make in India' and supportive policies including favourable FDI Policy for electronics manufacturing have simplified the process of setting up manufacturing units in India.</p> <p>印度是世界第二大手機製造商，到2025年將成為第五大電子產品消費國。主要的政府倡議，如「數位印度」、「印度製造」以及扶持政策，包括有利於電子製造的外國直接投資政策，已經簡化了在印度建立製造單位的流程。</p>	<p>CAGR include Information Technology and Office Automation (IT/OA) at 54%, followed by industrial electronics at 38% and automotive electronics at 10%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative FDI equity inflow in the Electronics industry - US\$ 4.42 billion (April 2000-September 2023) • 電子商品出口(財政年度 2023) - 226.8億美元 • 在ESDM行業中，具有最高複合年增長率的頂級產品包括資訊科技和辦公室自動化 (IT/OA) 達 54%，其次是工業電子38%，汽車電子 10%。 • 電子產業的累計外國直接投資股權流入 - 44.2億美元 (2000年4月至2023年9月)
Semiconductor (半導體)	<p>The Semicon India Program with an incentive outlay of \$10 billion was launched with the vision to develop a sustainable semiconductor and display ecosystem in the country. This program will establish India as global hub for semiconductor and display manufacturing, promote self-reliance, strengthen resilience in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In March 2024, the Cabinet approved a massive US\$ 15.2 billion (INR 1.26 trillion) investment in three semiconductor plants • Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) had announced a "Scheme for Promotion of Semiconductor Eco-System" in India with a massive outlay of US\$ 9.48 billion in 2022.

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
	<p>global supply chains, and pave the way for India's technological leadership in the industry.</p> <p>India Semiconductor Mission organized a three-day SemiconIndia 2023 Conference in July 2023 with the theme 'Catalysing India's Semiconductor Ecosystem' in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. SemiconIndia 2023 witnessed the participation of industry leaders from major global companies such as Micron Technology, Applied Materials, Foxconn, Cadence and AMD, and the industry association, SEMI.</p> <p>擁有100億美元激勵資金的「印度半導體計劃」旨在發展印度永續的半導體和顯示生態系統。該計劃將使印度成為全球半導體和顯示製造業的中心，促進自給自足，加強全球供應鏈的韌性，並為印度在該行業的技術領導地位鋪平道路。</p> <p>印度半導體使命組織於2023年7月在古吉拉特邦甘地納格舉辦了為期三天的「2023年印度半導體展」，主題為「催化印度的半導體生態系統」。2023年印度半導體展吸引了來自美光科技、應用材料、鴻海科技</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officials from New Delhi and Taipei recently negotiated a proposal to set up a semiconductor facility worth US\$ 7.5 billion in India India's semiconductor market is expected to touch \$ 64 billion by 2026, almost three times its size of \$ 22.7 billion in 2019, according to Counterpoint Research and the India Electronics & Semiconductor Association (IESA). Recently, Taiwan based semiconductor giant, Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp. (PSMC), has partnered with Tata Group in India to invest US\$ 11 billion in semiconductor fab in Dholera, Gujarat 2024年3月，內閣批准了對三家半導體工廠的龐大投資，金額達到152億美元(1.26兆印度盧比)。 印度電子與資訊科技部(MeitY)在2022年宣布了一項名為「促進印度半導體生態系統計劃」的大規模投資，金額達94.8億美元。 最近，新德里和台北的官員商討了在印度設立價值75億美元的半導體設施的提案。

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
	<p>、益華科技和超微半導體等主要全球公司的行業領袖以及國際半導體產業協會的參與。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 據Counterpoint Research和印度電子與半導體協會(IESA)表示，預計到2026年，印度的半導體市場將達到640億美元，幾乎是2019年的227億美元的三倍。 最近，總部位於台灣的半導體巨頭力晶積成電子製造股份有限公司(PSMC)已與印度塔塔集團合作，在古吉拉特邦的Dholera投資110億美元建設半導體晶圓廠
<p>Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG)</p> <p>快速消費品 (FMCG)</p>	<p>FMCG sector is India's fourth-largest sector. Growing awareness, easier access and changing lifestyles have been the key growth drivers for the sector.</p> <p>快速消費品 (FMCG) 行業是印度第四大行業。不斷成長的認識度、更容易的取得以及不斷變化的 lifestyle 一直是該行業的主要成長動力。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDI (April 2000 to December 2023) – US\$ 12,466 million Expected CAGR (2021-2027) – 27.9% 外國直接投資 (2000年4月至2023年12月) - 124.66億美元 預期的複合年增長率 (2021年至2027年) - 27.9%
<p>Renewable energy</p> <p>(再生能源)</p>	<p>India was ranked fourth in wind power capacity and solar power capacity, and fourth in renewable energy installed capacity, as of 2021. With the increased support of the Government and improved economics, the sector has become attractive from an investor's perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDI (April 2000 to September 2023) – US\$ 15.36 billion. Installed renewable power generation capacity CAGR (FY 2016 to FY 2023) – 15.4% 外國直接投資 (2000年4月至2023年9月) - 153.6億美元。

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
	<p>截至2021年, 印度在風能容量和太陽能容量方面均排名第四, 在再生能源裝置容量方面也排名第四。隨著政府支持的增加和經濟環境的改善, 這一領域已成為投資者角度下的吸引力所在。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 再生能源發電裝置容量的複合年成長率(財政年度2016至財政年度2023) - 15.4%
<p>Pharmaceuticals (藥品)</p>	<p>The Indian pharma industry ranks 3rd globally in pharmaceutical production by volume and the largest provider of generic medicines globally. Indian pharmaceutical sector supplies over 50% of global demand for various vaccines, 40% of generic demand in the US and 25% of all medicine in the UK. 100% FDI in the pharmaceutical sector is allowed under the automatic route for greenfield pharmaceuticals and 74% for brownfield pharmaceuticals.</p> <p>印度醫藥行業在全球藥品生產量方面排名第三, 並且是全球最大的學名藥供應商。印度醫藥行業為各種疫苗提供了全球超過50%的需求, 美國學名藥需求的40%, 以及英國所有藥品的25%。製藥行業的外商直接投資(FDI)在綠地製藥項目中允許自動途徑, 對於棕地製藥項目則允許74%。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDI Equity Inflow (April 2000 to December 2023) - US\$ 22.38 billion. This constitutes almost 3.4% of the total FDI inflow received across sectors. • CAGR - 9.43% • The Department of Pharmaceuticals initiated a PLI scheme to promote domestic manufacturing by setting up greenfield plants with minimum domestic value addition in four separate 'Target Segments' with a cumulative outlay of US\$ 951.27 million from FY21 to FY30. The total market size of the Indian Pharma Industry is expected to reach US\$ 130 billion by 2030. • 外國直接投資股權流入(2000年4月至2023年12月) - 223.8億美元。這幾乎佔了各個行業總外國直接投資流入的3.4%。 • 複合年增長率(CAGR) - 9.43%

Sector (行業)	Brief Description (簡要描述)	Growth Prospects (增長)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 醫藥部啟動了一項生產聯結激勵 (PLI) 計劃，旨在透過四個不同的「目標領域」內設立綠地工廠並確保最低國內附加價值來促進國內製造業，從2021財年至2030財年，總支出為9,512億美元。預計到2030年，印度製藥行業的市場總規模將達到1,300億美元。
Textiles (紡織品)	<p>India is one of the largest producers of cotton and jute in the world. India is also the 2nd largest producer of silk in the world and 95% of the world's hand-woven fabric comes from India. The domestic apparel & textile industry in India contributes approximately 2.3 % to the country's GDP, 13% to industrial production and 12% to exports. India has a 4% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel.</p> <p>印度是世界上最大的棉花和黃麻生產國之一。同時，印度也是世界上第二大絲綢生產國，全球95%的手工織物來自印度。印度國內的服裝和紡織行業約占國內生產總值的2.3%，工業生產的13%，出口的12%。印度在紡織和服裝全球貿易中的占比為4%。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDI Inflow (April 2000 to September 2023) - US\$ 4.34 billion. In June 2023, Government approved R&D projects worth US\$ 7.4 million in textile sector CAGR - 8 - 10% 外國直接投資流入 (2000年4月至2023年9月) - 43.4億美元。 2023年6月，政府批准了紡織行業價值740萬美元的研發項目。 複合年增長率 (CAGR) - 8 - 10%



Jurisdictional Framework and economic laws (司法框架和經濟法)



A fundamental to starting successful enterprises in India is understanding the Indian legal system. We have tried to address the fundamental query of the jurisdictional structure over here.

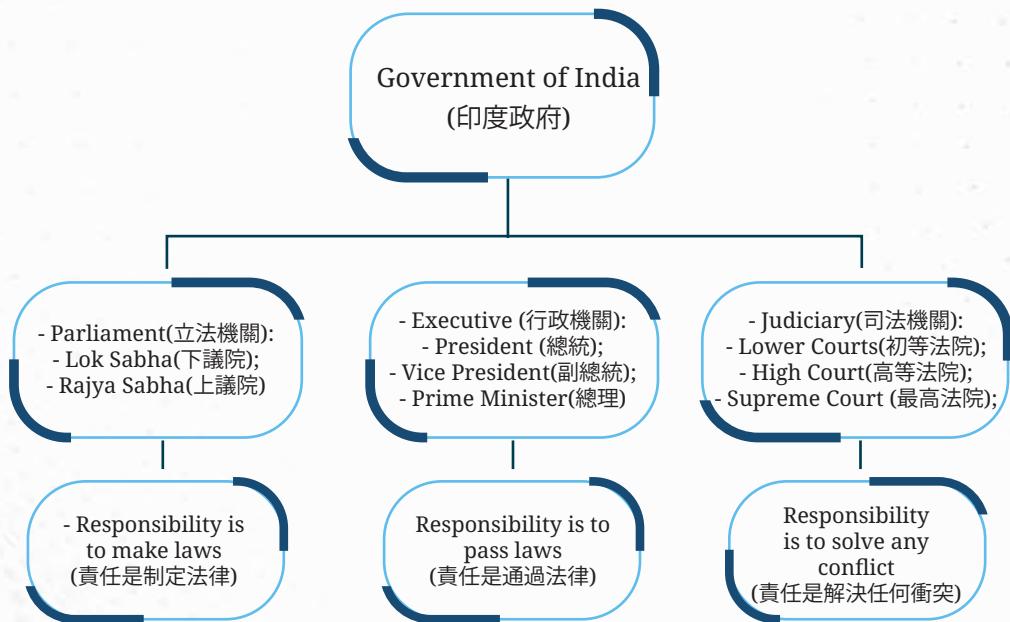
在印度成功創業的基礎之一是理解印度的法律體系。我們試圖解答這裡的司法結構的基本問題。

Q25. What is India's system of government like?

印度的政府制度是怎樣的呢？

The Constitution of India, which outlines the fundamental framework of the nation's government, governs the Republic of India. In general, the Indian government is organized as follows:

印度的憲法規定了國家政府的基本框架，統治著印度共和國。一般而言，印度政府組織如下：



Q26. How does India's judicial system operate?

印度的司法系統是如何運作的呢？

The Indian judiciary is an independent institution that operates independently of the country's executive and legislative branches. In India, the judiciary offers the people the "supporting protection" they need, to ensure that the government works in their best interests.

India's legal system is organized into four fundamental levels. The Supreme Court is the highest court, followed by high courts at the state levels, district courts and Lok Adalats at the village level.

印度的司法是一個獨立的機構，獨立於該國的行政和立法部門運作。在印度，司法為人民提供他們所需的「支持保護」，以確保政府以他們的最佳利益運作。

印度的法律體系分為四個基本層級。最高法院，其次是各邦的高等法院，地方法院和村級的人民法院 (Lok Adalats)

Q27. What are the key economic laws applicable which the Taiwanese Company need to consider for carrying out business in India?

台灣公司在印度開展業務時需要考慮的主要經濟法律是什麼？

- Taxation
 - The Income-tax Act, 1961;
 - Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017;
 - Customs Act, 1962;
- Regulatory
 - The Companies Act, 2013;
 - Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999;
- Labour Laws
 - The Factories Act, 1948 (applicable to manufacturing companies)
 - Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
 - Shops and Establishment Act, 1948 (Central & State Acts)
 - The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
 - The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
 - Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (EPF). Etc.

Four new labour laws viz—Occupational Safety, Health, and Working Conditions Code; Code on Wages; Industrial Relations Code; and Social Security Code have been passed by Parliament and notified by the government but have not yet come into force. Existing 29 Labour Laws have been codified into 4 Labour Codes.

- 勞動法
 - 所得稅法, 1961年;
 - 商品與服務稅法, 2017年;
 - 海關法, 1962年;
- 監管
 - 公司法, 2013年;
 - 外匯管理法, 1999年;
- 勞動法
 - 工廠法, 1948年 (適用於製造業)
 - 勞資爭議法, 1947年;
 - 商店和機構法, 1948年 (中央和邦法)
 - 慰勞金支付法, 1972年;
 - 獎金支付法, 1965年;
 - 員工提撥公積金及其他條款法, 1952年 (EPF), 等。

國會通過並由政府公告了四項新的勞動法, 即職業安全衛生與勞動條件法; 薪資法典; 勞資關係法典; 和社會保障法典, 但尚未生效。現有的29項勞動法已合併為4項勞動法典。

Q28. What are the recent legal and regulatory developments in India that could impact Taiwanese investors, and how can they stay updated on these changes?

印度最近的法律和監管發展可能會影響台灣投資者，他們應如何及時了解這些變化呢？

Recent legal and regulatory developments in India that could impact Taiwanese investors include changes in FDI policies, reforms in labour laws, amendments to intellectual property rights (IPR) regulations, and updates in tax laws. Taiwanese investors can stay updated on these changes by regularly monitoring updates from the Indian government, consulting legal experts, attending industry conferences, and engaging with local business associations.

最近在印度可能影響台灣投資者的法律和監管發展包括外商直接投資政策的變化、勞動法的改革、智慧財產權 (IPR) 法規的修訂，以及稅法的更新。台灣投資者可以透過定期關注印度政府的更新、諮詢法律專家、參加行業會議，以及與當地商業協會互動來了解這些變化。

Q29. How does India's legal system protect the rights of foreign investors, and what are the available mechanisms for dispute resolution?

印度的法律制度如何保護外國投資者的權利，以及有哪些可用的爭端解決機制？

India's legal system protects the rights of foreign investors through various acts and regulations, including the Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT), Bilateral Investment Agreements (BIA), Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) etc. Further, the dispute resolution mechanisms include negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and litigation.

印度的法律制度透過各種法案和規定來保護外國投資者的權利，包括雙邊投資條約 (BIT)、雙邊投資協定 (BIA)、外匯管理法 (FEMA) 等。此外，爭端解決機制包括談判、調解、仲裁和訴訟。

Q30. How are the laws regarding intellectual property in India?

印度的智慧財產權法律是如何規定的？

Intellectual property and the rights associated with it have grown to be valuable commodities that are strongly guarded. Intellectual property rights in India are governed under various acts viz Trade Marks Act, 1999, The Patents Act, 1970, The Copyright Act, 1957 etc. India has well-established statutory, administrative, and judicial structures for protecting intellectual property in line with international standards. DPIIT under the Ministry of Commerce adopted the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy in 2016. This framework encompasses all IPRs into a single vision document, setting in place an institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring, and review of IP laws.

智慧財產權及其相關權利已成為受到嚴格保護的有價值的商品。印度的智慧財產權權利受到各種法律的規範，包括《商標法》(1999年)、《專利法》(1970年)、《版權法》(1957年)等。印度擁有完善的法律、行政和司法結構，以符合國際標準保護智慧財產權。商務部轄下的工業政策和促進局 (DPIIT) 於2016年採納了《國家智慧財產權 (IPR) 政策》。該框架將所有智慧財產權納入一個統一的願景文件中，並建立了一個機構機制，用於實施、監督和審查智慧財產權法律。

Q31. How effective is India's Data Protection Act?

印度的資料保護法有效嗎？

In August 2023, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDA) was passed to provide for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes. The judiciary have been taking a more proactive posture on preserving consumer rights and balancing organizations' interests taking into consideration numerous data breaches in recent times.

2023年8月通過了《數位個人資料保護法案, 2023》(DPDA)，旨在以一種既承認保護個人資料權利，又考慮到為合法目的處理這些個人資料的方式。司法機構在最近個資泄露事件頻發的背景下，一直在更積極地保護消費者權益並平衡組織的利益。

Q32. What are the environmental laws in India?

印度的環境法律是什麼？

Various environmental laws, including State-specific laws, may be applicable depending on the sort of industrial activity being engaged in. The Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981 and other pertinent laws may be applicable to the manufacturing industries.

An application must be made to the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change in order to receive clearance for Environmental Impact Assessment. Before beginning manufacturing activity, state pollution boards must also give their clearance.

根據所從事的工業活動類型，可能適用各種環境法律，包括特定邦的法律。1986年的《環境(保護)法案》，1974年的《水(防治和控制汙染)法案》，1981年的《空氣(防治和控制汙染)法案》以及其他相關法律可能適用於製造業。

為了獲得環境影響評估的批准，必須向環境、森林和氣候變化部提出申請。在開始製造活動之前，各邦的汙染控制委員會也必須給予其批准。





Government Incentives (政府激勵措施)





Q33. Do Taiwanese investors have access to any government-specific incentives for their investment in India?

台灣投資者在印度的投資是否能獲得政府特定的激勵措施？

The Indian government (both central and state) offer various incentives and schemes to encourage both domestic and foreign investment in the country. These incentives aim to stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, boost infrastructure development, and foster innovation across different sectors. Incentives can take the shape of a capital subsidy, a tax rebate, a discounted land value, etc. To be eligible for the incentives, companies must submit an application to the government.

Though the government offers incentives to various sectors, however there are certain thrust sectors where the government aims to drive growth and development through targeted policies, investments, and promotion initiatives. A few of them are manufacturing, information technology, semiconductor, infrastructure, green energy or renewable energy, healthcare, textile, and apparel etc.

The Central Government recently launched several incentive programs for the Electronics and Information Technology sector, offering rewards based on net sales or capital expenditures made by the businesses. Given that Taiwan is a specialist in the electronic industry, it appears that the Indian government wishes to attract investment from Taiwan. The new Gujarat Information Technology / Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITeS) policy was unveiled on 8 February 2022 at GIFT City, Gandhinagar. The objective of the policy is to strengthen the Information technology ecosystem of Gujarat. The State Government of Karnataka had introduced the Karnataka I4 Policy ("I4 Policy"), to help strengthen the thriving IT and ITeS sector in the State of Karnataka. Other states also offer similar incentive schemes for various industries aiming to attract investments from across the world.

Government wishes to make India a global manufacturing hub. However, the government is cognizant of the fact that shift of manufacturing base from a foreign country may not be an easy exercise and hence it advocates for a phased approach, whereby foreign companies can commence operations in India gradually. Initially, they can establish a foothold by setting up certain operations, gradually expanding their manufacturing capacity, and eventually transitioning into full-fledged manufacturing facilities within India.

On 22 September 2021, the Government of India launched the National Single-Window System (NSWS) for investors and businesses to explore and apply for all the required approvals to start a business. It acts as a one-stop digital platform for investors and entrepreneurs to get approvals and clearances from the state and central government.

印度政府(包括中央和邦政府)提供各種激勵措施和計劃,以鼓勵國內外投資。這些激勵措施旨在刺激經濟成長、創造就業機會、促進基礎設施發展,並在不同行業培育創新。激勵措施包括資本補助、稅收減免、土地價值折扣等形式。要獲得這些激勵措施,公司必須向政府提出申請。

儘管政府向各個行業提供激勵措施,但還有一些特定的重點行業,政府希望透過針對性的政策、投資和促進措施來推動成長和發展。其中一些行業包括製造業、資訊技術、半導體、基礎設施、綠色能源或再生能源、醫療保健、紡織品和服裝等。

中央政府最近為電子和資訊技術行業推出了幾個激勵計劃,根據企業的淨銷售額或資本支出提供獎勵。鑑於台灣在電子行業方面的專長,印度政府似乎希望吸引來自台灣的投資。古吉拉特邦資訊技術/資訊技術服務(ITE)政策於2022年2月8日在古吉拉特邦甘地納加爾GIFT城發布。該政策的目標是加強古吉拉特邦的資訊技術生態系統。卡納塔克邦政府制定了卡納塔克I4政策("I4政策"),幫助加強卡納塔克邦繁榮的IT和ITE行業。其他邦也為吸引來自全球的投資提供類似的激勵計劃。

政府希望將印度打造成全球製造業中心。然而,政府意識到從外國轉移製造基地可能不容易,因此主張採取分階段的方法,外國企業可以逐步在印度開展業務。最初,他們可以透過建立一些業務來奠定基礎,逐步擴大其製造能力,最終過渡為在印度設立完整的製造設施。

2021年9月22日,印度政府推出了國家單一窗口系統(NSWS),供投資者和企業探索和申請所有必要的批准以開展業務。此單站式的數位平台,提供投資者和企業家獲得來自中央和邦政府的批准和清關。

Q34. Does the government offer any production-linked incentives? **政府是否提供任何與生產相關的激勵措施?**

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme was announced in 2021 for 14 sectors like telecommunication, white goods, textiles, manufacturing of medical devices, automobiles, speciality steel, food products, high-efficiency solar PV modules, advanced chemistry cell battery, drones, and pharma. As per recent news update, the government has disbursed INR 2,900 crore till March 2023 under the scheme. The scheme has attracted over INR 95,000 crores of investment till September 2023. The empowered committee in PLI has also approved INR 1,000 crore disbursal to beneficiary firms of the electronics sector.

2021年宣布了生產連結激勵(PLI)計劃,涵蓋了14個行業,如電信、白色家電、紡織品、醫療器械製造、汽車、特殊鋼、食品業、高效太陽能光電模組、先進化學電池、無人機和製藥等。根據最近的消息,截至2023年3月,政府為該計劃支付290億盧比。直到2023年9月吸引了超過9,500億盧比的投資。生產連結激勵中的授權委員會還核准發放100億盧比資助電子產業。

Q35. What further incentives does the government offer? **政府還提供哪些進一步的激勵措施呢?**

In India, each state has its own set of policies and incentive schemes. The applicability of incentives usually varies based on:

- State's location;
- Products that will be manufactured;
- Scale of investment; and
- Creation of jobs

在印度,每個邦都有自己的政策和激勵計劃。激勵措施的適用性通常根據以下因素而有所不同:

- 邦的地理位置;
- 產品類型;
- 投資規模;
- 創造就業機會

Q36. What is 'Make in India' Initiative?

什麼是「印度製造」倡議?

'Make in India' is a significant national initiative of the Indian government launched in September 2014 that aims to promote investment, encourage innovation, improve skill development, safeguard intellectual property, and create world-class manufacturing infrastructure in the nation. This initiative's main goal is to boost India's manufacturing industry by luring in investments from all over the world. The initiative also intends to raise India's ranking on the Ease of Doing Business index by removing pointless rules and legislation, streamlining bureaucratic procedures, and increasing government openness, responsiveness, and accountability. The government is also envisaging introducing 'Made in India' label scheme under the 'Make in India' initiative to bolster the global promotion of domestically produced goods. The scheme may encompass manufacturing sectors like steel, electronics, pharmaceuticals, telecom, and networking products etc. where the end product is going to be 'substantially' India made.

「印度製造」倡議是印度政府於2014年9月推出的一項重要國家倡議,旨在促進投資、鼓勵創新、改善技能發展、保護智慧財產權,並在國內建立世界級的製造基礎設施。此倡議的主要目標是透過吸引來自全球的投資來推動印度的製造業。此倡議還意在提高印度在《便利經商指數》上的排名,方法包括:取消無意義的規定和法律、簡化官僚程序,並提高政府的透明度、反應能力和責任制。政府還計劃在「印度製造」倡議下推出「印度製造」標籤計劃,以加強國內生產商品的全球推廣。該計劃可能涵蓋鋼鐵、電子、製藥、電信和網路產品等製造行業,其中最終產品將「主要」來自印度。

Q37. What are the different additional benefits that might be provided, depending on the particular state?

不同的州可能會提供哪些額外的福利?

Subsidies (land rebate, capital, and interest subsidy, etc.) could be used as incentives for capital investment. Exemptions from government payments for power duty, stamp duty, and external development costs as well as reimbursement in the form of employment generation subsidies are examples of incentives to lessen the burden on expenses incurred.

補助金(土地回饋、資本和利息補助等)可作為資本投資的激勵措施。豁免政府對電力稅、印花稅和外部開發成本的徵收,以及透過就業創造補助金形式的退款,都是減輕支出負擔的激勵措施的示例。





Licenses and other Commercial Considerations

(許可證和其他商業考慮因素)



Q38. How can land or other immovable property be acquired in India for business? 如何在印度取得營業用土地或其他不動產？

Industrial lands are under the control of state governments which are provided to Companies generally on lease basis generally ranging from 11 years to 99 years. Application is to be made to State specific Industrial Development Corporations if land is to be acquired for the purpose of setting up manufacturing plant in India. Industrial parks also often offer land for lease or sale to businesses interested in setting up operations. Land acquisition from industrial parks involves contacting park authorities, proposing your requirements, negotiating terms, and completing paperwork. When dealing with private players, identify suitable land, negotiate terms directly with landowners, conduct due diligence, and finalize the transaction with legal documentation. Adherence to local regulations, obtaining necessary approvals are essential steps in both processes to ensure compliance and mitigate risks. It's imperative to comply with prevailing foreign exchange regulations when acquiring land or any immovable property in India. This is particularly essential for branches of foreign companies or liaison offices, as such transactions are subject to certain restrictions and require prior permissions from relevant authorities.

工業用地由各邦政府控制，通常以租賃方式提供給公司，租期一般為11年至99年不等。如果土地用於在印度設立製造廠，需向特定邦的工業發展公司申請。工業園區通常也提供土地供有意設立業務的企業租賃或出售。從工業園區獲得土地需聯繫園區管理機構，提出需求，協商條件並完成文件。與私人開發商合作時，需尋找適合的土地，直接與土地所有者協商條件，進行盡職調查，並以法律文件完成交易。遵守當地法規，獲取必要的核准是兩個過程中的重要步驟，以確保合法性並減少風險。在印度獲得土地或任何不動產時，遵守當前的外匯規定非常重要。對於外國公司的分支機構或聯絡辦事處來說，這一點尤其重要，因為這樣的交易受到一定限制，需要獲得主管當局的事先許可。

Q39. How can Taiwanese individuals acquire immovable property in India? 台灣個人如何在印度取得不動產？

A foreign national of non-Indian origin, resident outside India cannot purchase any immovable property in India. But he/she may take property on lease provided the period of lease does not exceed five years.

However, foreign nationals of non-Indian origin but resident in India with an intention to stay in India for uncertain period can acquire immovable property in India subject to establishing requisite documentation including visa. There are certain restrictions for acquisition of immovable properties by citizens of specific countries. All the applicable restrictions must be considered, and FEMA guidelines and regulations must be complied with.

非印度籍的外國人,若居住在印度以外,不能在印度購買任何不動產。但可以租用不動產,租期不得超過五年。

然而,非印度籍但居住在印度、並有意在印度居住一段不確定期間的外國人,可以在印度取得不動產,前提是提供必要的文件,包括簽證。對於特定國家的公民購買不動產存在一些限制。必須考慮所有適用的限制,並遵守外匯管理指南和規定。

Q40. How is India's labour market?

印度的勞動力市場如何?

India's labour market is divided into segments wherein the labour market has seen a move from agriculture and industry to the service sector, unlike other nations where economic expansion has caused a shift from agriculture to industries.

India possesses a large labour pool as almost half its population of 1.4 billion is of working age. India is one of the world's youngest countries having a median age of around 29 years. India is the second-largest economy after China in terms of workforce. Of this total labour force, the agriculture industry accounts for 41.19%, the industrial sector for 26.18%, and the service sector for 32.33% approximately.

印度的勞動力市場分為幾個不同的部分,勞動力市場已從農業和工業轉移到服務行業,這與其他國家不同,其他國家的經濟擴張導致了從農業到工業的轉變。

印度擁有龐大的勞動力儲備,因為其14億人口中幾乎有一半是工作年齡人口。印度是世界上最年輕的國家之一,具有約29歲的中位年齡。印度在勞動力方面僅次於中國,是全球第二大經濟體。在這個總勞動力中,農業約占41.19%,工業約占26.18%,服務業約占32.33%。

Q41. Should the Taiwan Company obtain any specific licenses before establishing the facility in India?

台灣公司在印度建立設施之前應該取得任何特定的許可證嗎?

Businesses involved in certain industries, such as those producing defence aerospace and warships, hazardous chemicals, tobacco, industrial explosives, etc., must obtain a license from the relevant government bodies. Further, certain industry specific licenses such as BIS Certification may also be required for carrying out business in India.

從事特定行業的企業,例如國防太空,軍艦、危險化學品、煙草、事業用爆炸物等行業,必須獲得相關政府機構許可證。此外,部分印度產業可能還需要特定行業的許可證,如印度標準局(BIS)認證。

Q42. Is there any approval needed for setting up a production plant?

設立工廠需要獲得任何批准嗎？

A factory layout plan must receive approval in accordance with the Factories Act of 1948. It is often given by the state's labour department, though the appropriate body may differ from state to state. Once the plant layout has been approved, the company can submit the necessary paperwork to the state government to register the factory under the Factories Act of 1948.

根據 1948 年的《工廠法》，工廠佈置規劃必須獲得核准。通常由該邦(州)的勞工部門提供，但適當的機構可能因邦(州)而異。一旦廠房施工圖獲得批准，公司可以向該邦(州)政府提交必要的文件後，進行工廠註冊登記。

Q43. What additional licenses might the Taiwanese Company need to acquire?

台灣公司可能需要取得哪些額外的許可證？

In addition to the licenses mentioned earlier, obtaining GST registration, an import-export code, and a Shops and Establishment Act license are essential for the company. Additionally, depending on the sector of operation, the company may need to acquire additional permits. It is advisable to thoroughly assess any other industry-specific licenses required in India beforehand to ensure compliance and smooth operations.

除了之前提到的許可證外，公司還需要取得商品和服務稅(GST)登記、進出口代碼以及商店和機構法的許可證。此外，根據所營事業的不同，也會需要取得額外的許可證。建議事先全面評估印度所需的行業特定許可證，以確保合法和順利營運。

Q44. How can the Taiwan investors find appropriate location for setting up of the manufacturing plant?

台灣投資者如何找到適合設廠的地點？

Generally, selecting a state plays a vital role in carrying out the business in India which depends upon the multiple factors such as location of customer base, industry sectors, incentives available for specific industries in different states, availability of resources and many more.

一般而言，在印度開展業務時，選擇邦(州)對業務的進行相當重要，這取決於多個因素，如客戶的位置、行業別、不同邦(州)特定行業的激勵措施、資源的可用性等等。

Q45. What are the key factors that Taiwanese investors should consider when choosing a location for their business in India, and how can they assess the potential for growth in different regions?

台灣投資者在選擇印度營業場所時應考慮哪些關鍵因素，以及如何評估不同地區的增長潛力？

When choosing a location for their business in India, Taiwanese investors should consider several key factors:

1. **Market Potential:** Assess the size and growth potential of the target market in different regions of India. Look for regions with a high demand for the products or services offered by the business.
2. **Infrastructure:** Evaluate the availability and quality of infrastructure such as transportation, logistics, power supply, and telecommunications. Access to ports, airports, and major transportation networks is essential for efficient operations.
3. **Labour Availability and Skills:** Consider the availability of skilled labour in the region. Evaluate factors such as the presence of educational institutions, vocational training centres, and the local labour market's expertise in the industry.
4. **Proximity to Suppliers and Customers:** Determine the proximity to suppliers and target customers. Being closer to suppliers can reduce transportation costs, while proximity to customers allows for better customer service and timely delivery.
5. **Government Policies and Incentives:** Research regional and state-level government policies, incentives, and regulations. Look for regions that offer favourable business-friendly policies, tax incentives, and streamlined approval processes.
6. **Business Ecosystem:** Consider the presence of complementary businesses, suppliers, and service providers in the chosen location. Proximity to industry clusters or special economic zones (SEZs) can offer advantages such as shared resources and easier access to skilled labour.

To assess the potential for growth in different regions of India, Taiwanese investors can:

1. **Conduct Market Research:** Study industry reports, market trends, and consumer behaviour to gauge the demand for their products or services in specific regions.
2. **Evaluate Economic Indicators:** Monitor economic indicators such as GDP growth rates, infrastructure development, urbanization, and investment inflows to assess a region's growth potential.
3. **Seek Local Expertise:** Collaborate with local consultants or business development agencies that have in-depth knowledge of different regions. They can provide insights into market dynamics, consumer preferences, and growth opportunities.
4. **Networking and Industry Associations:** Engage with local industry associations, attend trade fairs, and participate in networking events to connect with local businesses and gain valuable market insights.

當選擇印度營業場所時，台灣投資者應考慮以下幾個關鍵因素：

1. **市場潛力：**評估印度不同地區目標市場的規模和成長潛力。尋找對所營事業的產品或服務有高度需求的地區。
2. **基礎設施：**評估交通、物流、電力供應和電信等基礎設施的可用性和品質。有效營運所需的港口、機場和主要交通網路十分重要。
3. **勞動力可用性和技能：**考慮該地區的熟練勞動力是否可用。評估教育機構、職業培訓中心的存在，以及當地勞動市場在該行業方面的專業知識。
4. **鄰近供應商和客戶：**與供應商和目標客戶的接近程度。鄰近供應商可以降低運輸成本，而與客戶交通距離短則有助於提供更好的客戶服務和準時交貨。
5. **政府政策和激勵措施：**研究地區和邦級政府的政策、激勵措施和法規。尋找提供有利的企業友好政策、稅收激勵和核准程序簡化的地區。
6. **企業生態系統：**考慮在所選位置的相關企業、供應商和服務提供商的存在。與產業聚落或經濟特區(SEZs)接近，可提供共享資源和更容易獲得熟練勞動力等優勢。

為了評估印度不同地區的增長潛力，台灣投資者可以：

1. 進行市場研究：研究行業報告、市場趨勢和消費者行為，以評估特定地區對其產品或服務的需求。
2. 評估經濟指標：觀察經濟指標，如GDP增長率、基礎設施發展、都市化和投資流入，以評估該地區的增長潛力。
3. 尋求本地專業服務：與對不同地區具有深入了解的本地顧問或業務發展機構合作。他們可以提供市場動態、消費者偏好和增長機會的見解。
4. 人脈網路和產業公協會：與當地產業公協會合作，參加貿易展覽會，交流聯誼活動，與當地企業保持聯繫，並獲得其寶貴的市場見解。

Q46. How can Taiwanese investors navigate the complexities of India's distribution networks and supply chains to ensure efficient operations?

台灣投資者如何應對印度的分銷網路和供應鏈複雜性，以確保有效營運？

Navigating India's distribution networks and supply chains can be complex for Taiwanese investors, but with careful planning and execution, efficient operations can be achieved. Here are some strategies to consider:

1. Local Partnerships: Establish partnerships with reliable local distributors, logistics providers, and suppliers who have expertise in navigating India's market dynamics.
2. Supply Chain Visibility: Invest in technology and systems to enhance visibility and transparency across the supply chain. Implement tools such as inventory management software, tracking systems, and data analytics to monitor and optimize inventory levels, transportation routes, and lead times.
3. Infrastructure Investments: Consider investing in infrastructure upgrades or partnerships to improve transportation, warehousing, and distribution capabilities. This may involve building or leasing warehouses in strategic locations, upgrading transportation fleets, or utilizing third-party logistics providers.
4. Government Liaison: Stay informed about government policies, regulations, and incentives related to logistics, transportation, and foreign investment. Engage with relevant government agencies, industry associations, and trade bodies to address any regulatory challenges and leverage available support mechanisms.

5. Risk Management: Assess and mitigate risks associated with disruptions in the supply chain, such as natural disasters, political instability, labour strikes, or infrastructure failures. Implement contingency plans, diversify suppliers and transportation routes, and maintain buffer stocks to ensure business continuity.
6. Technology Adoption: Embrace digitalization and automation to improve efficiency, accuracy, and responsiveness in supply chain operations. Explore technologies such as IoT, blockchain, AI, and predictive analytics to optimize inventory management, demand forecasting, and order fulfilment processes.
7. Local Compliance and Documentation: Ensure compliance with local regulations, customs procedures, and documentation requirements related to import/export, taxation, and product labelling. Partner with experienced consultants or legal advisors to navigate the regulatory landscape and avoid potential compliance issues.

對於台灣投資者來說，瞭解印度的分銷網路和供應鏈可能很複雜，但透過細心的規劃和執行，仍可實現高效營運。以下是一些經營策略：

1. 地方合作夥伴關係：與可靠的當地分銷商、物流供應商和供應商建立合作夥伴關係，他們在瞭解印度市場動態方面具有豐富的專業知識。
2. 供應鏈視覺化：投資於技術和系統，強化供應鏈的視覺化和透明度。引進庫存管理軟體、追蹤系統和數據分析等工具，監控並最佳化庫存水準、運輸路線和交貨時間。
3. 基礎設施投資：考慮投資於基礎設施升級或強化合作夥伴關係，以改善運輸、倉儲和分銷能力。例如在戰略位置建造或租賃倉庫、升級運輸車隊或利用第三方物流供應商。
4. 政府聯繫：及時了解與物流、運輸和外國投資相關的政府政策、法規和激勵措施。與相關政府機構、產業公協會和貿易組織合作，解決任何監管法規帶來的挑戰，並利用可用的資源。
5. 風險管理：評估並減輕供應鏈中斷的風險，如自然災害、政治不穩定、勞工罷工或基礎設施故障。實施應變計劃，分散供應商和運輸路線，保持安全庫存，以確保業務連續性。
6. 技術採用：採用數位化和自動化技術，提高供應鏈營運的效率、準確性和應變能力。探索物聯網、區塊鏈、人工智慧和預測分析等技術，最佳化庫存管理、需求預測和訂單履約流程。
7. 遵守當地法律和文件：確保遵守當地法規、海關程序和進出口、稅收和產品標籤等文件要求。與經驗豐富的顧問或法律顧問合作，以應對監管環境，避免可能的適法性問題。





Expatriates (外籍人士)



Q47. What are the key aspects of expatriate compliance when working in India?

在印度工作的外籍人士法遵的關鍵方面是什麼？

Working as an expatriate in India entails several compliance requirements to ensure legal and smooth employment. Here are the key aspects:

1. Employment Contract: Expatriates should have a legally binding employment contract outlining terms and conditions of employment, including job responsibilities, compensation, benefits, termination clauses, and compliance with Indian labour laws.
2. Visa: Expatriates typically require an appropriate visa to work in India. This may include an Employment Visa, Business Visa, or other relevant category depending on the nature and duration of the assignment. The visa application process involves submitting necessary documents, such as the employment contract, passport, photographs, and proof of financial means etc.
3. FRRO Registration: Foreign nationals intending to stay in India continuously for more than 180 days are required to register with the Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO) within 14 days of arrival. FRRO registration involves providing personal details, passport information, visa details, residential address, and other relevant documents. Failure to comply with FRRO registration requirements may result in penalties or legal consequences.
4. Tax Compliance: Expatriates working in India are subject to Indian tax laws as applicable to them like obtaining Permanent Account Number (PAN), filing return of income in India etc. Employers are often responsible for deducting taxes at source (TDS) from the employee's salary and remitting it to the tax authorities. Expatriates should familiarize themselves with Indian tax regulations, including tax residency rules and double taxation agreements, to ensure compliance with tax laws.
5. Social Security Contributions: Depending on the nature of employment and bilateral agreements, expatriates may be required to contribute to social security schemes such as the EPF or the Employees State Insurance (ESI) scheme. Employers should ensure compliance with mandatory social security contributions as per Indian labour laws.

By ensuring adherence to these expatriate compliance requirements, both employers and expatriates can navigate the complexities of working in India smoothly while complying with legal and regulatory obligations.



作為在印度工作的外籍人士，需要遵守多項法規要求，以確保合法和順暢的就業。以下是主要方面：

1. 聘雇合約：外籍人士應簽署具有法律約束效力的聘雇合約，概述了就業條件，包括工作職責、薪酬、福利、終止條款以及遵守印度勞動法規。
2. 簽證：外籍人士通常需要適當的簽證才能在印度工作。這可能包括工作簽證、商務簽證或其他相關類別，具體取決於任務的性質和持續時間。簽證申請過程包括提交必要文件，如聘雇合約、護照、照片以及財務證明等。
3. FRRO 登記：打算在印度連續居留超過 180 天的外國人需要在入境後 14 天內向外國人地區註冊辦公室 (FRRO) 登記。FRRO 登記需要提供個人詳細訊息、護照訊息、簽證詳情、居住地址和其他相關文件。未能遵守 FRRO 登記要求可能導致罰款或法律後果。
4. 稅務法規：在印度工作的外籍人士需遵守印度的稅法規定，例如獲得永久帳戶號碼 (PAN)、在印度申報所得等。雇主通常負責從員工的薪酬中扣繳稅款 (TDS) 並將其匯交給稅務機構。外籍人士應熟悉印度的稅法規定，包括稅收居留規則和雙重課稅協議，以確保遵守稅法。
5. 社會保障貢獻：根據就業性質和雙邊協議，外籍人士可能需要向社會保障計劃（如 EPF 或雇員州際保險計劃）提撥。雇主應確保合法依照印度勞動法規的強制性社會保障提撥。

透過確保遵守這些外籍人士法規要求，雇主和外籍人士都能夠順利應對在印度工作的複雜性，同時遵守法律和監管義務。



Foreign Investments in India

(印度的外國投資)



Foreign investment in India is subject to exchange control restrictions under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and relevant rules and regulations and governed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and DPIIT. While most sectors now admit foreign investment on the "Automatic Route" after significant regulatory easing, some specific businesses still fall under "Approval Route" for foreign investments in India.

根據 1999 年的《外匯管理法》和相關法規，外國投資印度受到匯兌管制限制，並由印度儲備銀行 (RBI) 和 DPIIT 管轄。儘管放寬監管後，多數行業外國投資可透過「自動途徑」，但一些特定業務仍然需要透過「核准途徑」進行印度的外國投資。

Q48. Who is eligible to invest in India?

誰有資格在印度投資？

The following persons are permitted to invest in India, subject to the FDI Policy

- Non-resident Indians;
- Person resident outside India;
- Foreign institutional investors;
- Foreign venture capital investor

根據外國直接投資政策允許以下人士投資印度：

- 非居民印度人；
- 居住在印度以外的人；
- 外國機構投資者；
- 外國創業投資者

Q49. How to make FDI?

如何進行外國直接投資？

FDI is openly accepted in practically all major industries under automatic route whereby the foreign entity does not require the prior approval of the government or the RBI. According to the FDI policy, non-residents may invest in equity shares, preferred shares, and debentures *via* automatic as well as approval route.

外國法人無需政府或印度儲備銀行的事先核准，幾乎所有主要行業中都是開放外國直接投資採用自動途徑，無需事先核准。根據外國直接投資政策，非居民可以透過自動途徑和核准途徑投資於股票、特別股和公司債。

Q50. Is foreign investment not permitted in any industries that have been designated as prohibited?

在任何被指定為禁止的行業中, 外國投資是不允許的嗎?

According to the rules, foreign investments are prohibited in real estate or construction of farmhouses, lottery businesses, gambling, and betting, including casinos, chit funds, Nidhi companies, atomic energy, railway operations except permitted activities, production of tobacco and its replacements, as well as the trading in transferable development rights.

根據規定, 外國投資禁止進入不動產或農舍建設、彩券業務、賭博和投注, 包括賭場、互助會、Nidhi 公司(一種在印度的非銀行金融公司。主要從事會員之間的借貸活動。主要目的是培養會員的儲蓄習慣, 並提供互助的財務利益。)、核能、除允許的活動外的鐵路營運、煙草及其替代品的生產, 以及可轉讓開發權的交易。

Q51. Can investments and profits made in India be brought back home?

可以將印度進行的投資和獲利匯回嗎?

Except in situations where the investment is made or kept on a non-repatriation basis, all foreign investments are generally eligible to be repatriated out of India (net of relevant taxes).

所有外國投資完稅後基本上都可以匯出印度, 除非是不可匯回投資。

Q52. What standards apply to the valuation of capital instruments?

資本工具的評價適用哪些準則?

Under the FDI Scheme, the price of newly issued shares or transfer of shares to a person residing outside India may not be less than the share's fair value, as established by a certified valuer using any internationally accepted pricing technique for valuation on an arm's-length basis.

根據外國直接投資計劃, 新股發行價或向居住在印度以外的人轉讓股份的價格, 不得低於由合格估價師使用任何國際公認的評價技術進行評估後之公平價值, 並且必須符合常規交易相關規定。

Funding Options (資金選擇)





Q53. What are potential funding options?

有哪些潛在的籌資選擇？

In India, there are three ways to raise money: equity, debt, or hybrid. The following instruments are generally offered under these options:

- **Equity:** Equity Shares, share warrants etc.
- **Debt:** External Commercial Borrowings, Non-Convertible Debentures, Redeemable preference shares, loan etc.
- **Hybrid:** Compulsorily convertible debentures and compulsorily convertible preference shares are examples of instruments with characteristics of both debt and capital contribution.

在印度, 有三種籌集資金的方式：股權、債務或混合。以下工具通常提供這些選擇：

- 股權：普通股、認股權證等。
- 債務：外部商業借款、不可轉換債券、可贖回優先股、貸款等。
- 混合：強制轉換債券和強制轉換優先股是兼具債權和股權特徵的工具的例子。

Q54. How can a Taiwanese investor inject more money into existing Indian companies?

台商如何注資印度公司？

The shareholder may inject more funds in an existing Indian company through a Rights Issue, a private placement, or the issuance of employee stock options.

股東可以透過發行新股、私募股份或員工認股權的發行, 向現有的印度公司注入更多資金。

Q55. What consideration must be made while deciding on a funding option?

在選擇籌資方式時必須考慮哪些因素？

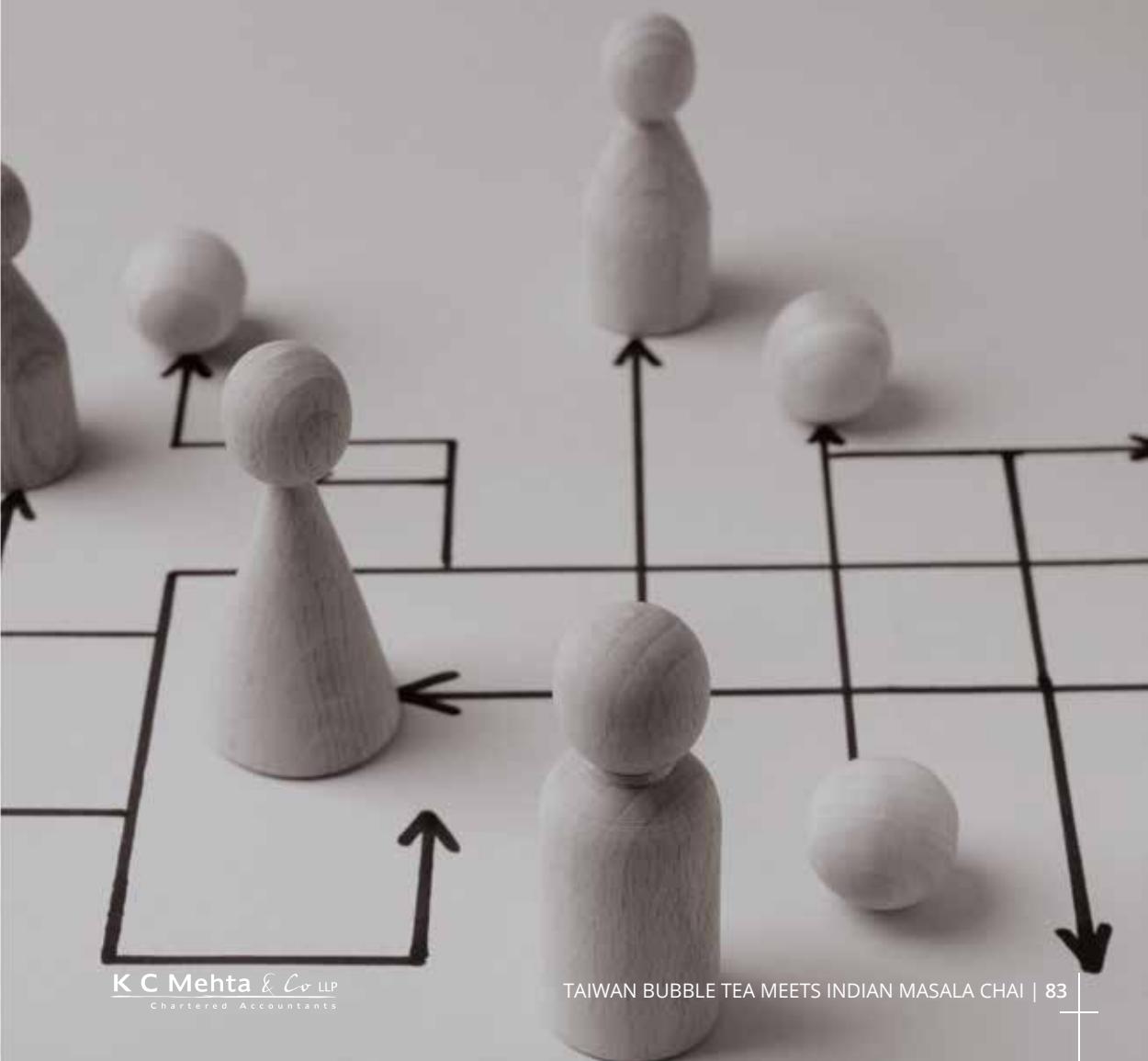
The best funding strategy to choose will depend on several commercial, tax, and regulatory factors, including end-use limits, investment return caps, tax withholding on returns, tax costs, transfer pricing implications, timeframe for raising the money, and ease of entry and exit. As a result, Taiwanese investors should conduct a thorough analysis before choosing a finance source for their Indian investments.

選擇最佳籌資策略將取決於商業、稅收和監管因素, 包括最終用途限制、投資報酬上限、報酬的扣繳稅款、稅收成本、移轉訂價影響、籌集資金的時間表以及資金進出的便利性。因此, 台灣投資者應在為其印度投資選擇融資來源之前進行全面分析。



Forms of Entities

(投資型態)





The Taiwanese investor must assess in which manner they wish to conduct business in India before actual commencing the business. The international investors have the option of operating in India as a foreign company or incorporate an Indian entity. As a result, they must decide on the type of entity, which typically depends on the factors such as goal of the company, the sector in which it will operate, Indian market, etc. The types of entities an investor may select are covered in this section.

台灣投資者在實際開展業務之前，必須評估他們希望在印度以哪種方式進行業務。國際投資者可選擇在印度作為外國公司營運或設立印度公司。因此，他們必須決定企業形式，這通常取決於公司的目標、所營事業、印度市場等因素。投資者可以選擇的實體類型涵蓋在本節中。

Q56. What types of entities may be established by Taiwanese investors?

台灣投資者可以建立哪些公司型態？

A) If an entity is incorporated in India, the following options may be explored:

A) 如果在印度註冊一家公司，可以考慮以下選項

- Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS)

Taiwanese investors can set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India, which is a separate legal entity. To establish a WOS, there must be at least two shareholders in the Indian company - one can be a Taiwanese Parent Company and another shareholder (individual or a company) may act as a nominee shareholder with Taiwanese parent company being the ultimate beneficial owner of the WOS. This entity can engage in various business activities as permitted by Indian regulations. Foreigners are permitted to hold director positions in Indian companies as long as at least one of the directors is a resident. Shareholders are not required to be resident of India subject to FDI regulations. As per India's FDI regulations, 100% foreign ownership is allowed in majority of the sectors with no requirement of a local partner; however, in restricted sectors, a local partner may be mandated to facilitate foreign investment, ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks while promoting foreign participation in India's economy.

- 全資子公司 (WOS)

台灣投資者可以在印度設立一家全資子公司，這是一個獨立的法律實體。要建立全資子公司，印度公司必須至少有兩個股東-一個可以是台灣母公司，另一個股東（個人或法人）可以擔任名義股東，台灣母公司是全資子公司的最終受益人。該實體可以從事根據印度法規允許的各種營業項目。外國人被允許擔任印度公司的董事職位，只要其中至少一名董事是印度本地納稅居民即可。根據印度的外國直接投資法規，股東不需要是印度納稅居民，但需遵守外國直接投資法規。根據印度的外國直接投資法規，絕大多數行業允許100%外資持有，無需印度企業一起合資；但在受管制的行業中，可能會被要求須有印度夥伴才得以接受外國投資，確保符合監管框架同時，促進外國企業參與印度經濟。



- Joint Venture Companies (JV)

Taiwanese investors may opt to establish a joint venture with Indian partners, wherein both parties contribute capital and resources to operate a business together. Joint ventures can be formed for specific projects or for long-term business collaborations. Where 100% foreign investment is prohibited or where Indian parties may already have established market lines or infrastructures, this manner of investment is appealing.

- 合資公司 (JV)

台灣投資者可以選擇與印度合作夥伴建立合資企業，雙方共同投入資金和資源共同營運業務。合資企業可以為特定項目或長期業務合作而成立。在禁止100%外國投資的產業或印度方已建立市場銷售基礎或基礎設施時，這種投資方式是具有吸引力的。

- Limited liability Partnership (LLP)

LLP combines the benefits of a company with the flexibility enjoyed by partnership firms. It offers limited liability protection to its partners while allowing flexibility in management and operation. LLP tends to be simpler to administer and have lower compliance requirements than companies. However, there may be additional FDI linked restrictions in LLP as compared to a company model.

- 有限責任合夥 (LLP)

LLP將公司的優勢與合夥企業享受的靈活性相結合。它為合夥人提供有限責任保護，同時允許在管理和營運方面靈活操作。與一般公司相比，LLP管理起來更簡單，且法規要求更低。然而，與公司模式相比，FDI相關的附加限制可能越多。

B) Operating as a Foreign Company

B) 以外國公司營運

In addition to the aforementioned, Taiwan Investors may use its existing foreign entity (if any) to conduct business in India through the establishments listed below with the RBI approval:

- Branch Office – Taiwanese companies can establish a branch office in India to represent their interests and facilitate business activities. A branch office is not a separate legal entity but an extension of the parent company, engaged in promoting trade, market research, and liaising with customers or partners.
- Project office – A project office is temporary in nature set up to carry out specialized projects in India, particularly where engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contracts are involved.
- Liaison Office - A liaison office is a type of entity that foreign companies can establish in India to represent their interests, facilitate communication, and engage in specified activities, without undertaking any commercial or revenue-generating activities.

除了上述內容外,台灣投資者可以藉由其擁有的外國實體,透過以下機構在印度開展業務,但需獲得印度儲備銀行 (RBI) 的核准:

- 分公司 - 台灣公司可以在印度設立一家分公司,以代表母公司利益並促進業務活動。分公司不是一個獨立的法律實體,而是母公司的延伸,從事貿易促進、市場研究和與客戶或合作夥伴聯絡等活動。
- 業務辦公室 - 業務辦公室是為在印度執行特定專案而設立的具有臨時性質的機構,特別是涉及統包工程 (EPC) 合約的情況。
- 聯絡處 - 聯絡處是外國公司可以在印度建立的一種實體,代表其利益、促進雙方溝通並從事指定活動的非營利組織型態。

Q57. What are the key factors that Taiwanese investors should consider when evaluating joint venture opportunities with Indian companies, and how can they mitigate the associated risks?

台灣投資者在評估與印度公司的合資機會時應考慮哪些關鍵因素,以及如何降低相關風險?

When evaluating joint venture opportunities with Indian companies, Taiwanese investors should consider the following key factors:

Compatible Goals and Values: Ensure alignment between the goals and values of both parties involved in the joint venture. This includes assessing shared objectives, cultural compatibility, and a mutually beneficial partnership.

Complementary Capabilities: Evaluate the complementary capabilities that each party brings to the partnership. Assess how the strengths of both organizations can create synergies and enhance the overall business performance.

Market Potential and Growth Opportunities: Analyse the market potential and growth opportunities offered by the joint venture. Consider factors such as market size, consumer demand, competitive landscape, and industry growth prospects to determine if it is the right fit for both parties.

Legal and Regulatory Framework: Assess the legal and regulatory environment in India, including compliance requirements, foreign investment regulations, and intellectual property protection. Ensure that the joint venture structure complies with all applicable laws and regulations.

Financial Viability and Risk Mitigation: Conduct a thorough financial analysis to assess the financial viability of the joint venture. Evaluate the profitability, cash flow projections, potential risks, and risk mitigation strategies to ensure a solid foundation for long-term success.



在評估與印度公司的合資機會時,台灣投資者應考慮以下關鍵因素:

相容的目標和價值觀:確保合資企業的雙方目標和價值觀一致。包括評估共同目標、文化兼容性和雙方互惠互利的合作關係。

互補能力:評估雙方在合作中所帶來的互補能力。雙方組織的優勢如何 $1+1>2$,提升整體業務表現。

市場潛力和擴展機會:分析合資企業所提供的市場潛力和擴展機會。考慮市場規模、消費者需求、競爭優勢和行業增長前景等因素,以確定雙方是否適合。

法律和監管框架:評估印度的法律和監管環境,包括合法要求、外國投資法規和智慧財產權保護等。確保合資企業結構符合所有適用的法律和法規。

財務可行性和降低風險:進行全面的財務分析,評估合資企業的財務狀況。評估獲利能力、現金流量預測、潛在風險和降低風險策略,確保長期成功的穩固基礎。



Companies Act (公司法)





Q58. How is the company registration process in India?

印度的公司註冊流程是怎樣的？

Company incorporation has been made incredibly simple.

Through a straightforward web service that requires minimum details to be filled out, the name approval process for new businesses has been streamlined.

A single form (**SPICe**) is now required for the incorporation of businesses, acquiring a PAN, a Tax Deduction & Collection Account Number (TAN), and a Director Identification Number (DIN) etc. Provided all necessary paperwork is submitted (duly notarised and apostilled/attested at home country), the process takes around 3 – 4 weeks following the application date, however, may be reduced to around 10 days if not many queries are raised by the relevant authorities.

公司成立變得非常簡單。

透過簡化的網路線上服務，較以往填寫最少的詳細訊息，簡化了新企業的名稱審核流程。

現在，成立企業，獲取永久帳戶號 (**PAN**)、稅籍帳號 (**TAN**) 和董事身份識別號 (**DIN**) 等所需的是一個單一表格 (**SPICe**)。只要提交所有必要的文件 (在個人或企業註冊所在國進行適當公證和認證)，從申請日期開始，該流程需要大約**3-4**週，然而，如果相關當局沒有提出太多的質詢，則約**10**天便可完成。

Q59. Does the Incorporation Form include any additional registrations?

公司註冊表格是否包含任何額外的註冊？

The incorporation form itself has been merged with numerous registrations, including the PAN, TAN, DIN, Provident Fund, etc., to simplify the incorporation procedure.

公司註冊表格本身已與眾多註冊合併，包括永久帳戶號 (**PAN**)、稅籍帳號 (**TAN**)、董事身份識別號 (**DIN**)、公積金等，以簡化註冊程序。

Q60. What is a PAN?

什麼是PAN？

PAN stands for Permanent Account Number. It is a ten-digit unique alphanumeric identifier issued by the Income Tax Department of India to individuals, businesses, and other entities. The PAN serves as a crucial identification number for various financial transactions, especially those involving taxes.

PAN代表永久帳戶號。這是由印度的所得稅部門發放給個人、企業和其他實體的十位數字的唯一字母數字識別碼(稅籍編號)。**PAN**是各種財務交易的重要識別號碼，特別是涉及稅收的交易。

Q61. Is PAN mandatory for foreign directors?

外國董事是否需要PAN?

Every person, whether a tax resident or non tax resident in India, who is a director in an Indian Company that has a financial transaction of INR 2,50,000 or more in a financial year, will have to compulsorily obtain Indian PAN in India.

每個在印度有超過**250,000**盧比或以上的金融交易的外國董事,無論是印度納稅人還是非印度納稅人,都必須強制申請印度PAN。

Q62. What is a DIN?

什麼是DIN?

DIN is an 8-digit unique Director identification number allotted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to an individual intending to be a director of a company. Since DIN is linked to an individual, even if a person holds directorial role in multiple Indian companies, they must possess only one DIN. In respect of an individual applying for a DIN for setting up a new company, an application for allotment of DIN shall be made only through SPICe eform at the time of incorporation of such new company.

DIN是公司事務部(**MCA**)在商業註冊過程中頒發的唯一八位數字標識號,用於現有**LLP**的指定合作夥伴或有意成為公司董事的人。由於**DIN**與個人相關連,即使一個人在多家印度公司擔任董事角色,他們也只能擁有一個**DIN**號碼。對於申請**DIN**以設立新公司的個人,應在成立該新公司的同時,透過**SPICe e**表單提交**DIN**申請。

Q63. What steps are involved in incorporating a corporate entity?

公司設立有哪些步驟?

Companies must register with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) by submitting the required incorporation form along with supporting documentation pertaining to the share capital, place of business, shareholder and director information, business information, etc.

According to the LLP Act 2008, LLPs must be formed and registered with the MCA in a similar manner. There is no requirement for registration with the government authorities in the case of Partnership Firms.

公司必須向印度公司事務部(**MCA**)提交有關股本、營業場所、股東和董事訊息、業務資訊等必要表格及相應的補充文件進行註冊。

根據**2008**年的有限責任合夥人法,有限責任合夥人必須以相似的流程向**MCA**註冊。合夥企業無需向政府當局註冊。

Q64. What is the first step in the Incorporation Process?

公司設立的第一步是什麼？

The overseas corporations must submit an application for the planned company's name approval as a first step. The board resolution and the foreign shareholder's certificate of incorporation and certain other documents are necessary for the name approval procedure. Two recommended names that are distinct from the names of any existing companies must be submitted to the Registrar of Companies (ROC). The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, which provides guidelines regarding a few words that cannot be used in a corporate name, shall be adhered to.

海外公司第一步須提交計劃新公司的名稱申請核准。名稱核准程序需要董事會決議以及外國股東的公司註冊證明和其他一些文件。必須向公司登記處(ROC)提交兩個推薦的與任何現有公司名稱不同的名稱。必須遵守1950年的徽章和名稱(防止不當使用)法案，該法案提供了關於不能在公司名稱中使用的幾個詞語的指南。

Q65. What is the process after the name approval?

公司名稱獲准後的流程是什麼？

Once the name has been approved by the authorities, the company must submit an application for incorporation in SPICe Form, which includes information on the shareholders, directors, and business objectives as well as the proposed company's memorandum and articles of incorporation and the state in which it will be established.

一旦名稱獲得當局批准，公司必須提交一份包括股東、董事和業務目標以及所擬公司的成立紀事和章程以及其所在州的SPICe表格申請設立。

Q66. What is the next procedure after a company is incorporated?

公司成立後的下一步程序是什麼？

Following the company's flotation in India, there are certain post incorporation compliances, of which some of them are listed below:

- Open a Bank Account in India
- Submit other registration applications, shops and establishments, import-export codes, obtaining necessary licenses and permits etc.
- Schedule a board meeting no later than 30 days after the company's incorporation
- Appointment of first auditor of the Company in such board meeting
- Shareholders' contribution to be obtained and share certificate to be issued to a shareholder within 60 days from the date of incorporation.
- Form FC-GPR to be filed with the authorized dealer bank within 30 days from the date of issue of shares.

印度公司成立後,有一些後續法規要求,其中一些列舉如下:

- 在印度開立銀行帳戶
- 提交其他註冊申請,例如商店和機構、進出口代碼,獲得必要的許可證等。
- 在公司成立後的30天內安排董事會會議
- 在該董事會會議中任命公司的財務報表審計會計師
- 股東在公司成立日期後的60天內完成注資,公司則相應發行股份證書。
- 將FC-GPR表在股票發行日期後的30天內提交給授權銀行

Q67. What rules apply to the filing of the memorandum and articles of association?
有關提交公司章程的規則是什麼?

The company's memorandum and articles must be written to suit the demands of the enterprise and must be submitted to the appropriate authorities. Individual shareholders with a valid DIN must electronically sign Forms INC 33 and INC 34 to submit the company's memorandum and articles of incorporation along with SPICe+ (INC-32). Individual subscribers who lack a valid DIN or shareholders who are body corporations must submit physically signed and apostilled memorandum and articles with SPICe e-form INC 32.

公司的章程必須根據企業的需求編寫,並必須提交給適當的當局。持有有效董事身份識別號(DIN)的個人股東必須在提交公司章程時與SPICe+ (INC-32)同時電子簽署INC 33和INC 34表格。缺乏有效 DIN 的董事或是法人股東必須以親簽的方式簽署,並連同經公證之章程與SPICe e表格INC 32一起提交。

Q68. What are the minimum number of members and directors required in Indian company?

印度公司需要的最低股東和董事人數是多少?

A private limited company must have at least 2 shareholders and 2 directors whereas a public limited company must have at least 7 shareholders and 3 directors.

一家私人有限公司必須至少有2名股東和2名董事,而一家公開有限公司則必須至少有7名股東和3名董事。

Q69. What is a Financial Year in India?

印度的財政年度是什麼？

India's financial year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year unlike calendar year as in the case of Taiwan. But there might be an exception wherein the Central Government may grant any period, such as January 1 to December 31, as the company's financial year in cases where a company or body corporate that is a holding company, a subsidiary, or associate company of a company incorporated outside India is required to use a different financial year for consolidation of its accounts outside India. However, the businesses must adhere to the April to March Financial Year for tax purposes.

印度的財政年度從每年的4月1日持續到次年的3月31日，與台灣的日曆年不同。但在某些情況下，中央政府可能會授予任何期間，例如1月1日至12月31日，作為公司的財政年度，如果公司或是外國公司註冊的公司的控股公司、子公司或關聯企業需要在印度以外地區進行財務報表合併，則需使用不同的財政年度。然而，企業必須遵守4月至3月的財政年度以進行各項稅務作業。

Q70. How frequently must a corporation hold board meetings?

一家公司需要多久舉行一次董事會會議？

Every company shall hold the first meeting of the Board of Directors within thirty days of the date of its incorporation. Post that a minimum number of four meetings of its Board of Directors should be held every year in such a manner that the gap between two consecutive board meetings is not more than one hundred and twenty days. The quorum of board meeting is either two directors or one third of its total Strength of the Board, whichever is higher. Board Meetings can be held anywhere in the world and even by way of video conferencing.

每家公司應該在其成立之日起30天內召開董事會的第一次會議。之後，每年至少應召開四次董事會會議，使兩次董事會會議之間的間隔不超過120天。董事會會議的法定人數為兩名董事或董事會總人數的三分之一，以較高者為準。董事會會議可以在世界任何地方舉行，甚至可以透過視訊會議方式進行。

Q71. What are Indian Accounting Standards?

印度會計準則是什麼？

INDAS (Indian Accounting Standards) and AS (Accounting Standards) are guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) for financial reporting. INDAS aligns with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), while AS is based on the previous Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). INDAS is applicable to certain companies based on criteria such as size and listing status, while AS applies to others. To ensure uniformity and standardize accounting procedures, the Companies Act of 2013 approved these standards. The Annual financial statements of the companies must be prepared basis the applicable accounting standards outlined in the Companies Act.

INDAS (印度會計準則) 和 **AS** (會計準則) 是印度特許會計師公會 (ICAI) 發布的財務報告指南。INDAS 與國際財務報告準則 (IFRS) 一致，而 AS 係之前的印度一般公認會計原則 (GAAP)。INDAS 適用於根據特定標準，例如符合一定規模以上和上市情況的某些公司，而 AS 則適用於其他公司。為確保會計程序的一致性和標準化，2013年公司法批准了這些準則。公司的年度財務報表必須根據公司法中概述的適用會計準則進行準備。

Q72. What guidelines govern the preparation and maintenance of accounting records? 有關編製和維護會計記錄的指南是什麼？

In India, accounting records must adhere to guidelines outlined in the Companies Act, 2013, Income Tax Act, and GST laws. Every business must maintain financial statements for each fiscal year in accordance with the applicable accounting policies. A company's financial statements consist of a balance sheet, a profit and loss account, a cash flow statement, a statement of change in equity, and related explanatory notes.

在印度，會計記錄必須遵循2013年公司法、所得稅法和商品與服務稅法中概述的指南。每家企業必須根據適用的會計政策編製每個財政年度的財務報表。公司的財務報表包括資產負債表、損益表、現金流量表、股東權益變動表以及相關的附註說明。

Q73. Does the Companies Act of 2013 require an audit of the books of accounts? 2013年的公司法是否要求對帳目進行審計？

Every company is required to maintain accurate books of account, including electronic records, and other pertinent documents at its registered office in India. Additionally, they must ensure their Financial Statements comply with the generally accepted accounting principles in India. These financial records are subject to audit by a Statutory Auditor appointed in accordance with the Companies Act. The audited financial statements must be adopted at the Annual General Meeting, which should occur within six months of the conclusion of the Financial Year.

Selecting suitable accounting software is crucial for seamless accounting operations in India and for consolidation at the parent company level. This software can either be an India-based solution that aligns with Indian accounting standards or a global ERP system that can be customized to meet Indian bookkeeping requirements.

每家公司都必須在其印度註冊地保留準確的會計記錄，包括電子記錄和其他相關文件。此外，他們必須確保其財務報表符合印度的一般公認會計原則。這些財務記錄需由根據公司法任命的財務報表審計會計師進行審計。審計的財務報表必須在財政年度結束後六個月內在年度股東大會上通過。

選擇合適的會計軟體對於在印度會計業務的順利和母公司的合併財報十分重要。該軟體可以是符合印度會計準則的印度解決方案，也可以是客製化以滿足印度帳務要求的全球 ERP 系統。

Q74. Can a Statutory Auditor of the company provide accounting services?

公司的財務報表審計會計師能否提供會計服務？

The auditors of the company cannot provide accounting or bookkeeping services or any management services.

公司的財務報表審計會計師不能提供會計或簿記服務或任何管理服務。

Q75. For Indian companies, what does Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) entail?

對於印度公司，企業社會責任 (CSR) 包括什麼？

Under the Companies Act, eligible companies meeting certain financial criteria are required to spend at least 2% of their average net profits from the preceding three financial years on CSR activities as described under the provisions. This spending is mandatory, and companies must report their CSR activities in their annual financial reports.

根據公司法，符合某些財務標準的公司需要在過去三個財政年度的平均淨利潤中至少花費2%用於CSR活動，如規定所述。這種支出是強制性的，公司必須在財務報表中揭露相關CSR活動及支出。





Taxation in India (印度的稅收)





Taiwan Investor needs to consider various direct and indirect taxes which are levied by the Government in India.

台灣投資者需要考慮印度政府徵收的各種直接稅和間接稅。

Q76. How are the tax laws in India and how does the tax laws generally get amended?
印度的稅法是如何制定的？一般稅法如何修改？

India's tax laws encompass income tax, corporate tax, GST, customs duty and relevant rule and regulations. Amendments to these laws are typically introduced through annual Finance Acts. These amendments may entail changes to tax rates, deductions, incentives, and procedural aspects, aiming to enhance revenue collection, promote economic growth, or address emerging challenges. Government authorities, such as the Ministry of Finance, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) etc. play crucial roles in formulating and implementing these changes, often in consultation with stakeholders and experts.

印度的稅法涵蓋所得稅、公司稅(營利事業所得稅)、商品與服務稅 (GST)、關稅以及相關的規則和法規。這些法律的修訂通常透過每年的財政法案進行。這些修訂可能涉及對稅率、扣除額、激勵措施和程序方面的更改，旨在增加稅收、促進經濟成長或應對新興挑戰。印度財政部、中央直接稅收委員會 (CBDT)、中央間接稅收和關稅委員會 (CBEC) 等政府機構在制定和實施這些變更方面發揮著重要的作用，通常與利害關係人和專家進行協商。

Direct taxation **直接稅**

Q77. Which Act governs India's income tax regulations?

哪一部法律管轄印度的所得稅規定？

The provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (also known as the "the Act") read with the Income-tax Rules, 1962, govern the imposition of income tax.

1961年《所得稅法》及1962年《所得稅法細則》，管理所得稅的徵收。

Q78. What is the Indian tax year?

印度的課稅年度是什麼時候開始和結束的？

The tax year begins on April 1st and concludes on March 31st of the following year.

課稅年度從每年的4月1日開始，到次年的3月31日結束。

Q79. How does the direct taxation system operate?

直接稅制度是如何運作的？

The "Previous Year" is the fiscal year that ends on March 31 of each year and is the one in which the revenue is earned. Assessment year is the year that immediately follows the previous year. In the assessment year, the prior year's income is taxed.

上一年度是指每年的3月31日結束的財政年度，是在該年賺取收入的年度。評估年度是指上一年度之後立即到來的一年。在評估年度，將對上一年度的收入進行課稅。

Q80. What is the basis of taxation in India?

印度的課稅基礎是什麼？

India taxes the taxpayer based on their residential status, as under:

- Ordinarily tax resident– Global income is taxed in India
- Resident but not-ordinarily residents - Indian sourced income and income derived from business controlled in India
- Non-tax residents – Only Indian sourced income is taxed

印度根據納稅人的居住地狀況課稅，如下所示：

- 普通稅務居民：對全球收入課稅
- 有限稅務居民：印度來源所得及透過在印度境內的控制而創造出的海外所得課稅
- 非稅務居民：僅對印度來源所得課稅

Q81. When is an individual deemed to be an Indian Tax Resident?

什麼情況下個人被視為印度稅務居民？

An individual would be tax resident in India if he stays for 182 days or more in India during the previous year or if he stays for 60 days or more during the previous year and 365 days or more in the 4 years preceding previous year. There are certain other conditions and nuances for being a resident and an ordinarily resident in India which should be considered while determining the residential status of an individual.

如果一個人上一年度在印度居留了182天或更多，或者在上一年度居留了60天或更多，在上一年度之前的4年中居留了365天或更多，則視為印度稅務居民。在確定個人的居住地狀況時，應考慮某些其他條件和細微差別。

Q82. Does a Taiwanese individual require Aadhaar in India?

台灣個人是否需要在印度擁有Aadhaar？

Aadhaar is a 12-digit unique identity number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India based on the biometrics and demographic data of residents of India. In case a foreign national's stay in India is or exceeds 182 days during the 12-month period, he is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number. Once he is entitled / eligible to obtain an Aadhaar as per the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, then in accordance with section 139AA of the Income tax Act, he must obtain the same and link it with his PAN and also quote it in his Income-tax return. If a person fails to obtain Aadhaar once is eligible as discussed above, his PAN may become inoperative, and he may be subject to higher rate of tax withholding in India.

Aadhaar是根據印度居民的生物特徵和人口統計數據發放的一個**12位**身份證號碼。如果一個外國人在**12個月**內在印度居留超過**182天**，他有資格獲得**Aadhaar**號碼。一旦他有資格根據**2016年**的**Aadhaar**（針對金融和其他津貼、福利和服務的有針對性提供）法案獲得**Aadhaar**，那麼根據《所得稅法》第**139AA**條的規定，他必須將**Aadhaar**號碼與永久帳戶號（**PAN**）進行連結，並在他的所得稅申報書中引用。如果一個人在符合上述條件時未能獲得**Aadhaar**，他的**PAN**可能會無效，並且他可能會在印度被課以較高的扣繳稅率。

Q83. When is a Company or LLP deemed to be an Indian Tax Resident?

公司或有限合夥企業什麼時候被視為印度稅務居民？

If a company is incorporated in India or has its Place of Effective Management in India, it is said to be a tax resident of India. In case of an LLP incorporated in India, it is said to be tax resident of India except where during that year the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly outside India.

如果一家公司在印度註冊，或者其實際管理處所位於印度，則該公司被視為印度稅務居民。對於在印度註冊的有限合夥企業，除非在該年度，其事務的控制和管理完全位於印度以外，否則該企業被視為印度稅務居民。

Q84. Does India and Taiwan have a Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)?

印度和台灣是否有避免雙重課稅協定 (DTAA) ?

The agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with regard to income taxes was signed in India on the 12th day of July, 2011 by the ITA in Taipei and the TECC in New Delhi.

關於避免雙重課稅和防止所得稅逃漏方面的協定於2011年7月12日由印度台北協會 (ITA) 和新德里台灣經濟文化辦事處 (TECC) 簽署。

Q85. What are the tax rates for Companies / LLP?

公司/LLP的稅率是多少？

The following rates are applicable:

Particulars	Tax rate*
Domestic Companies having turnover up to Rs 400 crore in FY 2024-25	25%
Domestic Companies opting for concessional tax regime, subject to certain conditions under section 115BAA of the Act	22%
In other cases of domestic companies	30%
Foreign companies	40%
LLP/ Partnership Firm	30%

**The tax rate shall further be increased by surcharge and cess as may be applicable*

It may be noted that the tax rate in India (i.e., 22%) is comparable with corporate tax rate of Taiwan (i.e., 20%).

相關稅率如下：

具體項目	稅率
2024-25財年營業額不超過40億盧比的國內公司	25%
選擇根據《所得稅法》第115BAA節的特定條件選擇特許稅制的國內公司	22%
其他情況下的國內公司	30%
外國公司	40%
有限責任合夥企業/合夥企業	30%

*稅率將根據適用的額外附加稅和附加捐進一步增加。

需要注意的是，印度的稅率 (即22%) 與台灣的營利事業所得稅率 (即20%) 相當。

Q86. What recent changes have been made to direct tax from the perspective of tax rates?

從稅率的角度來看,近期對直接稅有哪些變化?

In 2019, the Indian government took a significant move by drastically reducing corporate tax rates for businesses that met certain requirements.

Domestic companies may choose to pay tax at a rate of 22% starting in the FY 2019–20 (AY 2020–21) instead of the standard rate of 25% or 30% if they meet the requirements outlined in section 115BAA (i.e., benefits of few deductions shall not be available). The choice to be subject to taxation under this provision may be exercised only once, and it shall remain in effect for all subsequent assessment years.

The Indian government had introduced section 115BAB for new manufacturing companies incorporated on or after October 1, 2019, and commencing manufacturing operations before March 31, 2024. This provision aimed to encourage investments in manufacturing and boost the 'Make in India' initiative by providing tax incentives to eligible companies. Considering the elections in India in 2024, no major changes were made to tax laws during interim budget of 2024, however considering the impetus being provided to manufacturing sector, it may be possible that the said timeline may be increased, or the government may introduce any other provision for providing tax incentives to manufacturing sector.

在2019年,印度政府採取了一項重大措施,大幅降低符合某些要求的企業的公司稅率。

國內公司可以選擇從2019-20財年(2020-21年度評估年度)開始以22%的稅率納稅,而不是標準的25%或30%,如果它們符合第115BAA節中概述的要求(亦即不適用少數扣除項的優惠)。按照該規定納稅的選擇只能行使一次,且將在所有隨後的評估年度中保持有效。

印度政府於2019年10月1日或之後成立的新公司,並於2024年3月31日之前開始製造業務,引入了第115BAB節。該規定旨在鼓勵對符合條件的公司提供稅收激勵,以鼓勵對製造業的投資,並推動「印度製造」的倡議。

考慮到2024年印度的選舉,在2024年預算期間沒有對稅法進行重大變更,然而,考慮到對製造業的推動,該時間表可能會延長,或者政府可能會引入其他條款以提供製造業的稅收優惠。

Q87. What is Minimum alternate tax ('MAT')?

什麼是最低稅負制(MAT)？

A corporation must pay MAT at the rate of 15% (plus surcharge and cess) on its book profits if the amount of income tax due as per the normal provisions of the Act is less than 15% of the book profits calculated in the prescribed manner. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Company shall be qualified to claim its credit in the year in which the tax is payable as per normal provisions of the Act.

However, the MAT rules will not apply if the Company has chosen a tax regime with concessional rate under section 115BAA of the Act.

如果根據《所得稅法》的正常規定，所得稅金額少於按規定方式計算的帳面利潤的15%，則公司必須以15%的稅率(加上附加稅和附加捐)計算最低稅負。根據法案的規定，公司原本在適用一般稅率時得抵免之抵減項目，在計算最低稅負時仍有機會可以使用。

然而，如果公司選擇了根據《所得稅法》第115BAA節提供的特許稅率的稅收制度，則不適用MAT規則

Q88. What are the tax rates for individuals?

個人的稅率是多少？

The tax landscape in India underwent a significant transformation with the introduction of the new tax regime alongside the existing one. The old tax regime in India follows a system where taxpayers can claim numerous deductions and exemptions, resulting in lower taxable income. However, the new tax regime offers lower tax rates but eliminates most deductions and exemptions, simplifying the process.

Tax rates under both the regimes for Individual (resident or non-resident) less than 60 years of age anytime during the previous year are as under:

Old Tax Regime		New Tax Regime	
Income tax slab	Income tax rate	Income tax slab	Income tax rate
Up to ₹ 2,50,000	Nil	Up to ₹ 3,00,000	Nil
₹ 2,50,001 - ₹ 5,00,000	5% above ₹ 2,50,000	₹ 3,00,001 - ₹ 6,00,000	5% above ₹ 3,00,000
₹ 5,00,001 - ₹ 10,00,000	₹ 12,500 + 20% above ₹ 5,00,000	₹ 6,00,001 - ₹ 9,00,000	₹ 15,000 + 10% above ₹ 6,00,000
Above ₹ 10,00,000	₹ 1,12,500 + 30% above ₹ 10,00,000	₹ 9,00,001 - ₹ 12,00,000	₹ 45,000 + 15% above ₹ 9,00,000
		₹ 12,00,001 - ₹ 15,00,000	₹ 90,000 + 20% above ₹ 12,00,000
		Above ₹ 15,00,000	₹ 1,50,000 + 30% above ₹ 15,00,000



Applicable surcharge and education cess shall be levied over and above the tax mentioned in the above table.

隨著新的稅收制度與現有制度同時引入，印度的稅收格局發生了重大變革。印度的舊稅收制度遵循一種制度，納稅人可以申請眾多扣除和免稅額，從而降低應納稅收入。然而，新的稅收制度提供了較低的稅率，但消除了大多數的扣除和免稅額，使過程更加簡化。

以下是個人(居民或非居民)，在上一年度的任何時候年齡不滿60歲的情況下，兩種制度下的稅率：

舊稅收制度		新稅收制度	
所得額(盧比)	所得稅率	所得額(盧比)	所得稅率
25萬以下	免稅	30萬以下	免稅
超過25萬至50萬	超過25萬所得適用5%	超過30萬至60萬	超過30萬所得適用5%
超過50萬至100萬	1.25萬+超過50萬所得適用20%	超過60萬至90萬	1.5萬+超過60萬所得適用10%
超過100萬	11.25萬+超過100萬所得適用30%	超過90萬至120萬	4.5萬+超過90萬所得適用15%
		超過120萬至150萬	9萬+超過120萬所得適用20%
		超過150萬	15萬+超過150萬所得適用30%

以上表格中提到的稅收之外，將徵收相應的附加稅和教育附加捐。

Q89. When is Tax Audit applicable?

何時適用稅務審核？

In addition to the statutory audit under Companies Act, 2013, every taxpayer with turnover of more than INR 100 million (provided the cash transactions are not more than 5%, else the limit would be INR 10 million) are required to get their accounts audited under section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and obtain a certificate from the tax auditor in Form 3CA/3CB.

除了2013年《公司法》下的法定審核外，每位營業額超過1億印度盧比的納稅人（前提是現金交易不超過5%，否則限額將為1千萬印度盧比）都必須根據1961年《所得稅法》第44AB條進行帳目審核，並從稅務審計師處獲得3CA/3CB表的證明。

Q90. Are Transfer Pricing Provisions applicable in India?

印度是否有移轉訂價規定？

For any transaction involving two Associated Enterprises (i.e. related parties as defined under the Income Tax Act) in which one or both parties are Non Tax Residents, the transfer pricing provisions apply. The taxpayers must prove that their dealings with the Associated Enterprises are at arm's length (i.e., impartial). If the same people or another enterprise directly or indirectly participate in the management, control, or capital of one of the enterprises, the two are deemed to be connected. The transfer pricing audit must be performed, and companies must get a certificate in Form 3CEB from a Chartered Accountant.

對於涉及兩個關係企業（即根據《所得稅法》定義的關聯方）的任何交易，其中一方或雙方為非稅務居民，都適用移轉訂價規定。納稅人必須證明他們與關係企業的交易是按照常規交易原則進行的。如果同一人或另一家企業直接或間接參與其中一家企業的管理、控制或資本，則這兩家企業被認為是相關的。必須進行移轉訂價審計，公司必須委任符合資格之註冊會計師簽署3CEB表的證明。

Q91. What kind of Transfer Pricing Documentation is required to be maintained by the companies?

公司需要保留哪些種類的移轉訂價文件？

India adopts the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) method, whereby multinationals are expected to create three levels of transfer pricing paperwork, including a Master File, Local File, and Country-by-Country Report ("CbCR"), in accordance with Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action No. 13.

印度採用經濟合作與發展組織（OECD）方法，跨國企業被要求提供三份移轉訂價文件，包括企業主檔、本地文檔和根據《稅收侵蝕和利潤轉移》行動方案第13號所需的國別報告（“CbCR”）。

Q92. How can Taiwanese investors ensure compliance with India's transfer pricing regulations when dealing with related-party transactions?

臺灣投資者如何確保與關係人交易的合法性？

To ensure compliance with India's transfer pricing regulations when dealing with related-party transactions, Taiwanese investors can follow these key steps:

1. Proper Documentation: Maintain accurate and up-to-date transfer pricing documentation for all related-party transactions. This includes records of the selection of the appropriate transfer pricing method, benchmarking analysis, and supporting documentation to demonstrate arm's length pricing.
2. Arm's Length Principle: Ensure that the prices or terms of the related-party transactions are consistent with what would have been agreed upon between unrelated parties under similar circumstances. Transactions should be conducted as if they were between independent entities.
3. Transfer Pricing Study: Conduct a transfer pricing study to determine the arm's length range of prices or profits for the specific related-party transactions. This study should be prepared under the guidance of professional experts to provide a thorough analysis.
4. Compliance with Reporting Requirements: File accurate and timely transfer pricing documentation reports with the Indian tax authorities. Ensure compliance with all reporting requirements, including Form 3CEB and any additional disclosures required by the tax authorities.
5. Adequate Documentation Retention: Retain transfer pricing documentation for a specified duration, as required by Indian tax laws. It is generally advisable to maintain records for a minimum of ten years from the end of the financial year in which the transactions occurred.
6. Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs): Consider entering into APA arrangements with the Indian tax authorities to have upfront certainty on the transfer pricing methodology and pricing. APAs provide a predetermined pricing methodology for a specific period, reducing the risk of transfer pricing disputes.

Seek the guidance of transfer pricing experts or consultants with knowledge of Indian transfer pricing regulations. They can provide advice on compliance requirements, documentation preparation, and assist in addressing any transfer pricing audits or disputes.

為確保與關係人交易的合法性,臺灣投資者可以遵循以下關鍵步驟：

1. 正確的文件：保留所有關係人交易的準確且最新的移轉訂價文件。這包括選擇適當的移轉訂價方法、基準分析和單據憑證支持文件的記錄，以證明公平價格。
2. 公平原則：確保關係人交易的價格或條款與在類似情況下，非關係人之間達成的協議一致。交易應該像是獨立實體之間進行的一樣。

3. 移轉訂價研究：進行移轉訂價研究，確定特定關係人交易的公平價格或利潤範圍。該研究應在專業專家指導下進行，以提供全面的分析。
4. 遵守報告要求：向印度稅務機構提交準確且及時的移轉訂價報告。確保遵守所有報告要求，包括3CEB表和稅務機構要求的任何其他揭露。
5. 充分的文件保留：根據印度稅法的要求，保留指定期限的移轉訂價文件。通常建議從交易發生的財政年度結束後起保留十年記錄。
6. 預先訂價協議 (APAs)：考慮與印度稅務機構達成APA安排，以事先確定移轉訂價方法和價格。APAs為特定期間提供預先確定的訂價方法，減少移轉訂價爭議的風險。

尋求具有印度移轉訂價法規知識的移轉訂價專家或顧問的指導。他們可以就合法要求、文件準備提供建議，並協助解決任何移轉訂價審計或爭議。

Q93. Is there an anti-abuse provision in place?

是否有實質課稅原則？

The Finance Act of 2017 introduced General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR) provisions, which became effective on April 1, 2017. They empower tax authorities to look beyond the literal interpretation of tax laws and examine the underlying intent behind transactions. If tax authorities believe that a taxpayer's actions are primarily aimed at avoiding taxes rather than genuine business purposes, they can disregard those actions and impose taxes accordingly.

2017年《財政法案》引入了一般反避稅規定 (GAAR)，於2017年4月1日生效。據此，稅務機構具備超越 稅法字面解釋的權力，並審查交易背後的意圖。如果稅務機構認為納稅人的行為主要是為了避稅而不是真正的業務目的，可按實質課稅原則徵收稅款。

Q94. Is there any taxability on repatriation of funds?

資金匯回是否有任何稅負？

The return on the investment in the Indian entities may be repatriated through dividends, interest, fees for technical services or royalty which generally warrants withholding of tax in India. Further, original capital investments can be repatriated either through buy-back of shares or capital reduction which may entail capital gain tax. The taxability on such repatriation of funds and taxability at the time of exit shall be as per the extant provisions of the Act or DTAA, whichever is more beneficial for the investors.

透過股利、利息、技術服務費或特許權使用費等方式，匯回來自印度實體的投資報酬，需要於印度扣繳稅款。此外，透過購回庫藏股或減資來回收原始投資資本，可能需繳納資本利得稅。根據《所得稅法》與《雙重課稅協定》中對投資者最有利的規定，來決定資金匯回的稅收以及撤資時的稅收。

Q95. What are the annual tax compliances an Indian company has to undertake?

印度公司每年必須履行的稅務法遵事項是什麼？

Particulars	Due date
For companies/ partnership firm not liable for Transfer Pricing	
Tax Audit under section 44AB of the Act	30 th September
Income-tax Return	31 st October
For companies/ partnership firm liable for Transfer Pricing	
Tax Audit under section 44AB of the Act	31 st October
Transfer Pricing Audit under section 92E of the Act	31 st October
Income-tax Return	30 th November

項目	到期日
對於不需移轉訂價的公司/合夥企業	
根據該法案第44AB條進行稅務審核	9/30
所得稅申報	10/31
對於需要移轉訂價的公司/合夥企業	
根據該法案第44AB條進行稅務審核	10/31
根據該法案第92E條進行移轉訂價審核	10/31
所得稅申報	9/30

Q96. How are assessment proceedings conducted?

所得稅評估程序如何進行？

"Assessment" refers to the process through which the Income-tax department examines the return of income. There are four main types of assessments under the Act, which are listed below:

- Intimation under section 143(1) of the Act - Summary assessment without calling the Assessee.
- Assessment under section 143(3) of the Act - Scrutiny assessment.
- Assessment under section 144 of the Act - Best judgement assessment.
- Assessment under section 147 of the Act - Reassessment for income escaping assessment.

Faceless Assessment Scheme was introduced in India with effect from 1st April 2021, with the primary objective of elimination of human interface in the direct taxation functioning of the country and introduction of widespread adoption and usage of data analytics and AI. However, the most salient feature of this scheme was the introduction of team-based assessment with dynamic jurisdiction which replaced the conventional territorial/jurisdiction-based assessment.

「評估」指的是所得稅局審查所得稅申報的過程。根據該法案，主要有四種類型的評估，如下所列：

- 根據法案第143(1)條的通知 – 以書面審查逕行核定。
- 根據法案第143(3)條進行的評估 - 審查評估。
- 根據法案第144條進行的評估 - 最佳判斷評估。
- 根據法案第147條進行的評估 - 對逃漏稅的重新評估。

印度於2021年4月1日實施了遠距查稅相關規定，其主要目標是在國家直接稅收的運作中消除人工介入，並廣泛採用和使用數據分析和人工智慧。然而，該方案最突出的特點是引入了團隊為基礎的動態評估查核模式，以動態轄區取代了傳統的固定地域/管轄區評估。

Q97. What are the time limits for conducting assessment proceedings?

進行評估程序的時間限制是多少？

Broad timeline for conducting tax assessment proceedings is as under:

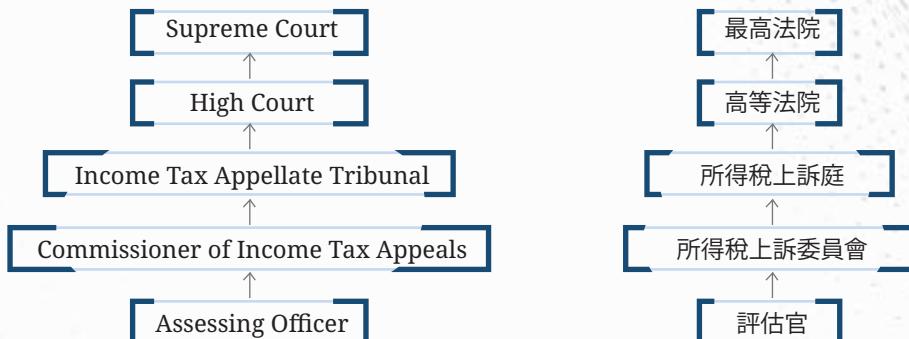
Compliance	Due date
Processing of tax return (intimation) under section 143(1)	9 months from end of financial year in which tax return is filed
Selection of tax return for scrutiny assessment	3 months from end of financial year in which tax return is filed
Completion of assessment for tax year 2022-23 and onwards	12 months from end of relevant Assessment Year
Reassessment proceedings (if income escaping assessment is < INR 50 lakhs)	3 years from the end of the relevant assessment year
Reassessment proceedings (if income escaping assessment is > INR 50 lakhs)	10 years from the end of the relevant assessment year

進行稅務評估程序的大致時間表如下：

評估類型	到期日
根據第143(1)條處理稅務申報（通知）	在提交稅務申報的財政年度結束後9個月內
選擇進行審查評估的稅務申報	在提交稅務申報的財政年度結束後3個月內
完成2022-23稅年及以後的評估	在相關評估年度結束後12個月內
逃漏所得稅額小於500萬印度盧比之重新評估程序	在相關評估年度結束後3年內
逃漏所得稅額大於500萬印度盧比之重新評估程序	在相關評估年度結束後10年內

Q98. What is the structure of income tax proceedings in India?

印度的所得稅行政救濟結構為何？



Q99. What are the potential tax planning strategies for Taiwanese investors to optimize their tax liabilities in India, considering the recent changes in tax rates and incentives?

考慮到稅率和激勵措施的變化,臺灣投資者在印度最佳化稅務的規劃策略是什麼？

Tax planning strategies for Taiwanese investors in India can help optimize their tax liabilities. Some potential strategies to consider, taking into account recent changes in tax rates and incentives, include:

1. Structuring Investments: Evaluate different investment structures to minimize tax liabilities. Explore options such as setting up a subsidiary, joint venture, or branch office, considering factors like taxation on profits, repatriation of funds, and potential tax incentives.
2. Utilizing Tax Incentives: Staying updated on the latest tax incentives provided by the Indian government. Research and take advantage of special schemes or exemptions available for specific sectors or regions, such as the PLI scheme or tax holidays.
3. Double Taxation Avoidance: Utilize provisions under the DTAA between India and Taiwan. This can help avoid paying taxes on the same income in both India and Taiwan and provide relief in the form of tax credits or exemptions.
4. Tax Efficient Repatriation: Plan the repatriation of funds from India in a tax-efficient manner. Explore options like dividend payments, royalties, interest, or capital gains, considering the tax implications in both India and Taiwan.
5. Seek Professional Advice - Engage with tax experts or consultants with expertise in cross-border taxation between India and Taiwan. Remember that tax planning strategies should be implemented in compliance with local tax laws and regulations. It is advisable to consult with professional advisors to ensure the suitability and legality of the chosen strategies for your specific situation.

臺灣投資者在印度的稅務規劃策略可以幫助最佳化其稅務負擔，考慮到最近稅率和激勵措施的變化。一些潛在的策略包括：

1. **投資結構**：評估不同的投資結構以最小化稅務負擔。包含設立子公司、合資企業或分公司等選項，考慮利潤稅、資金匯回以及潛在的稅收優惠等因素。
2. **利用租稅優惠**：及時瞭解印度政府提供的最新租稅優惠措施。研究並利用針對特定行業或地區的特殊計畫或豁免，如PLI計畫或免稅期。
3. **避免雙重課稅**：利用印度和臺灣之間的雙重課稅協定(DTAA)的規定。這可以避免在印度和臺灣同時對同一收入徵稅，並提供稅收抵減或豁免。
4. **稅務高效資金匯回**：以稅務高效的方式規劃從印度匯回資金。包含股利支付、版稅、利息或資本收益等選項，考慮在印度和臺灣的稅收影響。
5. **尋求專業建議**：與在印度和臺灣跨境稅務方面具有專業知識的稅務專家或顧問合作。請記得稅務規劃策略應符合當地的稅法和法規。建議諮詢專業顧問，以確保所選擇的策略適用且合法。

2. Indirect Taxation - 間接稅：

Q100. How does the indirect tax system work?

間接稅是如何運作的？

India has a system of indirect taxation known as transaction-based taxation. The Goods and Services Tax (or "GST") regime has been in effect since July 1, 2017, replacing multiple indirect taxes levied by the central and state governments such as Value Added Tax (VAT), service tax etc. and streamlining the taxation system and creating a unified market across the country.

印度有著基於交易的間接稅的體系。商品和服務稅（或“GST”）制度自2017年7月1日起生效，取代了中央和各邦政府徵收的多項間接稅，如增值稅(VAT)、服務稅等，並簡化了稅收體系，創建了全國統一市場。

Q101. How does GST work?

商品與服務稅是如何運作的？

GST is a 'consumption-based tax' levied on the supply of all goods and services. Indian GST is based on a dual model:

- CGST, levied by the Central Government.
- SGST/ UTGST, levied by the State Governments/Union Territories.

In case of intra-state supply of goods and services, CGST+SGST/UTGST would be applicable, and in case of inter-state supply of goods and services, Integrated GST (IGST) would become applicable which is levied and collected by central government.

GST是一種消費稅, 適用於所有商品和服務的供應。印度的GST基於雙重模式：

中央政府徵收的中央商品與服務稅 (CGST)。

各邦政府/聯邦直轄區徵收的商品與服務稅 (SGST/UTGST)。

對於邦內商品和服務的供應, 將適用CGST+SGST/UTGST, 而對於跨邦商品和服務的供應, 將適用綜合商品與服務稅 (IGST), 由中央政府徵收和收取。

Q102. Who is liable to pay GST?

誰有責任支付GST?

The supplier of goods or services is liable to pay GST (except for certain cases in reverse charge mechanism where the service recipient must bear the liability).

商品或服務的提供者有責任支付GST(在某些情況下, 例如反向稽徵機制, 服務接收者必須承擔責任)。

Q103. What is the threshold limit for GST registration?

GST註冊的門檻是多少?

For the purpose of getting GST registration, the threshold limit is INR 20 lakhs for service supply and INR 40 lakhs for goods supply in a fiscal year.

為了獲得GST註冊, 服務供應的門檻限額為每財年達**200**萬盧比, 貨物供應的門檻限額為每財年達**400**萬盧比。

Q104. What is Input Tax Credit (often known as "ITC")?

什麼是進項稅額抵減(通常稱為“ITC”)?

Input Tax Credit (ITC) is a mechanism that allows businesses to claim credit for the GST paid on purchases of goods or services used in the course of their business activities. It is a key feature of the GST system designed to prevent the cascading effect of taxes (tax on tax) and ensure that taxes are levied only on the value added at each stage of the supply chain.

進項稅額抵減 (ITC) 是一種機制, 允許企業就其業務活動中購買的商品或服務支付的GST提出抵免。這是GST系統的一個關鍵特徵, 旨在防止稅收的疊加效應(即重複課稅)並確保稅收僅針對供應鏈的每個階段增值的部分



Q105. How does the GST apply to imported goods?

GST如何適用於進口貨物？

All goods are classified under the Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN) code system, according to which customs duties and GST rates are determined. The IGST and the fundamental customs duty will both apply to products imported under the GST regime. Importer of the service would be responsible for paying IGST under reverse charge upon import of the service.

所有商品都根據國際商品統一分類代碼 (HSN) 系統進行分類，根據該系統確定關稅和GST稅率。在GST制度下進口的產品將同時適用IGST和基本關稅。在服務進口時，服務的進口商應負責根據反向稽徵機制支付IGST。

Q106. What is the process of exporting products or services?

出口產品或服務的流程是什麼？

Indian businesses who export goods and services are considered as a zero-rated supply under GST and no GST is levied on such supplies. Exporters may request a refund of ITC for inputs or input services used in exporting goods or services, provided that the requirements are met. A bond or Letter of Undertaking (LUT) must be submitted to the relevant tax authorities in order to claim the zero rate on exports.

印度企業出口商品和服務被視為零稅率供應，這些供應不徵收GST。出口商在符合要求的前提下，可以申請退還用於出口商品或服務的投入品或投入服務的進項稅額抵免。為了申請出口的零稅率，必須向相關稅務機關提交保證書或承諾函 (LUT)。

Q107. What is electronic invoicing?

什麼是電子發票？

A method known as "e-invoicing" would allow the government to electronically authenticate invoices. e-Invoice is a system in which B2B invoices are authenticated electronically by GSTN for further use on the common GST portal. Under the electronic invoicing system, an identification number is issued against every invoice by the Invoice Registration Portal (IRP) to be managed by the GST Network (GSTN). All the businesses registered under the GST Act, with a total turnover exceeding INR 5 crores are required to generate an e-invoice.

電子發票係政府電子認證過的發票。電子發票是一種B2B發票，由GSTN進行電子認證，以供進一步在通用GST門戶上使用。根據電子發票系統，在發票註冊門戶 (IRP) 由GST網路 (GSTN) 管理，每張發票都會被分配一個識別號碼。根據GST法案註冊的所有營業額超過5,000萬盧比的企業都必須開立電子發票。

Q108. What is an E-way Bill?

什麼是電子貨運提單？

When a shipment's value exceeds INR 50,000, an electronic bill known as a "e-way bill" is necessary for its transit. The movement of goods may be caused by (i) supply-related factors, (ii) factors unrelated to supply (e.g., return), or (iii) inward supply from an unregistered person.

當一批貨物的價值超過50,000盧比時，需要一份「電子貨運提單」進行過境。貨物的運輸可能是由以下原因引起的：(i) 與供貨相關的因素，(ii) 與供貨無關的因素（例如退貨），或(iii) 來自未註冊人員的內部供應。

Q109. What does customs duty mean in India?

印度的關稅是什麼？

Customs duty is charged by the federal government on import and export of goods from India. Duty is payable at the time of import and export of goods

印度政府對進出口商品徵收關稅。在進出口貨物時需要繳納關稅。

Q110. What kinds of customs duties are there in India?

印度有哪些種類的關稅？

Basic Customs Duty (BCD), Countervailing Duty (CVD), Additional Customs Duty or Special CVD, Protective Duty, Anti-dumping Duty, and Education Cess on Custom Duty are some of the different types of custom duties.

基本關稅 (BCD)、反補貼稅 (CVD)、額外關稅或特別反補貼稅、保護性關稅、反傾銷稅和關稅教育附加捐是不同類型的關稅。

Q111. How are customs duties calculated?

關稅是如何計算的？

Customs taxes are calculated either specifically or ad valorem. It is therefore based on the value of the commodities. The Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007, provides valuation mechanism.

關稅稅款通常是基於商品的價值按具體或按照從價稅的方式計算的。2007年的《海關估價（進口商品價值確定）規定》提供了估價機制。

Q112. What is the customs clearance process?

什麼是海關清關流程？

As per the Customs Act, all goods imported into India must pass through the procedure of customs for the proper assessment, appraisal, examination, and evaluation. This process helps the customs authorities charge the proper tax and check the goods against illegal import. Upon assessment, the importer or exporter must pay any applicable customs duties and taxes before the goods can be cleared for release. Following payment, customs officials may conduct inspections to verify compliance with import/export regulations. Once clearance is granted, the goods are authorized for further transportation or delivery to their intended destination.

根據《海關法》，所有進口到印度的貨物必須經過海關的正確評估、鑑定、檢查和評價程序。這個過程幫助海關當局對貨物進行合進口的稅收評估，並檢查貨物是否非法進口。經過評估後，進口商或出口商必須支付任何適用的關稅和稅款，然後才能使貨物獲得放行。支付後，海關官員可能進行檢查以驗證是否符合進出口法規。一旦獲得放行許可，貨物就被授權進一步運輸或交付到其預定目的地。

Q113. What is RoDTEP scheme?

什麼是出口產品減稅計畫(Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Product, RoDTEP)？

RoDTEP stands for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products. This scheme is an initiative introduced by the Indian government to provide a level playing field to exporters by reimbursing various taxes and duties paid by them, which were not refunded under the previous export incentive schemes. Under RoDTEP, exporters receive refunds or credits for the embedded taxes and duties on exported products, such as central and state taxes, duties on fuel used for transportation, and other levies. This scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of Indian exports in the global market and boost the country's exports.

RoDTEP代表出產品的關稅和免稅。這個計畫是印度政府推出的，旨在透過補償出口商支付的各種在之前的出口激勵計劃中未獲得退還的稅費和稅款，為他們提供一個公平競爭環境。在RoDTEP計劃下，出口商可以獲得對出口產品所附加的稅費和稅款的退款或抵免，例如中央和邦稅收、運輸燃料的稅款以及其他徵收費用。該計畫旨在提高印度在全球市場上的出口競爭力，並促進該國的出口。

Q 114. Whether import and export procedures have been simplified?

進出口流程是否已簡化？

- For the purpose of facilitating trade, the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has established the "Indian Customs Single Window Project." At a single location, importers and exporters can electronically file their customs clearance documents.
- Traders can submit all documentation electronically using the online application system E-Sanchit.
- Clearances can be obtained online at a single point. This eliminates the need for co-ordinating with various government departments, thereby reducing time and cost.
- The frequency of custom inspections has greatly decreased because of a computerized risk management system, which has also increased transparency.

• 為了促進貿易，中央稅務委員會(CBEC)建立了「印度海關單一窗口專案」。在一個地點，進口商和出口商可以電子提交他們的海關清關檔。

- 透過線上申請系統E-Sanchit，貿易商可以線上提交所有檔案文件。
- 清關可以線上單點處理。這消除了與各個政府部門協調的需要，從而節省時間和成本。
- 由於電腦化風險管理系統，海關人工檢查的頻率大大降低，也增加了查驗透明度

Q115. What are the potential challenges and opportunities for Taiwanese investors in navigating India's complex indirect tax system, including GST compliance and customs duties?

對於臺灣投資者來說，在應對印度的複雜間接稅制，包括GST法遵和關稅方面，有哪些潛在的挑戰和機遇？

Challenges for Taiwanese investors in navigating India's indirect tax system, including GST compliance and customs duties, include understanding the intricacies of GST, complying with different GST rates, and managing inter-state transactions.

臺灣投資者在應對印度的複雜間接稅制，包括GST法遵和關稅方面，可能面臨的挑戰包括理解GST的複雜性、遵守不同的GST稅率以及管理跨邦(州)交易。

Q116. How can Taiwanese investors leverage India's GST regime to streamline their supply chain operations and improve cost efficiency?

臺灣投資者如何利用印度的GST制度來適化其供應鏈操作並提高成本效率？

Opportunities lie in streamlining supply chain operations, improving cost efficiency through input tax credit mechanisms, and benefiting from simplified logistics and warehousing under the GST regime.

機會在於透過進項稅額扣抵機制適化供應鏈操作，提高成本效益，並從GST制度下簡化的物流和倉儲流程中獲益。

Q117. What are Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and describe a few FTAs signed by India with other countries?

什麼是自由貿易協定(FTA)，印度與其他國家簽署哪些FTA？

An FTA, or Free Trade Agreement, is a pact between two or more countries to facilitate trade and reduce barriers such as tariffs and quotas on goods and services exchanged between them.

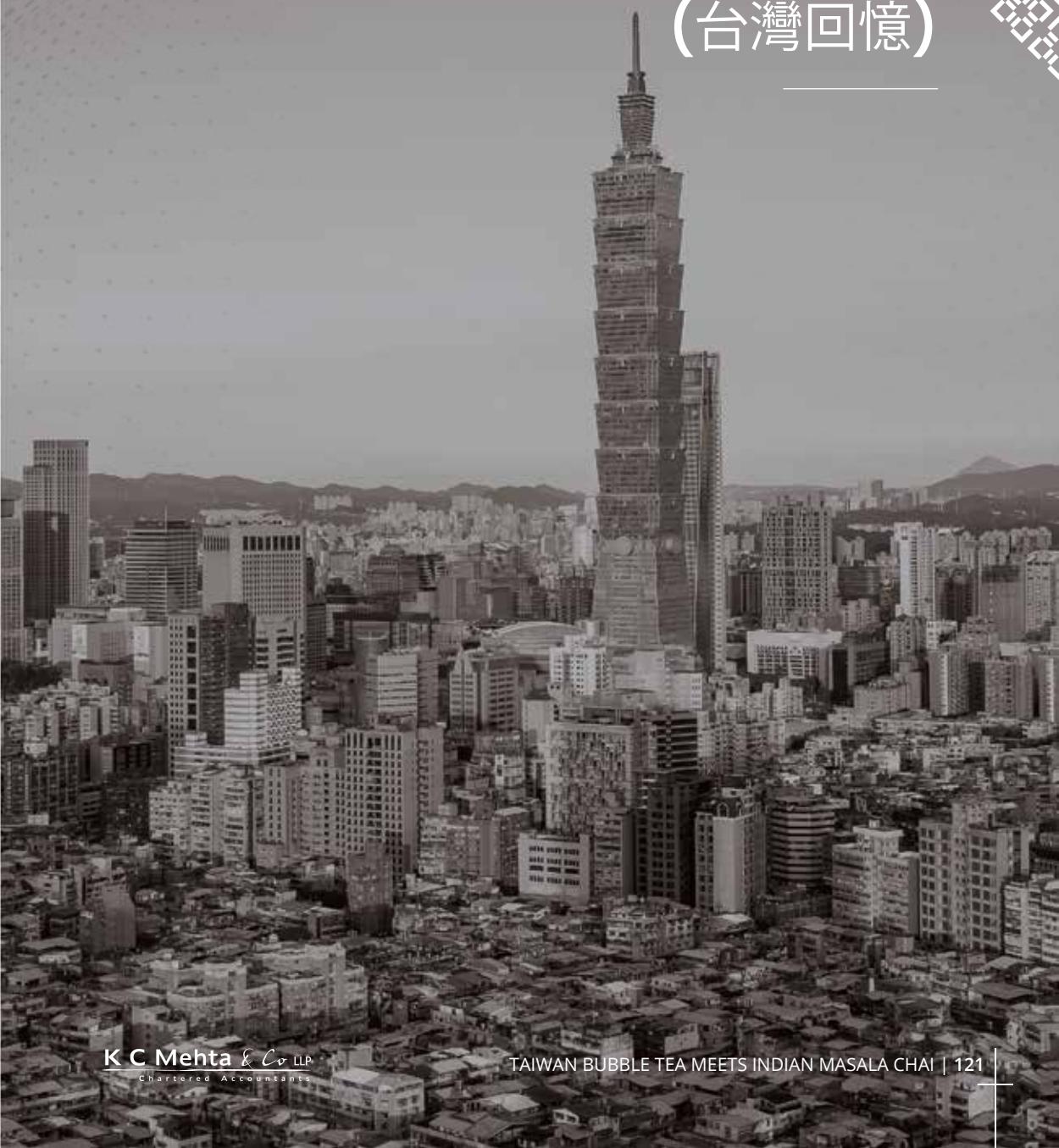
India has signed multiple FTAs with countries and regions worldwide to enhance its trade relations including Japan, Mauritius, and countries of ASEAN. The ASEAN-India FTA aims to promote economic cooperation and integration between India and the ASEAN member states, fostering trade and investment flows. It covers various areas such as goods, services, investment, and economic cooperation.

自由貿易協定(FTA)是兩個或多個國家之間達成的一項協定，旨在促進貿易並減少貿易壁壘，如關稅和配額，以及它們之間的商品和服務交換。

印度已與世界各國和地區簽署了多項FTA以加強其貿易關係，包括與日本、模里西斯和東盟國家簽署的FTA。印度-東盟自由貿易協定旨在促進印度與東南亞國家聯盟成員國之間的經濟合作和一體化，促進貿易和投資流動。它涵蓋了商品、服務、投資和經濟合作等各個領域。

Taiwan Memories

(台灣回憶)





Taiwan Memories (臺灣回憶)

Mr. Milin Mehta - Managing Partner, KCM, Mr. Arpit Jain - Partner and Ahmedabad office head, KCM and Dhaval Trivedi - Partner and Taiwan Desk Head, KCM with Mr. James C F Huang, Chairman TAITRA and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (Taiwan) at Taiwan Cluster Dinner during Vibrant Gujarat 2019

KCM總經理合夥人Milin Mehta先生、KCM合夥人兼艾哈默德巴德分所負責人Arpit Jain先生、KCM合夥人兼臺灣辦公室主管Dhaval Trivedi先生, 與中華民國對外貿易發展協會董事長暨中華民國(臺灣)前外交部部長黃志芳先生(Mr. James C F Huang), 於2019年古吉拉特邦投資高峰會晚宴上會面。



Mr. Dhaval Trivedi - Partner and Taiwan Desk Head, KCM with Ambassador Chung-Kwang Tien, TECC and other representatives of Taiwanese companies at Taiwan Business Summit in New Delhi in 2019

2019年在新德里舉行的台灣商務峰會上,「KCM」的合夥人兼台灣辦公室主管Mr. Dhaval Trivedi -與「TECC」田中光大使「Chung-Kwang Tien」、以及其他台灣公司代表合影。



Mr. Dhaval Trivedi - Partner and Taiwan Desk Head, KCM with Taiwan Technical Textiles Association during the visit to Gujarat in 2020

KCM的合夥人兼臺灣辦公室主管Dhaval Trivedi先生, 於2020年臺灣產業用紡織品協會訪問古吉拉特邦時與該協會成員合影。



Mr. Dhaval Trivedi addressing members from media in Taiwan in 2017

Dhaval Trivedi先生於2017年在台灣向媒體發表印度投資演講。



Mr. Dhaval Trivedi alongside Mr. Sridharan Madhusudhanan, former Director General, India Taipei Association and Mr. James C F Huang, Chairman, TAITRA and former Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dhaval Trivedi先生與印度臺北協會前會長史達仁先生 (Mr. Sridharan Madhusudhanan) 和中華民國對外貿易發展協會董事長, 暨中華民國前外交部部長黃志芳先生合影。



**Presentation on Make in India as a part of delegation led by Invest India & DPIIT
(Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade)**

由Invest India和DPIIT (工業和內部貿易促進部) 領導的代表團, 進行「印度製造」議題的演講。



Presentation on Invest in Gujarat as a part of delegation led by Shri Vijay Nehra, Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of Gujarat

由古吉拉特邦政府科技部(DST, Department of Science & Technology)Shri Vijay Nehra先生領導的代表團,針對「古吉拉特邦投資」進行的演講。



Visit to TAITRA office, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam as a part of delegation led by Shri Ashwini Kumar for Vibrant Gujarat 2024

由 Shri Ashwini Kumar 先生帶領的2024年古吉拉特邦高峰會代表團, 參觀 TAITRA位於越南胡志明市的辦事處。



Attended Taiwan Expo in Mumbai 2023
inaugurated by Mr James C F Huang,
Chairman of TAITRA

參加了在孟買舉行的2023年臺灣形象展，由外貿協會
董事長黃志芳先生 (James C F Huang)主持開幕。



Mr. Dhaval Trivedi & Ms. Shradha Khemka alongside Mr. Gourangalal Das, former Director General, India Taipei Association and Mr. Dhananjay Yadav, Deputy Director General, Indian Taipei Association

Dhaval Trivedi先生和Shradha Khemka女士與印度臺北協會戴國瀾前會長(Gourangalal Das)與楊丹杰前副會長(Dhananjay Yadav)一同合影。





Mr. Dhaval Trivedi – Partner and Taiwan Head Desk, KCM with Director General of India – India Taipei Association, (Shri Manharsinh Yadav) in Taiwan launching our latest publication – “Taiwan Bubble Tea meets Indian Masala Chai”.

KCM合夥人暨臺灣業務負責人Dhaval Trivedi先生,與印度臺北協會會長葉達夫先生在臺灣發佈最新出版《當珍珠奶茶與印度瑪莎拉茶相遇》



Mr. Dhaval Trivedi – Partner, alongside Deputy Minister Chung-Kwang Tien, Taiwan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), presenting our new publications “Taiwan Bubble Tea Meets Indian Masala Chai” in Taipei.

合夥人Dhaval Trivedi先生,與中華民國外交部 (MoFA)政務次長田中光先生在臺北發佈新出版《當珍珠奶茶與印度瑪莎拉茶相遇》



Mr. Dhaval Trivedi – Partner, alongside former Minister of Public Construction Commission for Taiwan - Dr Ou Chin Der presenting our new publications “Taiwan Bubble Tea Meets Indian Masala Chai” in Taipei.

合夥人Dhaval Trivedi先生,與中華民國行政院公共工程委員會前主任委員歐晉德博士在臺北發佈新出版《當珍珠奶茶與印度瑪莎拉茶相遇》

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Glossary (詞彙表)

Act	Income Tax Act, 1961 (1961年所得稅法)
AI	Artificial Intelligence (人工智慧)
APA	Advance Pricing Agreements (預先訂價協議)
AS	Accounting Standards (會計準則)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (東協)
AY	Assessment Year (評估年度)
BCD	Basic Customs Duty (基本關稅)
BEPS	Base erosion and profit shifting (稅基侵蝕和利潤轉移)
BIA	Bilateral Investment Agreements (雙邊投資協定)
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaties (雙邊投資條約)
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party (印度人民黨)
CAGR	Compound annual growth rate (年均複合成長率)
CbCR	Country-by-Country Reporting (國別報告)
CBDT	Central Board of Direct Taxes (印度中央直接稅委員會)
CBEC	Central Board of Excise and Customs (印度消費稅和海關中央委員會)
CGST	Central goods and services tax (中央商品及服務稅)
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry (印度工業總會)
CMIC	Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (清奈-班加羅爾工業走廊)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility (企業社會責任)
CVD	Countervailing Duty (反補貼稅)
DIN	Director Identification Number (董事身份識別碼)
DMIC	Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (德里-孟買工業走廊)
DPDA	Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (2023年數位個人資料保護法案)
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (工業及國內貿易促進部門)
DTAA	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (避免雙重課稅協定)
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction (統包工程)
EPF	Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (1952年員工提撥公積金及其他條款法)
ERP	Enterprise resource planning (企業資源規劃)
ESDM	Electronics system design and manufacturing (電子系統設計與製造)
ESI	Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. (1948年職工保險法)
EY	Ernst & Young (安永)
FAME	Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (油電混合車與電動車製造加速計畫)
FAQ	Frequently asked questions (常見問題)
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment (外國直接投資)
FEMA	Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (1999年外匯管理法案)
FMCG	Fast moving consumer goods (快速消費品)
FRRO	Foreigners Regional Registration Office (印度內政部外國人登記事務局)
FSC	Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China (Taiwan) (金融監督管理委員會)
FTA	Free Trade Agreement (自由貿易協定)
FY	Financial Year - (財政年度(預算年度))
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (一般公認會計原則)
GAAR	General Anti Avoidance Rules (一般反避稅條款)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product (國內生產毛額)
GST	Goods and Services Tax (商品服務稅)
GSTN	Goods and Services Tax Network (商品服務稅網路)
HSN	Harmonised System of Nomenclature (國際商品統一分類)
ICAI	Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (印度特許會計師協會)



IESA	India Electronics & Semiconductor Association (印度電子與半導體協會)
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards (國際財務報導準則)
IGST	Integrated Goods and Services Tax (綜合商品與服務稅)
INR	Indian Rupee (印度盧比)
INDAS	Indian Accounting Standards (印度會計準則)
IoT	Internet of Things (物聯網)
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights (智慧財產權)
ITA	India-Taipei Association (印度臺北協會)
IT / ITES	Information Technology / Information Technology Enabled Services (資訊科技/資訊服務)
ITC	Input Tax Credit (進項稅額扣抵機制)
IT/OA	Information Technology and Office Automation (資訊科技與辦公室自動化)
JV	Joint Venture (合資公司)
KCM	K C Mehta & Co LLP
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership (有限責任合夥)
LUT	Letter of Undertaking (承諾函)
MAHSR	Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail (孟買-阿美達巴高速鐵路)
MAT	Minimum Alternate Tax (最低稅賦制)
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs (印度公司事務部)
MeitY	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (印度電子及資訊科技部)
NDA	National Democratic Alliance (全國民主聯盟)
NSWS	National Single-Window System (國家單一窗口系統)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (經濟合作與發展組織)
PAN	Permanent Account Number (永久帳戶號碼)
PLI	Production Linked Incentives (生產連結獎勵計畫)
PSMC	Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp. (力晶積成電子製造股份有限公司)
RBI	Reserve Bank of India (印度儲備銀行)
ROC	Registrar of Companies (公司登記處)
RoDTEP	Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (出口產品減稅計畫)
SEZ	Special Economic Zones (經濟特區)
SME	Small and Mediumenterprises (中小企業)
TAITRA	Taiwan External Trade Development Council (中華民國對外貿易發展協會)
TAN	Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (稅籍帳號)
TCA	Taipei Computer Association (臺北市電腦商業同業公會)
TDS	Tax Deducted at Source (就源扣繳稅款)
TECC	Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in India (駐印度臺北經濟文化中心)
TEEMA	Taiwan Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association (臺灣區電機電子工業同業公會)
TIBA	Taiwan India Business Association (中華民國臺灣印度經濟貿易協會)
TTTA	Taiwan Technical Textiles Association (臺灣產業用紡織品協會)
TW	Taiwan (臺灣)
UTGST	Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (聯邦直轄區商品與服務稅)
UPA	United Progressive Alliance (聯合進步聯盟)
UPI	Unified Payments Interface (統一支付介面)
VAT	Value Added Tax (增值稅)
WOS	Wholly Owned Subsidiary (全資子公司)

65+

成立超過65年

31

31名合夥人與董事

450+

450名以上員工

4

4個印度服務據點

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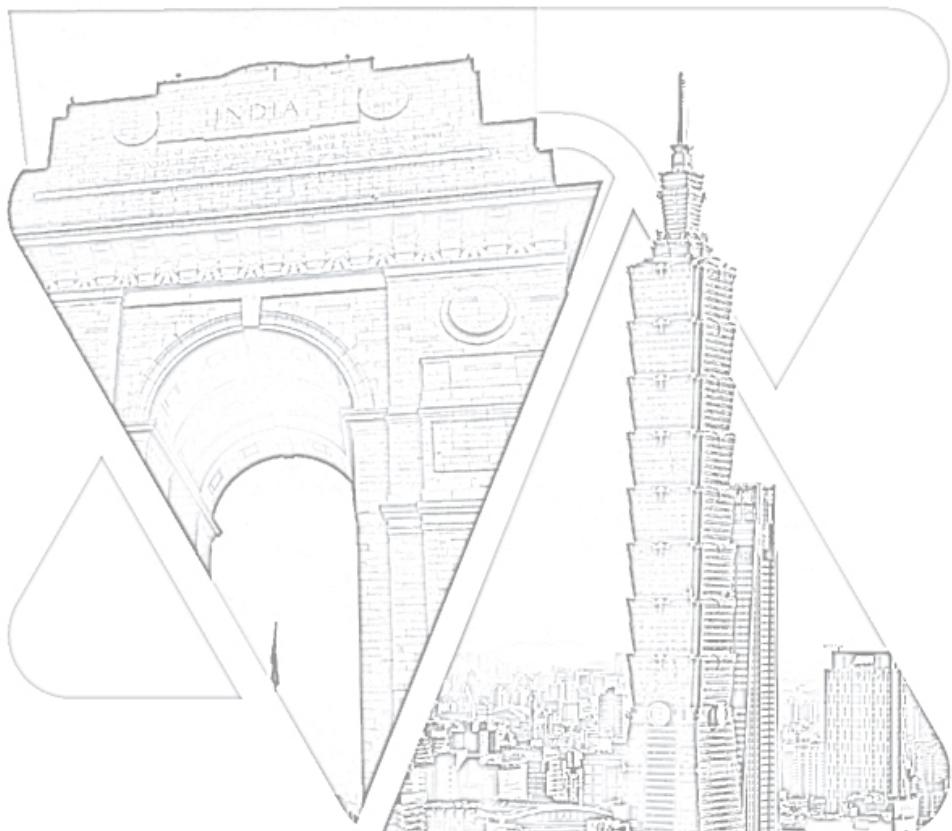
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全球經驗。



健全的客
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K C Mehta & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Independent Member
kcm
NETWORK



Vadodara

Meghdhanush,
Race Course,
Vadodara, India - 390 007
Phone: +91 265 2440 400



Ahmedabad

Level 11, Tower B,
Ratnaakar Nine Square,
Vastrapur,
Ahmedabad, India - 380 015
Phone: +91 79 4910 2200



Mumbai

315, The Summit Business Bay,
Nr. WEH Metro Station,
Andheri East,
Mumbai, India - 400 069
Phone: +91 22 2612 5834



Bengaluru

19/4, Between 7th & 8th Cross,
Malleswaram,
Bengaluru, India - 560 003
Phone: +91 80 2356 1880