

## MSMEs at the Centre: Creating Champion Small Businesses



Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises occupy a central position in the Union Budget 2026–27. The Budget speech clearly recognises that MSMEs are not only a source of employment and entrepreneurship, but also a critical pillar of domestic manufacturing, exports, and economic resilience. Rather than treating MSMEs as a sector that merely needs support, the Budget positions them as engines of growth that must be strengthened, scaled, and integrated into global value chains.

The Finance Minister highlights that MSMEs play a decisive role in job creation and formalisation of the economy. At the same time, the Budget acknowledges the structural challenges faced by small businesses, particularly in access to finance, equity capital, compliance capacity, and technology adoption. The approach taken in this Budget is therefore not limited to relief measures, but focused on building stronger, more competitive MSMEs.

A key shift visible in the Budget is the emphasis on creating “champion” MSMEs. The objective is to enable small businesses to grow in size, productivity, and capability, rather than remain fragmented or informal. Measures related to credit support, equity participation, digital platforms, and compliance facilitation are designed to help MSMEs move up the value chain and participate more effectively in India’s growth story.

By placing MSMEs at the centre of its economic strategy, the Budget signals that future growth will be driven not only by large corporations, but by a broad base of competitive and resilient small enterprises. This marks an important evolution in policy thinking, where MSMEs are viewed as long-term partners in development rather than beneficiaries of short-term assistance.

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### From Survival to Scale: The Champion MSME Approach

A key shift visible in the Budget is the emphasis on creating “champion” MSMEs. The objective is to enable small businesses to grow in size, productivity, and capability, rather than remain fragmented or informal. The Budget signals that long-term economic strength requires MSMEs that can expand operations, adopt technology, and compete both domestically and internationally.

This approach reflects a change in policy thinking. Earlier interventions were often aimed at keeping small businesses afloat. The current focus is on helping them scale up, improve quality, and become part of organised supply chains. The Budget treats scale as essential for productivity gains, higher wages, and export competitiveness.

### Improving Access to Credit and Liquidity

Access to timely and affordable finance remains one of the biggest challenges for MSMEs, and the Budget addresses this issue through multiple channels. Credit guarantee mechanisms are strengthened to encourage lending to small businesses, particularly those without strong collateral. These measures are intended to reduce risk for lenders while improving credit flow to productive enterprises.



The Budget also places strong emphasis on digital platforms that improve MSME liquidity. The Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) is highlighted as a key tool to address delayed payments by enabling MSMEs to discount invoices and receive funds quickly. By expanding and strengthening such platforms, the Government aims to improve cash flow management for small businesses and reduce their dependence on informal borrowing.

## Equity Support and New Growth Pathways

Beyond debt, the Budget recognises the importance of equity financing for MSME growth. Access to equity allows businesses to invest in technology, expand capacity, and withstand business cycles without excessive leverage. The Budget proposes measures to improve equity support mechanisms, particularly for growth-oriented MSMEs.

This focus on equity reflects an understanding that sustainable scaling requires patient capital, not just short-term loans. By encouraging equity participation and structured funding options, the Budget seeks to create a healthier financial foundation for MSMEs as they transition from small enterprises to larger, more resilient businesses.



## Reducing Compliance Burden for Small Businesses

The Budget acknowledges that compliance costs disproportionately affect MSMEs, especially those operating in Tier-II and Tier-III towns. Complex regulations, frequent filings, and limited access to professional support can divert time and resources away from core business activities.

To address this, the Budget links MSME support with broader reform and compliance simplification efforts. Reduction of unnecessary regulatory requirements, improved coordination between Centre and States, and greater use of digital systems are intended to make compliance simpler, faster, and more predictable for small businesses.

The proposal to create a network of Corporate Mitras, supported by professional institutions, complements this objective by providing affordable compliance assistance to MSMEs, particularly in smaller towns.

## Technology Adoption and Productivity Enhancement

Technology adoption is another critical pillar of the MSME strategy outlined in the Budget. Digital tools, data-driven platforms, and process automation are seen as essential for improving productivity, quality, and market access. The Budget encourages MSMEs to adopt technology not only to comply with regulations, but to improve competitiveness.

Initiatives related to digital public infrastructure, artificial intelligence, and platform-based services are expected to benefit MSMEs by lowering entry barriers and improving access to markets and finance. By integrating small businesses into the digital economy, the Budget aims to reduce operational inefficiencies and enhance transparency.

## MSMEs, Employment, and Exports

The Budget positions MSMEs as a critical link between employment generation and export growth. Small businesses account for a significant share of manufacturing employment and play an important role in labour-intensive sectors. Strengthening MSMEs is therefore directly linked to job creation, particularly for youth and semi-skilled workers.

Export-oriented MSMEs are also highlighted as an area of opportunity. By improving access to finance, quality standards, logistics, and technology, the Budget seeks to enable MSMEs to participate more actively in global value chains. This aligns with the broader objective of increasing India's share in global trade.

## Conclusion: MSMEs as Long-Term Growth Partners

The Union Budget 2026–27 marks a clear shift in how MSMEs are viewed within India's economic strategy. They are no longer seen merely as beneficiaries of support, but as long-term partners in growth, employment, and competitiveness.

By focusing on scaling, access to finance, equity support, compliance simplification, and technology adoption, the Budget lays the groundwork for a stronger MSME ecosystem. The emphasis on creating champion MSMEs reflects a belief that India's future growth will be driven not only by large enterprises, but by a wide base of resilient and competitive small businesses.