

भारत का राजदूतावास, वार्सा  
**Embassy of India, Warsaw**

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**India-Poland - Economic & Commercial Brief**

Poland has been Europe's most dynamic economy in recent years. It maintains a steady GDP growth rate in recent years (around 5% in 2022, 0.2% in 2023, 2.9% in 2024 and 3.6% in 2025) and the size of Economy is around US\$ 980 billion (2025), and US\$ 28,500-30,000 per capita (2025). At the end of 2025, the registered unemployment rate was 5.7%. Poland's total global export is US\$ 411.7 billion (2025), and import around US\$ 420.4 billion. Sectoral contribution is 57.5% from services, 30.1% from industry and 2.8% from agriculture. In 2025, annual inflation averaged around 4-4.5%. The Polish economy continues to face several major challenges, including a shortage of skilled labor, persistently elevated inflation, and transition pressures stemming from EU carbon-emission and climate regulations—particularly impacting the coal and mining sectors. Poland's top five major trading partners are primarily European nations, Germany, China, France, Czech Republic and Italy.

Poland, still a Euro-centric country with around 70% of its global trade to European region, is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest economy within the EU and India's largest trade partner and export destination in the Central European region, with growing bilateral trade, mostly in India's favor.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India visited Poland during 21-22 August, 2024. During the visit, Hon'ble PM held delegation level talks with the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland and both the leaders decided to upgrade the relationship to a 'Strategic Partnership'. They engaged in wide-ranging discussions on various aspects of the bilateral partnership, including trade and investment, and science and technology. The two leaders agreed that there were significant opportunities available for economic and business collaboration in sectors such as food processing, urban infrastructure, water, solid waste management, electric vehicles, green hydrogen, renewable energy, Artificial Intelligence, mining and in clean technologies. Both sides agreed to formulate and execute a five-year Action Plan that will guide bilateral collaboration in the years 2024-2028 across the priority areas that included Trade and Investment, Climate, Energy, Mining, Science and Technology, Transport and Connectivity and India-EU.

**Bilateral Trade:**

2. In 2025, bilateral trade reached US\$ 6.36 billion recording a growth of around 9.6% over the previous year (2024). [Indian exports – US\$ 4.83 billion; Indian imports – US\$ 1.53 billion]. List of top 10 traded items is at 'Annexure-I'. The latest bilateral trade figures for the last three years are as under:

*(in US\$ billions)*

	2022	Growth	2023	Growth	2024	Growth	2025
Export to India	1.48	+18.24%	1.75	-16.57%	1.46	4.8%	1.53
Import from India	4.13	-3.97%	3.97	+9.82%	4.36	10.8%	4.83

***(Source: Central Statistical Office of Poland)***

## **Investments:**

3. Indian investments in Poland are valued at over US\$ 3 billion, which comprises companies such as ArcelorMittal, Videocon, Escorts, Strides Arcolab, Ranbaxy, Essel Propack, KPIT Cummins, Zensar Technologies Ltd, Tata Consultancy Services, HCL Technologies Ltd, Infosys and Wipro, Jindal Stainless, Berger Paints India, UFLEX and Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, Rishab Instruments (acquired Lumel) and CRISIL. The Indian companies are partners in Poland's development and creating substantial number of jobs locally. The Indian IT companies are spearheading Indian investment in Poland and are estimated to employ nearly 10,000 Polish experts. The two Indian companies that are running their factories in the town of Kstrzyn are Essel Propack (where it produces laminated tubes) and Novo Tech (a manufacturer of polymer products), while VVF is managing a soap factory in Raciborz.

4. Major Polish companies that operate in India include Torunskie Zaklady Materialow Opatrunkowych (TZMO) in Dindigul, Bengaluru, Mumbai (manufacturing hygiene and sanitary products), Can-Pack Poland in Aurangabad and Nuh (manufacturing metal packaging), Geofizyka Torun, Famur Group, Maflow and Ekolog (waste to energy). Total Polish investment is around US\$ 635 million.

## **Institutional Linkages and Programs**

5. The sixth session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation was held in October 2022 in Warsaw (hybrid format) under the umbrella of Agreement on Economic Cooperation between India and Poland signed on 19 May 2006. The session was co-chaired by Secretary in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade from the Indian side and Secretary of State, Government Plenipotentiary for Foreign Investments, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology from the Polish side. Both sides gave an overview of the current economic situation in their respective countries and agreed to undertake all possible measures to promote further development of mutually beneficial bilateral trade and investment relations through enhanced participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions organized in both countries, exchange of trade/business missions, organizing investment conferences/seminars etc. Both sides also noted the great potential in economic cooperation on regional level between States of India and Voivodeships of Poland.

Recognizing opportunities in high-tech, agriculture, agritech, food tech, energy, climate, green technologies, infrastructure, smart cities, defense, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, and mining, the two sides agreed during the PM's visit in August 2024 to explore further cooperation in these sectors during the seventh session of the Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation (JCEC) meeting. The two sides will strive to organize meetings of JCEC at least twice every five years, with the possibility of more frequent meetings, if necessary. Both sides will work towards achieving balanced bilateral trade and addressing all issues to facilitate smooth trade and investment. Both sides will enhance cooperation in economic security by focusing on increasing supply chain resilience and mitigating risks associated with trade dependencies. The process for holding the seventh session in New Delhi is ongoing.

## Sectorial Collaboration

6. **Agro and Food Processing:** Poland possesses world class food processing including preservation/storage technologies while India is one of the largest producers for many fruits, dairy and Agro products. There have been many important visits and an MoU on Agriculture for technical and institutional cooperation has already been signed between both countries during the visit of Vice President of India to Poland in April 2017. 2<sup>nd</sup> JWG on Food Processing between both countries targets at building institutional cooperation, technology transfer and seeking direct investment in Indian Mega food parks from Polish firms. Agro and Food processing sectors were reviewed during 6<sup>th</sup> JCEC also and both sides re-iterated the importance of 'Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Agriculture Sector' signed between India and Poland which has paved the way to enhance the cooperation.

7. **IT/ICT Sector:** Indian companies have sensed opportunities in Poland for over a decade and have made it a destination of choice for near-shoring operations targeted at Europe. Around thirteen Indian IT companies, employing more than 10,000 professionals, are currently active in Poland. Growth in the Polish IT industry is driven by rising incomes, investment in data networks, high levels of computer literacy support and retail hardware demand. Indian companies have sensed opportunities in Poland for over a decade and have made it a destination of choice for near-shoring operations targeted at Europe. Among others, Infosys, Wipro, and HCL have a strong presence in Poland.

8. **Textile Sector :** Textile continues to be the largest segment in the Indian exports to Poland. Polish Imports of textiles and textile articles from India have grown to US\$ 694 million in 2024 marking a substantial growth over the last decade. However, there exists much potential to enhance our exports in the textiles sector provided conducive environment is created for Indian exporters.

9. **Mining/energy sector,** Poland possesses reputed clean coal technologies and Polish public sector companies have played a substantial role in development of mining and power sectors in India. An MoU on cooperation in Coal Sector is under active consideration of both governments, as of now Coal India Limited's trainee engineers are already receiving training in Polish mines which specializes in intelligent mining. The Polish Ministry of Energy has repeatedly participated at the Bengal Global Summit during the years 2017 and 2018, along with major mining companies of Poland such as JSW and KGHM. A 7-member delegation led by Shri Vikram Dev Dutt, Secretary, Ministry of Coal visited Katowice from 9-11 July 2025 and held business meetings with Polish mining sector companies and the Central Mining Institute to explore joint collaboration in post-mining land repurposing strategies including restoration and community development.

10. **Green mobility /smart cities/ waste management:** Famous waste to energy Polish firm Ekolog had started their operations in India (Haryana waste water treatment project and Bangalore Airport Project). Electric and Hybrid vehicles manufacturing giant Solaris has also invested in India and has entered into a Joint Venture with JBM Auto Ltd.

11. **Automotive Sector :** Poland offers excellent opportunities to Indian investors and exporters in the automotive sector. With number of imported used cars being close to one million units per annum, Poland is a large market for used vehicles with average price of 7,000 Euros. Indian manufacturers are recognizing this opportunity for using near shoring

strategy to offer new cars of the same price range for sale in Poland and nearing CEE countries, where used car imports are flourishing, an ACMA delegation visited Poland in Feb 2019 and had a business seminar with the participation of members of Poland Investment and Trade Agency (PAIH), Polish Association of Automotive Parts Distributors (SDCM) and the Indo-polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Polish government promotes R&D investment and is strongly interested in attracting innovative technology firms to operate locally. Poland can be a technology manufacturing hub for innovative Indian projects. In this way, India can supply R&D to Polish manufacturers, with later possibility of creating technological enterprise to supply innovation to the whole European union. Solaris-JBM JV in Haryana for producing electric buses is a good initiation showcasing growing Indo-Polish business relations. In November 2024, a contingent of 22 Indian exporters of hand tools, engineering products, and auto components, led by FIEO participated in the Warsaw Tools & Hardware Show and Automotive Parts Expo and got good response.

12. **Pharmaceutical and Chemicals Sector** – Given Poland’s strategic location, shortages in healthcare personnel and 45% growth in pharma market since 2019, there are good opportunities for Indian exporters and investors. OTC drugs, food supplements and generic drugs are potential areas, knowledge of EU market regulations and JVs with local pharma manufactures may prove to be particularly beneficial. Chemical Industry contributes to around 17% of Polish GDP and Poland is a net importer of chemicals. The chemical products figure in the top exports items from India to Poland with organic chemicals taking the lead. Currently only one company is engaged in some hospital supplies in Poland and may be an agenda item of cooperation in the forthcoming meeting of the First JWG meeting in the field of Health & Medicine between the two countries.

13. **Ayurveda and Herbal medicines:** - Under the aegis of the Embassy, an initiative has recently been launched to leverage the Polish Indian Cooperation Centre, ‘Sulislaw Yoga and Ayurveda Institute’ at Sulislaw, to spearhead the **Ayurveda promotion strategy** in Poland. This organization is poised to lead the activities proposed by an ‘Indo Poland Ayurveda Foundation’ which would have an Advisory Council comprising the Ambassador of India as honorary patron and other key Indo-Polish/European players related to Ayurveda and Yoga promotion, health, Culture and Education and suppliers of Indian Ayurveda products in Poland. A delegation from AYUSH also visited Sulislaw during 22-25 June, 2017 and participated in the IV International Scientific Conference on Yoga and Ayurveda, organized at Sulislaw. Ayurveda promotion events have held in Embassy 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 , 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2018 and 12<sup>th</sup> Jan 2019. Mission celebrated the 10th Ayurveda Day (Dhanwantari Jayanti) on 23 September 2025 at the Embassy premises for promotion and raising awareness about Ayurveda and increase bilateral trade of Ayurvedic products between both countries.

14. **Tourism Promotion in Poland:** More than 25,000 Polish tourists are estimated to visit India each year, and India remains one of the most popular destinations for Polish tourists travelling to Asian countries. Extensive tourism promotion to India was conducted in Poland through distribution of tourism material at all major India trade and tourism promotion events and trade fairs and through active support and participation in the events organized by the India Tourism Office in Frankfurt in Poland. Mission facilitated a roadshow with Goa Tourism to promote state’s tourism in December 2024 in Warsaw. TTG Poland 2025 organised a panel discussion on ‘Tourism opportunities in Asian Countries’ in

February 2025. Mission participated in the panel discussion and presented tourism related opportunities in India.

15. **Engineering Sector Collaboration:** Polish public sector companies have, in the past, played a substantial role in development of mining and power sectors in India. They have collaborated in reorganization of some Indian collieries, besides supplying mining machinery, equipment, technical know-how and training. Coal India Limited's trainee engineers are already receiving training in Polish mines which specializes in intelligent mining. India and Poland signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 4 February 2019, in New Delhi to enhance bilateral cooperation in the coal and mining sector.

### **Sub-national partnerships**

16. Six State-to-State cooperation/partnerships agreements, with a strong emphasis on economic and commercial cooperation exist between India and Poland. They include the important MoU between Punjab and Lubelskie region and also between erstwhile Andhra Pradesh and Malopolska region. In October, 2016, a cooperation agreement was signed between Karnataka and Wielkopolska region. During the 2017 Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit, two MoUs were signed between Mazovia as well as Podkarpackie regions of Poland with the State of Gujarat. While, another MoU was signed between Upper Silesia and West Bengal in January 2018. On September 5, 2024, Upper Silesia Fund (FGSA) and several Polish companies and research institutes signed a Letter of Intent to create the Polish Production and Engineering Consortium (PKPI). The aim is to help Silesian manufacturing and engineering companies expand into the Indian market. FGSA will coordinate with partners, the Polish Ministry of Industry, the Embassy in New Delhi, and the Silesian Voivodeship to support PKPI. The letter outlines joint talks, future consortium agreements, and collaboration, but does not create binding financial obligations.

### **Trade and Investment- Major Issues**

17. **Cyber Fraud:** Many Indian companies and their trade partners have been victims of cyber-crimes resulting in fraudulent transfer of their funds to fake bank accounts in Poland. The hackers are interceding in e-mail correspondence between trade partners, inserting fake emails to Indian companies, asking them to transfer funds to some accounts in Polish banks, citing problems in current bank accounts. One such recent case is under legal trial in which the Indian firm Mednext Pharma Ltd was duped into transferring a big amount in Polish banks, the case is expected to be resolved soon. Advisory to this effect has already been issued and other efforts at resolution taken by the Embassy.

18. **Free trade agreements (India-EU BTIA):** Since Poland is committed to EU level negotiations on free trade agreements, any trade barrier imposed at EU level indifferently affects Indo-Polish trade. The conclusion of EU-India BTIA and the low wages prevalent in Poland would help Indian companies to use Poland as a manufacturing base for exporting to other EU countries.

19. **Recognition of Ayurveda and the regulations for registration of Ayurvedic Products:** It is important to note that under the EU regulations, the applicant who want to register the Ayurvedic Product needs to demonstrate that the herbal medicine has been in use for at least 30 years with 15 years within the EU. Given the complex nature of regulations in force at the EU level and the fact that fundamental recognition is a

prerogative of EU Member States, the issue of delay in registration of Ayurvedic products is concerning. India has the institutional arrangement of engaging on economic issues with Poland in the form of a Joint Commission. Such engagements may be utilized for promoting the case for recognition of Ayurveda and registration of Ayurvedic products without disturbing the trade in food supplements, where the imperative is to meet EU quality requirements.

20. **Skilled labour shortages:** - Indian investors in Poland are facing huge shortage of skilled employees due to immigration from Poland to other west European countries for higher wages. This is a systemic problem and an opportunity for Indian labour force.

21. **Miscellaneous issues:-** Indian investors have also complained about difficulty in obtaining online Polish Visa slots and inordinate delay in renewal of their residence permits which Embassy has taken up separately . Also investors have complained about language issues and lack of affordable English schooling for their minor children. Carbon tax imposed on Mining industry is also adversely affecting the Arcelor-Mittal Group's profitability.

### **Recent Trends**

22. Considering the bigger demand of gluten free products locally, Indian food companies have shown bigger interest to trade in gluten free products. During recent visits, Polish companies have shown greater willingness to enter into Joint Ventures with Indian counterparts to set up manufacturing facilities at India while exchanges of best practices and technological know-hows is still a crucial point of discussion.

23. Notification on the export of apples was released in August, 2017 by GoI revising phytosanitary conditions to facilitate the barrier free export of Apples from Poland to India, Indian side is expecting reciprocity from Poland to export Wheat, Mangoes etc to Poland. As per Gazette Notification S.O. 3551(E) dated 22 August 2024, India allows the import of fresh blueberries from Poland only if they come from NPPO-registered orchards and pack-houses, are certified free from the pests *Acalitus vaccinii* and *Pseudomonas viridiflava*, and are clean and free from soil or plant debris. An additional declaration must also be included in the phytosanitary certificate.

24. During the sixth session of the JCEC in 2022, both sides agreed cooperation in MSME Sector. Moving ahead, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) of India and Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (PARP) are in process of signing an agreement on the Cooperation in the Field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Cooperation in sectors like Start-up Development and Acceleration, Social Security and Space was also agreed by both the countries. Mission participated in the virtual meeting to discuss the possible areas of cooperation between National Small Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC) & Polish Agency for enterprise development (PARP) in the field of SMEs in July 2024. In August 2024 draft MoU between NSIC and PARP on cooperation in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises was shared by the Indian side and is presently pending with the Polish side.

25. Keeping in view the importance and growing stature of India, regular interactions and participation in higher level conferences/congresses have been carried out by the Mission during 2025. A panel discussion on strengthening India–Poland economic relations was organized at the 32nd Welconomy Forum in Toruń on 3 March 2025, wherein

Ambassador participated as a panelist and highlighted the advantages of investing in and trading with India for Polish entrepreneurs. In February 2025, the Mission held a similar business meeting and presentation with entrepreneurs from the Silesia region in collaboration with the Katowice Chamber of Industry & Commerce. Mission hosted an interactive business meeting between a delegation from the Council for Leather Exports (CLE) and Polish importers on 5 May 2025. The Embassy participated in the panel discussion on “Beyond Borders: Poland-India Partnership in Practice” under the International Talk segment at the 15th European Congress of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Katowice on 27 October 2025. Mission facilitated visit of 17 Indian manufacturers of textiles and apparels & inaugurated the Indian Pavilion at the Trends Expo 2025 at the Ptak Exhibition Centre in Lodz. The Indian companies showcased their latest products under the banner of Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) from 26-28 August, 2025. The Trends Expo also provided B2B interaction to the stakeholders on the sidelines of the exhibition. The Embassy organised a panel discussion on "India Poland Trade and Technology Cooperation: Towards India-EU FTA" at the Embassy on 18 December 2025. Participants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, former Polish diplomats, businesses, academia and think tanks attended the discussions and shared their views. The Embassy of India in Warsaw, in association with India Poland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IPCCI), organized a briefing session on “AI Impact Summit 2026’ being held in India during 15-20 February 2026. The session was attended by the the representatives of Ministry of Development and Technology, Ministry of Digital Affairs, Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Katowice and Polish IT companies. The session also included a presentation on ‘India Success Story’ by the CEO of Billennium, a Polish IT company having investments in Pune, India. The Embassy of India, with the Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry (RIG) Katowice, organized the “India–Poland Economic Dialogue” at the Chancery on 7 May 2026, bringing together parliamentarians, government officials, business associations, and companies to discuss trade and investment opportunities. Mr. Mohan Lal, Charge d’Affaires a.i., encouraged Polish companies to invest in India, while presentations on India’s textiles and tourism sectors showcased business potential. A panel discussion on the India–EU FTA and its implications for India–Poland trade and investment was also held. Mission facilitated the visit of a business delegation from the Gems & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), led by Mr. Mital Doshi, to Poland from 18–21 May 2026 to explore opportunities for Indian gems and jewellery products. On 19 May the National Chamber of Commerce, with the Embassy and IPCCI, organized a “Poland–India Business Meeting” in Warsaw, connecting the delegation with Polish industry stakeholders. An interactive session was also held at the Chancery wherein Ambassador briefed the delegation on business opportunities in Poland. The delegation also met the Warsaw Chamber of Goldsmiths and undertook a market study tour, before concluding the visit in Gdańsk with engagements at the Pomeranian Chamber of Commerce.

**May, 2026**

**Annexure-I****Top 10 items of Polish Export to India in US\$ million (as per 2025 figures)**

S.No	Item	2023	2024	2025
1.	84 - NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF	459.91	281.65	307.41
2.	27 - MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES	345.91	269.94	195.59
3.	72 - IRON AND STEEL	286.70	199.19	157.85
4.	85 - ELECTR. MACH. AND EQUIP. AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND REC. AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	175.31	124.24	146.92
5.	71 - NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, PRECIOUS METALS, METALS CLAD WITH PRECIOUS METAL, AND ARTICLES THEREOF; IMITATION JEWELLERY; COIN	1.18	17.97	82.32
6.	90 - OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC, MEASURING, CHECKING, PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	69.71	65.72	77.54
7.	35 - ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES	39.68	44.36	61.29
8.	40 - RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	50.41	80.36	60.90
9.	88 - AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS THEREOF	20.28	2.88	43.59
10.	69 - CERAMIC GOODS	26.67	36.26	42.56

**Top 10 items of Polish Import from India in US\$ million (as per 2025 figures)**

S.No	Item	2023	2024	2025
1.	85 - ELECTR. MACH. AND EQUIP. AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND REC. AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	532.35	578.94	521.47
2.	61 - ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	261.91	327.38	464.58
3.	84 - NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF	300.40	313.80	379.24
4.	62 - ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED	232.20	284.87	362.89
5.	64 - FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; PARTS OF SUCH ARTICLES	210.41	221.78	255.46
6.	29 - ORGANIC CHEMICALS	185.34	206.88	246.53
7.	87 - VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	179.71	199.96	222.10
8.	30 - PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	196.51	190.47	220.44
9.	72 - IRON AND STEEL	262.16	266.55	213.38
10.	40 - RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	85.65	130.08	147.68