# Indijos ir regiono ekonominės naujienos
# 2026-05-01 – 2026-05-31

## ◆ REGIONO EKONOMIKOS PULSAS:

| Lietuvos eksportuotojams aktuali informacija (parodų lentelę žr. žemiau) | | |
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| INDIJA | | |
| 2026-05-13 | Uday Kotak, vienas įtakingiausių Indijos bankininkystės sektoriaus atstovų ir Kotak Mahindra Bank įkūrėjas, perspėjo, kad **dėl karo Artimuosiuose Rytuose ir galimo energijos kainų šoko Indijos ekonomikai gali tekti ruoštis sudėtingesniam laikotarpiui**. Jo vertinimu, Indija pernelyg anksti tapo priklausoma nuo finansų rinkų ir užsienio kapitalo, todėl šaliai būtina stiprinti vidaus kapitalo bazę, gamybą, inovacijas ir ekonominį atsparumą pasaulinio geopolitinio neapibrėžtumo sąlygomis. | https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/india-has-financialized-too-early-uday-kotak-calls-for-deeper-domestic-risk-capital-pools/articleshow/131042915.cms?utm_source=chatgpt.com |
| 2026-05-11 | Indijos MP Modi **paragino valstybės institucijas, verslą ir visuomenę veikti „karo režimu“ („war footing“) siekiant stiprinti ekonominį atsparumą augančios geopolitinės įtampos sąlygomis**. Savo kalboje jis akcentavo būtinybę mažinti priklausomybę nuo importo - ragino taupiau naudoti degalus ir dujas, rinktis krovinių transportavimą geležinkeliais, naudotis elektromobiliais, saulės energijos baterijomis ir dalijimosi automobiliais sprendimais, taip pat atidėti nebūtinas keliones į užsienį bei nebūtinus aukso pirkimus, plačiau taikyti nuotolinį darbą. Taip pat skatinta remti „Make in India“ produkciją, rinktis vietines kasdienio vartojimo prekes ir mažinti cheminių trąšų naudojimą žemės ūkyje. | https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/need-to-save-foreign-exchange-amid-war-crisis-pm-modi-pushes-for-cut-in-fuel-use-gold-buying-favours-wfh/articleshow/131000978.cms |
| 2026-05-11 | Konglomerato **„Adani Group“ prezidentas (pirmininkas / Chairman) ir įkūrėjas Gautam Adani** pasisakydamas 2026 m. CII metiniame verslo viršūnių susitikime, **aptarė Indijos ekonomikos perspektyvas ir pagrindines pramonės tendencijas**: energetinis ir skaitmeninis saugumas tampa pagrindiniais XXI a. valstybių galios elementais, o šalys, kontroliuojančios tiek energetikos, tiek skaitmeninės infrastruktūros pajėgumus, formuos būsimą pasaulio ekonominę ir geopolitinę tvarką. Jo | https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/live-cii-business-summit-2026-gautam-adani-on-energy-supply-chain-hurdles-and-way-forward/videoshow/131005517.cms?from=mdr<br><br>https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/company/corporate-trends/gautam-adani-highlights-energy-digital-security-as-twin-foundations-of-national-power/articleshow/131004898.cms?from=mdr |

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| | teigimu, auganti geopolitinė įtampa ir tiekimo grandinių fragmentacija skatina valstybes stiprinti technologinį ir energetinį savarankiškumą, o Indija siekia šį augimą išnaudoti spartindama energetikos, dirbtinio intelekto, debesijos ir skaitmeninės infrastruktūros plėtrą. | |
| BANGLADEŠAS | | |
| 2026-05-29 | Praėjus beveik dešimčiai mėnesių po politinių pokyčių Bangladeše, šalies **ekonomika susiduria su silpnomis investicijomis, lėta pramonės plėtra, mažėjančiu kreditavimu ir vangia vidaus paklausa**. Verslo bendruomenė ir ekonomistai perspėja, kad teisėsaugos veiksmai prieš dalį stambiųjų verslininkų ir neapibrėžtumas dėl jų vaidmens ekonomikoje gali papildomai stabdyti investicijų ir verslo aktyvumo atsigavimą. | https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/411140/arrests-exile-of-tycoons-deepen-economic |
| ŠRI LANKA | | |
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| 2026-05-14 | Šri Lankos centrinis bankas ir Finansų ministerija stiprina bendradarbiavimą siekiant užkirsti kelią būsimiems kibernetiniams incidentams po to, kai 2026 m. sausį dėl sukčiavimo schemos buvo prarasta 2,5 mln. JAV dolerių valstybės lėšų, skirtų tarptautiniam mokėjimui - incidentas išryškino augančią **kibernetinių rizikų svarbą viešojo sektoriaus finansų valdyme ir tarptautiniuose mokėjimuose**. | https://dailynews.lk/2026/05/14/breaking-news/994752/cbsl-finance-ministry-to-prevent-future-cyber-breaches/ |
| **Tiesioginėms užsienio investicijoms pritraukti į Lietuvą aktuali informacija** | | |
| INDIJA | | |
| 2026-05-29 | **Indijos įmonės aktyviai plečia tarptautinius įsigijimus Europoje ir JAV** – tarp didžiausių sandorių yra „Sun Pharma“ 11,75 mlrd. JAV dolerių vertės įsigijimas JAV bei „Tata Motors“ 4,4 mlrd. JAV dolerių vertės Italijos gamintojo „Iveco“ įsigijimas. Tendencija rodo **augančias Indijos bendrovių ambicijas technologijų ir inovacijų srityse**. | https://www.business-standard.com |
| **Lietuvos verslo plėtrai užsienyje aktuali informacija** | | |
| INDIJA | | |
| 2026-05-22 | Po Indijos ir **Šiaurės šalių viršūnių susitikimo sutarta stiprinti bendradarbiavimą** žaliųjų technologijų, telekomunikacijų, kibernetinio | https://www.pmindia.gov.in |

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| | saugumo, sveikatos technologijų ir pažangiosios gamybos srityse. | |
| 2026-05-22 | Indija **ir Nyderlandai pasirašė 17 susitarimų**, apimančių puslaidininkius, kritines žaliavas, atsinaujinančią energetiką, migraciją ir vandens išteklių valdymą. Numatytas glaudus bendradarbiavimas tarp Nyderlandų puslaidininkių kompetencijų centro ir Indijos puslaidininkių misijos. | https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/ |
| 2026-05-22 | **Indija ir Italija pakėlė santykius į specialios strateginės partnerystės lygį**. Abi šalys siekia iki 2029 m. padidinti dvišalę prekybą iki 20 mlrd. eurų bei stiprinti bendradarbiavimą kritinių žaliavų, žemės ūkio, jūrų transporto ir technologijų srityse. | https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/ |
| 2026-05-08 | **Indija įteisino 100 proc. užsienio investicijas draudimo sektoriuje** - leido iki 100 proc. užsienio kapitalo dalyvavimą draudimo bendrovėse pagal automatinę procedūrą. Sprendimu siekiama pritraukti daugiau tarptautinių investuotojų į sparčiai augantį draudimo sektorių | https://pib.gov.in |
| BANGLADEŠAS | | |
| 2026-05-25 | JAV verslo atstovai ragina Bangladešą stiprinti **intelektinės nuosavybės apsaugą**, siekiant pritraukti daugiau užsienio investicijų ir didinti tarptautinių bendrovių pasitikėjimą šalies rinka po pasitraukimo iš mažiausiai išsivysčiusių valstybių kategorijos. | https://www.thedailystar.net/business/economy/news/bangladesh-needs-stronger-intellectual-property-rules-4180596 |
| 2026-05-24 | Birželio 13 d. Dakoje vyks **pirmoji Bangladešo prekybos ir investicijų konferencija**, skirta užsienio investicijoms, prekybos partnerystėms, dirbtinio intelekto sprendimams ir ekonominiam atsparumui stiprinti prieš šalies pasitraukimą iš mažiausiai išsivysčiusių valstybių kategorijos. | https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/govt-host-first-bangladesh-trade-and-investment-conference-june-1448481 |
| ŠRI LANKA | | |
| 2026-05-24 | Šri Lankos bankų sektorius ragina skubiai **stiprinti kibernetinį atsparumą po 134 proc. išaugusio sukčiavimo atvejų skaičiaus** 2025 m. Siūloma steigti nacionalinę kibernetinio saugumo tarybą ir stiprinti valstybės, finansų sektoriaus bei technologijų įmonių bendradarbiavimą. | https://www.sundayobserver.lk/2026/05/24/business/77934/sri-lankan-banks-push-urgent-cyber-resilience-reforms/ |
| 2026-05-07 | Šri Lanka **tęsia pasirengimą „PayPal“ paslaugų įvedimui** šalyje. Tikimasi, kad tai sustiprins IT paslaugų eksportą, palengvins tarptautinius | https://english.newsfirst.lk/2026/05/07/ministry-of-digital-economy-partners-with-paypal-sri-lanka-eyes-digital-transformation |

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| | atsiskaitymus, skatins fintech sektoriaus plėtrą ir didins pajamas užsienio valiuta. | |
| 2026-05-04 | Šri Lanka nuo 2026 m. liepos 1 d. plečia **PVM taikymą skaitmeninėms paslaugoms**, įtraukdama tarptautines platformas ir dalį internetinių paslaugų teikėjų. Nors Vyriausybė teigia, kad reforma pirmiausia skirta supaprastinti mokesčių sistemą ir nedidins bendros mokestinės naštos finansų sektoriui, verslo atstovai perspėja apie galimą poveikį turizmo, IT ir telekomunikacijų sektorių konkurencingumui. | https://www.dailymirror.lk/print/main_image/Sri-Lankas-New-VAT-Rules-could-have-negative-outcome-on-Tourism-Telecom-IT-Sectors/346-339464 |
| MALDYVAI | | |
| 2026-05-20 | Maldyvai spartina atsinaujinančios **energetikos plėtrą** – vykdomi projektai turėtų papildomai sukurti apie 330 MW galios ir padėti pasiekti tikslą, kad iki 2030 m. 33 proc. elektros energijos būtų gaminama iš atsinaujinančių šaltinių. Planuojamos investicijos į saulės energetiką, energijos kaupimo sistemas ir privataus sektoriaus partnerystes. | https://psmnews.mv/en/180585 |
| 2026-05-19 | Dėl konflikto Artimuosiuose Rytuose Maldyvų **išlaidos kurui elektros gamybai išaugo daugiau nei du kartus** – iki 116 mln. JAV dolerių per mėnesį. Vyriausybė siekia spartinti atsinaujinančios energetikos projektus ir mažinti priklausomybę nuo importuojamo kuro. | https://see.mv/105602 |
| **Lietuvos turizmo sektoriui aktuali informacija** | | |
| ŠRI LANKA | | |
| 2026-05-29 | Šri Lanka patvirtino **bevizį 30 dienų režimą 40 valstybių piliečiams** (Lietuvos šiame sąraše kol kas nėra). Vyriausybė tikisi, kad sprendimas padės pritraukti apie 247 tūkst. papildomų turistų ir sugeneruos apie 317 mln. JAV dolerių papildomų pajamų iš turizmo. | https://www.ft.lk/front-page/Parliament-approves-free-visa-access-for-40-countries-in-major-tourism-push/44-791641 |
| NEPALAS | | |
| 2026-05-30 | Nepalo Vyriausybė siekia iki 2027 m. sausio įgyvendinti civilinės aviacijos reformą ir **būti išbraukta iš ES aviacijos saugos sąrašo**. Kartu numatomos **investicijos į turizmo infrastruktūrą ir nauja „wellness tourism“ kryptis**, orientuota į didesnes išlaidas paliekančius turistus. | https://kathmandupost.com/money/2026/05/30/government-aims-to-remove-nepal-from-eu-air-safety-list-by-mid-january-2027 |
| **Bendradarbiavimui mokslinių tyrimų, eksperimentinės plėtros ir inovacijų (MTEPI) srityse aktuali informacija** | | |

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| INDIJA | | |
| 2026-05-29 | Indijos rezervų bankas sudarė ekspertų grupę „Q-SAFE“, kuri vertins **kvantinių technologijų poveikį finansų sektoriaus kibernetiniam saugumui** ir rengs perėjimo prie kvantams atsparios kriptografijos gaires. | https://www.rbi.org.in |
| 2026-05-08 | Indija ir ES paskelbė bendrą 15,2 mln. eurų **kvietimą projektams elektromobilių baterijų perdirbimo srityje**. Iniciatyva skirta kritinių žaliavų tiekimo saugumui, žiedinės ekonomikos plėtrai ir bendriems mokslinių tyrimų projektams skatinti. | https://ec.europa.eu |
| MALDYVAI | | |
| 2026-05-27 | Maldyvai investuoja į **laboratorinės infrastruktūros plėtrą** – 15 salų planuojama įrengti naujas laboratorijas, siekiant stiprinti diagnostikos, tyrimų ir sveikatos paslaugų pajėgumus regionuose. Ši iniciatyva atspindi **augantį dėmesį sveikatos infrastruktūros modernizavimui** ir gali sudaryti prielaidas tolimesniam tarptautiniam bendradarbiavimui sveikatos technologijų bei biomedicininių tyrimų srityse. | https://edition.mv/news/51277 |
| **Lietuvos ekonominiam saugumui aktuali informacija** | | |
| INDIJA | | |
| 2026-05-30 | Maskvoje vykusiuose aukšto lygio susitikimuose Indijos ir rusijos atstovai aptarė dvišalio **bendradarbiavimo plėtrą gynybos, energetikos ir kosmoso srityse**. Tai patvirtina, kad nepaisant geopolitinių pokyčių Rusija išlieka viena svarbiausių Indijos strateginių partnerių technologijų ir saugumo srityse. | https://m.economictimes.com/news/defence/ajit-doval-russian-first-deputy-pm-review-defence-energy-ties/articleshow/131397853.cms |
| 2026-05-28 | rusijos valstybinės branduolinės energetikos korporacijos „Rosatom“ padalinys ETC GET pasirašė **bendradarbiavimo susitarimą** su Indijos bendrove „Nexon Geochem“, specializuojančia retųjų žemių elementų ir kritinių mineralų perdirbimo srityje. Partneriai planuoja bendradarbiauti technologijų kūrimo, žaliavų perdirbimo ir aukštos pridėtinės vertės medžiagų gamybos srityse, siekiant stiprinti Indijos kritinių mineralų tiekimo grandines ir technologinius pajėgumus. | https://sber.bank.in/media/news/russia-and-india-strengthen-cooperation-in-rare-earth-technologies |

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| 2026-05-12 | Indija ir rusija veda pažengusias derybas dėl **bendradarbiavimo kritinių mineralų srityje**. Planuojamas susitarimas apimtų ličio ir retųjų žemių elementų žvalgybą, perdirbimą, technologijų vystymą ir investicijų skatinimą. Indija siekia mažinti priklausomybę nuo Kinijos tiekimo grandinių ir užsitikrinti prieigą prie strateginių žaliavų, reikalingų energetikos transformacijai ir aukštųjų technologijų pramonei | https://www.reuters.com/world/india/india-russia-advanced-talks-critical-minerals-pact-sources-say-2026-05-12/ |
| **2026-02-24** | Indijos TEXMiN Foundation (technologijų parkas prie IIT (ISM) Dhanbad) ir rusijos „Rosatom“ grupės institutas GIREDMET pasirašė **bendradarbiavimo susitarimą** retųjų žemių ir kritinių mineralų technologijų srityje. Partneriai vykdys bendrus mokslinius tyrimus ir technologijų vystymo projektus, apimančius retųjų žemių elementų perdirbimą, nuolatinių magnetų gamybą, ličio jonų baterijų perdirbimą, pažangias medžiagas elektronikai bei dirbtiniu intelektu grįstus mineralų perdirbimo sprendimus. | https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/coal/texmin-russias-giredmet-sign-mou-on-rare-earth-critical-mineral-technologies/128737481 |
| NEPALAS | | |
| 2026-05-18 | Tarptautinės kovos su pinigų plovimu institucijos perspėjo Nepalą **dėl galimo įtraukimo į juodąjį sąrašą, jei nebus paspartintos finansinių nusikaltimų prevencijos reformos**. Sprendimas galėtų turėti reikšmingų pasekmių šalies finansų sektoriui ir investicinei aplinkai. | https://kathmandupost.com/national/2026/05/18/exclusive-nepal-faces-black-listing-warning-as-anti-money-laundering-reforms-stall |
| **Bendra akreditacijos valstybių ekonominė informacija** | | |
| INDIJA | | |
| 2026-05-29 | Pasaulio ekonomikos forumo apklausoje **Indija įvardyta kaip valstybė, turinti stipriausias augimo perspektyvas** tarp pagrindinių pasaulio ekonomikų. Daugiau nei pusė apklaustų vyriausiųjų ekonomistų tikisi stipraus arba labai stipraus augimo artimiausiais metais. | https://www.weforum.org |
| 2026-05-22 | Reitingų agentūra ICRA **sumažino 2026–2027 finansinių metų Indijos BVP augimo prognozę** nuo 6,5 proc. iki 6,2 proc., nurodydama aukštų naftos kainų ir Artimųjų Rytų krizės poveikį ekonomikai. | https://www.icra.in |
| BANGLADEŠAS | | |

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| 2026-05-26 | Bangladešo verslo atstovai perspėja, kad rengiama **importo politika** gali neatitikti būsimų ES GSP+ ir JAV prekybos taisyklių reikalavimų dėl vietinės pridėtinės vertės. Tai gali apsunkinti šalies eksportuotojų galimybes naudotis prekybos lengvatomis pagrindinėse eksporto rinkose. | https://today.thefinancialexpress.com.bd/first-page/bd-import-policy-incompatible-with-new-eu-us-trade-rules-1780250684 |
| 2026-05-24 | Bangladešo Vyriausybė patvirtino penkerių metų **ekonomikos plėtros planą**, kuriuo siekiama iki 2034 m. sukurti 1 trln. JAV dolerių ekonomiką ir iki 2030 m. sukurti 10 mln. darbo vietų. | https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/5-year-plan-eyes-trillion-dollar-economy-4179106 |
| 2026-05-22 | Bangladešas tapo **antra pasaulio valstybe pagal** Tarptautinės jūrų organizacijos sertifikuotų **laivų perdirbimo aikštelių skaičių**. Šis pasiekimas laikomas svarbiu šalies pramonės modernizavimo ir aplinkosaugos standartų gerinimo rezultatu. | https://www.tbsnews.net/economy/industry/bangladesh-ranks-second-globally-17-imo-authorised-ship-recycling-yards-1441936 |
| MALDYVAI | | |
| 2026-05-31 | Maldyvuose gilėja **JAV dolerių likvidumo krizė** – didžiausias šalies bankas apribojo užsienio valiutos operacijas, o tai apsunkina atsiskaitymus už studijas, gydymo paslaugas ir tarptautines paslaugas. Dėl valiutos trūkumo dalis gyventojų ir smulkiojo verslo yra priversti naudotis neoficialia valiutos rinka, o situacija atspindi didėjanį spaudimą šalies išorės finansams. | https://raajje.mv/183384 |
| 2026-05-26 | Pirmą kartą pirmininkaudami Indijos vandenyno tunų komisijai, Maldyvai sulaukė kritikos po sprendimo Europos Sąjungai skirti didesnę **geltonpelekių tunų žvejybos kvotą** nei pačiai šaliai. Sprendimas išryškino augančią konkurenciją dėl žuvininkystės išteklių regione ir jų ekonominę reikšmę eksportui. | https://maldivesindependent.com/economy/maldives-chairs-tuna-commission-watches-eu-walk-away-with-larger-quota-29a4 |
| 2026-05-24 | Pasaulio bankas sumažino Maldyvų 2026 m. ekonomikos augimo prognozę nuo 3,9 proc. iki 0,7 proc. Tai būtų **lėčiausias ekonomikos augimas** tarp Pietų Azijos valstybių šiais metais. | https://edition.mv/business/51230 |
| NEPALAS | | |
| 2026-05-13 | Nepale elektromobiliai jau sudaro beveik 80 proc. naujai importuojamų lengvųjų automobilių, tačiau šalies perėjimą prie elektrinio transporto stabdo **nepakankamai išvystyta įkrovimo infrastruktūra, kvalifikuotų specialistų trūkumas ir su baterijų eksploatavimu susiję iššūkiai**. Nepalo Vyriausybės | https://kathmandupost.com/money/2026/05/13/nepal-ev-boom-outpaces-infrastructure-and-skilled-workforce |

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| | vertinimu, spartus elektromobilių rinkos augimas šiuo metu lenkia šalies infrastruktūros ir techninių pajėgumų plėtrą. | |

## ◆ BŪSIMI RENGINIAI IR PARODOS:

**INDIJA**

| Data | Renginys | Organizatorius | Vieta |
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| 2026 m. liepos 16 d. | **FOOD WORLD India 2026, the 17th edition of its flagship event in the food processing sector** | FICCI | Delis |
| 2026 m. rugpjūčio 6-8 d. | **Global Aqua Expo 2026** | Everything About Water | Delis |
| 2026 m. rugsėjo 7-9 d. | **India's Mega Pharma Exhibition & B2B - 12th Edition** | Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India | Delis |
| 2026 m. rugsėjo 29 d. – spalio 1 d. | **Anuga Select India 2026** | Koelnmesse Pvt. Ltd | Mumbajus |
| 2026 m. spalio 7-9 d. | **Sagarmanthan: The Great Oceans Dialogue, third edition** | Observer Research Foundation (ORF) and India's Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W) | Delis |
| 2026 m. spalio 22-24 d. | **INDIA CHEM CONFERENCE & EXPO** | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Government of India, FICCI | Delis |
| 2026 m. lapkričio 2-4 d. | **MARITIME INDIA CONFERENCE & EXPO** | Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, FICCI | Mumbajus |
| 2026 m. lapkričio 20-22 d. | **11th Global Economic Summit & 7th World Trade Expo** | World Trade Center, Mumbai<br>All India Association of Industries (AIAI) | Mumbajus |

**ŠRI LANKA**

| Data | Renginys | Organizatorius | Vieta |
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| 2026 m. birželio 18-21 d. | **Sri Lanka Expo 2026** (pirmoji šalies prekybos paroda per 14 metų) | Sri Lanka Export Development Board (SLEDB) | Kolombas |

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| 2026 m. liepos 16-17 d. | **Sri Lanka FinTech Summit** | TECXA | Kolombas |
| - | **Digital Sumit Sri Lanka** | Digital Marketing Association of Sri Lanka (DMASL) | Kolombas |

**BANGLADEŠAS**

| **Data** | **Renginys** | **Organizatorius** | **Vieta** |
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| 2026 m. birželio 13 d. | **First Bangladesh Trade and Investment Conference** | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority | Daka |

Parengė: Lietuvos Respublikos ambasados Indijoje trečioji sekretorė Kristina Brazevič, tel. 2175, el. p. kristina.brazevic@urm.lt

# Economic Footprint of EU Businesses in India

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# Foreword



The partnership between the European Union and India has entered a transformative era. The adoption of Joint EU-India Comprehensive Strategic Agenda in January 2026 serves as a definitive roadmap, reflecting our converging interests, shared values and economic synergies. The landmark Free Trade Agreement, aptly coined as 'the mother of all deals', is the cornerstone of this vision, bridging two markets that represent a quarter of the global economy and population. It will foster closer integration of our economic ecosystems and help develop trusted and resilient value chains. European companies have shown interest in increasing their presence in India once the FTA is implemented. The EU and India are committed to use the full potential of the FTA and go beyond it with a view to bring our eco systems closer one to another and build resilient and trusted value chains and supply chains notably by concluding the Investment Protection Agreement, developing start-up partnership and innovation hubs as well as Blue Valleys for joint investments and co-development.

Today, with bilateral trade nearing EUR 200 billion and an EU investment stock in India of EUR 140 billion, we have moved beyond being just trading partners. We are co-architects of a stable, prosperous, and multipolar global order.

At the very heart of this transformation are European businesses. Their expanding presence across the country reflects their confidence in India's economic ambitions and testament to their own long-term commitment. I see their success as a cornerstone of our partnership, proving that our economic ties are not just about numbers, but about shared prosperity. These companies not only have their presence in India, but they are making in India, for India and for the world. Our latest study on the EU Economic Footprint in India provides the concrete evidence of this very impact

- Today, over 6,000 EU companies are present in India, a number that has grown rapidly in recent years. Their operation is as diverse as the partnership itself, spanning manufacturing, professional services and cutting-edge information and communication technology.

- From Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south; from Gujarat in the west to Assam in the east, European companies are active in every single Indian State and Union Territory.

- By creating 3.7 million direct and high-quality jobs in India and supporting millions more indirectly, European companies are today vital contributors to India's socio-economic development.

- EU companies in India generated a total turnover of EUR 186 billion. This corresponds to around 5% of the Indian economy and 23% of India's manufacturing sector turnover.

- They exported goods worth EUR 23.5 billion, which accounts for around 6% of total Indian merchandise exports.

- They paid more than EUR 7 billion in taxes and spent EUR 271 million on corporate social responsibility initiatives for the benefit of Indian employees, families, society and economy.

The increasing scale of our economic footprint is a tribute to the trust between our two regions, a footprint that continues to grow in size and in impact.

As the EU and India continue their journey together, this study might provide a useful reference for policy makers, business community, experts and other stakeholders who are engaged in shaping our relations.



**HERVÉ DELPHIN**
Ambassador of the European Union to India



# Foreword

The Federation of European Business in India (FEBI) welcomes the study on Economic Footprint of EU businesses in India. It is a reflection of a partnership that has grown not only in scale but in trust, ambition and shared purpose. EU businesses have been deeply embedded in India's economic journey, contributing to jobs, innovation, and sustainable growth, while building long-term relationships that go beyond transactions to genuine collaboration.

This study is very timely in the backdrop of the conclusion of the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations and adoption of the EU-India Joint Strategic Agenda. The FTA represents more than a trade deal, it is a signal of intent to deepen economic integration, strengthen value chains and create new avenues for businesses on both sides. The insights highlight the growing and evolving footprint of EU businesses in India and the key role they play in strengthening the EU-India economic cooperation.

As the collective voice of EU businesses in India, FEBI remains committed to fostering this engagement and enabling a constructive policy environment. As we look ahead, the EU-India partnership stands at an inflection point: one that holds the promise of deeper engagement, greater impact, and shared prosperity.

**JUERGEN WESTERMEIER**
President, Federation of European Business in India (FEBI)
President, Airbus – India & South Asia



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# List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **ASI** | Annual Survey of Industries |
| **BaTiS** | Balanced Trade in Services dataset |
| **BvD** | Bureau van Dijk |
| **CAGR** | Compound Annual Growth Rate |
| **CMIE** | Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy |
| **CSR** | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| **CY** | Calendar Year |
| **DPIIT** | Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade |
| **EBOPS** | Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **FDI** | Foreign Direct Investment |
| **FTA** | Free Trade Agreement |
| **FY** | Financial Year |
| **GoI** | Government of India |
| **HS** | Harmonised System |
| **IO** | Input Output Tables |
| **ICT** | Information Communications and Technology |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organisation |
| **ISIC** | International Standard Industrial Classification |
| **IT** | Information Technology |
| **LSEG** | London Stock Exchange Group |
| **MoCI** | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| **MoSPI** | Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation |
| **NACE** | Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne |
| **OECD** | Organisation for Economic and Cooperation Development |
| **TISI** | Trade and Innovation Support in India |
| **UN Comtrade** | UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database |
| **UTs** | Union Territories |
| **WTO** | World Trade Organization |

# Executive Summary

This study maps the economic footprint of European Union (EU) firms in India over the period 2014 to 2024 and provides data-driven evidence on EU firms operating in India, EU's trade in goods and services, and EU Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into India.

**The objectives of this study are threefold:**

01 To map the presence, scale, and contribution of EU firms in India in terms of turnover, investment, exports, employment, taxes, and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

02 To examine EU–India trade relations in goods and services, including sectoral and geographical trends.

03 To analyse FDI flows from the EU to India, including sectoral and state-level distribution.

## Part I: EU Firms Presence and Contribution

### GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION

Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, and Haryana host 85% of EU firms

### SECTORAL SPREAD

- Manufacturing (40%)
- Professional services (17%)
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) (12%)
- Administrative and support services (9%)
- Wholesale/Retail Trade (6%)

### TURNOVER

€186 billion turnover in 2024 of this, turnover of EU manufacturing firms stood at ~23% of India's manufacturing sector turnover

### INVESTMENT

€218 billion cumulative (2014–2024)

### EMPLOYMENT

Nearly 6 million jobs (3.7 million direct, 2 million indirect in 2024)

### GOODS EXPORTS

€23.5 billion attributable to EU firms (2024), largely in manufacturing

### FISCAL CONTRIBUTIONS

€7 billion in taxes, €271 million in CSR (2024)

## NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF EU FIRMS

**In 2024, there were 5,833 EU affiliate firms operating in India.** EU firms are concentrated in a few states, namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, and Haryana. These states host nearly 85% of EU firms operating in India. The up-and-coming Indian states are Telangana and Gujarat, which host about 4% of EU firms each. This geographical concentration indicates that EU business activity is linked to India's industrial and services hubs.

## TURNOVER GENERATED BY EU FIRMS

**EU firms generated €186 billion in turnover in 2024.** In terms of sectors, the highest turnover is in the Manufacturing sector, ICT and professional services. This contribution shows the scale at which EU firms are integrated into India's domestic economy, particularly in high-value industries that generate significant economic value, including manufacturing using advanced technical knowledge.

## INVESTMENTS BY EU FIRMS

Between 2014 and 2024, **EU firms invested approximately €218 billion in India.** In terms of Indian states, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the top states in terms of attracting investment from EU firms in India. Other states emerging as preferred destinations for EU investments are Gujarat, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, and Haryana. Telangana is growing in importance in terms of investment by EU firms.

By sectors, EU investment is focused on manufacturing, administrative and support services, and ICT.

Germany, France and The Netherlands are the main EU Member States whose firms are contributing to investments in India.

## EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

**EU firms generated a total of nearly 6 million jobs in 2024.** Of this, 3.7 million are direct employment by EU firms, while about 2 million are estimated indirect jobs especially through supply chains and related services.

By sectors, the largest contributions to direct employment are in ICT, administrative and business support, and manufacturing sectors. The magnitude of employment generated in India by EU firms shows the contribution of EU firms in both services and industry.

## GOODS EXPORTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EU FIRMS

**The value of goods exports attributable to EU firms in India is estimated to be €23.5 billion in 2024,** approximately 6% of total value of goods exports from India. The goods exports are primarily linked to EU firms in the manufacturing sector which includes chemicals, machinery, and transport equipment.

It is not possible to estimate the value of imports linked to EU firms or disaggregate these by state or sector due to lack of data.

## TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

**In 2024, EU firms contributed an estimated €7 billion in corporate income taxes to The Indian authorities.** This reflects the sizeable contribution of EU businesses in India to Indian public finance.

## CSR SPENDING CONTRIBUTION

**CSR activity has grown over the period of analysis. EU firms spend €271 million in 2024 vis-a-vis €42 million in 2014.** The highest spending on CSR contributions is by Manufacturing and ICT firms.

# Part II: EU–India Trade Flows

## GOODS TRADE

**€120 billion in 2024, nearly double since 2014**

EU imports (€71 billion)
EU exports (€49 billion)

EU exports: chemicals, machinery, textiles and clothing.

EU imports: chemicals, machinery, and transport equipment.

Trade hubs: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, Haryana

EU imports exceed EU exports in most states, except UP (higher EU exports)

## SERVICES TRADE

**Nearly €60 billion in 2023, up from €24.6 billion in 2014**

EU imports (€32 billion)
EU exports (€24 billion)

83% of India's services exports come from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana

Business services & ICT dominate (over 80% of services trade)

**EU–India goods trade** was €120 billion in 2024, nearly doubling over the period 2014 to 2024.

EU's exports to India comprise mainly of chemicals, machinery and electricals, transport equipment and petrochemicals. EU's imports are led by chemicals, machinery and electricals, and textiles and clothing.

Trade flows are concentrated in select states, namely Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, and Haryana. In most states, imports from the state into the EU exceed EU exports into the state. However, Uttar Pradesh is an exception where EU exports into the state are higher.

**Services trade** was nearly €60 billion in 2023, growing from €24.6 billion in 2014. EU imports from India rose to €32 billion, while EU exports stood at €24 billion in 2023. This has led to service trade deficit for the EU with India.

Business services and ICT account for the majority of EU's services trade with India, and comprise over two-thirds of services trade.

Four states generate 83% of India's services exports to the EU. These are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Telangana.

## Part III: EU-India Investment Flows

FDI inflows rose from €3 billion (2014) to €7 billion (2024), cumulative €120 billion stock by 2025 (~17% of India's FDI)





Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Gujarat lead in inflows; Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, and Telangana also significant

Investments concentrated in services, ICT, renewables, and automotives



Other major sectors include pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and infrastructure

DE Germany, CY Cyprus, and FR France are top EU investors

Luxembourg plays an important supporting role

**EU FDI inflows to India have registered a significant growth.** FDI flows grew from €3 billion in 2014 to €7 billion in 2024. The cumulative stock is €120 billion in 2025. This represents around 17% of India's total FDI inflows.

EU investment is concentrated in services, ICT, renewables, and automotive sector. There are also FDI flows into pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and infrastructure.

Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Gujarat are the top recipients, with Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, and Telangana also attracting significant inflows.

Germany, Cyprus and France are leading investors in India. Luxembourg emerges as a prominent contributor to FDI flows.

## METHODOLOGY

### Part I:

**Mapping EU firms' economic footprint in India:** The approach combines firm-level, sectoral, and macroeconomic data from ORBIS[1], Bloomberg and Refinitiv with official sources such as All-India Survey of Industries (ASI), Eurostat, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UN Comtrade, and Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) to provide State and Sector-level insights. Firm-level data was cleaned, triangulated, and mapped across states and sectors to generate consistent estimates of turnover, employment, CSR, and tax contributions.

### Part II:

For **Goods,** the study relied on disaggregated data from UN Comtrade, and ASI to estimate state- and sector-level patterns of exports and imports. For **services,** data from World Trade Organisation (WTO)-OECD Balanced Trade in Services (BaTiS) was combined with information on India's services exports from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI), Government of India (GoI) to capture the scale and structure of EU–India services linkages. The estimates were disaggregated at the sectoral and geographical levels using international classification systems (Harmonised System (HS), International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS)).

### Part III:

For **Investment**, firm-level and macroeconomic data from ORBIS[1], Bloomberg, and Refinitiv were combined and was cross-checked with DPIIT statistics to estimate cumulative and annual inflows by state and sector as well as by EU Member States.

Gaps in reporting were addressed through imputation and interpolation techniques, and cross-validated against official statistics to ensure credibility. Estimates of state-level trade and investment were generated using established economic principles and apportionment factors based on economic output and sectoral composition.

1 ORBIS is the full form of Moody's' flagship company database, which provides information on private companies and was originally developed by Bureau van Dijk (BvD)

# Introduction

The Delegation of the European Union to India and Bhutan commissioned "Economic Footprint of EU Businesses in India" under the Trade and Innovation Support in India (TISI) project to support the ongoing EU trade dialogue with India. The aim of this study was to assess the scale and impact of EU firms on the Indian economy from 2014 to March 2024.

The study provides a comprehensive picture of EU firms' presence by mapping the number of firms, sectoral and regional distribution, employment generated, investment flows, turnover, trade (exports), taxes paid, and CSR spending. The analysis also highlights EU firms' contributions at national, state, and sectoral levels and the impact of EU-India trade and investments on the Indian economy. In addition, the report quantifies annual EU–India trade in goods and services, FDI flows, disaggregated by state and sector.

**The study consists of three parts:**

**Part I** focuses on the presence and economic contribution of EU firms in India. The empirical assessment highlights the scale and impact of EU firms in India and captures EU firms' presence in states and sectors as well as their contributions to employment, investment, turnover, trade, taxes, and CSR activities.

**Part II** examines the EU–India trade flows. It examines the evolution of goods and services trade between the EU and India and identifies state- and sector-level patterns and provides insight into major trends driving bilateral trade.

**Part III** examines EU–India Investment flows. It analyses EU–India FDI flows, explores how sectoral and regional investment patterns have developed and what the FDI patterns suggest about the strategic direction of the EU-India partnership.

# Objectives of the Study

This study has three objectives, each addressed through the corresponding research questions (**Table 1**).

### Table 1: Study Objectives and Key Questions

| Study Objectives | Key Questions |
|---|---|
| **Objective 1:** EU firms' footprint and contribution inside India (2014–2024).<br><br>Task: Collect data and analyse the impact of EU firms operating in India on the Indian economy to map the economic footprint of EU firms in India, covering presence, employment generation, investment, turnover, trade, and fiscal and CSR contributions. | • How many EU firms operate in India, and how are they distributed across sectors and States/Union Territories (UTs)?<br>• What is their contribution to direct and indirect employment?<br>• What is the total value of EU investments, and how are they distributed geographically and by sectors?<br>• What is the turnover of EU firms in India, and which sectors dominate?<br>• What is the value of exports generated by EU firms?<br>• How much do EU firms contribute in terms of taxes?<br>• How much do EU firms spend on CSR? |
| **Objective 2:** EU–India trade flows, between 2014 and 2024, at national, state, and sector levels.<br><br>Task: Analyse EU–India trade flows and quantify trade flows of goods and services between the EU and India at the state level and by sector across states over time to highlight growth patterns. | • What is the annual value of EU–India trade in goods and services?<br>• How are trade flows distributed across Indian states and sectors?<br>• What are the top traded goods and services categories between the EU and India? |
| **Objective 3:** EU FDI flows (2014–2024), at the state level and by sector.<br><br>Task: Assess EU–India investment flows, identify sectoral priorities, geographic concentration, and evolving trends. | • What is the annual EU FDI inflows into India at aggregate, state, and sector levels?<br>• Which sectors and states attract the largest EU FDI inflows, and how have these patterns changed over time?<br>• Which EU Member States contribute the most in terms of FDI to India? |

# Approach to the Study: Methodology and Data Issues

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- **Period and geographical coverage:** Firm-level data are reported by financial year (FY) (up to 2023–24); trade data are by calendar year (CY) (up to 2024); and investment data cover FY up to 2024–25 (provisional). All Indian States/UTs and EU-27 Member States were analysed (excluding United Kingdom).
- **Frequency of data reported:** Annual reporting, depending on the variable. Some variables are available only for recent year – number of firms by sector; indirect employment.
  All estimates are expressed in Euros (€) (million or billion).
- **Classifications used for the study:**
  These include the following:
  - HS for goods
  - ISIC Rev. 4 for economic activities
  - OECD BaTiS EBOPS for Services
  - DPIIT sectoral classifications for FDI

## DATA SOURCES AND COMPILATION

The EU Footprint study uses a data-driven approach and draws on several data sources to capture the impact of EU businesses in India.

The analysis compiled firm-level and macroeconomic data from commercial databases such as ORBIS, Bloomberg, and Refinitiv. Trade in goods and services data are from UN Comtrade and OECD.

To build a coherent picture, data from these portals were cleaned, merged, and cross-checked against official statistics, such as the ASI and Eurostat. Estimations were done using a combination of the firm-level data with ASI and input-output (IO) tables. These triangulations allowed generation of reliable estimates for the study at the state and sector level for 2014-2024.

## DATA HANDLING AND VALIDATION

**The study applied the following rules to manage data gaps and ensure comparability:**

- Using data reported by firms through balance sheets, where available.
- Addressing missing values through linear interpolation or imputation, depending on the variable. For example, interpolation for turnover where a panel dataset across time could be created; CSR expenses were imputed in line with India's CSR legislation when not reported. Tax estimates were imputed based on average payable taxes.
- Screening for outliers through descriptive statistics. Data was reviewed across different data portals and outliers were addressed.

**Given the experimental nature of this work, validation was essential. Estimates were cross-checked with official sources wherever possible.** For example,

- State- and sector-level estimates for trade and investment were matched against official Indian sources such as ASI and MoCI press releases.
- EU firm-level information was compared with reports published by the European Commission.
- Available inputs from Trade Counsellors of EU Member States in India, were referred to.

The estimates are consistent with the most recently available official data for all variables, strengthening confidence in the results.

## CAVEATS

The study is based on firm-level and macroeconomic data drawn from and compiled using multiple sources. While we have ensured the data is accurate and complete, the following caveats apply:

### Financial reporting gaps:

Commercial databases such as ORBIS, Bloomberg, and Refinitiv draw on company financial statements, which do not always have complete information for each year.

To address this, we used supplementary sources (e.g. Prowess) and, where necessary, interpolation or imputation techniques were applied using variable-specific logic. These adjustments will ensure that the interpretation of results is not affected.

### State-level estimates:

Official annual data on trade in goods and services as well as FDI at the state level are not publicly available.

The study developed state- and sector-level estimates using economic estimation strategies, which include multipliers for indirect employment and apportioning factors based on state economic output. All totals were cross-checked against official datasets (e.g. UN Comtrade, OECD), and corrections were made where partial-year reporting was identified (for instance, in the case of FDI). Firm-level imports could not be disaggregated reliably by state or sector and are therefore not included.

### Reporting over time:

At the firm-level, the study tracks EU firms as of latest available year for which the data and estimates are most reliable. The study also attempts to provide trends over time as feasible. However, it is important to note that not all firms tracked for latest year were operational in previous years or may not have reported information to the data portals.

To address the above limitation, we provide trends at the sector-level over time (with some exceptions). These can be reliably interpreted; however, the same information cannot be reported at the state-level.

# Structure of the Report

**The report is organised as follows:**

**Part I** provides a comprehensive picture of how EU businesses have contributed and continue to contribute to the Indian economy. It maps the number of firms by tracking EU firms operating in India, their sectoral composition, and geographical spread of EU firms in India, and also assesses EU businesses' contributions in terms of direct and indirect employment, investment, turnover, exports, taxes, and CSR spending for 2014-2024.

**Part II** provides evidence to assess the scope of EU–India trade relations. It quantifies annual trade flows in goods and services between the EU and India between 2014 and March 2024. The analysis is disaggregated by state and sector to capture variations in trade performance across regions and industries. It identifies the main traded goods and services, major states involved and shifts in sectoral patterns.

**Part III** quantifies and analyses FDI flows between the EU and India between 2014 and 2024. It tracks annual inflows (disaggregated by states and sectors) to assess the value and composition of EU investments in India. The analysis highlights the main states and sectors that benefit from EU FDI flows into India and provides insights into how investment flows shape the EU-India economic partnership.

# 01 Part I: EU Footprint in India

## MAPPING THE EU BUSINESS FOOTPRINT IN INDIA

**Objective 1: Collect data on EU firms operating in India and analyse the impact on the Indian economy from 2014 to March 2024**

a. The total number of EU firms operating in India, with breakdown by industry sector and Indian States/UTs (Section 1.1)
b. Total turnover of EU firms operating in India (Section 1.2)
c. Total value of investments made by EU firms operating in India with a breakdown by Indian State/UTs (Section 1.3)
d. Direct and indirect employment of EU firms operating in India (Section 1.4)
e. Total value of exports generated by EU firms operating in India (Section 1.5)
f. Total amount of taxes paid (Section 1.6)
g. Total amount of CSR expenses incurred (Section 1.7)

## 1.1 Number of EU Firms across Indian States and Sectors (2014-2024)

**As of March 2024, there are a total of 5,833 EU firms based in India.** The number of firms has grown from 3,452 in 2014-15, an increase of 5% CAGR over the period 2014 to 2024.

### NUMBER OF EU FIRMS IN INDIA

01 **STEP 1**

**Criteria used to track EU affiliate firms:**

- Firms incorporated or domiciled in India with a parent company in EU
- Companies with immediate parent or ultimate parent based in any EU member state

02 **STEP 2**

**Apply filters on ORBIS (Location-India; Ownership-EU member states)**

**TOTAL - 4,927 FIRMS**

**03** **STEP 3**

**Comparison with secondary information on EU firms in India**

**04** **STEP 4**

**Shortlist of firms from Refinitiv database**

**TOTAL - 904 firms**

**05** **STEP 5**

**Firms identified from other sources**

**TOTAL - 2 firms**

**06** **STEP 6**

**Combining ORBIS, Refinitiv and other sources:**

**TOTAL - 5,833 firms**

**07** **STEP 7**

**Identify the States/UTs of the firms:**

- Geographical identifiers to document the state or UT where the firms are located.
- Manual check with firm names where geographical identifiers were missing (<5% firms)

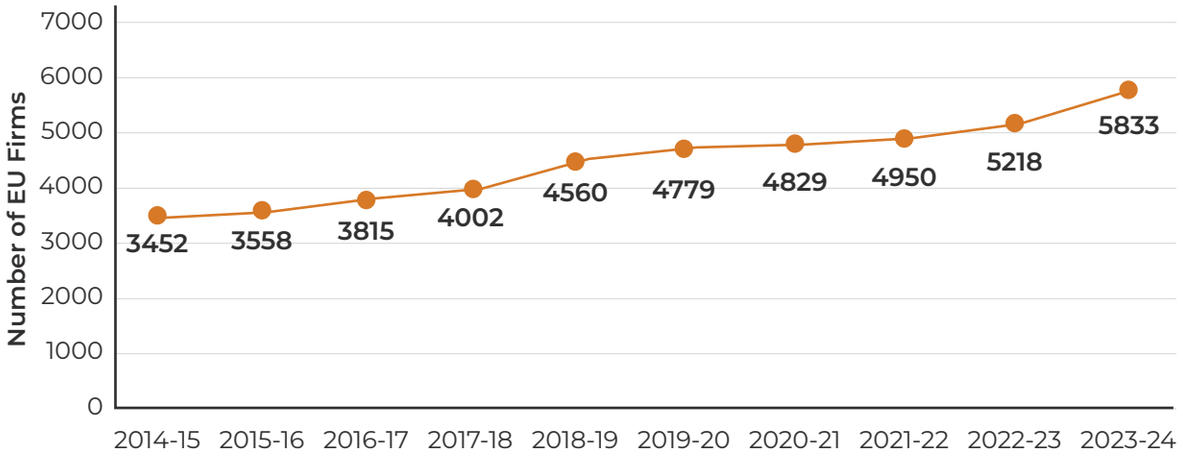
**08** **STEP 8**

**Identify the sector of the firms:**

- Sector identifiers to document the sector in which the firms operate in.
- Manual check with firm names where sector identifiers were missing (<5% firms)

**Figure 1** reports the evolution of the number of EU firms in India from 2014-2024. The number of EU firms increased from an estimated 3,452 firms to 5,833 firms tracked as of latest year in 2023-2024.

**Figure 1: Number of EU Firms (2014-2024)**

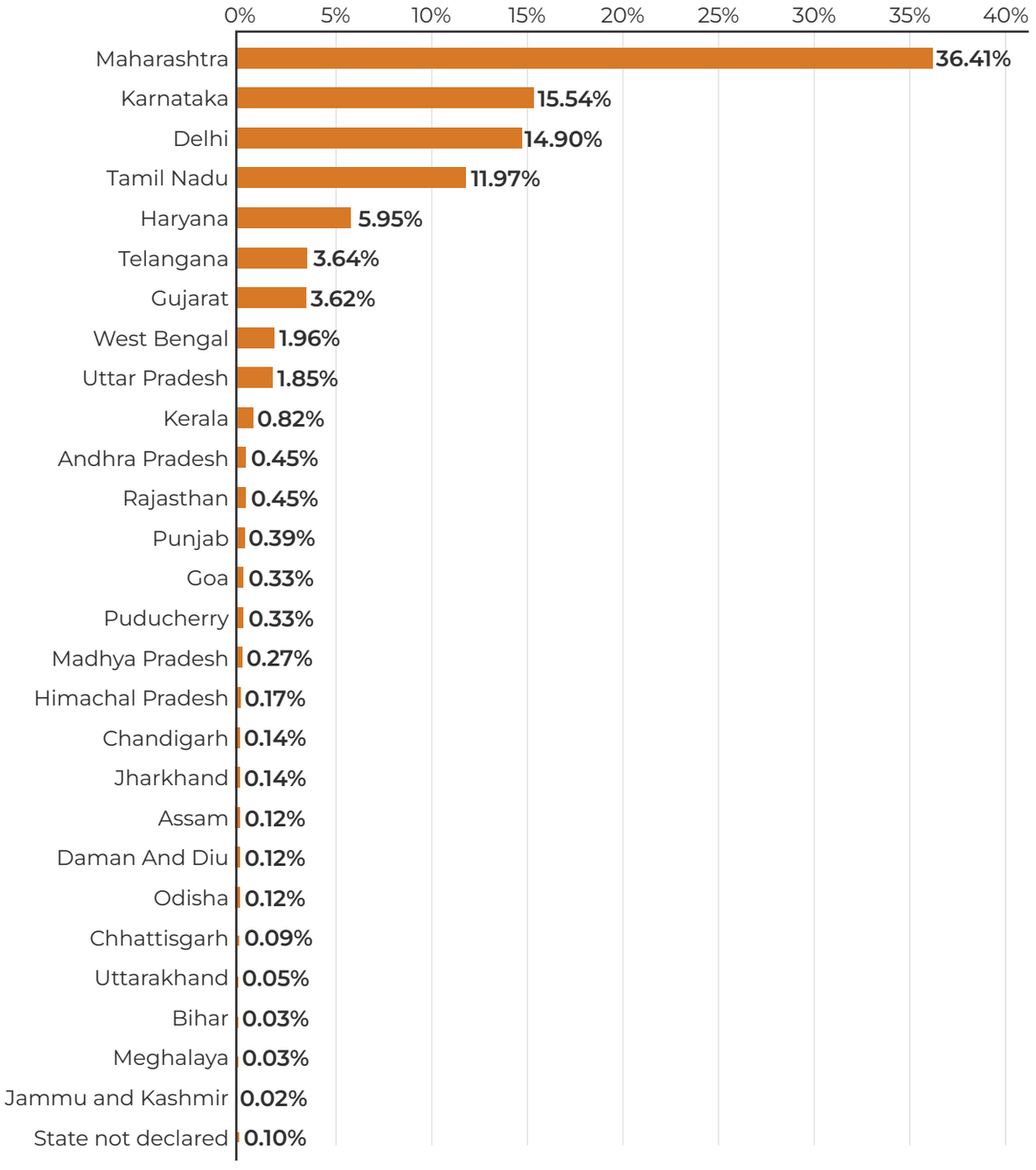



**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv (formerly London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)).
**Note:** Previous years are estimates only, due to non-reporting and inconsistencies in the reported year of incorporation. Many firms do not report their year of incorporation across states and sectors – this also means that this information cannot be reported at further levels of disaggregation by state or sectors of activity in a reliable manner. Nonetheless, these figures are the first novel estimates of the evolution of number of EU firms in India over time.

### 1.1.1. NUMBER OF EU FIRMS, BY INDIAN STATES/UTs

**Figure 2** below reports the distribution of EU firms across all Indian states/UTs for 2024. **EU firms are geographically concentrated** in specific Indian states. **85% of firms located across five states and UTs –** Maharashtra (36%), Karnataka (16%), Delhi (15%), Tamil Nadu (12%), and Haryana (6%). Additionally, a substantive number of the firms are located in Telangana (4%) and Gujarat (4%).[2]

## Figure 2: Distribution of EU Firms (2024), by Indian States/UTs




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU affiliate firms in India were tracked using the above sources.

**Note:** Number of firms as per reported % above: Maharashtra 2,123; Karnataka 906; Delhi 869; Tamil Nadu 698; Haryana 347; Telangana 212; Gujarat 211; West Bengal 114; Uttar Pradesh 108; Kerala 48; Andhra Pradesh 26; Rajasthan 26; Punjab 23; Goa 19; Puducherry 19; Madhya Pradesh 16; Himachal Pradesh 10; Chandigarh 8; Jharkhand 8; Assam 7; Daman and Diu 7; Odisha 7; Chhattisgarh 5; Uttarakhand 3; Bihar 2; Meghalaya 2; Jammu and Kashmir 1; State not declared 8.

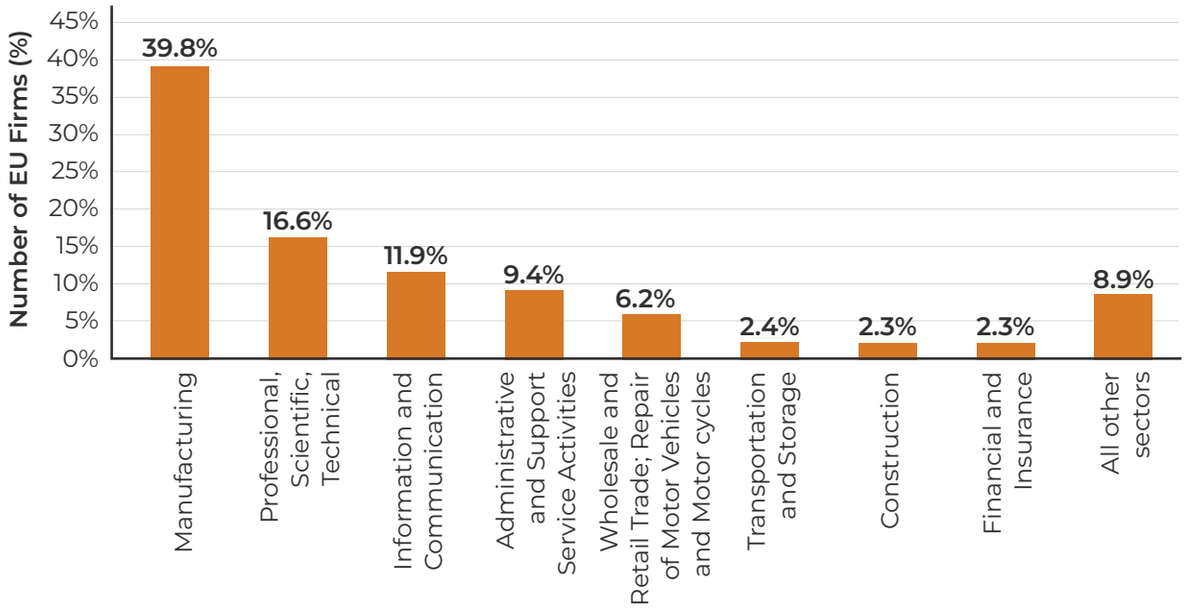
2 These top 7 states are used for reporting stylised findings on EU firms later in this report.

In terms of number of firms, Maharashtra leads with 2,123 EU firms followed by Karnataka (906 firms) and Delhi (869 firms). Tamil Nadu has 698 firms. Haryana follows with 347 firms, while Telangana (212 firms), and Gujarat (211 firms) are emerging centres of EU business activity. Most other states have less than 50 EU firms, indicating that EU business presence in India is clustered in select states.

### 1.1.2. NUMBER OF EU FIRMS, BY SECTORS

Across 2-digit 'Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community' (NACE) sectors[3] **(Figure 3), most EU firms in India operate in five sections**[4]. These include: Manufacturing (40%), Professional, scientific and technical activities (17%), Information and communication related activities (12%), Administrative and Support Service Activities (9%), and, Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6%). A substantive number of firms are also in Transport and Storage (2.4%), Construction (2.3%), and Finance and Insurance (2.3%).

**Figure 3: Number of EU Firms (%) in India (2024), by Sector**




**Source:** Using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India tracked using above sources. The figure reports % firms corresponding to top 2-digit NACE sectors (simplified descriptions) with EU firms operating in India.

3 At the two-digit level, the European Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne (NACE) translates to "Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community" in English. This is aligned with the UN's ISIC.

4 Using sector identifiers, each firm was corresponded to a 2-digit NACE sector. Manual checks were carried out using firm names to confirm the sector, where this information was missing (<5% firms). All information is presented at a simplified level as 22 sections of NACE, which is at a level above the 2-digit sectors. The sections are broadly classified into: agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; and service sectors (includes electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; construction; wholesale and retail trade; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; publishing, broadcasting and content production and distribution activities; telecommunication; financial and insurance; real estate; professional, scientific and technical; administrative and support service; public administration and defence, and compulsory social security; education; human health and social work; arts, sports and recreation; other service).

## 1.1.3. NUMBER OF EU FIRMS, BY STATE-SECTOR COMBINATION

**Table 2** reports the geographical distribution of firms across the top states by sectors. The state–sector mapping provides an evidence-based view of EU firms in India, and shows the number of EU firms in India along with their location and sector of operation.

**The main results show:**

- Top 7 states/UTs are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Telangana, and Gujarat. These comprise 92 % of total EU firms in India.
- Top 5 NACE sectors are Manufacturing; Professional, Scientific and Technical activities; Information and Communication related activities; Administrative and Support Service Activities; Wholesale and retail trade and repair.

**Table 2: Distribution of EU Firms (2024), by Indian States/UTs and Sector**

| State/UT | Manufacturing | Professional, Scientific, Technical | Information and Communication | Administrative and Support Service Activities | Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair | Other Remaining Sectors | Total EU Firms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maharashtra | 806 | 363 | 223 | 215 | 151 | 365 | 2123 |
| Karnataka | 317 | 181 | 170 | 69 | 37 | 132 | 906 |
| Delhi | 280 | 177 | 131 | 72 | 69 | 140 | 869 |
| Tamil Nadu | 376 | 79 | 64 | 50 | 39 | 90 | 698 |
| Haryana | 127 | 62 | 37 | 32 | 27 | 62 | 347 |
| Telangana | 83 | 40 | 39 | 14 | 7 | 29 | 212 |
| Gujarat | 127 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 36 | 211 |
| All other states/UTs | 203 | 59 | 16 | 97 | 43 | 49 | 467 |
| **Total EU Firms** | **2319** | **977** | **693** | **559** | **382** | **903** | **5833** |

**Source:** Using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India tracked using above sources. Figure reports number of firms corresponding to top 2-digit NACE sectors (simplified descriptions) across the top 7 states/UTs with concentration of EU firms in India. State-wise numbers are marginally different than the total due to certain firms not reporting their state of operations; to ensure consistency, we have aligned the figures by allocating numbers that cannot be linked to any specific state under 'All other states/UTs'.

Across the top states and UTs, most firms are engaged in Manufacturing and Professional, scientific and technical activities **(Table 2)**.

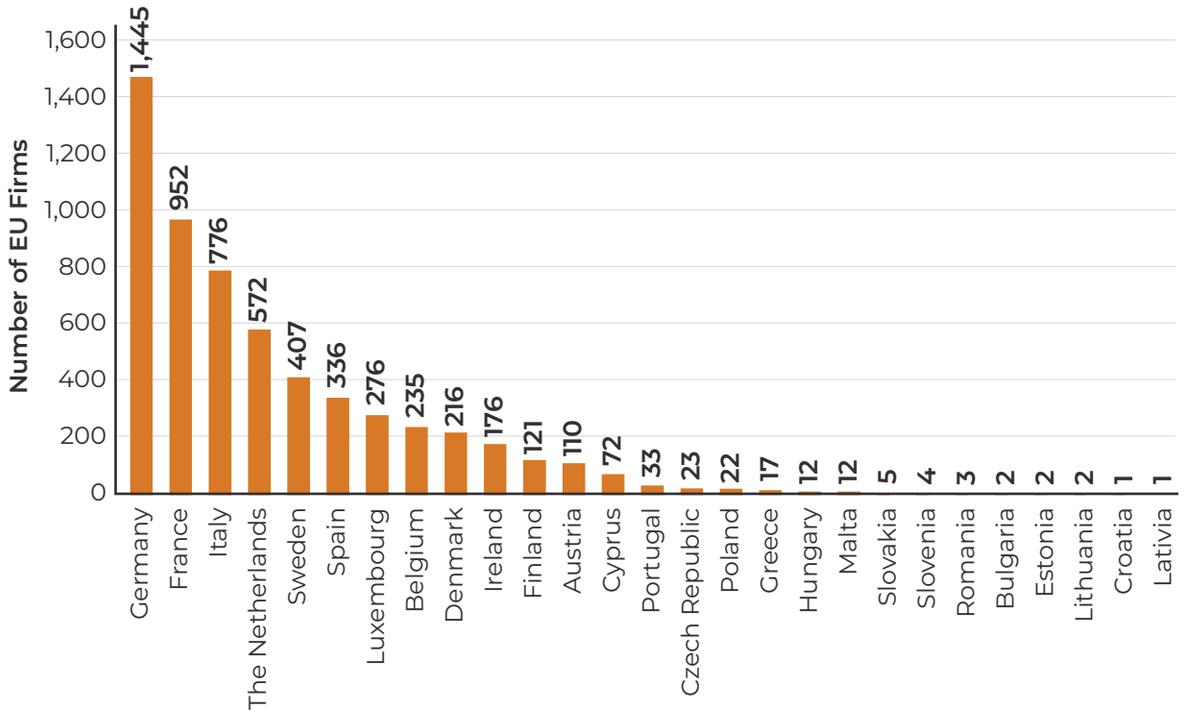
- Maharashtra is a hub for Manufacturing, Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.
- EU firms engaged in ICT and related activities are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

- Delhi is home to relatively more EU firms active in Professional, Scientific and Technical activities and Administrative and Support Service Activities.

## 1.1.4. NUMBER OF EU FIRMS, BY EU MEMBER STATES[5]

**Figure 4** examines the ownership information of the EU firms from across member states. **A majority of EU firms operating in India have their parent company in Germany (1,445), France (952), Italy (776)**, The Netherlands (572), Sweden (407), and Spain (336).

**Figure 4: Number of EU Firms in India (2024), by EU Member States**




**Source:** Using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India tracked using above sources. Figure reports number of firms corresponding to ownership of each EU member state.

More than half of the EU firms in India can be traced back to three EU Member States namely, Germany, France and Italy.[6] Majority of these firms are in the manufacturing sector (2,319 firms), followed by Professional, Scientific, Technical (693 firms) and ICT (977 firms).

5 The number of EU firms per Member State was established taking into account firms incorporated or domiciled in India with a parent company in a given Member State and companies with immediate parent or ultimate parent based in a given Member State. This includes subsidiaries and joint ventures with at least 50 percent stake. It does not include companies with a minority Member State stake or other forms of organisation, e.g. liaison offices, branch offices or technical collaborations. If different, broader methodology had been used to identify EU companies per Member State, as some Member States and/or their bilateral Chambers of Commerce do (e.g. including minority stakes, liaison offices, branch offices or technical collaborations), the total number of EU companies as well as the number of EU companies per Member State in India could have been higher.

6 Due to gaps in ownership information and state identifiers, numbers were aligned to address discrepancies.

### Table 3: Number of EU Firms (2024), by EU Member States and Sector

| State/UT | Manufacturing | Information and Communication | Professional, Scientific, Technical | Administrative and Support Service Activities | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair | Other Remaining Sectors | Total EU Firms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Germany** | 667 | 206 | 138 | 176 | 97 | 161 | 1445 |
| **France** | 292 | 152 | 151 | 86 | 54 | 217 | 952 |
| **Italy** | 407 | 121 | 38 | 47 | 58 | 105 | 776 |
| **The Netherlands** | 184 | 112 | 79 | 51 | 28 | 118 | 572 |
| **Sweden** | 132 | 85 | 93 | 27 | 20 | 50 | 407 |
| **Spain** | 156 | 42 | 17 | 35 | 25 | 61 | 336 |
| **Luxembourg** | 110 | 46 | 22 | 32 | 19 | 47 | 276 |
| **Belgium** | 82 | 51 | 28 | 17 | 12 | 45 | 235 |
| **Denmark** | 70 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 43 | 216 |
| **Ireland** | 56 | 34 | 44 | 18 | 4 | 20 | 176 |
| **All others** | 163 | 94 | 58 | 48 | 43 | 36 | 442 |
| **Total** | **2319** | **977** | **693** | **559** | **382** | **903** | **5833** |

**Source:** Using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv.
Total 5,833 EU companies in India tracked using above sources. Figure reports number of firms corresponding to ownership of each EU member state. Due to gaps in ownership information and state identifiers, numbers were aligned to address discrepancies.

This distribution highlights not only the scale of engagement from EU's largest industrial and economic hubs, but also the diversity of EU participation in the Indian market. While a smaller number of firms come from other EU Member States, their presence points to the fact that that EU–India business linkages extend beyond the largest economies, underscoring the breadth of the EU's overall footprint in India.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**There is geographic concentration of EU firms in India**
**85% of EU firms are located in five states**
namely Maharashtra (36%), Karnataka (16%), Delhi (15%), Tamil Nadu (12%), and Haryana (6%). Telangana and Gujarat add another 8%, while most other states have less than 50 EU firms

**EU firms have a distinct sectoral footprint. Nearly 40% of EU firms are in manufacturing** followed by

- professional, scientific, and technical activities (17%)
- ICT (12%)
- administrative and support services (9%)
- wholesale/retail trade (6%)

**Patterns of State–sector linkages** emerge from the analysis. Maharashtra is a hub for manufacturing and wholesale/retail trade. Karnataka leads in ICT and related services. Delhi leads in professional and administrative services

Ownership by Member States is concentrated Firms are owned by companies headquartered in Germany (1,445), France (952), Italy (776), The Netherlands (572), Sweden (407), and Spain (336)

# 1.2 Turnover of EU Firms in India

**5,833 EU firms across Indian states and UTs generated an estimated €186 billion as turnover in FY 2023- 2024.**

## ESTIMATED TURNOVER OF EU FIRMS IN INDIA

01 **STEP 1**

Compile information on turnover using company statements in Bloomberg and Refinitiv, including compiling data on gross revenue, harmonised as needed to ensure collection of actual turnover data.

02 **STEP 2**

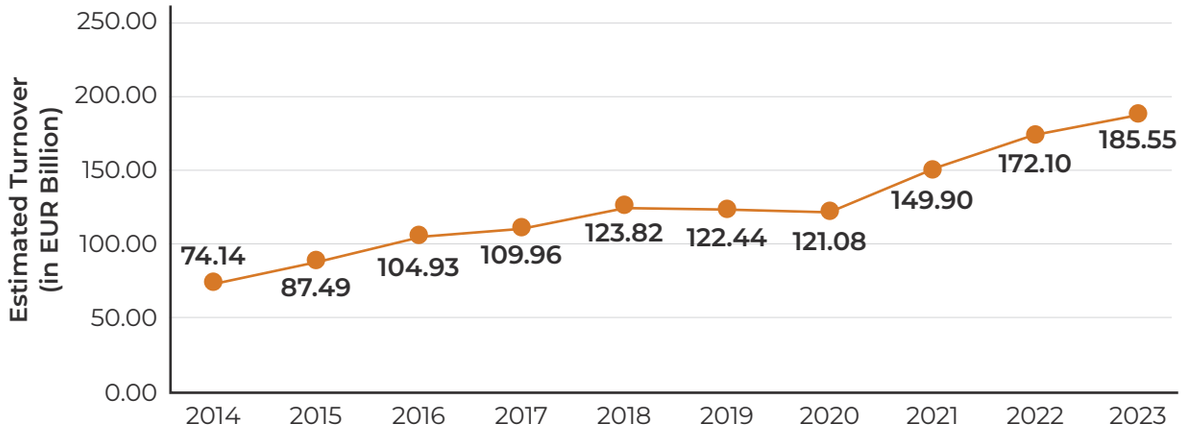
A (unbalanced) panel dataset for turnover was compiled as firms do not consistently report information.

**03** **STEP 3**

The method of Linear Interpolation (estimating values based on the trend or pattern) was used to fill in relevant gaps. In Linear Interpolation, the value y at x is found by finding the closest points $( x_0 , y_0 )$ and $( x_1 , y_1 )$, such that $x_0 < x$ and $x_1 > x$ where $y_0$ and $y_1$ are observed and calculating $y = y_1 - y_0 \; x_1 - x_0 \; ( x - x_0 ) + y_0$. If there are multiple observations with the same value for $x_0$, then $y_0$ is taken as the average of the corresponding y values for those observations. $( x_1 , y_1 )$ is handled in the same way. The estimates were validated against the ASI data (for industry) and information for Eurostat.

The turnover generated by EU firms in 2023-24 stood at €186 billion **(Figure 5)** – rising from €74 billion in 2014, at a CAGR of nearly 11%.[7]

**Figure 5: Estimated Turnover (in €billion) Generated by EU Firms (2014-2024)**




**Source:** Estimated using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv.
**Note:** Turnover estimates per FY with standard error bars.

## 1.2.1. TURNOVER OF EU FIRMS, BY INDIAN STATES/UTs

In 2014-2024, the main findings show **(Table 4)**:

- **EU firms in Maharashtra and Karnataka generated the majority of turnover** between 45-55% in all years across all financial years.
- Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Haryana have increased turnover by EU firms over the period from about €25 billion to €53 billion over 2014-2024.

7 As per ASI data, total turnover of India's manufacturing was about €1.53 trillion – €186 billion translates to being worth 12% of this turnover. As per Eurostat, turnover estimates for EU firms in 2022 were €114 billion for firms in Industry, construction and services (except public administration, defence, compulsory social security). A comparison of these figures allows us to externally validate the study estimates presented in this report.

- Gujarat and Telangana based EU firms have also increased turnover by nearly three-fold and two-fold, respectively over the same time period.

### Table 4: Estimated Turnover (in €million) Generated by EU Firms (2014-2024), by Indian States/UTs

| State/UT | FY2015 | FY2016 | FY2017 | FY2018 | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 | CAGR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maharashtra** | 25,440 | 33,318 | 37,740 | 41,507 | 46,575 | 46,430 | 46,650 | 56,004 | 66,196 | 74,541 | 12.5% |
| **Karnataka** | 9,963 | 11,948 | 14,209 | 16,008 | 17,821 | 17,485 | 17,559 | 22,077 | 24,821 | 31,367 | 13.6% |
| **Delhi** | 9,848 | 9,566 | 11,342 | 11,329 | 14,041 | 14,638 | 13,683 | 16,594 | 19,934 | 22,066 | 9.5% |
| **Tamil Nadu** | 8,511 | 8,436 | 12,861 | 11,070 | 12,767 | 12,769 | 11,587 | 15,273 | 17,788 | 17,320 | 8.4% |
| **Haryana** | 6,383 | 5,108 | 6,646 | 8,207 | 9,251 | 7,810 | 7,668 | 10,438 | 13,473 | 13,709 | 9% |
| **Gujarat** | 4,205 | 3,945 | 5,955 | 9,523 | 9,848 | 9,090 | 6,945 | 10,695 | 10,399 | 11,509 | 11.8% |
| **Telangana** | 3,079 | 3,531 | 3,996 | 3,904 | 4,750 | 4,947 | 5,073 | 6,427 | 6,625 | 6,982 | 9.6% |
| **All other states/ UTs** | 6,709 | 11,641 | 12,181 | 8,412 | 8,762 | 9,273 | 11,910 | 12,394 | 12,861 | 8,059 | 6% |
| **Total** | **74,138** | **87,493** | **104,930** | **109,960** | **123,815** | **122,442** | **121,075** | **149,902** | **172,097** | **185,553** | |

**Source:** Estimated using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv. State-wise estimates are marginally different than the total turnover estimates (Figure 5) due to certain firms not reporting their state of operations. To ensure consistency, we have aligned the figures by allocating turnover estimates that cannot be linked to any specific state under 'all other states/UTs'. Turnover estimates for top 7 states per FY.

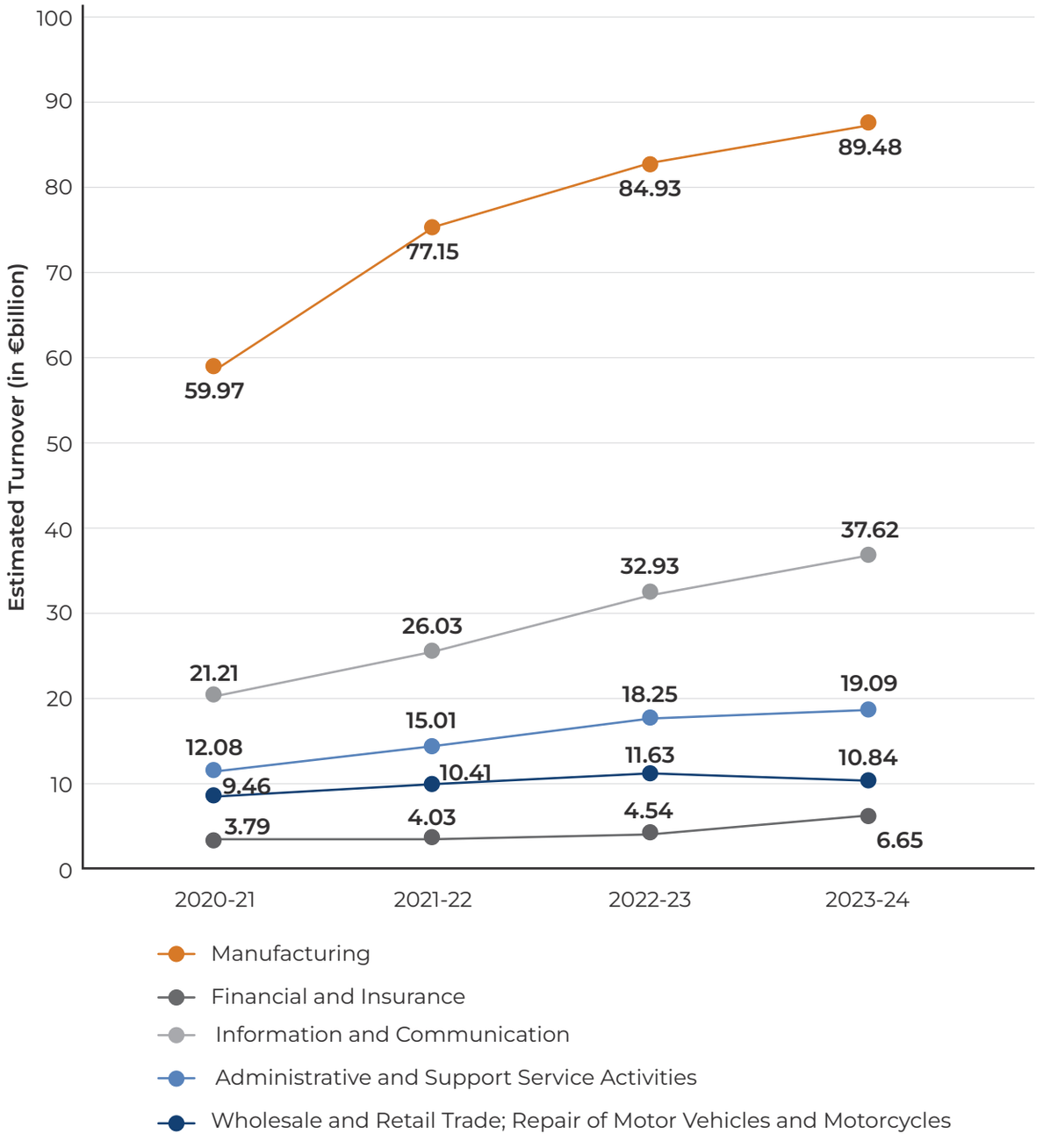
## 1.2.2. TURNOVER OF EU FIRMS, BY SECTORS

Across top five NACE sectors, **the turnover of EU firms has increased in recent years (2020-2024) (Figure 6)**.

In 2024, the sectors reporting highest turnover are **Manufacturing (€90 billion), ICT (€38 billion), Administrative and Support Service Activities (€19 billion)**, Wholesale and Retail Trade (€11 billion) and Financial and Insurance (~€7 billion). The steady growth across these sectors (10.7% CAGR in Manufacturing; nearly 16% CAGR in ICT; 12% in Administrative and Support Services; 5% in Wholesale; 14% in Finance and insurance) underscores the strong and diversified presence of EU firms in India, particularly in capital-intensive and service-driven industries.

In the manufacturing sector, the turnover generated by EU firms was equivalent to approximately 23% of India's manufacturing sector turnover. Overall, EU firms in manufacturing and services generate approximately 50% share each of total turnover generated by EU firms in India.

## Figure 6: Estimated Turnover (in €billion) Generated by EU Firms (2020-2024), by Sector




**Source:** Estimated using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv. Figure presents trend of estimated turnover across top 5 NACE sectors in recent years from 2020-2021 to 2023-2024.

## 1.2.3. TURNOVER OF EU FIRMS, BY STATE-SECTOR COMBINATION

**Table 5** presents the estimated turnover generated by top states across top sectors in 2023-2024.

### Table 5: Estimated Turnover (in €billion) Generated by EU Firms (2023-24), by Indian States/UTs and Sector

| State/UT | Manufacturing | Information and Communication | Administrative and Support Service Activities | Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair | Financial and Insurance | All Other sectors | All sectors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maharashtra** | 32.48 | 13.08 | 7.29 | 4.72 | 4.19 | 12.79 | 74.55 |
| **Karnataka** | 13.17 | 11.24 | 0.64 | 1.79 | 0.92 | 3.62 | 31.38 |
| **Tamil Nadu** | 12.62 | 0.63 | 1.34 | 0.94 | 0.23 | 1.56 | 17.32 |
| **Gujarat** | 10.65 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 11.51 |
| **Delhi** | 6.16 | 4.81 | 6.55 | 1.17 | 1.05 | 2.32 | 22.06 |
| **Haryana** | 4.90 | 4.88 | 1.51 | 1.59 | 0.12 | 0.71 | 13.71 |
| **Telangana** | 4.10 | 2.34 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.29 | 6.98 |
| **All other states/UTs** | 5.40 | 0.52 | 1.41 | 0.46 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 8.05 |
| **Total** | **89.48** | **37.62** | **19.09** | **10.84** | **6.65** | **23.87** | **185.55** |

**Source:** Estimated using data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv. Figure presents state and sector split for estimated turnover across top seven states and top 5 NACE sectors in 2023-2024.
**Note:** State-sector combinations are reliable for latest years but the same cannot be presented over time due to non-reporting and inconsistencies in previous years.

- **Maharashtra leads (€74.55 billion)** and this could be explained by its dominance in manufacturing, information and communication, and wholesale and retail trade.
- **Karnataka follows** with €31.38 billion, due to its strength in ICT and manufacturing.
- Tamil Nadu and Gujarat stand out as key hubs for manufacturing activities.
- Delhi and Haryana show a more balanced mix of ICT, business support, and manufacturing.
- Telangana combines ICT and services with some manufacturing presence.

Thus, the concentration of EU firms' turnover in a few leading states highlights both the strength of existing hubs and the opportunity to expand EU business presence into emerging states to achieve a more balanced economic footprint.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**5,833 EU firms generated an estimated €186 billion turnover in FY 2023-2024**
Of this, EU manufacturing firms had approximately worth 23% of India's manufacturing sector turnover

Maharashtra leads in manufacturing sector and Karnataka stand out in ICT

**Manufacturing remains the largest sector for EU firms turnover in India**
The turnover is concentrated in manufacturing but is supported by steady growth in services and trade-related activities

**Turnover generated by EU firms in India is concentrated in seven states**
led by Maharashtra, Karnataka and Delhi, which together account for more than two-thirds of the national total

# 1.3 Investments[8] Generated by EU Firms

**The study estimates nearly €218 billion of cumulative investments by EU firms in India (FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024).[9]**

## INVESTMENTS BY EU FIRMS

01 **STEP 1**

Investments compiled using the company statements in Bloomberg and Refinitiv – using the reported value of long-term investments and cash and short-term investments.

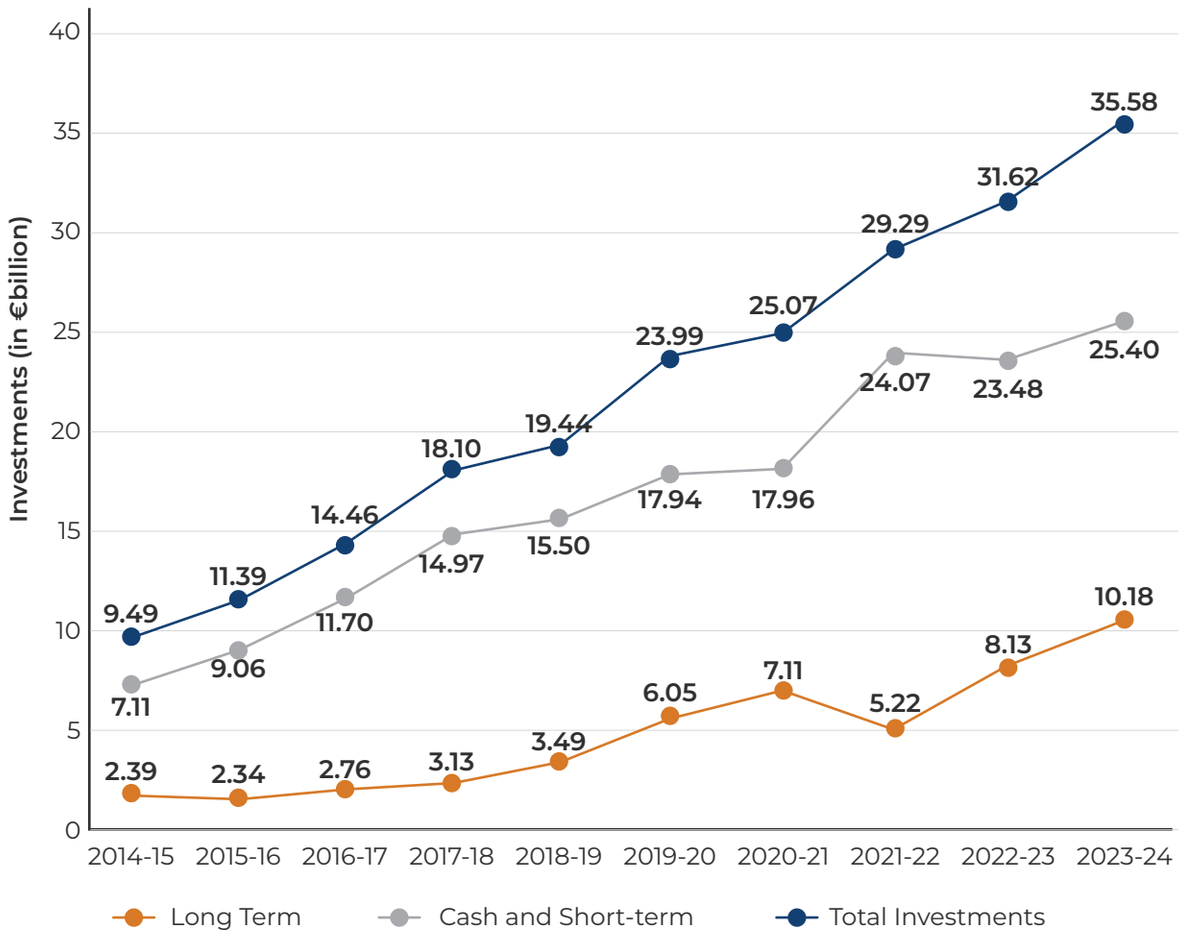
02 **STEP 2**

Combine the reported value of long-term investments and cash and short-term investments.

8 Investments are "Cash and Short-Term Investments" that includes Cash & Cash Equivalents; Short-Term Investments, which represent a combination of total cash and cash equivalent or cash and short-term investment as reported on balance sheets, applicable to Industrial and Property companies. In addition, data on "Long-Term Investments" is compiled: Industrial: Investment Property – Net; Investments - Available for Sale/Held to Maturity - Long-Term; Financial Assets - Long-Term. Property companies additionally include Investment Property – Net; Investments - Available for Sale/Held to Maturity - Long-Term. Total value of long-term investments held for sale or to maturity including investment property and other non-current financial assets, applicable to Industrial and Property companies.

9 Total EU FDI stock in India is €120 billion by 2025 (discussed in Part III of this report). The FDI stock is a sub-set of the total cash, short-term, and long-term investments information for EU firms presented in this section of the report.

## Figure 7: Investments (in €billion) by EU Firms (FY 2014-2024), by Type




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated €218 billion investments from 2014-2024.

Main findings on **annual investment by EU firms in India (Figure 7)** are:[10]

- **Between 2014–2015 and 2023–2024, investments by EU firms in India rose sharply to an estimated €35.58 billion, growing at CAGR of nearly 14%.**
- This increase has been driven primarily by steady growth in cash and short-term investments that have more than tripled over the decade to €25.4 billion.
- Long-term investments have also expanded significantly, growing from just over €2.4 billion in 2014–2015 to €10.2 billion in 2023–2024, with rapid growth occurring after 2019.
- Cash and short-term investments dominate across most sectors.
- Long-term investments are in sectors like mining and water related sectors.

10 Investments are constituted both of short-term and long-term investments.

## 1.3.1. AGGREGATE INVESTMENTS GENERATED BY EU FIRMS, BY INDIAN STATES/ UTs

In 2014-2024, the **top states by estimated investments of EU firms** in India were **Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana, Gujarat,** Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Telangana **(Table 6).** Main findings show:

- Maharashtra and Karnataka have consistently attracted the most investments by EU firms, at nearly 60% or more across all years.
- Haryana, Gujarat, Delhi have increased investments nearly two-fold over 2014-2024 to nearly €11 billion.
- Tamil Nadu and Telangana are emerging destinations for EU investments. The size of investments has gone up by more than two-fold and four-fold, respectively over the time period.

### Table 6: Investments (in €million) by EU Firms (FY 2014-2024), by Indian States/UTs

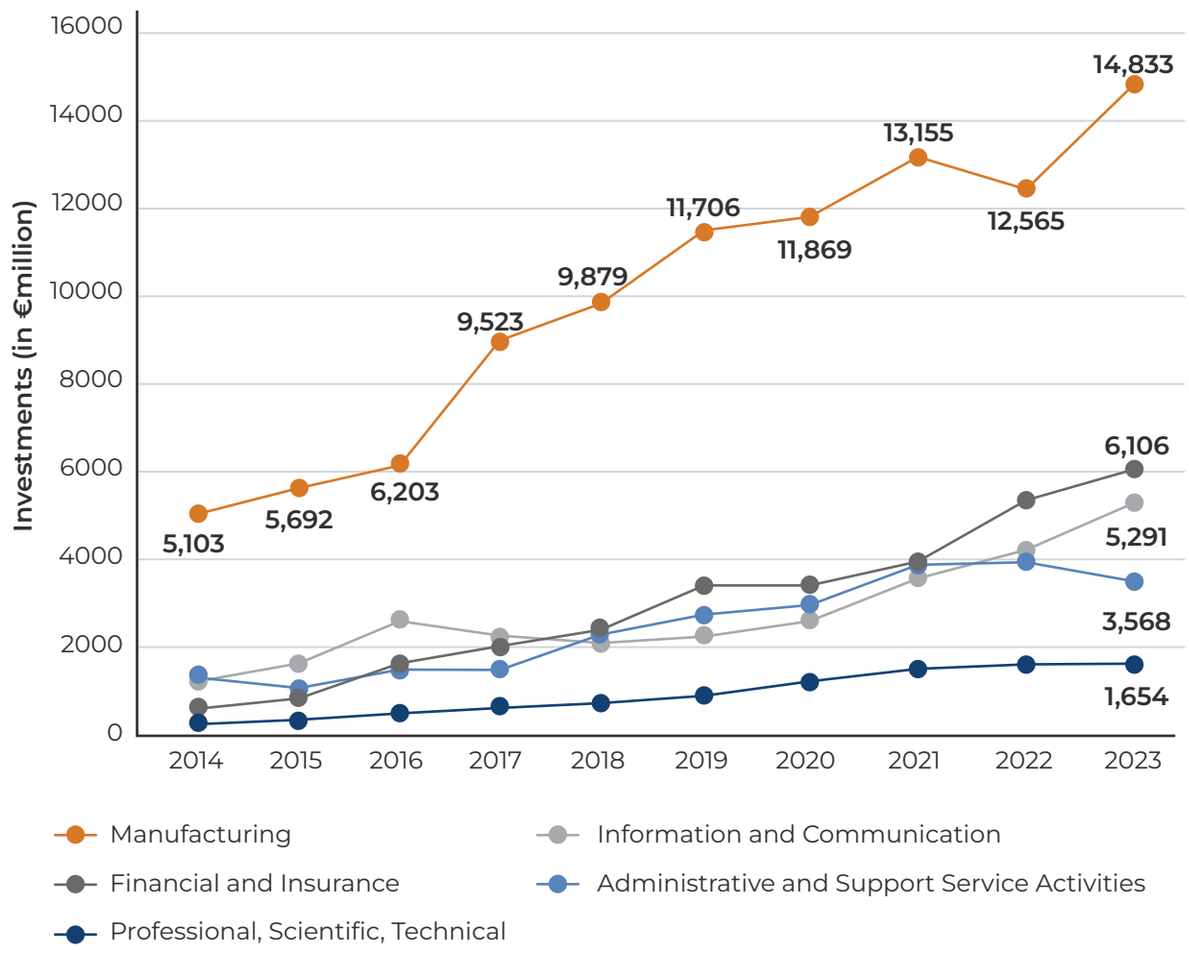
| State/UT | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maharashtra | 4,586 | 5,507 | 7,361 | 7,754 | 8,286 | 10,327 | 11,401 | 13,790 | 14,911 | 14,823 |
| Karnataka | 1,793 | 2,013 | 2,628 | 2,724 | 2,740 | 3,333 | 3,586 | 4,255 | 5,257 | 6,063 |
| Haryana | 379 | 495 | 533 | 934 | 1,339 | 1,605 | 1,653 | 2,031 | 2,669 | 4,249 |
| Gujarat | 552 | 479 | 487 | 3,387 | 2,126 | 3,025 | 1,862 | 3,488 | 2,911 | 3,466 |
| Delhi | 500 | 684 | 1,041 | 1,042 | 1,322 | 1,462 | 1,917 | 2,244 | 2,566 | 3,057 |
| Tamil Nadu | 863 | 1,282 | 1,257 | 1,111 | 1,065 | 1,504 | 1,760 | 1,696 | 1,856 | 1,942 |
| Telangana | 304 | 328 | 451 | 435 | 419 | 734 | 549 | 901 | 719 | 1,232 |
| All other states | 516 | 607 | 706 | 710 | 2,143 | 2,003 | 2,340 | 885 | 730 | 747 |
| **Total** | **9,492** | **11,394** | **14,463** | **18,097** | **19,438** | **23,993** | **25,069** | **29,290** | **31,619** | **35,579** |

**Source:** Data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India tracked using above sources.

## 1.3.2. AGGREGATE INVESTMENTS GENERATED BY EU FIRMS, BY SECTORS

**EU firms invested more than €35 billion in 2023-2024 (Figure 8)**. The top sectors – **Manufacturing (€14.83 billion); Administrative and Support Service Activities (€6.1 billion); ICT (€5.29 billion);** Financial and Insurance (€3.56 billion); Professional, Scientific, Technical (€1.65 billion).

**Figure 8: Investments (in €million) by EU Firms (2014-2023), by Sector**



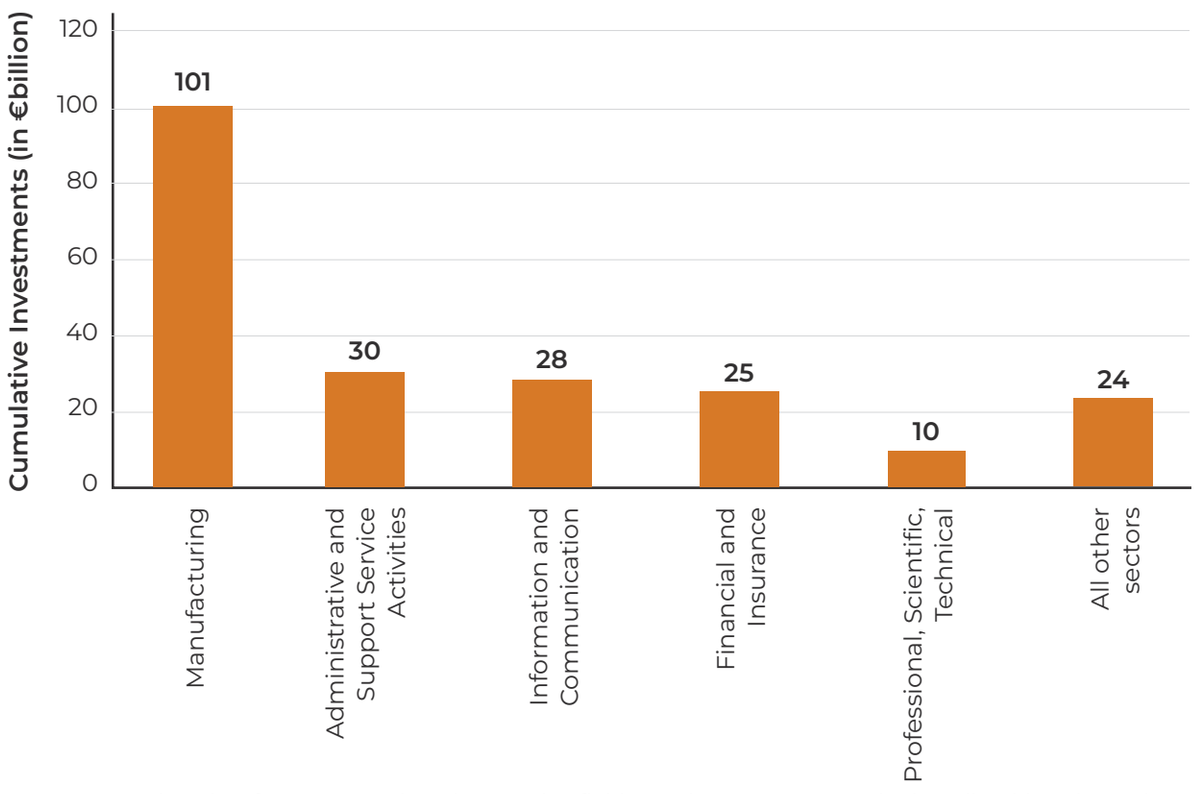

**Source:** Data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv.

**Cumulative investments by EU firms across different sectors** show that these five sectors received 89% of total investments over 2014 to 2024 **(Figure 9)**:

- Most EU investments in India across top states went into manufacturing, which stood at €101 billion.
- Services are also important, with administrative and business support (€30 billion), information and communication (€28 billion), and financial services (€25 billion) attracting large shares.
- Smaller investments went into professional and technical activities (€10 billion), showing EU firms' growing interest in high-skilled service sectors.

Together with about €24 billion in other industries, investments by EU firms in India are diversifying as the share of services are steadily increasing.

**Figure 9: Cumulative Investments (in €billion) by EU Firms (2014-2024), by Top Sector**




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated €218 billion investments from 2014-2024.

## 1.3.3. AGGREGATE INVESTMENT GENERATED BY EU FIRMS, BY STATE-SECTOR COMBINATION

Cumulative investments from 2014 to 2024 **(Table 7)** shows that **the distribution of EU firms' investments in India is concentrated in select states.**

- **Maharashtra is a leading destination** (€99 billion cumulatively) with manufacturing, business support and information and communication as the key drivers.
- Karnataka follows with cumulative investment of €34 billion, predominantly from ICT and manufacturing.
- Gujarat and Tamil Nadu attract the significant investments in manufacturing.
- Delhi and Haryana stand out with balanced mix of investments in manufacturing, business support, ICT and professional activities.
- Telangana receives substantive investments in manufacturing and ICT.

**Table 7: Investments (in €billion) by EU Firms (2014-2024), by Indian States/UTs by Sector**

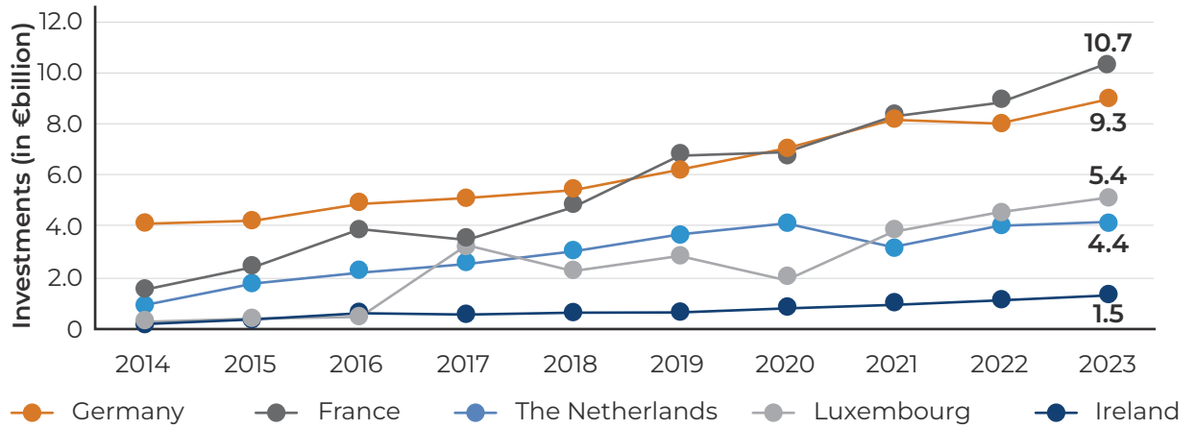
| State/UTs | Manufacturing | Administrative and Support Service Activities | Information and Communication | Professional, Scientific, Technical | Financial and Insurance | All other sectors | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maharashtra | 36.67 | 17.72 | 8.63 | 4.87 | 21.21 | 9.65 | 98.75 |
| Karnataka | 14.71 | 0.44 | 11.18 | 2.78 | 2.28 | 3.00 | 34.39 |
| Haryana | 3.90 | 7.71 | 2.48 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 1.64 | 15.89 |
| Gujarat | 18.35 | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 2.91 | 21.78 |
| Delhi | 5.44 | 2.77 | 2.23 | 1.53 | 0.64 | 3.23 | 15.83 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.44 | 1.23 | 0.55 | 0.30 | 0.43 | 3.39 | 14.34 |
| Telangana | 3.54 | 0.07 | 1.90 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 6.07 |
| All other states/ UTs | 9.47 | 0.28 | 0.88 | 0.02 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total** | **100.53** | **30.37** | **28.18** | **9.68** | **25.17** | **24.00** | **217.93** |

**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU affiliate firms in India with estimated €218 billion investments from 2014 to 2024.

## 1.3.4. AGGREGATE INVESTMENT GENERATED BY EU FIRMS, BY MEMBER STATES

**EU firms from Germany, France, The Netherlands, Luxembourg and Ireland** are the leading investors among EU Member States (**Figure 10**).

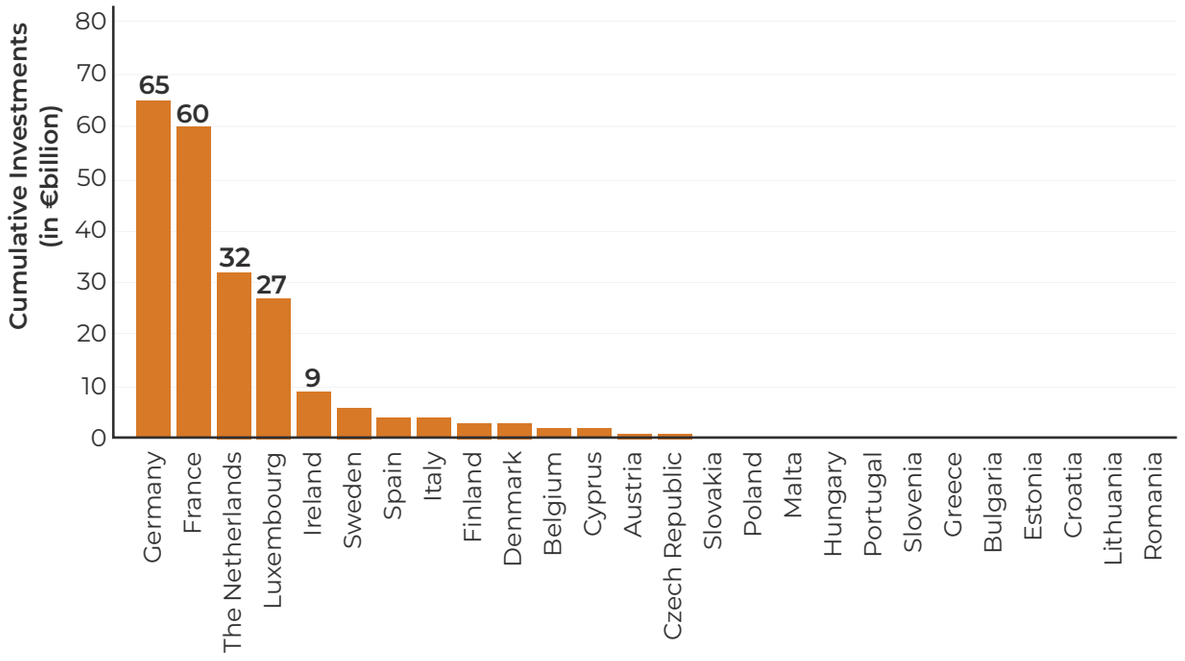
**Figure 10: Investments (in €billion) by EU Firms (2014-2024), by Top EU Member States**




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated €218 billion investments from 2014-2024.

Cumulative investments by EU member states from 2014-2024 **(Figure 11**) shows **Germany (€65 billion), France (€60 billion), The Netherlands (€32 billion), Luxembourg (€27 billion), and Ireland (€9 billion) as driving investments in India over time.**

**Figure 11: Cumulative Investments (in €billion) by EU Firms (2014-2024), by EU Member States**




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated €218 billion investments from 2014-2024.

The observed patterns in investment by EU firms in India show both a deepening financial commitment to India and a rising confidence in its market, with long-term investments gaining momentum in recent years.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**EU firms invested nearly €35.5 billion in 2023-2024** and a cumulative value of €218 billion from 2014-2024

Maharashtra and Karnataka attracted 60% of total investment Haryana, Gujarat and Delhi have witnessed substantive rise in investments.

**Manufacturing EU firms have cumulatively invested €101 billion** in the Indian economy followed by Administrative and Service Sector support and ICT.

EU firms from three member states have invested a total of €157 billion in India These leading member states are Germany, France and The Netherlands.

# 1.4 Direct and Indirect Employment Generated by EU Firms

## 1.4.1. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

EU firms in India are significant employers, generating nearly an estimated **6 million jobs** in FY 2023–2024, of which **3.7 million are generated through direct employment.**

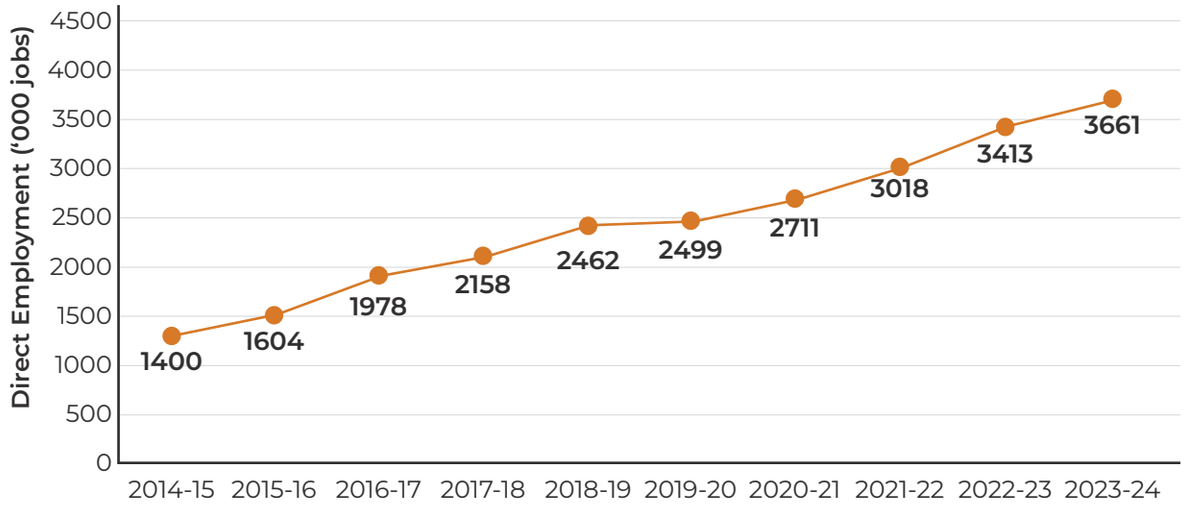
### DIRECT EMPLOYMENT GENERATED BY EU FIRMS

**01** **STEP 1**

Direct employment was compiled using the company statements in Bloomberg and Refinitiv, harmonised as needed and compiled into one variable. To address inconsistencies in reporting, data imputation and smoothing was done using the ratio of average employees/turnover.

The estimated direct employment of 3.7 million generated by EU firms in 2023-24 increased from approximately 1.4 million in 2014-2015 **(Figure 12)**, at a CAGR of about 9%.

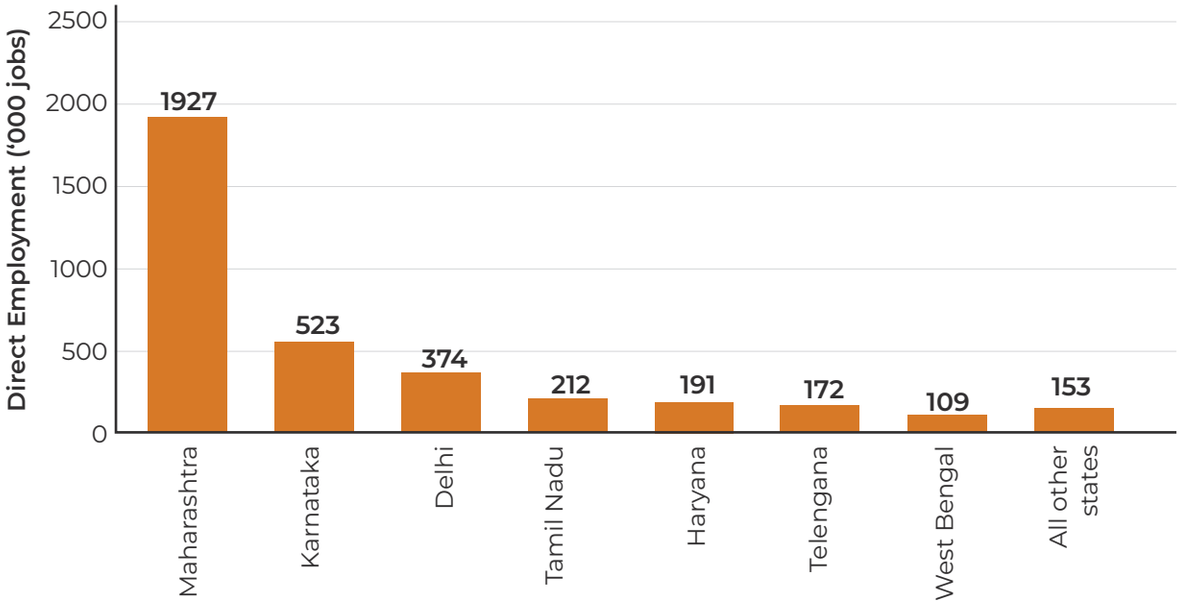
**Figure 12: Estimated Direct Employment ('000 jobs) by EU Firms (2014-2024)**




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with 3.7 million direct employment.

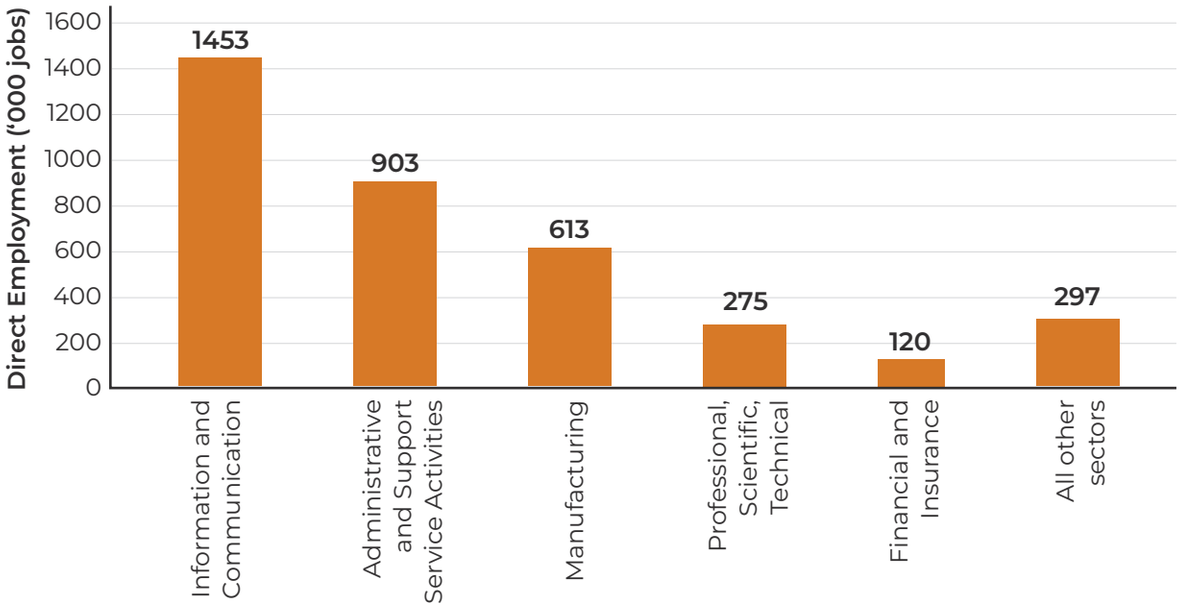
Nearly **96% of the direct employment generated by EU firms** in 2023-24 (**Figure 13**) are concentrated in **Maharashtra (1.9 million), Karnataka (0.5 million), Delhi (~0.4 million)**, Tamil Nadu (0.2 million), Haryana (~0.2 million), Telangana (~0.2 million) and West Bengal (0.1 million).

## Figure 13: Estimated Direct Employment ('000 jobs) by EU Firms (2023-24), by Indian States/UTs




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with 3.7 million direct employment.

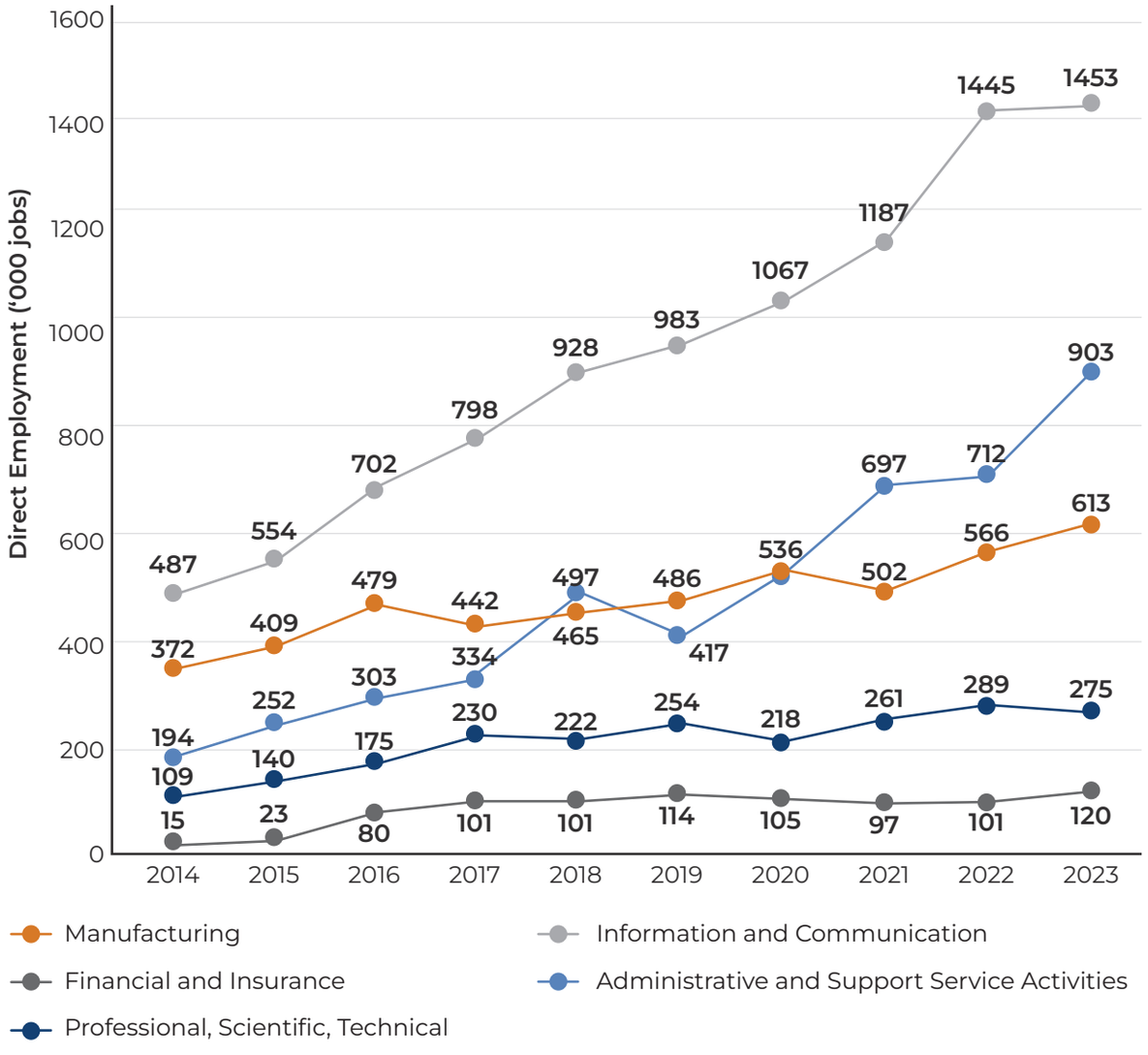
## Figure 14: Estimated Direct Employment ('000 jobs) by EU Firms (2023-24), by Top Sectors




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. Total 5,8335,833 EU affiliate firms in India with 3.7 million direct employment.

Top sectors with estimated direct employment contribution are **(Figure 14** and **Figure 15**) **ICT (40%), Administrative and Support Service Activities (24%**), Manufacturing (17%), Professional, Scientific, Technical (7%), and Financial and Insurance (3%).

**Figure 15: Estimated Direct Employment ('000 jobs) by EU Firms (2014-2024), by Top Sectors**




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv.
Total 5,833 EU companies in India with 3.7 million direct employment (of which 3.3 in top sectors).

Major findings on **direct employment across sectors** indicate the following trends for the period 2014-2024:

- **Services sectors (ICT and Business Support) dominate direct employment.** This shows that EU firms' role in India's expanding services economy.
- Manufacturing continues to be a strong employer, reflecting EU's strength in industry and production.

- Knowledge-based sectors (such as Professional, Scientific, Technical, Financial and Insurance) are growing sources of EU employment contribution.
- The employment footprint demonstrates both scale and diversity, covering both traditional industries and high-value services.

**Table 8** shows that the employment generation in main states by sectors.

### Table 8: Estimated Direct Employment ('000 jobs) (2023-24), by Indian States/ UTs by Sector

| States/UTs | Information and Communication | Administrative and Support Service Activities | Manufacturing | Professional, Scientific, Technical | Financial and Insurance | All other sectors | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maharashtra | 827 | 514 | 219 | 129 | 82 | 156 | 1927 |
| Karnataka | 240 | 48 | 76 | 85 | 22 | 52 | 523 |
| Delhi | 138 | 119 | 68 | 24 | 8 | 17 | 374 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14 | 66 | 69 | 16 | 2 | 45 | 212 |
| Haryana | 69 | 56 | 41 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 191 |
| Telangana | 123 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 172 |
| West Bengal | 0 | 74 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 109 |
| All other States/ UTs | 42 | 20 | 76 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 153 |
| **Total** | **1453** | **903** | **613** | **275** | **120** | **297** | **3661** |

Source: Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg and Refinitiv. State-wise numbers are marginally different than the total due to certain firms not reporting their state of operations; to ensure consistency, we have aligned the figures by allocating numbers that cannot be linked to any specific state under 'All other states/UTs'.

### Main findings show the following:

- **Maharashtra leads in employment generation across all sectors.**
- Karnataka and Delhi follow, reflecting their strong ICT, professional services, and business support bases.
- Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Telangana, and West Bengal contribute significantly, largely through manufacturing and service activities.

## 1.4.2. INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT

### INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT GENERATED BY EU FIRMS

**Indirect employment is computed using the Leontief Inverse method:**

**01** **STEP 1**

Estimation of overall indirect employment:

$$\text{Indirect employment} = E\,(I - A)^{-1} f - Ef$$

The Leontief inverse matrix L=( I - A )-1, where I is the identity matrix; A is the matrix of technical coefficients measuring the share of inputs from each industry per unit of output; f is a vector of final demand, total gross output supported by this final demand is given by Lf.

**02** **STEP 2**

Apportioning to EU firms,

$$\text{EU share}_s = \frac{\text{EU Turnover}_s}{\text{Output}_s}$$

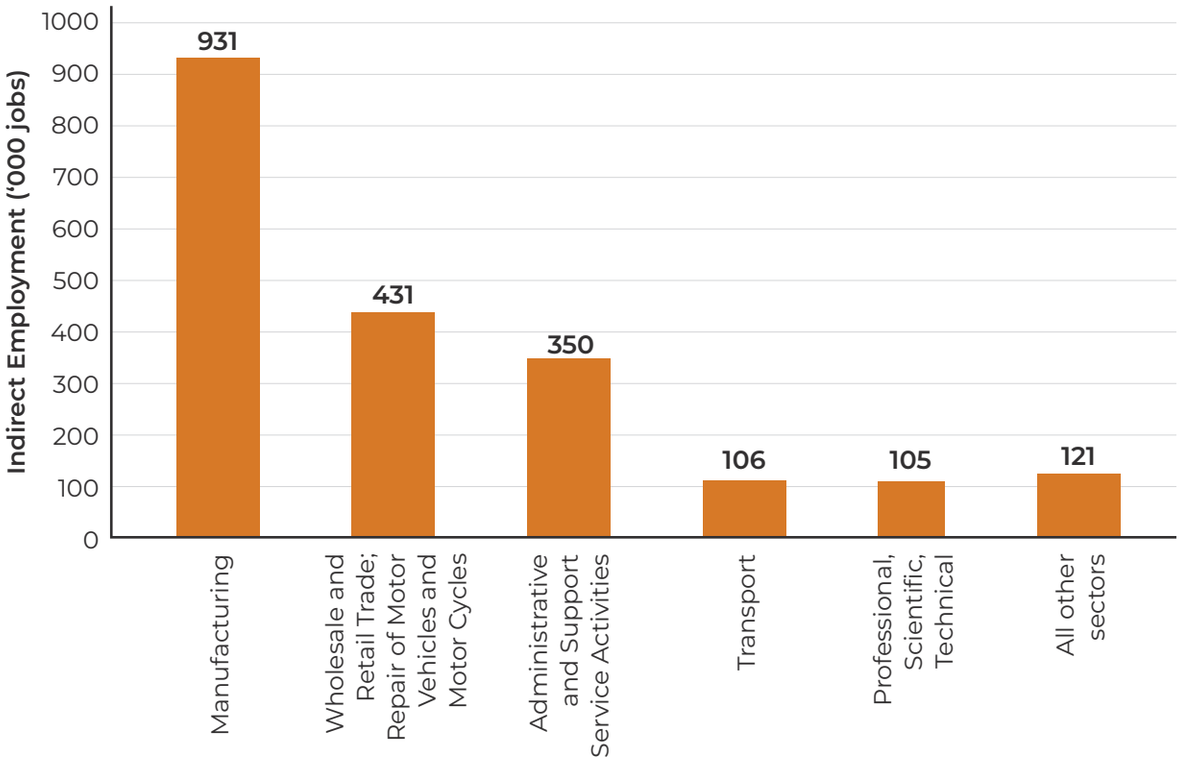
The turnover of EU firms in India by NACE sector (s) for the period 2023-24 from Bloomberg. The Input Output table (IO) for 2019 is projected to 2023-24 using data on GVA growth (2019 to 2023-2024) by sector.

**Note:** Indirect employment is computed using the Leontief inverse method. This method allows to account for the employment directly supported by the industry as well as indirect employment supported through the use of intermediate inputs with IO tables; and estimated for EU firms using an apportioning factor based on firm's turnover as a share of Indian sectoral output. The study explored IO tables across different sources – namely, India's Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) tables (2007-08); Tables from Brookings Institute (2015-2016); Tables from OECD (2019-2020). To ensure an alignment with most recent years as in our firm-level data, we adopt the OECD input-output tables for 2019. Using the OECD IO tables for India also ensures that the analysis can be done at the ISIC 2-digit level which corresponds directly to the NACE 2-digit in our firm-level data.

The study provides novel estimates on indirect employment[11] for 2023-2024 based on the 5,833 EU firms and India's national information on employment across sectors. Of the **estimated 2 million indirect employment,** top sectors **(Figure 16)** are Manufacturing (0.9 million); Wholesale and retail trade, repair (0.4 million); Administrative and support services (0.35 million); Transport (0.1 million); and Professional, scientific and technical activities (0.1 million).

11 Indirect jobs are jobs indirectly generated in other sectors through the demand for inputs and services. IO approach allows to estimate indirect jobs created due to productive linkages to other sectors.

## Figure 16: Estimated Indirect Employment ('000 jobs) (2023-24), by Top Sectors




**Source:** Based on data from OECD IO Tables, International Labour Organisation (ILO).
**Note:** Indirect employment can only be estimated for the latest year and sectors – in the absence of state-level input-output information and more recent national IO tables, we provide these estimates for 2023-24.

Indirect employment estimates are limited to a sectoral analysis for 2023-2024 due to lack of detailed input-output information for Indian states/UTs. Further, trends over time cannot be discerned due to lack of consistent IO information for India to cover the full time period of analysis.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**5833 EU firms generated a total of nearly 6 million jobs in India** of which 3.7 million in direct employment and 2 million in indirect employment in FY 2023-2024

Direct employment generated by EU firms in India is mainly concentrated in a few leading states Maharashtra dominates followed by Karnataka and Delhi

Indirect employment generation is attributable to Manufacturing, Retail, and Administrative and Support Services along with links to Transport and Professional, Scientific, Technical activities

Services sectors (ICT and Business Support) dominate in direct employment generation

## 1.5 Total Exports Attributable to EU Firms

The study finds a total of nearly **€23.5 billion of Indian goods exports attributable to EU firms** across goods and services sectors in India in FY 2024 – rising from €12 billion in 2014 (**Figure 17**). This accounts for about **6% of the total value of goods exports from India.**[12]

### EXPORTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EU FIRMS

**01** **STEP 1**

Compile information on Indian exports for 2014-2024 from UN Comtrade concordance from ISIC Rev. 3.1 to Rev. 4) and OECD BaTiS.

**02** **STEP 2**

EU exports across sectors:

$$\text{Total Exports} * \text{EU share}_s$$

$$\text{Where EU share}_s = \frac{\text{EU Turnover}_s}{\text{Output}_s}$$

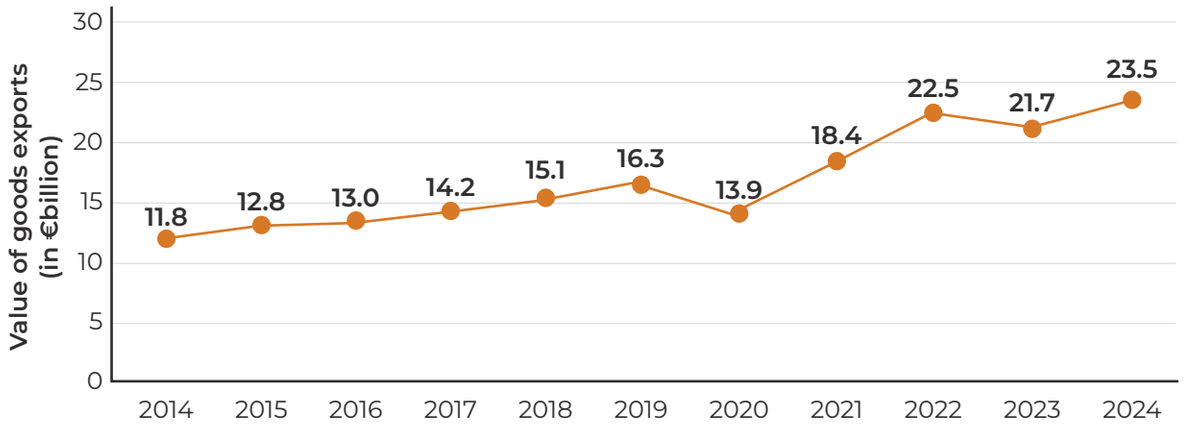
Where EU share per sector (s) at the 2-digit NACE sector – with the simple logic of EU firm contribution to exports being directly related to contribution to sectoral output.

Exports were estimated with data on total Indian exports per 2-digit NACE sector from UN Comtrade and OECD BaTiS. The study allocated a proportion of goods exports attributable to EU firms in goods and services sector based on total number of EU firms' share of output in a sector.

**Note:** Data was retrieved from Bloomberg and Refinitiv, but there was very limited due to gaps in reporting. Only 12-13% of firms report exports information in any given year. At such low coverage, data were deemed to not be possible for further analysis.

12 Trade in services exports are not possible to attribute in a similar manner due to lack of information for relevant apportioning.

## Figure 17: Value of Goods Exports (in €billion) Attributable to EU Firms (2014-2024)




**Source:** Based on data from Comtrade and OECD BaTiS.

**EU firm goods exports are primarily concentrated in the manufacturing sector (Table 9)** – with nearly 99% of the €24 billion being linked to EU firms in this sector across India.

### Table 9: Value of Goods Exports (in €million) Attributable to EU Firms (2014-2024), by Sector

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, Fishing | 1.40 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.17 | 1.28 | 1.79 | 1.94 | 1.59 | 1.71 |
| Mining, Energy | 6.59 | 7.86 | 15.05 | 4.17 | 4.28 | 5.25 | 2.43 | 3.08 | 3.22 | 8.14 | 14.83 |
| Manufacturing | 11777.00 | 12801.23 | 12935.20 | 14152.10 | 15057.92 | 16240.48 | 13882.85 | 18321.04 | 22384.93 | 21583.94 | 23314.19 |
| Electricity | 7.93 | 8.49 | 9.30 | 11.11 | 9.66 | 12.13 | 11.69 | 13.84 | 11.24 | 13.71 | 11.37 |
| Other Utilities | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.68 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.37 | 0.67 |
| Other Service Activities | 7.83 | 6.33 | 7.53 | 7.06 | 10.60 | 19.42 | 17.87 | 30.03 | 45.50 | 68.60 | 92.03 |
| Information and Communication | 4.12 | 3.15 | 3.10 | 3.22 | 4.75 | 7.97 | 6.57 | 7.52 | 9.73 | 16.62 | 14.51 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.34 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Administrative and Support Service Activities | 13.97 | 14.51 | 16.74 | 12.42 | 16.38 | 17.63 | 9.06 | 12.44 | 15.56 | 16.20 | 16.72 |
| Arts, recreation | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.49 |

**Source:** Based on trade data from UN Comtrade and OECD BaTiS using NACE 2-digit (simplified) sector classification.

Attributing export values to foreign firms in a given country is complex due to incomplete information on trade flows by foreign firms and correspondence with trade data typically reported at HS or ISIC classifications at national level. The study presents novel estimates for EU firms based on contribution of EU firms tracked to the Indian economy – and using that contribution to provide an estimate of potential export values that are attributable to said firms. While these estimates can be provided at the sector-level with necessary information available across sectors – and where the shares are non-negligible, a similar analysis at the state-level is not possible in the absence of reliable information of state-level contribution of EU firms to outputs.

**Table 10** reports the goods exports attributable to manufacturing sub-sectors – **EU firms engaged in manufacture of machinery and furniture** (manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery; manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified) **dominate exports, rising from about €5 billion in 2014 to nearly €10 billion by 2024.**

### Table 10: Value of Goods Exports (in €million) Attributable to EU Firms (2014-2024), by Sector

| NACE section | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic metal | 0.967 | 1.120 | 0.991 | 1.317 | 1.022 | 1.024 | 1.071 | 1.884 | 1.806 | 1.448 | 1.383 |
| Basic Pharma | 0.585 | 0.753 | 0.779 | 0.766 | 0.817 | 0.971 | 1.067 | 1.100 | 1.278 | 1.314 | 1.402 |
| Chemicals | 1.422 | 1.517 | 1.542 | 1.777 | 2.201 | 2.324 | 2.044 | 2.539 | 3.082 | 2.645 | 2.860 |
| Coke | 0.367 | 0.238 | 0.215 | 0.271 | 0.347 | 0.339 | 0.223 | 0.402 | 0.732 | 0.639 | 0.544 |
| Computer, Electronics | 0.340 | 0.369 | 0.387 | 0.405 | 0.490 | 0.659 | 0.572 | 0.766 | 1.105 | 1.375 | 1.725 |
| Electrical | 0.611 | 0.716 | 0.726 | 0.776 | 0.880 | 1.012 | 0.891 | 1.140 | 1.537 | 1.609 | 1.719 |
| Fabricated metal | 0.159 | 0.178 | 0.164 | 0.174 | 0.184 | 0.202 | 0.170 | 0.225 | 0.277 | 0.269 | 0.278 |
| Food/ beverage | 0.534 | 0.527 | 0.510 | 0.600 | 0.572 | 0.602 | 0.608 | 0.727 | 0.924 | 0.870 | 0.877 |
| Furniture | 2.612 | 2.880 | 3.068 | 3.147 | 3.202 | 3.457 | 2.714 | 3.598 | 4.323 | 4.136 | 4.233 |
| Machinery | 2.248 | 2.336 | 2.280 | 2.520 | 2.841 | 3.009 | 2.534 | 3.349 | 4.213 | 4.299 | 5.105 |
| Motor Vehicles | 0.993 | 1.134 | 1.278 | 1.330 | 1.412 | 1.428 | 0.976 | 1.285 | 1.645 | 1.580 | 1.657 |
| Non-metallic | 0.097 | 0.115 | 0.123 | 0.125 | 0.146 | 0.169 | 0.169 | 0.201 | 0.233 | 0.246 | 0.235 |
| Other transport | 0.267 | 0.260 | 0.230 | 0.284 | 0.282 | 0.345 | 0.273 | 0.317 | 0.336 | 0.361 | 0.479 |
| Paper | 0.056 | 0.065 | 0.067 | 0.070 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.091 | 0.141 | 0.164 | 0.137 | 0.137 |
| Rubber | 0.082 | 0.087 | 0.089 | 0.096 | 0.101 | 0.111 | 0.094 | 0.132 | 0.163 | 0.145 | 0.154 |

| NACE section | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Textiles/ leather | 0.433 | 0.504 | 0.483 | 0.491 | 0.468 | 0.483 | 0.384 | 0.513 | 0.563 | 0.508 | 0.526 |
| Wood | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| Total | 11.775 | 12.802 | 12.935 | 14.152 | 15.058 | 16.243 | 13.883 | 18.322 | 22.385 | 21.584 | 23.317 |

**Source:** Estimates generated based on trade data from UN Comtrade using NACE 2-digit (simplified) sector classification for manufacturing sections in NACE.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

EU firms in India are estimated to export Indian goods valued at €23.5 billion in 2024 which is 6% of total value of exports from India

**EU firms' goods exports are primarily concentrated in manufacturing** supported by steady growth across furniture, machinery and chemical sectors, with some support from firms in the services sector

# 1.6 Taxes Paid by EU Firms

Estimates show that **EU firms paid about €7 billion corporate income taxes as of FY 2023-2024 (Figure 18)**. This has been rising consistently from €3 billion in FY 2014-2015 at a CAGR of 9%.

## TAXES PAID BY EU FIRMS

01 **STEP 1**

Compile reported tax information from Bloomberg and Refinitiv with the working definition: "Corporate Income Tax: amount owed for the year net of credits".

02 **STEP 2**

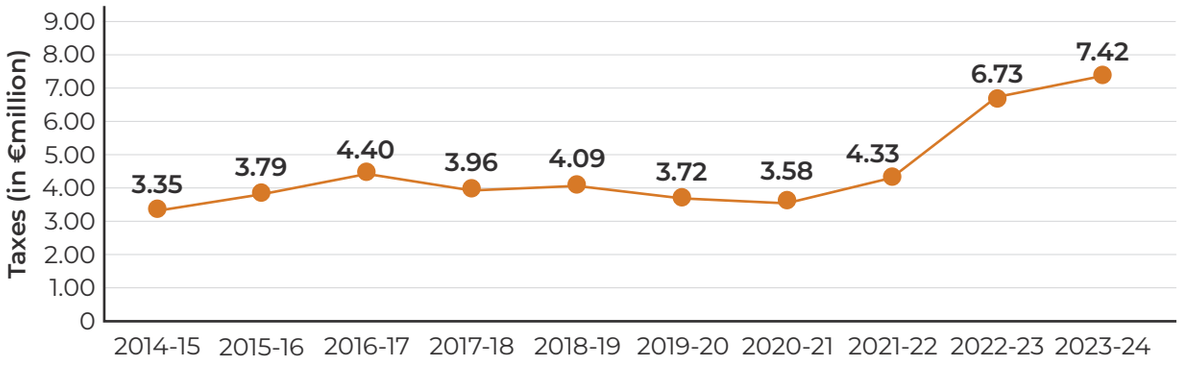
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03 **STEP 3**

**Imputed tax where companies have not reported any information:**

- calculate income tax rate for those reporting revenues and income tax - removing values less than zero and higher than 50%
- calculate the yearly average rate by NACE 4-digit and year
- for those remaining NACE 4-digit sectors that remain missing --> the average tax rate is calculated by NACE 2-digit.

## Figure 18: Taxes (in €million) Paid by EU Firms (2014-2024)

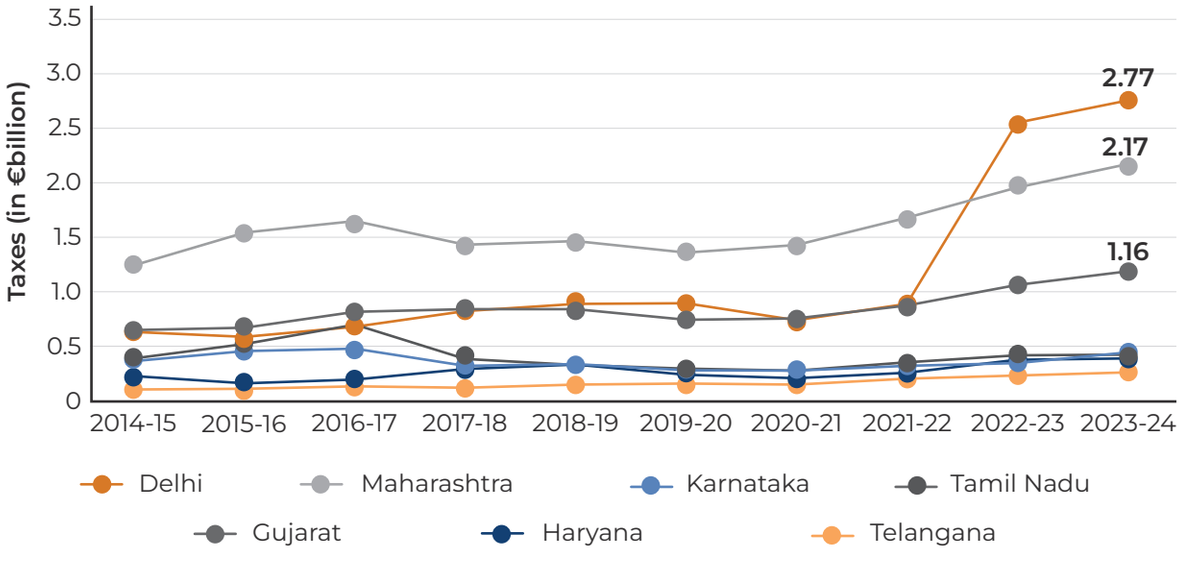



**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) Prowess. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated €7 billion taxes paid in FY 2023-2024

### 1.6.1. TAXES PAID BY EU FIRMS, BY INDIAN STATES/UTs

**Figure 19** shows the taxes paid by EU firms across states. **EU firms located in Delhi (€2.8 billion) appear to pay the most taxes, followed by Maharashtra (€2.2 billion), and Karnataka (€1.2 billion).** While Maharashtra emerges as a top state for other financial variables, EU firms located in Delhi pay the highest taxes due to the concentration of high-earning firms.[13]

## Figure 19: Taxes (in €billion) Paid by EU Firms (2014-2024), by Indian States/UTs



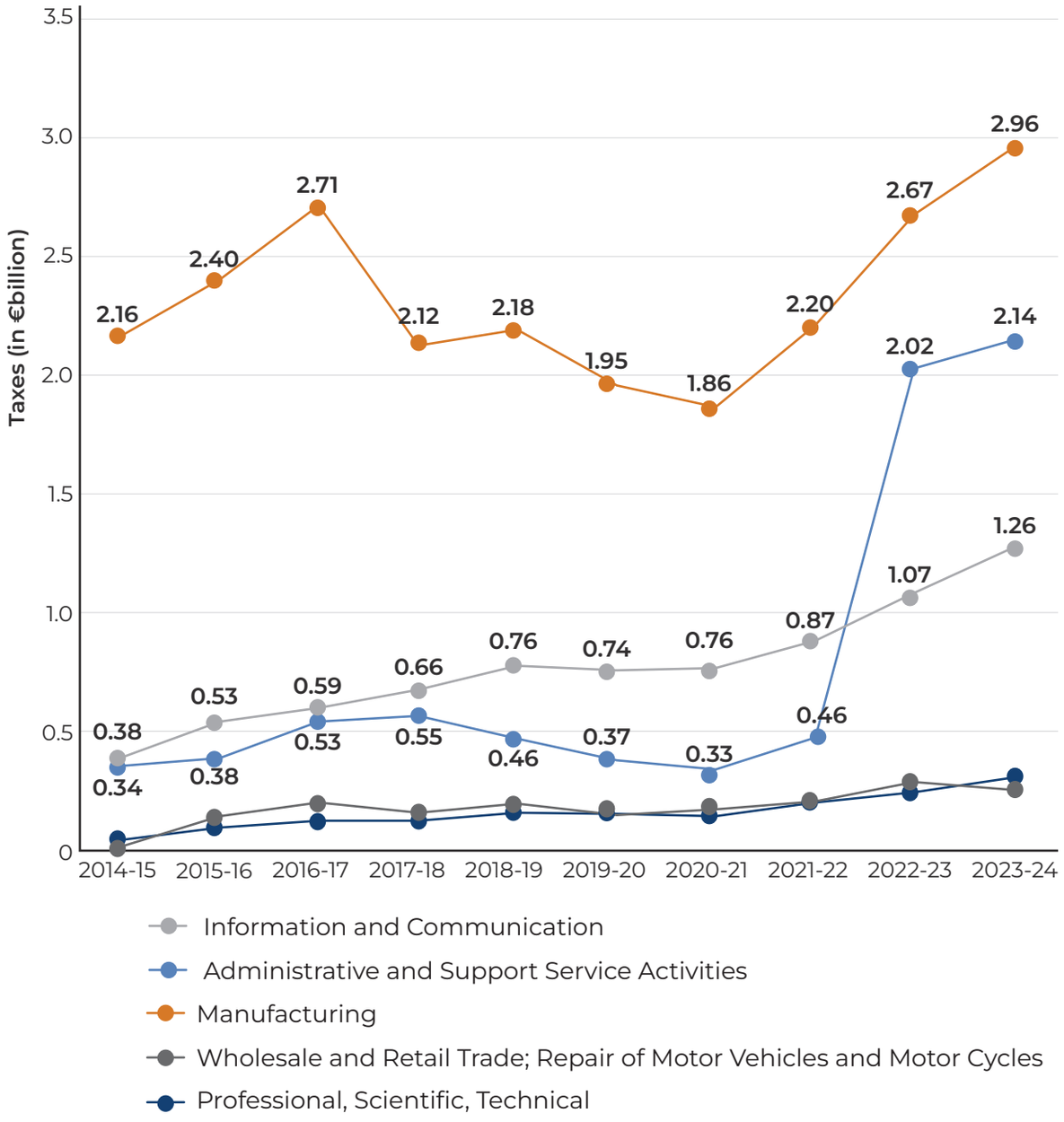

**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, CMIE Prowess. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated €7 billion taxes paid in FY 2023-24.

13 While this is not possible to verify within the scope of this study, one can draw a comparison between the number of EU firms tracked in Delhi in 2023-2024 (869) and their corresponding turnover at €22 billion, growing at a CAGR of nearly 10%. These figures suggest the EU firms in Delhi are high-earning firms.

## 1.6.2. TAXES PAID BY EU FIRMS, BY SECTORS

In FY 2023-2024 - across top five sectors **(Figure 20)** – **Manufacturing firms are estimated to be paying the highest taxes at nearly €3 billion**, followed by firms in Administrative and Support Service Activities (€2.1 billion), Information and Communication (€1.3 billion), Professional, Scientific, Technical (€0.30 billion), and Wholesale and Retail Trade (€0.24 billion).

**Figure 20: Taxes (in €billion) Paid by EU Firm (2014-2024), by Sector**




**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, CMIE Prowess. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated €7 billion taxes paid in FY 2023-2024

## 1.6.3. TAXES PAID BY EU FIRMS, BY STATE-SECTOR COMBINATION

The analysis of taxes paid by EU firms for 2023-2024 shows **(Table 11)** that across states and sectors,[14] in **Maharashtra the highest taxes are paid by EU firms in manufacturing sector** and taxes by EU firms are engaged in **Administrative and Support Service Activities are highest in Delhi.**

**Table 11: Taxes (in €million) Paid by EU Firms (2023-2024), by Indian States/UTs by Sector**

| States/UTs | Manufacturing | Administrative and Support Service Activitiess | Information and Communication | Professional, Scientific, Technical | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs | All Other Sectors | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maharashtra | 1.02 | 0.24 | 0.52 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 2.17 |
| Delhi | 0.72 | 1.80 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 2.77 |
| Karnataka | 0.50 | 0.02 | 0.36 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 1.16 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.38 |
| Haryana | 0.14 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.34 |
| Gujarat | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.19 |
| Telangana | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.22 |
| All other states | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.21 |
| **Total** | **2.96** | **2.14** | **1.26** | **0.30** | **0.24** | **0.49** | **7.44** |

**Source:** Based on data from ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, CMIE Prowess. Total 5,833 EU companies in India with estimated 7 billion taxes paid in FY 2023-2024. State-wise numbers are marginally different than the total due to certain firms not reporting their state of operations.

### MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**EU firms paid an estimated €7 billion as corporate income taxes in FY 2023-24**
This stands at a CAGR of 9% from €3 billion in FY 2014-15

**EU firms in Delhi (€2.8 billion) paid the highest taxes in FY 2023-24**
followed by Maharashtra (€2.2 billion), and Karnataka (€1.2 billion)

The highest share of income taxes was paid by manufacturing firms (€3 billion) followed by Administrative and Business Support Firms (€2.1 billion) and ICT firms (€1.3 billion) in FY 2023-24

14 State-wise numbers are marginally different than the total due to certain firms not reporting their state of operations.

## 1.7 CSR Expenses Incurred by EU Firms

**The study estimates EU firms' CSR expenses at €271 million in FY 2023-2024 (Figure 21)**. This is an increase of 21% CAGR from only €42 million in FY 2014-2015.

### CSR EXPENSES INCURRED BY EU FIRMS

01 **STEP 1**

Compile reported CSR expenses from India's Ministry of Corporate Affairs dataset.

02 **STEP 2**

Fill in missing values from Bloomberg and Prowess.

03 **STEP 3**

**Imputed CSR expenses where companies have not reported any information:**

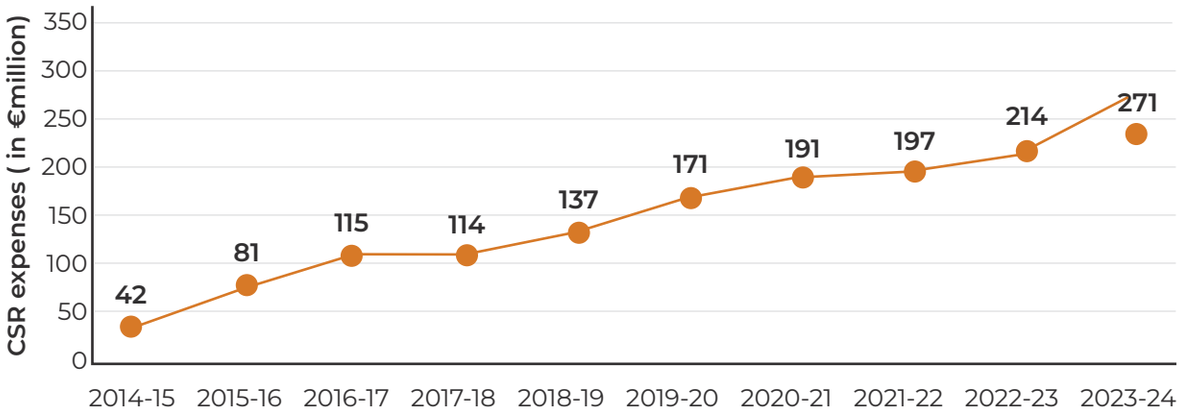
**CSR rule:** if any of the thresholds are met, companies in India must spend 2% of the average profits of the last 3 years: "company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 (including its holding or subsidiary, and a foreign company with operations in India) must undertake CSR activities if it meets any one of the following thresholds during the immediately preceding financial year:

- Net Worth of ₹500 crore or more, or
- Turnover of ₹1,000 crore or more, or
- Net Profit of ₹5 crore or more"

So, for those companies meeting the thresholds but not appearing in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dataset:

- calculate average profitability by NACE 4-digits and year, using average profit/ revenues - removing outliers if >1 (100%)
- calculate the yearly average rate by NACE 4-digit and year
- for those remaining NACE 4-digit sectors that remain missing --> the average CSR expense is taken by NACE 2 digits.
- Imputed CSR expenses are 2% of the average profitability.

## Figure 21: CSR Expenses (in €million) Incurred by EU Firms (2014-2024)




**Source:** Based on data from Ministry of Corporate Affairs of India, ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, and CMIE Prowess. Total 5,833 EU companies in India incurred an estimated €271 million CSR expenses in FY 2023-2024.

### 1.7.1. CSR EXPENSES INCURRED BY EU FIRMS, BY SECTORS

Estimated CSR expenses rose from 2014-2015 **across top five NACE sectors (Table 12)** namely **Manufacturing, Information and Communication, Administrative and Support Service Activities, Financial and Insurance, and Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair.** The analysis shows that:

- CSR expenses of EU firms in manufacturing have been rising between 2014 and 2024, from only €17 million in 2014 to an estimated €136 million in 2024.
- ICT firms have increased CSR expenses over time to €51 million in FY 2023-24.

### Table 12: CSR Expenses (in €million) Incurred by EU Firms (2023-2024), by Sector

| Sector | FY2015 | FY2016 | FY2017 | FY2018 | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 17.09 | 43.84 | 62.94 | 55.96 | 66.05 | 85.16 | 91.70 | 96.20 | 100.20 | 136.07 |
| Information and Communication | 5.23 | 18.90 | 24.14 | 27.26 | 31.69 | 29.31 | 37.06 | 41.64 | 47.40 | 50.80 |
| Administrative and Support Service Activities | 13.91 | 5.50 | 7.89 | 7.72 | 12.72 | 19.37 | 20.13 | 21.39 | 22.09 | 24.74 |
| Financial and Insurance | 0.00 | 0.42 | 3.86 | 4.87 | 5.77 | 11.87 | 10.55 | 10.48 | 12.19 | 23.11 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair | 0.00 | 0.76 | 2.32 | 3.12 | 5.13 | 6.84 | 9.85 | 8.69 | 8.71 | 11.37 |
| All other sectors | 7.22 | 11.65 | 13.81 | 15.53 | 15.32 | 18.29 | 22.12 | 18.85 | 23.27 | 25.81 |
| **Total** | **41.53** | **80.75** | **114.74** | **114.38** | **136.65** | **170.84** | **191.41** | **197.26** | **213.86** | **271.9** |

**Source:** Based on data from Ministry of Corporate Affairs of India, ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, and CMIE Prowess. Total 5,833 EU companies in India incurred an estimated €271 million CSR expenses in FY 2023-24.

## 1.7.2. CSR EXPENSES INCURRED BY EU FIRMS, BY STATE-SECTOR COMBINATION

In 2023-24 **(Table 13)**, CSR expenses of EU firms are estimated as most substantive in **specific states and sectors:**

- **Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka are home to EU firms with the most CSR expenses – attributable largely to manufacturing firms.**
- In Maharashtra – ICT, business support, and financial firms are also estimated to have sizable contributions.
- For ICT firms, CSR expenses are concentrated in Maharashtra and Karnataka; Telangana also appears to have a considerable share.

### Table 13: CSR Expenses (in €million) Incurred by EU Firms (2023-2024), by Indian States/UTs by Sector

| States/UTs | Manufacturing | Information and Communication | Administrative and Support Service Activities | Financial and InsuranceW | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles | Professional, Scientific, Technical | All other sectors | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maharashtra** | 43.42 | 20.15 | 12.04 | 21.38 | 2.53 | 5.40 | 8.93 | 113.84 |
| **Gujarat** | 39.76 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 2.07 | 42.21 |
| **Karnataka** | 14.74 | 18.76 | 1.08 | 0.78 | 2.08 | 1.63 | 0.94 | 40.01 |
| **Tamil Nadu** | 11.76 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 4.58 | 0.94 | 0.82 | 18.53 |
| **Telangana** | 6.75 | 4.46 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.09 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 12.55 |
| **Delhi** | 5.85 | 2.87 | 8.51 | 0.19 | 0.65 | 1.13 | 1.26 | 20.46 |
| **Haryana** | 4.70 | 3.57 | 1.25 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 11.47 |
| **All other states** | 9.09 | 0.77 | 1.22 | 0.19 | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.36 | 12.82 |
| **Total** | **136.07** | **50.80** | **24.74** | **23.11** | **11.37** | **10.59** | **15.22** | **271.9** |

**Source:** Based on data from Ministry of Corporate Affairs of India, ORBIS, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, and CMIE Prowess. Total 5,833 EU companies in India incurred an estimated €271 million CSR expenses in FY 2023-2024.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**CSR expenses at €271 million in FY 2023-2024** increasing from €42 million in FY 2014-15 at a CAGR of 21%

The highest expenditure on CSR is by manufacturing firms (€136 million) followed by ICT firms (~€51 million) in FY 2023-24

EU firms in Maharashtra (€114 million) contributed the highest CSR expenses in FY 2023-24, followed by Gujarat (€42 million) and Karnataka (€40 million)

# 02 Part II: EU-India Trade

## QUANTIFYING EU-INDIA TRADE FLOWS

**Objective 2: Quantify trade flows of goods (Section 2.1) and services (Section 2.2) between the EU and India at the state level and by sector annually from 2014 to 2024.**

EU is India's largest trading partner in goods (as of 2024), and the second largest in goods and services. For EU, India is the ninth largest trading partner with EU-India trade growing by 90% from 2014-2024.[15] EU-India trade in goods and services flows have almost doubled over 2014-2024, from €90 billion to nearly €180 billion.[16]

## 2.1 EU-India Trade in Goods

### EU-INDIA TRADE IN GOODS

**01 STEP 1**

Compute the share of output by state (i) and sector (h) using ASI data:

$$Share_{ih} = \frac{Output_{ih}}{\sum_h Output_{ih}}$$

where $output_{ih}$ is the average output of an Indian State i in an ISIC Revision 4 at the 4-digit sector h.

**02 STEP 2**

EU exports to India and EU imports from India compiled by ISIC Revision 3.1. - concorded to ISIC Revision 4.

15 See: https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/india_en

16 Actual data for trade in services for CY 2024 is not available. We use values for CY 2023 to provide an overall approximation of EU-India overall trade.

**03** **STEP 3**

EU exports and imports apportioned across the states and sectors:

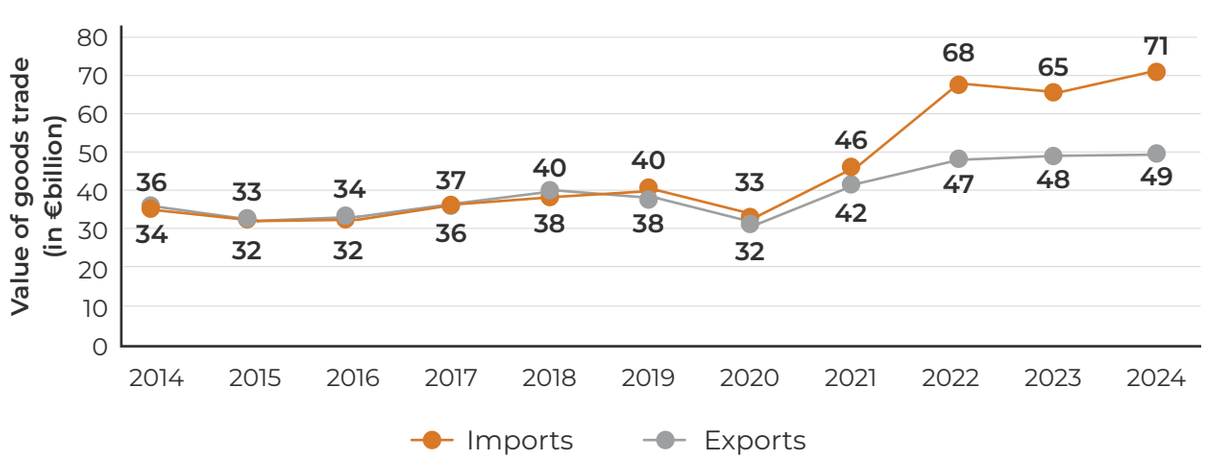
$$EU\ imports_{ijht} = Imports_{jht} \times Share_{ih}$$
$$EU\ exports_{ijht} = Exports_{iht} \times XShare_{j}$$

Where EU imports of an EU member state j, of sector h, in year t, are apportioned using the share of output in Step 1. EU exports of an EU member state i of sector h in year t are apportioned using the population share per state as a proxy for incomes.

## 2.1.1. OVERVIEW OF TRADE IN GOODS

EU-India trade in goods has grown in the last decade. **Figure 22** tracks the growth of EU–India trade in goods – EU exports to India and EU imports from India over 2014-2024. **In 2024, EU-India trade in goods was worth €120 billion**, increasing steadily from €70 billion in 2014. **EU ran a trade surplus with India of about €2 billion till 2018, but this shifted to a trade deficit with a sharp increase after 2020 reaching €22 billion in 2024.**[17] The main driver for this shift appears to be a rise in petroleum oil exports to the EU, while external shocks have also played a role.

**Figure 22: EU-India Trade in Goods (in €billion) (CY 2014-2024)**




**Source:** Using data on goods trade from Eurostat and UN Comtrade.

While EU is India's largest trading partner in goods (as of FY 2024-2025), a comparison of EU's position with other top 10 export and import partners for India for the same period (**Table 14**), shows EU's relative position in India's trade portfolio.

**Table 14: India's Top 10 Goods Export and Import Partners (incl. EU) (in €billion), FY 2024-2025**

| | Country / Region | Imports from India | Exports to India | Total Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **European Union** | 65.23 | 52.19 | 117.42 |
| 2 | **United States of America** | 74.40 | 39.24 | 113.64 |
| 3 | **China** | 12.26 | 97.56 | 109.82 |
| 4 | **United Arab Emirates** | 31.51 | 54.53 | 86.04 |
| 5 | **Russia** | 4.20 | 54.88 | 59.08 |
| 6 | **Saudi Arabia** | 10.11 | 25.90 | 36.01 |
| 7 | **Singapore** | 11.16 | 18.30 | 29.46 |
| 8 | **Iraq** | 2.81 | 24.85 | 27.66 |
| 9 | **Indonesia** | 4.63 | 19.59 | 24.22 |
| 10 | **South Korea** | 5.00 | 18.12 | 23.12 |

**Source:** Based on data from Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Ranking based on EU and partners imports from and exports to India.

## 2.1.2. EU-INDIA TRADE IN GOODS BY INDIA STATES/UTs

**EU-India trade in goods can be linked to certain states as hubs,** as of 2024.

### EU-INDIA TRADE IN GOODS BY STATE

**01** **STEP 1**

Compute the share of output by state (i) and sector (h) using ASI data:

$$Share_{ih} = \frac{Output_{ih}}{\sum_h Output_{ih}}$$

where $output_{ih}$ is the average output of an Indian State i in an ISIC Revision 4 at the 4-digit sector h.

**02** **STEP 2**

EU exports to India and EU imports from India compiled by ISIC Revision 3.1. - concorded to ISIC Revision 4.

17 Reports attribute this shift to a combination of factors - rise in specific imports for the EU (such as petroleum oils) which increased the overall value of imports, as well as external shocks such as Brexit and supply chain disruption: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20200313-1

**03** **STEP 3**

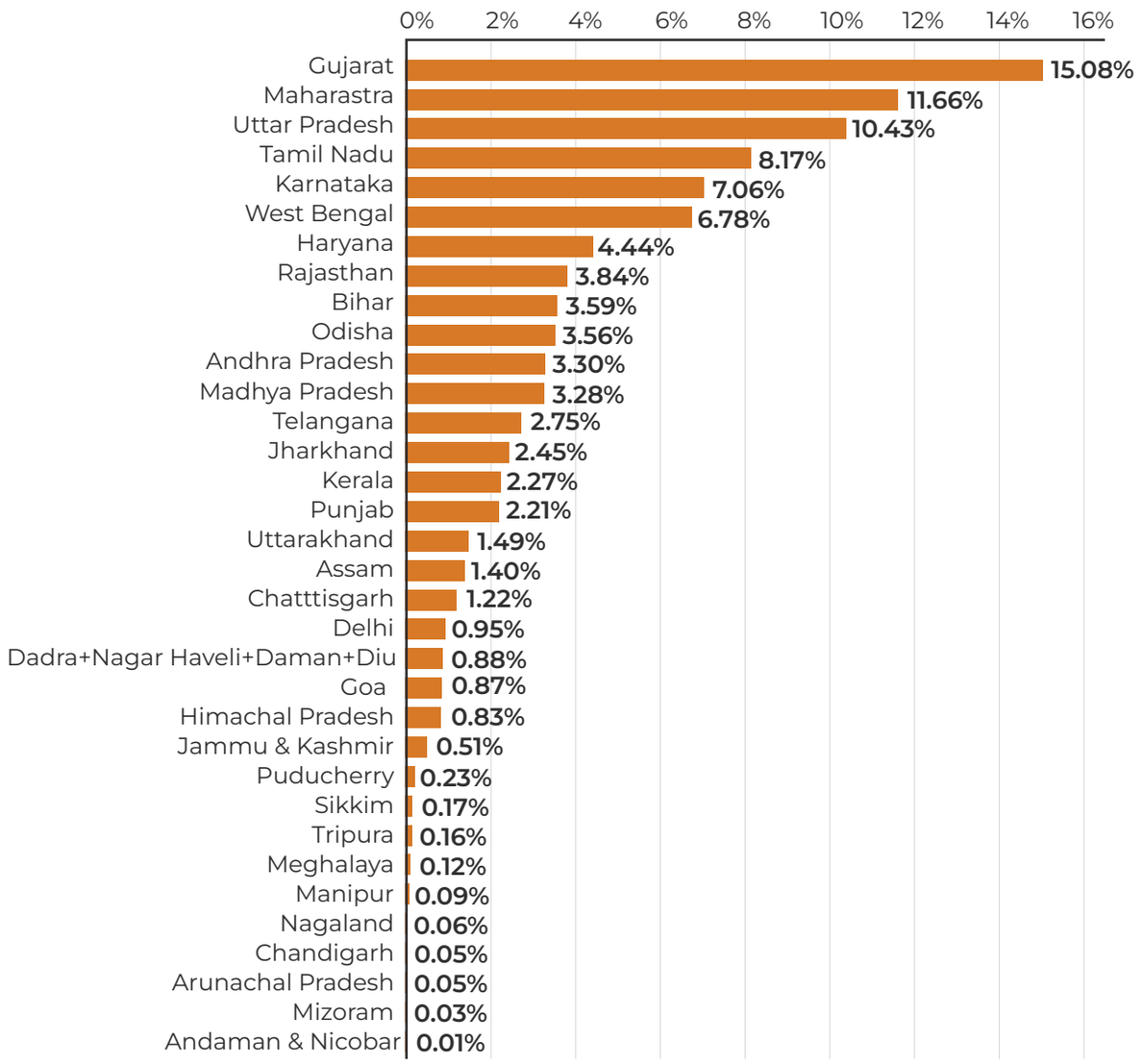
EU exports and imports apportioned across the states and sectors:

$$EU\ imports_{ijht} = Imports_{jht} \times Share_{ih}$$

$$EU\ exports_{ijht} = Exports_{iht} \times XShare_{j}$$

Where EU imports of an EU member state j, of sector h, in year t, are apportioned using the share of output in Step 1. EU exports of an EU member state i of sector h in year t are apportioned using the population share per state as a proxy for incomes.

**Figure 23: EU-India Trade in Goods (%) (2024), by Indian States/UTs**

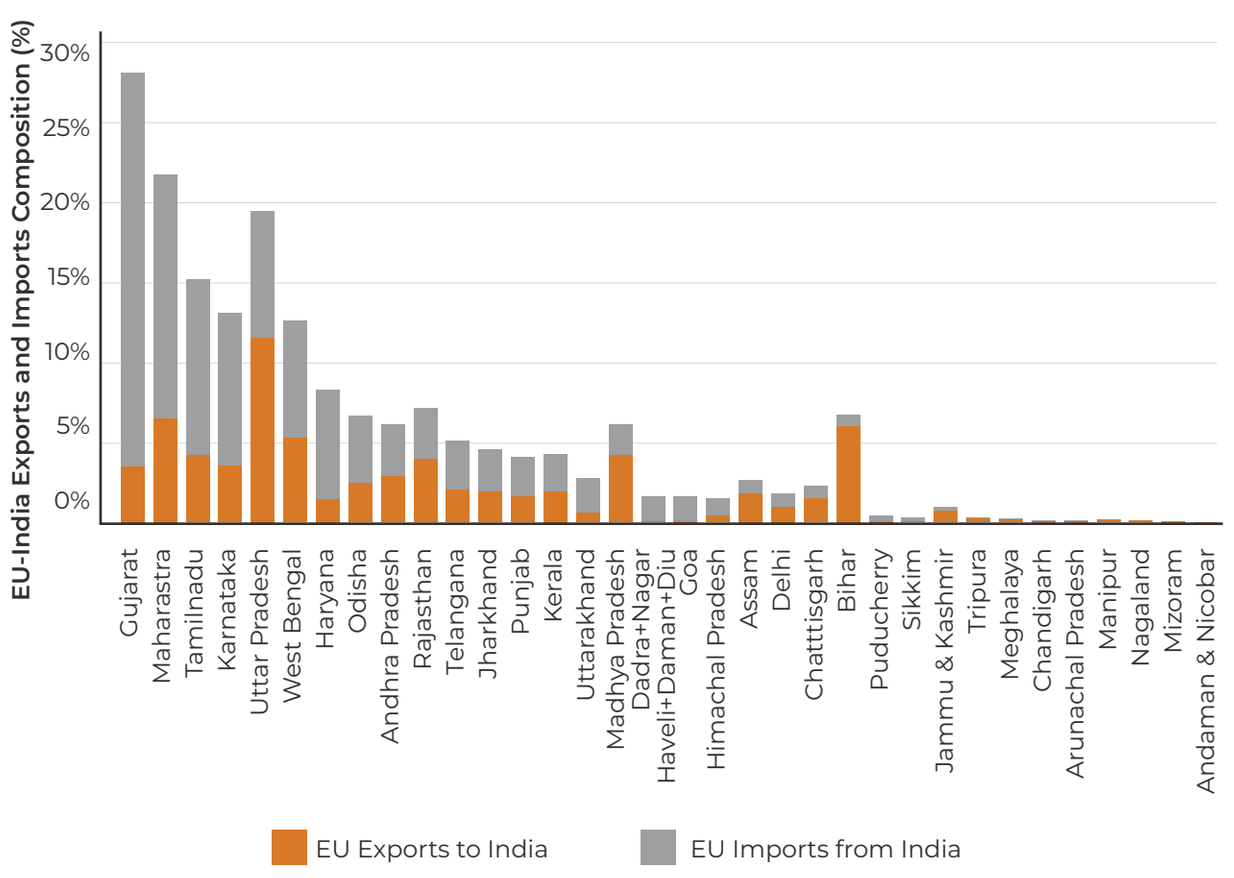



**Source:** Estimations based on EU Exports to and EU Imports from India from UN Comtrade and ASI data at ISIC 4-digit. Kerala – 2.27%; Delhi – 0.95%; Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu – 0.88%; Goa – 0.87%; Himachal Pradesh – 0.83%; Pondicherry – 0.23%; Sikkim – 0.17%; Tripura – 0.16%; Meghalaya – 0.12%; Manipur – 0.09%; Nagaland – 0.06%; Chandigarh – 0.05%; Arunachal Pradesh – 0.05%; Mizoram – 0.03%; Andaman & Nicobar – 0.01%.

EU's total goods trade with India can be linked to the following states (**Figure 23**):

- There is evidence of regional concentration - Gujarat (15%) is the largest hub reflecting its strong role in petrochemicals, chemicals, and heavy industry exports.
- Maharashtra (12%), Tamil Nadu (8%), and Karnataka (7%) stand out as major contributors, driven by automobiles, machinery, engineering goods, and ICT-linked manufacturing.
- Uttar Pradesh (10%) and West Bengal (7%) make notable contributions.

**Figure 24: EU-India Exports and Imports Composition (%) (2024), by Indian States/UTs**




**Source:** Estimations based on EU Exports and EU Imports data with India from UN Comtrade and ASI data at ISIC 4-digit. EU exports to India and EU imports from India.

Across Indian states, the composition of EU-India total goods trade suggests (**Figure 24**):

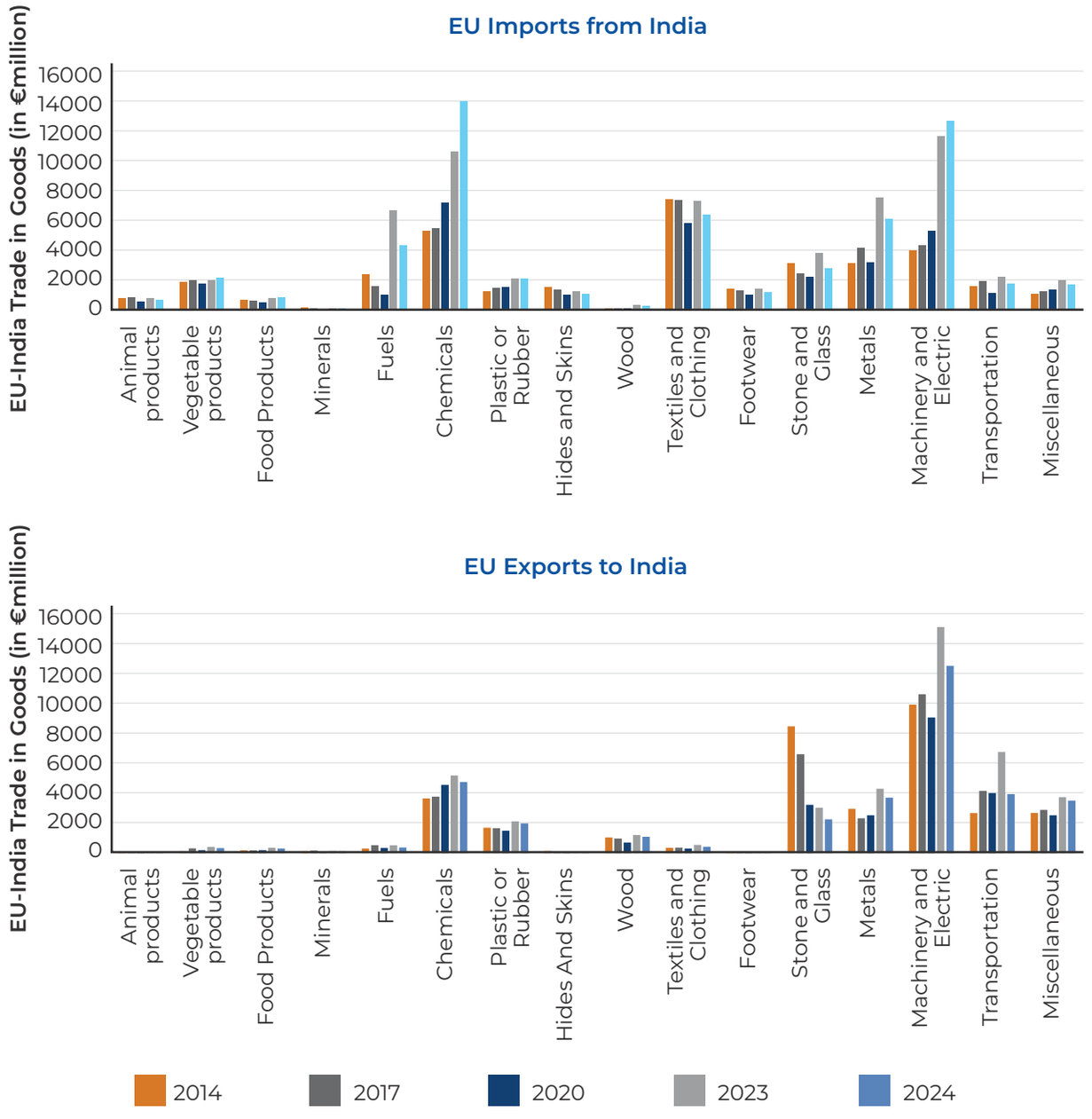
- For EU exports to India, Uttar Pradesh is the largest destination for EU goods, at over 15% (€14 billion) of total EU exports in 2023. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Karnataka are also important at 5%-10% of total exports.
- For EU imports, Gujarat is the major contributor, with EU imports at 24% of total imports from India (€10.5 billion) in 2024. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka also record large imports of about 10% of total imports. Uttar Pradesh is important though at a lower level compared to its role as an export destination.

Overall, these figures, and especially rising EU imports suggest the role of Indian firms in EU supply chains globally.

## 2.1.3. EU-INDIA TRADE IN GOODS BY SECTOR

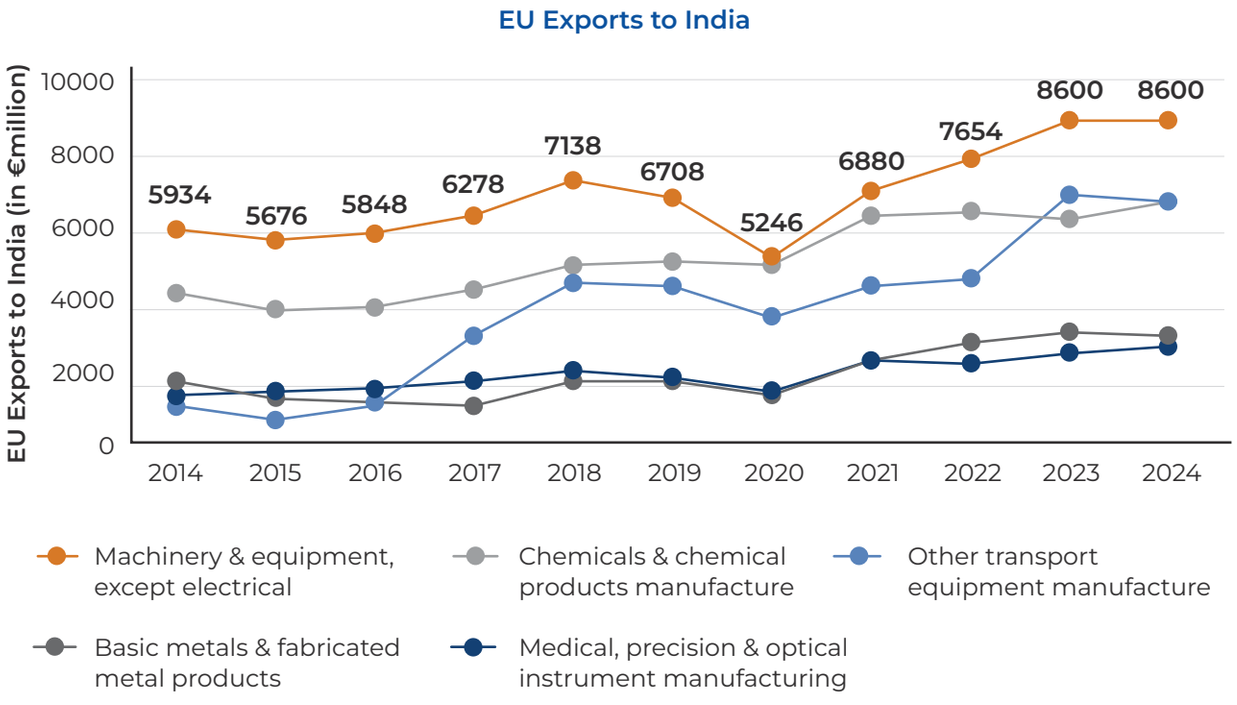
**Across HS chapters,** EU imports from India for 2014-2024 are dominated by **Chemicals (€14 billion in 2024), Machinery and Electricals (€12 billion in 2024), Textiles and Clothing (€6 billion in 2024), and Fuels (€4 billion in 2024).** On the exports side, in addition to **chemicals (€4 billion in 2024), the top sectors include Machinery and Electric (€12 billion in 2024) Transportation (€4 billion in 2024), Metals (€4 billion in 2024), and Stone and Glass (Figure 25).**

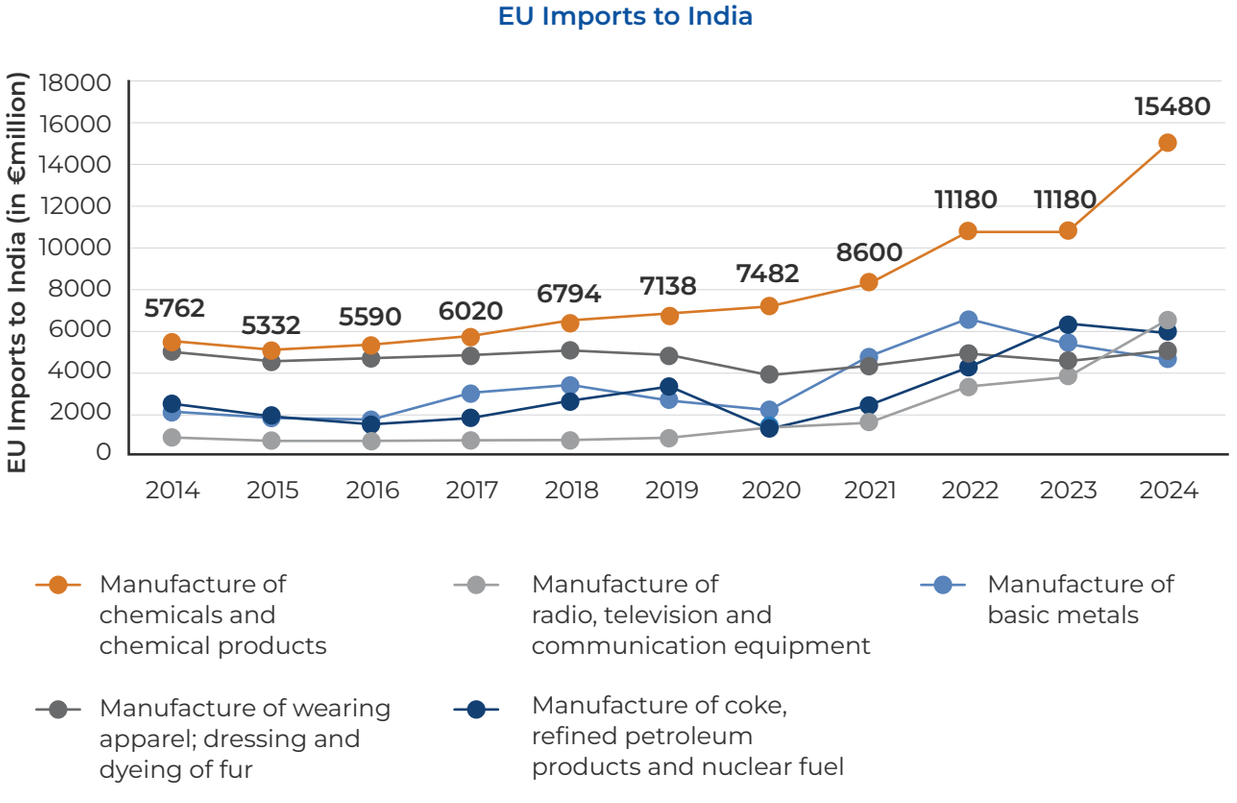
**Figure 25: EU-India Trade in Goods (in €million) (2014-2024), by HS chapters**




**Source:** Data from UN Comtrade. Reported as: HS 01-05: Animal products; 06-15: Vegetable products; HS 16-24: Food Products; HS 25-26: Minerals; HS 27: Fuels; HS 28-38: Chemicals; HS 39-40: Plastic OR Rubber; HS 41-43: Hides And Skins; HS 44-49: Wood; HS 50-63: Textiles and Clothing; HS 64-67: Footwear; HS 68-71: Stone And Glass; HS 72-83: Metals; HS 84-85: Machinery and Electric; HS 86-89: Transportation; HS 90-99: Miscellaneous.

## Figure 26: EU-India Trade in Goods (in €million) (2014-2024), by ISIC Sectors




**Source:** Data from UN Comtrade.

**By industrial classification ISIC,** EU-India trade is distributed across specific sectors with **manufacturing dominant in the composition of exports and imports** (**Figure 26**).

- The top 2-digit sectors of EU exports to India - Machinery & equipment; Chemicals; Other transport equipment; Basic metals & fabricated metal products; and Medical, precision & optical instrument.
- The top 2-digit sectors of EU exports to India are - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; radio, television and communication equipment; coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur; and basic metals.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**EU exports to India have increased from €36 billion in 2014 to €49 billion in 2024 at a CAGR of 3%**
EU imports from India have increased from €34 billion in 2014 to €71 billion in 2024 at a CAGR of 7.6%

EU ran a trade surplus with India of about €2 billion till 2018, but this shifted to a trade deficit of €22 billion in 2024

**Trade is concentrated in select states, namely Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, and Haryana**

- Gujarat is the largest export hub to the EU, led by petrochemicals, chemicals, and heavy industry.
- Uttar Pradesh is the biggest market for EU exports, unlike most other hubs which lean toward exports to the EU.
- Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka act as dual hubs, as exporters to the EU and key destinations for EU goods.

## 2.2 EU-India Trade in Services

### 2.2.1. OVERVIEW OF TRADE IN SERVICES

**EU-India trade in services has grown from €24.6 billion in 2014 to nearly €60 billion in 2024,**[18] at 8.5% CAGR. **Figure 27** tracks the growth of EU–India trade in services over 2014-2023.

#### EU-INDIA TRADE IN SERVICES

01 **STEP 1**

Compile trade in services data from OECD BaTiS by EBOPS services categories.

02 **STEP 2**

Collect information for India's services exports globally by states – namely from India's MoCI (2020-2023).

03 **STEP 3**

Compute share of states (i) in total services exports for 2020-2023.

$$Share_i = \frac{Exports_i}{\sum_i Exports_i}$$

where **Exports**$_i$ is the total services exports of an Indian State I to the world.

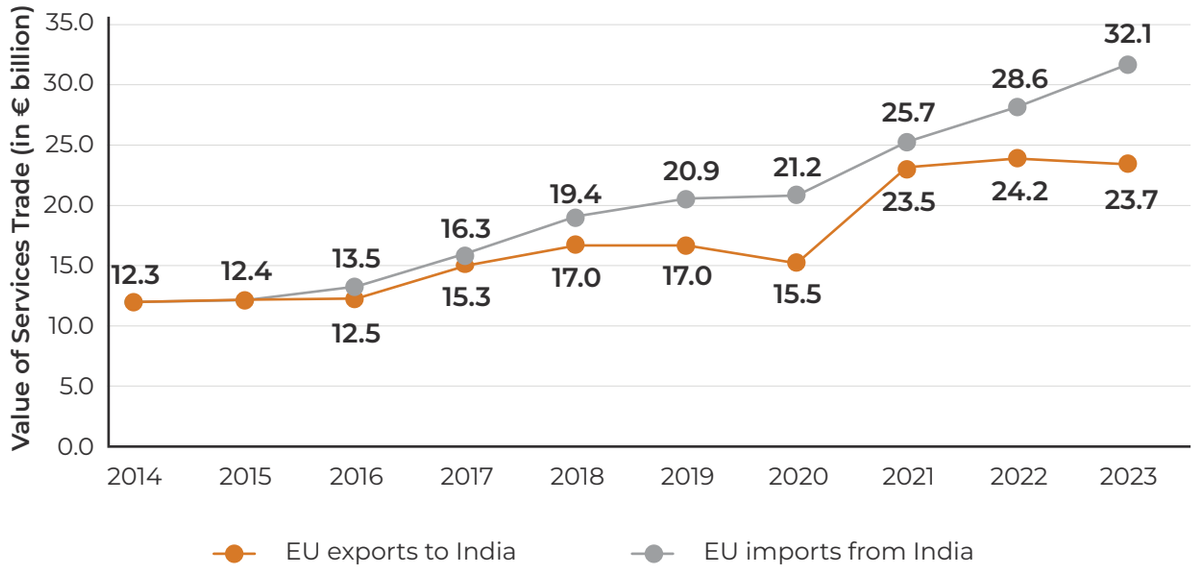
04 **STEP 4**

Estimate distribution of total services exports from India across states for each year (t) from 2014-2024:

$$Trade_{it} = Trade_t \times share_i$$

18 We find a slight discrepancy between Eurostat (€60 billion) and OECD BaTiS (€55.8 billion) for 2023-2024; we report Eurostat figures on total trade to align with narratives on EU-India trade in services. Overall, the trends from 2014-2024 match what is known about the evolution of EU-India trade in services. BaTiS is a balanced set, combining information from numerous sources and estimating the missing cells in the bilateral trade matrix. Hence, we use OECD as the source allowing us to provide further disaggregation. See for details: Nordås, H. K. (2023). Services in the India-EU free trade agreement. International Economics, 176, 100460. Services in the India-EU free trade agreement - ScienceDirect

## Figure 27: EU-India Trade in Services (in €billion) (2014-2023)




**Source:** OECD BaTiS. Trade in services data across EBOPS service categories. EU exports to India and EU imports from India.

- Imports from India into the EU have risen steadily, more than doubling from around €12 billion in 2014 to over €32 billion in 2023, with noticeable growth after 2020.
- EU exports to India have also increased but at a slower pace, moving from €12 billion in 2014 to just under €24 billion in 2023.

The result is a widening gap, showing India's growing strength as an exporter of services to the EU. This has been driven by growing Indian services exports in business services and telecommunication. The growing trade imbalance underlines the importance of addressing tariff and non-tariff barriers within the EU-India FTA talks.

Further, a comparison of EU's position with other top 10 export and import partners for India (**Table 15**), shows EU's relative position in India's services trade portfolio.

### Table 15: India's Top 10 Goods Export and Import Partners (incl. EU) (in €billion)

| Country | Imports from India | Exports to India | Total Trade |
|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | 36.41 | 34.00 | 70.41 |
| **European Union** | 32.11 | 23.73 | 55.84 |
| **United Kingdom** | 17.41 | 12.62 | 30.03 |
| **Singapore** | 10.23 | 9.20 | 18.29 |
| **South Korea** | 3.65 | 8.05 | 6.65 |
| **Australia** | 3.10 | 6.63 | 9.73 |
| **Canada** | 3.04 | 3.58 | 4.17 |
| **United Arab Emirates** | 2.88 | 3.01 | 6.46 |
| **Switzerland** | 2.25 | 9.20 | 11.45 |
| **Japan** | 1.51 | 2.31 | 3.82 |

**Source:** Based on data from OECD BaTiS. Ranking based on EU and partners imports from and exports to India. % of total exports and imports.

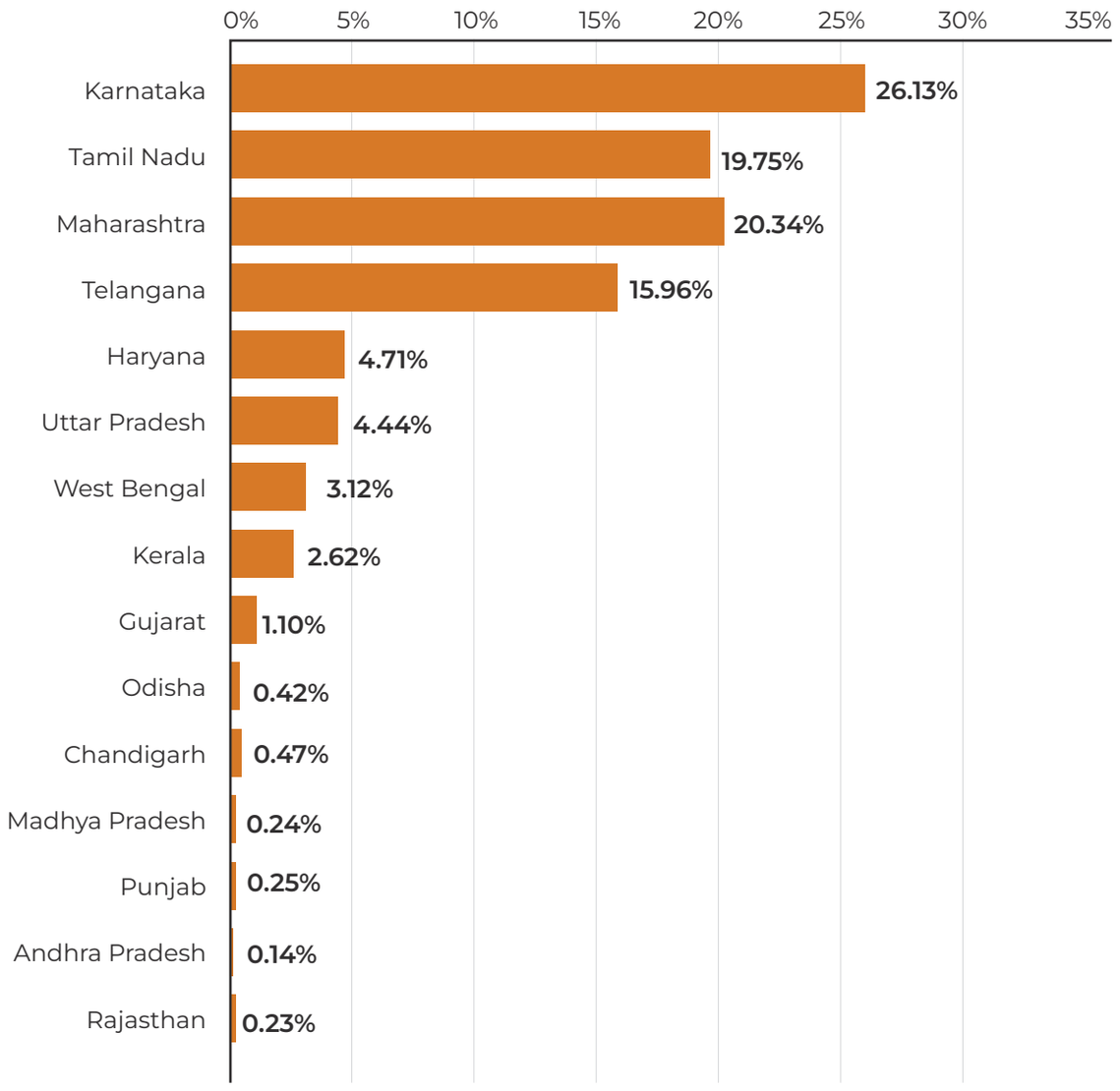
## 2.2.2. EU-INDIA TRADE IN SERVICES BY INDIA STATES/UTs

**Indian services exports to EU in 2023-2024 (Figure 28) are heavily concentrated** and highlights the dominance of India's major urban and industrial centres in attracting EU business activity. Results reveal:

- Indian service exports originate from 15 states and UTs.[19]
- 83% of India's exports to EU can be linked to only 4 states - Karnataka (26%); Tamil Nadu (20%); Maharashtra (20%); and Telangana (16%) that consistently lead India's overall services exports.
- Other states such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal contribute smaller but notable shares, while most remaining states account for only a very limited proportion.

19 Based on available information, study finds EU-India trade in services is only linked to these states.

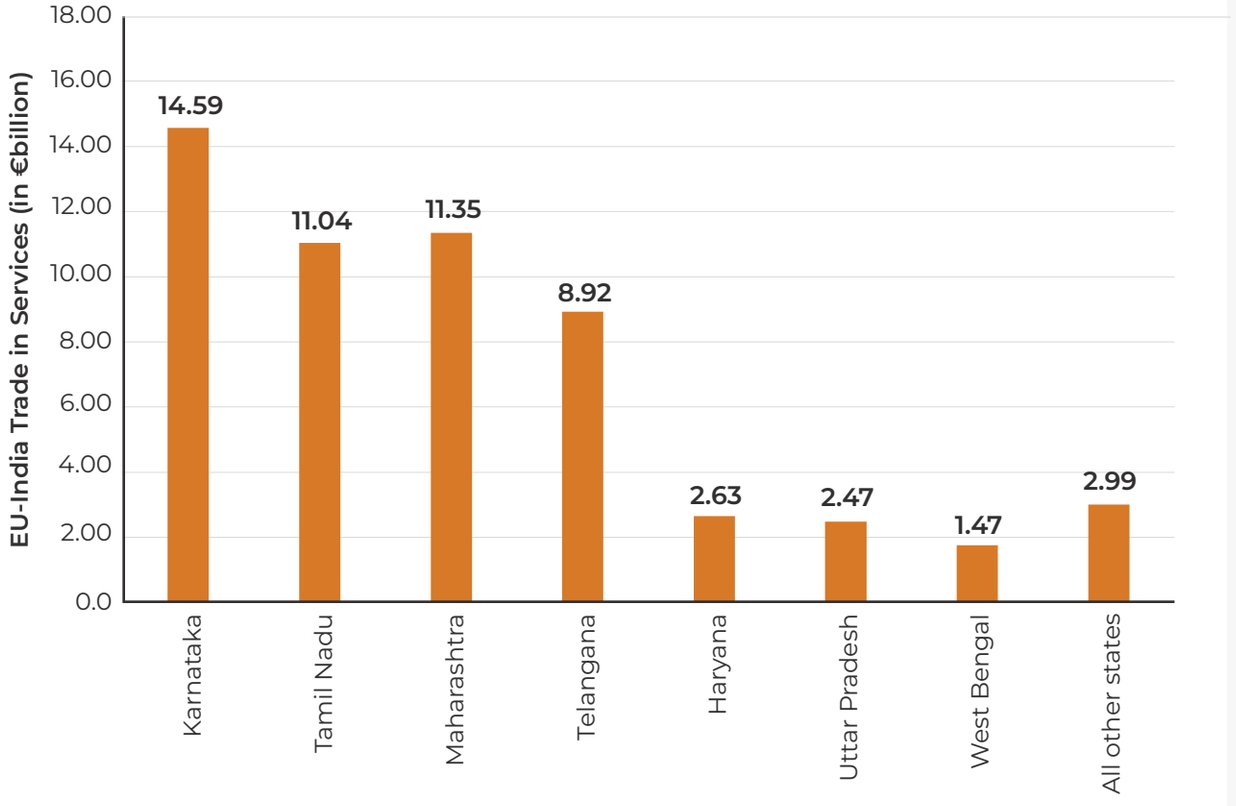
## Figure 28: EU-India Trade in Services (%) (2023-24), by Indian States/UTs




**Source:** Using trade in services data from OECD BaTiS; and information on India's exports of services data from MoCI corrected for discrepancies. India's services exports are reported to originate only across the states shown – remaining states have no recorded services exports on record.
**Note:** MoCI only reports the following states for services shown in Figure 27.

**Figure 29** and **Table 16** show that **Karnataka is a leading tech hub** with the greatest proportion of EU-India trade in services attributable (estimated at more than €14 billion in 2023-2024). This corroborates with the fact that all the leading exporting states, namely Karnataka (€14.59 billion), Maharashtra (€11.35 billion), Tamil Nadu (€11.04 billion), and Telangana (€8.92 billion), house major Information Technology (IT) parks, global outsourcing centres, and financial hubs.

**Figure 29: EU-India Trade in Services (in €billion) (2023-24), by Indian States/UTs**




**Source:** Using trade in services data from OECD BaTiS; and information on India's exports of services data from MoCI corrected for discrepancies.

## Table 16: EU-India Trade in Services (in €billion) (2014-2023), by Indian States/UTs

| State/UT | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karnataka | 6.40 | 6.49 | 6.81 | 8.26 | 9.51 | 9.89 | 9.58 | 12.83 | 13.78 | 14.59 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4.85 | 4.92 | 5.15 | 6.25 | 7.20 | 7.49 | 7.25 | 9.72 | 10.43 | 11.04 |
| Maharashtra | 4.98 | 5.05 | 5.30 | 6.42 | 7.40 | 7.70 | 7.45 | 9.98 | 10.72 | 11.35 |
| Telangana | 3.92 | 3.97 | 4.17 | 5.05 | 5.82 | 6.05 | 5.86 | 7.85 | 8.43 | 8.92 |
| Haryana | 1.15 | 1.17 | 1.23 | 1.49 | 1.71 | 1.78 | 1.73 | 2.31 | 2.48 | 2.63 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.40 | 1.61 | 1.68 | 1.62 | 2.17 | 2.33 | 2.47 |
| West Bengal | 0.76 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.98 | 1.13 | 1.18 | 1.14 | 1.53 | 1.64 | 1.74 |
| Kerala | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.83 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 1.46 |
| Gujarat | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.54 | 0.58 | 0.62 |
| Odisha | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.23 |
| Chandigarh | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.27 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| Punjab | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Rajasthan | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| **Total** | **24.45** | **24.79** | **26.02** | **31.54** | **36.33** | **37.8** | **36.59** | **49** | **52.64** | **55.73** |

**Source:** Using trade in services data from OECD BaTiS; and information on India's exports of services data from MoCI corrected for discrepancies.

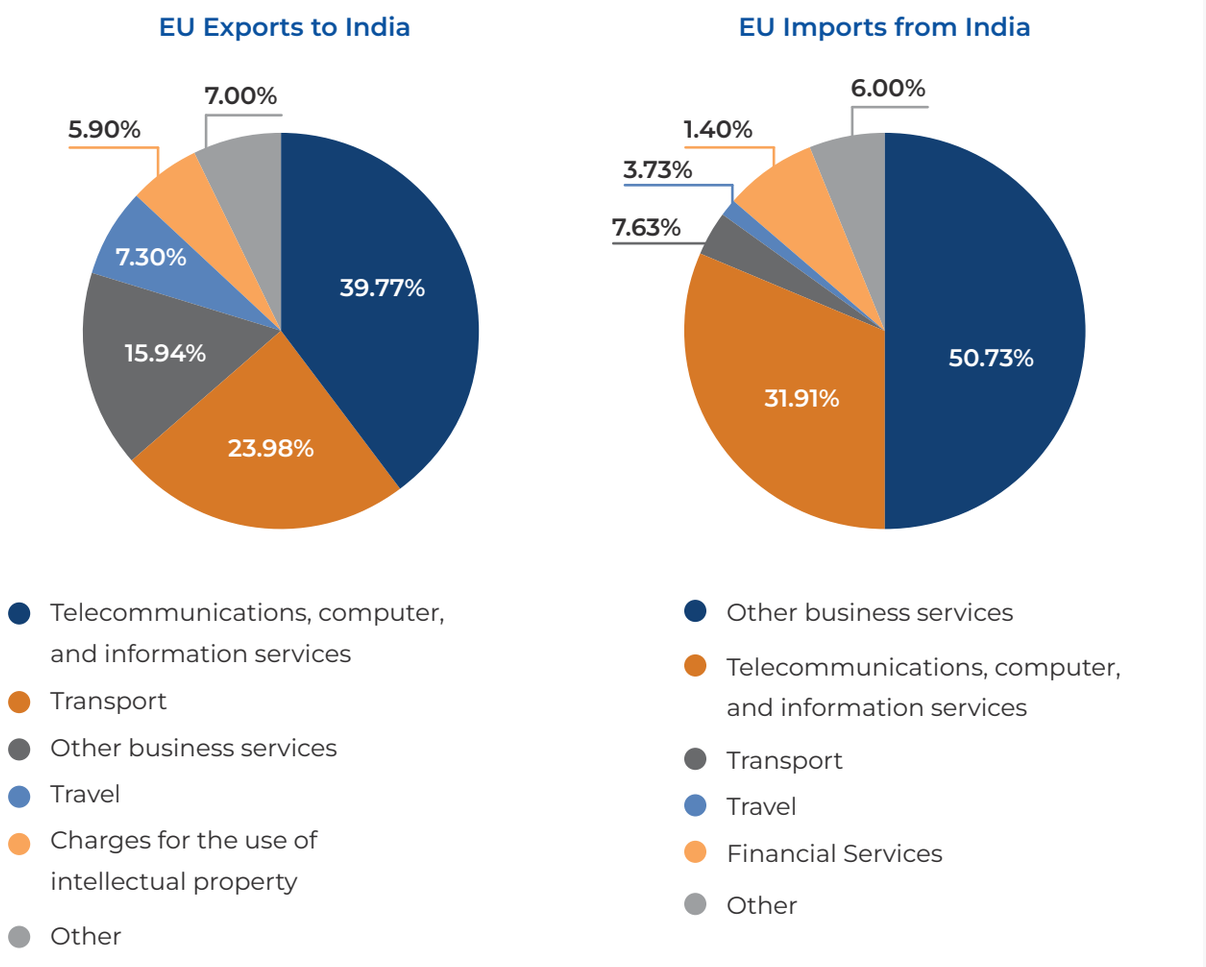
## 2.2.3. EU-INDIA TRADE IN SERVICES BY SECTOR

EU's exports to India are led by telecommunications and IT (40%); transport (24%); business services (16%); travel (7%) (**Figure 30**).

EU imports from India are driven by specific services categories–namely, **business services (51%), telecommunications and IT (32%), travel (4%), transport (8%), and financial services (1.4%)**, concentrated in a few main Indian states.

Together, these top sectors account for more than 80% of EU's services exports to India and more than 90% of EU's services imports from India.

**Figure 30: EU-India Trade in Services (%) (2023-24), by Sector**




**Source:** Data from OECD BaTiS classified into EBOPS sectors. Top service categories of EU exports to India and EU imports from India for latest available year 2023-2024.

The analysis (**Table 17**) shows:

- EU-India services trade of **other business services increased from €7.3 billion to €20.1 billion.** Professional and business services (often classified as "other business services") are a major sector - including management consulting, engineering, research & development, legal and accounting services, outsourcing services, etc. The EU exports high-value professional services to India, and India exports a large volume of business services to the EU (from back-office support to consulting and technical testing services) – shows the growing outsourcing and offshoring relationship.
- In **Telecommunication/IT services, EU-India trade in services rose from €6.7 billion to more than €19.7 billion.** Telecommunications and IT figures prominently in EU-India trade, as Indian outsourcing firms and software companies provide a wide range of services from software development to business process outsourcing. The EU also exports various ICT and digital services to India.

### Table 17: EU-India Trade in Services (in €billion) (2014-2024), by Sector

| Sector | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other business services | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 20.1 |
| Telecommunications, computer, and information services | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 13.4 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 19.7 |
| Transport | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 8.1 |
| Travel | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Financial Services | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Insurance and pension services | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Government goods and services n.i.e. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Personal, cultural, and recreational services | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **24.5** | **24.9** | **26.1** | **31.6** | **36.4** | **37.9** | **36.7** | **49.1** | **52.7** | **55.8** |

**Source:** Data from OECD BaTiS. Top service categories of EU exports to India and EU imports from India from 2014-2023.

**Note**: Due to limitations in availability of trade in services for EU-India – namely exports and imports by sectors, we present an overall picture of trade flows. To the best of our knowledge, no such information or estimates are readily available. Our analysis fills the gap based on shares.

- **Travel (€2.9 billion in 2023) and transport (€8.1 billion in 2023) also constitute important sectors in EU–India trade in services,** relating to expenditures on business travel, tourism, and education-related travel; as well as shipping, aviation, and other transport services involved in moving goods and passengers.
- **Financial services trade between the EU and India (about €1 billion in 2023) is comparatively smaller** with rising presence of European banks/insurers in India's market and India's financial services exports to the EU (e.g. back-office support for financial firms, some fintech and IT-enabled financial services).

Thus, the FTA provides an opportunity to build on India's strong service export base while encouraging diversification beyond the leading southern states to support a balanced and inclusive EU–India services partnership.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**EU-India trade in services has grown from €24.6 billion in 2014 to €60 billion, €35.5 billion in 2023-2024, at 8.5% CAGR**

**There is a growing outsourcing and offshoring relationship**

EU-India trade in services rose sharply in Business services sector from €7.3 billion to €20.1 billion and ICT from €6.7 billion to €19.7 billion over 2014 to 2023

Travel, transport, and financial services also play an important role, though on a smaller scale



Four states, namely Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Telangana, account for 83% of India's service exports to the EU

# 03 Part III: FDI Flows to India

## QUANTIFYING FDI FLOWS TO INDIA

**Objective 3: Quantify and analyse foreign direct investment flows between the EU and India at aggregate, State level and sector level annually from 2014 to 2024.**

## FDI INFLOWS INTO INDIA FROM THE EU

### 01 STEP 1

Compile FDI inflows information as available from DPIIT (consisting of Equity (Government Route/Automatic Route/ Acquisition Route and Equity capital of unincorporated bodies); Re-invested earnings; Other capital)– yearly FDI inflows (2014-2024); state-wise FDI equity inflow (cumulative 2019-2025); sector-wise FDI equity inflow (cumulative 2000-2025).

### 02 STEP 2

Compute FDI by state (i) and sector (h) in year t:

$$FDI_{iht} = FDI_{t} * share_{i} * share_{h}$$

where share is the computed share of an Indian state (i) or sector (h).

### 03 STEP 3

Compute the EU-27 share of FDI equity inflow of FDI from all (j) countries:

$$\text{EU share} = \frac{\text{FDI EU -27}}{\sum_{j} FDI_{j}}$$

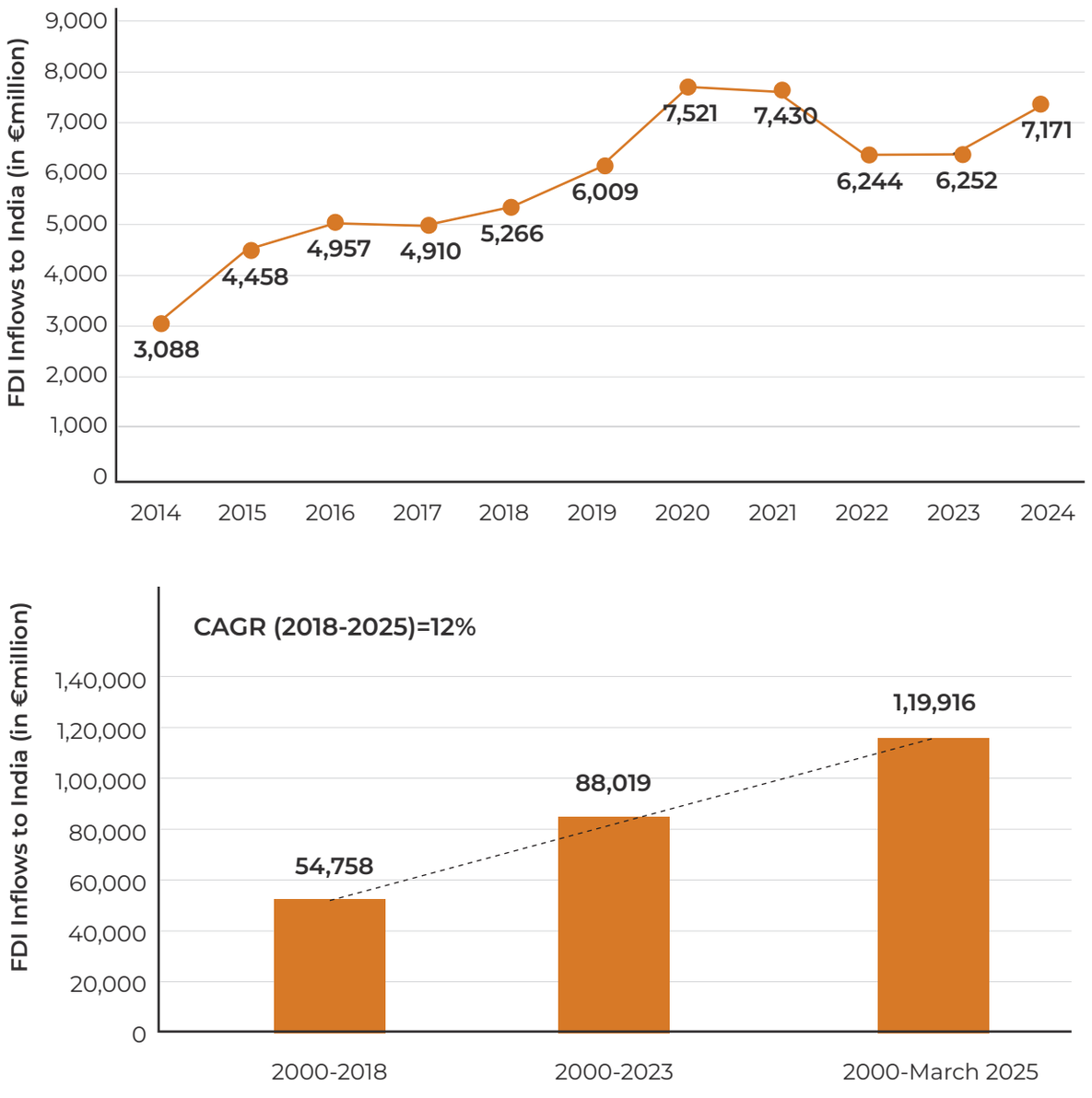
### 04 STEP 4

FDI inflows from EU by state and sector are estimated:

$$EU\ FDI\ I_{iht} = FDI_{iht} \times EU\ Share$$

**EU FDI flows to India have grown consistently,** with inflows rising from around **€3 billion in 2014** to over **€7.1 billion in 2024** (**Figure 31**)**.** EU FDI stock has grown over time, rising to a cumulative of €120 billion over 2000-2025, at a CAGR of 12%.

**Figure 31 EU FDI Inflows to India (in €million) (2014-2024)**




**Source:** Based on FDI data from DPIIT and Eurostat. EU-27: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden. EU-27 share is estimated at 17% share of overall equity inflows from the world over 2020-2025. FDI estimates reported with standard error bars. We find some discrepancies in DPIIT data compared to Eurostat (Cumulative FDI from 2000-March 2025 at EUR 57 billion compared to EUR 120 billion). DPIIT data are aggregated at various levels and across years and presented as aggregates in factsheets: https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics

**EU's investments in India broadly mirror overall FDI patterns in India,** with EU's FDI moving towards high-value industries. EU FDI into India has had a substantive tilt toward services (**Table 18**). Three group clusters stand out, namely:

- **Services sub-sectors such as finance, banking** (with European banks like Deutsche Bank), insurance (e.g. Allianz of Germany, AXA of France), IT services, and consulting have attracted significant proportions of FDI (more than €17 billion in 2000-2025).
- FDI flows are rising in **computer software and hardware (€16 billion in 2000-2025), trading (€7 billion from 2000-2025), and telecommunications (€6 billion from 2000-2025), as well as in renewable energy (€3 billion from 2000-2025).**
- In **manufacturing**, EU investment is in areas of automotive (German manufacturers Volkswagen, BMW, Mercedes-Benz) stands at €5.5 billion for the period 2000-2025. EU firms have also actively invested in engineering/construction, chemicals, and cement (€12 billion across these sectors in 2000-2025).

### Table 18: EU FDI Equity Inflow to India (in €million) (2000 - March 2025), by Sector

| FDI sector | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 | 2024-2025 | 2000-March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Services (Financial, Banking, Insurance, Non-Financial / Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other) | 1,020 | 1,020 | 1,170 | 17,375 |
| Computer Software & Hardware | 950 | 950 | 1,090 | 16,184 |
| Trading | 410 | 410 | 470 | 6,955 |
| Telecommunications | 340 | 340 | 390 | 5,859 |
| Automobile industry | 320 | 320 | 370 | 5,534 |
| Construction (infrastructure) activities | 310 | 310 | 360 | 5,287 |
| Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects | 230 | 230 | 270 | 3,968 |
| Drugs and Pharmaceuticals | 200 | 200 | 230 | 3,424 |
| Chemicals (other than fertilizers) | 200 | 200 | 230 | 3,393 |
| Non-conventional energy | 190 | 190 | 220 | 3,202 |
| **Total** | **6,240** | **6,250** | **7,170** | **119,916** |

**Source:** FDI data from DPIIT and Eurostat. EU-27: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden. EU-27 share is estimated based on 17% share of overall equity inflows from these countries over 2020-2025. We find some discrepancies in DPIIT data compared to Eurostat (Cumulative FDI from 2000-March 2025 at EUR 57 billion compared to EUR 120 billion). DPIIT data are aggregated at various levels and across years and presented as aggregates in factsheets: https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics.

## 3.1 Total FDI Inflows by Indian States/UTs

EU FDI flows (**Table 19**)[20] , similar to trade flows, are **heavily concentrated in select industrial and services hubs,** namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu. Maharashtra is the largest recipient of EU FDI, reaching nearly €2 billion in 2024. Its dominance reflects the role of Mumbai and Pune as hubs for financial services, and manufacturing. Karnataka follows closely, with inflows of about €1.3 billion in 2024, driven by Bengaluru's ICT, software, and R&D sectors.

### Table 19: EU FDI Inflows to India (in €million) (FY 2014-2024), by Indian States/UTs

| State/UT | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maharashtra | 833 | 1202 | 1337 | 1324 | 1420 | 1620 | 2028 | 2004 | 1684 | 1686 | 1934 |
| Karnataka | 541 | 782 | 869 | 861 | 923 | 1054 | 1319 | 1303 | 1095 | 1096 | 1257 |
| Gujarat | 422 | 609 | 677 | 670 | 719 | 820 | 1027 | 1015 | 853 | 854 | 979 |
| Delhi | 355 | 513 | 570 | 564 | 605 | 691 | 865 | 854 | 718 | 719 | 824 |
| Tamil Nadu | 137 | 198 | 220 | 218 | 234 | 267 | 334 | 330 | 278 | 278 | 319 |
| Haryana | 121 | 174 | 194 | 192 | 206 | 235 | 294 | 291 | 244 | 245 | 281 |
| Telangana | 101 | 146 | 162 | 161 | 173 | 197 | 246 | 243 | 205 | 205 | 235 |
| Rajasthan | 25 | 37 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 50 | 62 | 61 | 52 | 52 | 59 |
| Jharkhand | 25 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 43 | 49 | 61 | 61 | 51 | 51 | 59 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 38 | 47 | 47 | 39 | 39 | 45 |
| All other states | 75 | 109 | 121 | 120 | 129 | 147 | 184 | 182 | 153 | 153 | 175 |
| **Total*** | **2654** | **3834** | **4262** | **4222** | **4528** | **5168** | **6467** | **6391** | **5372** | **5378** | **6167** |

**Source:** FDI data from DPIIT and Eurostat. EU-27: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden. EU-27 share is estimated based on 17% share of overall equity inflows from these countries over 2020-2025.
**Note:** Totals based on FDI inflows that can be linked to states. We find some discrepancies in DPIIT data compared to Eurostat (Cumulative FDI from 2000-March 2025 at EUR 57 billion compared to EUR 120 billion). DPIIT data are aggregated at various levels and across years and presented as aggregates in factsheets: https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics.

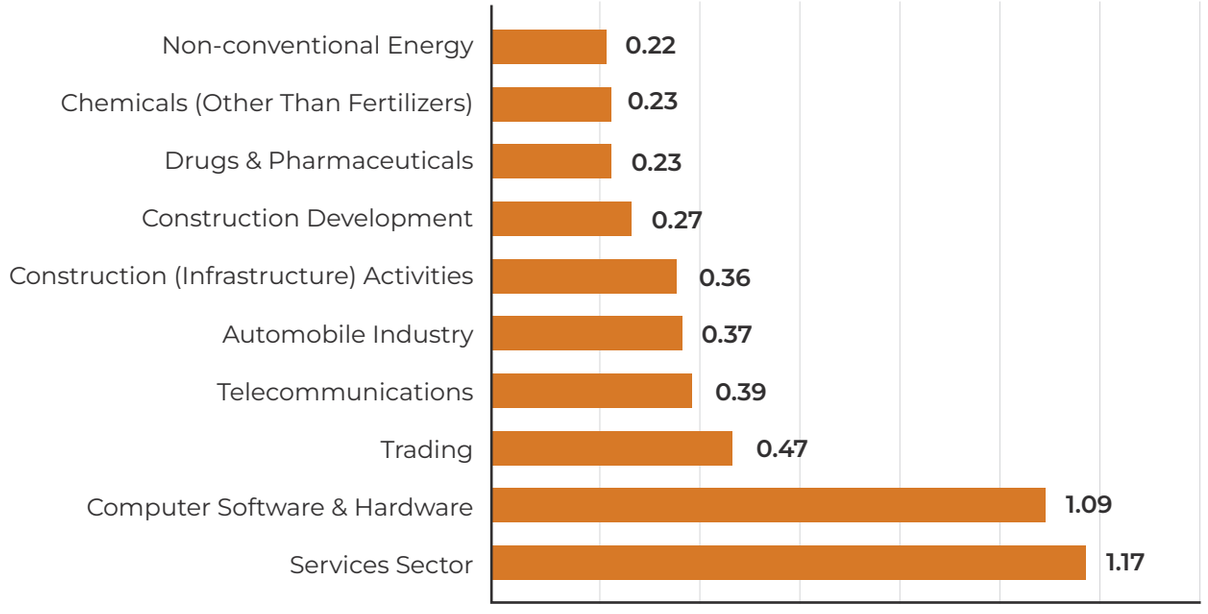
20 Note that the state-level estimation total across all states has slight discrepancies with the total FDI information (Figure 31) and sector-level FDI data. This can be explained by the lack of information for linking certain proportion of FDI flows to specific states in a reliable manner. There is no readily available FDI information for states to the best of our knowledge and we attempt to fill this gap by combining secondary information from different sources.

**Gujarat has also emerged as a strong magnet for EU investment, attracting nearly €1 billion in 2024,** in sectors such as chemicals, petrochemicals, and manufacturing. **FDI into Delhi has grown, receiving €824 million.** This hints at the growing role of the UT as a FDI hub for services, corporate headquarters, and policy-linked industries. **Tamil Nadu and Haryana receive smaller but steady inflows, linked to automobiles, manufacturing, and services.** States like Telangana are emerging as FDI hubs receiving €235 million in 2024, due to Hyderabad's IT and life sciences sectors. Other states such as Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh attract modest inflows.

## 3.2 Total FDI Inflows by Sectors

**EU FDI flows are distributed across top 10 sectors** (**Figure 32**) namely services, Computer Software & Hardware, Trading, Telecommunications, Automobile Industry, Construction (Infrastructure) Activities, Construction Development, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers), and Non-conventional Energy.

**Figure 32: EU FDI inflows to India (in €billion) (FY 2023-24), by Sector**




**Source:** FDI data from DPIIT and Eurostat. EU-27: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden. EU-27 share is estimated based on 17% share of overall equity inflows from these countries over 2020-2025. We find some discrepancies in DPIIT data compared to Eurostat (Cumulative FDI from 2000-March 2025 at EUR 57 billion compared to EUR 120 billion). DPIIT data are aggregated at various levels and across years and presented as aggregates in factsheets: https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics.

EU FDI flows have been rising across the top 10 sectors over 2014-2024 (**Table 20**),[21] with FDI in services doubling from €0.5 billion in 2014 to €1.2 billion by 2024.

### Table 20: EU FDI Inflows to India (in €billion) (2014-2024), by Sector

| Sector | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Services Sector | 0.5 | 0.73 | 0.81 | 0.8 | 0.86 | 0.98 | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.17 |
| Computer Software & Hardware | 0.47 | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.8 | 0.91 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.09 |
| Trading | 0.2 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.39 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.47 |
| Telecommunications | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.39 |
| Automobile Industry | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.37 |
| Construction (Infrastructure) Activities | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.3 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.36 |
| Construction Development | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.2 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.27 |
| Drugs & Pharmaceuticals | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.23 |
| Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers) | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.23 |
| Non-conventional Energy | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.22 |
| **Total** | **3.09** | **4.46** | **4.96** | **4.91** | **5.27** | **6.01** | **7.52** | **7.43** | **6.24** | **6.25** | **7.17** |

**Source:** FDI data from DPIIT and Eurostat. EU-27: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden. EU-27 share is estimated based on 17% share of overall equity inflows from these countries over 2020-2025. Total FDI estimates by states (not available elsewhere) and sectors (not available directly elsewhere) yield slight differences in totals – the numbers are aligned using the estimation at sector level as a basis for reporting annual figures. We find some discrepancies in DPIIT data compared to Eurostat (Cumulative FDI from 2000-March 2025 at EUR 57 billion compared to EUR 120 billion). DPIIT data are aggregated at various levels and across years and presented as aggregates in factsheets: https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics.

## 3.3 Total FDI Inflows by EU Member States

The analysis by EU member states investing in India (**Table 21** and **Table 22**)[22] show EU among the top 10 investors in India - with Germany, France and Cyprus as top investors.

21 Total FDI estimates by states (not available elsewhere) and sectors (not available directly elsewhere) yield slight differences in totals – the numbers are aligned using the estimation at sector level as a basis for reporting annual figures.

22 DPIIT information is presented as aggregates in factsheets. We find discrepancies in this data compared to Eurostat (Total for EU at EUR 57 billion compared to EUR 120 billion). Further no yearly information by EU member states is available to verify this. DPIIT data are aggregated at various levels and across years: https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics which may cause errors in disaggregating the numbers at different levels.

## Table 21: EU FDI stock to India (in €million) (from 2000 until the year mentioned in the columns), by EU Member State

| Country | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 182.47 | 213.13 | 248.46 | 281.09 | 319.81 | 344.12 | 368.59 | 401.33 | 457.71 | 525.22 | 570.25 | 581.27 |
| Belgium | 655.78 | 691.92 | 770.64 | 925.89 | 1113.74 | 1338.01 | 1700.74 | 2011.8 | 2198.94 | 2395.59 | 2489.6 | 3460.25 |
| Bulgaria | 0.36 | 1.21 | 1.26 | 1.47 | 2.23 | 4.58 | 4.69 | 4.73 | 5.34 | 5.55 | 12.93 | 13.01 |
| Croatia | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.54 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| Cyprus | 6403.6 | 6917.86 | 7355.06 | 7874.5 | 8232.69 | 8487.33 | 9243.62 | 9575.33 | 9775.62 | 10874.1 | 11567 | 12601.67 |
| Denmark | 331.35 | 356.5 | 372.04 | 390.36 | 414.81 | 492.49 | 525.11 | 582.24 | 865.38 | 943.45 | 1063.26 | 1212.32 |
| Estonia | 0.26 | 0.41 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.26 | 2.55 | 3.04 | 3.16 | 3.41 | 3.57 |
| Finland | 247.1 | 298.03 | 332.23 | 358.34 | 362.44 | 376.94 | 438.72 | 444.34 | 455.98 | 472.69 | 488.49 | 492.27 |
| France | 3335.41 | 3881.18 | 4395.87 | 4923.91 | 5363.6 | 5713.06 | 7343.81 | 8454.61 | 8743.71 | 9069.04 | 9411.84 | 10107.67 |
| Germany | 5606.1 | 6573.48 | 7421.17 | 8340.63 | 9326.36 | 10068.71 | 10488.56 | 11061.84 | 11688.17 | 12158.59 | 12592.89 | 12996.41 |
| Greece | 3.37 | 5.5 | 5.61 | 5.61 | 7.67 | 7.74 | 7.74 | 7.78 | 7.88 | 8.05 | 8.14 | 27.05 |
| Hungary | 14.49 | 14.64 | 15.12 | 16.06 | 16.14 | 16.14 | 21.21 | 21.22 | 21.8 | 22.11 | 27.91 | 28.1 |
| Ireland | 272.83 | 283.8 | 297.12 | 308.1 | 420.75 | 788.04 | 799.37 | 979.45 | 1144.43 | 1173.39 | 1235.13 | 1353.84 |
| Italy | 1174.36 | 1363.5 | 1651.33 | 1967.55 | 2244.39 | 2382.1 | 2517.88 | 2656.72 | 2741.89 | 2866.72 | 2962.14 | 3102.78 |
| Latvia | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.68 | 1.2 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.76 | 0.85 | 1.08 | 1.4 |
| Luxembourg | 873.45 | 1070.83 | 1759.57 | 1915.17 | 2155.87 | 2388.12 | 2651.12 | 2904.54 | 3358.48 | 3778 | 4134.69 | 4456.51 |
| Malta | 12.08 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.65 | 13.4 | 14.06 | 14.95 | 15.21 | 15.69 | 17.99 | 25.39 | 27.86 |
| Netherlands | 9662.57 | 12617.15 | 14890.44 | 17786.35 | 20194.61 | 23522.98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 528.62 | 532.82 | 537.64 | 571.19 | 575.99 | 577.95 | 588.62 | 591.9 | 594.15 | 602.97 | 612.71 | 636.55 |
| Portugal | 23.37 | 27.19 | 31.38 | 61 | 71.1 | 83.34 | 86.45 | 89.53 | 103.88 | 105.48 | 105.79 | 108.56 |
| Romania | 5.38 | 6.03 | 6.5 | 6.55 | 6.65 | 10.97 | 10.97 | 11.01 | 11.16 | 11.3 | 11.33 | 11.33 |
| Slovakia | 4.49 | 4.61 | 9.29 | 9.37 | 12.01 | 15.63 | 15.73 | 15.73 | 16.23 | 16.24 | 17.21 | 20.79 |
| Slovenia | 7.09 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.51 | 7.51 | 7.57 | 7.6 | 7.81 | 8.65 | 9.55 | 9.66 | 16.06 |
| Spain | 1540.2 | 1765.54 | 1898.9 | 2086.04 | 2335.11 | 2434.43 | 2572.41 | 2957.72 | 3063.19 | 3218.24 | 3443.25 | 3693.25 |
| Sweden | 883.95 | 939.25 | 1062.33 | 1092.29 | 1230.26 | 1330.13 | 1396.1 | 1566.87 | 1836.31 | 1943.64 | 2166.18 | 2239.17 |
| **Total** | **31769.19** | **37585** | **43083.53** | **48943.15** | **54430.33** | **60407.72** | **40807.75** | **44365.84** | **47119.44** | **50222.97** | **52961.6** | **57193.55** |

**Source:** DPIIT. DPIIT information is presented as aggregates in factsheets. We find discrepancies in this data compared to Eurostat (Total for EU at EUR 57 billion compared to EUR 120 billion). Further no yearly information by EU member states is available to verify this. DPIIT data are aggregated at various levels and across years: https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics which may cause errors in disaggregating the numbers at different levels.

### Table 22: Top FDI Investors and EU-27 FDI in India (€billions)

| Top FDI investing countries | 2024-25 | Cumulative Equity Inflow |
|---|---|---|
| | (April - March) | (April, 2000-March, 2025) |
| Mauritius | 7.18 | 154.96 |
| Singapore | 12.85 | 150.40 |
| U.S.A. | 4.69 | 60.76 |
| Netherland | 3.97 | 45.84 |
| Japan | 2.13 | 38.18 |
| United Kingdom | 0.68 | 30.86 |
| UAE | 3.74 | 19.65 |
| Cayman Islands | 0.32 | 13.45 |
| Germany | 0.40 | 13.00 |
| Cyprus | 1.03 | 12.60 |
| EU | 7.17* | 120.00 |
| Total | 43.02 | 626.84 |

Source: Using data from DPIIT and Eurostat. *Estimate based on analysis in this study.

## MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

**EU FDI flows to India have grown consistently with inflows rising from around €3 billion in 2014 to over €7 billion in 2024.**
EU FDI stock has grown over time, rising to a cumulative of €120 billion over 2000-2025, at a CAGR of 12%

**EU FDI flows are distributed across top 10 sectors**
services, Computer Software & Hardware, Trading, Telecommunications, Automobile Industry, Construction (Infrastructure) Activities, Construction Development, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers), and Non-conventional Energy

EU is among the top 10 investors in India - with Germany, Cyprus and France as top investors



EU FDI flows are heavily concentrated in select industrial and services hubs Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu

# Key Insights

## THE STUDY TRACKED 5,833 EU AFFILIATE FIRMS IN INDIA IN 2024

Concentrated in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, and Haryana

Generating **€186 billion turnover (FY 2024)**

Taxes paid at **€7 billion (FY 2024)**

**nearly 3.7 million direct employment and 2 million indirect employment**

**Nearly €218 billion** short and long-term investments (2014-2024)

Estimates of CSR expenses at **€271 million (FY 2024)**

**€23 billion** of total goods exports attributable

## EU-INDIA TRADE IN GOODS HAS BEEN INCREASING IN THE LAST DECADE

In 2024, EU-India trade in goods was worth **€120 billion, Increasing steadily from €70 billion in 2014**

EU-India trade in goods can be linked to certain main states as hubs: **Gujarat; Maharashtra; Uttar Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; Karnataka; West Bengal; Haryana**

EU goods imports from India from 2014-2024 are dominated by products in Chemicals; Machinery and Electricals; Textiles and Clothing; and Fuels sectors. On the export side, apart from Chemicals, and Machinery and Electricals, the top sectors also include Transportation; Metals; and Stone and Glass

## GROWTH IN EU-INDIA TRADE IN SERVICES HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY PROMISING

Bilateral trade in services has been rising from **€24.6 billion in 2014, reaching nearly €60 billion in 2023**

Indian exports to EU are concentrated, **with 83% of India's exports linked to only 4 states** Karnataka; Tamil Nadu; Maharashtra; and Telangana that consistently lead India's overall services exports

## EU IS ALSO A LEADING FOREIGN INVESTOR IN INDIA

**Nearly €120 billion stock of EU FDI in India over 2000-2025 concentrated in services, advanced manufacturing,** along with rising flows in computer software and hardware and telecommunications, as well as in renewable energy



**EU's investments in India broadly mirror overall FDI patterns in India, with EU's FDI in high-value industries and advanced expertise**



This report is commissioned by the Delegation of the European Union to India and Bhutan under the EU - Funded Trade and Innovation Support in India Project

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