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India–Poland Trade Relations

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India and Poland share a long-standing cordial relationship, highlighted by high level political and economic engagements between the two nations. As part of common belief system, both the countries opposed colonialism, imperialism and racism. A monument of Jam Saheb Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja of Nawanagar, who accepted more than 1,000 Polish refugees, mainly children, as they escaped the depredations of the Second World War in the 1940s, was unveiled in October 2014 at the Square of the Good Maharaja, Ochota District, Warsaw, Poland to commemorate this affiliation. Eight Polish primary and secondary schools are named after Jam Saheb, known as 'Good Maharaja' in Poland.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in 1954 with the opening of the Indian Embassy in Warsaw in 1957. The relationship between the two nations were further strengthened after Poland joined the European Union in 2004 and strengthened its importance as a potential gateway for Indian businesses seeking to engage with Central and Eastern European markets.

Trade and investment

The two nations transitioned to hard currency trading arrangements supported by rising levels of inter se trade with time. The total bilateral trade of India with Poland has witnessed an increase from $1.95 billion in 2013 to $6.36 billion in 2025.

$6.36 bn	$3 bn+	$27 tn
Bilateral trade in 2025 (up from $1.95 bn in 2013)	Estimated Indian investment in Poland	Combined India–EU market under the FTA

[1]DMS is a Warsaw-based boutique law firm established in 2024. DMS' core practices are dispute resolution, both civil and white-collar crime, insurance law, and corporate advisory and financial services. This combination is particularly valuable for international clients. DMS advise on setting up and structuring a business in Poland, and understand how things work when a commercial relationship comes under pressure, whether through a contractual dispute, a regulatory inquiry or a compliance issue. That perspective lets DMS build structures, contracts and governance arrangements that are practical and defensible from the start.

DMS' clients include Polish and international financial institutions, insurers, investment funds and companies in the energy, technology, TMT, real estate and production sectors. DMS advise on cross-border and multi-jurisdictional projects in Poland and the wider CEE region, and as a member of the Globalaw network. DMS would be more than pleased to support clients of Abacus Legal Group in structuring their Polish entry, handling regulatory approvals and building a compliant local presence (https://dms-legal.com/).

Major Indian exports to Poland include textiles and apparel, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, electronic machinery and engineering goods, leather products and vehicles, rubber products and mineral fuels, stone articles, ceramic products, glass, etc.

Major Indian imports from Poland include machinery and electrical equipment, base metals and mineral products, precision and medical instruments, rubber products and aerospace related equipment etc.

The mutual comfort between the two nations has seen Indian investment in Poland growing over the years and is currently estimated at over $3 billion. Indian companies are partners in the development of Poland and have created a substantial number of jobs locally, especially Indian IT companies which are big investors in Poland. Some of the Indian companies doing very well in Poland are Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys, Wipro, HCL Technologies, Zensar Technologies and ArcelorMittal and they operate in areas such as information technology, manufacturing and steel. Polish companies like Can-Pack, TZMO, Famur and Ekolog have established operations or business interests in India.

A Strategic Partnership

In August 2024, the bilateral relationship between both the countries was elevated to a Strategic Partnership and the India-Poland Action Plan for 2024-2028 with the two sides endorsing a mid-term review of the Action Plan.

India Poland relations in 2026 are gaining momentum with Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk's visit to India from 21 to 23 October 2026, focusing on trade, defence, technology and energy.

Key areas of engagements between the two nations include:

- **Economic and Trade Relations:** Apart from targeting doubling of bilateral trade by 2030 both sides agreed to resume the bilateral working group on agriculture.
- **Defence and Security Cooperation:** A new forward-looking framework has been proposed to support military manufacturing, joint development, co-production, and technology partnerships. The leaders on both sides stressed the urgency of signing the outstanding Agreement on Mutual Protection and Exchange of Classified Information, a critical prerequisite for deep defence-technology sharing. Other potential areas of cooperation include research in defence sector, cybersecurity and protection of critical digital infrastructure, dialogue on European security and international developments.
- **Focus on Emerging Technologies and Critical Minerals:** Both countries agreed to strengthen collaboration in artificial intelligence (AI), semiconductors, quantum technologies, space technology, research and commercial applications and startups, innovations and joint research alongside cooperation in critical minerals, battery recycling and rare-earth refining to face the modern world challenges.
- **Renewable Energy, Green Hydrogen and Mining:** Cooperation in areas like renewable energy, green hydrogen, mining and clean coal technologies can support India's energy security, industrial upgradation and modernization and meeting climate objectives and at the same time opening new avenues for investment for polish businesses.
- **Multilateral & Climate Cooperation:** Poland officially announced its decision to join the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) with India extending invitation to Poland to join the International Solar Alliance (ISA), Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA), and the Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI).
- **UNSC Reforms:** Poland reaffirmed its support for India's membership of a reformed and expanded United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and its candidature for a non-permanent seat for 2028–29.

- **Counter-Terrorism:** Both nations strongly condemned the ghastly terrorist attack in Pahalgam (J&K) in April, 2025 and called for the early adoption of the UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) and agreed to initiate a specific bilateral dialogue on counter-terrorism.

The India–EU Free Trade Agreement

It is pertinent to note here that the broader trade relationship between India and Poland could now also benefit from the India EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA), negotiations for which concluded in January 2026 and the FTA expected to be coming into force by early 2027. The agreement reportedly covers 99.5 per cent of trade value and 96.8 per cent of tariff lines, making it the broadest trade package India has ever negotiated and is projected to double the EU exports to India by 2032 and save its billions of euros annually in duties. The deal represents the most extensive market opening India has ever granted to a trade partner. The deal covers goods, services, investments, intellectual property, mobility and emerging areas like clean tech and digital trade. The reason it is being referred to as the Mother of all deals is because of the sheer economic scale and strategic depth of the FTA. Combined together, the India-EU region represents a USD 27 trillion market.

Under the FTA, Europe stands to gain in the following manner:

- European manufacturers and exporters looking to expand in India get greater access to one of the world's rapidly growing market.
- EU's principal gains will be in the form of:
  - Stepwise tariff reductions for wine, automobiles, certain dairy segments and luxury goods;
  - Improved investment and manufacturing access in India;
  - Stronger intellectual property and sustainability commitment;
  - India opening 102 subsectors for European companies, including maritime transport, telecommunications, environmental services and financial services.
  - In digitally delivered services, where India has emerged as a global leader.

Therefore, in the backdrop of above development coinciding with the current involvement between India and Poland, it is the most appropriate time for businesses on both sides to extend their hands and take this relationship to a new high.[2]

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