

India-EU FTA: A new trade chapter begins

28 January 2026

The trade deal between India and EU27 has come to fruition at a time when global trade partners are waking up to the uncertainty in the US' trade policy, reassessing the existing world order, and re-aligning policy priorities. In our view, the India-EU27 deal can act as a hedge against any drag on the economy due to US tariffs, albeit with lag. A deal with the EU is likely to act as a pivot for markets to reduce its obsession over lack of deal with the US as India's exports to the US in CY24 (at 18.3%) were nearly at par with those to the EU27 (at 17.8%), according to WTO data. Among the sectors, the deal is likely to improve prospects of labor-intensive sectors such as gems & jewelry, leather, footwear, Textiles/Apparel auto components, IT Services (improved EU27 market access and mobility provisions), whilst increasing competitive intensity in sectors such as engineering & cap goods, agro chemicals and spirits. The deal, however, fails to offer any reprieve to India's exports for EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which may be a dampener for steel and aluminium. Among key concessions, India has cut duties from 110% to 10% for EU autos for an annual quota of 250,000 vehicles (mainly ICE).

Overall, the deal should be seen as a long-term diversification of India's export destination. The deal is unlikely to put USDINR on an appreciation path in the short term as rising global yields and continued FPI outflows remain a risk.

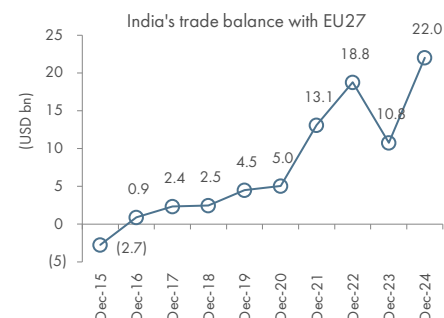
India-EU FTA could add 25-30bps to nominal GDP growth: As per the details of the deal released till 7pm IST, our calculations indicate that the first order impact of the India-EU27 deal (elimination of duties and tariffs) can lead to incremental 25-30bps of nominal GDP growth, *ceteris paribus*, thus, covering majority of the drag from US tariffs (~40bps). The positive impact can amplify if the benefits seep through the economy, as intended, especially if infrastructure spending picks pace (ports), service sector growth accelerates via global capability centers (GCCs), and labor mobility improves leading to higher repatriation. The labor-intensive sectors that were facing 50% tariffs by the US are likely to find a breathing space from the India-EU27 trade deal.

India's rulebook for FTAs: A key pattern across all FTAs India has signed to date is that sectors such as textiles and apparel, leather and footwear, gems and jewelry, engineering goods, electronics, chemicals, and marine products see significant tariff reductions. These labor-intensive, export-oriented sectors leverage India's cost edge, skilled workforce, and established supply chains. On the other hand, India universally protects food security sectors. Dairy products are wholly excluded in every single FTA without exception – even against powerful partners such as the EU27, Australia and New Zealand. This pattern extends to cereals (rice, wheat), sugar, pulses, edible oils, poultry, and most fruits and vegetables.

Positive sectoral impact: Among large sectors; **in auto we see limited impacted on India auto OEMs** as vehicle imports from the EU are currently made on Completely Knocked Down basis with 15% import duty and hence, offer no real benefit for the luxury car segment. **We believe the recent stock price correction in M&M, and Maruti Suzuki yesterday should be used as a buying opportunity.** Textiles stand out as a key winner as it offers level playing with Bangladesh and Pakistan; **KPR Mill, SP Apparel, Arvind, Indo Count & Welspun Living preferred picks.** Healthcare and pharma benefit from preferential access and regulatory cooperation, aiding EU tender wins, dossier scaling and diversification beyond the US. We see beneficial impact for **Divis Lab, Laurus, Aurobindo Pharma, Dr Reddy's, Zydus Lifesciences and Granules.**

Negative sectoral impact: As duties on capital goods imports from EU are made nil, we see narrowing cost advantage for domestic suppliers versus specialized EU players. For **Alcobev**, cut in import duty on European spirits to ~40% from 150%, could materially raise competitive intensity in the Indian AlcoBev market (unlike the UK-FTA, which was margin-accretive via lower bulk Scotch costs) and **may negatively impact premium AlcoBev players like Radico Khaitan, Piccadilly Agro.**

India's trade surplus with EU27 at decadal high



Note: Q3CY25TD = USD 8.4bn. Source: WTO, Elara Securities Research

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India-EU FTA: Reorienting the world's trade axis

The India-EU27 trade deal has been forged at a time when global trade partners are waking up to the uncertainty in the US' trade policy and re-assessing the existing world order and thus re-aligning their policy priorities. As Europe attempts to decouple from the US via fiscal stimulus, defence spending, and more pro-growth measures across the continent, India's export-oriented sectors facing EU27 markets are likely to gain in the long term, a benefit that goes beyond the to be signed FTA.

India's merchandise exports to the EU-27 have undergone a significant structural transformation in the past decade, rising from USD 35.8bn in 2015 to USD 78.8bn in 2024 (at a 8.2% CAGR), materially outpacing headline export growth of 5.3% over the same period. The EU's share of India's total exports grew from 13.6% to 17.8% over the past decade. Meanwhile, exports to the EU27, which previously contributed an average of 1.7% to India's GDP before the Russia-Ukraine war, have risen to over 2% of GDP post-2022, highlighting Europe's growing significance as an export destination for India. As per Kiel Institute, bilateral trade is likely to rise by 41% between EU27 and India in the long term, with the top five sectors being IT and Administrative Services (+50%), Chemicals, Food & Beverages, and textiles, each rising by 38-119%.

India-EU27 deal: A hedge against US tariffs

The India-EU27 trade deal comes at a time when India and the global economy are reeling under US tariffs and related uncertainty. The export weighted policy implied tariff rate of 33% by the US has created the need for India and global exporters to search for alternatives. Interestingly, as of CY24, India's exports to the US (18.3%) were nearly on par with those to the EU27 (17.8%), according to WTO data, giving India significant bargaining power in ongoing trade negotiations. Till date, India has been able to cushion the negative impact of US tariffs via diversification of export markets, and a weakening currency acting as the first line of defense.

As per the details of the deal released till 7pm IST, our calculations indicate that the first order impact of the India-EU27 deal (elimination of duties and tariffs) can lead to incremental 20-30bps of nominal GDP growth, *ceteris paribus*, thus, covering majority of the drag from US tariffs (~40bps). The positive impact can amplify if the benefits seep through the economy, as intended, especially if infrastructure spending picks pace (ports), service sector growth accelerates via global capability centers (GCCs), and labor mobility improves leading to higher repatriation. The labor-intensive sectors that were facing 50% tariffs by the US are likely to find a breathing space from the India-EU27 trade deal.

India secures access to European markets

India has secured preferential access across 97% of EU tariff lines, covering 99.5% of the trade value via three distinct pathways.

- ▶ **Immediate duty elimination** applies to 70.4% of tariff lines (90.7% of exports), benefiting labour-intensive sectors – textiles, leather, footwear, tea, coffee, spices, sports goods, toys, gems and jewellery, and select marine products. These sectors, representing over USD 33bn in exports currently subject to EU duties of 4-26%, will enjoy zero-duty access from day one.
- ▶ **Phased elimination over 3-5 years** covers 20.3% of tariff lines (2.9% of exports) for certain marine products, processed foods, and arms and ammunition.
- ▶ **Preferential access via tariff reductions or TRQs** applies to 6.1% of tariff lines (6% of exports), covering automobiles, steel, and select shrimp products. Product-specific rules align with existing supply chain, while ensuring substantial processing requirements. Self-certification through Statement on Origin will reduce compliance costs for exporters. Special quotas for shrimps, prawns, and aluminium products accommodate MSME sourcing requirements.

The deal establishes comprehensive provisions for services trade, securing deeper commitments from the EU across 144 subsectors, including IT/ITeS, professional services, and education. A mobility framework facilitates movement of business visitors, intra-corporate transferees, contractual service suppliers, and independent professionals across 37 subsectors. Independent professionals gain certainty in 17 subsectors, covering IT, R&D, and higher education. The framework includes provisions for social security agreements with all EU member states within five years.

India's offer to the European Union follows previous FTA rulebook

India offers market access covering 92.1% of tariff lines, representing 97.5% of EU exports to India. Immediate duty elimination applies to 49.6% of tariff lines. Phased elimination over 5, 7, and 10 years covers 39.5% of tariff lines. Phased reductions and TRQs apply to 3% of products, including apples, pears, peaches, and kiwi fruit.

On services, India's offer covers 102 subsectors, addressing the EU's priorities in professional, business, telecommunications, maritime, financial, and environmental services. This creates a predictable regulatory environment for EU investment and innovation in the Indian market.

The agreement preserves India's policy space for sensitive sectors, while facilitating imports of high-technology goods expected to diversify India's import sources, reduce input costs, and enable integration into global supply chains.

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On the other hand, India universally protects food security sectors. Dairy products are wholly excluded in every single FTA without exception – even against powerful partners such as the EU27, Australia and New Zealand. This pattern extends to cereals (rice, wheat), sugar, pulses, edible oils, poultry, and most fruits and vegetables.

India-EU FTA: Sectors that stand to gain

- ▶ **Textiles & Apparel:** Zero-duty access across all tariff lines (eliminating duties up to 12%) opens the EU's USD 263.5bn import market. India's global textile exports stand at USD 36.7bn, with USD 7.2bn directed to the EU. Key beneficiaries include yarn, man-made fibre apparel, ready-made garments, and home textiles.
- ▶ **Leather & Footwear:** Tariff elimination from up to 17% to zero positions India's USD 2.4bn exports to compete for a share in the EU's USD 100bn import market.
- ▶ **Marine Products:** Preferential access covering 100% of trade value, with tariff reductions of up to 26%, opens the EU's USD 53.6bn import market. India's current marine exports to the EU stand at USD 1bn. Coastal communities in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Kerala stand to benefit.
- ▶ **Engineering Goods:** Preferential access on products facing tariffs up to 22% should enhance India's USD 16.6bn exports and improve share in the EU's USD 2tn engineering imports market.
- ▶ **Gems & Jewellery:** Zero duty across 100% of trade value (from up to 4% previously) enhances competitiveness of India's USD 2.7bn exports in the EU's USD 79.2bn import market.
- ▶ **Chemicals:** Zero duty on 97.5% of India's chemical exports by value, eliminating duties up to 12.8%, positions India to expand presence in the EU's USD 500bn import market.
- ▶ **Plastics & Rubber:** Preferential access to the EU's USD 317.5bn import market supports India's USD 2.4bn exports to the region.
- ▶ **Agriculture:** Preferential access has been secured for tea, coffee, spices, table grapes, gherkins, sheep and lamb meat, and dried onion. Sensitive sectors including dairy, cereals, poultry, and soymeal remain protected.

Exhibit 1: India-EU FTA – Sector-wise impact

Sector	Key announcements	Impact (positive/ negative/ neutral)	Explanation	Stocks - Positive	Stocks - Negative
Alcobev	Spirits duty slashed to 40% from 150%; Duties on beer category slashed to 50% from 110% on beer	Potential negative on high-priced Vodka, and Single Malt	The India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which proposes to cut import duty on spirits to ~40% from 150%, could materially raise competitive intensity in the Indian Alcobev market. Unlike the UK-FTA, which was largely margin-accretive via lower bulk Scotch costs, the EU-FTA is product-led and may narrow price gaps between imported and domestic premium brands.	Pernod Ricard (India) – Unlisted	Radico Khaitan, Piccadilly Agro
APIs and Intermediates	Reduction in tariff rates on APIs and intermediates	Positive	Tariff removal enhances competitiveness versus China and Eastern Europe, enabling either margin expansion or volume-led market share gains.	Divis Lab, Laurus, Aurobindo Pharma, Dr Reddy's, Zydus Lifesciences and Granules	None
Auto Ancillaries	Zero tariffs but has not secured any exemption or rollback from EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The FTA ensures that any CBAM concessions the EU may grant to other trading partners in future will also apply to India	Neutral	For auto components exporters from India, the import duty levied by the EU was anyways not meaningful and the focus was more on removal of the CBAM to some of the metallurgical components like forged, casting components. In the current form with no concessions of CBAM, it is unlikely to have a meaningful impact on India auto component exports. In future if CBAM concessions come in, it could be an incremental positive.	NA	NA
Autos	India's duties on vehicles imported from the EU to fall from 110% to 10% over five years, under a 250,000-vehicle annual quota. Electric vehicle tariff cuts begin from year five. Final quotas will be 160,000 internal combustion engines and 90,000 electric vehicles from the EU. No duty cuts outside quotas and no tariff reduction on completely knocked down (CKD) kits. EU cars priced below Euro 15,000 (USD17,800) excluded from the deal. Cars above that threshold split into three segments, each with quotas and separate tariffs. Tariffs on most cars cut to 30-35% at launch of deal, then phased down to 10% (source: Reuters)	Neutral	Most of the vehicle imports from the EU are currently done as CKD (likes of Mercedes, BMW, Audi) at current rates, which are already low at 15% and hence; no real benefit for the luxury car segment. For some of the mass market OEMs of the EU such as Renault, VW, Skoda, Stellantis, with manufacturing facilities already in India, have been unable to garner volumes and market share since years, and hence, incremental imports are unlikely to make any dent for domestic listed competitors such as M&M, Maruti Suzuki, Hyundai, Tata Motors PV. Further, these imports even reduced import duty are likely to cost around INR 30Lac+ and hence, have very limited impact on volume. EU OEMs currently have just ~4% market share in the Indian Auto industry	NA. We believe the recent stock price correction in M&M, and Maruti Suzuki due to India-FTA deal should be used as a buying opportunity	NA
Aviation	India will eliminate tariffs on aircraft imports from the EU for almost all products	Positive	After the FTA, these tariffs will be removed (0%) for nearly all covered aviation goods, significantly lowering costs for EU aircrafts exporters (Airbus)	Indigo	
Capital Goods	Reduction of tariffs for EU machinery and electrical equipment	Negative	Reduction in duty for European engineering companies with specialized technology will reduce the cost differential, which was one of the main advantages for Indian companies offering the product at a lower cost		Jyoti CNC Automation
Chemicals	EU to eliminate import tariffs on ~97% of Indian chemical exports, from MFN duty to 0%	Positive	The EU will eliminate import tariffs on ~97% of Indian chemical exports, moving most HS 28–39 lines (including dyes, surfactants, agro-chemicals, specialty chemicals, plastics) from MFN duty to 0% over phased implementation, materially improving price competitiveness for Indian exporters.	Acutaas, Jubilant Ingrevia, Navin Fluorine, SRF, Gujarat Fluorochemicals, Privi Specialty, Vinati Organics	
Defence	Reduction of tariffs for EU aircraft and spacecraft companies	Positive	Reduction in tariffs for European aircraft companies such as Airbus would provide a boost to their supply chain in India and increase partnerships with local component players for domestic manufacturing	Azad Engineering, Dynamatic Technologies, Tata Advanced Systems, MTAR Technologies, Unimech Aerospace, Axiscades Technologies	
Defence	Reduction in tariffs on ships	Positive	Promotion of shipbuilding exports in both defence and commercial shipbuilding due to partnerships and adequate capacity	Cochin Shipyard, Mazagon Docks, GRSE, Swan Defence & Heavy Industries, L&T	
Diagnostics	Reduction in tariff rates for both exports and imports	Positive	Lower tariffs shall help Indian players to scale-up by improving cost competitiveness in high-volume, price-sensitive diagnostic segments—clinical chemistry, immunoassays, hematology, and molecular consumables—thereby strengthening tender wins and scale economics.	Dr Lal Path lab, Metropolis, Vijaya Diagnostics, Thyrocare, Suraksha Diagnostics, Fortis (Agilus Diagnostics)	None
Footwear and leather	Zero duty applicable from 17% erstwhile	Positive	Zero-duty access under the India-EU FTA materially enhances India's competitiveness in the EU's ~USD 100bn leather and footwear import market, likely driving higher sourcing from key clusters such as Agra-Kanpur and Vellore-Ambur, supporting formal job creation, MSME expansion and improved capacity utilization, while enabling a shift toward mid- to premium, design-led and value-added manufacturing across the leather value chain.	Mirza International, Liberty Shoes	NA

Sector	Key announcements	Impact (positive/ negative/ neutral)	Explanation	Stocks - Positive	Stocks - Negative
Medical Devices	Reduction in tariff rates for both exports and imports	Positive	Removal of 6.7% EU tariffs improves cost competitiveness, supports China+1 sourcing, and drives volume-led export growth, particularly in consumables and diagnostics, with EU MDR compliance as the key gating factor.	Polymed & Sahajanand Medical Technologies	None
Pharmaceuticals	Preferential access for Indian Pharma companies to the EU pharma market	Positive	Preferential FTA access improves regulatory cooperation and lowers approval friction, enabling Indian generics and biosimilars to scale EU dossiers, win more tenders, diversify beyond the US, and strengthen India's role in Europe's pharma supply chain.	Biocon, Dr Reddy's, Lupin, Aurobindo, Torrent Pharma, Ipca Laboratories, Sun Pharma	None
Ports	FTA-led expansion in India-EU merchandise trade	Positive	This marks a significant breakthrough for India's global trade, with most of the impacted goods moving through seaports in containers (excluding gems and jewelry, which are largely air-freighted). Consequently, the development is expected to drive a sustained increase in containerized cargo volumes across Indian ports, benefiting port throughput and utilization.	JSW Infra, Adani Ports	
Steel	Duty free imports	Neutral	No major impact on listed stocks	Nil	Nil
Textile	Zero duty applicable on Textiles, Apparel and Clothing	Positive	India experienced consistent market share losses across major EU textile import categories during the 2018-2024 period, which were captured by countries that do not pay import duties. As a result, Bangladesh emerged as the primary beneficiary in apparel, while Pakistan captured gains in home textiles. Tariff elimination now levels the playing field for India	KPR Mill, SP Apparel, Arvind, Indo Count & Welspun Living	NA

Source: Elara Securities Research

Exhibit 2: Change in tariffs post India-EU FTA

Sector	Tariff before (for EU companies)	Tariff now (for EU companies)	Tariff before (for Indian companies)	Tariff now (for Indian companies)
APIs and Intermediates	11%	0%	3.5%-6%	0%
Pharmaceuticals	11%	0%	0%	0%
Medical Devices	27.5%	0% for 90% products	6.70%	Nil for 99.1% products
Diagnostics	6.5%	0%	10%	0%
Steel	Basic custom duty at 7.5% , safeguard duty at 12% , cess at 10%	0	Quarterly quota without any duty. Once quota exceeds, the duty charged is 25%	<i>Status quo.</i> Also, no relaxation on Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism (CBAM)
Textile	NA	NA	MFN- 12%, GSP (9.6% under GSP which is withdraw effective 1 January 2026)	0%
Footwear and leather	NA	NA	17%	0%
Autos	1.1	30-35%; phased down to 10%		
Auto Ancillaries	7.5 to 15%	0% for almost all products	~4%	0
Ports	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Capital Goods	0.44	0		
Defence	0.11	0		
Defence			0.07	0
Alcobeve	110% to 150%	40%-50%	NA	NA
Chemicals	~18-22%	0	~4-13%	0
Aviation	~11%	0	NA	NA

Source: Elara Securities Research

Exhibit 3: India's exports to EU27

HS	Countries/Products	(USD bn)											% CAGR	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2024 vs. 2015	2024 vs. 2019
	Total exports	263.9	261.0	295.9	324.0	323.3	275.5	394.8	452.7	431.2	441.7	335.6	5.3	6.4
	To EU 27	35.8	37.2	42.2	47.7	47.2	38.4	59.0	73.5	75.2	78.76	55.9	8.2	10.8
	Top-five EU nations	25.9	26.7	30.6	35.3	34.3	27.2	42.7	55.2	56.3	58.0	39.4	8.4	11.1
	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>22.5</i>
27	Mineral fuels+	1.3	1.3	1.5	4.3	4.4	2.0	3.9	9.5	15.0	15.2	8.7	27.9	27.9
85	Electronics+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.2	30.0	50.6
29	Organic chemicals	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	8.9	12.3
	<i>Germany</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>
85	Electronics+	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	14.6	19.0
84	Nuclear reactors/machinery+	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	8.6	1.1
29	Organic chemicals	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.3
	<i>Italy</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>
85	Electronics+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.6	32.4	61.3
72	Iron & steel	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	12.9	10.9
84	Nuclear reactors/machinery+	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	7.1	6.8
	<i>France</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>
27	Mineral fuels+	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	5.3	13.4
85	Electronics+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	12.4	17.5
88	Aircraft+	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	17.6	29.3
	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>
71	Gems/jewellery+	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.1	(2.6)	(4.9)
72	Iron & steel	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	9.2	7.0
29	Organic chemicals	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	6.5	8.8

Note: *2025=Jan-Sep; Source: WTO, Elara Securities Research

Exhibit 4: India's free trade agreements – Overview

Agreement	ToR signed / effective	Date	Type	Export in 2024 (USD bn)	Import in 2024 (USD bn)
India-EU FTA	ToR signed	Jan 2026	Free Trade Agreement	75.85	60.68
India–Oman CEPA	Effective	Dec-25	Comprehensive Economic Partnership	4.01	5.93
India–EFTA TEPA (Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland)	Effective	Oct-25	Free Trade/Economic Partnership	2.11	22.62
India - UAE	Effective	May-22	Comprehensive Economic Partnership	37.76	60.15
India - Australia	Effective	Dec-22	Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	7.81	14.61
India–UK FTA	Signed	Jul-25	Comprehensive FTA	14.29	8.40
India-Israel	ToR signed	Nov-25	Free Trade Agreement	2.18	1.64
India-Chile	ToR signed	May-25	Comprehensive Economic Partnership	1.14	2.46
India–Eurasian Economic Union (Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, & Kyrgyzstan)	ToR signed	Aug-25	Free Trade Agreement	5.48	64.40
India-New Zealand	Negotiations concluded	Dec-25	Free Trade Agreement	0.63	0.54
India – South Korea	Upgraded negotiation	Ongoing	Comprehensive Economic Partnership	5.97	20.83
India- USA	Negotiating	Ongoing	Bilateral trade agreements	80.78	43.07
India-Peru Free Trade Agreement	Negotiating	Ongoing	Free Trade Agreement	0.95	4.75
India-Maldives	Negotiating	Ongoing	bilateral Free Trade Agreement	0.84	0.10
India - Qatar	Negotiating	Ongoing	Free Trade Agreement	1.78	12.64
India - Canada	Discussions on ToR to formally start negotiation	Ongoing	Free Trade Agreement	4.14	4.46
India - Bahrain	Negotiations Launched	Nov-25	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	0.91	0.99

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Elara Securities Research

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