



# Foreign Cooperation Department

## Government of Haryana



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## India – Poland Country Note

### Economic Analysis

	POLAND	INDIA	HARYANA
<b>Population</b>	38,268,000	1,210,569,573	25,351,462
<b>GDP</b>	\$607 billion (nominal)	\$2.8 trillion (nominal)	\$120 billion
<b>GDP per capita</b>	\$15,988 (nominal; 2020)	\$1,877 (nominal; 2020)	\$3,700 (nominal; 2020)
<b>GDP by Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture: 2.4%</li> <li>▪ Industry: 40.2%</li> <li>▪ Services: 57.5%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture: 17.1%</li> <li>▪ Industry: 29.1%</li> <li>▪ Services: 53.9%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture: 16.6 %</li> <li>▪ Industry: 32.80%</li> <li>▪ Services: 50.6%</li> </ul>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>\$256 billion (2019)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vehicle Parts - \$14.6B,</li> <li>▪ Cars- \$6.8B,</li> <li>▪ Seats- \$6.14B,</li> <li>▪ Other Furniture- \$5.49B,</li> <li>▪ Computers- \$5.05B)</li> </ul>	<b>\$330 billion (2019)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Refined Petroleum- \$39.2B</li> <li>▪ Diamonds- \$22.5B</li> <li>▪ Packaged Medicaments- \$15.8B</li> <li>▪ Jewelry- \$14.1B</li> </ul>	<b>\$ 12.056 billion (2019)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Basmati Rice- \$ 2.29 B,</li> <li>▪ Ready Made Garments - \$1.46 B</li> <li>▪ Auto Parts- \$0.62 B,</li> <li>▪ Carpets- \$0.47 B,</li> <li>▪ Automobile- \$ 0.46 B</li> </ul>
<b>Main export partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Germany- 26.7%</li> <li>▪ Czech Republic- 6.01%</li> <li>▪ United Kingdom- 6%</li> <li>▪ France- 5.8%</li> <li>▪ Italy- 4.6%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ United States- 17%</li> <li>▪ UAE- 9%</li> <li>▪ China- 5%</li> <li>▪ Hong Kong- 3%</li> <li>▪ Singapore- 3%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ United States- 22.90%</li> <li>▪ Saudi Arab - 6.82%</li> <li>▪ UK - 5.51%</li> <li>▪ Iran- 4.71%</li> <li>▪ Germany– 3.70%</li> </ul>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>\$274 billion (2019)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cars- \$11.4B</li> <li>▪ Crude Petroleum- \$10B</li> <li>▪ Vehicle Parts- \$9.01B</li> <li>▪ Packaged Medicaments- \$5.21B</li> </ul>	<b>\$474 billion (2019)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crude Petroleum- \$92.7B</li> <li>▪ Gold - \$33.8B</li> <li>▪ Coal Briquettes - \$24.9B</li> <li>▪ Diamonds - \$21.4B</li> <li>▪ Petroleum Gas - \$16.4B</li> </ul>	

## India - Poland Bilateral Trade

- Poland is India's largest trade partner and export destination in the Central European region, with bilateral trade growing almost seven-fold over the last ten years
- The overall value of bilateral trade in 2019 was US\$ 2.36 billion
- **Export from Poland to India** – US\$791 Million
- **Export from India to Poland** – US\$1,554 Million
- **Items imported from Poland:** Steel, metalifer ores and metal scraps, transport equipment and Machinery.
- **Items exported from India:** Tobacco, processed minerals, chemicals, rubber, plastic, machinery, drugs, transport equipment, and ready-made cotton garments
- India's export to Poland contributed to 0.48% of overall India's export. Only 0.15% of India's import was covered by Poland in 2019.
- India has presently a share of only 3.73% overall in the Polish Textile and Apparel Imports (valued at US\$ 400 million).
- As per Department of Commerce, the increase of bilateral trade by 2.5% was visible in 2019 in comparison with previous years which stood at 2.38 billion
- **Population of Indian Diaspora:** Estimated 10,000. Indian origin population constitutes about 0.25% of the total population of 38 million.
- Out of total Indian population, how many are PIOs and how many are NRIs: 2500 PIOs; 7500 NRIs (including 4000 students)
- **Achievements of Indian diaspora:** The Indian community in Poland consists of traders (textiles, garments, and electronics) who came after the collapse of communism, and professionals with multinational or Indian companies and software/IT experts. There are nearly 100 Indian restaurants in Poland and about 60 in Warsaw. The community has formed three India-centric business chambers [Indo-Polish Chambers of Commerce and Industry (IPCCI), Western Pomeranian Indian Chamber of Commerce & Poland-India Business Council (PIBC)]

- **Attitude towards India/Indians:** Warm, positive, and very friendly [There is immense interest in Indian culture, tradition including learning Hindi, Tamil, Bengali, and Sanskrit. There are more than 30 dance classes teaching Indian classical and contemporary dance. Poles are very fond of Indian cuisine and Bollywood movies. There are over 100 Indian restaurants across Poland. Many Bollywood films are premiered in Warsaw, Krakow & Gdansk. As per a study, 300,000 Poles are regular practitioners of yoga. There are about 1000 Yoga Schools and around 8000 yoga teachers in Poland.]

### Polish Investment in India

- Total Polish investment in India is estimated at \$ 672 million.
- Poland possesses reputed clean coal technologies and Polish public-sector companies have played a substantial role in development of mining and power sectors in India
- **Important Polish companies present in India are:-**
  - TZMO S.A. - Sanitary Equipment - USD 200 million
  - CanPack - Packaging, USD 200 million
  - Famur – Mining - USD 75 million
  - GeofizykaToruń – Geology - USD 50 million
  - Ekolog - Green technology - USD 50 million
  - Solaris - Green transport - USD 50 million
  - BBT - Defense - USD 50 million
  - Meble Forte – Furniture - USD 2.3 million
  - Thaiger Nutraceuticals – Nutrition - USD 0.6 million
  - Maflow - Autoparts, under assessment
  - Ingot - Cosmetics, under assessment
- **Key sectors for collaboration :-**
  - Agro and Food Processing

- IT/ICT
- Textiles
- Mining/Energy
- Pharmaceutical and Chemicals
- 10,000+ Indian communities in Poland

### Indian Investment in Poland

- Indian investments in Poland are valued at over US\$3 billion
- This comprises companies such as ArcelorMittal, Videocon, Escorts, Strides Arcolab, Ranbaxy, EsselPropack, KPIT Cummins, Zensar Technologies Ltd, Tata Consultancy Services, HCL Technologies Ltd, Infosys and Wipro, Jindal Stainless, Berger Paints India, UFLEX and Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, Rishab Instruments (acquired Lumel) and CRISIL.
- Around thirteen Indian IT companies, employing more than 10,000 professionals, are currently active in Poland

### Poland and Haryana Relationship

- A high-level delegation from Haryana, led by the Minister for Urban local bodies visited Poland from 3 to 6 July 2017
- The delegation visited the facilities of Polish Environmental protection company EKOLOG and auto company SOLARIS, which is engaged in manufacturing electric buses in Faridabad, India
- Haryana and Poland discussed opportunities for haryana and polish corporation and a proposed MOU that would institutionalize the cooperation. Various areas of cooperation were identified, including agriculture, transportation, infrastructure development, energy, IT, Auto industry and exchanges in culture and education
- On behalf of the Polish delegation, Vice-Marshal, Slawomir Kopysc evinced keen interest in experience-sharing with Haryana. Poland offered possible sharing of technological competence of major transportation company PESA with Haryana and also expressed interest in supporting the development of smart cities in the state.

- During the ongoing Youth World Boxing Championships in Kielce (Poland) Haryana is being represented by 10 members in the 20-member contingent from India
- During the meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2021 with Ambassador of the Republic of Poland and Foreign Cooperation Department and following points were discussed-
  - Collaboration in area of Dairy Products, Animal meats, Basmati rice etc.
  - Collaboration in the area of Skill Development and Student Exchanges Programmes
  - As wrestling is one of important sport for both regions, so focused discussion to promote wrestling as a sport were taken and student exchanges programmes in this area were deliberated
  - The Poland Embassy showed their willingness to visit Hisar Airport. The same is being planned with the help of local authorities.

#### Bilateral Agreements between India and Poland

- A number of bilateral agreements are operational, including:
  - Agreement on Cultural Cooperation (1957);
  - Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation (1981);
  - Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology (1993);
  - Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations (1996);
  - Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investments (1996);
  - Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Organized Crime and International Terrorism (2003); MOU on Defence Cooperation (2003);
  - Extradition Treaty (2003);
  - Agreement on Economic Cooperation (2006);
  - Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Health Care and Medical Science (2009);
  - Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Tourism (2009);
  - Agreement on Audio-Visual Coproduction (2012);
  - Protocol on Amending the Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes and Income (2013);

- Agreement on Exemption from Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports (2015); Agreement on Cooperation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors (2017); and
- Cooperation in the Area of Coal Mining (2019).

#### Areas of Further Collaboration between Poland and Haryana

- Poland's Car Import is \$ 11.38 billion, Haryana is one of the major exporters of car/ motor vehicles. The Export of cars from the State is \$467.9 million in FY 2019-20 and \$303.91 million in FY 20-21 (till Feb 21). The state produces two-thirds of passenger cars, 50% of tractors and 60% of motorcycles manufactured in the country.
- Poland's Import for Apparels (knitted and non-knitted) is \$ 11.29 billion, Haryana is one of the top exporter of Readymade garments. The Export of cars from the State is \$1.8 billion in FY 2019-20 and \$1.18 billion in FY 20-21 (till Feb 21).
- Poland's import for Vehicle parts \$9.01 for FY 2019. It is 4th largest exported product from Haryana to Poland, but there is much more scope as Haryana total export \$602 million in FY 19-20 and \$547 in FY 20-21 (till Feb 21).
- Poland's Import for meat is \$ 1.95 billion in FY 2019. Haryana is major exporter of meat i.e. \$20.9 million in FY 19-20 and \$31.9 million in FY 20-21 (till Feb 21).
- Poland's Carpets import is \$289 million in 2019. Although Haryana is 7th largest exported product from Haryana to Poland, it may be enhanced further. The export of carpets in FY 19-20 was \$477.4, which increased to \$550 million in FY 20-21 (till Feb 21).

Haryana's Export to Poland in FY 2019-20 are as follows-

S. No.	Commodity	Export value (million \$)	Export (in %)
1	Iron and Steel	14.98	17.43
2	Engineering Items	13.19	15.35
3	Auto Components/Parts	10.23	11.91
4	Motor Vehicle/Cars	6.54	7.61
5	Industrial Machinery for Dairy Etc.	5.03	5.86
6	Products of Iron and Steel	4.13	4.81
7	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	3.58	4.16
8	Readymade Garments (Manmade Fibers)	3.21	3.74
9	Electric Machinery and Equipment	2.62	3.05
10	Readymade garments- Cotton Incl Accessories	2.39	2.78
11	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	2.18	2.53
12	Other Rubber Product Excepts Footwear	1.82	2.12
13	Consumer Electronics	1.74	2.03
14	Medical and Scientific Instruments	1.24	1.44

Haryana's Export to Poland in FY 2020-21 (till Feb 21) are as follows-

S. No.	Commodity	Export value (million \$)	Export (in %)
1	Misc. Engineering Items	11.49	16.7
2	Iron and Steel	9.22	13.4
3	Auto Components/Parts	7.87	11.4
4	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	5.71	8.3
5	Products of Iron and Steel	4.76	6.9
6	Industrial Machinery for Dairy Etc.	4.26	6.2
7	Electric Machinery and Equipment	2.34	3.4
8	Rice -Basmati	2.21	3.2
9	Handcrafts	1.95	2.8
10	RMG Cotton Incl Accessories	1.91	2.8
11	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	1.89	2.7
12	RMG Manmade Fibers	1.30	1.9
13	Handloom Products	1.29	1.9
14	Medical and Scientific Instruments	1.27	1.8



Poland's Overall import in FY 2019

S. No	Commodity	Import Value (\$ Billion)	% Share	Highest Contributors
1	Cars	11.38	4.16%	Germany – 20.2%
				Czechia – 12%
				Belgium – 9.2%
				Japan – 7.48%
				Spain – 6.58%
2	Crude Petroleum	10.00	3.66%	Russia – 62.4%
				Saudi Arabia – 16%
				Nigeria – 6.27%
				UK – 3.91%
				Kazakhstan – 3.73%
3	Vehicle Parts	9.01	3.29%	Germany – 39.9%
				Italy – 7.69%
				Czechia – 7.01%
				France – 4.93%
				Spain – 4.72%
4	Packaged Medicaments	5.21	1.9%	Germany – 21.6%
				France – 9.19%
				Switzerland – 9.17%
				Netherlands – 7.05%
				Ireland – 5.61%
5	Broadcasting Equipment	5.11	1.87%	China – 22.9%
				Germany – 16%
				Slovakia – 15.9%
				Czechia – 13.2%
				Vietnam – 8.25%

## Annexure – 1

### More about the Ambassador

- In 1941 Maharaja Jam Saheb Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji, the ruler of Nawanagar, a princely state in British India, volunteered to provide home for hundreds of Polish children who were brought out of the USSR during World War II.. As a Hindu delegate to Great Britain's war cabinet, the maharaja was well aware of the international situation in Poland and Soviet Union at the time, and his generous nature prompted him to immediately come forth with his offer. The Polish children were transported to India by members of Anders' Army (a Polish armed force formed in the Soviet Union after the amnesty), the Red Cross, the Polish consulate in Bombay and British officials.
- Between 1942 and 1946 over 600 Polish children found a home in India thanks to the maharaja. They were all provided with food, clothes and medical care. The kind ruler let the guest house of his Balachadi palace be used as a school so that his little protégés could learn to read and write. A special library with Polish books was set up so that they wouldn't forget their mother tongue. They often staged theatrical plays, which Digvijaysinhji always attended. After the representations 'he would invite the young actors for a festive tea and give them sweets' writes Wiesław Stypuła, one of these rescued orphans, in his book *W gościnie u 'polskiego' maharadży* (editor's translation: At the 'Polish' Maharaja's). The children also played football, volleyball, grass hockey and even went camping. When the war ended and the orphans had to return to Europe, both the children and the maharaja were heart-broken.
- They stayed at Balachadi till 1945, when it was closed and the children were transferred to Valivade, a quarter of the city of Kolhapur, today the site is part of 300 acre campus of the Sainik School, Balachadi. The Jamsaheb Digvijay Singh Jadeja School in Warsaw was established to honour this legacy. Since 2012, a small park in the city's south-western area of Ochota is called the Square of the Good Maharaja. A monument dedicated to the kind-hearted prince was also erected, and he was posthumously given the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland.
- In 2016, 50 years after Jam Saheb's death, Poland's Parliament unanimously adopted a special resolution honouring Jam Saheb Digvijay Sinhji for his aid to Polish children refugees during World War II.

Source-

1. <https://www.gov.pl/web/india/embassy-new-delhi>
2. [https://www.indianembassywarsaw.gov.in/eoi.php?id=Pol\\_relat](https://www.indianembassywarsaw.gov.in/eoi.php?id=Pol_relat)
3. <https://oec.world/>
4. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics