

**To:** Art.4.1.b (TRADE); Art.4.1.b (TRADE); Art.4.1.b (TRADE);  
 Art.4.1.b (EEAS-NEW DELHI); Art.4.1.b (EEAS-NEW DELHI);  
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 Art.4.1.b (GROW); Art.4.1.b (GROW)  
**Cc:** Art.4.1.b (TRADE); Art.4.1.b (TRADE)  
**Subject:** Meeting with Orgalim on EU-India FTA - 18 November 2021

On 18 November 2021, the European Commission met by Webex with Orgalim, the organization representing Europe's technology companies in the mechanical and electrical engineering, electronics and metal technology sectors, to discuss their priorities for the future EU-India trade agreement. Participants from Orgalim were: Art.4.1.b, Art.4.1.b, and Art.4.1.b, Art.4.1.b. Commission participants were: Art.4.1.b (DG TRADE C2), Art.4.1.b (Delhi Delegation), Art.4.1.b (DG TRADE E4), Art.4.1.b (DG TRADE E3), Art.4.1.b (DG TRADE B3), Art.4.1.b (DG GROW A3), Art.4.1.b (DG TRADE E4), Art.4.1.b (DG GROW A3), Art.4.1.b (DG GROW H3), Art.4.1.b (DG TRADE C2) and Art.4.1.b (Delhi Delegation).

Orgalim indicated that it supports the speedy resumption of EU-India FTA negotiations and shared with the Commission its key priorities, which can be found in its recently-published position paper: [Orgalim priorities for future EU-India trade relations | Orgalim](#). Orgalim stressed that India is an important country for its members as the annual value of EU-India trade for Europe's technology industries' products amounts to €13 billion:

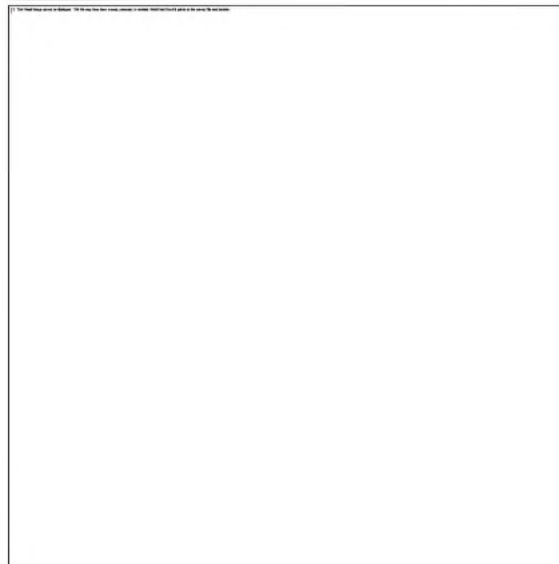
- In terms of tariff, Orgalim underlined that market access should be enhanced and industrial tariffs between the EU and India should be eliminated as soon as possible (notably for HS codes 84,85 and partly 90). These tariffs are quite high (7.5% on average), and topped up by other duties, levies and taxes imposed by Indian authorities, including at state level.
- Orgalim stressed the importance of having consistent rules of origin across FTA. Orgalim requested 50 % value-added rule and an alternative change of heading rule as well as flexible cumulation. It clarified that requests regarding cumulation came from Orgalim's British and Swiss members.
- Regarding Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Orgalim stressed difficulties related to the trademark backlog. It also asked whether the EU could provide India with some technical assistance.
- In relation to TBT and harmonization of technical requirements, Orgalim emphasized the need for the FTA to refer to internationally-recognized technical standards of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and that EU products should not undergo mandatory quality certification from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and other agencies.
- Orgalim asked for better access to public procurement in India at the federal and state level, similarly to what has been achieved with CETA.

- Finally, Orgalim suggested that illegal state subsidies should be tackled in the EU-India FTA, using the European blueprint as a referential framework.

In the ensuing discussion, Orgalim inquired about the sequencing of the FTA, investment protection and GI and FTA negotiations, stressing that market access for goods is its priority. Orgalim welcomed the idea of the creation of an EU Chamber of Commerce in India and suggested the Commission brings up this point forward during the BusinessEurope India Network to be held on 24th November 2021.

Art.4.1.b

Art.4.1.



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