

**Consulate General of India**  
**Munich**

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**General and Bilateral Brief- Baden-Württemberg/ India**

Baden-Württemberg located in Germany's Southwest side, lies at the very heart of Europe and shares borders with two other European countries – France, Switzerland and three German States – Rhineland Palatinate, Hesse and Bavaria. In terms of both its area and population size, Baden-Württemberg is the third biggest among the 16 German States. The state population is 10.9 million. It is the third largest in Germany after North-Rhine Westphalia (17.86 million) and Bavaria (12.84 million) and is larger than individual population of 19 as many as other member states of the EU.

**(For more detail: Annexure – 1 & 2).**

**Salient Features of Baden-Württemberg**

**Geography:** Baden-Württemberg with an area of 35,751 sqkm is characterized by a distinct landscape. In the West, the scenery is characterized by the Black Forest and the Rhine Plain, in the South by Lake Constance and the ridge of the Alps, in the East by the Swabian Alb hills, and in the North by the Hohenloh plain and the uplands of the Kraichgau region. Forest makes up around 40 per cent of Baden-Württemberg's total area.

**People:** The people of Baden-Württemberg are known for their innovative spirit and industriousness which largely compensates them for lack of natural resources in BW. Their skills and expertise, commitment to industry, science, education, culture have transformed South west Germany into one of the world's most successful regions.

The total foreign population of Baden-Württemberg is over 1.6 million (11%), making Baden-Württemberg one of the most immigrant-rich of Germany's flatland states. A good 40 % of non-German residents living here originate from one of the 28 EU countries, predominantly Italy and Greece. The largest migrant group from outside of the EU comes from Turkey (15.6%). Stuttgart, the state capital (6,24,000 inhabitants) is the largest city in Baden-Württemberg. Other important cities are Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Freiburg and Heidelberg.

**Government/Political:** The 16<sup>th</sup> State Parliament elections were held in March 2016. The current state Government is headed by Mr Winfried Kretschmann (The Green Party-Grüne), as Minister-President (equivalent to Chief Minister in India). The Government is led by a coalition of the Green Party and Chancellor Merkel's Christian Democratic Union (CDU). The present Government was formed on May 12, 2016. The 16<sup>th</sup> State Parliament comprises a total of 143 members: 42 from the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), 47 from the Green Party (Green), 19 from the Social Democratic Party (SPD), 12 from the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and 23 from the newly formed Alternative for Germany (AfD). Besides the Minister President (Green), the state cabinet comprises of 10 cabinet ministers (5 each from Green and CDU). The composition of cabinet is attached.

**(For more detail: Annexure – 3)**

**Economy:** Although Baden-Württemberg has relatively few natural resources compared to other regions of Germany, the state is among the prosperous and wealthiest regions in Europe with a generally low unemployment rate historically (2.5% in 2018, for Germany it is 5.7%) & fast-growing economy. Baden-Württemberg's rural landscape, with its agricultural and forestry industries, and its important tourism sector is an equally important facet of the state's unique character.

The composition of the Baden-Württemberg economy is : services(59.1%), manufacturing(33.3%), construction (5.1%) and agriculture & forestry (0.5%). State main agricultural products are oats, rye, wheat, barley, wine, broad bean, sugar beet, potato, rapeseed, etc.

Highly advanced mechanical and automotive engineering; electrical engineering; information technology, electronics, aerospace, biotechnology, health services, etc constitute the core of the economy of Baden-Württemberg. The other strong sectors include aerospace, telecommunications, electronics, environment and energy efficient technologies; bio-technology, health sciences, and precision engineering. This knowledge-based economy is driven by the State's extraordinary care and investments in higher and technical education. The state is a place for many global players. Bosch, Daimler, Festo, Hugo Boss, Kärcher, Carl Zeiss AG (optics), and SAP SE - all these premium players either have production sites in Baden-Württemberg, are based here. In spite of this, Baden-Württemberg's economy is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises. The region's showcase sectors are technology-based, such as automotive, mechanical and electrical engineering, as well as the sustainable mobility and environmental technology fields.

**Trade:** Amongst the 16 states of Germany, Baden-Württemberg is a clear leader in its macro-economic standing- it is the third largest in terms of GDP (€493.27 billion, as on 2017). Baden-Württemberg holds the first place in terms of total exports (€ 201 billion, as on 2017) & third place in imports (€170 billion, as on 2017). **(For more detail: Annexure - 2)**

**Higher Education:** Baden-Württemberg has the greatest concentration of universities and the most diverse higher education landscape in Germany. At the heart of Baden-Württemberg's educational landscape are its nine research universities. Universities offer the following fields of study: medicine, natural sciences, engineering, economics, humanities and cultural studies, law, social sciences, agriculture and forestry. There is an unusually high concentration of key German research institutions here - 15 of the total of 83 Max Planck Institutes and 14 of the Fraunhofer Institutes are based in the State. The State boasts of a large number and wide range of centres of higher education. Some of the elite German Universities are located here, namely Universities of Konstanz, Tübingen and Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe Technology Institute (KIT) etc.

**High-Tech and R&D:** Baden-Württemberg continues in the tradition to be one of the most innovative regions in Europe. Numerous inventions from Baden-Württemberg have changed the world. These include most notably, the automobile, which was invented in 1886. However, many other everyday items such ring binders, matches, photocopiers, dowels, the electrical drill and even the ski lift originate in this state. More than 5.1% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is invested in research, a statistic surpassed nowhere else in the world. The Excellence Initiative by the German Federal Government and the States' Governments is a competition aimed at strengthening cutting-edge university research and institutional strategies. The programme will provide € 4.6 billion until 2017. Driven by the high-tech culture, Baden-Württemberg holds the 2<sup>nd</sup> position amongst the top patent generators in Germany with 14,374 patent applications in 2016. Some of the world known centres of excellence and R&D located in Baden-Württemberg are Institute of Beam Tools (Stuttgart); Karlsruhe Institute of Technology; Cancer Research Centre and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (Heidelberg). City of Freiburg in the

State has been globally recognised as the Green City for having employed a state of the art combination of sustainable technologies (particularly solar energy) and way of life.

### **Indo- Baden-Württemberg Relations**

**General:** Within Germany, the State of Baden-Württemberg (BW) has emerged as an important pillar of growing and expanding Indo-German relationship. The leadership in Baden-Württemberg considers India as an important partner for trade, investments, technology collaborations, higher education and quality human resource.

**India-Baden-Württemberg trade:** Baden-Württemberg is a major driving force for the growing Indo-German trade and investment ties. In 2018, total trade between India and Baden-Württemberg was € 2.8 billion. During the period 2017 to Nov-2018, Indian exports to Baden-Württemberg went up from €1695 million to €1736 million registering a growth of 2.4%. Likewise, Indian import from Baden-Württemberg went up from € 1026 million in 2017 to €1057 million, recording a growth of 3.02% (**See details: Annexure-4 & 5**).

**Indian investment in Baden-Württemberg:** There are around 50 Indian companies in Baden-Württemberg. Prominent Indian investors in Baden Württemberg are: **TCS, Infosys, Tata Technologies, Wipro, Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd., Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd**, etc. Top import items from Baden-Württemberg are: Automotive components; machinery and Apparatus for - electricity production & distribution, paper production & printing, Textile and leather production; Machine Tools; Chemical end products.

**Baden-Württemberg investment in India:** Baden Württemberg is also an important investment partner with nearly 350 companies from the State already operating in India. Some of the best-known Baden Württemberg investors in India include **Daimler AG, Robert Bosch GmbH, SAP AG, Heidelberg Cement, Porsche, Wuerth, Voith, Lapp Cables** etc. The major import items from India are automotive components; pharmaceutical products; metal products; apparels of cotton (knitted or crocheted fabrics), leather; Jewelry – Gold & Silver; intermediary chemicals.

**Co-operation MOUs:** India and Baden-Württemberg have signed **MOU's** to further enhance bilateral co-operation as between **the State of Maharashtra and Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart- Mumbai, city of Karlsruhe & Chamber of Commerce, Pune, etc.** The Landesbank of Baden-Württemberg (LBBW) in collaboration with Bavarian Landesbank (BayernLB) had set up the German Centre in India at Gurgaon in 2008. This Centre aims to facilitate mutual trade and investments.

**Recent visits to India:** 120-member delegation led by Minister President (Chief Minister) of Baden-Württemberg, Mr. Winfried Kretschmann, Lord Mayors of Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, together with their delegations, visited Pune, Mumbai and Bengaluru from January 22-29, 2017. The focus areas of the delegations were sustainable urban development including intelligent solutions for the city of the future in the areas of mobility, water, waste management, energy as well as innovative solutions for mechanical engineering, automobile production. A business delegation led by Mr. Kalus-Peter Murawski, State Minister of Baden-Württemberg visited India from Oct 2-6, 2017. In January 2018 Ms. Petra Olschowski, State Secretary (Science) and Mr. Fritz Kuhn, Mayor of Stuttgart took part in the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration of the "Sister City Relationship" between Mumbai and Stuttgart. During the visit a MoU was signed between Film and Television Institute of India, Pune and Filmakademie Baden-Württemberg (FABW) of Germany to promote International academic cooperation.

**Recent visits from India:** Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Hon'ble Minister of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India, accompanied by representatives of functional Mega Food Park in India, visited Stuttgart from 14-15 October 2015, after attending ANUGA Fair at Cologne. During the visit, she interacted with Government officials, representatives of cooperatives and other stakeholders. Mr. Jaykumar Rawal, Minister for Tourism, Government of Maharashtra visited Baden-Wuerttemberg from 18-21 July 2017 to promote tourism in Maharashtra and to meet with the Government officials/ stakeholders in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Mr. Dharmendra Pradhan, Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas visited Germany during June 20-22, 2018 to visit German SPR Management entity. Delegation led by Sh. Arvind Ganpat Sawant, Minister of Heavy Industry & Public enterprises, Sh. Pravin Agrawal JS(Auto) DHI visited Germany from 13<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> September 2019 for participation in IAA Motor show and "IAA-India Day 2019" and JWG.

**Educational Co-operation:** The two sides also have very close and growing cooperation in the fields of higher education, technology and school-level cooperation. Germany is an important source of technology for India and according to the official figures the number of technical collaborations approved from Germany in India since 1991 amounts to 1117, Baden-Württemberg, being a technology hub in Germany should be a major partner in this regard. The various universities in Baden-Württemberg have numerous cooperation agreements with nearly 60 universities from India. On the Baden-Wurttemberg side, important institutions involved in this cooperation include Universities of Freiburg, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Ulm, Hohenheim, and Pforzheim, besides the Institute of South Asian Studies, Heidelberg. On the Indian side, the major Universities/institutions are JNU; CDRI (Lucknow); IITs (Delhi, Chennai, Kharagpur and Mumbai), IISc (Bangalore); Indian Institute of Information Technology (Bangalore), Anna University (Chennai), Indira Gandhi Research Centre (Kalpakkam), India Statistical Institute (Kolkata), University of Delhi, Hyderabad; ICSSR (New Delhi), IGNC (New Delhi), IIM (Ahmedabad), IIFT (New Delhi). Tuebingen University and Malayalam University, Kerala, entered into an agreement to set up the 'Gundert Chair' on Malayalam language with the support of UGC of India. The Chair was formally inaugurated at Tuebingen University on 9th Oct. 2015. In August 2005, the Ministry of External Affairs and the German Foreign Office approved a proposal for reciprocal arrangement for grant of courtesy visas to groups of school children from both sides, for promoting closer people to people contacts. Under this initiative, nearly 40 schools from the State of Baden-Wurttemberg have entered into exchange programmes with reputed Indian schools from different States. In sequence to this, about 450 students and 50 accompanying teachers from BW state have been visiting India during the last three years. In fact, the number of German students intend to visit under this student exchange programme is rising.

**Cultural Activities:** India Week/Summer in Stuttgart has been annually organized since 2004. The event in July 2008 marked the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Stuttgart Mumbai partnership. The 14<sup>th</sup> Indian Summer and the Indian Film Festival & yoga and Ayurveda events took place at Stuttgart in July 2017. Apart from a variety of cultural events, the Indian Summer 2017 also included several business meetings/conference and exhibitions with Indian artists. The unveiling of a Mahatma Gandhi Bust on July 17, 2013 was also included as part of the Indian Summer festival held in 2013. The Gandhi Bust, sculpted by Gautam Pal and gifted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) was installed in Mahatma Gandhi Street, Stuttgart which is a prominent location. The Government of Baden-Wuerttemberg returned the stolen 10<sup>th</sup> century Durga Statue from the Lindon Museum to India in 2015. CMT (Caravan, Motor, Touristik) Travel Fair is held every year in the city of Stuttgart and considered to be the world's largest consumer show for tourism and leisure. In 2016, India participated

as a Partner Country - for long haul destination. India - befitting its stature as one of the Partner countries - made its presence felt on the opening day both by putting up an impressive presentation at the Opening Ceremony; and a grand India Pavilion. A cultural troupe from Maharashtra performed at India Summer Festival, Karlsruhe and at India Week at Stuttgart held in July 2017. First ever 'Maharashtra day' was celebrated in Stuttgart in May 2018.

**Ayurveda/Yoga in Baden-Württemberg:** The black forest area of Baden-Württemberg has several popular Ayurveda centres. The International Day of Yoga was celebrated in Schwaebisch Hall on 21 June 2015. Continuing with long tradition of supporting yoga, city of Oehringen also hosted day long 'Yoga Day' to celebrate 'International Yoga Day 2018'. Also, Consulate is collaborating with local partners to host Ayurveda events in the region.

**Indian Students in Baden-Wurttemberg:** Around 4,600 Indian students are registered at various universities in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria. Among them many students are registered at Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Freiberg and Tübingen. These students are involved in frontier areas of S&T research.

**Indian Community in Baden-Wurttemberg:** As per the latest data available, there are 20,000 (approx.) NRIs living in BW. Though small, the Indian community is quite active and comprises 4 distinct groups namely (i) those who came in the 60s for higher education, most of them are married to German nationals and are now living retired life; (ii) those who came in the late 70s and 80s, most of whom are in textiles and restaurant business; (iii) IT professionals who come for fixed tenures and (iv) University students. The well-integrated Indian community also remains in active contact with developments back home and organize various cultural functions.

**Honorary Consulate in Stuttgart:** India has a long tradition of maintaining an Honorary Consulate in Stuttgart, which has continued even after the establishment of CGI, Munich in the year 2002. The present Honorary Consul is Mr. Andreas Lapp, a well-known industrialist from Germany and has also invested into India. Mr. Lapp contributes to the organization of the India Summer/Week in Stuttgart where Stuttgart Indian Film Festival is held annually and organizes/ sponsors the 'Stuttgart meets Mumbai' events. An annual meet titled 'Stuttgart meets Mumbai Winefest' takes place on the basis of this twinning agreement in Mumbai. In the recent years, a delegation from the City of Stuttgart led by the Lord Mayor, has been visiting Mumbai as part of the 'Stuttgart meets Mumbai' to strengthen cooperation in business, education, health and culture. Since 2004, the City of Stuttgart has also been organizing a wine festival in Mumbai as part of 'Stuttgart meets Mumbai' event. **The 14th Wine Festival** was organized in Mumbai in January 2018. Mr. Lapp is also the Convener of the Stuttgart Chapter of German India Round Table (GIRT). As part of his own establishment in Stuttgart, he also operates an India Business Centre.

**Consulate out-reach activities:** In recent years, Consulate has reached out to various stakeholders of India-Baden-Wuerttemberg relations including Ministries in Stuttgart, Regierungspresidents in the region, Mayors in important cities, many important Universities and Research Institutes, schools carrying on school exchange program, IHKs, individual businesses, art & culture institutions and Indian Diaspora Associations.

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**Baden-Württemberg: Macro-Economic standing within EU**

S.No.	EU Memembr States	Population* 2017 (Million €)	GDP 2017 (Billion €)	Exports 2017 (Billion €)	Imports 2017 (Billion €)
	<b>EU 28</b>	<b>511.52</b>	<b>15330</b>	<b>1879</b>	<b>1858</b>
1.	<b>Germany</b>	82.52	3263	1281	1033
2.	France	66.9	2291	473	552
3.	U.K	65.8	2324	390	570
4.	Italy	60.6	1716	448	400
5.	Spain	46.5	1163	283	310
6.	Poland	37.9	465	204	203
7.	Romania	19.6	187	62	75
8.	Netherlands	17.1	733	577	508
9.	Belgium	11.4	437	381	360
10.	<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>201.11</b>	<b>170.55</b>
11.	Greece	10.7	177	28	50
12.	Czech Republic	10.6	192	159	143
13.	Portugal	10.3	193	55	68
14.	Sweden	9.9	477	135	136
15.	Hungary	9.8	123	100	94
16.	Austria	8.7	369	148	155
17.	Bulgaria	7.1	50	26	30
18.	Denmark	5.7	288	90	82
19.	Finland	5.5	223	60	62
20.	Slovakia	5.4	84	74	73
21.	Ireland	4.7	296	121	77
22.	Croatia	4.2	48	14	21
23.	Lituania	2.8	41	26	28
24.	Slovenia	2.06	43	33	31
25.	Latvia	1.9	26	12	14

Source: Destatis, Eurostat

\* Table arranged as per population

**Baden-Württemberg: Macro-Economic standing within Germany – Year 2017**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Area (Sq. Kms)	Population* (Millions)	GDP (Billion €)	Total Exports (Billion €)	Total Imports (Billion €)
1.	North Rhine Westphalia	34,088	17.86	691.52	191.35	228.30
2.	Bavaria	70,551	12.84	594.45	191.83	179.80
3.	<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>	<b>35,751</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>493.27</b>	<b>201.11</b>	<b>170.55</b>
4.	Lower Saxony	47,626	7.93	264.09	88.18	89.21
5.	Hesse	21,114	6.18	269.39	62.30	93.69
6.	Saxony	18,419	4.08	121.74	41.39	24.24
7.	Rhineland Palatinate	19,853	4.05	144.31	54.95	40.39
8.	Berlin	891	3.52	136.61	15.20	13.78
9.	Sleswig Holstein	15,799	2.86	93.37	22.56	20.82
10.	Brandenburg	29,480	2.84	69.13	12.89	17.27
11.	Saxony Anhalt	20,447	2.24	60.69	15.54	16.25
12.	Thuringia	16,172	2.17	61.91	15.23	10.39
13.	Hamburg	755	1.79	117.57	51.00	65.96
14.	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	23,186	1.61	41.43	7.2	6.33
15.	Saarland	2,568	0.99	35.30	16.60	14.30
16.	Bremen	404	0.67	33.66	21.12	14.42
<b>17.</b>	<b>Total Germany</b>	<b>357,111</b>	<b>82.17</b>	<b>3263.35</b>	<b>1278.93</b>	<b>1041.03</b>

Source: Destatis

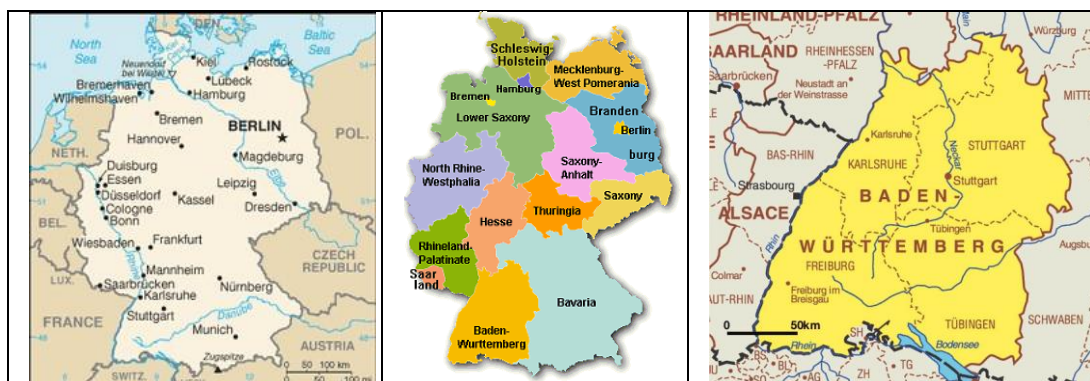
\* Table arranged as per population

**New Cabinet of Baden-Württemberg from 12<sup>th</sup> May 2016**(Updated information as on January 2019) 16<sup>th</sup> StateParliament*State Minister of Baden-Württemberg Cabinet*

Mr. Winfried Kretschmann (Green)	Chief Minister
Mr. Thomas Strobl (CDU) Deputy Chief Minister	Ministry of Interior, Digitalisation, and Migration
Ms. Dr. Nicole Hoffmeister-Kraut (CDU)	Ministry of Economic affairs, Labour and Housing
Ms. Edith Sitzmann (Green)	Ministry of Finance
Ms. Dr. Susanne Eisenmann (CDU)	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
Ms. Theresia Bauer (Green)	Ministry of Science, Research and Arts
Mr. Franz Untersteller (Green)	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Energy
Mr. Guido Wolf (CDU)	Ministry of Justice and European matters
Mr. Peter Hauk (CDU)	Ministry of Rural affairs and Consumer Protection
Mr. Winfried Hermann (Green)	Ministry of Transport
Mr. Manfred Lucha (Green)	Ministry of Social affairs & Integration
Dr. Florian Stegmann	Head of State Chancellery



## Fact Sheet: State of Baden-Württemberg



Location, Area and Capital City	: South-West Germany, 35,751 sq.kms and Stuttgart
Population	: 11.07 million
Minister-President	: Mr. Winfried Kretschmann (Political Party: Green; since May 2011) (Equivalent to CM in India)
GDP, Germany / <b>Baden-Württemberg</b> (2020)	: € 3332 billion / <b>€ 500.7 billion</b>
Currency	: Euro (1 € = Around 87 Indian Rupees)
Composition of GDP of Ba-Württem. (2020)	: Services (74.4%), Manufacturing (17.25%), Construction (5.6%), Agriculture and forestry (1.30%)
Unempl. Rate of Baden-Württ. (2020)	: 4.3 % (For Germany it is 6.2%)
<b><u>Total Trade 2020</u></b>	
Germany's Global Trade (Export/Import)	: Exports: €1205 billion & Imports € 1209 billion
Germany's Total Global Trade	: € 2234 billion
<b>Ba-Württ.'s Global Trade (Export/Import)</b>	<b>: Exports: € 190 billion &amp; Imports € 174 billion</b>
<b>Baden-Württemberg's Total Global Trade</b>	<b>: €364 billion</b>
<b><u>Bilateral Trade (2020)</u></b>	
Indo-German Trade (Export/Import)	: Exports to India €10.65 bn/ Imports from India €8.99 bn
<b>Total Indo-German Trade</b>	<b>€ 19.65 bn</b>
<b>Indo-Baden-Württemberg (Export/Import)</b>	<b>: Exports to India € 1.41 bn/ Imports from India €1.05 bn</b>
<b>Total Indo-Baden-Württemberg Trade</b>	<b>€ 2.47 bn</b>

Major Baden-Württerm. companies in India	: Daimler AG, Robert Bosch GmbH, Porsche, SAP AG, Heidelberg Cement, Wuerth Group, Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG, Lapp Cables, etc
Major Indian Companies in Baden-Württemberg	: Infosys, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd, Mahindra Satyam, Motherson Sumi System, TCS, etc
Major Indian Exports to Baden-Württemberg	: Automotive Components; Pharmaceutical products; Metal products; Apparels of cotton (knitted or crocheted fabrics), leather; Jewelry - Gold & Silver; Intermediary Chemicals
Major Imports of India from Baden-Württemberg.	: Automotive Components; Machinery and Apparatus for electricity production & distribution, paper production & printing, Textile and leather production; Machine Tools; Chemical end product
Indian Community	: 20,175 Indians

**Macro-economic data: Bavaria/Baden-Wuerttemberg and Germany****Indo- Bavarian/Baden-Wuerttemberg/German- Trade**

	2018	2019	% change	2019	2020	% change
<b>Indian Exports to Bavaria</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>(-)10%</b>
<b>Indian Imports from Bavaria</b>	<b>1837</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>(-)11.2%</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>(-)22.8%</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>3115</b>	<b>2999</b>	<b>(-)3.80%</b>	<b>2999</b>	<b>2487</b>	<b>(-)17%</b>
<b>Indian Exports to Baden-Wuerttemberg</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>0.35%</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>(-)6.6%</b>
<b>Indian Imports from Baden-Wuerttemberg</b>	<b>1893</b>	<b>1698</b>	<b>(-)11.4%</b>	<b>1698</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>(-)16.5%</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>3020</b>	<b>2829</b>	<b>(-)6.75%</b>	<b>2829</b>	<b>2473</b>	<b>(-)12.5%</b>
<b>Indian Exports to Germany</b>	<b>9088</b>	<b>9380</b>	<b>3.21%</b>	<b>9380</b>	<b>8997</b>	<b>(-)4%</b>
<b>Indian Imports from Germany</b>	<b>12502</b>	<b>11935</b>	<b>(-)4.75%</b>	<b>11935</b>	<b>10658</b>	<b>(-)10.6%</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>21590</b>	<b>21315</b>	<b>(-)1.29%</b>	<b>21315</b>	<b>19655</b>	<b>(-)7.7%</b>

\*values are in million euros

**Total Bavarian/Baden-Wuerttemberg/German Trade**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>%Change</b>
<b>Bavarian Export</b>	190	189	(-)0.52%	189	168	(-)11%
<b>Bavarian import</b>	185	189	0.53%	189	180	(-)4.7%
<b>Total Trade of Bavaria</b>	375	378	NIL	378	348	(-)7.9%
<b>Export of Baden-Wuertt.</b>	203	205	0.98%	205	190	(-)7.3%
<b>Import of Baden-Wuertt.</b>	177	183	2.80%	183	174	(-)4.9%
<b>Total Trade of BadenWuertt.</b>	380	388	1.83%	388	364	(-)6.1%
<b>German Exports</b>	1317	1327	0.75%	1327	1029	(-)7.3%
<b>German Imports</b>	1095	1104	1.4%	1104	1205	(-)9.3%
<b>Total Trade of Germany</b>	2412	2431	1.08%	2431	2214	(-)8.9%

\*values are in billion euros