



February 2026 Edition

India-EU Free Trade Agreement Analysis Report



01

OVERVIEW



The India–European Union Free Trade Agreement (FTA) concluded in **January 2026** marks a significant milestone in **strengthening economic cooperation** between the two partners. Government of India sources describe the agreement as a **comprehensive and rules-based framework for deeper market integration**.



Source: <https://www.news9live.com/opinion-analysis/india-eu-fta-goes-beyond-economics-why-it-is-a-watershed-moment-in-indias-global-diplomatic-provess-2923294>

The European Union continues to rank among India's most significant partners in trade of both goods and services. Official government data highlights strong and sustained growth in bilateral trade over the past decade. It is supported by expanding investment flows and increasing sectoral cooperation.

EVOLUTION OF INDIA-EU FTA

2007

- Launch of BTIA talks
- Comprehensive trade and investment partnerships

2021-2025

- Political commitment to revive negotiations
- Growing trade and investment ties strengthened urgency

2007-2020

- Multiple negotiation rounds held
- Differences on tariffs, mobility, and regulations delayed conclusion

JANUARY 2026

- Formal conclusion of India-EU FTA
- Establishment of a modern trade framework

Key Pillars of India-EU Engagement



Negotiations originally began in 2007 under the proposed **Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)**. After years of intermittent progress and prolonged diplomatic engagements, both sides renewed talks with stronger political commitment to conclude a balanced and mutually beneficial trade framework.

The January 2026 round took place amid global supply-chain disruptions and shifting geopolitical dynamics. Both partners **emphasized resilient trade, sustainable growth, and diversified economic partnerships** in response to emerging global economic and strategic uncertainties.

Overall, the 2026 agreement reflects nearly **two decades of sustained dialogue and policy coordination**. It aims to deepen trade, investment, and strategic cooperation between India and the European Union in a rapidly evolving global economic environment.

MOTHER OF ALL TRADE DEALS

- Encompasses **1/3rd of Global Trade**
- Brings together **2nd & 4th largest economies**
- Catering to **25% OF GLOBAL GDP!**
- Unlocks preferential access of **\$75 Bn in exports**
- Abolishes tariff on 9425 lines** of Indian exports

Source: <https://kashmirobsvr.net/2026/01/27/india-eu-announce-mega-fta-pm-modi-hails-biggest-trade-deal/>

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02

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE INDIA-EU FTA



The India–EU Free Trade Agreement represents a major step in establishing a comprehensive and modern trade framework between two large and diverse markets. The agreement **creates long-term institutional mechanisms that move the partnership from prolonged negotiations toward structured implementation and policy coordination** across key regulatory institutions.

A key strategic aspect of the agreement lies in the **reduction of non-tariff barriers** through regulatory cooperation, customs facilitation, and transparent dispute-settlement procedures. These mechanisms **improve predictability, reduce transaction costs, and strengthen confidence for businesses** engaged in cross-border trade and long-term commercial planning.

STRATEGIC BENEFITS OF FTA

SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE

Diversifies trade routes, reducing dependence on China and Russia, strengthening India-EU reliability

SUSTAINABILITY

Embeds cooperation on renewable energy, green technology, and climate action, aligning with EU's Green Deal

DIGITAL TRADE

Expands collaboration in IT, intellectual property, and digital services

MOBILITY & EDUCATION

Enhances people-to-people ties; over 931,000 Indians live in the EU

STRATEGIC AUTONOMY

Strengthens defence and security cooperation, reducing reliance on unilateral US trade policies



Source: <https://www.news9live.com/business/biz-news/india-eu-fta-a-shot-in-the-arm-for-textiles-pharma-engineering-sector-say-exporters-2920319>

The agreement also **introduces a modern investment protection framework** that provides legal certainty and clear rules for investors in multiple industries and emerging markets. This is expected to support long-term capital flows, promote technology-driven partnerships, and strengthen industrial collaboration across sectors and global value chains.



Source: <https://truecopy.in/blog/india-eu-agreement-strengthens-cross-border-digital-trade-using-electronic-signatures/>

Another important dimension is the **integration of sustainability and digital trade provisions** into the core structure of the agreement throughout major economic activities. Commitments related to **climate action, labour standards, and secure digital transactions** reflect evolving global trade practices and expand the scope of traditional trade agreements and future regulatory cooperation.



Source: <https://swarajyamag.com/commentary/27-ftas-in-one-india-eu-fta>

Thus, the FTA establishes a comprehensive rule-based platform that enhances market access, regulatory cooperation, and long-term trade governance. It serves as a benchmark for future trade agreements and **strengthens the institutional foundation of India-EU economic engagement** and long-term economic integration.

03

KEY NEGOTIATION AREAS IN THE JANUARY 2026 ROUND



In the India-EU FTA, negotiation round focussed on the **detailed operational design of market access and modern trade rules** within the agreement. Discussions concentrated on how tariff liberalisation, regulatory cooperation, and trade facilitation commitments would be implemented through **phased and sector-specific schedules**.

Trade in goods formed the most substantial part of the negotiations. The agreement introduces phased tariff reductions covering **more than 90% of EU exports to India**, while duty reductions will gradually apply to nearly **99% of Indian exports to the EU**. Tariff cuts are scheduled to be implemented over a transition period of approximately 7–10 years, with safeguard mechanisms allowing temporary protection for sensitive sectors such as automobiles and agriculture.

• **WHO GAINS WHAT, WHAT NEXT**



FOR INDIA			FOREU		
	Before FTA	After FTA		Before FTA	After FTA
Marine sector	up to 26%	0%	Motor vehicles	110%	10% (quota of 250k/yr)
Chemical	up to 12.8%	0%	Wine	150%	20% (premium); 30% (medium)
Leather & footwear	up to 17%	0%	Spirits	up to 150%	40%
Plastic & rubber	up to 6.5%	0%	Beer	110%	50%
Textile & apparel	up to 12%	0%	Olive Oil	up to 45%	0%
Base metal	up to 10%	0%	Kiwis & pears	33%	10% (in-quota)
Gems & jewellery	up to 4%	0%	Machinery & electrical equipment	up to 44%	0% for most products
Railway, aircraft, ships	up to 7.7%	0%	Aircraft & spacecraft	up to 11%	0% for most items
Furniture & light consumer goods	up to 10.5%	0%	Iron and steel	up to 22%	0% for most items
Toys	up to 4.7%	0%	Pharma	11%	0% for most items
Sports goods	up to 4.7%	0%	Processed food (bread, biscuit, pasta, chocolate, pet-food)	up to 50%	0%

- India's labour-intensive annual exports worth \$35 billion benefit immediately
- Deal expected to come into effect by early next year
- Signing of the deal expected later this year
- India will receive same flexibility as US on EU's carbon tax
- Legal scrubbing to take 4-5 months



SOURCE: COMMERCE & INDUSTRY MINISTRY, EUROPEAN UNION

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-eu-fta-who-gains-what-whats-next-10498377/>

HIGHLIGHTS OF INDIA-EU FTA NEGOTIATIONS

TRADE IN GOODS LIBERALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariffs cut/reduced on 96.6% of EU exports to India • EU removes tariffs on 90-93% of Indian goods within 7 years
MARKET ACCESS & COST SAVINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU firms expected to save Euro 4 billion annually in duties • EU exports to India projected to double by 2032
AUTOMOTIVE & SENSITIVE SECTOR REFORMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car tariffs to fall from up to 110% > 10% over time • Quota of 250,000 EU vehicles annually introduced
PREFERENTIAL ACCESS FOR INDIAN EXPORTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access across 97% of EU tariff lines • Covers 99.5% of India-EU trade value
SERVICES & MOBILITY EXPANSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services access opened in finance, maritime & digital sectors • Agreement covers markets representing around 2 billion consumers
SUSTAINABILITY & FUTURE TRADE RULES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes Paris Agreement climate commitments • Trade pact impacts around 1/3rd of global trade

Services and professional mobility were another central negotiation area. The agreement expands access for financial, telecommunications, maritime, and digital services, which together represent a significant share of bilateral trade in services. New provisions **streamline visa procedures, improve recognition of professional qualifications, and enhance transparency** in domestic regulatory processes affecting cross-border services.

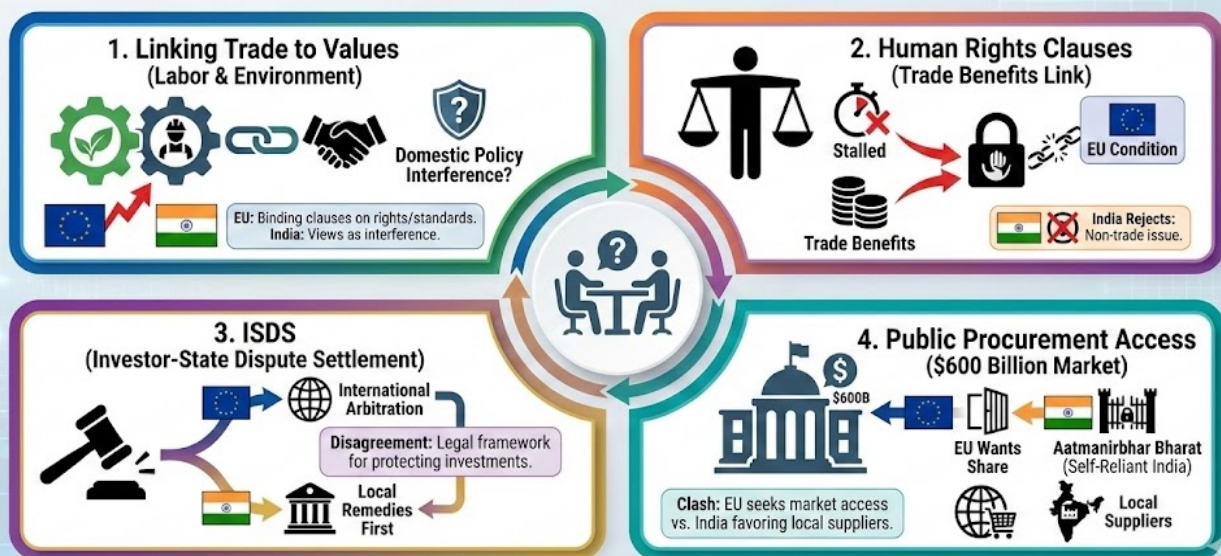
Investment protection and intellectual property were negotiated as complementary pillars supporting innovation-driven trade. The agreement introduces updated **investor protection standards and structured dispute-resolution mechanisms**, alongside enhanced protection for patents, trademarks, and geographical indications. These provisions aim to balance innovation incentives with public policy concerns, particularly in pharmaceuticals and agriculture.



Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/india-eu-fta-soon-why-the-trade-deal-is-important-and-which-sectors-will-it-benefit-explained/articleshow/126502590.cms>

EU-INDIA TRADE: Sustainability & Social Standards Challenges

Key areas of **divergence** in negotiating FTA, balancing economic goals with social and environmental values.



Source: <https://unacademy.com/content/upsc/daily-news-analysis-the-india-eu-free-trade-agreement-navigating-economic-roadblocks-24-january/>

Digital trade and sustainability commitments represent a major modern component of the agreement. The digital chapter promotes paperless customs procedures, e-authentication, and secure cross-border data flows. Sustainability provisions include **commitments aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, labour standards, and responsible supply chains**. These negotiated areas define the operational scope and implementation framework of the agreement.

04

SECTOR-WISE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA



The January 2026 India–EU FTA is expected to expand India's export potential by **improving access to a high-income consumer market and strengthening sectoral competitiveness**. Export-oriented industries with strong cost advantages and manufacturing depth are likely to experience the most significant gains in the coming years. The agreement also **encourages diversification of export destinations and reduces dependence on traditional markets**.

MAJOR INDIAN EXPORT PRODUCTS UNDER FTA 2026

TEXTILES & APPAREL	GEMS, JEWELLERY & PRECIOUS GOODS	LEATHER & FOOTWEAR PRODUCTS	MARINE & AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	CHEMICALS, PLASTICS & INDUSTRIAL GOODS
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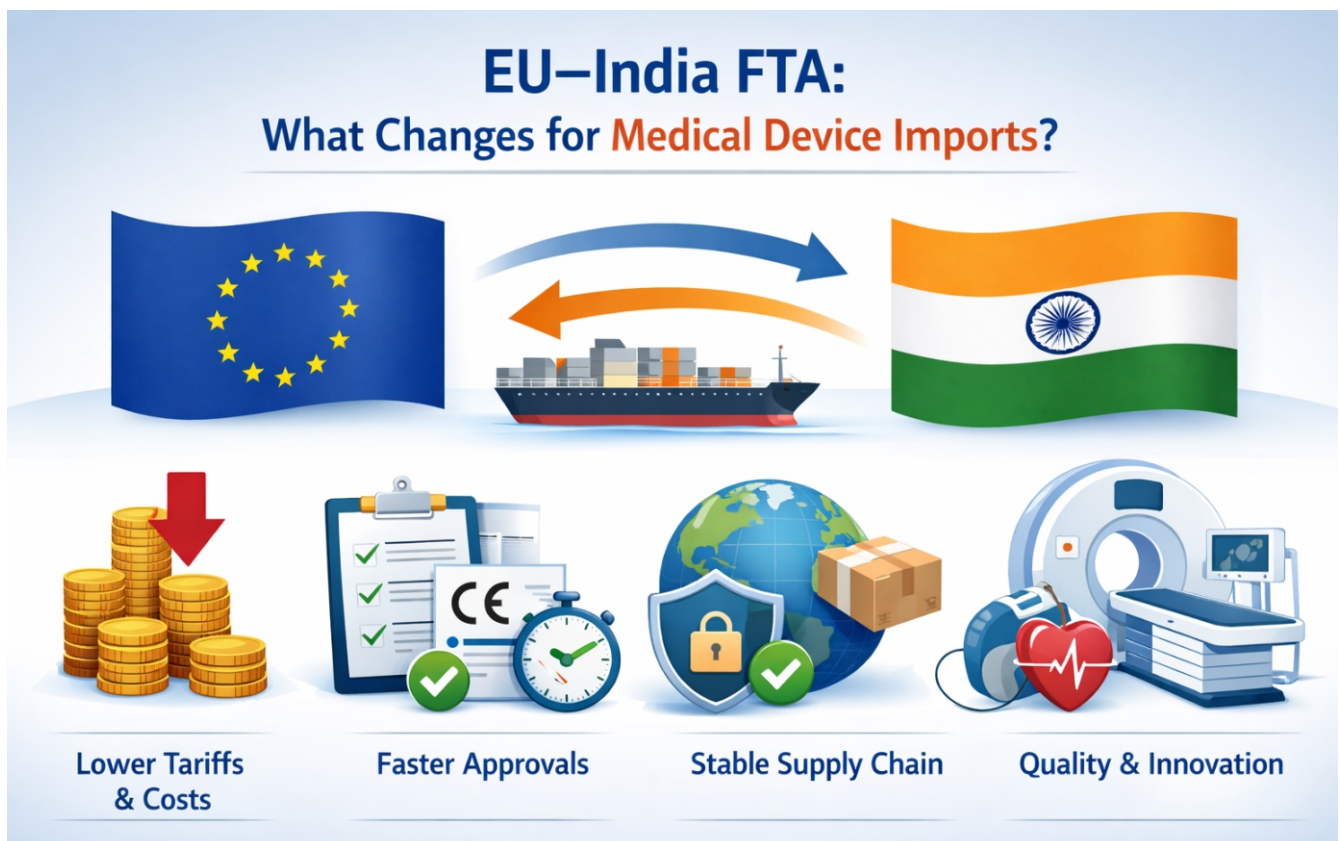
- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton garments and knitwear • Printed fabrics and home textiles • Carpets and technical textiles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut and polished diamonds • Gold jewellery • Silver jewellery • Precious stone ornaments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leather bags and handbags • Footwear and sports shoes • Leather garments and accessories | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrimp and pawns • Tea and coffee • Seafood and fish products • Spices • Processed food and bakery items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic chemicals • Plastic and rubber products • Engineering goods and machinery parts |
|---|---|--|--|---|

Textiles and apparel are positioned to benefit from improved price competitiveness in the European market. Lower duties are expected to **strengthen India's position in garments, home textiles, and technical textiles**, supporting employment-intensive manufacturing clusters and boosting labour-driven export growth.

Pharmaceuticals and medical products are likely to gain from smoother regulatory procedures and improved recognition standards. Faster approvals and enhanced market access can support **India's role as a leading supplier of generic medicines and healthcare products** to European markets.



Source: <https://www.republicworld.com/india/here-s-how-different-states-will-benefit-from-the-india-eu-free-trade-agreement>



Source: <https://healthcare-in-india.net/life-sciences/eu-india-fta-impact-medical-device-imports-india/>

IT and digital services stand to benefit from expanded services access and improved professional mobility provisions. **Indian firms specialising in software development, digital consulting, and business process outsourcing** can strengthen their footprint in European markets and expand knowledge-driven exports.

Agriculture and renewable energy offer additional opportunities for diversification. Processed food, marine products, leather, and agricultural goods are expected to gain stronger market access, while cooperation in solar, green hydrogen, and clean technologies can support technology transfer and long-term export growth. These sectoral gains highlight the export expansion potential created by the agreement.



Source: <https://thefederal.com/category/farm-matters/why-india-eu-fta-is-unlikely-to-hurt-indian-farmers-despite-apprehensions-227338>

05

SECTOR-WISE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE EU



The January 2026 FTA creates **new commercial opportunities for European firms** by expanding access to India's large consumer base and rapidly growing middle-income market. The agreement is expected to **boost European exports of high-value goods and specialised services** over the coming decade.

KEY EU INDUSTRY GAINS FROM THE INDIA-EU FTA

- ✓ Stronger access to India's premium and luxury consumer market
- ✓ Expansion of European role in infrastructure financing
- ✓ Growth in clean mobility and sustainable infrastructure partnerships
- ✓ Deeper integration in advanced manufacturing supply chains
- ✓ Tech collaboration in energy transitions and industrial modernisation

Automobiles and premium vehicles are expected to gain substantial market access through phased tariff reductions and quota-based entry. This provides European manufacturers with **improved opportunities to expand sales of luxury vehicles, electric vehicles, and advanced auto components** in India's growing mobility market.



Source: <https://kashmirobservers.net/2026/01/28/european-cars-set-to-become-cheaper-after-india-eu-deal/>

Wines, spirits, and premium food products represent another major opportunity. Gradual tariff reductions are expected to increase the affordability and availability of European beverages and specialty foods, strengthening the **presence of European premium consumer brands in India's expanding hospitality and retail sectors.**



Source: <https://knnindia.co.in/news/newsdetails/sectors/indiaeu-fta-allows-eu-banks-to-open-15-branches-binds-100-fdi-in-insurance>

Financial and professional services are likely to benefit from expanded market entry and improved regulatory transparency. **European firms in banking, insurance, asset management, and maritime services** can increase their participation in India's rapidly expanding services economy and infrastructure financing.

Green technologies and advanced industrial products are expected to experience growing demand as India accelerates its clean-energy transition. **European expertise in renewable energy equipment, clean mobility, industrial machinery, and environmental technologies** can support long-term partnerships and technology collaboration. These sectoral opportunities highlight the growing potential for European industries to expand their presence in India through the implementation of the agreement.

 **How EU gains across its key exports**

	Current tariffs	What deal says
Machinery	Up to 44%	0% for almost all products
Aircraft/ spacecraft	Up to 11%	0% for almost all products
Optical, medical surgical equipment	Up to 27.5%	0% for 90% of the products
Motor vehicles	110%	10% (quota of 250k)
Wine and other spirits	Up to 150%	20% (premium range wines), 30% (medium range wines), 40% - other spirits
Processed food (breads, pasta, biscuits etc)	Up to 50%	0%

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/datastories/visually/contours-of-the-landmark-indiaeufta/article70558067.ece>

06

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES



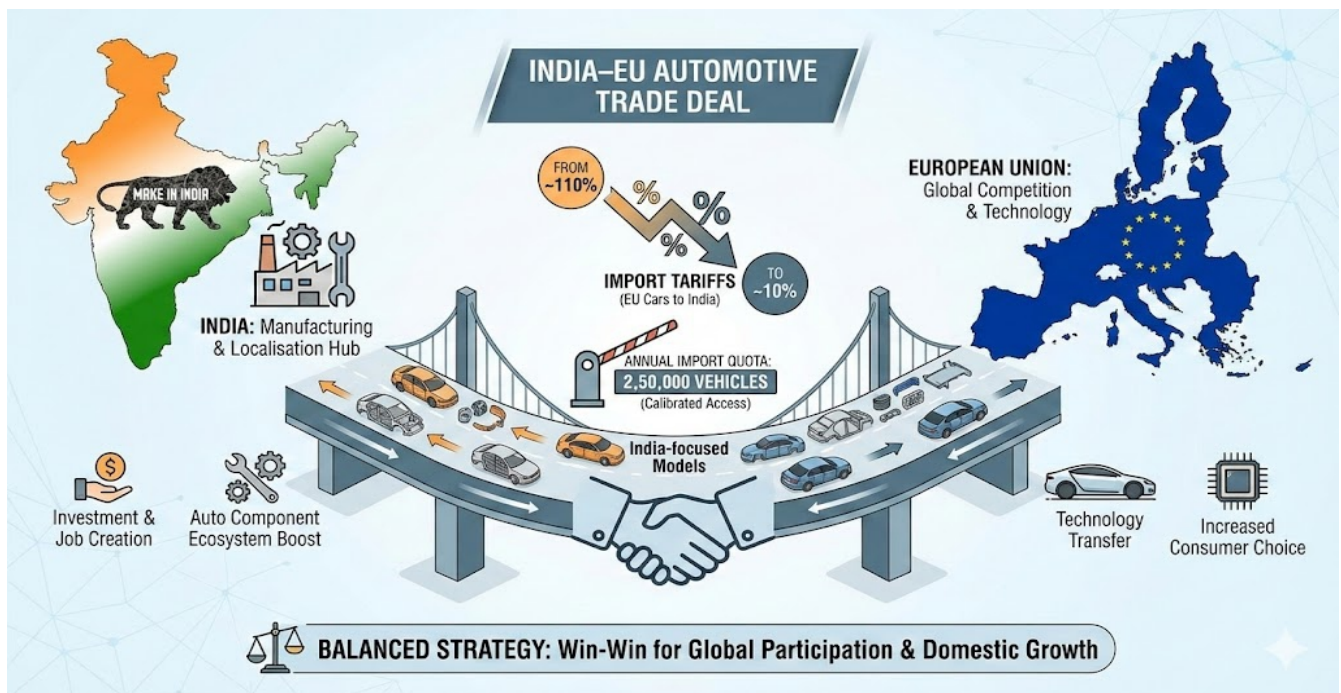
Despite the successful conclusion of negotiations in 2026, several unresolved issues continue to shape the implementation outlook of the India-EU FTA. These concerns reflect **differences in regulatory priorities, domestic policy objectives, and long-term economic interests** that remain central to the agreement's future effectiveness. Effective implementation will depend on continued dialogue, regulatory coordination, and institutional cooperation between both partners.

One of the most debated areas was the treatment of **automobile tariffs and agricultural safeguards**. India accepted gradual tariff reductions and quota-based entry for certain products, while maintaining protective measures for sensitive sectors. These phased commitments highlight **the challenge of balancing market opening with domestic industrial protection**. The success of these provisions will depend on monitoring import trends and ensuring that safeguard mechanisms function effectively.

WHAT'S AGREED	WHAT REMAINS UNRESOLVED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tariff reduction on goods ✓ Trade in services ✓ Investment protection ✓ Sustainability standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Market access for sensitive products ✗ Automobiles & Industrial tariffs ✗ Government procurement ✗ Intellectual property rights

NEGOTIATIONS NEAR CONCLUSION, KEY ISSUES STILL UNDER DISCUSSION

Source: <https://www.newindian.in/india-eu-summit-seals-historic-free-trade-agreement/>



Source: <https://www.motorindiaonline.in/india-eu-deal-recalibrates-tariffs-market-access-and-manufacturing/>

The European Union's **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** remains a major concern for Indian exporters of carbon-intensive goods. Since the carbon levy operates outside the FTA framework, exporters must comply with additional reporting and cost requirements, potentially **affecting the competitiveness of energy-intensive industries**. This issue is expected to remain a key subject of future trade dialogue and policy coordination.

Data governance and digital regulation also remain complex due to differing approaches to privacy, cross-border data flows, and regulatory oversight. Continued policy dialogue and regulatory cooperation will be necessary to ensure that **digital trade provisions translate into practical benefits for businesses**. Harmonisation of standards may take time and require gradual policy alignment.



Source: <https://knnindia.co.in/news/newsdetails/global/indiaeu-trade-pact-keeps-cbam-outside-fta-offers-rebalancing-safeguards>



Negotiations on **geographical indications, labour standards, and professional mobility** required careful compromise. **Stronger protection of European product names, alignment of labour and environmental commitments, and the practical implementation of mobility provisions** will require ongoing coordination between regulators and industry stakeholders. These areas will play a critical role in determining the long-term effectiveness of the agreement.

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07

ECONOMIC AND GEOPOLITICAL IMPLICATIONS



The FTA 2026 is expected to significantly **expand bilateral trade flows** by creating a predictable framework for long-term commercial engagement. Official projections indicate that the agreement could lead to a **substantial increase in EU exports to India over the coming decade**, strengthening supply-chain linkages and encouraging greater participation of firms in cross-border production networks.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS OF INDIA-EU FTA

1 Growth in bilateral trade and supply-chain integration

4 Diversification of global sourcing and trade routes

2 Rise in long-term cross-border investment flows

5 Reinforcement of rules-based global trade

3 Stronger institutional economic partnership

The agreement is also expected to support stronger investment flows through improved regulatory cooperation and clearer dispute-resolution mechanisms. These provisions are designed to **enhance investor confidence and encourage long-term capital commitments** in manufacturing, infrastructure, services, and clean-energy sectors.



Source: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/india-eu-trade-deal-live-updates-mega-free-trade-agreement-fta-announcement-latest-news-trump-modi-27-january-2026-11769484166929.html>

Beyond trade and investment, the agreement strengthens the institutional foundation of the India–EU strategic partnership. **Formal mechanisms for regulatory dialogue, standards cooperation, and policy coordination are expected to deepen long-term economic engagement and provide a stable framework for addressing future trade challenges.**

The FTA may also influence regional economic dynamics by encouraging diversification of sourcing and production networks. Enhanced cooperation between India and the European Union can **create alternative trade and investment routes, contributing to more resilient supply chains and reducing dependence on concentrated manufacturing hubs.**



Source: <https://www.forbesindia.com/photogallery/news/india-eu-fta-in-numbers-india-flips-eu-trade-to-15-billion-surplus/2990681/2>



Source: <https://www.outlookindia.com/national/indiaeu-free-trade-pact-opening-duty-free-access-for-indian-exports-expanding-strategic-ties>

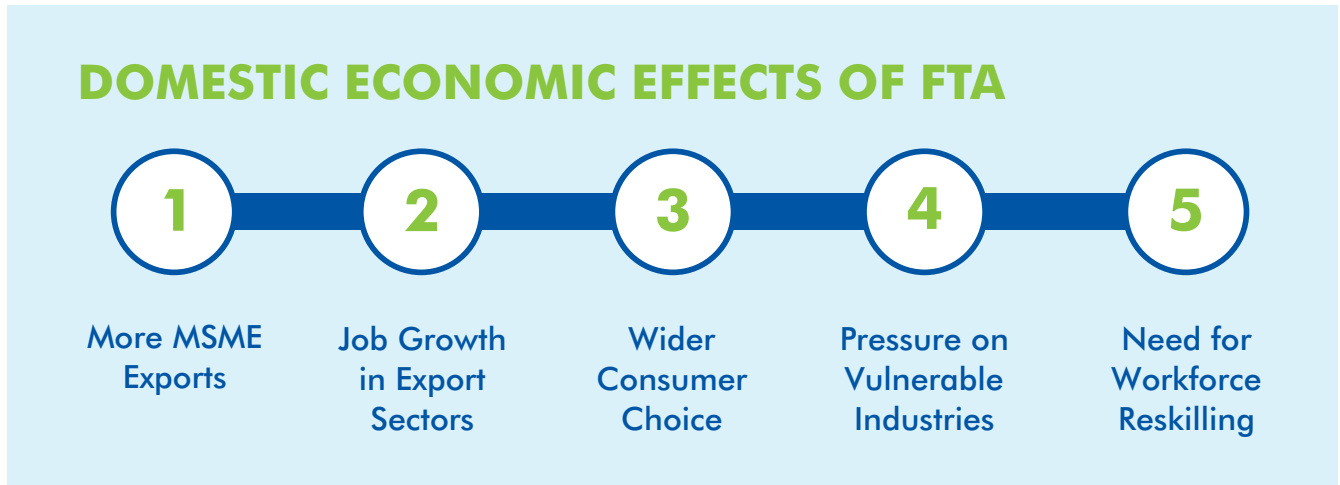
At the global level, the agreement reinforces the role of rules-based trade by **incorporating modern provisions on sustainability, digital commerce, and regulatory transparency.** These elements position the agreement as a model for future high-standard trade partnerships and contribute to the evolving architecture of global trade governance.

08

POTENTIAL IMPACT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY AND BUSINESSES



The agreement is expected to influence India's domestic business environment by **creating new export opportunities while increasing competitive pressures within the domestic market**. Its implementation will shape how firms adapt to evolving trade conditions and integrate into global value chains.



Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) could gain from **improved access to a large consumer market and simplified trade procedures**. Participation in export supply chains may encourage quality upgrades, technology adoption, and stronger integration with international production networks.

Employment effects are likely to vary across sectors. Labour-intensive export industries such as textiles, leather, and pharmaceuticals may experience **increased demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers**. However, some import-competing industries may require workforce reskilling and adjustment support during the transition.



Source: <https://www.niir.org/blog/india-eu-fta-manufacturing/>









Consumer welfare may improve as greater competition increases product availability and encourages price competitiveness. **Access to a wider range of imported goods could enhance quality standards and provide consumers with more choices** across several product categories.



Source: https://www.business-standard.com/opinion/editorial/creating-employment-india-eu-fta-can-increase-labour-intensive-exports-126012801668_1.html

Challenges

Opportunities

 <p>Regulatory Harmonisation - Aligning India's domestic standards with EU's stringent environmental, labour, and product norms may raise compliance costs.</p>	 <p>Market Expansion - Access to a combined market of nearly 2 billion people, boosting exports and investments.</p>
 <p>Domestic Industry Resistance - Agriculture and small-scale manufacturing sectors in India fear competition from EU imports.</p>	 <p>Tariff Liberalisation - Reduction of tariffs on over 99% of traded goods, lowering costs and enhancing competitiveness.</p>
 <p>Implementation Complexity - Dispute resolution, phased liberalisation, and balancing diverse interests could delay benefits.</p>	 <p>Supply Chain Resilience - Diversification away from China and Russia, strengthening India-EU reliability in global trade.</p>
 <p>Sustainability Costs - Meeting EU's climate and green standards may burden Indian exporters initially.</p>	 <p>Climate & Digital Cooperation - Joint initiatives in renewable energy, digital trade, and technology transfer support long-term growth.</p>

Source: <https://www.vajiraoinstitute.com/upsc-ias-current-affairs/india-eu-fta-mother-of-all-deals.aspx>

Risks to domestic industries remain an important consideration. **Sectors facing higher import competition may experience short-term adjustment pressures**, highlighting the need for targeted policy support, capacity building, and productivity improvements to ensure balanced and inclusive economic gains.

09

WAY FORWARD



Following the political conclusion of the India–EU Free Trade Agreement in January 2026, the next stage **focuses on legal review, ratification, and institutional preparation** before the agreement enters into force. This phase will establish the operational framework required to activate tariff schedules, rules of origin, and customs procedures.

Strengthening regulatory cooperation will be essential to ensure that **provisions in goods, services, and technical standards are implemented consistently**. Continued coordination between regulators will help businesses adapt to new compliance requirements and reduce procedural uncertainties.



Source: <https://medium.com/@spmishrais/fta-between-eu-and-india-918b42cf8ead>



Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/business/india-moves-ahead-on-eu-deal-as-us-pact-hangs-fire-10476632/>

Improving utilisation of the agreement is another priority. **Awareness programmes and capacity-building initiatives are expected to support exporters**, particularly MSMEs, in understanding tariff preferences, certification requirements, and documentation procedures.



Source: <https://www.hiwipay.com/india-eu-trade-deal-2026-what-indian-exporters-need-to-know/>

Ongoing monitoring and review mechanisms will play a key role in **addressing non-tariff issues**, including sustainability commitments, digital trade provisions, and dispute-resolution processes. Regular policy dialogue will help respond to emerging trade challenges.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE INDIA-EU FTA

- 1 Complete ratification and activate agreement provisions
- 2 Strengthen regulatory coordination and exporter awareness
- 3 Expand cooperation in innovation, clean technology, and supply chains

Looking ahead, both partners are expected to **deepen cooperation in innovation, clean technology, and resilient supply chains**. Continued engagement will be critical to ensuring that the agreement delivers long-term economic benefits and strengthens bilateral economic integration.

10

EMINENT INSIGHT



“There is still work to do. But we are on the cusp of a historic trade agreement – some call it the mother of all deals.”

Ursula von der Leyen
President
European Commission



RESOURCES

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AG Horizon Pvt. Ltd., a **multi-disciplinary and multi-functional** organization, has been at the forefront of delivering **Concept to Commissioning** solutions for over **27+ years** across India. We work extensively with **Central and State Governments**, multi-lateral agencies and institutions to implement impactful and sustainable development initiatives.

As the **exclusive Indian business partner of Moody's** — backed by over **100+ years of global risk analytics** expertise — AG Horizon drives risk-informed development through advanced modelling monitoring and financial resilience capabilities.

Being a proud member of the **United Nations Global Compact Network India**, we are committed to strengthening communities and infrastructure with sustainability-led initiatives. Our solutions safeguard communities, infrastructure, livelihoods and economies through **risk anticipation, early alerting, rapid response capability and recovery support.**

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