

India-Iceland partnership and EFTA TEPA

Friday, 26 September 2025

TEPA OVERVIEW

TRADE ASPECT

IMPACT OF TEPA

- Concessions to about 82.7% of India's tariff lines covering 95.3% of EFTA exports.
- 17 types of tariff concessions
- ~85% of all customs duties will be abolished upon the conclusion of the tariff dismantling period from 0 to 10 years.
- EFTA: 92.2% of tariff lines → 99.6% of India's exports

INVESTMENT ASPECT

- FDI as a key driver of economic growth, innovation, and green transition.
- Emphasizes the development of skilled workforce through cooperation

Quantifiable Goals

- US \$100 billion in 15 years
- 1 Mn direct jobs

Country	FDI into India (Apr 00' – June 25') <i>In USD Mn</i>	Investor rank
Switzerland	10876.43	12
Norway	941.81	34
Liechtenstein	110.26	54
Iceland	54.07	65



India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement and its impact on trade and investment

- India-EFTA TEPA will come into effect from 1 October 2025.
- A free trade area, consisting of India and the EFTA States, will be established.
- India has offered EFTA trade concessions in 105 service sectors and secured commitments in 128 service sectors from Switzerland, 114 from Norway, 107 from Liechtenstein and 110 from Iceland.
- FDI of US\$ 100 billion in India over the next 15 years and facilitating the creation of one million direct jobs in India through such investments
- The provisions of TEPA create conditions for accelerating cooperation between countries in innovation and technology.

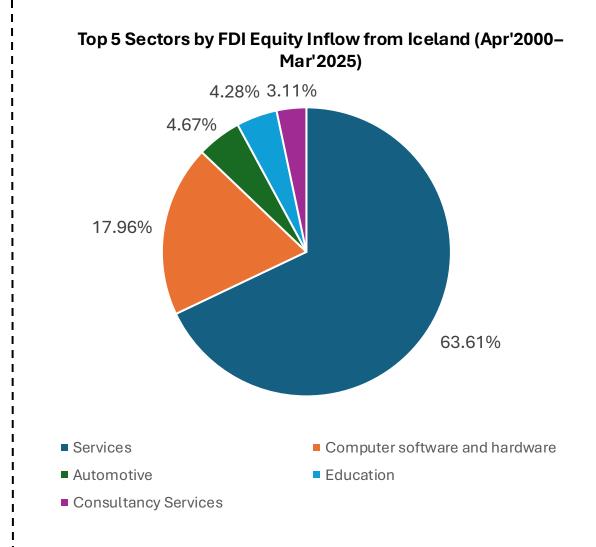
FDI FROM ICELAND TO INDIA

Iceland's FDI into India

- 65th largest investor in India (April 2000-June 2025)
 with a value of \$54.07 Mn
- Cumulative investment of \$26.43 Mn in the past five years (June 2020- June 2025)

Priority Sectors for Investment Post-TEPA

- Renewable Energy; focus on Geothermal Energy
- Food Processing; focus on Fisheries & Aquaculture
- Shipping & Maritime
- Automotive
- Services
- Computer Software & Hardware



Trade, Technology and Tourism

Trade

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Exports	11.76	10.4	12.16	60.4
Imports	5.7	4.9	10.9	11.06

Source DGCIS

In Million US \$

<u>Items imported from Iceland</u> are mainly: cod liver oil, fish body oil, medical instruments such as thermometers, pyrometers etc. and edible mixtures of oil and fats (2024). <u>Items exported from India:</u> Non-alloy steel, T-shirts/ singlets of cotton, man-made textile materials, static converters & inductors, toilet & kitchen items, linen, heterocyclical compounds and Jet fuel.

Technology-ongoing collaboration











HAMPIÐJAN



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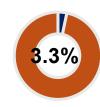
Focus Sectors

Key Highlights 1st Milk, Livestock, Millets, Pulses Food Grains, Fruits & 2nd Vegetables, Tea, Fish Share of **FPI** in Agriculture, 8.45% Forestry & Fishing GVA (2022) -23)\$535 Bn Indian Food Processing market value by **2026** Agri - Food Exports (2024 -**\$49** Bn Share of Processed Foods in 20% **Agri-Food Exports**

Current Levels of Processing

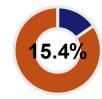


F&V



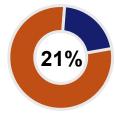


Fish



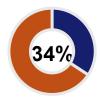


Milk





Meat



Top Exported Products (2024 - 25)



Cereals \$12.75 Bn



Marine

\$6.29 Bn



Coffee, Tea, Mate, & Spices.

\$5.36 Bn

Top Exports	Top Products		
USA	Fish & crustaceans, processed meat		
China	Cereals, Fish, Coffee, Tea		
Bangladesh	Cereals, sugar, Vegetables		
UAE	Cereals, tea, coffee, sugar, Fruits		
Vietnam	Meat products, Cereals, Fish		



1st Inland Capture Fisheries

2nd Aquaculture & Fish Production

Production in MMT

Inland , 13.91 Marine , 4.49

8% Contribution to global fish production (2023-24)

7.26% Contribution to agricultural GVA (2023-24)

6.3% Sector's average annual growth rate (2018-19 to 2023-24)

Consumption

Top States in Fish Consumption: Kerala, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Odisha



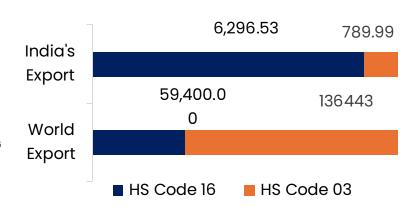
Consumption was over 13 kg (2022-23) and is likely to be 16.07 kg by 2047-48

18.4 MMT Total fish production

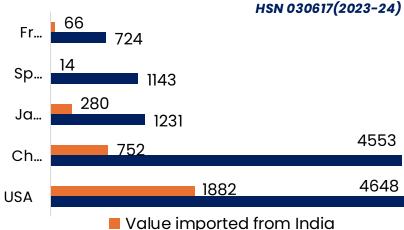


Top 5 Inland & Marine Producing States

Export basket Share in Fisheries and Aquaculture USD Mn (2023-24)



India's share in its top Importing Countries (USD Mn)



Sector Dynamics: Size & **Growth Drivers**

Indian Maritime Sector

	12 Major Ports;	$-\!\!\!/\!\!\!/$	29 Operational National	\
\angle	60+ Non-Major Ports	_/_	Waterways	_/
$\overline{}$	40+ Shipyards,	\mathcal{A}	70% EXIM Trade - Value;	<u> </u>
	2nd in Ship Recycling		95% EXIM Trade - Volume	

Growth Drivers

Key Metrics	Now	2030	2047
Deep Draft Mega Ports	1	7	13
Port Cargo Handling Capacity MMTPA	2760	~3500	~10000
Shipbuilding Global Rank	16	10	5
Green Hydrogen Hubs	Nil	5	14

Rising Trade Volume

Shipbuilding Demand

Global capacity tight India = low-cost skilled hub

Strategic Location

Growing EXIM driving port traffic i Proximity to global shipping routes

Government Initiatives

Asset Monetization Pipeline, Maritime Development Fund, Shipbuilding Financial Assistance **Policy**

High-Potential Sub-Sectors to Watch



Ship Building, Ship Repair & Ship Recycling -India emerging as a cost-competitive global hub with sustainable recycling advantage



Marine Component Manufacturing – Strong Makein-India potential to boost MSMEs



World-Class Next Generation Ports - Smart. automated, and efficient hubs for global trade and transshipment



Cruise Tourism - Rising middle-class demand supported by new inland and ocean cruise routes and terminals



Inland Waterways and Coastal Cargo - Ecofriendly, low-cost logistics boosting domestic trade connectivity



Green Tonnage – Shift towards LNG, hybrid and electric vessels aligned with global sustainability norms



TEPA-Enabled Shifts in the Sector Landscape

Infrastructure Upscaling

- ~30 *PPP port projects* (USD 12 bn) by 2030, focused on greenfield and brownfield ports, berths, jetties to be developed as modern logistics hubs with automation, digital port systems and energy-efficient operations.
- Supported by the Maritime Development Fund (USD 2.9 bn) for the entire maritime ecosystem, Shipbuilding Financial Assistance
 Policy (USD 2 bn) for incentivizing shipyards on vessels built in India and new shipbuilding clusters (1.0–1.2 million GT) for overall
 ecosystem development including greenfield yards and supplier base of marine equipment manufacturers.
- Cruise sector expansion under the *Cruise Bharat Mission* with new terminals, marinas and destinations.

Green & Sustainable Transition

- Guided by *Green Port Guidelines* with focus on LNG bunkering, shore-to-ship power, electrification and carbon-neutral infrastructure.
- **Green Vessel Guidelines** and **Green Tug Transition Programme** to accelerate deployment of next-generation green vessels supported by global technology collaboration.

Skills, R&D & Innovation

- Maritime training, certification alignment and Centres of Excellence building a globally competitive workforce.
- Joint R&D in green fuels, port automation, clean propulsion and maritime safety technologies driving long-term sustainability innovation.



Sector Dynamics: Size & Growth Drivers

- 4th largest RE market globally with 220+ GW installed capacity (2025), ~49% of total power mix.
- 500 GW non-fossil capacity by 2030, aligned with Net Zero by 2070.
- Diverse mix: Solar (105 GW), Wind (50 GW), Bioenergy (12 GW),
 Small Hydro (5 GW), plus emerging Green Hydrogen & Storage.
- Among the lowest-cost RE markets globally, solar tariffs at INR 2.2/kWh (~\$0.027).
- Government push: PLI schemes, National Green Hydrogen Mission (USD 2.3 bn), and RE Development Fund accelerating growth.
- **Global hub potential**: Rising exports of solar modules, wind equipment, and batteries.

High-Potential Sub-Sectors to Watch

1. Solar PV

- 105 GW installed (2025); among the world's lowest tariffs.
- PLI: USD 2.5 bn to boost module & cell manufacturing.

TEPA: JV in high-efficiency cells, recycling, supply chains.

2. Green Hydrogen & Ammonia

• Mission outlay: USD 2.3 bn; target 5 MMT/yr by 2030.

TEPA: Tech transfer in electrolyzers, ammonia shipping, offtake deals.

3. On shore & Offshore Wind

- 50 GW installed onshore; 30 GW offshore zones identified.
- · Repowering of ageing wind farms underway.

TEPA: Collaboration in offshore engineering, subsea cabling, hybrid projects.

4. Battery Energy Storage (BESS)

- Need: 27 GW / 108 GWh by 2030 for grid stability.
- PLI: USD 2.5 bn for giga-factories.

TEPA: R&D in advanced chemistries, long-duration storage.

5. Clean Tech Manufacturing

• Growing hub for solar, wind, batteries, hydrogen equipment.

TEPA: JVs in precision manufacturing, automation, next-gen R&D.



TEPA-Enabled Shifts in the Sector Landscape

- Trade & Investment: EFTA partners (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein) can channel investments into India's RE manufacturing, offshore wind, hydrogen, and storage infrastructure.
- Technology Collaboration: EFTA strengths in offshore wind, hydroelectricity, green hydrogen, geothermal energy, and low-carbon tech can complement India's scale and manufacturing base.
- **Supply Chain Integration**: India as a manufacturing hub can serve EFTA clean energy markets; PLI schemes already encourage local production.
- Sustainability Alignment: TEPA aligns with India's ambitions—500 GW non-fossil capacity by 2030, Net Zero by 2070, and growing clean energy share
- Risk Management: Lowering cost of capital (e.g., via risk-mitigation financing from EFTA) could add up to 100 GW extra RE capacity by 2030, pushing totals to ~540 GW.



EFTA TEPA Prosperity Summit

- Feb 10, 2025: Dedicated EFTA Desk Inaugurated during EFTA economic mission & business delegation from all EFTA states.
- Helpline activated: eftadesk@investindia.org.in for investment facilitation & EoDB support.
- <u>WWW.ISIN.IS</u> web page for EFTA FTA related outreach in Iceland in association with Trade Federation
- Wednesday, 1 October 2025: 1st India-EFTA TEPA Prosperity Summit in New Delhi
- Visit of Permanent Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and business delegation
- Role of Embassy



Thank you