INDIA MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNOLOGY FACTSHEET

Opportunities for Icelandic Exporters under the Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)

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Embassy of Iceland
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Nordic Council of Ministers

Iceland

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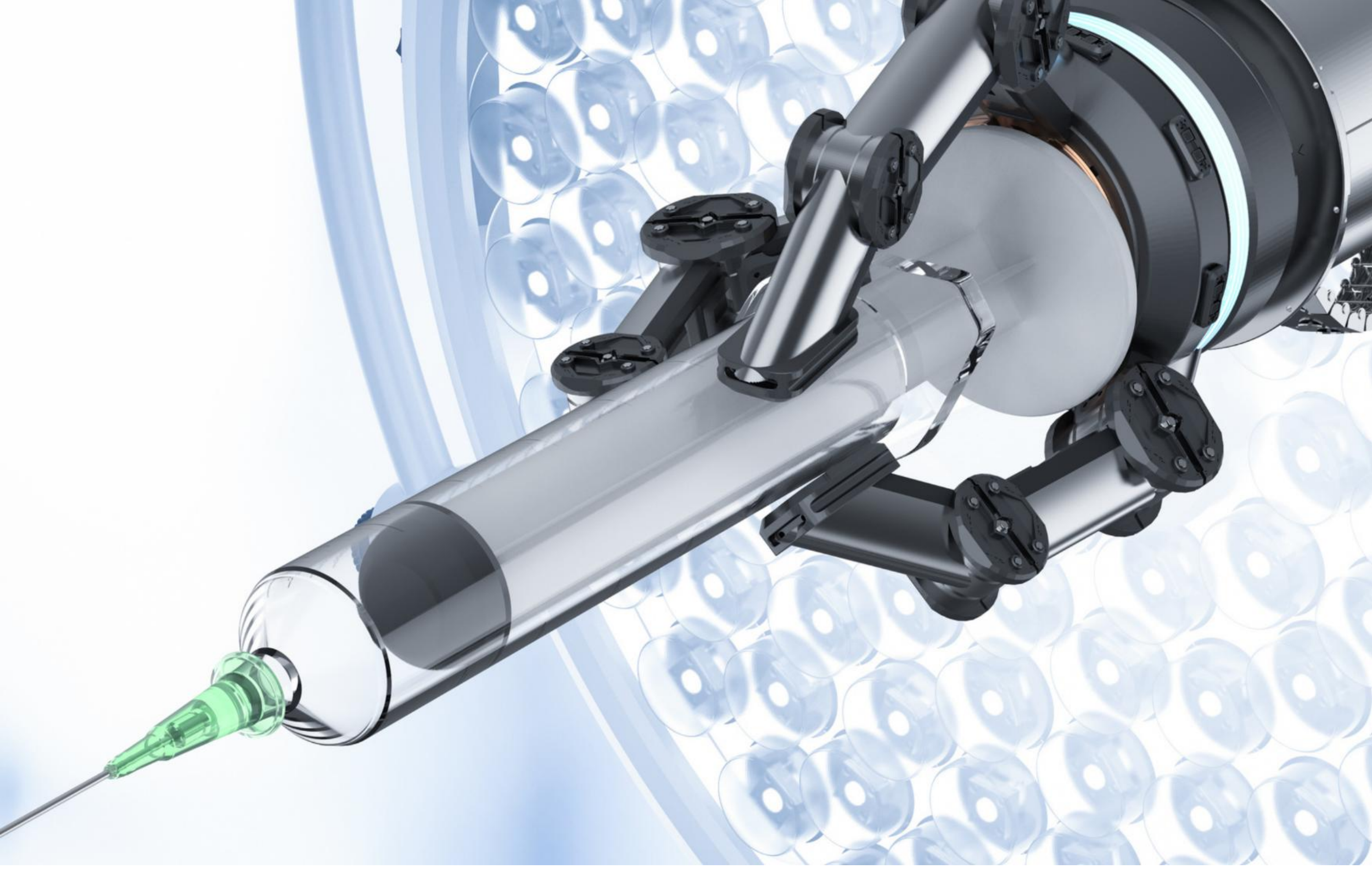

What is the TEPA?

The India–EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) - between India and Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein - entered into force on 1 October 2025 and covers trade in goods, services, investment, mobility, and regulatory transparency.[1]

Tariff liberalisation

- The EFTA bloc removes duties on 92.2% of India's tariff lines.[2]
- India phases out tariffs on 82.7% of EFTA tariff lines over the transition period.[3]

Iceland's access

- Immediate duty-free access for 39.5% of current tariff lines.[4]
- This will rise to ~76% tariff lines with duty-free within a decade.[5]
- Seafood, ferrosilicon, aluminium, and renewables are the key beneficiaries.[6]

Iceland's current positioning in India

- Iceland's merchandise exports to India were estimated at ~USD 7.2 million in 2025.[7]
- These exports were led by Ferrosilicon, edible fats and oils, fish oils, and some food preparations.

Beyond tariffs

The TEPA encompasses 14 comprehensive chapters beyond tariffs, including investment promotion under an automatic route, intellectual property, government procurement, and sustainable development provisions.

1. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India
2, 3. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India
4, 5, 6. T&A analysis based on TEPA Schedule
7. Data extracted from ITC Trade Map

India’s challenge – a specialisation gap

- India is the fourth-largest medical-device market in Asia and is projected to reach a market value of ~USD 30 billion by 2030.[8]
- The country has expanded the manufacture of generics, consumables and selected devices but continues to import 70–80% of its medical-device requirements.[9]
- India continues to rely on foreign technology and partnerships for specialised products, complex development and data-led care. These gaps align more closely with Icelandic capabilities than broad imaging and critical-care equipment.

Advanced prosthetics and rehabilitation: India imported ~USD 1 billion of orthopaedic, prosthetic and assistive products in 2025.[10] The requirement extends beyond implants to advanced prosthetic and orthotic systems, fitting, rehabilitation and after-sales support. This aligns with Icelandic strengths in high-end mobility products, with market entry likely to require Indian clinical and service partners.

Complex biologics and specialised health inputs: India imported ~USD 1.6 billion of vaccines, blood products and biologicals in 2025.[11] Domestic manufacturing scale is supported by external capability in cell-line development, process development, reference-grade manufacturing and regulated-market filings. Existing partnerships between Icelandic and Indian pharmaceutical companies indicate that co-development and licensing are more relevant than finished-product exports.

Genomics and precision health: GenomeIndia has created a reference dataset of 10,074 healthy individuals from 83 population groups.[12] The next stage is to interpret population-specific variants, link them with disease cohorts and assess their relevance for diagnosis, drug response and disease risk. Iceland’s experience in population genomics, variant interpretation and genetics-led drug discovery is relevant through research, bioinformatics and analytical partnerships, subject to India’s data-access and biological-resource rules.

8. PIB, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Smt. Anupriya Patel addresses 21st CII Health Summit 2024, December 2024
9. EPCMD, Medical Devices trade analysis for the period of April-February 2025-26, April 2025 to February 2026
10, 11. ITC TradeMap, accessed in July 2026
12. Department of Biotechnology, GenomeIndia Website

Iceland’s strength and India positioning

Iceland’s medical and health-technology exports stood at ~USD 450 million in 2025.[13] Orthopaedic, prosthetic and assistive products accounted for ~USD 266 million, making advanced mobility Iceland’s main medical-device export strength.[14]

Specialised technology
Iceland’s medical and health-technology sector is built around proprietary products and analytical platforms. Its capabilities span medical devices, biologics, marine biomaterials and data-led healthcare.

Core strengths
Microprocessor-controlled prosthetics, orthotic braces, biosimilars, fish-skin wound grafts, sleep-diagnostic equipment, AI-enabled screening, genomic analysis, digital patient management, and health-data platforms.

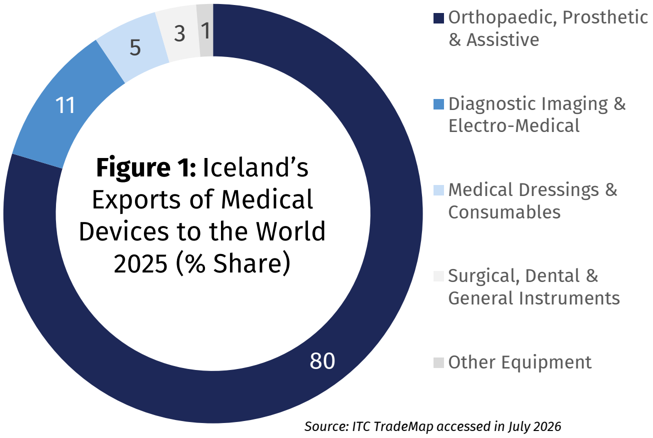

Figure 1: Iceland’s Exports of Medical Devices to the World 2025 (% Share)

Source: ITC TradeMap accessed in July 2026

Iceland’s presence in India

Icelandic technologies reach India through subsidiaries, licensing, commercial partnerships and parent-company channels. These activities may not appear as Iceland-origin imports.

- **Advanced mobility systems:** Össur supplies microprocessor-controlled knees, powered feet and orthotic braces through its Indian subsidiary. Its local operation supports product fitting, clinician training and after-sales servicing.
- **Biosimilar development:** Alvotech and Dr. Reddy’s are collaborating on the development, manufacture and commercialisation of a pembrolizumab biosimilar. Under its adalimumab arrangement, Alvotech is responsible for development and manufacturing, while Cipla supports registration and commercialisation in the agreed markets.
- **Regenerative wound care:** Kerecis uses acellular fish skin as a tissue scaffold for chronic, diabetic and surgical wounds. Coloplast’s Indian network provides a route for registration, clinician training and distribution.

13, 14. ITC TradeMap, accessed in July 2026

- **AI-enabled eye screening:** RetinaRisk provides software that identifies patients at higher risk of diabetic retinopathy and recommends screening intervals. Indian technology and hospital partners provide imaging systems, patient access, clinical validation and integration into local screening workflows.
- **Population genomics:** deCODE Genetics has capabilities in variant interpretation, disease-association studies and genetics-led drug discovery. These capabilities are relevant to research using approved Indian genomic datasets and disease cohorts.
- **Marine health ingredients:** LYSI produces bulk cod-liver and omega-3 oils for pharmaceutical and nutraceutical formulations. The Indian opportunity lies in supplying manufacturers that require standardised marine-derived ingredients. Entry would require an Indian importer or manufacturer to manage product classification, regulatory compliance, formulation and domestic sales.
- **Health and supply-chain analytics:** Icelandic platforms provide remote patient-management and temperature-monitoring services for medicines and vaccines. These services aim to support Indian hospitals, pharmaceutical manufacturers and cold-chain operators through cross-border software delivery and local partnerships. For example, Sidekick Health provides digital patient-support programmes through pharmaceutical, payer and healthcare-provider partnerships, while Controlant provides real-time temperature and shipment monitoring for pharmaceutical supply chains.

Key implication for Iceland:
The TEPA provides its benefits in selected mobility products, software and engineering services. Iceland’s larger opportunities in advanced prosthetics, biologics, wound care and genomics remain partnership-led and depend on Indian regulatory approval, local delivery capability and institutional collaboration.

Impact of the TEPA

Service categories with export potential

The TEPA gives Icelandic service suppliers legally binding market-access and national-treatment commitments in software, engineering and selected advisory services, creating a more predictable framework for supplying Indian hospitals, diagnostic chains, manufacturers and equipment owners. However, these commitments do not replace India's domestic licensing, taxation or visa requirements. Temporary entry under Mode 4 is available only to the categories of personnel listed in India's schedule and for the specified duration.

- Software and analytics services may be supplied remotely under Mode 1 or through an Indian commercial presence under Mode 3, subject to Indian regulations.
- On-site work depends on the applicable Mode 4 category. Entry conditions differ for contractual service suppliers, independent professionals and equipment installers or servicers.

Iceland's strength in services	The TEPA provision and advantage
Digital health, health IT and AI diagnostics	• Software, hosting and platform licences reach Indian hospitals, payers and diagnostic chains cross-border under Mode 1, with no local establishment. • Full-scale operations can be set up under Mode 3 with equal treatment. • Specialists can enter under Mode 4 on contract.
Clinical engineering, calibration and imaging quality assurance	• Remote quality assurance, calibration oversight and performance monitoring may be supplied where the service falls within committed engineering, technical-testing or computer-service categories. • On-site calibration and quality-assurance specialists may enter as contractual service suppliers employed by an EFTA company under a contract with an Indian client. They are not covered as independent professionals.
Device and systems engineering	• Engineering services may be supplied remotely or through an Indian entity, subject to India's schedule and domestic rules. • Engineers can enter on a contract under Mode 4.
Regulatory and clinical-development advisory	• Advisory services are covered when they fall under committed categories such as management consulting, engineering, computer services or specified natural-science R&D. • Independent professionals may enter only for these listed services, subject to domestic licensing and exclusions for medical biotechnology and Indian biological resources.
Cold-chain and supply-chain analytics	• Monitoring, analytics and reporting are open under Modes 1, 2 and 3 as computer services. • Physical devices remain subject to their applicable tariff line and product regulations
Personnel movement under Mode 4	• Intra-corporate transferees may initially enter for up to one year or the contract period, whichever is shorter, and may receive annual extensions for a total stay of up to five years. • Contractual service suppliers and independent professionals may enter for up to one year or the contract period, whichever is shorter. • Installers and servicers may enter for up to three months or the contract period, whichever is shorter.

Source: T&A analysis based on Annexure 6.F.1: India's Schedule of Specific Commitments on Services

Product categories with export potential

The TEPA's treatment of Iceland's medical and health-technology basket is selective. The Agreement's schedule of tariff commitments by India covers 12 sub-segments, from diagnostic imaging, surgical and dental instruments, and orthopaedics to pharmaceuticals, vaccines and biologicals, laboratory instruments, and ophthalmic optics.

Consumables, PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), laboratory instruments, and assistive lines gain immediate or fast duty-free access, while the commercially heaviest device, pharmaceutical, and biological lines are excluded or only half-cut.

The TEPA advantage

Immediate wins (Day-1 zero duty)

- Selected tariff lines covering nonwoven medical garments and made-up textile articles, wheelchairs and wheelchair parts, laboratory and pharmaceutical glassware, and corrective-lens glass blanks become duty-free when TEPA enters into force.
- Implication: High-volume consumables, mobility aids and lab glassware reach India duty-free from entry into force, the immediate price benefit in the basket.

Already bound at 0% (locked-in certainty)

- Selected tariff lines for chromatographs, electrophoresis equipment, spectrometers, mass spectrometers and physical or chemical analysis instruments already enter India at zero duty.
- Implication: India's applied MFN duty is already 0%, so TEPA provides no immediate tariff saving. Its value lies in legally preserving duty-free access for EFTA suppliers if India raises MFN duties in future.

5 to 7-year track (full elimination)

- Selected tariff lines covering cell-therapy products reach zero duty within five years.
- Selected tariff lines covering vision-care products, microscopes, microtomes, sterilisers, medical furniture, gloves, selected vaccines and certain instruments reach zero duty within seven years.
- Implication: Vision care, lab optics, sterilisation and furniture reach 0% within five to seven years, with base duties of ~8.25–13.75% reducing to 0%.

10-year track (full elimination)

Relevant tariff lines include ultrasonic scanners (90181290), suture needles (90183210), ophthalmic instruments (90185090), orthopaedic and fracture appliances (90211000), selected wound dressings (30059040, 30059090), surgical sutures (30061010) and selected medicaments (30041010, 30043913, 30045034, 30045039).

Partial reductions (not full elimination)

- Artificial teeth (90212100), artificial joints (90213100) and other artificial body parts (90213900) receive a 50% reduction in the base duty over ten years.
- Selected pharmaceutical tariff lines, adhesive dressings (30051010), first-aid kits (30065000) and X-ray generators (90229010, 90229020, 90229040, 90229090) also receive partial reductions.
- Implication: The highest-demand orthopaedic and pharmaceutical lines receive only a reduction to 50% of the base duty, with residual duty held thereafter.

Source: T&A analysis based on TEPA schedule on India's commitments to Iceland in trade of goods

For detailed impact of the TEPA on HS-codes, refer to the Annexure below. (Click here)

Key considerations:

- Near-term tariff opportunities are concentrated in selected mobility aids, medical textiles, laboratory glassware and products already entering at 0% duty.
- Iceland's strongest product lines receive limited relief: artificial joints and body parts receive only a 50% duty reduction, while HS 300215 immunological products and fish-skin grafts under the classification used in this analysis remain excluded.

Tariff concessions support selected product exports, but Iceland's main opportunities in prosthetics, biologics and regenerative wound care will continue to depend on registration, licensing, local distribution and partnerships.

Key opportunities

Five opportunity areas sit at the intersection of a government-backed demand pipeline, Icelandic capability, and the TEPA treatment.

Advanced prosthetics, orthotics and mobility

- The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Promoting Domestic Manufacturing of Medical Devices carries an outlay of USD ~355 million over FY2022-23 to FY2026-27.[15] Implants are one of its four target segments.
- India's domestic manufacturing programmes focus on implants, imaging equipment and standard assistive devices. Advanced prosthetics, orthotics and bionic mobility systems remain largely import-dependent.
- The opportunity lies in microprocessor-controlled knees, powered feet, specialised braces and rehabilitation support for private hospitals, prosthetic centres and orthopaedic clinics.
- India buys assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics) mostly through government programmes that prioritise low cost. Local assembly, technology transfer and Indian servicing can improve access to institutional buyers.
- Under the TEPA, mobility aids under HS 871310 and 871390 receive immediate duty-free access.[16] Orthopaedic and fracture appliances under HS 902110 reach zero duty over ten years.[17]
- Artificial joints and other artificial body parts receive only a 50% reduction in duty. These products will continue to require local distribution, fitting and after-sales support.[18]

Iceland's Strengths
Icelandic firms supply prosthetics, orthotic braces and bionic mobility systems, spanning prosthetics, bracing and microprocessor-controlled limbs.

- Össur's microprocessor-controlled knees and powered feet address the advanced prosthetics and orthotics that India imports and reaches Indian clinicians through a dedicated India operation.
- Its osteoarthritis bracing line serves patients requiring non-surgical pain and mobility support and suits local assembly under commercial presence.

15. PIB, Medical Devices Manufacturers, March 2026
16, 17, 18. India's Schedule of Tariff Commitments on Goods originating in Iceland

Biosimilars and biologics

- India imported ~USD 1.6 billion of vaccines, blood products and biologicals in 2025, including ~USD 731 million of immunological products.[19]
- Indian pharmaceutical companies have manufacturing and commercial scale but require development partners for complex biosimilars and monoclonal antibodies.
- The opportunity lies in cell-line development, process development, analytical testing, fill-finish and preparation of regulatory filings for international markets.
- The Promotion of Research and Innovation in Pharma MedTech Sector (PRIP) scheme carries an outlay of USD 520 million, of which USD 440 million is allocated to industry, startup and MSME research projects in priority areas.[20] This provides a co-funding channel for partnered development.
- Finished immunological products under HS 300215 remain excluded from India's tariff commitments to Iceland. The main route is therefore co-development, licensing and India-based manufacturing.

Iceland's Strengths

- Alvotech and Dr. Reddy's are collaborating on the development, manufacture and commercialisation of a pembrolizumab biosimilar.
- For the adalimumab biosimilar, Alvotech is responsible for development and manufacturing, while Cipla supports registration and commercialisation in the agreed markets.
- These partnerships show two models: joint development and commercialisation of Alvotech-developed products.

Advanced wound care and marine biomaterials

- India imported ~USD 252 million of medical dressings and consumables in 2025.[21] Domestic manufacturing is concentrated in standard dressings and bandages.
- The opportunity lies in advanced products for diabetic-foot ulcers, chronic wounds, burns and post-surgical care.
- Fish-skin grafts support tissue repair and provide an alternative to conventional biological wound matrices.
- Entry requires Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) registration, product-specific classification, Indian clinical evidence, clinician training and access to hospital procurement channels.
- Fish-skin grafts (30019099) remain excluded from India's tariff commitments. Market access will depend on registration, clinical adoption and distribution rather than tariff relief.

Iceland's Strengths

Icelandic firms develop marine-derived wound-care products, including acellular fish-skin grafts.

- Kerecis provides fish-skin grafts for diabetic ulcers, burns and surgical wounds.
- The product can be introduced through specialist hospitals, wound-care clinics and surgical-product distributors.
- Coloplast's established Indian operation could support registration, clinician engagement and hospital distribution.

19. ITC TradeMap, accessed in July 2026
20, 21. PIB, Medical Devices Manufacturers, March 2026

Digital health, AI diagnostics and digital therapeutics

- India's shortage of specialists and uneven access to screening create demand for software that can support image review, patient triage, remote monitoring and chronic-disease management.
- The opportunity lies in AI-enabled screening, risk assessment, sleep diagnostics, medication adherence and digital patient-support platforms for hospitals, diagnostic networks, pharmaceutical companies and payers.
- The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) has linked ~1 billion health records to ~930 million+ Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) identifiers. Its registries, consent framework and health-information exchange provide the infrastructure required to integrate digital-health products with Indian healthcare systems.[22]
- The Benchmarking Open Data Platform for Health AI (BODH) allows developers to train and validate algorithms on Indian datasets without accessing or downloading raw patient records. This supports local validation of foreign health-AI products.
- Market entry requires Indian clinical validation, integration with local systems and compliance with medical-device and data-protection requirements.
- Under the TEPA, software, platforms and analytics can be supplied under Mode 1 or through an Indian operation under Mode 3. Associated electro-diagnostic hardware remains subject to product-specific tariffs and regulation.

Iceland's Strengths
Icelandic capabilities span AI-based risk stratification, sleep diagnostics, remote patient support and interoperable health-data systems. For example, RetinaRisk supports diabetic-retinopathy screening, Nox Medical provides sleep-testing systems, Sidekick Health delivers patient-support platforms, and Origo operates electronic records, e-prescriptions and health-data exchange infrastructure.

Precision medicine and genomics

- GenomeIndia's reference dataset creates demand for bioinformatics, variant analysis and statistical-genetics tools. Under the TEPA, these may be supplied as computer services through remote delivery or an Indian commercial presence.
- Relevant opportunities include genomic-data platforms, variant analysis, statistical-genetics tools and approved institutional research collaborations.
- Medical biotechnology, access to Indian biological resources and the transfer of results derived from them are excluded from India's R&D commitments. Clinical services are limited to research or second-opinion arrangements between established medical institutions.
- GenomeIndia and other public-health programmes are not automatically open under TEPA. Participation would require domestic approvals, procurement or an agreement with an Indian institution.

Iceland's Strengths
Iceland has experience in population genomics, statistical genetics, variant interpretation and genetics-led drug discovery. deCODE Genetics demonstrates these capabilities through the use of genomic, health and population data for disease-association research. For India, the relevant opportunity lies in software, analytical methods and institutional collaboration rather than access to biological samples or direct clinical-genomics services.

22. *PIB, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, July 2026*

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Key steps for market entry

- **India is a long-gestation market.** Registration, clinical validation and procurement cycles run in years, not quarters.
- **Imported medical devices require an Indian authorised agent.** A foreign manufacturer must use an Indian agent to apply for the import licence. The agent must hold a valid wholesale or manufacturing licence, submit Form MD-14 through the CDSCO portal, and manage labelling, adverse-event reporting and post-market surveillance.
- **Device classification determines the licensing authority and evidence required.** The Medical Devices Rules, 2017 classify devices from Class A to Class D by risk. The classification determines the licensing authority, evidence requirements and review timeline. Class C and Class D devices are reviewed by CDSCO.
- **Price control applies to a defined list.** The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) sets ceiling prices for selected products under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013, including certain orthopaedic implants. Commercial planning should account for these limits.
- **Indian buyers are price-sensitive, especially in public procurement.** Indian buyers are price-sensitive. Local assembly, technology licensing and bundled product-and-service agreements can improve commercial viability.
- **Local manufacturing may improve competitiveness where procurement favours domestic value addition.** Government procurement often prioritises affordability and domestic value addition. Technology transfer, local assembly or a manufacturing partnership may improve access to this market.
- **Tender opportunities are published through procurement channels, state agencies and hospitals.** Tenders are issued through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM), the Central Public Procurement Portal (CPPP), state medical services corporations and individual hospitals. Suppliers should engage before tenders are issued.
- **Assess available funding schemes.** The PRIP scheme supports research projects, while the Strengthening of Medical Device Industry (SMDI) scheme supports clinical studies, testing facilities and localisation. Eligibility depends on the Indian project structure and scheme guidelines.
- **Use the investment route for local production.** Manufacturing is governed by India's foreign direct investment (FDI) policy, not the TEPA services schedule. Medical-device parks in Greater Noida, Ujjain and Kanchipuram provide shared infrastructure for manufacturers.
- **Build for India's digital-health framework.** Digital-health products should align with the ABDM, the ABHA identifier, and the Health Information Exchange and Consent Manager. Health-AI products may also use the Benchmarking Open Data Platform for Health AI (BODH) for controlled testing and validation.
- **Digital-health products require alignment with relevant Indian interoperability and data standards.** Public procurement and on-site service delivery may require an Indian entity, registered office or joint venture. Under Mode 3, TEPA permits commercial presence in committed service categories and provides treatment comparable to that given to Indian suppliers.

Annexure: Tariff reduction of relevant HS codes

This annexure sets out India's tariff treatment of Iceland-relevant Medical & Health Technology lines under the India–EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA). It covers ~120+ HS 6-digit codes/ ~400+ 8-digit tariff lines across ~12 sub-segments.

Of the ~400+ tariff lines, ~123 (~30%) move to zero duty (immediate or phased over 5, 7 or 10 years), ~49 (~12%) receive a partial reduction (to 50% of base duty, held thereafter), and ~236 (~58%) are excluded (duty held at base rate across the 15-year horizon).

Iceland's matching strength	Alignment and TEPA advantage
Diagnostic Imaging & Electro-Medical	
Photographic plates and film in the flat; Photographic film in rolls HS codes: 370110, 370210	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Ultrasonic scanning apparatus HS codes: 901812 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 10 years. • Base rate 13.75% reduces to 12.38% in Y1, 11% in Y2, 9.63% in Y3, 8.25% in Y4, 6.88% in Y5, 5.5% in Y6, 4.13% in Y7, 2.75% in Y8, 1.38% in Y9 and 0% in Y10.
Electro-diagnostic apparatus; Apparatus based on the use of X-rays; X-ray generators other than X-ray tubes HS codes: 901819 (part), 902219, 902290 (part)	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • Base rate 13.75% reduces to 13.06% in Y1, 12.38% in Y2, 11.69% in Y3, 11% in Y4, 10.31% in Y5, 9.63% in Y6, 8.94% in Y7, 8.25% in Y8, 7.56% in Y9 and 6.88% in Y10 (held thereafter).
X-ray generators other than X-ray tubes HS codes: 902290 (part)	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • For products with a Base rate 16.5%, the duty reduces to 15.68% in Y1, 14.85% in Y2, 14.03% in Y3, 13.2% in Y4, 12.38% in Y5, 11.55% in Y6, 10.73% in Y7, 9.9% in Y8, 9.08% in Y9 and 8.25% in Y10 (held thereafter). • For products with a Base rate of 8.25%, the duty reduces to 7.84% in Y1, 7.43% in Y2, 7.01% in Y3, 6.6% in Y4, 6.19% in Y5, 5.78% in Y6, 5.36% in Y7, 4.95% in Y8, 4.54% in Y9 and 4.13% in Y10 (held thereafter).
Electro-cardiographs; Ultrasonic scanning apparatus; Magnetic resonance imaging apparatus; Scintigraphy apparatus; Electro-diagnostic apparatus; and related lines HS codes: 901811, 901812 (part), 901813, 901814, 901819 (part), 901820, 902212, 902213, 902214, 902221	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 13.75% across the full 15-year horizon.
Apparatus based on the use of alpha; X-ray tubes HS codes: 902229, 902230	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 8.25% across the full 15-year horizon.
X-ray generators other than X-ray tubes HS codes: 902290 (part)	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 16.5% across the full 15-year horizon.
Surgical, Dental & General Instruments	
Needles HS codes: 901839 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 13.75% reduces to 11.79% in Y1, 9.82% in Y2, 7.86% in Y3, 5.89% in Y4, 3.93% in Y5, 1.96% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Tubular metal needles and needles for sutures HS codes: 901832 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 10 years. • Base rate 8.75% reduces to 7.88% in Y1, 7% in Y2, 6.13% in Y3, 5.25% in Y4, 4.38% in Y5, 3.5% in Y6, 2.63% in Y7, 1.75% in Y8, 0.88% in Y9 and 0% in Y10.
Needles; Ophthalmic instruments and appliances; Instruments and appliances used in medical HS codes: 901839 (part), 901850 (part), 901890 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 10 years. • Base rate 13.75% reduces to 12.38% in Y1, 11% in Y2, 9.63% in Y3, 8.25% in Y4, 6.88% in Y5, 5.5% in Y6, 4.13% in Y7, 2.75% in Y8, 1.38% in Y9 and 0% in Y10.

Iceland's matching strength	Alignment and TEPA advantage
Tubular metal needles and needles for sutures; Instruments and appliances used in medical HS codes: 901832 (part), 901890 (part)	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 10.45% in Y1, 9.9% in Y2, 9.35% in Y3, 8.8% in Y4, 8.25% in Y5, 7.7% in Y6, 7.15% in Y7, 6.6% in Y8, 6.05% in Y9 and 5.5% in Y10, held thereafter.
Instruments and appliances used in medical HS codes: 901890 (part)	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • Base rate 13.75% reduces to 13.06% in Y1, 12.38% in Y2, 11.69% in Y3, 11% in Y4, 10.31% in Y5, 9.63% in Y6, 8.94% in Y7, 8.25% in Y8, 7.56% in Y9 and 6.88% in Y10, held thereafter.
Syringes; Tubular metal needles and needles for sutures; Needles; Dental drill engines; Instruments and appliances used in dental sciences; and related lines HS codes: 901831, 901832 (part), 901839 (part), 901841, 901849, 901850 (part), 901890 (part)	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 13.75% across the full 15-year horizon.
Ophthalmic instruments and appliances; Instruments and appliances used in medical HS codes: 901850 (part), 901890 (part)	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 11% across the full 15-year horizon.
Therapy & Respiratory Devices	
Mechano-therapy appliances; Ozone therapy; Breathing appliances and gas masks HS codes: 901910 (part), 901920, 902000	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 13.75% across the full 15-year horizon.
Mechano-therapy appliances HS codes: 901910 (part)	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 11% across the full 15-year horizon.
Orthopaedic, Prosthetic & Assistive	
Carriages for disabled persons; Parts and accessories for carriages for disabled persons HS codes: 871310, 871390, 871420	• Immediate elimination of duty to 0% on entry into force.
Orthopaedic or fracture appliances HS codes: 902110	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 10 years. • Base rate 13.75% reduces to 12.38% in Y1, 11% in Y2, 9.63% in Y3, 8.25% in Y4, 6.88% in Y5, 5.5% in Y6, 4.13% in Y7, 2.75% in Y8, 1.38% in Y9 and 0% in Y10.
Artificial teeth; Artificial joints for orthopaedic purposes; Artificial parts of the body HS codes: 902121, 902131, 902139	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • Base rate 13.75% reduces to 13.06% in Y1, 12.38% in Y2, 11.69% in Y3, 11% in Y4, 10.31% in Y5, 9.63% in Y6, 8.94% in Y7, 8.25% in Y8, 7.56% in Y9 and 6.88% in Y10 (held thereafter).
Dental fittings; Hearing aids; Pacemakers for stimulating heart muscles; Articles and appliances HS codes: 902129, 902140, 902150, 902190	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 13.75% across the full 15-year horizon.
Vision Care & Ophthalmic Optics	
Glasses for corrective spectacles HS codes: 701510 (part)	• Immediate elimination of duty to 0% on entry into force.
Glasses for corrective spectacles HS codes: 701510 (part)	• Immediate elimination of duty to 0% on entry into force.
Contact lenses; Spectacle lenses of glass; Frames and mountings for spectacles; Parts of frames and mountings for spectacles; Spectacles HS codes: 900130, 900140, 900311, 900319, 900390, 900490	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Spectacle lenses of materials other than glass HS codes: 900150	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 5 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.9% in Y1, 8.8% in Y2, 7.7% in Y3, 6.6% in Y4 and 5.5% in Y5 (held thereafter).

Iceland's matching strength	Alignment and TEPA advantage
Pharmaceuticals & Medicaments	
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes HS codes: 300490 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Medicaments consisting of two or more constituents mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic ...; Medicaments containing penicillins or derivatives thereof with a penicillanic acid structure; Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones but not antibiotics; Medicaments containing provitamins; Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes HS codes: 300390 (part), 300410 (part), 300439 (part), 300450 (part), 300490 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 10 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.9% in Y1, 8.8% in Y2, 7.7% in Y3, 6.6% in Y4, 5.5% in Y5, 4.4% in Y6, 3.3% in Y7, 2.2% in Y8, 1.1% in Y9 and 0% in Y10.
Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions; Medicaments containing penicillins or derivatives thereof with a penicillanic acid structure; Medicaments containing antibiotics; Medicaments containing norephedrine or its salts; Medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof; and related lines HS codes: 300120 (part), 300310, 300320, 300343, 300349, 300390 (part), 300420 (part), 300439 (part), 300443, 300449 (part), 300450 (part), 300490 (part)	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 10.45% in Y1, 9.9% in Y2, 9.35% in Y3, 8.8% in Y4, 8.25% in Y5, 7.7% in Y6, 7.15% in Y7, 6.6% in Y8, 6.05% in Y9 and 5.5% in Y10 (held thereafter).
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes HS codes: 300490 (part)	• No reduction in Years 1–5 (held at 11%); duty then falls in 10 annual steps to 5.5% by Y15 (50% of , held thereafter).
Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions; Dried glands and other organs for organo-therapeutic uses; Medicaments containing insulin; Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones; Medicaments containing ephedrine or its salts; and related lines HS codes: 300120 (part), 300190, 300331, 300339, 300341, 300342, 300360, 300390 (part), 300410 (part), 300420 (part), 300431, 300432, 300439 (part), 300441, 300442, 300449 (part), 300450 (part), 300460, 300490 (part)	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 11% across the full 15-year horizon.
Vaccines, Blood and Biologicals	
Cell therapy products HS codes: 300251	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 5 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 8.8% in Y1, 6.6% in Y2, 4.4% in Y3, 2.2% in Y4 and 0% in Y5.
Vaccines for human medicine HS codes: 300241 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Immunological products; Vaccines for human medicine HS codes: 300214, 300241 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 10 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.9% in Y1, 8.8% in Y2, 7.7% in Y3, 6.6% in Y4, 5.5% in Y5, 4.4% in Y6, 3.3% in Y7, 2.2% in Y8, 1.1% in Y9 and 0% in Y10.
Antisera and other blood fractions HS codes: 300212 (part)	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 10.45% in Y1, 9.9% in Y2, 9.35% in Y3, 8.8% in Y4, 8.25% in Y5, 7.7% in Y6, 7.15% in Y7, 6.6% in Y8, 6.05% in Y9 and 5.5% in Y10 (held thereafter).
Antisera and other blood fractions; Immunological products; Vaccines for human medicine; Vaccines for veterinary medicine; Toxins; and related lines HS codes: 300212 (part), 300213, 300215, 300241 (part), 300242, 300249, 300259, 300290	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 11% across the full 15-year horizon.

Iceland's matching strength	Alignment and TEPA advantage
Medical Dressings and Consumables	
Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones; Sheath contraceptives HS codes: 300660 (part), 401410 (part)	• Duty already at 0% — bound free with a 7-year market-access commitment.
Hygienic or pharmaceutical articles HS codes: 401490 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Wadding; Sterile surgical catgut; Hygienic or pharmaceutical articles HS codes: 300590 (part), 300610 (part), 401490 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 10 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.9% in Y1, 8.8% in Y2, 7.7% in Y3, 6.6% in Y4, 5.5% in Y5, 4.4% in Y6, 3.3% in Y7, 2.2% in Y8, 1.1% in Y9 and 0% in Y10.
Sheath contraceptives HS codes: 401410 (part)	• Duty already at 0% — bound free with a 10-year market-access commitment.
Adhesive dressings and other articles having an adhesive layer; Wadding; First-aid boxes and kits; Gel preparations designed to be used in human or veterinary medicine as a lubricant for parts HS codes: 300510 (part), 300590 (part), 300650, 300670	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 10 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 10.45% in Y1, 9.9% in Y2, 9.35% in Y3, 8.8% in Y4, 8.25% in Y5, 7.7% in Y6, 7.15% in Y7, 6.6% in Y8, 6.05% in Y9 and 5.5% in Y10 (held thereafter).
Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones HS codes: 300660 (part)	• 50% reduction applied to a nil — duty remains 0%.
Adhesive dressings and other articles having an adhesive layer; Wadding; Sterile surgical catgut; Opacifying preparations for x-ray examinations; Dental cements and other dental fillings; and related lines HS codes: 300510 (part), 300590 (part), 300610 (part), 300630, 300640, 300691, 300692	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 11% across the full 15-year horizon.
Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones; Placebos and blinded or double-blinded clinical trial kits for a recognised clinical trial HS codes: 300660 (part), 300693	• Duty already at 0% — no reduction commitment (Base rate nil).
Diagnostic Reagents & Lab Media	
Laboratory HS codes: 701710, 701720, 701790	• Immediate elimination of duty to 0% on entry into force.
Prepared culture media for the development or maintenance of micro-organisms "incl. viruses ... HS codes: 382100	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 8.25% across the full 15-year horizon.
Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing; Certified reference materials HS codes: 382211, 382212, 382213, 382219, 382290	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 11% across the full 15-year horizon.
Diagnostic Reagents & Lab Media	
Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments; Spectrometers; Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis; Mass spectrometers HS codes: 902720, 902730 (part), 902750 (part), 902781, 902789 (part)	• Duty already at 0% — bound free on entry into force.
Spectrometers; Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis HS codes: 902730 (part), 902750 (part)	• Duty already at 0% — bound free with a 5-year market-access commitment.

Iceland's matching strength	Alignment and TEPA advantage
Stereoscopic optical microscopes; Optical microscopes; Parts and accessories for compound optical microscopes; Electron microscopes; Parts and accessories for electron microscopes; and related lines HS codes: 901110, 901120, 901180, 901190, 901210, 901290, 902519 (part), 902790	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 8.25% reduces to 7.07% in Y1, 5.89% in Y2, 4.71% in Y3, 3.54% in Y4, 2.36% in Y5, 1.18% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Gas or smoke analysis apparatus HS codes: 902710	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis HS codes: 902789 (part)	• Duty already at 0% — bound free with a 10-year market-access commitment.
Thermometers; Thermometers and pyrometers HS codes: 902511 (part), 902519 (part)	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 11% across the full 15-year horizon.
Thermometers; Thermometers and pyrometers HS codes: 902511 (part), 902519 (part)	• Excluded from tariff concessions — duty held at 8.25% across the full 15-year horizon.
PPE and Medical Textiles	
Garments made up of felt or nonwovens HS codes: 621010	• Immediate elimination of duty to 0% on entry into force.
Men's or boys' garments of textile fabrics HS codes: 621040	• Immediate elimination of duty to 0% on entry into force.
Made-up articles of textile materials HS codes: 630790	• Immediate elimination of duty to 0% on entry into force.
Gloves; Articles of apparel and clothing accessories HS codes: 401512, 401590	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Medical Furniture & Sterilisers	
Medical HS codes: 841920	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 8.25% reduces to 7.07% in Y1, 5.89% in Y2, 4.71% in Y3, 3.54% in Y4, 2.36% in Y5, 1.18% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Dentists'; Operating tables HS codes: 940210, 940290 (part)	• Phased reduction of duty to 0% in 7 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.43% in Y1, 7.86% in Y2, 6.29% in Y3, 4.71% in Y4, 3.14% in Y5, 1.57% in Y6 and 0% in Y7.
Operating tables HS codes: 940290 (part)	• Reduction of duty by 50% over 5 years. • Base rate 11% reduces to 9.9% in Y1, 8.8% in Y2, 7.7% in Y3, 6.6% in Y4 and 5.5% in Y5 (held thereafter).

Source: T&A analysis based on TEPA schedule on India's commitments to Iceland in trade of goods

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