UK-India Free Trade Agreement
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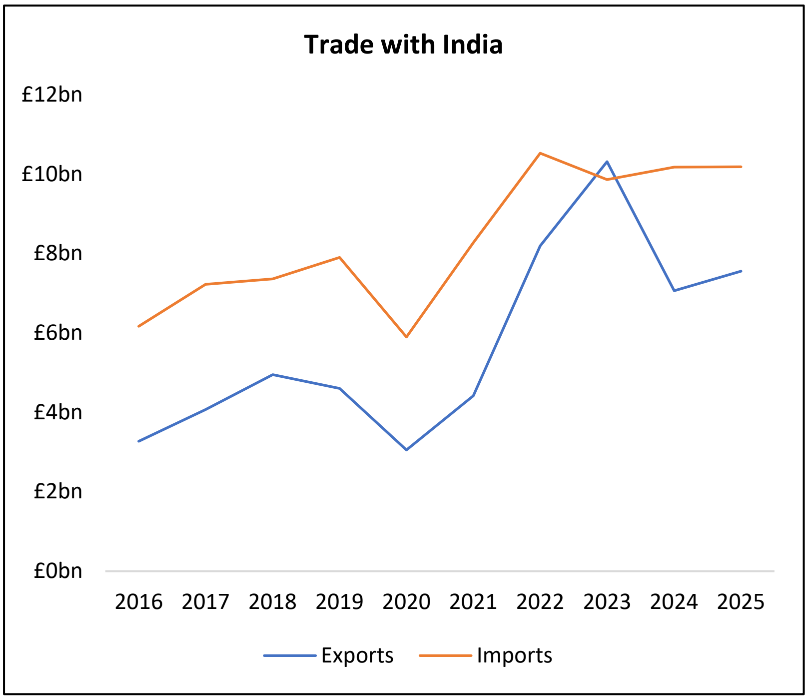
The UK-India Free Trade Agreement is the UK's most economically significant bilateral trade deal since leaving the EU and the most comprehensive trade agreement India has brought into force. The UK-India FTA comes into force on **15 July 2026**.

What changes when the agreement goes live?

- India will remove tariffs on 64% of tariff lines at entry into force, rising to 85% over 10 years for eligible UK goods.
- Most UK tariffs will be 0% on entry into force.
- Businesses must meet the agreement's rules of origin to claim preferential tariffs.
- UK exporters need to register with HMRC as an approved exporter before completing origin declarations.
- Customs processes should become quicker and simpler, including commitments on goods release, single window systems and clearer documentary requirements.

India trade profile (2025)

£17.8bn	£7.6bn	£10.2bn
total UK-India trade	UK exports to India	UK imports from India



UK Exports to India	Value
Silver and precious stones	**£2.2bn**
Machinery	**£891m**
Electrical machinery and equipment	**£457m**
Aluminium	**£283m**
Beverages	**£275m**

UK Imports from India	Value
Machinery	**£1.5bn**
Electrical machinery	**£801m**
Oil	**£540m**
Pharmaceutical products	**£526m**
Precious stones	**£513m**

What businesses should do now

1. **Check your commodity code.** Confirm the HS code for your product and compare the current MFN tariff with the FTA tariff schedule.
2. **Check whether your product qualifies.** Review the product-specific rules of origin and ensure your goods meet the required threshold.
3. **Register to self-certify origin.** **UK exporters should register with HMRC before issuing origin declarations to Indian customers. Use the following link to the HMRC to the registration portal**
4. **Prepare your paperwork.** Keep evidence of origin, supplier declarations and production records in case customs authorities request verification.
5. **Speak to your importer or broker.** Make sure your Indian customer or customs agent knows how to claim preference at import.

Benefits for manufacturers

- **Lower landed costs:** tariff reductions can make UK exports more competitive in India.
- **Faster movement of goods:** customs commitments should support more predictable clearance, including 48-hour release for many goods.
- **Simpler compliance:** digital processes, single window commitments and clearer rules should reduce administrative burdens over time.
- **Reduced duplication:** recognition of UK conformity assessment bodies could allow some products to be certified before export.
- **More flexible labelling:** multilingual labels and post-export labelling may help firms adapt products for the Indian market.

Examples of UK to India export opportunities

Product	MFN tariff	New tariff
Automotive and engine parts	11.5%-16.5%	Reduced to 0% over a 5-10 year staging period.
Medical devices	13.75%	0% from entry into force.
Aluminium containers	10%	Most products 0% from entry into force; some staged to 5% over five years.
Alcohol	50%-150%	Whisky and Gin tariffs halved at entry into force, then staged to 40% over 10 years.
Microscopes	11%	0% from entry into force.

Make UK position

The UK-India Free Trade Agreement is a significant step forward for UK manufacturing. By reducing tariffs and streamlining trade with one of the world's largest and fastest-growing markets, the agreement creates new opportunities for manufacturers to export, source competitively and grow their presence in India. Make UK will continue to work with members to help businesses make the most of the deal and ensure its benefits are felt across UK industry.

Useful links

- UK-India FTA text and official explainers
- New India tariffs
- New UK tariffs
- Check duties and customs requirements for exporting
- Register as an approved exporter with HMRC
- DBT India export guide
- Report a trade barrier
- UK–India CETA Rules of Origin