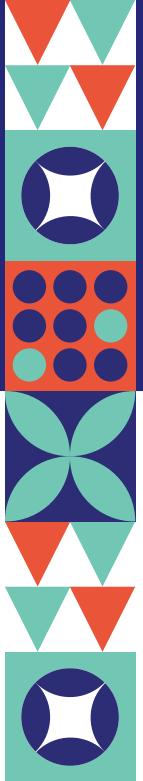


India-UK Free Trade Agreement (CETA): Education & Mobility Summary



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Focus: Provisions Pertaining to Education, Skills, and Student/Professional Mobility

1. Inclusion of Educational Services under Trade in Services

Chapter 8 of the agreement provides market access and national treatment for educational service providers from both countries. This includes:

- Higher education institutions
- Vocational training providers
- EdTech and digital learning platforms
- Education consultancies and testing bodies

These commitments aim to facilitate:

- Entry of Indian educational entities into the UK's private education sector and vice versa.
- Joint curriculum development, digital education collaborations, and teacher exchange programs.
- Access to professional education, test prep, and credential evaluation services.

The agreement aligns with WTO-style scheduling of services and supports private sector partnerships in the education domain.

2. Professional Qualifications & Recognition Framework

Annex 8A and related provisions encourage mutual recognition of professional and academic qualifications. The agreement:

- Encourages regulatory bodies in both countries to negotiate bilateral Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs).
- Supports portability of degrees, diplomas, teacher training certifications, and vocational skills.
- Provides a legal framework for smoother recognition of credentials in regulated fields like education, healthcare, and engineering.

This is particularly beneficial for Indian students and professionals planning long-term careers in the UK, and for British institutions hiring Indian-trained faculty or trainers.



3. Mobility Provisions for Students and Educational Professionals

The agreement establishes liberalised pathways for various categories of service providers, including:

- Students and interns (for study, training, and on-the-job learning)
- Independent professionals (e.g., educators, trainers, consultants)
- Contractual service suppliers and business visitors (e.g., for academic conferences, program delivery, and EdTech partnerships)
- Intra-corporate transferees (e.g., from global campuses)

Key impacts:

- Simplified short-term visa and work authorization processes
- Improved access to internships and post-study work in education-related sectors
- Enhanced opportunity for Indian academics and trainers to engage in teaching, certification, or program delivery in the UK

4. Social Security Exemption for Indian Students & Professionals

The CETA includes a Double Contribution Convention, which:

- Exempts Indian nationals working or studying in the UK (and vice versa) for up to 36 months from paying into the host country's social security system (National Insurance in the UK).
- This reduces financial burden for Indian students taking up internships or temporary work, and for academic professionals on assignments.

This provision aligns with similar benefits extended in India's social security agreements with countries like Germany, Australia, and Japan.

5. Enhanced Career Opportunities for Students

The agreement supports smoother transitions from campus to career by:

- Encouraging internship and apprenticeship pathways in sectors such as:
 - Education and training
 - IT-enabled services and EdTech
 - Business and financial consulting
- Opening up early-career roles under professional service categories

This improves post-study employability and makes the UK a more attractive destination for Indian students.

6. Institutional Mechanisms for Future Cooperation

The agreement enables the creation of:

- A Joint Committee on Trade in Services
- Sub-committees or working groups focused on education, skills, and recognition frameworks

These institutions are expected to:

- Monitor implementation of education provisions
- Review progress on MRAs and mobility
- Facilitate institutional partnerships between Indian and UK HEIs

7. Safeguards for Public Education

Despite opening up education services for collaboration and trade:

- The agreement preserves each country's ability to regulate its public education systems
- Governments maintain full autonomy over public funding, admissions, curriculum, and institutional governance

This ensures the commercialisation of educational services does not affect the public education mandate.

Summary Table: Key Education Provisions

Provision Area	Details & Benefits
Education services	Open access for private education providers, digital platforms, and consultants
Qualification recognition	Framework for bilateral MRAs for degrees and credentials
Student and staff mobility	Simplified entry for students, interns, teachers, and education professionals
Social security relief	3-year exemption from host country contributions (e.g., UK National Insurance)
Career pathways	Easier access to internships, apprenticeships, and early-career roles
Regulatory autonomy	Government rights to regulate public education systems remain intact
Institutional cooperation	Joint oversight committees to expand education-related engagement

Strategic Implications for the Sector

For Indian stakeholders:

- Universities and EdTech firms can expand transnational offerings and institutional partnerships.
- Students benefit from financial relief and career-focused pathways.
- Indian credentials will see greater cross-border recognition, boosting employability.

For UK stakeholders:

- Provides access to a large pool of high-performing students and professionals.
- Encourages collaborative degree programs, R&D in education technology, and joint ventures.
- Strengthens the UK's higher education brand across South Asia.