

INDUSTRY STATEMENT ON THE EU-INDIA AND EU-INDONESIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

EUROPEAN ALUMINIUM CALLS FOR EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS IN FTA'S FOR EUROPE'S STRATEGIC ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

Brussels, September 2026

Europe's trade ambitions must not come at the expense of its strategic aluminium industry.

As the [EU–India Free Trade Agreement](#) moves to the Council of the European Union for signature and conclusion, and the [EU–Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement](#) proceeds through the European Parliament approval, European Aluminium is concerned that the two agreements, in their current form, risk further weakening Europe's strategic aluminium production and recycling base.

European Aluminium supports stronger EU partnerships, diversified supply chains and new opportunities for European industry. But **preferential access to the EU market must come with an effective level playing field**. European producers cannot compete sustainably with imports benefiting from materially different market, energy, regulatory and financing conditions.

India is a major and growing producer of primary aluminium and semi-fabricated aluminium products, positioning the aluminium industry at the heart of its future economic and industrial strategy¹. India currently produces 4.3 Mio tonnes of primary aluminium (*i.e. more than 3 times EU domestic production*). Much of its primary production relies on carbon-intensive, coal-based electricity. European producers, by contrast, face some of the world's most demanding climate and environmental requirements, alongside structurally higher energy and compliance costs.

Indonesia is pursuing rapid expansion and integration of its aluminium industry supported by large Chinese investments. Between 2025 and 2027, Indonesian primary production is expected to triple to 3.2 million tonnes – more than twice EU domestic production.

Both agreements foresee the immediate removal of EU import duties on aluminium products upon entry into force, adding pressure on European producers. Their combined impact cannot be ignored: concessions negotiated country by country accumulate across the same European value chain.

The EU must assess this cumulative impact before opening strategic sectors further. Trade policy must reinforce the Clean Industrial Deal, the Critical Raw Materials Act, the Industrial Accelerator Act and the RESourceEU Action Plan and preserve the industrial capacity needed to deliver them.

¹ 2025 Aluminium Vision Plan with Viksit Bharat's goal by 2047: [Release of the Aluminium Vision Document, Indian Ministry of Mines](#).

European Aluminium calls on the co-legislators to ensure a comprehensive sectorial impact assessment of the cumulative impact of both FTAs on Europe's aluminium value chain is conducted and that effective, preventive safeguarding mechanisms are in place before the entry in force of any tariff liberalisation.

Partnerships with India, Indonesia and other aluminium-rich countries should strengthen Europe's competitiveness and strategic autonomy. That requires fair competition and comparable sustainability and social conditions. **Europe must not trade away its strategic industrial base.**