

EUROPEAN INDUSTRIES URGE POLICYMAKERS TO FULLY CONSIDER SECTORAL CHALLENGES AS THE EU-INDIA FTA TALKS CONCLUDE

Joint Industry Statement

Brussels, 27 November 2025

The European ceramic, aluminium, ferro-alloys and steel industries express their deep concern about the potential impact of the EU-India FTA on strategic European industries if a sector-specific approach is not adopted and our sectors' challenges are not duly considered.

European manufacturers fully support open and rules-based trade and acknowledge the reinforced need for trade diversification following the reintroduction of US tariffs. However, this cannot come at the expense of the EU's industrial base.

Benefitting from cheap access to abundant resources, state support¹ and export-oriented strategies, India is significantly raising its industrial production capacity²⁻³, reinforcing existing overcapacities with excess output likely to be redirected abroad, including to Europe⁴. In addition, substantial gaps remain between EU and Indian social, environmental, and climate regulatory frameworks, which risk creating further competitive distortions. Concluding an agreement without safeguarding sectors exposed to unfair competition and addressing regulatory asymmetries would expose European industries to severe market distortions and endanger their future viability in Europe.

As the EU-India FTA negotiations draw to a close, the co-signatories urge policymakers to fully take into account our sectors' challenges to ensure complete alignment between European industrial, trade, and climate policies.

The co-signatories also firmly oppose any exemption or preferential treatment for India under the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), whose integrity and effectiveness must remain non-negotiable. Granting privileges to CBAM would directly contradict the EU's climate ambitions, penalise responsible producers in Europe, and reward production under lower standards abroad. Likewise, the agreement should refrain

¹ [Release of the Aluminium Vision Document, Indian Ministry of Mines.](#)

² Indian government roadmaps envision aluminium production capacity to expand to 12 MT by 2030, 25 MT by 2040, and 37 MT by 2047. See [Release of the Aluminium Vision Document, Indian Ministry of Mines.](#)

³ According to the analysis carried out by the OECD Steel Committee (November 2025), if all announced capacity projects come to fruition, steel-making capacity in India could reach 205 mmt by the end of 2025, nearly double the level recorded in 2015, and increase to around 300 mmt by 2030. Most of the new capacity additions would concern the higher CO₂-intensive BOF route.

⁴ Imports of ceramic tiles (HS 6907) originating from India increased by 146% in the last five years, despite existing antidumping duties.

from granting any exemptions to other EU environmental legislation, while including robust sustainability and labour provisions.

European ceramics, steel, ferro-alloys, and aluminium producers are investing heavily in innovation, decarbonisation and recycling to meet European climate, competitiveness and circular economy objectives. A trade agreement that fails to ensure reciprocity and equivalent conditions would jeopardise these efforts and pose a serious risk to Europe's industrial base.

The signatories urge policymakers to safeguard the level playing field, uphold the integrity of EU trade and climate policies, and refrain from concluding any agreement that undermines Europe's strategic industries.



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