ALUMEX™ INDIA 2025

Extruding the Future: Aluminium 2025

Trends, Transformations, and Trajectories

Organized by

ALEMAI
ALUMINIUM EXTRUSION MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Knowledge Partner

BIGMINT

Foreword

As India's industrial engine accelerates, the non-ferrous metals sector is evolving into a cornerstone of national growth, innovation, and sustainability. ALEMAI's (Aluminium Extrusion Manufacturers Association of India) ALUMEX 2025 bring together the brightest minds and leading voices from aluminium and allied industries to decode the new dynamics of metals--cutting through complex policy landscapes, global supply chain realities, and technological frontiers.

This knowledge paper, crafted in partnership with BigMint as the official knowledge partner, reflects a shared commitment to deepen understanding and bridge information gaps in the non-ferrous metals industry. By mapping India's primary and downstream landscape against global transitions, it delivers strategic insights for manufacturers, policymakers, and investors--a foundation for more informed, affirmative policy action.

ALUMEX 2025 stands as the premier stage for collaboration, highlighting how regional strengths, export opportunities, and technology-driven solutions fuse to power India's rise in aluminium extrusion and advanced manufacturing. Through robust dialogue and evidence-based analysis, the event underscores the urgent need for cohesive policy frameworks, level playing fields, and quality standards that empower domestic MSMEs and industry giants alike.

As trade currents shift, domestic consumption surges, and sustainability imperatives grow, this platform is a catalyst for actionable change, aiming to inspire resilient strategies and foster global partnerships. It is hoped that the conclave will generate implementable ideas on regulatory, operational, and innovation fronts--empowering all stakeholders to navigate challenges and unlock sustainable opportunities in the years to come.

BIGMINT

Executive summary

The Indian aluminium industry is at a pivotal moment, shaped by global trends, rising domestic demand, and changing policies. ALUMEX 2025 highlights significant transformations across the value chain—from bauxite mining to downstream extrusion—presenting both challenges and opportunities.

Globally, aluminium production has grown steadily, led by mining hubs like Guinea and Australia, and China's dominant smelting capacity, which accounts for over 60% of global output. However, protectionist policies such as the U.S. 50% tariff and retaliatory measures have disrupted trade flows, increased costs, and added price volatility.

India is now the world's second-largest primary aluminium producer and third-largest consumer, with a capacity of around 6–6.2 million tonnes and low per capita consumption of 3.1 kg compared to the global average of 12 kg. Demand is expected to nearly double to 9 million tonnes by 2033, driven by sectors like construction, power, renewables, electric vehicles, and defence.

The extrusion segment is critical to downstream growth, with installed capacity of 3.5 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) but utilisation below 2 MTPA. Despite strong 7% annual demand growth, local players face rising import competition, which has more than doubled since 2022. Imports benefit from duty-free access under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), while domestic manufacturers pay high import duties on raw materials, threatening their competitiveness.

Key extrusion clusters in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh are expanding, especially in southern India, driven by EV and infrastructure demand. However, regions like Karnataka face cost and tariff pressures. Rising billet and scrap imports, along with volatile global prices, continue to strain the supply chain.

Upcoming mandatory BIS certification aims to curb low-quality imports but increases compliance demands. Misuse of FTAs for Chinese-origin materials routed through ASEAN and UAE remains a concern, prompting calls for stricter rules of origin and stronger enforcement.

In summary, India's aluminium extrusion industry is positioned for strong growth but must address import pressures, raw material security, and evolving trade policies to become a competitive global player.

BIGMINT

President's message

As we present this comprehensive report on India's aluminium industry, I am reminded of the pivotal moment our sector finds itself in. The landscape is evolving rapidly, with significant opportunities and challenges shaping our path forward.

India's aluminium extrusion industry stands at a crossroads. With an installed capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum, we currently utilize only 1.2 million tonnes, while imports exceed 1.5 million tonnes annually. This disparity is driven by price differences, Free Trade Agreement concessions, and duty-free access for value-added products.

To address these challenges, ALEMAI advocates for a strategic overhaul of trade policies. We urge the government to reconsider the inclusion of aluminium extrusion downstream value-added products in FTAs and to implement safeguards against cheap imports. Such measures would not only protect our domestic industry but also stimulate growth by increasing local production and consumption.

Enhancing domestic consumption is equally critical. India's per capita aluminium consumption is currently around 3–4 kg, compared to the global average of 11–13 kg and China's 25–30 kg. By promoting the use of aluminium in sectors like construction, automotive, and renewable energy, we can drive demand and reduce reliance on imports.

In this context, ALUMEX India 2025 emerges as a significant milestone. Scheduled from September 10–13 at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi, this exhibition will showcase the strength and potential of domestic extrusion manufacturing. With over 200 exhibitors and 15,000+ expected visitors, ALUMEX India 2025 aims to foster collaboration, drive innovation, and unlock new growth opportunities for Indian companies.

As we navigate these challenges, ALEMAI remains committed to promoting sustainable growth, enhancing industry competitiveness, and supporting policy measures that benefit both domestic producers and the wider aluminium ecosystem. I invite all stakeholders to leverage the insights in this report to unlock the full potential of India's aluminium sector and contribute to its journey toward global leadership.

Jitendra Chopra
President, ALEMAI

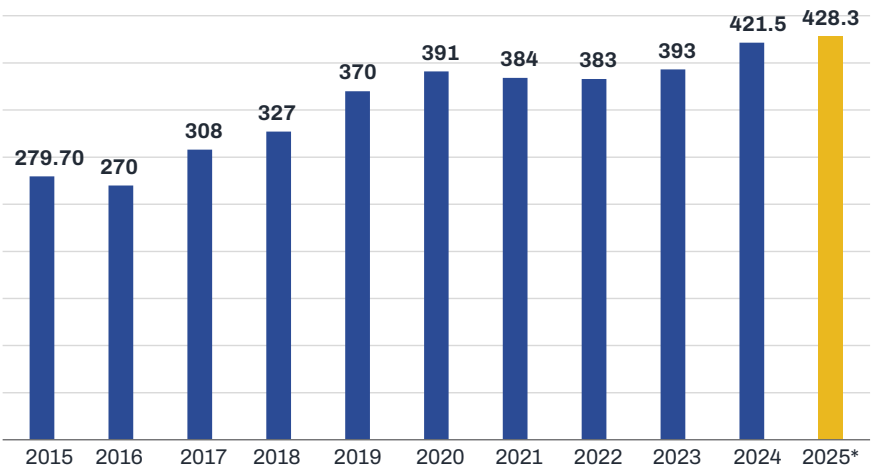
Contents

Global market overview

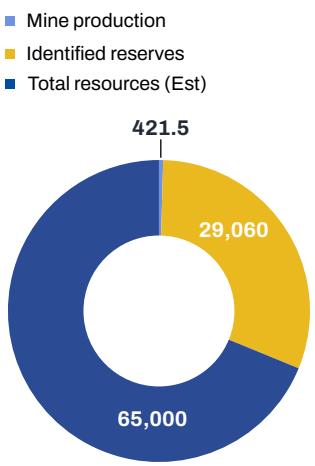
Global mine production: A decade of steady growth

Over the last ten years, global bauxite production has steadily expanded, rising from 280 million tonnes in 2015 to nearly 428 million tonnes projected for 2025. This 53% jump has been led by major mining expansions in Guinea and Australia, responding to the aluminium industry's growing appetite for raw material.

Global bauxite production over the past decade



Volume in mnt



The resource base is deep but highly concentrated. Out of an estimated 30 billion tonnes of proven reserves, a handful of countries dominate. Guinea alone holds about a quarter, followed by Australia, Vietnam, Brazil, and Indonesia. Together, they control more than two-thirds of global reserves—effectively setting the pace of the market.

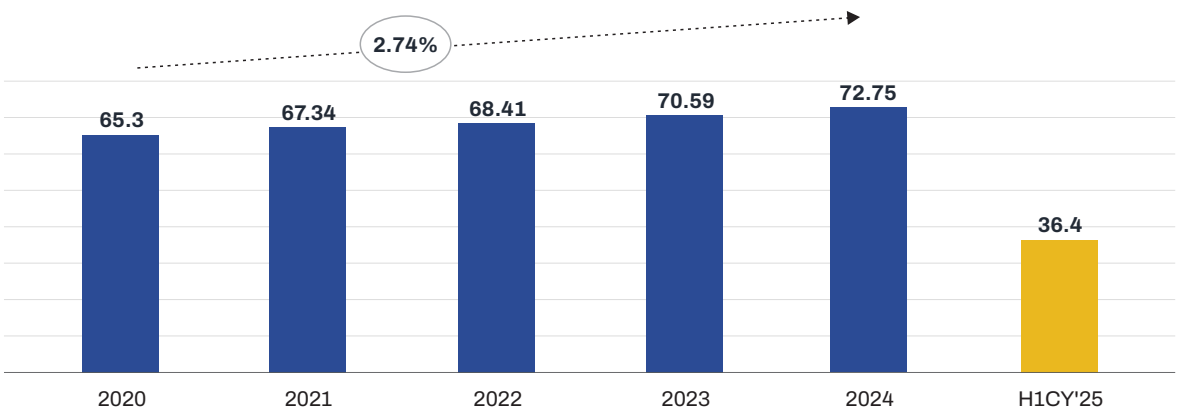
Production trends reflect the same concentration. Guinea, Australia, and China account for most of the world's output, shaping trade flows and price signals. Africa, with 32% of known deposits, has emerged as a long-term anchor for supply security, placing the continent at the centre of aluminium's growth story. This concentration suggests that supply stability and pricing for producers worldwide will remain closely linked to developments in these key regions.

Global primary aluminium: Growth, challenges, and adjustments

From 2020 to 2024, global primary aluminium output climbed from 65.3 million tonnes to 72.75 million tonnes, maintaining a steady annual growth rate of around 2.7%. Demand held firm, supported by stable LME prices and continued industrial activity.

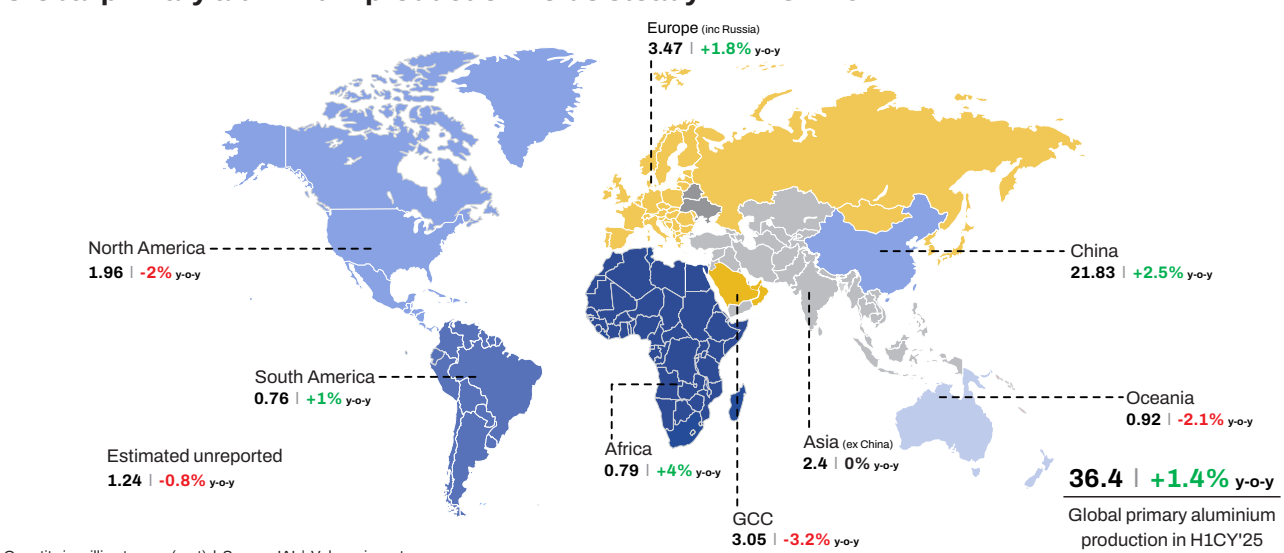
China sits at the heart of this story. Despite a government-imposed cap on smelting capacity at 45 MTPA, the country still produced 41–42 million tonnes in 2024. Rather than building new plants, producers focused on squeezing more efficiency out of existing facilities, with brownfield expansions driving incremental growth.

Global primary aluminium production



Source: IAI | Volume in mnt

Global primary aluminium production holds steady in H1CY'25



Quantity in million tonnes (mnt) I Source: IAI | Volume in mnt

The first half of 2025 added further evidence of resilience. Global production reached 36.4 million tonnes, up 1.4% year-on-year. China again led with 2.5% growth, while India, Europe, and Southeast Asia also contributed through gradual capacity ramp-ups. While growth remains steady, rising alumina and energy costs are likely to shape how producers outside China plan capacity expansions and manage margins.

U.S. tariffs and the shifting trade landscape

In early 2025, the U.S. raised import tariffs on aluminium, first from 25% in March to 50% by June. The measure was designed to shield domestic smelters, but the impact quickly spilled across global markets.

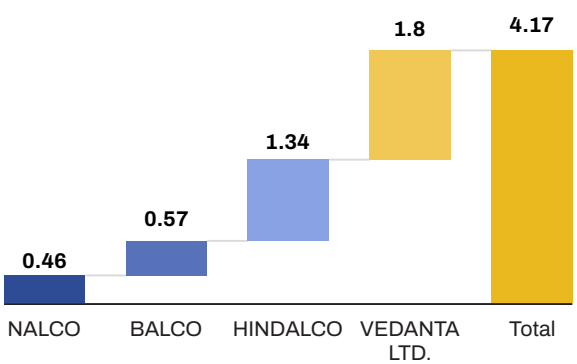
Canada, the U.S.'s largest supplier, was hit hardest. With reduced access to its biggest customer, Canadian producers redirected flows to Europe and Asia, upending long-standing trade routes and tightening supply elsewhere.

Inside the U.S., the effect was immediate. Aluminium premiums rose by more than 50%, pushing up costs for manufacturers in autos, construction, and packaging.

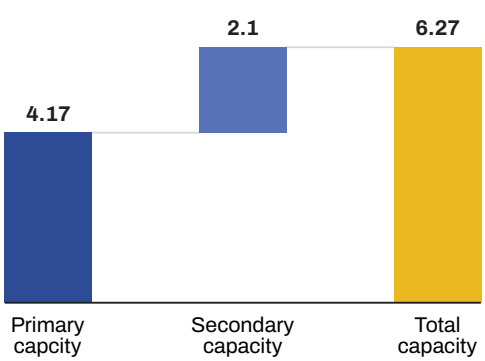
Profit margins across downstream industries came under strain. The tariff shock has therefore not only reshaped trade flows but also introduced new cost pressures and planning challenges for producers and downstream users globally.

India's aluminium landscape

India: Primary aluminium capacity



India: Aluminium primary & secondary capacity

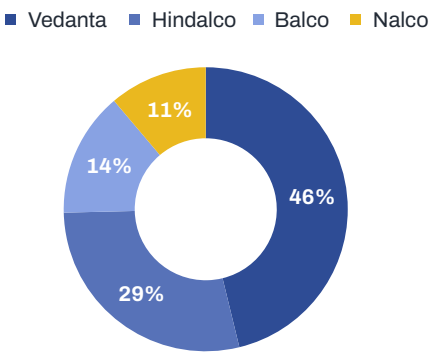


Source: Ministry of Mines | Capacity in mnt

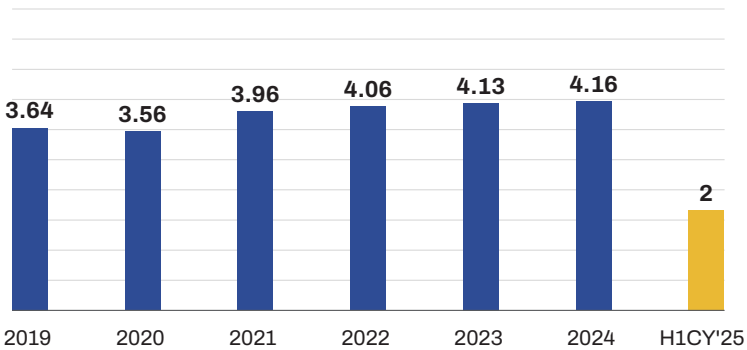
India's aluminium landscape is defined by two core segments -- primary and secondary production. As of FY'25, the country's total aluminium production capacity is estimated at 6–6.2 mnt, comprising approximately 4.17 mnt from primary production and 2–2.2 mnt from secondary production via scrap recycling.

The primary aluminium segment is largely consolidated, with a few major players accounting for the bulk of output. Vedanta holds the largest share at 46%, followed by Hindalco with 29%, BALCO at 14%, and NALCO contributing around 11%.

Primary aluminium output: Company-wise share



India: Primary aluminium production



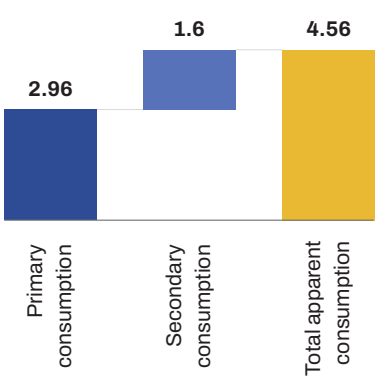
Source: BigMint | Qty in mnt

India's primary aluminium production has been steadily growing in line with rising demand. In H1 CY'25, production reached approximately 2 mnt, with capacity utilization at 100%.

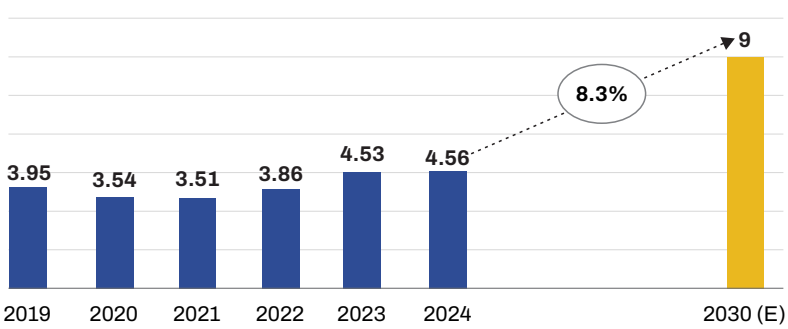
India is the world's 2nd largest aluminum producer and the 3rd largest consumer, with demand projected to double over the next decade.

India's aluminium market is structured around two core segments: primary and secondary production. As of FY'25, total aluminium production capacity is estimated at 6–6.2 million tonnes, with primary production contributing ~4.17 million tonnes and secondary production via scrap recycling adding 2–2.2 million tonnes. This dual structure reflects both the country's reliance on large-scale smelting and the growing role of recycling in meeting demand.

India: Aluminium primary & secondary consumption in 2024



India: Aluminium consumption set to see a steady growth

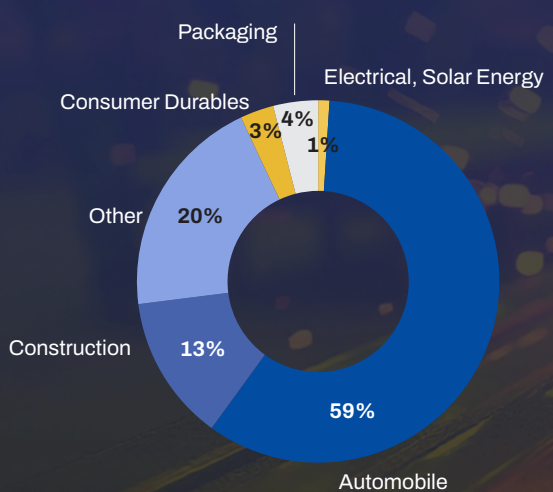


Source: BigMint | E -Estimated

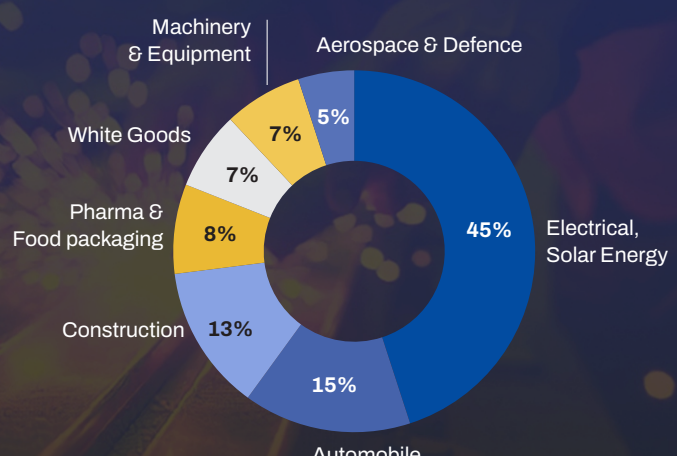
The primary aluminium segment is highly consolidated. Vedanta leads with a 46% share, followed by Hindalco at 29%, BALCO at 14%, and NALCO at 11%, collectively shaping production dynamics and pricing strategies. Such concentration allows major players to manage supply efficiently, but it also means market shifts are closely tied to their operational decisions.

Production trends indicate steady growth. In H1 CY'25, primary aluminium output reached ~2 million tonnes, operating at full capacity. India now ranks as the world's second-largest aluminium producer and the third-largest consumer, yet per capita consumption remains low at 3.1 kg, well below the global average of 12 kg and China's 31.7 kg. With demand projected to double over the next decade—from 4.5 million tonnes in 2024 to ~9 million tonnes by CY'33—the growth trajectory highlights both an opportunity and a need for capacity expansion and efficiency improvements.

Secondary aluminium sector-wise consumption



Primary aluminium sector-wise consumption



This growth story suggests that while India's primary aluminium industry is currently stable and consolidated, rising domestic demand and historically low per capita consumption create a significant runway for expansion, both through new capacity and increased utilisation of secondary aluminium via recycling.

India's downstream segment – from ingot to extrusion

India's aluminium downstream segment, particularly extrusion, is central to transforming primary metal into diverse profiles and shapes for industries such as construction, automotive, aerospace, and electrical. The extrusion process, which forces aluminium alloy through a die to create precise and often complex cross-sections, enables the production of high-quality components tailored to specific industrial needs.

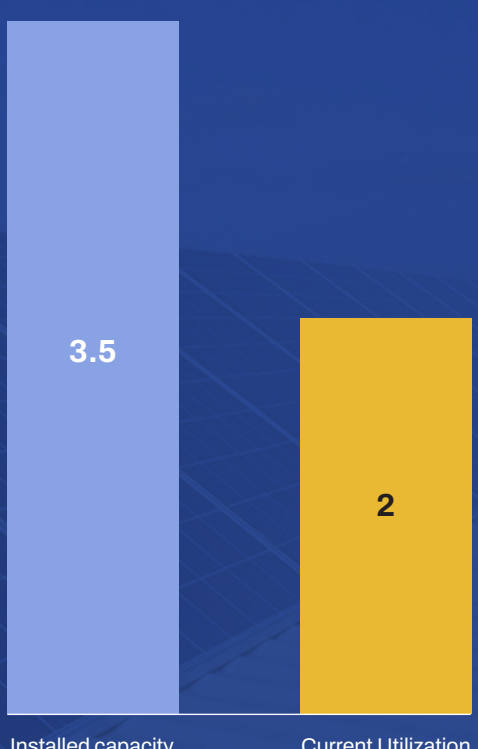
Aluminium primary value chain

Domestic capacity vs utilisation

Despite a total installed capacity of 3.5 MTPA, the Indian extrusion sector currently utilises only around 2 million tonnes, with the shortfall met through imports. This utilisation pattern indicates that while India has the infrastructure to serve rising demand, efficiency improvements and capacity ramp-ups are necessary to reduce import dependence and fully capture domestic growth.

Combined with the strong primary and secondary production base, the downstream segment positions India to benefit from the country's expanding aluminium consumption and low per capita usage, provided that investments in modernisation and recycling integration continue.

India: Installed capacity vs capacity utilised in the extrusion segment



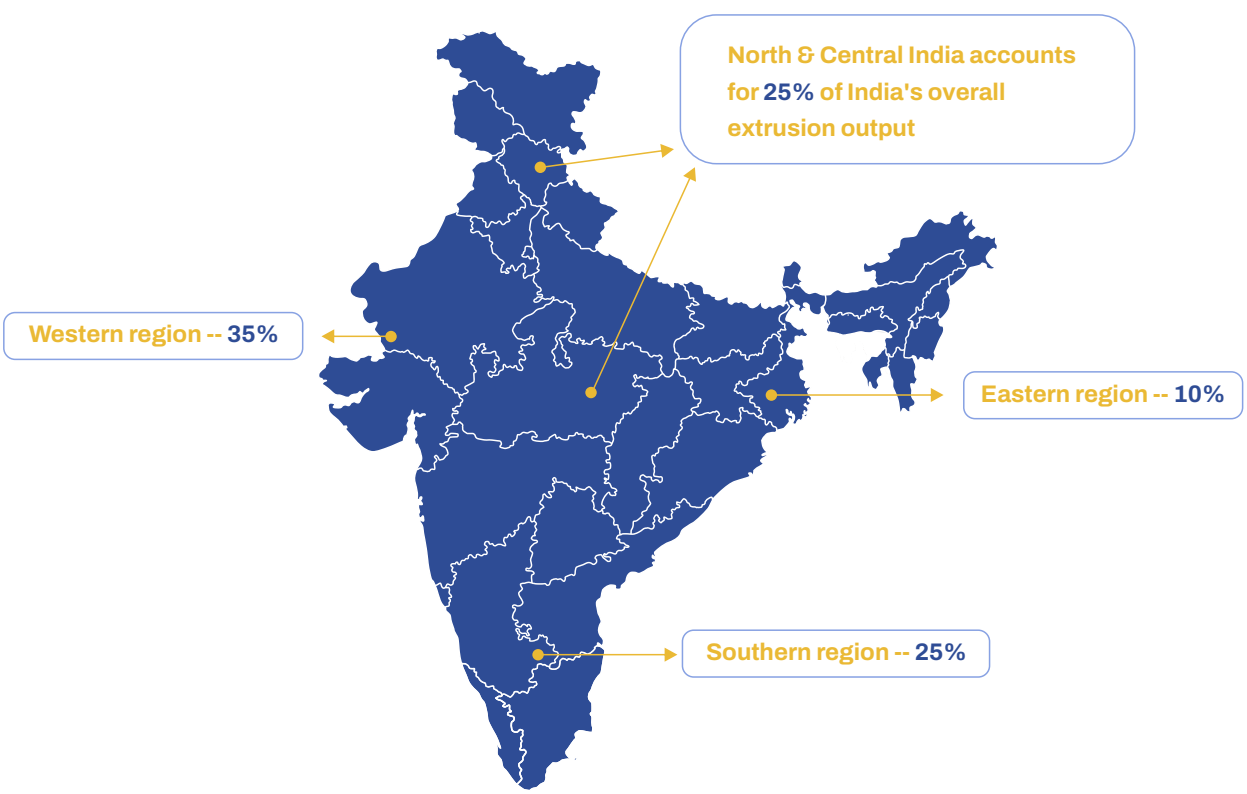
Source: ALEMAI | Volume in mnt

Aluminium extrusion in India

India's extrusion industry is regionally diverse, with key hubs spread across the north, south, west, and central regions, reflecting industrial development and market access.

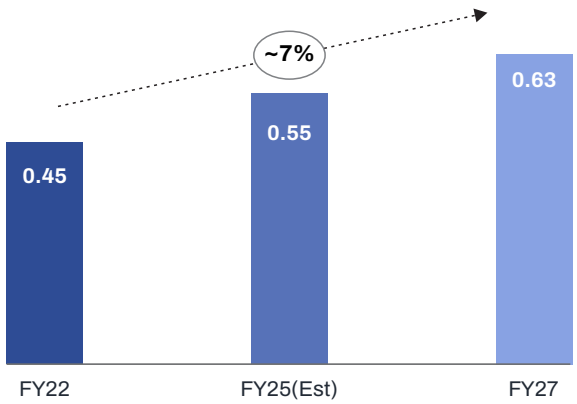
The western region, led by Gujarat and Maharashtra, dominates with roughly 35% of total extrusion capacity and output, supported by automotive, construction, and engineering demand and proximity to ports. The northern and central regions account for about 30%, with hubs in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi NCR, and Madhya Pradesh growing on infrastructure, real estate activity, and skilled labour availability.

The southern region contributes 25%, with industrial belts in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Telangana benefiting from electronics, aerospace, and defence clusters. The eastern region holds the smallest share, around 10%, limited by downstream infrastructure and logistical challenges. Together, these regional hubs form the backbone of India's extrusion industry, serving both domestic consumption and exports.



India's aluminium extrusion production ranges between 1–1.5 million tonnes annually, reaching 1.08 million tonnes in 2024, with a market value of roughly USD 1.9 billion. Southern states such as Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are emerging as key manufacturing hubs, driven by demand from construction, electric vehicles, and export opportunities. Leading producers including Hindalco, Global Aluminium, and Jindal Aluminium maintain a strong presence in the region.

India: Overall extrusion demand to rise by FY27



Source: Hindalco filings | Demand in mnt

Demand for extrusions is projected to grow at a CAGR of ~7% between FY22 and FY27, rising from 0.45 million tonnes to 0.63 million tonnes, with FY25 demand estimated at 0.55 million tonnes.

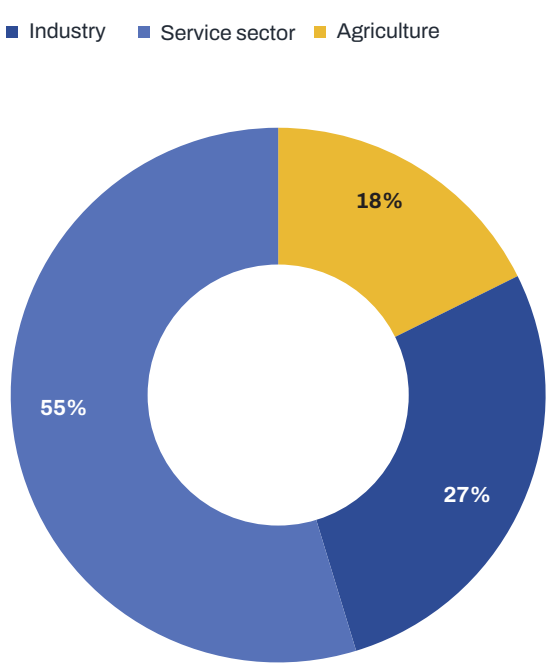
Growth is underpinned by construction, infrastructure, EVs, solar, and industrial applications, reinforced by government initiatives, urbanisation, and the shift toward lightweight, sustainable materials.

Key sectors driving downstream growth

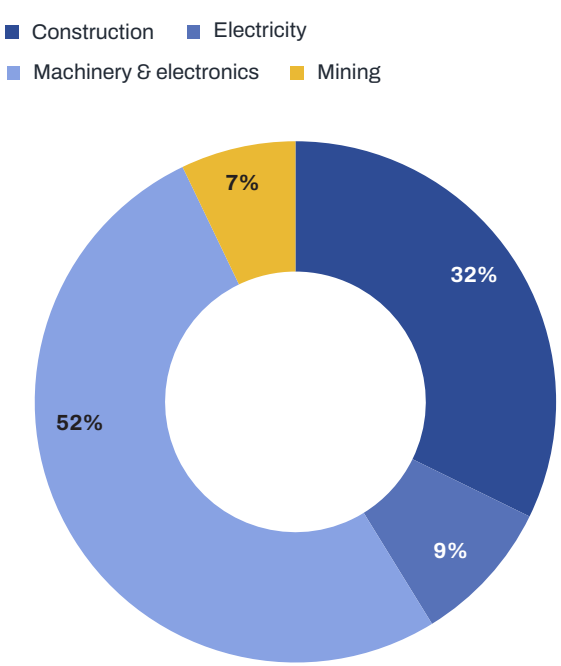
India's economy grew by a solid 6.5% in FY25, exceeding expectations despite global trade uncertainties and heightened geopolitical tensions. This strong performance reinforces India's status as the world's fastest-growing major economy and keeps it on track to become the fourth-largest economy by the end of FY26.

The full-year growth was driven by robust expansion in the services sector, which grew by 7.3%, along with a strong recovery in industry--particularly in construction, which saw a 10.8% rise. The agriculture sector also contributed positively, recording a growth rate of 5.4%, highlighting the broad based resilience of the Indian economy.

India: Sector-wise GDP FY24



Share of key sectors in India's industrial GDP



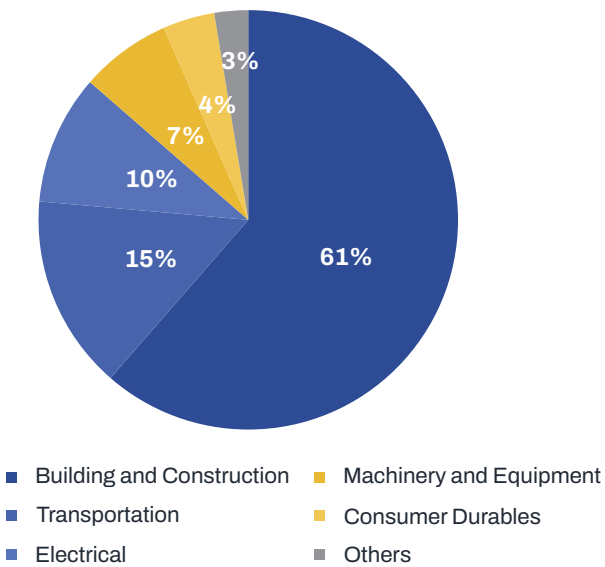
Source: BigMint | Volume in mnt

Aluminium extrusion demand – Sector-wise breakdown

The building and construction sector will remain the dominant consumer of aluminium extrusion, followed by the electrical and electronics and transportation industries. While the construction sector has seen a slowdown in recent years, impacting extrusion demand, the outlook for growth remains strong.

The increasing demand for modern, high-rise buildings with improved aesthetics will continue to drive the need for high-quality extrusions. Furthermore, emerging applications like aluminium-based formwork and scaffolding systems are expected to significantly contribute to the sector's growth.

India: Extrusion sector-wise consumption



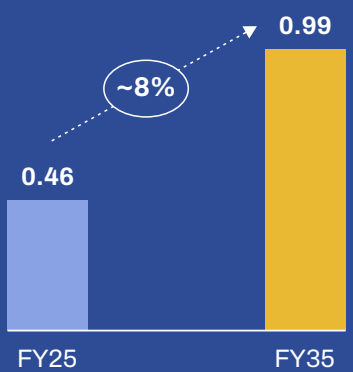
In the power sector, continued expansion is likely to raise the demand for extruded aluminium components, such as bus bars and related accessories. Additionally, the government's emphasis on solar energy will further boost the use of aluminium extrusions in solar panel frames and mounting structures. The rapid growth of the LED lighting industry will also support demand, particularly for aluminium heat sinks.

In transportation, the increasing focus on light-weighting is expected to drive higher demand for aluminium extrusions. Both state governments and private operators are prioritising ride quality, fuel efficiency, and compliance with emission standards, which will enhance the use of aluminium extrusion in buses.

Moreover, the rise in electric vehicle (EV) adoption is expected to create new opportunities for extrusion demand. With the industry's shift towards larger and more advanced extrusion presses, aluminium extrusion is overcoming past limitations and is set for substantial growth.

Demand growth forecast across sectors by FY'35

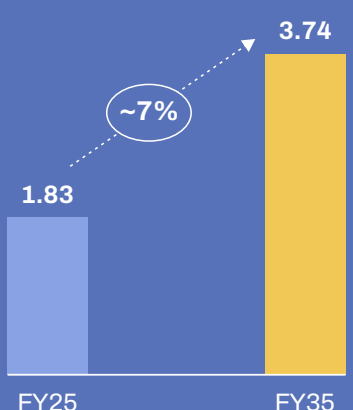
Demand: Building & construction



CAGR: 8%

Applications
Façade, Formwork, Roofing, Hardware, etc.

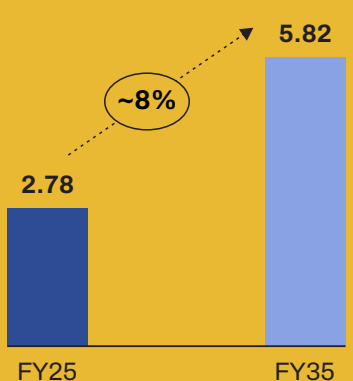
Demand: Transport/Automotive



CAGR: 7%

Applications
Engine castings, Auto Fin / Clad, Cylinder Blocks, Alloy Wheels, Steering Wheels, CMS, etc

Demand: Others



CAGR: 8%

Applications
Wire, Frames and Mounting Structures for Solar Modules, Cables / Conductors, Lugs, Heat Sinks, Transformers, Consumer Durable, etc.

Source: Hindalco filings | Demand in mnt

Raw material scenario

The primary raw material used in the extrusion process is aluminium ingot, which is first cast into billets. Many mills also incorporate a small percentage of extrusion-grade scrap into the charge mix. The proportion of scrap used typically depends on the cost dynamics of primary aluminium.

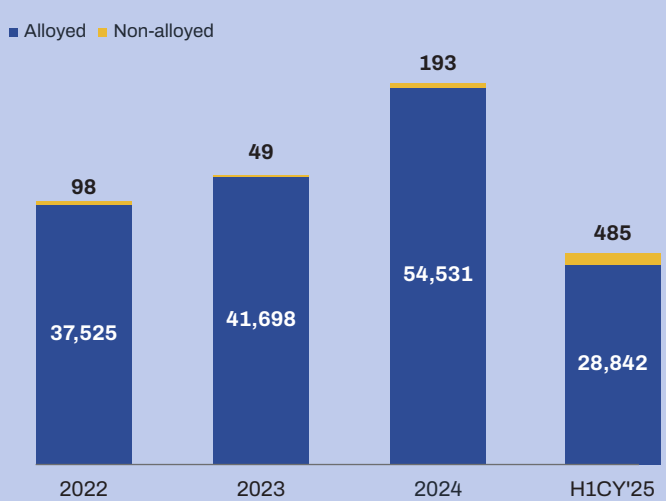
Aluminium ingots are primarily sourced from major domestic producers and then cast into billets at downstream facilities. In most cases, billets are produced in-house, though imports may be considered when conversion costs are high. Scrap is partly generated internally, but due to limited domestic availability, a significant portion is also imported.

Billet

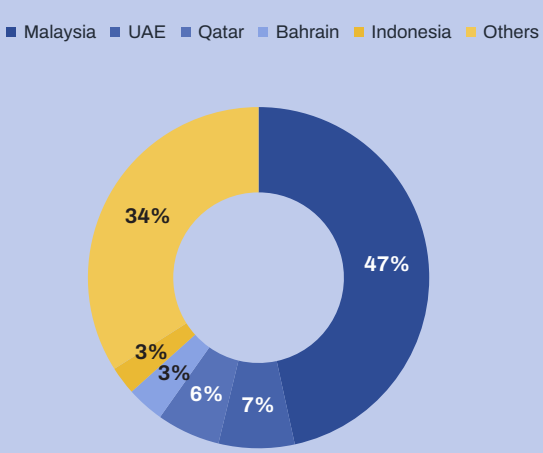
India primarily relies on alloyed aluminium billets for extrusion manufacturing. Over recent years, imports have shown a consistent upward trend. In 2024, alloyed billet imports reached 54,531 tonnes, compared to just 193 tonnes of non-alloyed billets. In H1 CY2025 alone, 28,842 tonnes of alloyed billets were imported, while non-alloyed imports remained negligible at 485 tonnes.

Malaysia emerged as the largest supplier, accounting for 47% of billet imports in H1 CY2025, followed by the UAE (7%) and Qatar (6%). This highlights India's dependency on key international suppliers for extrusion-grade billets and the need to monitor global supply dynamics to maintain stable downstream operations.

India: Aluminium billet import trend



Country-wise billet imports in H1CY'25

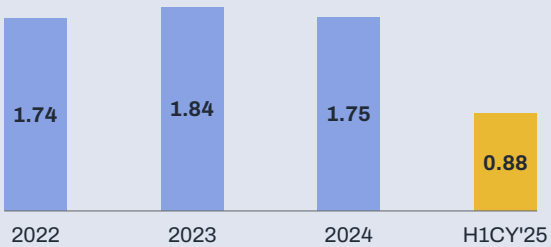


Source: BigMint | Volume in tonnes

Scrap arrival

Aluminium scrap plays a crucial role in supporting India's downstream industry, yet the country remains import-dependent due to historically limited domestic consumption. Regions such as the US, EU, UK, and the Middle East serve as India's top sourcing hubs, supplying scrap to meet secondary sector requirements.

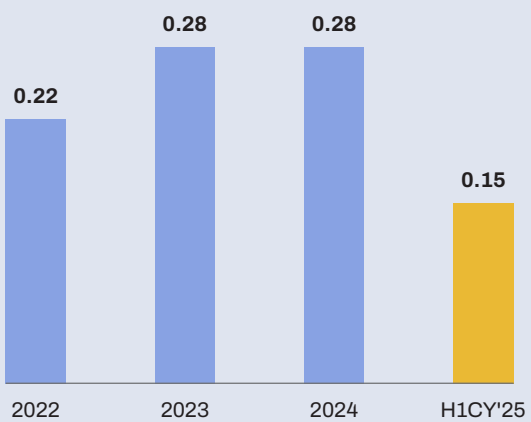
India: Aluminium scrap arrival trend



Source: BigMint | Volume in mnt

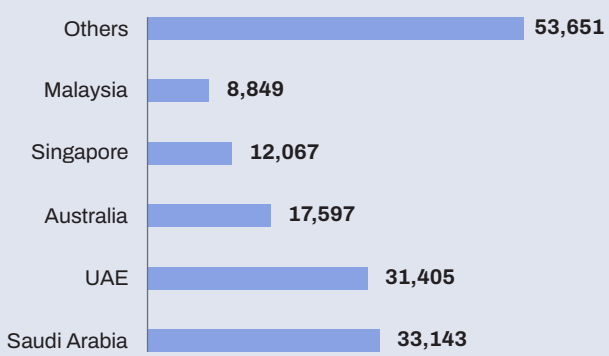
Despite a 2.5% basic customs duty, scrap imports have grown steadily, reflecting the secondary sector's reliance on scrap as a key input. While the US has traditionally been the largest supplier, in H1 CY2025, India's overall scrap imports rose 9% y-o-y, while US-origin imports declined 14%, affected by tariff-related issues and firm domestic pricing in the US. To offset this, India increased sourcing from the EU, UK, and Middle East, ensuring a continued supply for secondary aluminium producers.

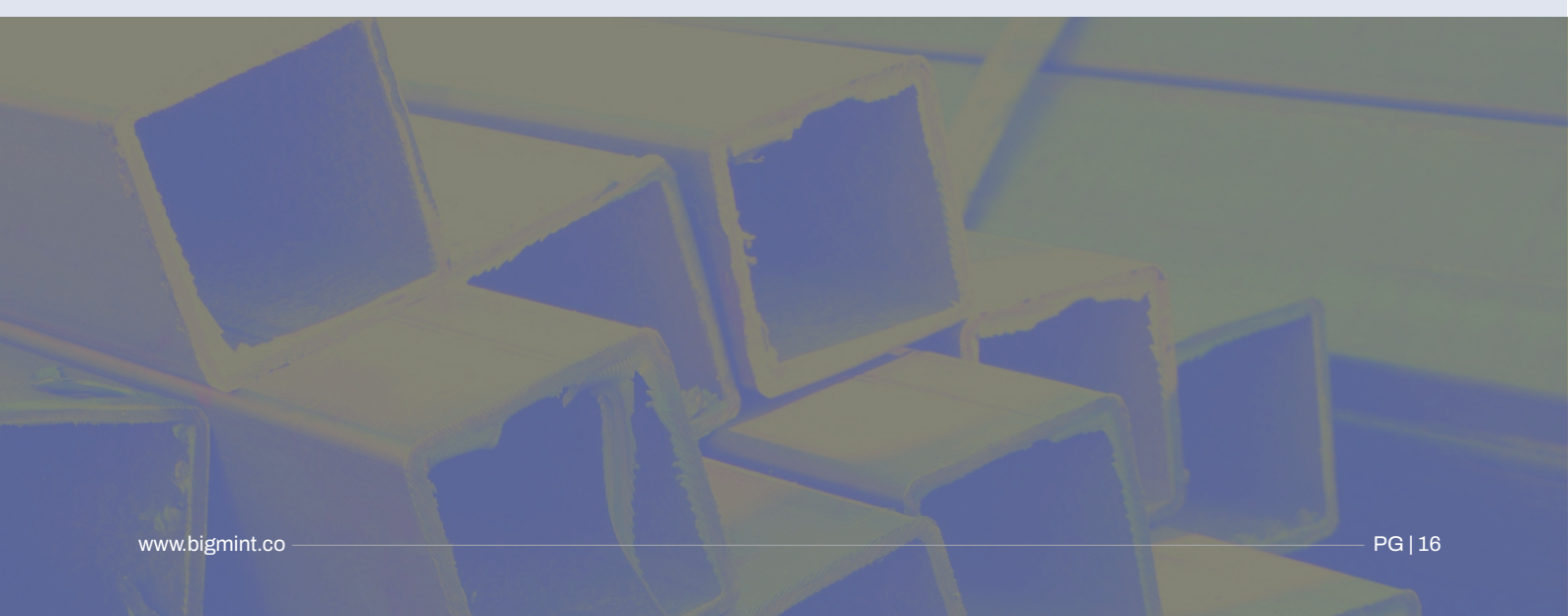
India: Extrusion scrap shipments consistenly gains



Source: BigMint | Volume in mnt

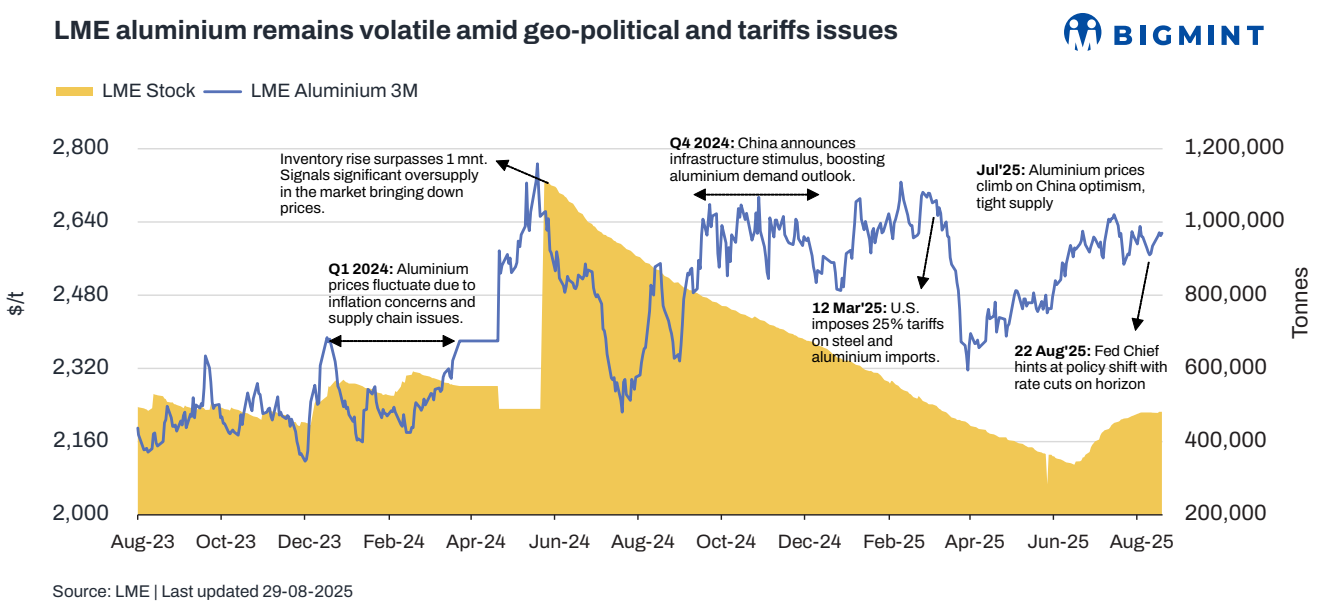
Country-wise extrusion imports in H1CY'25





Global aluminium price movements

Between 2023 and mid-2025, LME aluminium prices exhibited significant volatility, influenced by escalating geopolitical tensions and successive rounds of sanctions on Russian aluminium. The EU's 16th sanctions package further tightened restrictions, limiting fresh Russian metal from entering LME warehouses, which saw inventories drop to multi-year lows. Consequently, LME aluminium prices climbed above $2,700 per tonne by early 2025, with global supply constraints also pushing aluminium premiums higher across key markets.



Source: LME | Last updated 29-08-2025

Regional premiums, which reflect the cost of delivering aluminium to specific locations beyond the LME base price, have experienced notable fluctuations:

- **United States:** The US Midwest duty-paid premium reached 60 cents per pound ($1,323 per metric ton) in June 2025, a staggering 190% increase since the November 2024 presidential election. This surge is attributed to recent policy changes, including the reintroduction of tariffs on aluminium and steel.
- **Japan:** Japan's MJP premium was priced at USD 228 in Q1 2025, up 30% over the previous quarter due to supply concerns.
- **Europe:** European aluminium premiums have dropped as global producers may divert supplies away from the U.S. to avoid tariffs.

These regional premium variations underscore the impact of local supply-demand dynamics and policy changes on aluminium pricing.

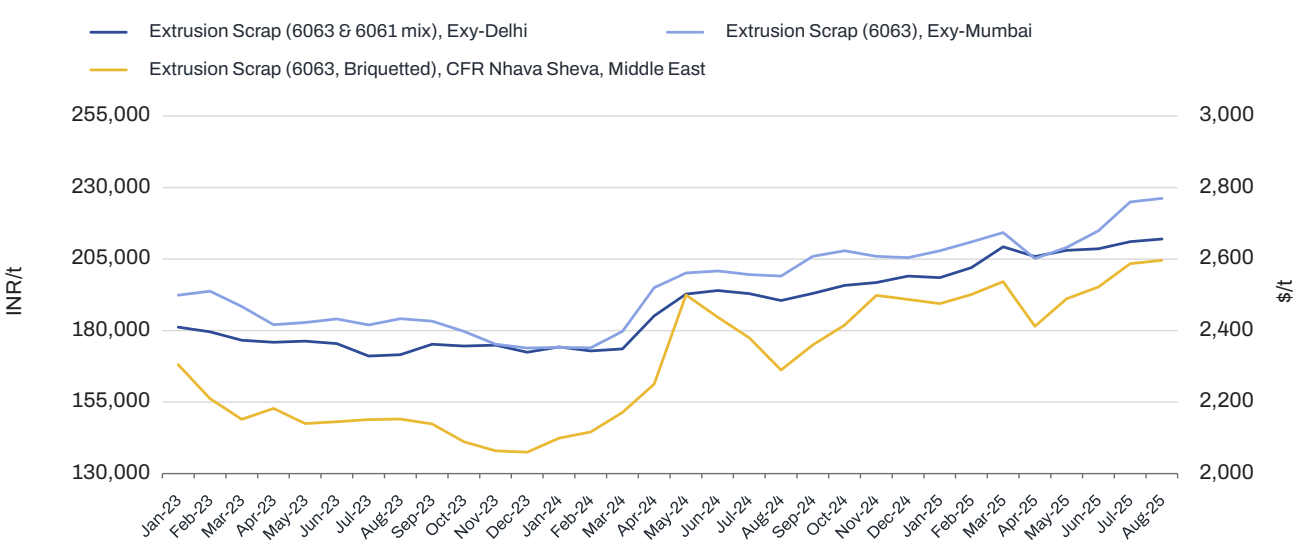
Scrap price trends

India's aluminium scrap prices have experienced significant fluctuations over the past two years, influenced by global supply chain disruptions and domestic demand:

- **Supply Chain Disruptions:** The Red Sea crisis in late 2023 severely impacted scrap arrivals from the Middle East, as vessels were forced to reroute via the Cape of Good Hope, substantially increasing transit times and freight costs. This particularly affected scrap grades like extrusion 6063 and 6061, predominantly sourced from the Middle East.
- **Tariff Impacts:** The reintroduction of U.S. tariffs on aluminium and steel, initially set at 25% and later doubled to 50%, triggered a global scrap supply shortage. The U.S., the world's largest aluminium scrap exporter, shifted focus to meet stronger domestic demand, driving up local prices.
- **Import Diversification:** To offset reduced U.S. inflows, India significantly increased aluminium scrap imports from the Middle East and the EU to meet its growing domestic requirements.

These factors have led to heightened domestic demand and a tightening scrap supply in the Indian market.

India: Aluminium domestic & imported extrusion scrap price trends



Source: BigMint

Expansions in the extrusion segment

Southern India is emerging as a key hub for aluminium extrusion, led by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. These states are expanding domestic capacity and strengthening their role in global supply chains, supported by rising demand in EVs, renewable energy, and infrastructure. Hyderabad, in particular, has become a focal point for industrial growth and export potential.

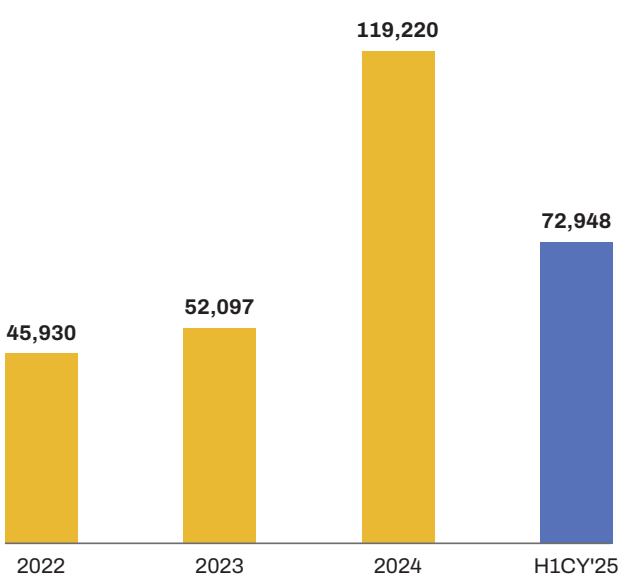
Major investments, such as Premier Energies' 36,000 MT/year extrusion plant in Telangana, align with national initiatives like the Smart Cities Mission and affordable housing projects. The region's combination of manufacturing capability and export readiness makes it strategically important for India's aluminium extrusion sector, according to ALEMAI President Jitendra Chopra.

Impact of rising imports on domestic players

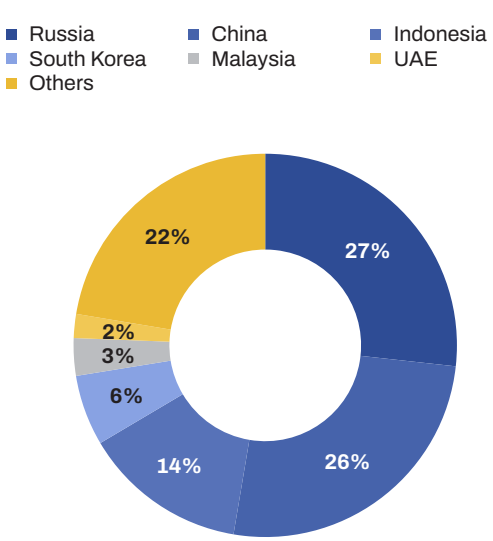
India's aluminium extrusion imports have surged, climbing from 45,930 tonnes in 2022 to 1,19,220 tonnes in 2024, with 72,948 tonnes recorded in H1CY2025, a jump of nearly 130% year-on-year. This surge has intensified pressure on domestic manufacturers, eroding margins and market share. Exporters from ASEAN and Middle East FTA-partner countries are leveraging duty-free or concessional access, further deepening India's reliance on imports.

The industry faces a growing challenge from Chinese extrusions routed through ASEAN countries under FTA provisions, allowing zero-duty entry. Domestic producers, by contrast, face 8.25% effective duty on raw materials, creating a cost disadvantage. ALEMAI has urged the government to re-examine FTAs with ASEAN and the UAE to prevent dumping of low-cost finished goods and protect local industry competitiveness.

India: Aluminium extrusion imports



Country-wise extrusion imports in H1CY'25



Source: BigMint | Volume in tonnes

Trade, Policy & Regulation – Shaping India's Competitive Edge

India's trade and regulatory landscape for aluminium extrusions is witnessing significant transformation. With an aim to protect domestic manufacturers, ensure quality, and curb unfair trade practices, the government is actively implementing new quality standards and reviewing trade agreements.

Import surge via ASEAN routes raises FTA concerns for domestic aluminium extruders

India's aluminium extrusion industry is facing mounting challenges from surging imports, especially of low-cost finished products indirectly originating from China. Manufacturers have raised concerns that Chinese aluminium extrusions are being routed through ASEAN countries like Vietnam and Malaysia under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) framework, allowing them to enter the Indian market at zero duty. In contrast, domestic producers are subjected to an import duty of 7.5% plus a 10% surcharge, totalling 8.25% on raw materials — a disparity that puts Indian manufacturers at a clear cost disadvantage.

This growing imbalance has led the Aluminium Extrusion Manufacturers Association of India (ALEMAI) to urge the government to re-examine existing FTAs with ASEAN countries and the UAE. Industry stakeholders argue that the loopholes in these agreements are effectively enabling dumping of finished Chinese goods in the Indian market, harming local industry competitiveness and threatening long-term sustainability.

While Chinese exporters enjoy duty-free access via ASEAN partners, Indian manufacturers pay higher duties on their input materials, making our finished products costlier in both domestic and international markets. This cost disparity is eroding market share for Indian players.

Karnataka's aluminium extrusion industry under pressure amid tariffs and rising imports

Karnataka's aluminium extrusion sector, contributing over 10% to India's output, is facing global headwinds, including a 50% U.S. tariff, volatile raw material prices, and high energy costs. Karnataka hosts major firms like Jindal Aluminium and key MSMEs, with extrusion demand rising through infrastructure and green energy projects.

India's aluminium extrusion market is projected to grow from $3.51 billion in 2024 to $4.61 billion by 2030. As the industry rapidly expands, addressing trade imbalances, import pressures, and operational challenges will be critical to unlocking its full potential and ensuring a level playing field for domestic manufacturers in both local and global markets.

BIS certification curbs sub-standard imports but raises compliance hurdles for exporters

The government's move to enforce BIS certification (IS: 733/1285) for imported aluminium extrusions has helped curb the inflow of sub-standard Chinese profiles. While these norms have bolstered the domestic industry by enforcing minimum quality standards, they have also added compliance complexity for Indian exporters who now must align with both domestic and international standards. The industry continues to engage with authorities to streamline testing and implementation protocols.

Emerging FTAs offer new opportunities, but export incentives remain a challenge

On the export front, emerging FTAs with the UAE, Australia, the UK, and the EU provide a silver lining. These agreements open zero-duty access to new markets for Indian extruders, especially in value-added segments such as construction, solar, and modular furniture. However, issues like delays in RoDTEP claims and export duty refunds remain barriers for smaller manufacturers attempting to scale globally.

BIS certification effective from 1 October 2025

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification will become mandatory for aluminium extrusions under the Quality Control Order (QCO) starting 1 October 2025. This regulation requires both domestic and foreign manufacturers to comply with specific Indian Standards (IS) for quality. Imports without BIS certification will not be allowed, which may disrupt short-term supply chains but will raise the overall quality of products in the Indian market.

Basic customs duty and its impact

Aluminium extrusions currently attract a basic customs duty (BCD) of 7.5%. However, imports under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)—particularly from ASEAN countries and the UAE—often enter the Indian market at zero or reduced duty rates. This puts domestic manufacturers at a disadvantage, as they face higher input costs while competing against cheaper imports.

Anti-dumping duty (ADD) and past measures

India has previously imposed anti-dumping duties on aluminium extrusions from China to counteract unfair pricing that harmed local industry. These duties were based on investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR). While no active ADD is currently in place on aluminium extrusions, Indian manufacturers are urging the government to reassess the situation, especially given the rising imports under FTAs.

Countervailing duty (CVD) potential

Although no countervailing duties are currently imposed on aluminium extrusions, India does retain the option to apply CVD if evidence shows that imports are being subsidised in their countries of origin. The industry continues to monitor this, especially with increased shipments from countries that may offer state subsidies.

Concerns over FTA misuse by ASEAN and UAE

Domestic manufacturers are increasingly concerned that ASEAN countries (like Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand) and the UAE are being used as transhipments hubs for Chinese-origin extrusions. This allows exporters to bypass ADD and BIS regulations under the guise of FTA benefits. The industry is pushing for a review of existing FTAs, with stricter rules of origin, verification protocols, and safeguard

Industry expectations and policy outlook

The aluminium extrusion sector welcomes regulatory steps like the BIS implementation, but there is a strong need for comprehensive trade policy reforms. Key expectations include:

- Revising FTAs to prevent duty-free dumping
- Strict enforcement of quality standards through BIS
- Levelling the playing field for domestic producers under Make in India

The coming months will be crucial as the government navigates FTA negotiations and prepares for full BIS enforcement. The outcomes will directly influence the competitiveness and sustainability of India's aluminium extrusion industry.

BIGMINT