November 7, 2026

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRADE REMEDIES

Anti-dumping application to DGTR: who can file and what it needs

An anti-dumping application to the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) is filed on SETU, its portal, by or for the Indian industry, with evidence of dumping, injury and a causal link. Supporters must make at least 25% of Indian production, and more than 50% of the output of producers that take a side (rule 5 of the Anti-Dumping Rules).

INDIAN PRODUCERS OF the like article, or a body filing for them, can file an anti-dumping application with DGTR. Two standing tests apply. Producers that expressly support it must make at least 25% of Indian production, and more than 50% of the output of the producers that take a side, for or against.

KEY FACTS

LAW

Customs Tariff Act, 1975

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992

ONLINE FILING

Trade Notice No. 01/2025

UPDATED

November 7, 2026

Anti-dumping application to DGTR: who can file and what it needs

Directorate General of Trade Remedies · November 7, 2026

An anti-dumping application to the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) is filed on SETU, its portal, by or for the Indian industry, with evidence of dumping, injury and a causal link. Supporters must make at least 25% of Indian production, and more than 50% of the output of producers that take a side (rule 5 of the Anti-Dumping Rules).

Who can file an anti-dumping application?

Indian producers of the like article, or a body filing for them, can file an anti-dumping application with DGTR. Two standing tests apply. Producers that expressly support it must make at least 25% of Indian production, and more than 50% of the output of the producers that take a side, for or against.

The two standing tests for an anti-dumping application

Test	Threshold	Rule
Express support	Supporters make at least 25% of the total production of the like article by the domestic industry	Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, rule 5(3)(a), proviso
Support against opposition	Supporters make more than 50% of the output of the producers that state a view, for or against	Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, rule 5(3), Explanation

Some guides online state the second test as 50% of all Indian production. In fact it counts only producers that take a side, so a silent producer counts neither way. Only the 25% floor is measured against the domestic industry's total production.

The countervailing duty rules set the same two tests in their rule 6(3). In its October 26, 2026 PVC resin findings, DGTR checked the 25% floor against total Indian production, the stricter base (preliminary findings, paras 22 and 23). See countervailing duty in India. For how these cases fit together, start with DGTR and trade remedies in India.

Which producers count as the domestic industry?

The domestic industry is the Indian producers of the like article as a whole, or those making a major proportion of Indian output. Producers related to the exporters or importers, or that import

the goods themselves, can be left out. The industry is then read as the rest of the producers, under rule 2(b) of the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995.

In its preliminary findings of October 26, 2026 on PVC suspension resin from China PR, a countervailing case, DGTR provisionally left two Indian producers out of the domestic industry. Both had imported the goods in significant quantities in the period studied (paras 18 and 22). More in our summary of the PVC resin findings.

What period of data does the application cover?

The period of investigation is normally twelve months. DGTR may take as little as six months or as much as eighteen, for reasons it records in writing. The period must be no more than six months old on the day the investigation starts, under rule 5(3A) of the Anti-Dumping Rules, in force since February 2, 2021.

The injury period runs longer. In the clavulanic acid case, started on September 30, 2026, the period of investigation was April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026. The injury period covered 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and that period (initiation notice, para 16).

What must an anti-dumping application to DGTR show?

An anti-dumping application must give evidence of dumping, injury to the Indian industry and a causal link between them, in the form DGTR specifies (rule 5(2) of the Anti-Dumping Rules). DGTR checks that the evidence is accurate and adequate before it starts a case (rule 5(3)(b)). Without sufficient evidence, it starts none.

- **Dumping:** export prices to India below normal value, the comparable price for use in the exporting country (section 9A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975).
- **Injury:** the volume of dumped imports, their effect on Indian prices and their impact on Indian producers (Annexure II, paragraph (i)).
- **Causal link:** injury from other causes must not be blamed on the dumped imports (Annexure II, paragraph (v)).

- **Cost of production:** DGTR builds a non-injurious price from Indian producers' costs and a reasonable pre-tax return (Annexure III). It recommends a duty equal to the dumping margin, or less if that removes the injury (rule 4(1)(d)(i)). See anti-dumping duty in India.

DGTR may require a non-confidential summary of anything filed in confidence (rule 7(2)). In 2026 cases every confidential filing comes with a non-confidential version, a replica with the figures indexed or blanked out (clavulanic acid initiation notice, paras 33, 40 and 46).

A safeguard application shows increased imports instead of dumping. It also states what the industry is doing, or plans, to adjust to import competition (Safeguard Rules, 1997, rule 5(2)). See safeguard duties and quotas in India.

Can a new plant file on material retardation?

Yes. Injury includes material retardation of an industry still being set up, under section 9B(1)(b)(ii) of the Customs Tariff Act. DGTR started the clavulanic acid case on September 30, 2026 on that basis. The applicant, the only Indian producer, began commercial production on March 30, 2024 (initiation notice, paras 12, 14 and 25).

The applicant said it hadn't reached its projected production, sales, capacity use and profits because of dumped imports (initiation notice, paras 23 and 24). DGTR said it may also look at 2024-25 and quarterly results to examine the retardation (para 16). More in our summary of the clavulanic acid case and the initiation in our DGTR tracker.

Can an association file for a fragmented industry?

Yes. Where an industry is fragmented, with an excessively large number of producers, an association can file an anti-dumping or countervailing application for them. Those producers must make a major proportion of eligible Indian production, under Trade Notice 09/2021 as amended on November 18, 2021. DGTR can refuse the relaxation on the facts.

- The application lists every producer it is filed for, and the association shows its members expressly support it (Trade Notice 09/2021, paras 4 and 5).

- Each producer files only basic injury information to begin with (para 6).
- DGTR may pick a statistically valid sample of producers, and only they file the full formats (para 7).

Some articles cite Trade Notice 05/2021 for this. The fragmented-industry procedure is 09/2021. Trade Notice 11/2021 replaced its first test, a 50% share, with the major proportion of rule 2(b). Trade Notice 05/2021 simplified the general application, and sampled producers still file its formats (09/2021, para 7(b)).

Associations file other cases too: the Alkali Manufacturers Association of India filed the soda ash safeguard case that started on March 16, 2026 (initiation notice, para 8). See our summary of the soda ash findings.

How is an application filed on SETU?

Since October 24, 2025, every application to DGTR goes through its online portal, SETU, under Trade Notice 01/2025. That covers anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard cases and their reviews. Applications sent any other way, including by email, aren't considered. Each must be complete, with the prescribed formats and documents.

Applications filed before October 24, 2025 follow the procedure in force when they were filed. SETU also shows an application's status and each case's public file (Trade Notice 01/2025, paras 3 to 6).

A sunset review application has its own clock: normally at least 270 days before the duty expires, and later only for proven bona fide hardship (Trade Notice 03/2021, para 4). See sunset, mid-term and new shipper reviews.

What happens after DGTR receives the application?

DGTR checks the evidence and the two standing tests, and tells the exporting country's government before it starts an investigation (rule 5(3) and (5)). If it starts one, it publishes an

initiation notice and gives known exporters a copy of the application (rules 6(1) to 6(3)). Starting a case doesn't decide whether any duty follows.

The steps from that notice to final findings are in how a DGTR anti-dumping investigation works.

How IndusDesk helps with an anti-dumping application

We help Indian producers and associations prepare the application and its non-confidential version, gather data from many producers, and follow up after filing. Whether DGTR starts a case, and whether a duty follows, is for the government to decide.

- Regulatory & trade advisory →
- Industry coalitions →
- Data & analytics →

Talk to our desk about an anti-dumping application Message us on WhatsApp

Frequently asked questions

Can DGTR start a case without an application?

Yes. Under rule 5(4) of the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, DGTR can start an investigation on its own. It needs sufficient evidence of dumping, injury and a causal link, from Customs or any other source.

Can a producer that imports join the domestic industry?

It may be left out under rule 2(b) of the Anti-Dumping Rules. In the PVC resin case, a producer whose imports were negligible, and came from a country outside the case, stayed in (preliminary

findings, para 20).

Can the applicant withdraw from a DGTR case?

Yes. If the Indian industry that asked for the case requests it in writing, DGTR ends the investigation at once by public notice (rule 14(a)).

Sources

- Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995 (Notification No. 2/95-Customs (N.T.), as amended): rules 2(b), 4(1)(d)(i), 5(1) to (5) (5(3A) inserted by No. 10/2021-Customs (N.T.) from February 2, 2021), 6(1) to (3), 7(2) and 14(a), and Annexures II and III, in DGTR's Compendium of Laws & Regulations on Trade Remedies, updated up to June 16, 2026
- Customs Tariff Act, 1975, sections 9A(1) and 9B(1)(b)(ii), and the Safeguard Rules, 1997, rule 5(2), in the same compendium
- DGTR Trade Notice No. 01/2025, October 24, 2025: online filing of applications through SETU, paras 3 to 6 (DGTR's compendium of trade notices)
- DGTR Trade Notice No. 09/2021, July 29, 2021: applications by fragmented industries, paras 3 to 8, with para 3 as substituted by Trade Notice No. 11/2021, November 18, 2021 (same compendium)
- DGTR Trade Notice No. 03/2021, April 12, 2021: timelines for sunset review investigations, para 4 (same compendium)
- Initiation notification, anti-dumping investigation into clavulanic acid from China PR and the European Union, SETU Case ID AD/OI/054/2026, September 30, 2026, paras 12 to 16, 23 to 25, 33, 40 and 46 (PDF, 686 KB)
- Preliminary findings, countervailing duty investigation on PVC suspension resin from China PR, Case No. CVD (OI)-07/2025, October 26, 2026, paras 18 to 23 (PDF, 1.5 MB)
- Initiation, safeguard (quantitative restrictions) investigation on soda ash, Case ID QR/OI/001/2026, March 16, 2026, para 8 (PDF, 817 KB)

IndusDesk

hello@indusdesk.com · +91 11 4141 3939

9th Floor, Hemkunt House, Rajendra Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110008, India

Read online: indusdesk.com/dgtr/anti-dumping-application/