November 7, 2026

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRADE REMEDIES

How the DGTR anti-dumping investigation process works, step by step

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A DGTR ANTI-DUMPING investigation starts with a public notice under rule 6(1) of the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995. It names the goods and countries, the start date, the dumping and injury claims, where to write and the time limits. DGTR sends it to known exporters, their governments and other interested parties, and gives exporters and governments the application.

KEY FACTS

LAW

Customs Tariff Act, 1975

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992

ONLINE FILING

Trade Notice No. 01/2025

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How does a DGTR anti-dumping investigation start?

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Interested parties include foreign exporters and producers, importers, the exporting government, Indian producers of the like product, and associations whose members are mostly any of these (rule 2(c)). Industrial users, and consumer groups where the goods sell at retail, may also give information (rule 6(5)).

Others get the application on written request (rule 6(3)); in 2026 cases, DGTR circulates its non-confidential version on SETU (clavulanic acid initiation notice of September 30, 2026, paragraph 35; the case on our tracker).

For the wider picture, see DGTR and trade remedies in India; for filing a case, filing an anti-dumping application. Every 2026 case is on our trade remedies tracker.

The anti-dumping investigation process, step by step

A DGTR investigation runs from the initiation notice to the final findings in nine steps. The Anti-Dumping Rules and each case's initiation notice set the deadlines. Preliminary findings come only in appropriate cases, and provisional duty never sooner than sixty days after initiation.

1. Read the initiation notice.
It sets the product, the countries and your deadlines (rule 6(1)).

2. Comment on scope and PCNs.
Usually within 15 days.

3. Register and answer on SETU.
Within 37 days, in most 2026 cases.

4. Watch for preliminary findings.
Provisional duty may follow.

5. Present your case at the hearing.
Then put it in writing.

6. File written submissions and rejoinders.
By the dates DGTR sets.

7. Prepare for verification.
DGTR checks the data it relies on.

8. Comment on the disclosure statement.
It sets out the essential facts.

9. Read the final findings.
Due within one year, extendable by six months.

How long do we have to answer the DGTR questionnaire?

Rule 6(4) of the Anti-Dumping Rules gives 30 days from receipt of DGTR's notice, and counts receipt one week after DGTR sends it. Almost all 2026 initiation notices set 37 days, mostly counted from the day DGTR circulates the non-confidential application on SETU or sends it to the exporting country's diplomatic representative. DGTR may extend the time on sufficient cause.

The clavulanic acid, caprolactam, copolymer polyol and isopropyl alcohol notices all set 37 days. Older advice says 30 or 40 days; forty is what Trade Notice 11/2018 said DGTR had been granting (paragraph 1).

Ask for more time on SETU at least 3 days before the deadline: DGTR won't consider a later request (clavulanic acid notice, paragraph 39). A changed scope or set of product control numbers (PCNs) adds 15 days, and a further extension is ordinarily not considered, except in exceptional circumstances (paragraph 38).

On November 6, 2026, DGTR moved the isopropyl alcohol deadline from November 11 to December 1, 2026, ad interim, while it decided scope and PCN comments (letter, paragraphs 2 to 5; our insight on the move).

If nothing arrives in time, or it's incomplete, DGTR may record its findings on the facts available (paragraph 35; rule 6(8)).

How do we register and file on SETU?

You register as an interested party on DGTR's SETU portal and file everything there, under your registered name and the case ID. Initiation notices in 2026 say DGTR may not consider submissions sent by email or any other way. Trade Notice 01/2025 moved applications to DGTR onto SETU from October 24, 2025.

Answering in time registers you (Trade Notice 11/2018, paragraph 3(iii)). A registered party that doesn't answer may still make submissions and attend the hearing, though DGTR may weigh them less (paragraph 3(iv)).

1. Register on SETU under the case ID (clavulanic acid notice, paragraphs 29 and 36).

2. File text as searchable PDF or Word, and numbers in editable Excel with linked formulas (paragraph 30).

3. Upload the confidential and non-confidential versions separately, every page numbered (paragraphs 41 and 42).

4. Add a true English or Hindi translation of any other language (paragraph 43).

Trade Notice 11/2018's email registration within 40 days and the 2021 questionnaire's two hard copies both predate SETU.

The exporter questionnaire (Trade Notice 06/2021) has four parts, Part IV for a related importer in India; one that uses the goods files the user questionnaire instead (instruction 8(iv)). See answering DGTR as a foreign exporter and anti-dumping duty for importers and users.

Can we comment on the product scope and PCNs?

Yes. Most 2026 notices give 15 days to comment on the product under consideration (PUC) and the product control numbers (PCNs), alongside the questionnaire time. PCNs split the product into types, so DGTR can match each type exported to India with the same or closest type sold at home (Trade Notice 06/2021). A changed scope or PCN adds 15 days.

The notice sets the time: the tonalide notice of March 19, 2026 gave 30 days (paragraph 6). DGTR settles both by notice. In the caprolactam case it kept the scope and adopted no PCNs (notice of November 4, 2026, paragraph 2), so the 15 extra days didn't apply.

DGTR confirmed on November 2, 2026 that polyester polyol is outside its polyol case, once the Indian industry agreed (notice, paragraphs 3 and 4). Parties may still file evidence for other exclusions, and DGTR decides the scope of any measure on the evidence (paragraph 6).

What happens at the DGTR oral hearing?

DGTR may let a party or its representative present its views orally at a hearing under rule 6(6) of the Anti-Dumping Rules. Oral points count only once filed in writing. Any representative a party duly authorizes may appear for it, DGTR's FAQ booklet says (question 11).

In the medical examination gloves case (Malaysia and Thailand), DGTR held the hearing on April 22, 2026 in hybrid mode. Written submissions were due by April 29 and rejoinders by May 6, 2026 (final findings of November 6, 2026, paragraph 3.9(ii); our insight on the findings).

What if a party doesn't cooperate with DGTR?

If a party refuses access, doesn't give needed information in time, or significantly impedes the investigation, DGTR may record its findings on the facts available under rule 6(8) of the Anti-Dumping Rules. Initiation notices in 2026 add that DGTR may declare that party non-cooperative (clavulanic acid notice, paragraph 53).

Where an unrelated trader exports the producer's goods to India and doesn't answer, DGTR may disregard the producer's own information, deciding case by case (Trade Notice 06/2021, instruction 8(v)).

Will DGTR verify our data?

Yes, as far as it needs to. Rule 8 of the Anti-Dumping Rules requires DGTR to satisfy itself that the information its findings rest on is accurate. DGTR may verify in another country only with the company's consent, after telling that country's government, and if that government doesn't object (rule 9).

In the gloves case, DGTR relied on the verified data of the Indian industry and two exporters. For four others, the information needed for verification was missing or deficient, so DGTR used rule 6(8) (final findings, paragraph 3.9(iv)).

What is confidential, and what goes in the public file?

Information is confidential once DGTR accepts your claim, and then goes to no one else without your permission (rule 7(1) of the Anti-Dumping Rules). With it, you file a non-confidential version

that copies the confidential one, figures indexed or blanked out. Other interested parties see every non-confidential version through their SETU login: that's the public file.

Filing confidential information in a 2026 case (clavulanic acid notice)

Requirement	What it means	Paragraph
Two versions	A non-confidential version with every confidential filing, uploaded separately	Paragraphs 33 and 41
A replica	Figures indexed or blanked out, summarized enough to understand, or reasons why they can't be	Paragraphs 46 and 47
Good cause statement	Why each item can't be disclosed	Paragraph 45
Page marking	Every page marked; an unmarked page is treated as non-confidential	Paragraph 44
Comments on others' claims	Within 7 days of circulation	Paragraph 48
Missing version or statement	The filing isn't taken on record	Paragraph 50

If DGTR finds a claim unwarranted, or you won't make the information public or allow its disclosure in a general or summary form, it may disregard the information (rule 7(3); paragraph 49). DGTR shares the evidence one party presents with the others taking part (rule 6(7)).

On September 22, 2025 the High Court of Calcutta quashed DGTR's titanium dioxide findings and the duty, and sent the case back on confidentiality and disclosure. On remand, DGTR recommended duty again (final findings of August 3, 2026, paragraphs 7 to 11; on our tracker), and the Finance Ministry imposed it by Notification No. 26/2026-Customs (ADD) of October 24, 2026.

When can provisional anti-dumping duty come?

Provisional anti-dumping duty can't come sooner than sixty days after DGTR's initiation notice (rule 13 of the Anti-Dumping Rules). It rests on preliminary findings, which DGTR records in appropriate cases (rule 12). It lasts up to six months, or nine if the central government extends it at the request of exporters with a significant share of the trade.

The central government may impose it, up to the margin of dumping (rule 13). After negative final findings, it withdraws any provisional duty within 45 days of their publication (rule 18(4)). Sixty days is the earliest date, not a deadline.

What is the DGTR disclosure statement?

The disclosure statement is DGTR's notice to all interested parties of the essential facts its decision will rest on, sent before the final findings (rule 16 of the Anti-Dumping Rules). The rules set no comment period. In the gloves case, the statement was dated October 23, 2026 and comments came in on October 28, 2026.

DGTR also sent each cooperating exporter its own normal value, export price, dumping margin and landed price (gloves final findings, paragraph 3.9(vii)).

When are final findings due, and can a case end early?

DGTR must give final findings within one year of initiation, and the central government may extend that by six months in special circumstances (rule 17(1) of the Anti-Dumping Rules). A case ends early on the Indian industry's written request, on insufficient evidence, on a margin under 2% of the export price, or on low imports or negligible injury (rule 14).

In the gloves case, an office memorandum of September 21, 2026 extended the time by three months, to December 29, 2026 (paragraph 3.9(iii)), as office memoranda did for the two solar encapsulant cases. A country under 3% of imports of the like product drops out, unless such countries together pass 7% (rule 14(d)).

Investigation time limits: the government's limits, not a promise of when a decision will come

Stage	Time limit	Source
Questionnaire answers	30 days from receipt; 37 days from circulation in most 2026 notices	Rule 6(4); paragraph 35
Scope and PCN comments	15 days in most 2026 notices; 15 more days if the scope or PCNs change	Paragraphs 9, 37 and 38
Extension requests	At least 3 days before the deadline	Paragraph 39
Confidentiality comments	7 days from circulation	Paragraph 48

Provisional duty	Not before 60 days from initiation; up to 6 months, or 9 on request	Rule 13
Final findings	1 year from initiation, plus up to 6 months	Rule 17(1)
Imposition	Within 3 months of the findings' publication, at the government's discretion	Rule 18(1)

Paragraphs are the clavulanic acid notice's. For imposition and appeals, see after DGTR's final findings.

How IndusDesk helps in a DGTR investigation

IndusDesk reads the initiation notice against the rules and trade notices, and keeps your deadlines on record in your workspace. With your counsel, we prepare questionnaire responses, confidentiality claims, non-confidential versions and written submissions. We support you at the hearing and follow the case through disclosure and the final findings, as your duly authorized representative where you want one.

Government affairs →

Regulatory & trade advisory →

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

Latest notices and insights

- Anti-dumping duty on titanium dioxide from China (Notice, October 24, 2026)
- Five-year anti-dumping duty on titanium dioxide from China (Insight, October 24, 2026)

Frequently asked questions

Can we register for a DGTR case by email?

No. 2026 initiation notices require registration and every filing on the SETU portal, and DGTR may not consider submissions sent by email (clavulanic acid notice, paragraphs 28 and 29). The email route in Trade Notice 11/2018 and DGTR's FAQ booklet predates SETU.

Do points made orally at the hearing count?

Only once you file them in writing. Rule 6(6) of the Anti-Dumping Rules says DGTR takes oral information into account only when it is later reproduced in writing.

Can DGTR extend the questionnaire deadline?

Yes, on sufficient cause (rule 6(4) of the Anti-Dumping Rules). In 2026 cases, ask on SETU at least 3 days before the deadline; DGTR won't consider a later request.

Is DGTR's operating manual binding?

No. The 2018 Manual of Operating Practices is an internal guide for DGTR's officers, and its disclaimer says trade notices and circulars prevail over it.

Sources

- Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995 (Notification No. 2/95-Customs (N.T.), as amended), in DGTR's Compendium of Laws & Regulations on Trade Remedies, updated up to June 16, 2026: rules 2(c), 6(1) to 6(8), 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17(1) and 18(1) and (4)
- Initiation notification, anti-dumping investigation into clavulanic acid from China PR and the European Union, September 30, 2026 (SETU Case ID AD/OI/054/2026): paragraphs 7, 9, 28 to 53 (PDF, 686 KB)
- Initiation notification, anti-dumping investigation into isopropyl alcohol from the European Union, South Korea, Taiwan and the United States, September 28, 2026: the 37-day time limit (PDF, 1.3 MB)

- Initiation notification, anti-dumping investigation into tonalide (AHTN) from China PR, March 19, 2026 (Case No. AD (OI)-13/2026): paragraph 6, 30 days for scope and PCN comments (PDF, 869 KB)
- DGTR letter F. No. 6/62/2026-DGTR, November 6, 2026: isopropyl alcohol, ad-interim extension to December 1, 2026, paragraphs 2 to 6 (PDF, 180 KB)
- DGTR notice F. No. 6/52/2026-DGTR, November 4, 2026: caprolactam, PUC and PCN methodology, paragraphs 1 to 4 (PDF, 109 KB)
- DGTR notice File No. 6/66/2026-DGTR, November 2, 2026: copolymer polyol, scope of the PUC and PCN methodology, paragraphs 1 to 8 (PDF, 164 KB)
- Final findings, medical examination rubber gloves from Malaysia and Thailand, November 6, 2026 (Case No. AD (OI)-38/2025): paragraph 3.9 (PDF, 1.0 MB)
- Final findings after remand by the High Court of Calcutta, titanium dioxide from China PR, August 3, 2026 (Case No. AD (OI)-03/2024): paragraphs 7 to 11 (PDF, 2.2 MB)
- Notification No. 26/2026-Customs (ADD), October 24, 2026: anti-dumping duty on titanium dioxide from China PR (PDF, 803 KB)
- DGTR Trade Notices 11/2018 (registration of interested parties, September 10, 2018), 06/2021 (exporter questionnaire, July 29, 2021) and 01/2025 (SETU, October 24, 2025), in DGTR's Compendium of Trade Notices, generated September 17, 2026
- DGTR, Trade Remedial Measures: Frequently Asked Questions, question 11
- DGTR, Manual of Operating Practices for Trade Remedy Investigations (2018): Disclaimer

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