November 7, 2026

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRADE REMEDIES

Answering DGTR's exporter questionnaire as a foreign exporter

A foreign company isn't forced to answer the DGTR exporter questionnaire. If you don't, the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) may decide on the facts available, and your goods fall under the residual rate. A complete answer filed in time lets DGTR use your own records. In some recent findings, your own rate also needs an invoice declaration.

A FOREIGN COMPANY isn't forced to answer. But if you refuse access, don't give the information needed in time, or significantly impede the case, DGTR may record its findings on the facts available (Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, rule 6(8)). Most of its 2026 initiation notices add that it may declare you non-cooperative (clavulanic acid notice, paragraph 53).

KEY FACTS

LAW

Customs Tariff Act, 1975

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992

ONLINE FILING

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Do you have to answer DGTR?

A foreign company isn't forced to answer. But if you refuse access, don't give the information needed in time, or significantly impede the case, DGTR may record its findings on the facts available (Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, rule 6(8)). Most of its 2026 initiation notices add that it may declare you non-cooperative (clavulanic acid notice, paragraph 53).

Your dumping margin comes from the records of normal value and export price you keep and the information you give (Customs Tariff Act, 1975, section 9A(6A)). Normal value is your comparable home market price, and export price is your price to India. See our guide to DGTR and trade remedies in India.

What rate do non-cooperating exporters get?

Non-cooperating exporters fall under the residual rate. A duty table gives each named exporter its own rate and every other producer in that country one rate. In its gloves findings of November 6, 2026, DGTR recommended US$442 per 100,000 pieces for YTY Industry of Malaysia and US$565 for other Malaysian producers.

Anti-dumping duty DGTR recommended on medical examination rubber gloves, final findings of November 6, 2026

Country	Producer	Duty per 100,000 pieces
Malaysia	YTY Industry Sdn. Bhd.	US$442
Malaysia	Any other producer	US$565
Thailand	Sri Trang Gloves (Thailand) Public Company Limited	US$288
Thailand	Any other producer	US$486

The residual rate also covers Malaysian or Thai goods shipped from a third country, and third-country goods shipped from Malaysia or Thailand (gloves findings, duty table). Four other producers and groups whose answers DGTR couldn't rely on got facts-available margins too (paragraph 220(e)).

The duty is charged when goods enter India and collected from the importer, not from you (section 9A(1) and (8); rule 21). See DGTR recommends duty on exam gloves from Malaysia and Thailand and what happens after DGTR's final findings.

How does an exporter get its own rate?

An exporter gets its own rate, an individual duty rate, when DGTR can rely on a complete questionnaire answer from it and its group. In the gloves findings, that rate applies at the border only if the commercial invoice carries a declaration, signed by a named official of the invoicing company, stating who made the goods (paragraph 223).

1. Register on SETU, DGTR's online portal, and file your answer within the notice's time limit (clavulanic acid notice, paragraph 36).

2. Make sure each related company, and any trader that ships your goods, files its part (Trade Notice 06/2021, instructions 8 and 9).

3. Where the findings ask for it, put the declaration on each invoice. Without it, the residual rate applies (gloves findings, paragraph 224).

DGTR can add the condition later, as it did on February 25, 2026 for its 2020 PET resin findings on China PR (PET resin invoice declaration; the amendment). For the border side, see Indian customs for foreign companies and exporting to India.

Which group companies must answer DGTR?

Which group companies must answer depends on how DGTR treats your country (Trade Notice 06/2021, instruction 8). In a market economy case, every related producer of the goods answers,

whether or not it shipped to India. In a non-market economy case with no market economy claim, only related producers whose goods reached India answer.

Who answers the DGTR exporter questionnaire in a group (Trade Notice 06/2021, instruction 8)

Entity	Market economy case	Non-market economy case, no market economy claim	What it files
Related producer whose goods went to India	Answers	Answers	Parts I, II and III
Related producer whose goods didn't go to India	Answers	Doesn't answer	Parts I, II and III
Related trader or other exporter that isn't a producer	Answers	Answers	Parts I and II, with Appendix 5
Related importer in India	Answers	Answers	Part IV, or the user questionnaire if it uses the goods

Part I covers the company and the product, Part II its accounts and exports to India, and Part III its home sales, production process and cost of production, so a producer does give its costs. Appendix 5 is a profitability statement.

Must your trader answer, and can it get its own rate?

A trader that exports your goods to India answers Parts I and II with Appendix 5, related or not. If an unrelated trader doesn't cooperate, DGTR may disregard your information, judging each case on its merits (instruction 8(v)). DGTR considers a trader for its own rate only if its unrelated producer also answers Parts I, II and III (instruction 9).

Trade circulars that say a trader can never get its own rate miss instruction 9. In the gloves case, YTY Industry sold to India directly and through an unrelated Dutch trader that filed no answer. DGTR set YTY's margins on its direct exports only (gloves findings, paragraphs 81 to 85).

When are you related to another company?

The exporter questionnaire doesn't define related. The Anti-Dumping Rules define it once, for Indian producers tied to exporters or importers: one controls the other, a third person controls both, or together they control a third person (rule 2(b), Explanation). There must be grounds to believe or suspect that the tie makes the producer behave differently from unrelated producers.

Will India treat you as a non-market economy?

India presumes a country is a non-market economy if DGTR or any World Trade Organization (WTO) member treated it as one in an anti-dumping case in the previous three years. The country or its firms can rebut that (Annexure I, paragraph 8). A producer proving market conditions may get market economy treatment (MET): the usual normal value method.

No Chinese exporter claimed it in the mobile covers findings of September 24, 2026 (DGTR recommends anti-dumping duty on Chinese mobile covers). DGTR built normal value for China PR from the Indian industry's cost of production, plus selling and general costs and a reasonable profit (findings, paragraph 48). The 2026 documents we read apply the presumption to China PR and name no other country. See how anti-dumping duty is worked out.

Will DGTR examine only a sample of exporters?

DGTR may examine only a sample when there are too many exporters to examine each (rule 17(3)). An exporter left out of the sample still gets its own margin if it filed the information in time, unless so many do that it would delay the case. Otherwise its duty can't exceed the sample's weighted average margin (rule 18(2)).

The average leaves out zero margins, margins under 2% of the export price and facts-available ones (rule 18(2)).

What goes into the DGTR exporter questionnaire, and in what language?

The DGTR exporter questionnaire is the form in Trade Notice 06/2021. Its instruction 4 asks for every document in English. Some 2026 initiation notices, such as the clavulanic acid notice (paragraph 43), accept another language if a true translation into English or Hindi is filed alongside.

Written arguments go in searchable PDF or Word, and all numbers in editable Excel with formulas linked to their source sheets. Data filed only as PDF may be treated as incomplete (paragraph 30).

DGTR must satisfy itself that the information its findings rest on is accurate (rule 8). Deadlines and registration are in how a DGTR anti-dumping investigation works.

What does your government do in the case?

Your government is an interested party in an Indian anti-dumping case (rule 2(c)(ii)). DGTR must notify it before starting an investigation (rule 5(5)), then send it the initiation notice and a copy of the application (rule 6(2) and (3)). In 2026 notices DGTR informs governments through their embassies in India (clavulanic acid notice, paragraph 31).

In a countervailing duty case, India first invites the exporting government to consultations, seeking a mutually agreed solution (Countervailing Duty Rules, 1995, rule 6A). See countervailing duty in India.

What if you changed your name, or didn't ship during the investigation?

An exporter with its own rate must report a name change within 90 days, or risk being treated as non-cooperative later (Trade Notice 12/2018, paragraph 7). For a name change only on record, DGTR says it will issue an amendment within 60 days (paragraph 5(vii)). A change of ownership may need a limited mid-term review.

On January 28, 2026, DGTR recorded the new name of DNE LASER (Guangdong) in its duty table on Chinese laser machines (the amendment).

An exporter that didn't ship to India during the period of investigation can ask for a new shipper review, if it isn't related to exporters already under the duty (rule 22(1)). See sunset, mid-term and new shipper reviews.

How IndusDesk helps foreign exporters in DGTR cases

We watch the authorities, tell you what each change means for your products and plans, represent you while a decision is still open, and carry the work through, with every step on record in your workspace.

For producers, traders and their groups, we prepare questionnaire responses and confidentiality claims, draft submissions, support you at hearings and follow up through the findings, including your government's questions. We never promise a rate: DGTR sets it from the record.

Government affairs →

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Talk to our desk about answering a DGTR questionnaire Message us on WhatsApp

Latest notices and insights

- Anti-dumping duty notice on industrial laser machines from China: producer renamed (Notice, April 8, 2026)

Frequently asked questions

Can a trader get its own anti-dumping rate in India?

DGTR can consider it for one, but only if its unrelated producer also answers Parts I, II and III of the exporter questionnaire (Trade Notice 06/2021, instruction 9).

How many days do exporters get to answer DGTR?

Rule 6(4) gives thirty days from receipt, counted from one week after DGTR sends the notice. Of the 54 DGTR notices of 2026 we read that set this time, all but one set 37 days, most counted from the day DGTR circulates the non-confidential application (clavulanic acid notice, paragraph 35). The exception, a sunset review notice of March 20, 2026, set 30.

Does a name change keep our individual rate?

It can. File DGTR's form within 90 days of the change taking effect, and DGTR aims to issue an amendment within 60 days (Trade Notice 12/2018, paragraphs 5 and 7).

Sources

- Customs Tariff Act, 1975, section 9A(1), (6A) and (8), in DGTR's Compendium of Laws & Regulations on Trade Remedies, updated up to June 16, 2026

- Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, rules 2(b) Explanation, 2(c), 5(5), 6(2) to 6(4), 6(8), 8, 17(3), 18(2), 21 and 22(1), and Annexure I, paragraphs 7 and 8, in the same compendium
- Countervailing Duty Rules, 1995, rule 6A, in the same compendium
- Trade Notice No. 06/2021, July 29, 2021: the exporter's questionnaire, instructions 4, 8 and 9, and Parts I to IV, in DGTR's Compendium of Trade Notices
- Trade Notice No. 12/2018, September 17, 2018: change in name of producers and exporters, paragraphs 5 and 7, in the same compendium
- Final findings, medical examination rubber gloves from Malaysia and Thailand, Case No. AD (OI)-38/2025, November 6, 2026, paragraphs 81 to 85, 220 and 222 to 224 (PDF, 1.0 MB)
- Final findings, mobile covers from China PR, Case No. AD (OI)-13/2025, September 24, 2026: normal value for China PR (PDF, 1.4 MB)
- Initiation notification, clavulanic acid from China PR and the European Union, SETU Case ID AD/OI/054/2026, September 30, 2026, paragraphs 30, 31, 35, 36, 43 and 53 (PDF, 686 KB)
- Amendment to the final findings on PET resin from China PR: invoice declaration, February 25, 2026 (PDF, 666 KB)
- Amendment: producer's name changed in the duty table, industrial laser machines from China PR, Case No. ADD-OI-07/2022, January 28, 2026 (PDF, 890 KB)

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