DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRADE REMEDIES

DGTR: anti-dumping, countervailing duty and safeguards in India

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), in the Department of Commerce, investigates dumped, subsidized and increased imports and recommends anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty or safeguard measures. DGTR doesn't impose them. The central government may impose them by Gazette notification, and Customs collects the duty from the importer.

INDIA'S TRADE REMEDIES on November 7, 2026 run on the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, the rules made under it and DGTR's trade notices. Since October 24, 2025, every application goes through DGTR's SETU portal, not email. In 2026 DGTR ran anti-dumping, countervailing, safeguard, anti-absorption and new shipper cases, and Customs notifications imposed, extended or amended duties.

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

DGTR: anti-dumping, countervailing duty and safeguards in India

Directorate General of Trade Remedies · November 7, 2026

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Where do India's trade remedies stand on November 7, 2026?

India's trade remedies on November 7, 2026 run on the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, the rules made under it and DGTR's trade notices. Since October 24, 2025, every application goes through DGTR's SETU portal, not email. In 2026 DGTR ran anti-dumping, countervailing, safeguard, anti-absorption and new shipper cases, and Customs notifications imposed, extended or amended duties.

> As of November 7, 2026
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> We read the official texts on November 7, 2026: DGTR's Compendium of Laws & Regulations on Trade Remedies (updated up to June 16, 2026), its trade notices, and the 2026 case documents and Customs notifications behind each example.

Changes and cases since October 2025, by each document's own date:

- October 24, 2025: applications move to DGTR's online portal, SETU, and email ends (Trade Notice No. 01/2025).
- January 28, 2026: a producer's new name enters the duty table for laser machines from China PR (amendment).
- February 25, 2026: an invoice declaration condition joins the PET resin findings for China PR (amendment).
- March 2, 2026: an anti-absorption investigation of the glufosinate duty opens (initiation).
- March 16, 2026: a quantitative restrictions case on soda ash opens (initiation), and DGTR recommends a reference-price duty on DASDA from China PR (findings).
- March 20, 2026: a new shipper review opens for a Chinese maker of solar module frames (initiation).
- April 30, 2026: five duty notifications get new tariff item numbers after the Finance Act, 2026 (Notification No. 06/2026-Customs (ADD)).

- May 27, 2026: DGTR recommends a two-year bilateral safeguard on DOTP and DEHCH from Korea RP, under the India-Korea trade agreement (findings).
- June 18, 2026: DGTR accepts a price undertaking on methyl acetoacetate from Switzerland (findings).
- August 3, 2026: after a High Court remand, DGTR again recommends duty on titanium dioxide from China PR (findings). The Finance Ministry imposes it on October 24 (Notifications No. 25/2026 and 26/2026-Customs (ADD)).
- October 26, 2026: DGTR recommends a provisional countervailing duty on PVC suspension resin from China PR (preliminary findings).
- November 4 and 6, 2026: DGTR recommends import quotas on soda ash (findings) and anti-dumping duty on medical examination rubber gloves from Malaysia and Thailand (findings).

Dates ahead:

- December 1, 2026: isopropyl alcohol questionnaire responses due, ad interim (DGTR letter).
- December 2, 2026: CPVC resin anti-circumvention responses due (DGTR letter).
- December 15, 2026: the duty under Notification No. 51/2021-Customs (ADD) stays in force up to this date (Notification No. 10/2026-Customs (ADD)).
- December 28, 2026: the solar encapsulant investigation is to finish (DGTR notice).
- About early February 2027: the government's three months to impose the gloves duty run out. We worked this out from rule 18(1) and the findings' date; a later Gazette date would move it.

DGTR guides, and what each answers

Guide	What it answers
Anti-dumping duty in India	How the margin, injury and the duty are worked out
How a DGTR investigation works	Each step, with its deadline
Filing an anti-dumping application	Who can file, and what it needs
Foreign exporters and producers	Answering DGTR's questionnaire
Importers and user industries	Who pays, and what a duty covers
Countervailing duty	Anti-subsidy cases at DGTR
Safeguards	Safeguard duties, quotas and quantitative restrictions
Reviews and circumvention	Sunset, mid-term and new shipper reviews, circumvention, absorption
Findings and appeals	Imposition, and appeals to the Tribunal

The DGTR tracker: DGTR's notifications since December 31, 2025 →

DGTR notices, summarized →

What is DGTR, and who imposes the duty?

DGTR is the Directorate General of Trade Remedies, the office in the Department of Commerce that runs trade remedy investigations. The rules call the official who runs each case the designated authority. DGTR investigates and recommends. The central government decides whether to impose a duty, by Gazette notification, and Customs collects it under the Customs Act.

- **Trade remedies in India:** anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures sit in sections 9A, 9 and 8B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, and safeguard quantity limits in section 9A of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.
- **The designated authority:** a person the central government appoints, not below Joint Secretary in rank or another person it thinks fit, investigates and recommends a duty (Anti-Dumping Rules, rules 3 and 4).
- **The decision:** the central government "may" impose the duty within three months of the final findings (rule 18(1)).
- **At the border:** the duty comes on top of other duties, and the Customs Act, 1962 governs its assessment, refunds, recovery, appeals and penalties (section 9A(4) and (8)).

India's trade remedies

Remedy	What it answers	The law	Who it covers	How long it lasts
Anti-dumping duty	Dumped imports that injure an Indian industry	Customs Tariff Act, section 9A	Named exporters at own rates, others at a residual rate	5 years, extendable by up to 5 at a time
Countervailing duty	Subsidized imports that injure an Indian industry	Customs Tariff Act, section 9	The subsidized goods, up to the subsidy	5 years, extendable after a review
Safeguard duty or tariff-rate quota	Increased imports causing or threatening serious injury	Customs Tariff Act, section 8B	Every source, except small developing-country suppliers	Up to 4 years, never past 10 years
Quantitative restrictions	The same serious injury test	Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, section 9A	Import quantities, such as country-wise quotas	Up to 4 years, up to 10 years in total

India notified 226 anti-dumping investigations to the World Trade Organization (WTO) between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2025, and 130 ended in measures. On June 30, 2025, India had 170

measures in force: 43.8% on China, and 51% on chemical or allied products (WTO trade policy review, paragraph 3.94).

DGTR's 2018 operating manual is an internal guide for its officers. Its own disclaimer says trade notices and circulars prevail over it (Manual of Operating Practices, Disclaimer).

What is anti-dumping duty, and how is it worked out?

Anti-dumping duty is a duty on goods exported to India below their normal value, the comparable price for use in the exporting country. It also needs a finding that the dumped imports injure an Indian industry. The duty can't exceed the margin of dumping, and DGTR recommends the lesser amount that removes the injury.

Where home sales are missing or too few, normal value is a representative export price to a third country, or cost of production plus costs and profit (section 9A(1), Explanation). A country DGTR or any WTO member treated as a non-market economy in the three years before is presumed one, unless it or its firms rebut it (Anti-Dumping Rules, Annexure I, paragraph 8). In September 2026, with no market economy claim made, DGTR built normal value for China PR from the Indian industry's cost of production (mobile covers findings).

The lesser amount comes from a non-injurious price: Indian producers' cost of production at best use of capacity, plus a reasonable pre-tax return on capital employed (Annexure III). DGTR ends a case if the margin of dumping is below 2% of the export price (rule 14(c)).

2026 findings recommended duty as an amount per metric ton, a percentage of the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value, an amount per 1,000 pieces or a reference price. Under a reference price, the importer pays the gap only when the landed value is below it, as DGTR recommended for DASDA. An exporter may instead offer a price undertaking, as the Swiss producer of methyl acetoacetate did in June 2026 (rule 15).

Anti-dumping duty in India: how the margin, injury and the duty are worked out →

How does Indian industry ask for a trade remedy?

Indian industry asks for a trade remedy with a written application to DGTR, filed on its SETU portal since October 24, 2025. The application needs evidence of dumping, injury and the link between them. Producers who support it must make at least 25% of Indian production, and more than 50% of the output of producers who take a view.

- **Who counts:** the domestic industry can leave out producers related to exporters or importers, and producers who import the goods themselves (Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 2(b)). In October 2026 DGTR provisionally left two Indian producers out of a PVC resin countervailing case for importing in significant quantities (preliminary findings).
- **Period of investigation:** normally twelve months, and no more than six months old on the day the case starts (rule 5(3A)).
- **Fragmented industries:** where an industry has an excessively large number of producers, an association can file for producers making a major proportion of eligible Indian production (Trade Notice No. 09/2021, as amended by No. 11/2021).
- **On DGTR's own motion:** DGTR may start a case itself, on information from Customs or another source (rule 5(4)).
- **Online only:** applications go on SETU in the prescribed formats, and DGTR doesn't consider applications sent any other way, including email (Trade Notice No. 01/2025).

Filing an anti-dumping application with DGTR: who can file and what it needs →

How does a DGTR investigation run, step by step?

A DGTR investigation runs from a public notice of initiation to final findings, due within one year. In between, parties answer questionnaires, comment on the product scope, argue at a hearing and see the essential facts before the decision. In 2026 cases every filing goes on SETU, and DGTR may ignore submissions sent by email.

1. Indian industry applies.

The application goes on SETU, and DGTR tells the exporting country's government before it starts (Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 5).

2. DGTR publishes the initiation notice.

The notice names the goods, countries, claims and time limits, and goes to known exporters and their governments (rule 6(1) to (3)).

3. Parties answer the questionnaires.

Rule 6(4) gives thirty days from receipt. Almost all 2026 notices set 37 days, mostly from the day DGTR circulates the non-confidential application (clavulanic acid initiation, paragraph 35).

4. Parties comment on the product scope.

Comments on the product scope and the product control numbers (PCNs) are due in 15 days, alongside the questionnaire time (paragraph 37).

5. DGTR holds a hearing.

Parties may speak at the hearing, but oral points count only once filed in writing (rule 6(6)).

6. DGTR verifies the data.

Verification abroad needs the company's consent and no objection from its government (rules 8 and 9).

7. DGTR issues a disclosure statement.

DGTR tells all interested parties the essential facts its decision will rest on (rule 16).

8. DGTR gives final findings.

Final findings are due within one year of initiation, extendable by six months (rule 17(1)). A provisional duty may come first, never sooner than sixty days after initiation (rule 13).

Confidential information stays confidential once DGTR accepts the claim, but you file a non-confidential version on SETU for the other parties to read (rule 7; 2026 notices). Parties get 7 days to comment on others' confidentiality claims (initiation notice, paragraph 48).

How a DGTR anti-dumping investigation works, step by step →

What should a foreign exporter do when India opens an anti-dumping case?

A foreign exporter named in an Indian anti-dumping case should register on SETU and answer DGTR's questionnaire within the time in the initiation notice. If it doesn't, DGTR may declare it non-cooperative and decide on the facts available. Duty tables give named exporters their own rate and everyone else a residual rate.

In its November 2026 gloves findings, DGTR recommended US$442 per 100,000 pieces for YTY Industry of Malaysia and US$565 for other Malaysian producers. For Thailand it recommended US$288 for Sri Trang Gloves and US$486 for other producers (final findings, paragraph 222).

In those findings, a named exporter's rate applies only with an invoice declaration, signed by an official of the invoicing company, that names the maker (paragraphs 223 and 224). DGTR considers a trader for its own rate only if its unrelated producer also answers Parts I, II and III of the questionnaire (Trade Notice No. 06/2021).

Indian anti-dumping cases for foreign exporters and producers: answering DGTR →

Indian customs for foreign companies →

What does a trade remedy mean for importers and users in India?

The importer in India pays a trade remedy duty at the border, with the other customs duties. Importers are interested parties and may file information and arguments in DGTR's case. Industrial users get a chance to give information. What a duty covers turns on the product description, the origin, the exporting country and the producer, not on the tariff code.

- **The description decides:** DGTR's notices call the customs code indicative only and not binding on scope (gloves findings, duty table note).

- **Three columns to check:** duty tables set rates by country of origin, country of export and producer.
- **Export units and zones:** goods imported by a 100% export-oriented unit or a special economic zone unit aren't charged, unless the notification says so or the goods reach the domestic tariff area (Customs Tariff Act, section 9A(2A)).
- **When duty starts:** on Gazette publication, and in limited cases up to 90 days before a provisional duty (Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 20).
- **Refunds:** an importer who paid more than the actual margin of dumping can apply to DGTR for a refund determination (rule 21A).

Anti-dumping duty for importers and user industries in India →

What is countervailing duty in India?

Countervailing duty is a duty on imports that a foreign government subsidizes, up to the amount of the subsidy. It covers subsidies tied to exports or to using local over imported goods, or given to a limited group of firms. DGTR investigates under section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act and the 1995 countervailing duty rules.

Before a countervailing case starts, the exporting government is invited to consultations, which can continue through the case (Countervailing Duty Rules, rule 6A). DGTR ends the case if the subsidy is below 1% ad valorem, or below 2% for goods from a developing country (rule 16(1)(c)).

In September 2026 the Finance Ministry imposed five years of countervailing duty on calcium carbonate filler masterbatch from Vietnam (Notification No. 4/2026-Customs (CVD)). In October, DGTR recommended a provisional countervailing duty on PVC suspension resin from China PR (preliminary findings).

Countervailing duty in India: anti-subsidy cases at DGTR →

What are safeguard duties, quotas and quantitative restrictions?

Safeguard duties, tariff-rate quotas and quantitative restrictions answer increased imports that cause or threaten serious injury to an Indian industry. A safeguard duty applies to imports from every source, except small developing-country suppliers. A safeguard lasts up to four years and can be extended, but never past ten years from first imposition.

- **The 3% and 9% test:** a safeguard duty spares a developing country with no more than 3% of imports, as long as such countries together hold no more than 9% (Customs Tariff Act, section 8B(2)).
- **Provisional measures:** up to 200 days, refunded if the final finding is negative (section 8B(5)).
- **Findings:** within eight months of initiation, or a longer period the central government allows (Safeguard Rules, rule 11(1)).
- **Quantitative restrictions:** under section 9A of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, where users and consumer groups may say whether a restriction is in the public interest (Safeguard (Quantitative Restrictions) Rules, rule 6(5)).

In November 2026 DGTR recommended two years of country-wise import quotas on soda ash (final findings). Our soda ash summary explains it.

Safeguard duties, quotas and quantitative restrictions in India →

How do sunset, mid-term and new shipper reviews and anti-circumvention work?

Reviews decide whether a duty continues, changes or reaches a new exporter. A sunset review asks whether ending the duty would let dumping and injury continue or come back. Anti-circumvention and anti-absorption cases ask whether trade is going around the duty, or whether export prices fell to absorb it.

- **Sunset reviews:** Indian industry should normally file at least 270 days before the duty expires (Trade Notice No. 03/2021). If a review started in time isn't finished, the duty may stay up to one more year (section 9A(5), second proviso).
- **Mid-term reviews:** any interested party may ask, with positive information, once a year has passed since the duty was imposed (Trade Notice No. 1/2010).
- **New shipper reviews:** for an unrelated exporter that didn't ship during the period of investigation, once it has exported in commercial quantities (Trade Notice No. 01/2019).
- **Anti-circumvention:** assembly counts when it uses parts from the country under duty, began after or just before the investigation, and adds less than 35% of the manufacturing cost (Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 25(2)). September 2026 cases cover rock breakers and CPVC resin.
- **Anti-absorption:** for glufosinate from China PR, DGTR recommended raising the duty from US$2,998 to US$5,004 per metric ton in September 2026 (findings).

Sunset, mid-term and new shipper reviews, anti-circumvention and anti-absorption →

What happens after DGTR's final findings?

DGTR's final findings are a recommendation. The central government may impose the duty within three months of their publication, by a Customs notification in the Gazette, and isn't bound to. An appeal goes to the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) within ninety days, with a fee of fifteen thousand rupees.

The duty applies to all imports of the goods from every source found dumped, except sources that gave an accepted price undertaking (Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 19). For titanium dioxide from China PR, the Finance Ministry rescinded the quashed notification and imposed the duty again on October 24, 2026 (Notification No. 26/2026-Customs (ADD)).

A Special Bench of CESTAT hears these appeals (Customs Tariff Act, section 9C). Since the Finance Act, 2023, section 9C says appeals lie against a "determination or review", while DGTR's November 2026 gloves findings speak of an appeal against the central government's order (gloves findings, paragraph 225).

After DGTR's final findings: imposition by the Finance Ministry and appeals to CESTAT →

What time limits do India's trade remedy rules set?

India's trade remedy rules set time limits for DGTR, the government and the parties. DGTR is to give anti-dumping findings within one year, the government may impose duty within three months, and an appeal lies within ninety days. Where a rule says "may", the table does too. None of it promises a decision by a date.

Time limits in the trade remedy rules: the government's own, and the deadlines it sets parties

Step	Limit	Rule
Questionnaire answers	30 days from receipt; 37 days from circulation in most 2026 notices	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 6(4); 2026 initiation notices
Comments on product scope and PCNs	Usually 15 days; 15 more if the scope or PCNs change	2026 initiation notices
Extension requests	On SETU at least 3 days before the deadline	2026 initiation notices
Comments on others' confidentiality claims	Within 7 days of circulation	2026 initiation notices
Provisional anti-dumping duty	Not before 60 days from initiation; up to 6 months, or 9 at exporters' request	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 13
Anti-dumping final findings	DGTR is to give them within 1 year; extendable by 6 months	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 17(1)
Imposition	The government may act within 3 months of the findings	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 18(1)
Duration of anti-dumping duty	5 years; a review may extend it by up to 5 more	Customs Tariff Act, section 9A(5)
Sunset review	Apply normally at least 270 days before expiry; finish within 12 months	Trade Notice No. 03/2021; Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 23(2)
Anti-circumvention case	12 months, at most 18 months	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 26(6)
Anti-absorption review	6 months, extendable by 3 months	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 30(7)
Refund of excess anti-dumping duty	DGTR is to recommend within 9 months, at most 12 months	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 21A(6)
Countervailing duty	Provisional duty up to 4 months; final findings within 1 year	Countervailing Duty Rules, rules 15 and 19(1)
Safeguards	Findings within 8 months; provisional up to 200 days	Safeguard Rules, rule 11(1); section 8B(5)

Appeal to CESTAT	90 days from the determination or review order	Customs Tariff Act, section 9C(2)

What do pages online get wrong about DGTR?

Pages about DGTR often repeat rules that changed or that the texts never said: 60-day appeals, email filing, sunset applications 240 days ahead, and the idea that the tariff code decides what a duty covers. DGTR's own FAQ booklet is out of date in places too. The table sets 15 such claims beside what the documents say.

Claims repeated online, and what the documents say

What you may read	What the documents say	Source
Appeals to CESTAT are due within 60 days	90 days from the determination or review order; late only for sufficient cause	Customs Tariff Act, section 9C(2)
Provisional duty comes within 60 days of initiation	Not before 60 days from initiation; up to 6 months	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 13
Exporters get 30 or 40 days to answer the questionnaire	30 days from receipt under the rule; 37 days from circulation in most 2026 notices	Rule 6(4); 2026 notice, paragraph 35
Register within 15 days, by email	Registration and every filing go on SETU; DGTR may ignore email	2026 notice, paragraphs 28 and 29
Questionnaire responses may go as hard copies or by email	Filings in 2026 cases go on SETU only	2026 notice, paragraph 28
Anti-dumping duty is imposed on the exporter	Charged on import into India, and collected from the importer	Section 9A(1); rule 21
Appeals run 90 days from the duty's imposition (DGTR's FAQ booklet)	90 days from the determination or review order	Customs Tariff Act, section 9C(2)
Duty reaches back 90 days from its notification (DGTR's FAQ booklet)	Up to 90 days before the provisional duty, never before the case began	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 20(2)(b)
The duty is notified within 90 days of the findings (DGTR's FAQ booklet)	The government "may" impose duty within 3 months	Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 18(1)
The fragmented-industry format is Trade Notice 05/2021	Trade Notice No. 09/2021 of July 29, 2021	Trade Notice No. 09/2021
DGTR's operating manual sets binding rules	An internal guide; trade notices and circulars prevail over it	Manual of Operating Practices, Disclaimer

India stopped treating China as a non-market economy in 2016	The rules still presume it from recent treatment, and 2026 findings apply it to China PR	Annexure I, paragraph 8(2)
The HS code decides whether goods are covered	The customs code is indicative only, not binding on scope	Gloves findings, duty table note
Sunset review applications are due 240 or 120 days before expiry	At least 270 days before expiry, later only for bona fide hardship	Trade Notice No. 03/2021
An exporter's trader can never get its own rate	It can be considered for one if its unrelated producer also answers Parts I, II and III	Trade Notice No. 06/2021

Where do Customs, minimum import prices and QCOs come in?

Customs comes in at the border: it assesses and collects trade remedy duty under the Customs Act, which applies for refunds, interest, recovery, appeals and penalties. Minimum import prices and quality control orders are other import controls, and they can sit beside a trade remedy on the same goods.

Provisional assessment during an anti-circumvention or anti-absorption case runs through a Customs notification, as Notification No. 27/2026-Customs (ADD) did for rock breakers from Malaysia on November 5, 2026. Our guide to customs in India covers assessment, and our guides to customs refunds and drawback and show cause notices and appeals go further.

DGTR's glufosinate findings note imports that entered at or near a minimum import price (final findings). See minimum import prices in India, India's import policy and quality control orders.

How IndusDesk helps with a DGTR case

IndusDesk works on DGTR cases for Indian producers, foreign exporters and importers. Our desk prepares applications, questionnaire responses, confidentiality claims and submissions, and supports hearings and follow-up. Whether a duty is imposed is the government's decision, so we never promise an outcome, a duty or a date.

DGTR's FAQ booklet says any representative duly authorized by a party may appear in an investigation (Trade Remedial Measures FAQ, question 11).

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.

Government affairs →

Regulatory & trade advisory →

Industry coalitions →

Rule exposure audit →

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Frequently asked questions

Does DGTR impose anti-dumping duty?

No. DGTR recommends, and the central government may impose the duty within three months of the final findings, by notification (Anti-Dumping Rules, rule 18(1)). The rule says "may", so the duty doesn't follow on its own.

Is the HS code enough to know if anti-dumping duty applies?

No. DGTR's notices call the customs classification indicative only and not binding on scope, so the product description decides (gloves findings, duty table note). Check the country of origin, the country of export and the producer too.

How long does anti-dumping duty last in India?

Five years from imposition, unless revoked earlier (Customs Tariff Act, section 9A(5)). A review can extend it by up to five years at a time, and the duty may stay up to one more year while a review started in time finishes.

Can I file a DGTR application by email?

No. Since October 24, 2025, applications go through DGTR's SETU portal, and DGTR doesn't consider applications sent any other way, email included (Trade Notice No. 01/2025). In 2026 cases DGTR may also ignore submissions sent by email.

Sources

- DGTR's Compendium of Laws & Regulations on Trade Remedies: the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (sections 8B, 9, 9A, 9AA, 9B and 9C), section 9A of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, the Countervailing Duty Rules, 1995, the Safeguard Rules, 1997 and the Safeguard (Quantitative Restrictions) Rules, 2012 (DGTR, updated up to June 16, 2026)
- DGTR's Subject-wise Compendium of Trade Notices: Trade Notices No. 01/2025 (October 24, 2025), 09/2021 and 06/2021 (July 29, 2021), 03/2021 (April 12, 2021), 01/2019 (January 29, 2019) and 1/2010 (May 17, 2010)
- Manual of Operating Practices for Trade Remedy Investigations (DGTR, 2018)
- Trade Remedial Measures: Frequently Asked Questions (DGTR)
- Finance Bill, 2023, as introduced in Lok Sabha: clause 125, amending sections 9, 9A and 9C of the Customs Tariff Act (Ministry of Finance)
- WT/TPR/S/488: Trade Policy Review of India: report by the WTO Secretariat (WTO Secretariat, May 26, 2026)
- Case No. ADD-OI-07/2022: Amendment: producer's name changed in the duty table, industrial laser machines from China PR (DGTR, January 28, 2026) (PDF, 890 KB)
- Amendment to final findings (PET resin): Amendment: invoice declaration condition added to the PET resin anti-dumping findings for China PR (DGTR, February 25, 2026) (PDF, 666 KB)
- Case No. AD (AA)-01/2026: Initiation: anti-absorption investigation of the anti-dumping duty on glufosinate from China PR (DGTR, March 2, 2026) (PDF, 890 KB)
- Case No. AD (OI)-41/2024: Final findings: DASDA from China PR, reference-price duty (DGTR, March 16, 2026) (PDF, 1.3 MB)
- Case ID QR/OI/001/2026: Initiation: safeguard (quantitative restrictions) investigation on soda ash (DGTR, March 16, 2026) (PDF, 817 KB)
- Case No. AD (OI)-40/2024: Final findings: LNG fuel tanks from China PR (DGTR, March 18, 2026) (PDF, 1.6 MB)

- Case No. AD (NSR)-03/2025: Initiation: new shipper review for Anhui Krant Aluminum Products Co., Ltd (solar module frames, China PR) (DGTR, March 20, 2026) (PDF, 866 KB)
- Notification No. 06/2026-Customs (ADD): Amends five anti-dumping duty notifications for the tariff changes of the Finance Act, 2026 (CBIC, April 30, 2026) (PDF, 341 KB)
- Case No. (SG)-01/2025: Final findings: bilateral safeguard under the India-Korea CEPA on DOTP and DEHCH (DGTR, May 27, 2026) (PDF, 2.0 MB)
- Notification No. 10/2026-Customs (ADD): Amends Notification No. 51/2021-Customs (ADD) to keep the duty in force up to December 15, 2026 (CBIC, June 10, 2026) (PDF, 70 KB)
- Case No. AD (OI)-19/2025: Final findings: price undertaking accepted and investigation suspended, methyl acetoacetate from Switzerland (DGTR, June 18, 2026) (PDF, 1.3 MB)
- Case No. AD (OI)-03/2024: Final findings after remand by the High Court of Calcutta: titanium dioxide from China PR (DGTR, August 3, 2026) (PDF, 2.2 MB)
- F. No. 6/39/2025-DGTR; Case No. AD(OI)-34/2025: Notice: three-month extension of the anti-dumping investigation into solar encapsulants from China PR (DGTR, August 27, 2026) (PDF, 94 KB)
- Case No. AD (AA)-01/2026: Final findings: anti-absorption investigation, glufosinate from China PR (DGTR, September 1, 2026) (PDF, 1.2 MB)
- SETU Case ID: AD/AC/006/2026: Corrigendum: provisional assessment paragraph in the CPVC resin anti-circumvention initiation (DGTR, September 17, 2026) (PDF, 604 KB)
- Notification No. 4/2026-Customs (CVD): Countervailing duty on calcium carbonate filler masterbatch from Vietnam (CBIC, September 23, 2026) (PDF, 806 KB)
- Case No. AD (OI)-13/2025: Final findings: mobile covers from China PR (DGTR, September 24, 2026) (PDF, 1.4 MB)
- Case No. AD/AC/005/2026: Initiation: anti-circumvention investigation of the duty on hydraulic rock breakers, through Malaysia (DGTR, September 28, 2026) (PDF, 755 KB)
- SETU Case ID: AD/OI/054/2026: Initiation notification: anti-dumping investigation into clavulanic acid from China PR and the European Union (DGTR, September 30, 2026) (PDF, 686 KB)
- Notification No. 25/2026-Customs (ADD): Rescission of Notification No. 12/2025-Customs (ADD) (CBIC, October 24, 2026) (PDF, 369 KB)
- Notification No. 26/2026-Customs (ADD): Anti-dumping duty on titanium dioxide from China PR (CBIC, October 24, 2026) (PDF, 803 KB)
- Case No. CVD (OI)-07/2025: Preliminary findings: countervailing duty investigation, PVC suspension resin from China PR (DGTR, October 26, 2026) (PDF, 1.5 MB)
- Case No. QR (OI)-001/2026; F. No. 22/01/2026-DGTR: Final findings: safeguard (quantitative restrictions) on soda ash (DGTR, November 4, 2026) (PDF, 810 KB)
- F. No. 7/29/2026-DGTR: Letter to interested parties: CPVC resin anti-circumvention investigation, time for questionnaire responses (DGTR, November 5, 2026) (PDF, 112 KB)

- Notification No. 27/2026-Customs (ADD): Provisional assessment of rock breakers exported from Malaysia during the anti-circumvention investigation (CBIC, November 5, 2026) (PDF, 712 KB)
- Case No. AD (OI)-38/2025; F. No. 6/43/2025-DGTR: Final findings: medical examination rubber gloves from Malaysia and Thailand (DGTR, November 6, 2026) (PDF, 1.0 MB)
- Case No. AD (SSR)-05/2026: Sunset review final findings: untreated fumed silica from China PR (DGTR, November 6, 2026) (PDF, 1.7 MB)
- F. No. 6/62/2026-DGTR: Letter to interested parties: isopropyl alcohol, PUC and PCN comments and the time for questionnaire responses (DGTR, November 6, 2026) (PDF, 180 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/