Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779–1781 (Preliminary)

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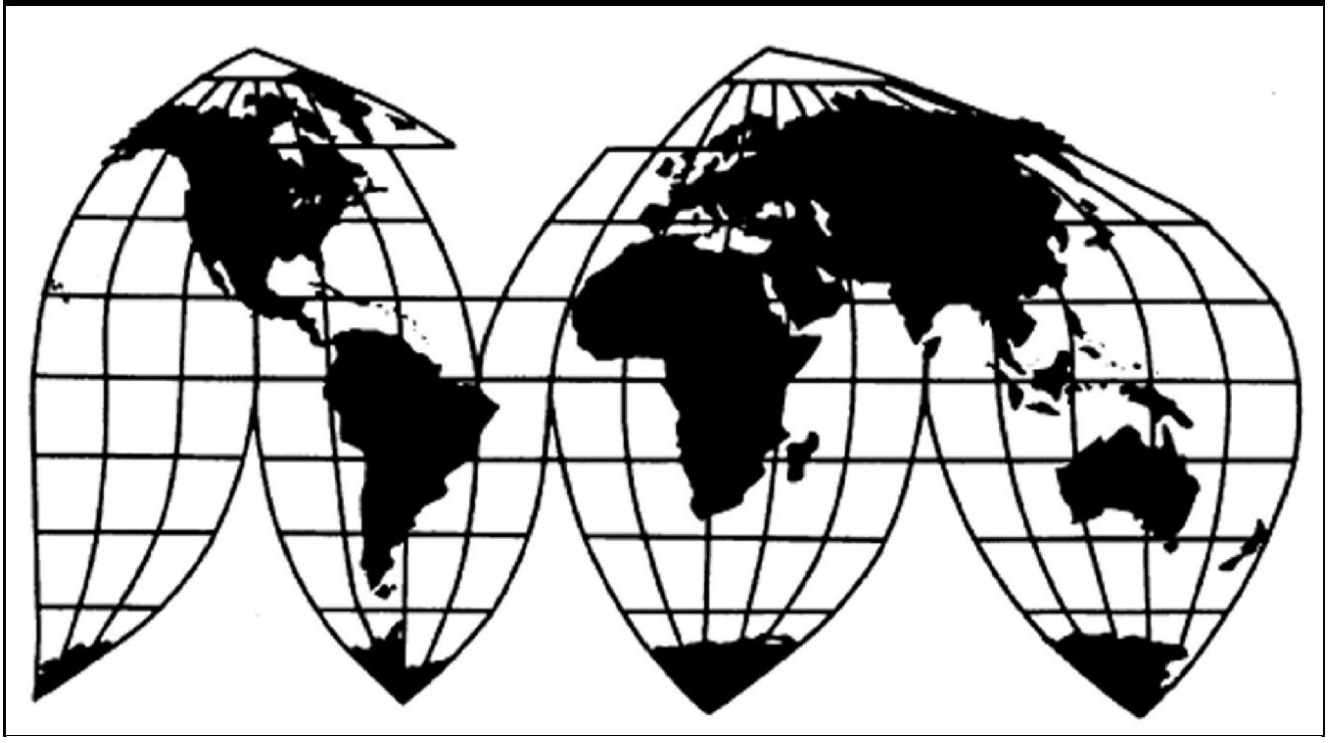
U.S. International Trade Commission



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U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets ([ ]) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779-1781 (Preliminary)

Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of oil country tubular goods ("OCTG") from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates, provided for in subheadings 7304.29.10, 7304.29.20, 7304.29.31, 7304.29.41, 7304.29.50, 7304.29.61, 7305.20.20, 7305.20.40, 7305.20.60, 7305.20.80, 7306.29.10, 7306.29.20, 7306.29.31, 7306.29.41, 7306.29.60, and 7306.29.81 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and imports of the subject merchandise from Austria that are alleged to be subsidized by the government of Austria.[2]

COMMENCEMENT OF FINAL PHASE INVESTIGATIONS

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the *Federal Register* as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] 91 FR 22790 and 91 FR 22806 (April 28, 2026).

Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, https://edis.usitc.gov), for comment.

BACKGROUND

On April 2, 2026, the U.S. OCTG Manufacturers Association,[3] United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC, Washington, DC filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of OCTG from Austria and LTFV imports of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates. Accordingly, effective April 2, 2026, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-791 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731-TA-1779-1781 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of April 7, 2026 (91 FR 17661). The Commission conducted its conference on April 23, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

[3] The specific members of the U.S. OCTG Manufacturers Association that join the petition are: Axis Pipe and Tube LLC, Bryan, Texas; Borusan Pipe U.S., Inc., Houston, Texas; PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC, Wexford, Pennsylvania; Tenaris USA, Houston, Texas; Vallourec STAR L.P., Houston, Texas; and Welded Tube USA, Inc., Lackawanna, New York.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations, we determine that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of oil country tubular goods ("OCTG") from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates ("UAE") that are allegedly sold in the United States at less than fair value and imports of the subject merchandise from Austria that are allegedly subsidized by the government of Austria.

I. The Legal Standard for Preliminary Determinations

The legal standard for preliminary antidumping and countervailing duty determinations requires the Commission to determine, based upon the information available at the time of the preliminary determinations, whether there is a reasonable indication that a domestic industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of the allegedly unfairly traded imports.[1] In applying this standard, the Commission weighs the evidence before it and determines whether "(1) the record as a whole contains clear and convincing evidence that there is no material injury or threat of such injury; and (2) no likelihood exists that contrary evidence will arise in a final investigation."[2]

II. Background

The petitions in these investigations were filed by U.S. OCTG Manufacturers Association ("USOMA"),[3] an organization comprised of U.S. producers of OCTG, United States Steel Corporation ("U.S. Steel"), a U.S. producer of OCTG, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, CLC ("USW"), a labor organization whose members work at U.S. producers of OCTG

[1] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a) (2000); *see also American Lamb Co. v. United States*, 785 F.2d 994, 1001-04 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Aristech Chem. Corp. v. United States, 2*0 CIT 353, 354-55 (1996). No party argues that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by the allegedly unfairly traded imports.

[2] *American Lamb Co*., 785 F.2d at 1001; *see also Texas Crushed Stone Co. v. United States*, 35 F.3d 1535, 1543 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

[3] Members of USOMA joining this petition are Axis Pipe and Tube LLC, Borusan Pipe U.S., Inc., PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC, Tenaris USA ("Tenaris"), Vallourec STAR L.P., and Welded Tube USA, Inc. Every member of USOMA has joined as a petitioner except BENTELER Steel/Tube Manufacturing Corp. Petitions, Vol. 1 at 1 n.1.

(collectively, "Petitioners"). Petitioners appeared at the staff conference accompanied by counsel and submitted a postconference brief.[4]

Two respondent entities participated in these investigations. Voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG, a producer of OCTG in Austria, and voestalpine Tubulars Corporation, an importer of subject merchandise from Austria (collectively "Respondents") appeared at the staff conference with counsel and submitted a postconference brief.[5] Additionally, Nuno Sousa, Counselor, Deputy Head of Section – Trade, Economic Security, and Agriculture for the European Union Delegation of the European Union to the United States, and Robert Heiling, Director of Trade and Investment Policy at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism for Republic of Austria, appeared at the conference and provided testimony.

Data Coverage. Except where noted, U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of 11 firms that we believe accounted for the large majority (*** percent) of U.S. production of OCTG in 2025.[6] U.S. import data are based on official Commerce import statistics, supplemented by questionnaire responses from 17 U.S. importers, accounting for *** percent of total subject imports, 100.0 percent of U.S. imports of OCTG from Austria, *** percent of U.S. imports of OCTG from Taiwan, and *** percent of U.S. imports of OCTG from the UAE.[7] The Commission received responses to its questionnaires from two foreign producers of subject merchandise – one producer of OCTG in Austria, estimated to account for *** production of subject merchandise in Austria, and one producer in the UAE, estimated to account for *** percent of production of subject merchandise in the UAE.[8] The Commission did not receive a response to its questionnaires from any subject producer in Taiwan.[9]

III. Domestic Like Product

In determining whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of the

[4] *See generally* Petitioners Postconference Br.; *see also* Tenaris Postconference Br.

[5] *See generally* Respondents Postconference Br.

[6] Confidential Staff Report, Memorandum INV-YY-064 (May 11, 2026) ("CR"), *Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779-1781 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5741 (May 2026) ("PR") at 1.4, 3.1 n.1. The coverage estimate is the sum of the shipment volumes reported in responses to the Commission producer questionnaires as a share of Petitioners' estimate of total domestic shipments. *Id.*

[7] CR/PR at 4.1. The coverage estimate for subject merchandise is based the volume reported in responses to the Commission's importer questionnaires divided by the volume of imports in HTS subheading 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29. *Id.*

[8] CR/PR at 7.3.

[9] CR/PR at 7.3.

subject merchandise, the Commission first defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."[10] Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Tariff Act"), defines the relevant domestic industry as the "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."[11] In turn, the Tariff Act defines "domestic like product" as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation."[12]

By statute, the Commission's "domestic like product" analysis begins with the "article subject to an investigation," *i.e.*, the subject merchandise as determined by Commerce.[13] Therefore, Commerce's determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value is "necessarily the starting point of the Commission's like product analysis."[14] The Commission then defines the domestic like product in light of the imported articles Commerce has identified.[15] The decision regarding the appropriate domestic like product(s) in an investigation is a factual determination, and the Commission has applied the statutory standard of "like" or "most similar in characteristics and uses" on a case-by-case basis.[16] No single factor is dispositive, and the Commission may

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[10] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[11] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[12] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).

[13] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10). The Commission must accept Commerce's determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value. *See*, *e.g.*, *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 34 Fed. App'x 725, 730 (Fed. Cir. 2002) ("The ITC may not modify the class or kind of imported merchandise examined by Commerce."); *Algoma Steel Corp. v. United States,* 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1988), *aff'd*, 865 F.3d 240 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 919 (1989).

[14] *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *see also Hitachi Metals, Ltd. v. United States*, Case No. 19-1289, slip op. at 8-9 (Fed. Cir. Feb. 7, 2020) (the statute requires the Commission to start with Commerce's subject merchandise in reaching its own like product determination).

[15] *Cleo*, 501 F.3d at 1298 n.1 ("Commerce's {scope} finding does not control the Commission's {like product} determination."); *Hosiden Corp. v. Advanced Display Mfrs.,* 85 F.3d 1561, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (the Commission may find a single like product corresponding to several different classes or kinds defined by Commerce); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748–52 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (affirming the Commission's determination defining six like products in investigations where Commerce found five classes or kinds).

[16] *See*, *e.g.*, *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 749 n.3 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) ("every like product determination 'must be made on the particular record at issue' and the 'unique facts of each case'"). The Commission generally considers a number of factors including the following: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (Continued…)

consider other factors it deems relevant based on the facts of a particular investigation.[17] The Commission looks for clear dividing lines among possible like products and disregards minor variations.[18] The Commission may, where appropriate, include domestic articles in the domestic like product in addition to those described in the scope.

In its notice of initiation, Commerce defined the imported merchandise within the scope of these investigations as follows:

> The merchandise covered by the investigation is certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG), which are hollow steel products of circular cross-section, including oil well casing and tubing, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (both carbon and alloy),whether seamless or welded, regardless of end finish (e.g., whether or not plain end, threaded, or threaded and coupled) whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished (including limited service OCTG products) or unfinished (including green tubes and limited service OCTG products), whether or not thread protectors are attached. The scope of the investigation also covers OCTG coupling stock.
>
> Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including by performing any heat treatment, cutting, upsetting, threading, coupling, or any other finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the OCTG.

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(3) channels of distribution; (4) customer and producer perceptions of the products; (5) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; and, where appropriate, (6) price. *See Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455 n.4; *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996).

[17] *See*, *e.g.*, S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (1979).

[18] *See*, *e.g.*, *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455; *Torrington*, 747 F. Supp. at 748-49*; see also* S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (Congress has indicated that the like product standard should not be interpreted in "such a narrow fashion as to permit minor differences in physical characteristics or uses to lead to the conclusion that the product and article are not 'like' each other, nor should the definition of 'like product' be interpreted in such a fashion as to prevent consideration of an industry adversely affected by the imports under consideration.").

> Excluded from the scope of the investigation are: casing, tubing, or coupling stock containing 10.5 percent or more by weight of chromium; drill pipe; unattached couplings; and unattached thread protectors.[19]

OCTG are a distinctive category of tubular steel product,[20] manufactured by a seamless process or welded process, used in oil and gas wells and consist primarily of casing and tubing.[21] Both seamless OCTG and welded OCTG are used in drilling and conveyance applications, although seamless OCTG generally are required for use in high-pressure or sour service environments.[22] Casing is a circular pipe with an outside diameter ("OD") ranging from 4.5 to 20 inches that serves as the structural retainer for the walls of the well. Casing is used in the well to provide a firm foundation for the drill string by supporting the walls of the hole to prevent caving in, both during drilling and after the well is completed. After the casing is set, concrete is usually pumped between the outside of the casing and the wall of the hole to provide a secure anchor. Casing can also serve as a surface pipe designed to prevent contamination of the recoverable oil and gas by surface water, gas, sand, or limestone.[23]

Tubing is a smaller-diameter pipe (between 1.050 and 4.500 inches in OD) installed inside a larger-diameter casing and is used to conduct the oil or gas to the surface either through natural flow or pumping. Tubing must be strong enough to support its own weight, that of the oil or gas, and that of any pumping equipment suspended on the string. Both tubing and casing are usually produced in accordance with American Petroleum Institute ("API") standard 5CT.[24]

Coupling stock is a seamless tubular product used to make coupling blanks that, in turn, are used to produce couplings. Couplings are thick-walled, internally threaded cylinders that are used for joining two lengths of threaded OCTG and typically account for 2-3 percent of the

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[19] *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Austria: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 91 Fed. Reg. 22790 (Apr. 28, 2026); *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 22806 {Apr. 28, 2026).

[20] *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at 1.11 n.23 (OCTG defined as one of five end use categories, the others being standard pipe, line pipe, structural pipe and tubing, and mechanical tubing).

[21] CR/PR at 1.11.

[22] CR/PR at 1.11. A sour service well contains hydrogen sulfide gas that can potentially result in sulfide stress cracking in the welded seam of welded OCTG. *Id*.

[23] CR/PR at 1.14 – 1.16.

[24] CR/PR at 1.16.

weight of end-finished tubing or casing. Couplings are produced and certified to the same API grade and type as the OCTG to which the couplings are joined.[25]

A. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioners' Arguments. Petitioners argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product coextensive with Commerce's scope.[26] They contend that there are no clear dividing lines between the products within the scope, noting that in past OCTG investigations with scopes that were identical or nearly identical to the scope in the current investigations, the Commission has found a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope.[27]

Respondents' Arguments. For purposes of these preliminary determinations, Respondents do not argue for separate domestic like products,[28] although as discussed below, they contend that seamless and welded OCTG products are not interchangeable.

B. Analysis

Based on the record, we define a single domestic like product consisting of all OCTG coextensive with the scope.

Physical Characteristics and Uses. The record indicates that seamless and welded OCTG share basic physical characteristics in that they are both within the distinctive category of steel tubular steel product,[29] are both generally produced in accordance with API specification 5CT,[30] and are both used in drilling for oil or natural gas, although seamless OCTG generally are required for use in high-pressure or sour service environments.[31] As the Commission has

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[25] CR/PR at 1.18.

[26] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 3-5.

[27] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 3-5. Domestic Producer Tenaris does not argue for separate domestic like products in these preliminary phase investigations, but it submits that there are clear dividing lines between OCTG and assumably out-of-scope certain mechanical pipe products. Tenaris Postconference Br. at 4-8. Any party that intends to argue for a different definition of the domestic like product in any final phase of these investigations must present any such arguments and related questions necessary for data collection in comments responding to any final phase draft questionnaires. *See* 19 C.F.R. § 207.20.

[28] Respondents Postconference Br. at 4.

[29] CR/PR at Figure 1.4 (showing seamless product) and Figure 1.5 (showing welded product).

[30] CR/PR at 1.16 – 1.17 & Table 1.4; Conf. Tr. at 95 (Hanley).

[31] CR/PR at 1.11& Table 1.4. A sour service well contains hydrogen sulfide gas that can potentially result in sulfide stress cracking in the welded seam of welded OCTG. A well containing a higher level of hydrogen sulfide gas would require seamless OCTG, but welded OCTG reportedly can be (Continued…)

recognized in prior OCTG investigations, the principal physical difference between seamless and welded OCTG is the "weld line," which is present in welded but not seamless OCTG.[32]

Manufacturing Facilities, Production Processes and Employees. U.S. mills produce seamless and welded OCTG on separate production lines and in separate facilities.[33] Seamless OCTG are produced from steel billets that are either pierced or extruded to form a central cavity. Welded OCTG are produced from steel sheet in coil form (referred to as "hot-rolled coil" or "HRC") that is rolled and the edges of which are heated and welded together to form a hollow shell.[34] The welded OCTG production process, known as the electric-resistance-welding ("ERW") process, entails lower production costs than the seamless OCTG production process.[35] Although the processes for the initial production of unfinished seamless and welded OCTG are different, the processes for heat treating and otherwise finishing these products overlap.[36]

Channels of Distribution. During the January 2023 through December 2025 period of investigation ("POI"), domestically produced OCTG of all types were primarily sold to distributors and end users.[37]

Interchangeability. The current record indicates that there are a number of API 5CT specifications that permit the use of either seamless or welded OCTG,[38] and several representatives of domestic producers of welded OCTG testified at the conference that their welded products are commonly used in very long wells.[39] The record in these investigations indicates that both seamless OCTG and welded OCTG are used in most drilling and conveyance applications.[40] Seamless OCTG may be required for use in sour service applications, but welded OCTG reportedly can be used in some sour service applications where there are lower levels of hydrogen sulfide gas present.[41] In past OCTG investigations the Commission has determined

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used in some sour service applications where there are lower levels of hydrogen sulfide gas present in the well. *Id.*

[32] *Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final), USITC Pub. 5381 (Nov. 2022) ("2022 Final Determinations"); *Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5248 (Nov. 2021) ("2021 Preliminary Determinations") at 9-10. Nothing in the current investigations indicates that this has changed.

[33] CR/PR at 1.18 – 1.20, Figure 1.4 (showing seamless production process), and Figure 1.5 (showing welded production process), Table 3.7.

[34] CR/PR at 1.18, Figure 1.4.

[35] CR/PR at 1.18 – 1.19, Figure 1.5.

[36] CR/PR at 1.18 – 1.23, Figure 1.4, and Figure 1.5.

[37] CR/PR at 2.2, Table 2.3.

[38] CR/PR at Table 1.4.

[39] Conf. Tr. at 68-69 (Hart), 69 (Johnson), 69 (Moreno).

[40] CR/PR at 1.14.

[41] CR/PR at 1.14.

that, although there are more demanding applications in which only seamless OCTG can be used, the two products are nonetheless largely interchangeable.[42]

Producer and Customer Perceptions. At the conference, witnesses for the Petitioners testified that they view welded and seamless OCTG as interchangeable,[43] while certain witnesses for U.S. producer and Respondents testified that certain demanding applications may require seamless OCTG.[44]

Price. Quarterly pricing data on the record indicate that prices for domestically produced seamless OCTG were generally higher than prices for domestically produced welded OCTG.[45]

Conclusion. Seamless and welded OCTG share basic physical characteristics and are both used in oil and gas wells. Although the processes used in the initial tube formation for seamless and welded OCTG differ, the processes used in finishing them overlap. They share channels of distribution. Although seamless OCTG may be required for certain more demanding applications, seamless and welded OCTG are otherwise interchangeable in a large number of applications, as indicated by the overlapping API 5CT specifications. However, the record indicates that prices for seamless OCTG are generally higher than welded OCTG. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, for purposes of the preliminary phase of these investigations we define a single domestic like product consisting of both seamless and welded OCTG coextensive with the scope.

IV. Domestic Industry

The domestic industry is defined as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."[46] In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

[42] *See*, *e.g.*, 2021 Preliminary Determinations at 10.
[43] *See*, *e.g.*, Conf. Tr. at 68-69 (Hart), 69 (Johnson), 69 (Moreno).
[44] *See*, *e.g.*, Conf. Tr. at 95-96 (Massaglia), 118-21 (O'Connor).
[45] CR/PR at Tables 5.4 – 5.7.
[46] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

These investigations do not raise any issues regarding whether any domestic producer should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to the related parties provision[47] or any other domestic industry issues.[48] Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry to be all U.S. producers of OCTG including toll or non-toll processors that perform heat treatment on a formed pipe body.

[47] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B). This provision of the statute allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise, or which are themselves importers. A domestic producer that does not itself import subject merchandise or does not share a corporate affiliation with an importer may nonetheless be deemed a related party if it controls large volumes of subject imports. *See* SAA at 858. The Commission has found such control to exist, for example, where the domestic producer's purchases were responsible for a predominant proportion of an importer's subject imports and the importer's subject imports were substantial. *See, e.g.*, *Iron Construction Castings from Brazil, Canada, and China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-248, 731-TA-262-263, 265 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 4655 at 11 (Dec. 2016); *Chlorinated Isocyanurates from China and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1082-1083 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 4646 at 12 (Nov. 2016). In these investigations, U.S. producer *** short tons of OCTG from Respondents for ***. According to ***. CR/PR at 3.24. Respondents accounted for *** percent of subject imports from Austria in 2025. CR/PR at Table 4.1. The volume of subject imports from Austria was 115,272 short tons in 2023, 121,607 short tons in 2024, and 145,061 short tons in 2025. CR/PR at Table 4.2. Consequently, the record does not indicate that *** purchases accounted for a predominant proportion of voestalpine's subject imports such that it would be subject to exclusion from the domestic industry pursuant to the related parties provision.

In Commissioner Kearns' view, while in some circumstances control can be established even if a party purchases less than a predominant proportion of the subject imports, or alternatively, while a domestic producer could be considered an importer due to its purchases of imports, in this case even if *** were found to be a related party, the *** volume of subject merchandise the firm purchased during the POI could not cause its inclusion in the domestic industry to skew industry data in a way that would mask injury to the industry. Accordingly, Commissioner Kearns finds that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude the firm from the domestic industry.

[48] In the steel manufacturing process, specific engineering characteristics and mechanical properties of the steel can be achieved through the application of different heat treatments. CR/PR at 1.21. Firms that reported heat treatment activities as toll or non-toll processors include Borusan, Tubular Services LLC ("Tubular Services"), Texas Steel Conversion, Inc. ("Texas Steel Conversion"), and Vallourec. Id. 1.3, n.6. In prior investigations involving OCTG, the Commission analyzed whether heat treaters engaged in sufficient production-related activities for inclusion within the domestic industry, concluded that they did, and accordingly included them in the domestic industry. *See, e.g.*, 2022 Final Determinations, USITC Pub. 5381 at 10-11; 2021 Preliminary Determinations, USITC Pub. 5248 at 15-18. In these investigations, Petitioners indicated that for purposes of the preliminary phase of these investigations they did not challenge the inclusion of heat treaters in the definition of the domestic industry. Petitions, Volume I at 22. No respondent addressed this issue in these preliminary phase investigations. If any party seeks a different domestic industry definition in any final phase of these investigations, it must present any such arguments and related questions necessary for data collection in comments responding to any final phase draft questionnaires. 19 C.F.R. § 207.20.

V. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall be deemed negligible.[49]

Petitioners argue that imports from each subject source exceed the negligibility threshold.[50] During the 12-month period preceding the filing of the petitions for which data is available (April 2025 to March 2026), subject imports from Austria (for both the countervailing and antidumping duty investigations) accounted for *** percent of total U.S. imports of OCTG, subject imports from Taiwan accounted for *** percent, and subject imports from the UAE for *** percent.[51] As imports for each subject investigation exceed the statutory negligibility threshold, we find that imports for each of the subject investigations are not negligible.

VI. Cumulation

For purposes of evaluating the volume and effects for a determination of reasonable indication of material injury by reason of subject imports, section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act requires the Commission to cumulate subject imports from all countries as to which petitions were filed and/or investigations self-initiated by Commerce on the same day, if such imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product in the U.S. market. In assessing whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product, the Commission generally has considered four factors:

(1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality related questions;

(2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographic markets of subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product;

[49] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a), 1677(24)(A)(i), 1677(24)(B); *see also* 15 C.F.R. § 2013.1 (developing countries for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1677(36)).

[50] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 5-7.

[51] CR/PR at Table 4.7. We note that the volume of subject imports from Austria is the same with respect to both the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

(3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and

(4) whether the subject imports are simultaneously present in the market.[52]

While no single factor is necessarily determinative, and the list of factors is not exhaustive, these factors are intended to provide the Commission with a framework for determining whether the subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.[53] Only a "reasonable overlap" of competition is required.[54]

A. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioners argue that the Commission must cumulate imports from each subject source for purposes of its analysis of present material injury because the petitions were filed on the same day and the record shows that imports from each subject country compete with each and the domestic like product.[55]

Specifically, Petitioners contend that the domestic like product and imports from each subject source are highly fungible. They note that, in prior proceedings, the Commission has found that OCTG are generally produced to API specifications and that market participants reported OCTG from all sources to be always or frequently interchangeable.[56] They assert that the current record confirms that still to be the case, observing that the majority of domestic producers and importers reported that the domestic like product and imports from each subject source were always or frequently interchangeable, and that differences other than price

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[52] *See Certain Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-278-80 (Final), USITC Pub. 1845 (May 1986), *aff'*d, *Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States*, 678 F. Supp. 898 (Ct. Int'l Trade), *aff'd*, 859 F.2d 915 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

[53] *See*, *e.g.*, *Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989).

[54] The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA), expressly states that "the new section will not affect current Commission practice under which the statutory requirement is satisfied if there is a reasonable overlap of competition." H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. I at 848 (1994) (*citing Fundicao Tupy*, 678 F. Supp. at 902); *see Goss Graphic Sys., Inc. v. United States*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 1082, 1087 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998) ("cumulation does not require two products to be highly fungible"); *Wieland Werke, AG*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 ("Completely overlapping markets are not required.").

[55] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 7-13.

[56] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 9. Petitioners also note that, in prior proceedings, the Commission rejected arguments against cumulation for lack of fungibility based on alleged distinctions between seamless and welded OCTG, proprietary and non-proprietary connections, and differences in grading and finishing. *Id.*

are never significant in purchasing decisions.[57] Petitioners also argue that the domestic like product and imports from each subject source are sold through overlapping channels of distribution, namely distributors, were simultaneously present in the U.S. market during the POI and sold in the same geographic markets across the United States.[58]

Respondents argue that subject imports from Austria consist of seamless OCTG, and should not be cumulated with subject imports from Taiwan and the UAE, which consist of welded OCTG.[59] They recognize that the Commission has cumulated seamless and welded OCTG in past proceedings, but argue that deep wells with long lateral lengths that require seamless OCTG have become more common, lessening the competition between OCTG from Austria and from other subject sources,[60] and that they sell to long-standing customers and "do not see competition with these customers from Taiwan and the UAE."[61] Respondents also assert that one of the petitioning companies asserted in other proceedings that welded and seamless OCTG are not interchangeable.[62] They further argue that seamless and welded OCTG are not interchangeable because API specification 5CT requires the manufacturer to identify whether an order is for seamless or welded OCTG, and customers specifically identify which they want.[63] Respondents also note that the Commission's pricing product definitions specify seamless or welded.[64]

Petitioners disagree with Respondents' assertions that OCTG from Austria are not interchangeable with OCTG from other sources, arguing that the domestic industry is able to produce the full range of seamless and welded OCTG products that Respondents produce.[65] Petitioners also dispute Respondents' assertions that the growing depth and lateral length of wells lessens competition between seamless and welded OCTG, pointing to testimony that domestic welded OCTG are commonly used in very long wells.[66]

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[57] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 8-9.

[58] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 11-13, Exhibits 3, 4, 5.

[59] Respondents Postconference Br. at 5-6.

[60] Respondents Postconference Br. at 5, Exhibit 2.

[61] Respondents Postconference Br. at 5, Exhibits 2, 3.

[62] Respondents Postconference Br. at 5, Exhibits 10, 11.

[63] Respondents Postconference Br. at 6, Exhibits 22, 23.

[64] Respondents Postconference Br. at 6.

[65] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 9, Responses to Staff Questions at Questions 4, 5; *see also* Conf. Tr. at 22-23, 67 (Massaglia), 67 (Moreno), 69 (Johnson), 70 (Lancas).

[66] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 9, Responses to Staff Questions at Questions 4, 5; *see also* Conf. Tr. at 68-69 (Hart), 69 (Johnson), 69 (Moreno).

B. Analysis

We consider subject imports from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE on a cumulated basis, because the statutory criteria for cumulation appear to be satisfied. As an initial matter, Petitioners filed the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with respect to all three countries on the same day, April 2, 2026.[67] There also is a reasonable overlap of competition between subject imports from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE, and among subject imports from each source and the domestic like product, as discussed below.

Fungibility. Majorities of responding domestic producers and importers, when comparing the domestic like product with imports of OCTG from each subject country and when comparing imports from the subject countries with each other, reported that these products are always or frequently interchangeable.[68] Likewise, majorities of responding domestic producers and importers reported that factors other than price are never significant in purchasing decisions between and among imports from each subject country and the domestic like product.[69] Consistent with these responses, the record shows that there was a substantial degree of overlap between U.S. shipments of subject imports from each source and domestically produced OCTG in terms of end finish, grade, and product type (casing, tubing, coupling stock) in 2025.[70] In addition, all OCTG, regardless of source, are generally produced in accordance with API standards, and certain API standards provided that either seamless or welded could be used in those applications.[71] We also note that there were some imports of seamless OCTG from each subject source albeit limited amounts from the UAE and Taiwan during the POI, and that the domestic industry produced seamless OCTG throughout this period.[72] Similarly, the domestic like product and imports from each subject source were each sold with proprietary/premium connections as well as all other connections.[73]

The record in the preliminary phase of these investigations does not support Respondents' arguments that competition between imports of OCTG from Austria and the other subject sources is attenuated to the point that there is not a reasonable overlap of

[67] None of the statutory exceptions to cumulation applies.
[68] CR/PR at Tables 2.12 – 2.13.
[69] CR/PR at Tables 2.14 – 2.15.
[70] CR/PR at Tables 4.9 – 4.11.
[71] CR/PR at 1.16 – 1.17 & Table 1.4.
[72] CR/PR at Tables 3.5, 4.8, 4.11.
[73] CR/PR at Table 4.12.

competition.[74] Majorities of responding domestic producers and importers reported that subject imports from Austria are always interchangeable with subject imports from both Taiwan and the UAE and that differences other than price are never significant.[75] We recognize that subject imports from Austria consist exclusively of seamless OCTG while subject imports from Taiwan and the UAE consist predominantly of welded OCTG.[76] We also recognize that, although produced to API standards, subject imports from Austria consisted *** of P-110 grade, which requires seamless OCTG, while subject imports from Taiwan and the UAE consisted *** of J-55 grade, which permits the use of either seamless or welded pipe.[77] However, other record evidence, including market participants' reports of interchangeability, discussed above, as well as the fact that certain API grades do not specifically require the use of a particular form,[78] suggesting that either welded or seamless OCTG can be used in those applications, indicate that there is a reasonable overlap of competition for purposes of cumulation.

In light of these considerations, we find that imports of OCTG from each subject source are sufficiently fungible with each other and the domestic like product to support a finding of a reasonable overlap of competition for purposes of the preliminary phase of these investigations.

Channels of Distribution. The domestic like product and imports from subject sources were sold through overlapping channels of distribution during the POI. Specifically, domestic producers and importers from all subject sources sold significant volumes to distributors during the POI, with domestic producers and importers of subject merchandise from Taiwan selling *** to distributors and importers of subject merchandise from Austria and the UAE selling ***

[74] If Respondents would like to pursue this reasoning in any final phase of these investigations, they should propose questions for data collection in comments responding to any final phase draft questionnaires that would assist the Commission in further investigating whether conditions in the U.S. market have changed such that competition between seamless and welded OCTG has been reduced.

[75] CR/PR at Tables 2.12 – 2.15.

[76] CR/PR at Table 4.8. In 2025, seamless OCTG represented 0.2 percent (484 short tons) of total subject imports from Taiwan and 2.2 percent (2,145 short tons) of total subject imports from the UAE. *Id.*

[77] CR/PR at Tables 1.4, 4.10.

[78] CR/PR at 1.16 – 1.18 & Table 1.4.

to distributors.[79] [80] Domestic producers and importers of subject merchandise from Taiwan also sold *** amounts of OCTG to end users as well as *** amounts to processors.[81]

Geographic Overlap. The record shows that imports from each subject country and domestically produced OCTG were sold in overlapping geographical areas. The domestic like product and subject imports from all sources were sold in the Midwest, Central Southwest, and Mountain regions. The domestic like product and subject imports from Taiwan and the UAE were sold in the Southeast market, while the domestic like product and subject imports from Austria and the UAE were sold in the Northeast market.[82]

Simultaneous Presence in Market. The domestic like product and imports of OCTG from each source were simultaneously present in 25 of the 36 months of the POI.[83]

Conclusion. The record in the preliminary phase of these investigations indicates that subject imports from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE are sufficiently fungible both with each other and with the domestic like product such that there is a reasonable overlap of competition. Imports of OCTG from each subject source and the domestic like product also overlap with respect to channels of distribution and geographic markets. Finally, subject imports from each source and the domestic like product were simultaneously present throughout much of the POI. These considerations indicate that there is a reasonable overlap of competition between and among the domestic like product and imports of OCTG from each subject source. We therefore cumulate subject imports from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE for purposes of analyzing present material injury in the preliminary phase of these investigations.

VII. Reasonable Indication of Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

A. Legal Standard

In the preliminary phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, the Commission determines whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the imports under

[79] CR/PR at Table 2.3.

[80] While Respondents argue that they sell imports from Austria to long-standing customers where they do not see competition from imports from Taiwan and the UAE, the record shows that *** of six purchasers responding to the lost sales/lost revenue survey reported buying subject imports from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE, indicating an overlap in the channels of distribution for subject imports from each country. CR/PR at Table 5.14; purchaser questionnaire responses at 4.

[81] CR/PR at Table 2.3.

[82] CR/PR at Table 2.4.

[83] CR/PR at Tables 4.14, 5.4 – 5.7.

investigation.[84] In making this determination, the Commission must consider the volume of subject imports, their effect on prices for the domestic like product, and their impact on domestic producers of the domestic like product, but only in the context of U.S. production operations.[85] The statute defines "material injury" as "harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant."[86] In assessing whether there is a reasonable indication that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports, we consider all relevant economic factors that bear on the state of the industry in the United States.[87] No single factor is dispositive, and all relevant factors are considered "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[88]

Although the statute requires the Commission to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that the domestic industry is "materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of" unfairly traded imports,[89] it does not define the phrase "by reason of," indicating that this aspect of the injury analysis is left to the Commission's reasonable exercise of its discretion.[90] In identifying a causal link, if any, between subject imports and material injury to the domestic industry, the Commission examines the facts of record that relate to the significance of the volume and price effects of the subject imports and any impact of those imports on the condition of the domestic industry. This evaluation under the "by reason of" standard must ensure that subject imports are more than a minimal or tangential cause of injury and that there is a sufficient causal, not merely a temporal, nexus between subject imports and material injury.[91]

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[84] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a).

[85] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B). The Commission "may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination" but shall "identify each {such} factor ... and explain in full its relevance to the determination." 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B).

[86] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(A).

[87] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

[88] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

[89] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a).

[90] *Angus Chemical Co. v. United States*, 140 F.3d 1478, 1484-85 (Fed. Cir. 1998) ("{T}he statute does not 'compel the commissioners' to employ {a particular methodology}."), *aff'g,* 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996).

[91] The Federal Circuit, in addressing the causation standard of the statute, observed that "{a}s long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential, or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement." *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2003). This was further ratified in *Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States*, 542 F.3d 867, 873 (Fed. Cir. 2008), where the Federal Circuit, quoting *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 722 (Fed. Cir. 1997), stated that "this court requires evidence in the record 'to show that the harm occurred "by reason of" the LTFV imports, not by reason of a minimal or tangential contribution to material harm

(Continued…)

In many investigations, there are other economic factors at work, some or all of which may also be having adverse effects on the domestic industry. Such economic factors might include nonsubject imports; changes in technology, demand, or consumer tastes; competition among domestic producers; or management decisions by domestic producers. The legislative history explains that the Commission must examine factors other than subject imports to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other factors to the subject imports, thereby inflating an otherwise tangential cause of injury into one that satisfies the statutory material injury threshold.[92] In performing its examination, however, the Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfairly traded imports.[93] Nor does the "by reason of" standard require that unfairly traded imports be the "principal" cause of injury or contemplate that injury from unfairly traded imports be weighed against other factors, such as nonsubject imports, which may be contributing to overall injury to an industry.[94] It is

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caused by LTFV goods.'" *See also Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F.3d 1345, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass'n v. USITC*, 266 F.3d 1339, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

[92] SAA at 851-52 ("{T}he Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports."); S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (1979) (the Commission "will consider information which indicates that harm is caused by factors other than less-than-fair-value imports."); H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47 (1979) ("in examining the overall injury being experienced by a domestic industry, the ITC will take into account evidence presented to it which demonstrates that the harm attributed by the petitioner to the subsidized or dumped imports is attributable to such other factors;" those factors include "the volume and prices of nonsubsidized imports or imports sold at fair value, contraction in demand or changes in patterns of consumption, trade restrictive practices of and competition between the foreign and domestic producers, developments in technology and the export performance and productivity of the domestic industry"); *accord Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 877.

[93] SAA at 851-52 ("{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports."); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass'n,* 266 F.3d at 1345 ("{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports ... . Rather, the Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports." (emphasis in original)); *Asociacion de Productores de Salmon y Trucha de Chile AG v. United States*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 1360, 1375 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2002) ("{t}he Commission is not required to isolate the effects of subject imports from other factors contributing to injury" or make "bright-line distinctions" between the effects of subject imports and other causes.); *see also Softwood Lumber from Canada*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3658 at 100-01 (Dec. 2003) (Commission recognized that "{i}f an alleged other factor is found not to have or threaten to have injurious effects to the domestic industry, *i.e*., it is not an 'other causal factor,' then there is nothing to further examine regarding attribution to injury"), *citing Gerald Metals,* 132 F.3d at 722 (the statute "does not suggest that an importer of LTFV goods can escape countervailing duties by finding some tangential or minor cause unrelated to the LTFV goods that contributed to the harmful effects on domestic market prices.").

[94] S. Rep. 96-249 at 74-75; H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47.

clear that the existence of injury caused by other factors does not compel a negative determination.[95]

Assessment of whether material injury to the domestic industry is "by reason of" subject imports "does not require the Commission to address the causation issue in any particular way" as long as "the injury to the domestic industry can reasonably be attributed to the subject imports."[96] The Commission ensures that it has "evidence in the record" to "show that the harm occurred 'by reason of' the LTFV imports," and that it is "not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports."[97] The Federal Circuit has examined and affirmed various Commission methodologies and has disavowed "rigid adherence to a specific formula."[98]

The question of whether the material injury threshold for subject imports is satisfied notwithstanding any injury from other factors is factual, subject to review under the substantial evidence standard.[99] Congress has delegated this factual finding to the Commission because of the agency's institutional expertise in resolving injury issues.[100]

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

The following conditions of competition inform our analysis of whether there is a reasonable indication of material injury by reason of subject imports.

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[95] *See Nippon Steel Corp*., 345 F.3d at 1381 ("an affirmative material-injury determination under the statute requires no more than a substantial-factor showing. That is, the 'dumping' need not be the sole or principal cause of injury.").

[96] *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 876 &78; *see also id.* at 873 ("While the Commission may not enter an affirmative determination unless it finds that a domestic industry is materially injured 'by reason of' subject imports, the Commission is not required to follow a single methodology for making that determination ... {and has} broad discretion with respect to its choice of methodology.") *citing United States Steel Group v. United States*, 96 F.3d 1352, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1996) and S. Rep. 96-249 at 75. In its decision in *Swiff-Train v. United States*, 793 F.3d 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2015), the Federal Circuit affirmed the Commission's causation analysis as comporting with the Court's guidance in *Mittal*.

[97] *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873 (quoting from *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722), 877-79. We note that one relevant "other factor" may involve the presence of significant volumes of price-competitive nonsubject imports in the U.S. market, particularly when a commodity product is at issue. In appropriate cases, the Commission collects information regarding nonsubject imports and producers in nonsubject countries in order to conduct its analysis.

[98] *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 414 F.3d 1331, 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *see also Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 879 ("*Bratsk* did not read into the antidumping statute a Procrustean formula for determining whether a domestic injury was 'by reason' of subject imports.").

[99] We provide in our discussion below a full analysis of other factors alleged to have caused any material injury experienced by the domestic industry.

[100] *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873; *Nippon Steel Corp*., 458 F.3d at 1350, *citing U.S. Steel Group*, 96 F.3d at 1357; S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 ("The determination of the ITC with respect to causation is ... complex and difficult, and is a matter for the judgment of the ITC.").

1. Demand Conditions

Demand for OCTG is driven by oil and natural gas prices as well as exploration and production.[101] The active U.S. rig count, an indicator of oil and gas production in the United States, decreased from January 2023 through December 2025.[102] U.S. oil and natural gas prices were relatively stable in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, oil prices generally declined to a level that was 25.8 percent lower in December 2025 than in January 2023, while natural gas prices generally increased to a level that was 30.2 percent higher.[103]

All responding U.S. producers and most importers reported that demand for OCTG fluctuated downward or steadily decreased since January 1, 2023, although some importers reported that demand did not change or fluctuated upward.[104] Petitioners claim that demand for OCTG is cyclical and has declined less than the decline in the oil rig count might otherwise suggest due to increases in the depth and width of wells requiring more OCTG.[105] Respondents argue that since seamless OCTG and welded OCTG are not interchangeable, demand for these different products is subject to dynamics specific to the different products.[106] In Respondents' view, demand for OCTG in the U.S. market is stable, particularly for seamless OCTG.[107]

Apparent U.S. consumption of OCTG decreased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024, and then increased to *** short tons in 2025, a level *** percent lower than in 2023.[108]

2. Supply Conditions

The domestic industry was the largest supplier of OCTG to the U.S. market throughout the POI. Its share of the U.S. market increased by 9.5 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024, and remained essentially unchanged at *** percent in 2025.[109] Several U.S. producers reported production expansion or restarts and plant openings, and others reported closures and prolonged shutdowns.[110] Only

[101] CR/PR at 2.1 and 2.8.
[102] CR/PR at 2.8 – 2.11, Tables 2.7 – 2.9
[103] CR/PR at 2.8 – 2.11, Tables 2.7 – 2.9
[104] CR/PR at Table 2.10.
[105] Petitioners Postconference Br. at 12-14; CR/PR at 1.14.
[106] Respondents Postconference Br. at 7-11.
[107] Respondents Postconference Br. at 11-12.
[108] CR/PR at Tables 4.15, C.1.
[109] CR/PR at Tables 4.15, C.1.
[110] CR/PR at Tables 3.3, 3.4

two out of nine responding U.S. producers reported supply constraints since January 1, 2023.[111] The domestic industry increased practical OCTG capacity during the POI,[112] and domestic producers reported substantial excess production capacity throughout the POI.[113]

Cumulated subject imports were the smallest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025, a level *** percentage points greater than in 2023.[114] Cumulated subject imports consisted of both welded and seamless OCTG throughout the POI.[115] Only three out of 17 responding U.S. importers reported supply constraints since January 1, 2023.[116]

Nonsubject imports were the second largest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024, and to *** percent in 2025, a level *** percentage points lower than in 2023.[117] The largest sources of nonsubject imports were South Korea, Canada, and Vietnam.[118] Effective November 21, 2022, antidumping duty orders were imposed on OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia and countervailing duty orders were imposed on OCTG from Russia and

[111] CR/PR at Table 2.6.

[112] CR/PR at Tables 3.7, 3.8. Combined U.S. mills increased practical OCTG capacity over the POI from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2025. CR/PR at Table 3.7. Seamless U.S. mills increased practical OCTG capacity over the POI from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2025. CR/PR at Table 3.7. Welded U.S. mills increased practical OCTG capacity over the POI from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2025. CR/PR at Table 3.7. Non-toll U.S. processors' and U.S. toll processors' practical OCTG capacity *** during the POI, at *** short tons and *** short tons, respectively. CR/PR at Table 3.8.

[113] CR/PR at Tables 3.7, 3.8. Combined U.S. mills' reported excess practical capacity was *** short tons in 2023 (equal to approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption), *** short tons in 2024 (equal to approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption), and *** short tons in 2025 (equal to approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption). CR/PR at Tables 3.7, C.1. Combined U.S. processors' reported excess practical capacity was *** short tons in 2023 (equal to approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption), *** short tons in 2024 (approximately *** percent), and *** short tons in 2025 (approximately *** percent). CR/PR at Tables 3.8, C.1. Seamless U.S. mills' excess practical capacity was *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in 2025. CR/PR at Table 3.7. Welded U.S. mills' excess practical capacity was *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in 2025. CR/PR at Table 3.7.

[114] CR/PR at Tables 4.15, C.1.

[115] CR/PR at Tables 4.3, 4.4.

[116] CR/PR at Table 2.6.

[117] CR/PR at Tables 4.15, C.1.

[118] CR/PR at 2.7.

South Korea.[119] The share of apparent U.S. consumption accounted for by imports from these countries declined from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025.[120]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Based on the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations, we find there to be a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports. Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include a high degree of interchangeability between U.S. and imported OCTG and limited differences other than price.[121] As discussed above, majorities of responding domestic producers and importers, when comparing the domestic like product with imports of OCTG from each subject country, reported that these products are always or frequently interchangeable.[122] The record shows that there was a substantial degree of overlap between cumulated subject imports and domestically produced OCTG in terms of end finish, grade, and product type (casing, tubing, coupling stock) in 2025.[123] In addition, all OCTG, regardless of source, are generally produced in accordance with API standards,[124] and the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports were each sold with proprietary/premium connections as well as all other connections.[125]

We also find, based on the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations, that price is an important factor in OCTG purchasing decisions, if not the most important factor. Price/cost was cited by purchasers most frequently as being the top factor influencing their OCTG purchasing decisions.[126] Further, as previously discussed, majorities of responding domestic producers and importers reported that factors other than price are never significant in purchasing decisions between subject imports and the domestic like product.[127]

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[119] CR/PR at Table 1.2. In addition, there are antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders currently in force, as a result of earlier investigations, on imports of OCTG from China, India, Turkey, Ukraine and Vietnam. *Id.*

[120] *See* CR/PR at Tables 4.3, C.1; Petitioners Postconference Br. at Exhibit 18.

[121] CR/PR at 2.12 – 2.15.

[122] CR/PR at Tables 2.12 – 2.13.

[123] CR/PR at Tables 4.9 – 4.11. As discussed above, we recognize that subject imports from Austria consist exclusively of seamless OCTG while subject imports from Taiwan and the UAE consist predominantly of welded OCTG.

[124] CR/PR at 1.16 – 1.17 & Tables 1.4, 4.10.

[125] CR/PR at Table 4.12.

[126] CR/PR at Table 2.11. Quality and availability of supply were also frequently identified as among their top three purchasing factors. *Id.*

[127] CR/PR at Tables 2.14 – 2.15.

Both U.S. mills and subject importers primarily produce OCTG to order. U.S. mills reported that *** percent of their U.S. commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging *** days. The remaining *** percent of shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days.[128] Importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging *** days; *** percent were from U.S. inventories, with lead times averaging *** days; and the remaining *** percent were from foreign inventories, with lead times averaging *** days.[129]

Most U.S. mills and importers reported setting prices using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, with a smaller number of firms reporting using contracts and other methods.[130] In 2025, U.S. mills reported selling most of their OCTG under long-term contracts, followed by short-term contracts, spot sales, and annual contracts.[131] U.S. importers sold *** under spot sales, long-term contracts, and short-term contracts, with a *** share of their sales pursuant to annual contracts.[132]

During most of the POI, OCTG originating in Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE were subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended ("section 232").[133] Effective June 4, 2025, the section 232 duty rate was raised to 50 percent.[134] U.S. mills and importers were asked if the measures (e.g., tariffs, quotas, etc.) on imported steel/aluminum products under section 232, or changes in the measures (such as the level, coverage, or nature of the measures), had an impact on the OCTG market in the United States, including any effects on OCTG cost, price, supply, and/or demand, since January 1, 2023.[135] The majority of responding U.S. mills and importers reported that these measures had an impact.[136]

[128] CR/PR at 2.13.
[129] CR/PR at 2.13.
[130] CR/PR at 5.4 and Table 5.3.
[131] CR/PR at 5.5 and Table 5.4.
[132] CR/PR at 5.5 and Table 5.4.
[133] CR/PR at 1.9.
[134] CR/PR at 1.9.
[135] CR/PR at 2.1 and Table 2.1.
[136] CR/PR at 2.1 and Table 2.1. U.S. mills and importers were also asked if tariff announcements and tariff changes associated with Presidential actions since January 1, 2025, (e.g., tariffs imposed pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act) impacted the OCTG market in the United States, including any effects on price, supply, demand, and/or raw material costs. A plurality of U.S. mills reported that new or modified tariffs had no impact on the U.S. market, while the majority of importers reported they had an impact. CR/PR at 2.1 – 2.2 and Table 2.2.

Raw material costs accounted for the largest share of the domestic industry's cost of goods sold ("COGS") throughout the POI.[137] Welded OCTG are made from HRC, while seamless OCTG are made from steel billets.[138] The U.S. price for HRC fluctuated during the POI, ending at higher prices than at the beginning of the POI.[139] The U.S. price for scrap (used to make steel billets) followed directionally similar trends over the same period.[140] In addition to steel, energy (mainly natural gas and electricity) accounts for a portion of OCTG production costs. The price of natural gas decreased from 2023 to 2024 but subsequently increased in 2025, while the price of electricity increased each year.[141] On a per short ton basis, raw material costs for U.S. mills and non-toll heat treating operations decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025,[142] while raw materials as a share of total COGS increased during that time,[143] and the ratio of raw material costs to net sales increased considerably from 2023 to 2024 and 2025.[144]

C. Volume of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(i) of the Tariff Act provides that the "Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States, is significant."[145]

The volume of cumulated subject imports increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025.[146] Cumulated subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption increased by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025.[147]

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[137] CR/PR at 5.1.

[138] CR/PR at 5.1.

[139] CR/PR at 5.1, Table 5.1, Figure 5.1.

[140] CR/PR at 5.1, Table 5.1, Figure 5.2.

[141] CR/PR at 5.3 and Table 5.2.

[142] CR/PR at Table 6.5. On a per ton basis, raw materials initially decreased from $*** per short ton in 2023 to $*** per short ton in 2024 before increasing to $*** per short ton in 2025. CR/PR at Table 6.5.

[143] CR/PR at Table 6.5. As a share of total COGS, raw materials increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.*

[144] CR/PR at Table 6.5. The ratio of raw material costs to net sales increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.*

[145] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i).

[146] CR/PR at Tables 4.2 and C.1.

[147] CR/PR at Tables 4.15 and C.1. For purposes of calculating apparent U.S. consumption, U.S. import data based on official Commerce import statistics are used as a proxy for U.S. shipments of subject imports.

We find, therefore, that the volume of cumulated subject imports, and the increase in that volume, are significant in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States.

D. Price Effects of the Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act provides that, in evaluating the price effects of subject imports, the Commission shall consider whether –

> (I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and
>
> (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.[148]

As discussed above in Section V.B.3, the current record indicates that there is a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports, and that price is an important factor, if not the most important factor, in OCTG purchasing decisions.

The Commission requested U.S. producers and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of OCTG products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2023 to December 2025 for five pricing products.[149] *** domestic producers and *** importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters and no firms responding to the questionnaires reported pricing data for Product 2.[150] Pricing data reported by these firms

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[148] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

[149] CR/PR at 5.5 – 5.6. The five pricing products are:

> **Product 1.**-- Welded Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8" Outer Diameter, .352-.395" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3.
> **Product 2.**-- Welded Casing, Grade J-55, 7 5/8" Outer Diameter, .375-.595" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3.
> **Product 3.**-- Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 5 1/2" Outer Diameter, .304-.415" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3.
> **Product 4.**-- Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 6" Outer Diameter, .324-.500" Wall Thickness., Threaded and Coupled.
> **Product 5.--** Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 7" Outer Diameter, .272-.453" Wall Thickness., Threaded and Coupled.

CR/PR at 5.6. We invite the parties to submit comments on pricing products in any final phase of these investigations.

[150] CR/PR at 5.6.

accounted for approximately *** percent of these U.S. mills' U.S. shipments of OCTG, *** percent of U.S shipments of subject imports from Austria, *** percent of U.S shipments of subject imports from Taiwan, and *** percent of subject imports from the UAE.[151]

The pricing data show that subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 36 of 47 quarterly comparisons (76.6 percent of the time), at margins ranging between *** and *** percent, averaging *** percent.[152] In contrast, subject imports oversold the domestic like product in 11 of 47 quarterly comparisons (23.4 percent of the time), at margins ranging between *** and *** percent and averaging *** percent.[153] Quarters in which there was underselling accounted for *** percent of the reported volume of cumulated subject import pricing data (*** short tons), and quarters in which there was overselling accounted for *** percent of the reported volume of cumulated subject import pricing data (*** short tons).[154] Subject imports predominantly undersold the domestic like product in each year of the POI.[155] [156]

We have also considered responses to the lost sales survey. All six responding purchasers reported buying subject imports instead of the domestic like product and that

[151] CR/PR at 5.6.

[152] CR/PR at Tables 5.4 – 5.7, 5.9 – 5.11.

[153] CR/PR at Tables 5.4 – 5.7, 5.9 – 5.11.

[154] CR/PR at Table 5.9.

[155] CR/PR at Table 5.11.

[156] Respondents argue that the Commission should depart from its normal price comparison methodology and "lag by one quarter" comparisons of subject import prices from Austria to domestic prices, comparing domestic prices in a given quarter to prices for subject import from Austria in the previous quarter. Respondents Postconference Br. at 28-30, Exhibit 7. They claim this adjustment is necessary because U.S. producers "typically set prices in real time or on a quarterly basis tied to the delivery date," whereas voestalpine quotes effective as of the date of production, which is typically three months in advance of the delivery date. Respondents' Postconference Br. at 29. We find this argument unpersuasive. Respondents provide no support for their characterization of domestic pricing practices. With respect to their own pricing practices, Respondents provide an example in which voestalpine allegedly responded in ***. *Id*. However, the sales documentation submitted to support the narrative shows ***. This suggests that voestalpine is responding in real time to domestic producers' offers. Moreover, both imports and the domestic like product were primarily sold through contracts and produced-to-order with lead times exceeding *** days, and therefore any timing issues would not differentiate imports from domestic producers' sales. CR/PR at 2.13, 5.5. Consistent with the pricing data, responding purchasers viewed subject imports from Austria to be lower-priced than the domestic like product. Three of four purchasers who bought subject imports from Austria instead of the U.S. product reported that subject imports from Austria were lower-priced than the domestic like product. CR/PR at Table 5.14. If Respondents' characterization of pricing is accurate, it would appear to serve as further evidence that subject imports were driving prices declines in the U.S. market, as voestalpine would have established pricing at an earlier date than U.S. producers and still sold at lower prices than the U.S. producers, as indicated by the underselling data.

subject imports were priced lower than the domestic like product. Three of these purchasers reported that they had purchased subject imports instead of the domestic like product during the POI primarily based on subject imports' lower prices. *** purchasers confirmed that price was a primary reason for purchasing *** short tons of subject OCTG instead of the domestic like product.[157] This volume of confirmed lost sales is equivalent to *** percent of purchasers' total reported purchases of subject imports, *** percent of total subject imports over the POI, and *** percent of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments during the POI.[158]

Given the high degree of substitutability between cumulated subject imports and the domestic like product, the importance of price in purchasing decisions, and the predominant underselling by subject imports, both in quarterly comparisons and by volume, we find that subject import underselling was significant during the POI. We also find that underselling by subject imports resulted in the domestic industry losing considerable sales to cumulated subject imports.[159]

We have also considered whether subject imports depressed U.S. prices or prevented price increases which otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree. Prices for all domestically produced pricing products decreased irregularly from the first quarter of 2023 to the fourth quarter of 2024, and then generally increased through 2025.[160] From beginning to end of the POI, prices for domestically produced pricing product 1 declined by *** percent, by *** percent for product 3, by *** percent for product 4, and by *** percent for product 5.[161] Two of six purchasers responding to the lost revenue survey reported that U.S. producers lowered their prices during the POI to compete with lower-priced subject imports, with price reductions ranging from *** to *** percent.[162]

The domestic industry's financial performance deteriorated during the POI as its prices declined to a greater degree than its costs. From 2023 to 2024, U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' net sales unit value declined by $*** per short ton (*** percent) while unit raw material costs declined by $*** per short ton (*** percent) and unit total COGS decreased by $*** per short ton (*** percent).[163] In 2025, raw material costs increased, but the industry's net sales unit value did not keep pace with that increase. From 2024 to 2025, U.S. mills' and

[157] CR/PR at Table 5.13.

[158] *Calculated from* CR/PR at Tables 4.2, 5.12, 5.13, C.1.

[159] Cumulated subject imports gained market share year-on-year over the POI, for a total gain of *** percentage points of U.S. market share. *See* CR/PR at Table C.1.

[160] CR/PR at Tables 5.4 – 5.7.

[161] CR/PR at Table 5.8.

[162] CR/PR at Table 5.15.

[163] CR/PR at Table 6.6.

non-toll processors' net sales unit value increased by $*** per short ton (*** percent) as unit raw material costs increased by $*** per short ton (*** percent) and unit total COGS increased by $*** per short ton (*** percent).[164] As a result of these trends, the domestic industry experienced a cost-price squeeze, with the U.S. mills' and non-toll producers' ratio of COGS to net sales increasing by *** percentage points over the POI, from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and remaining elevated in 2025 at *** percent.[165] Consequently, the U.S. mills' and non-toll producers' operating income margin declined by *** percentage points over the POI (reaching *** percent in 2024 and 2025) and their operating income was *** percent lower in 2025 than in 2023.[166] This occurred as cumulated subject imports, which are highly substitutable with the domestic like product, significantly increased their presence in the market and significantly undersold the domestic industry in a market in which price is a very important purchasing factor. Thus, despite the moderate increase in the domestic industry's prices in 2025 after declines from 2023 to 2024, the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio and operating margin remained essentially flat as subject imports continued to gain market share and predominantly undersell the domestic like product and as apparent U.S. consumption increased.

In light of these considerations, we find that the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations indicates that cumulated subject imports depressed U.S. prices to a significant degree and prevented price increases which otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree.

Respondents argue that cumulated subject imports did not depress or suppress prices during the POI. They claim that U.S. producers are price leaders, while importers are "price takers." In their view, price declines or the domestic industry's inability to pass on increased raw material costs during the POI are explained by intra-industry competition as well as market corrections following the COVID-19 pandemic and other supply chain constraints.[167] These factors, however, do not explain the predominant underselling by subject imports, the fact that all responding purchasers confirmed that subject imports were priced lower than the domestic

[164] CR/PR at Table 6.6.

[165] CR/PR at Tables 6.5, C.1. U.S. toll processors' ratio of COTS to net sales increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. CR/PR at Table C.1.

[166] CR/PR at Table C.1. U.S. toll processors' operating income margin declined by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2025 and their operating income was *** percent lower in 2025 than in 2023. *Id*.

[167] Respondents Postconference Br. at 12-13, 27-28, 30-32. Although Respondents claim that domestic producers' announced price increases "failed," they provide no evidence to support this assertion. Respondents Postconference Br., Responses to Staff Questions at 21.

like product during the POI, or the lost revenues confirmed by purchasers. Nonetheless, we intend to further explore the reasons for price declines in any final phase of these investigations.

We therefore find that subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product, which resulted in the domestic industry losing considerable sales to cumulated subject imports. We also find that the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations indicates that cumulated subject imports depressed U.S. prices to a significant degree and prevented price increases that otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree in 2025. We therefore find that cumulated subject imports had significant price effects on the domestic industry.[168]

E. Impact of the Subject Imports[169]

Section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act provides that the Commission, in examining the impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry, "shall evaluate all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry." These factors include output, sales, inventories, capacity utilization, market share, employment, wages, productivity, gross profits, net profits, operating profits, cash flow, return on investment, return on capital, ability to raise capital, ability to service debt, research and development, and factors affecting domestic prices. No single factor is dispositive and all relevant factors are considered "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[170]

Despite increases in several of the domestic industry's output indicators and its increase in market share, its financial performance generally deteriorated during the POI.

U.S. mills' practical OCTG capacity increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025.[171] Their production also increased from *** short tons

[168] While Respondents argue that subject import volume was too small to affect pricing in the U.S. market, underselling allowed subject imports to nearly double their share of apparent U.S. consumption over the POI, increasing from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025. Respondents Postconference Br. at 36; CR/PR at Tables 4.15, C.1. The record in the preliminary phase of these investigations also indicates that cumulated subject imports exerted competitive pressure on the domestic industry, as shown in purchasers' responses to the lost sales and lost revenue survey. CR/PR at Tables 5.13, 5.15.

[169] In its notice initiating the antidumping duty investigation on OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE, Commerce initiated investigations based on estimated dumping margins of 43.64 to 55.16 percent for subject imports from Austria, 73.68 to 75.31 percent for subject imports from Taiwan, and 124.15 to 126.08 percent for imports from the UAE. 91 Fed. Reg. 22806 (Apr. 28, 2026).

[170] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii). This provision was amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Pub. L. 114-27.

[171] CR/PR at Tables 3.7, C.1.

in 2023 and 2024 to *** short tons in 2025.[172] Accordingly, their capacity utilization was *** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, and *** percent in 2025.[173] Combined U.S. processors' practical OCTG capacity *** short tons during the POI, but their production decreased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025.[174] Accordingly, their capacity utilization was *** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, and *** percent in 2025.[175] The domestic industry's U.S. shipments increased from *** short tons in 2023 and 2024 to *** short tons in 2025.[176] The domestic industry's market share increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before decreasing slightly to *** percent in 2025.[177] U.S. mills' ending inventories increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025.[178] Combined U.S. processors' ending inventories initially decreased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 before increasing to *** short tons in 2025.[179]

The domestic industry's employment indicators also generally increased overall during the POI. The domestic industry's production related workers ("PRWs") were *** in 2023, *** in 2024, and *** in 2025.[180] Total hours worked *** hours in 2023, *** hours in 2024, and *** hours in 2025.[181] U.S. mills' productivity was *** short tons per hour in 2023, *** short tons per hour in 2024, and *** short tons per hour in 2025, and their unit labor costs were *** per short ton in 2023, *** per short ton in 2024, and *** per short ton in 2025.[182] Combined U.S. processors' productivity was *** short tons per hour in 2023, *** short tons per hour in 2024, and *** short tons per hour in 2025, and their unit costs were *** per short ton in 2023, *** per short ton in 2024, and *** per short ton in 2025.[183]

Despite these improvements in the domestic industry's output and employment indicators, the domestic industry's financial indicators generally declined over the POI or otherwise remained weaker in 2025, despite the increase in apparent U.S. consumption. U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' total net sales value fell overall during the POI, initially falling substantially from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 before increasing to $*** in 2025, which was

[172] CR/PR at Table 3.7, C.1.
[173] CR/PR at Table 3.7, C.1.
[174] CR/PR at Tables 3.8, C.1. These data include toll and non-toll processors.
[175] CR/PR at Tables 3.8, C.1.
[176] CR/PR at Table C.1. These data reflect only U.S. mills' information to avoid double counting. *Id.* at n.2.
[177] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[178] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[179] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[180] CR/PR at Table C.1. These data include U.S. mills as well as toll and non-toll processors.
[181] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[182] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[183] CR/PR at Table C.1.

*** percent lower in 2025 than in 2023.[184] Their total COGS initially decreased from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 but then increased to $*** in 2025.[185] As a result, U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' gross profits fell from $*** in 2023 to $*** before increasing to $*** in 2025, a level that was *** percent lower than in 2023.[186] U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' operating income initially fell from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 before increasing to $*** in 2025, which was *** percent lower than in 2023.[187] U.S. mills' and non-toll-processors' net income fell from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025.[188] Their operating margins fell from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and 2025, while their net margins fell from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025.[189] U.S. mills and combined processors' capital expenditures decreased from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025.[190] Their research and development expenses increased from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 before decreasing to $*** in 2025.[191] U.S. mills reported that subject imports negatively impacted their growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, and the scale of capital investments.[192]

Based on the record of the preliminary phase of these investigations, we find that cumulated subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry. The significant and increasing volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports depressed and suppressed U.S. prices to a significant degree during the POI. As a result, despite increases in several of the domestic industry's output indicators and its gains in market share,[193] its revenue and

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[184] CR/PR at Table C.1. These data include U.S. mills and non-toll processors. Toll processors' total net tolling value also fell during the POI from $*** in 2023 to $*** and $*** in 2025. *Id.*

[185] CR/PR at Table C.1. Toll processors' total COTS decreased from $*** to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025. *Id.*

[186] CR/PR at Table C.1. Toll processors' gross profits fell throughout the POI from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025. *Id.*

[187] CR/PR at Table C.1. Toll processors' operating income fell throughout the POI from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025. *Id.*

[188] CR/PR at Table C.1. Toll processors' net income fell from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025. *Id.*

[189] CR/PR at Table C.1. Toll processors' operating margins fell from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025, while their net margins fell from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.*

[190] CR/PR at Table C.1.

[191] CR/PR at Table C.1.

[192] CR/PR at Table 6.18.

[193] Petitioners argue that cumulated subject imports prevented the domestic industry from fully benefitting from the orders on OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea and gaining additional market share. Petitioners Postconference Br. at 29-30. The record, however, shows that imports from those countries lost *** percentage points of market share from 2023 to 2025 while the (Continued…)

profitability declined from 2023 to 2024 and remained weak in 2025, even as demand increased that year.

We are not persuaded by Respondents arguments that cumulated subject imports did not injure the domestic industry because imports are needed to meet U.S. demand.[194] As discussed above, the domestic industry possessed substantial excess practical capacity to produce additional welded and seamless OCTG throughout the POI.[195] Purchasers' responses confirming lost sales and lost revenue further undercut Respondents' argument that capacity constraints prevented domestic producers from offering OCTG in competition with subject imports. With respect to subject merchandise from Austria, although there is evidence that some customers consider that voestalpine's proprietary seamless OCTG are the sole option in some applications,[196] that is not true for the majority of the firm's sales in the U.S. market. Pricing products 3, 4, and 5 accounted for *** percent of total U.S. shipments of subject imports from Austria, and domestic producers sold a substantially larger volume of each of those products.[197] Predominant underselling by subject imports also belies the argument that subject imports were being purchased due to lack of availability from the domestic industry. Despite voestalpine's argument that it supplies specialty products not produced domestically, subject imports from Austria undersold the domestic like product in 15 of 24 quarterly comparisons with *** percent of the volume of subject imports from Austria in the pricing data in the underselling comparisons.[198]

We have also considered other factors that may have had an adverse impact on the domestic industry during the POI to ensure that we are not attributing injury from such other factors to subject imports. As discussed above, apparent U.S. consumption of OCTG decreased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 before increasing to *** short tons in 2025, a level *** percent lower than in 2023.[199] We find, however, that the decline in apparent U.S. consumption cannot fully explain domestic prices during the POI. In particular, while

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domestic industry gained *** percentage points of market share. CR/PR at Tables 4.3, C.1. We will further investigate the reasons for the extent of the industry's increase in market share in any final phase of these investigations.

[194] Respondents Postconference Br. at 14-15.

[195] Seamless mills' practical capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025 while welded mills' practical capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025. CR/PR at Table 3.7. The domestic industry's practical capacity to produce both seamless and welded OCTG increased during the POI. *Id.*

[196] Respondents Postconference Br. at 16-17.

[197] CR/PR at 5.6, Table 5.8.

[198] CR/PR at Table 5.10.

[199] CR/PR at Tables 4.15, C.1.

apparent U.S. consumption increased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, the domestic industry's financial performance remained weak, with a COGS to net sales ratio of *** percent and an operating income margin of *** percent, largely unchanged from their levels in 2024.

We have also considered nonsubject imports. As discussed above, nonsubject imports lost market share to cumulated subject imports and to the domestic industry during the POI. Moreover, the current record shows that the AUVs of nonsubject imports were higher than the AUVs of cumulated subject imports in 2024 and 2025, when U.S. prices were depressed and suppressed.[200] Thus, nonsubject imports do not explain the significant underselling, price depression, and price suppression caused by cumulated subject imports, discussed above.

In sum, based on the record of the preliminary phase of these investigations, we find that cumulated subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry.

VIII. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports of OCTG from Austria that are allegedly subsidized and subject imports of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE allegedly sold in the United States at less than fair value.

[200] CR/PR at Tables 4.2, 4.3, 4.5.

Part 1: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") and the U.S. International Trade Commission ("USITC" or "Commission") by the U.S. OCTG Manufacturers Association ("USOMA"), Washington, DC;[1] United States Steel Corporation ("U.S. Steel"), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, CLC ("USW"), Washington, DC, on April 2, 2026, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of oil country tubular goods ("OCTG")[2] from Austria and less-than-fair-value ("LTFV") imports of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates ("UAE"). Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.[3] [4]

Table 1.1 OCTG: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
April 2, 2026	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (91 FR 17661, April 7, 2026)
April 22, 2026	Commerce's notice of initiation (CVD: 91 FR 22790, April 28, 2026; AD: 91 FR 22806, April 28, 2026)
April 23, 2026	Commission's conference
May 15, 2026	Commission's vote
May 18, 2026	Commission's determinations
May 26, 2026	Commission's views

[1] Members of USOMA joining the petition are Axis Pipe and Tube LLC ("Axis Pipe"), Borusan Pipe U.S., Inc. ("Borusan"), PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC ("PTC Tubular"), Tenaris USA, Vallourec STAR L.P. ("Vallourec"), and Welded Tube USA, Inc ("Welded Tube"). Every member of USOMA joined as a petitioner except BENTELER Steel/Tube Manufacturing Corp. ("Benteler"). Petition, p. 1, n. 1.

[2] See the section entitled "The subject merchandise" in Part 1 of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

[3] Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A and may be found at the Commission's website (www.usitc.gov).

[4] A list of witnesses appearing at the conference is presented in appendix B of this report.

Statutory criteria

Section 771(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the "Act") (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B)) provides that in making its determinations of injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission—

> shall consider (I) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise, (II) the effect of imports of that merchandise on prices in the United States for domestic like products, and (III) the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of domestic like products, but only in the context of production operations within the United States; and. . . may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination regarding whether there is material injury by reason of imports.

Section 771(7)(C) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)) further provides that—[5]

> In evaluating the volume of imports of merchandise, the Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States is significant.. . .In evaluating the effect of imports of such merchandise on prices, the Commission shall consider whether. . .(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.. . . In examining the impact required to be considered under subparagraph (B)(i)(III), the Commission shall evaluate (within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry) all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to. . . (I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity, (II) factors affecting domestic prices, (III) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, (IV) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative

[5] Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

> or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and (V) in {an antidumping investigation}, the magnitude of the margin of dumping.
>
> In addition, Section 771(7)(J) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(J)) provides that—[6]
>
> (J) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY.—The Commission may not determine that there is no material injury or threat of material injury to an industry in the United States merely because that industry is profitable or because the performance of that industry has recently improved.

Organization of report

Part 1 of this report presents information on the subject merchandise, alleged subsidy rates/dumping margins, and domestic like product. Part 2 of this report presents information on conditions of competition and other relevant economic factors. Part 3 presents information on the condition of the U.S. industry, including data on capacity, production, shipments, inventories, and employment. Parts 4 and 5 present the volume of subject imports and pricing of domestic and imported products, respectively. Part 6 presents information on the financial experience of U.S. producers. Part 7 presents the statutory requirements and information obtained for use in the Commission's consideration of the question of threat of material injury as well as information regarding nonsubject countries.

Market summary

OCTG is generally used for oil and natural gas exploration and production, and consists principally of seamless and welded casing and tubing. The leading U.S. producers of OCTG are principally or exclusively producers of seamless OCTG, specifically Tenaris USA, Vallourec, and U.S. Steel,[7] while leading producers of OCTG outside the United States include seamless OCTG producer voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG ("Voestalpine") of Austria, welded OCTG producer Chung Hung Steel Corporation of Taiwan,[8] and welded OCTG producer Ajmal Steel Tubes & Pipes Industries LLC ("Ajmal Steel") of the United Arab Emirates. The leading U.S. importer of OCTG from Austria is Voestalpine, the leading importers of OCTG from Taiwan are *** and *** and the leading importer of OCTG from the UAE is ***. Leading importers of OCTG

[6] Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

[7] Firms that reported heat treatment activities as toll or non-toll processors include Borusan, Tubular Services LLC ("Tubular Services"), Texas Steel Conversion, Inc. ("Texas Steel Conversion"), and Vallourec.

[8] No producers of OCTG in Taiwan submitted foreign producer questionnaire responses.

from nonsubject countries (including OCTG from South Korea, Canada, and Vietnam) include but are not limited to Tenaris Global Services (USA) Corporation ("Tenaris Global") and ArcelorMittal Projects Americas LLC ("ArcelorMittal"). U.S. purchasers of OCTG are firms that distribute OCTG; leading purchasers include ***.

Apparent U.S. consumption of OCTG totaled approximately *** short tons ($***) in 2025. Currently, at least 11 firms are known to produce OCTG and/or heat treat OCTG in the United States. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of OCTG totaled *** short tons ($***) in 2025, and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value. U.S. imports from subject sources totaled 505,044 short tons ($669.1 million) in 2025 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value. U.S. imports from nonsubject sources totaled 1.3 million short tons ($1.9 billion) in 2025 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value.

Summary data and data sources

A summary of data collected in these investigations is presented in appendix C, table C.1. The Commission's questionnaires collected data for the years 2023 to 2025. Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of 11 firms that staff believes accounted for the large majority of U.S. OCTG production during 2025. U.S. imports are based on official Commerce import statistics.

Previous and related investigations

OCTG has been the subject of several prior countervailing and antidumping duty investigations in the United States. Table 1.2 presents data on those proceedings.

Table 1.2 OCTG: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

Date	Number	Country	Determination	Current Status of Order
1984	701-TA-215	Brazil	Affirmative final	Order revoked, August 21, 1985
1984	701-TA-216	South Korea	Negative final	---
1984	701-TA-217	Spain	Affirmative final	Order revoked, July 31, 1985
1984	731-TA-191	Argentina	Negative final	---
1984	731-TA-192	Brazil	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1984	731-TA-193	South Korea	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1984	731-TA-194	Mexico	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1984	731-TA-195	Spain	Affirmative final	Order revoked, June 30, 1985
1985	701-TA-240	Austria	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1985	701-TA-241	Venezuela	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1985	701-TA-255	Canada	Affirmative final	Order revoked, July 10, 1991
1985	701-TA-256	Taiwan	Affirmative preliminary	Negative final determination by Commerce
1985	731-TA-249	Austria	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1985	731-TA-250	Romania	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1985	731-TA-251	Venezuela	Affirmative preliminary	Petition withdrawn
1985	731-TA-275	Argentina	Affirmative preliminary	Negative final determination by Commerce
1985	731-TA-276	Canada	Affirmative final	Order revoked, August 22, 2000
1985	731-TA-277	Taiwan	Affirmative final	Order revoked, August 22, 2000
1986	701-TA-271	Israel	Affirmative final	Order revoked, March 1, 1993
1986	731-TA-318	Israel	Affirmative final	Order revoked, July 27, 1999
1995	701-TA-363	Austria	Negative final	---
1995	701-TA-364	Italy	Affirmative final	Order revoked, December 26, 2006
1995	731-TA-711	Argentina	Affirmative final	Order revoked, June 22, 2007
1995	731-TA-712	Austria	Negative final	---
1995	731-TA-713	Italy	Affirmative final	Order revoked, June 22, 2007
1995	731-TA-714	Japan	Affirmative final	Order revoked, June 22, 2007
1995	731-TA-715	South Korea	Affirmative final	Order revoked, June 22, 2007
1995	731-TA-716	Mexico	Affirmative final	Order revoked, June 22, 2007
1995	731-TA-717	Spain	Negative final	---
2002	701-TA-428	Austria	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-992	Austria	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-993	Brazil	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-994	China	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-995	Colombia	---	Petition withdrawn

Date	Number	Country	Determination	Current Status of Order
2002	731-TA-996	France	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-997	Germany	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-998	India	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-999	Indonesia	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-1000	Romania	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-1001	South Africa	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-1002	Spain	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-1003	Turkey	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-1004	Ukraine	Negative preliminary	---
2002	731-TA-1005	Venezuela	Negative preliminary	---
2009	701-TA-463	China	Affirmative	Ongoing third review
2009	731-TA-1159	China	Affirmative	Ongoing third review
2013	731-TA-1217	Philippines	Negative final	---
2013	731-TA-1218	Saudi Arabia	Affirmative preliminary	Investigation terminated by Commerce
2013	731-TA-1219	Taiwan	Affirmative final	Order revoked, July 28, 2017
2013	731-TA-1220	Thailand	Negative final	---
2013	701-TA-499	India	Affirmative	Ongoing second review
2013	701-TA-500	Turkey	Affirmative	Ongoing second review
2013	731-TA-1215	India	Affirmative	Ongoing second review
2013	731-TA-1216	South Korea	Affirmative	Ongoing second review
2013	731-TA-1221	Turkey	Affirmative	Ongoing second review
2013	731-TA-1222	Ukraine	Affirmative	Ongoing second review
2013	731-TA-1223	Vietnam	Affirmative	Ongoing second review
2021	701-TA-671	Russia	Affirmative	Orders instituted November 21, 2022.
2021	701-TA-672	South Korea	Affirmative	Orders instituted November 21, 2022.
2021	731-TA-1571	Argentina	Affirmative	Orders instituted November 21, 2022
2021	731-TA-1572	Mexico	Affirmative	Orders instituted November 21, 2022
2021	731-TA-1573	Russia	Affirmative	Orders instituted November 21, 2022

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission publications and Federal Register notices.

Note: “Date” refers to the year in which the investigation was instituted by the Commission.

Safeguard investigations

Effective June 22, 2001, following receipt of a request from the Office of the United States Trade Representative (“USTR”), the Commission instituted investigation number TA-201-73 under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether certain steel products,

including seamless and welded OCTG, were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported article.[9] On July 26, 2001, the Commission received a resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance ("Committee") requesting that the Commission investigate certain steel imports under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974.[10] Consistent with the Committee's resolution, the Commission consolidated the investigation requested by the Committee with the Commission's previously instituted investigation.[11] On December 20, 2001, the Commission issued its determinations and remedy recommendations. The Commission issued a negative determination with respect to OCTG.[12]

Nature and extent of alleged subsidies and sales at LTFV

Alleged subsidies

On April 22, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of the initiation of its countervailing duty investigation on OCTG from Austria. Based on its review of the petition, Commerce found that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 11 programs alleged by the petitioners.[13]

Alleged sales at LTFV

On April 22, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of the initiation of its antidumping duty investigations on OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and UAE.[14] Commerce has initiated antidumping duty investigations based on estimated dumping margins of 43.64 to 55.16 percent for OCTG from Austria, 73.68 to 75.31 percent for OCTG from Taiwan, and 124.15 to 126.08 percent for OCTG from the UAE.

[9] 66 FR 35267, July 3, 2001.
[10] 19 U.S.C. § 2251.
[11] 66 FR 44158, August 22, 2001.
[12] 66 FR 67304, December 28, 2001.
[13] For further information on the alleged subsidy programs see Commerce's notice of initiation and related CVD Initiation Checklist. 91 FR 22790, April 28, 2026.
[14] 91 FR 22806, April 28, 2026.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

In the current proceeding, Commerce has defined the scope as follows:[15]

> The merchandise covered by the investigation is certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG), which are hollow steel products of circular cross-section, including oil well casing and tubing, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (both carbon and alloy), whether seamless or welded, regardless of end finish (e.g., whether or not plain end, threaded, or threaded and coupled) whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished (including limited service OCTG products) or unfinished (including green tubes and limited service OCTG products), whether or not thread protectors are attached. The scope of the investigation also covers OCTG coupling stock.
>
> Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including by performing any heat treatment, cutting, upsetting, threading, coupling, or any other finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the OCTG.
>
> Excluded from the scope of the investigation are: casing, tubing, or coupling stock containing 10.5 percent or more by weight of chromium; drill pipe; unattached couplings; and unattached thread protectors.

U.S. tariff treatment

OCTG are currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000,

[15] 91 FR 22793, 91 FR 22806, April 28, 2026.

7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150. The general rate of duty is "free" for all corresponding HTS subheadings (7304.29.10, 7304.29.20, 7304.29.31, 7304.29.41, 7304.29.50, 7304.29.61, 7305.20.20, 7305.20.40, 7305.20.60, 7305.20.80, 7306.29.10. 7306.29.20, 7306.29.31, 7306.29.41, 7306.29.60, and 7306.29.81).[16] Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Below is a summary of additional tariffs applied to OCTG. Table 1.3 provides a summary of additional tariffs in place as of May 11, 2026. Historical information is summarized beneath the table.

Table 1.3 OCTG: Additional tariffs on imports originating in Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates as of May 11, 2026

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	Austria	Taiwan	UAE
Section 232	50	50	50
Section 122	NA	NA	NA
Total additional ad valorem rate	50	50	50

Source: Federal Register notices and other sources cited in this section (Tariff treatment).

Note: For the purposes of this table, "not applicable" is shown as "NA." This applies when the subject product from that subject country is not subject to the tariff for any reason.

Note: Duty rates in the table reflect the duty rates as of the writing of this report. See the text above for historical changes to the additional tariffs. NA = Not Applicable.

Section 232 tariffs

OCTG originating in Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates is subject to an additional 50 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[17]

[16] The subject merchandise in this proceeding may also be imported under the following HTS statistical reporting numbers: 7304.39.0024, 7304.39.0028, 7304.39.0032, 7304.39.0036, 7304.39.0040, 7304.39.0044, 7304.39.0048, 7304.39.0052, 7304.39.0056, 7304.39.0062, 7304.39.0068, 7304.39.0072, 7304.39.0076, 7304.39.0080, 7304.59.6000, 7304.59.8015, 7304.59.8020, 7304.59.8025, 7304.59.8030, 7304.59.8035, 7304.59.8040, 7304.59.8045, 7304.59.8050, 7304.59.8055, 7304.59.8060, 7304.59.8065, 7304.59.8070, 7304.59.8080, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5090, 7306.50.5050, and 7306.50.5070. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 5, Publication 5726, April 2026, pp. 73.6 to 73.20.

[17] Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates became subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. (continued...)

Section 122 tariffs

OCTG originating in Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates is not subject to tariffs initiated in February 2026 under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.[18]

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA")[19]

OCTG originating in Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates was not subject to tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA.[20] Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[21]

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83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025; 91 FR 18201, April 9, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.82.02 and U.S. note 16(c) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 5, Publication 5726, April 2026, pp. 99.3.64 to 99.3.65, and 99.3.420

[18] Section 122 authorizes the President to impose a temporary import surcharge for a period not exceeding 150 days unless such period is extended by an Act of the Congress. Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including OCTG, are not subject to the tariffs initiated under section 122. 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.06 and U.S. note 2(aa)(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 5, Publication 5726, April 2026, pp. 99.3.49 to 99.3.58, and 99.3.403.

[19] Multiple tariffs were enacted under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), including tariffs that applied to countries that may not be subject in this proceeding. Tariffs specific to Canada, China, and Mexico were initiated in February 2025. Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA were applied globally. Tariffs specific to Brazil were initiated in July 2025. Tariffs specific to India were initiated in August 2025 and terminated effective February 7, 2026. Tariffs under IEEPA were amended over time. All tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated effective February 20, 2026. 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[20] Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including OCTG, were not subject to the tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. However, the non-steel content in OCTG, if any, was subject to the tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.33 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 5, Publication 5726, April 2026, pp. 99.3.4 to 99.3.12, 99.3.367, and 99.3.369.

[21] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

Description and uses[22]

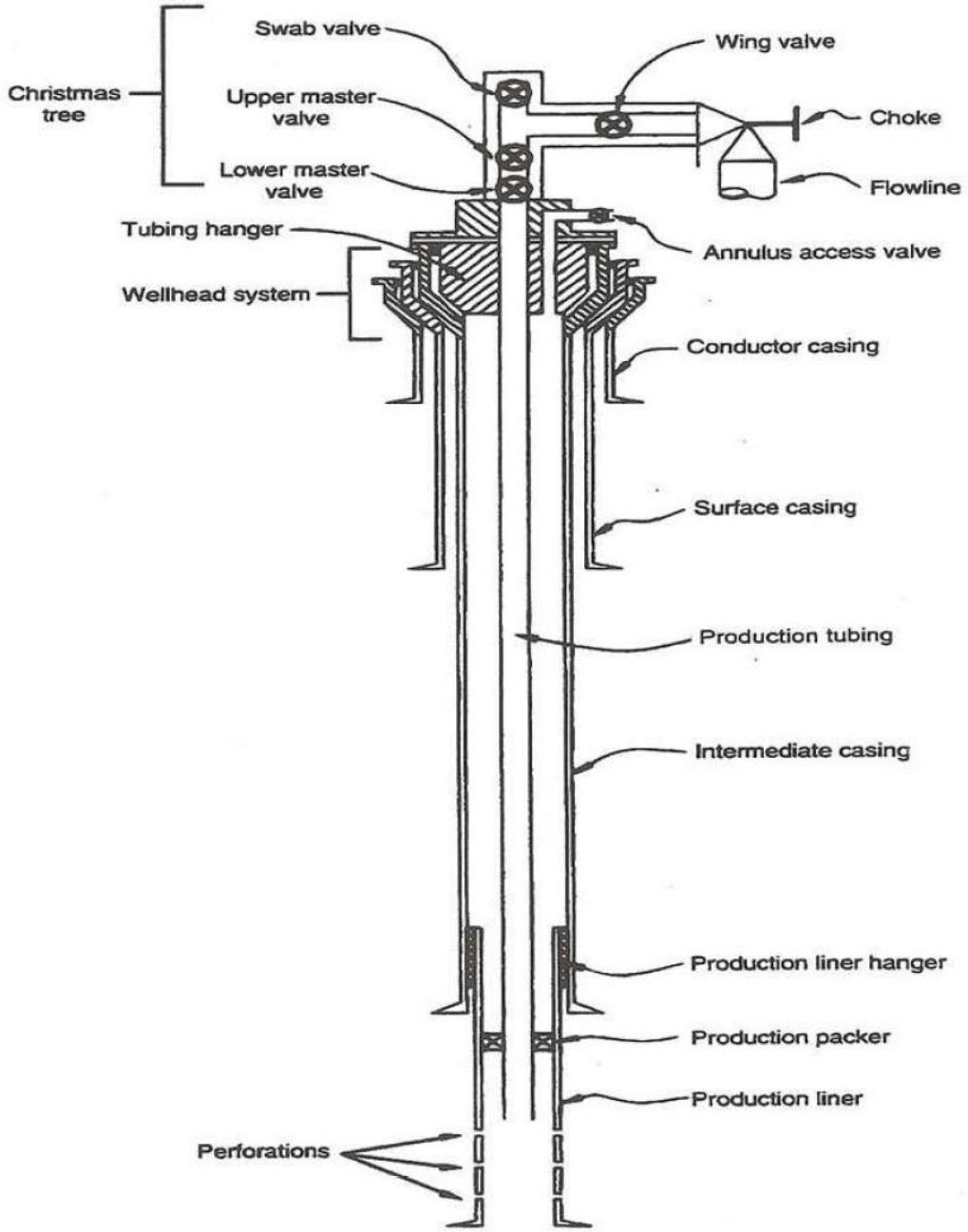
OCTG consists primarily of casing and tubing of carbon and alloy steel used in the drilling of oil and gas wells and in the conveying of oil and gas from within the well to ground level.[23] OCTG is manufactured by either the seamless or welded process. Both seamless OCTG and welded OCTG are used in drilling and conveyance applications, although seamless OCTG generally is required for use in high-pressure or sour service environments. A sour service well contains hydrogen sulfide gas which can potentially result in sulfide stress cracking in the welded seam of welded OCTG. A well containing a higher level of hydrogen sulfide gas would require seamless OCTG, but welded OCTG reportedly can be used in some sour service applications where there are lower levels of hydrogen sulfide gas present in the well.

Figure 1.1 shows a simplified schematic arrangement of a typical well with a system of casing and tubing. Figure 1.2 presents a more detailed representation of an oil or gas well, including descriptions of different types of casing by depth and function.

[22] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Petition, pp. 8 to 10, Oil Country Tubular Goods from China (Second Review), USITC Publication 5136, November 2020, pp. 1.9 to 1.14, and *Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final)*, USITC Publication 5381, November 2022.

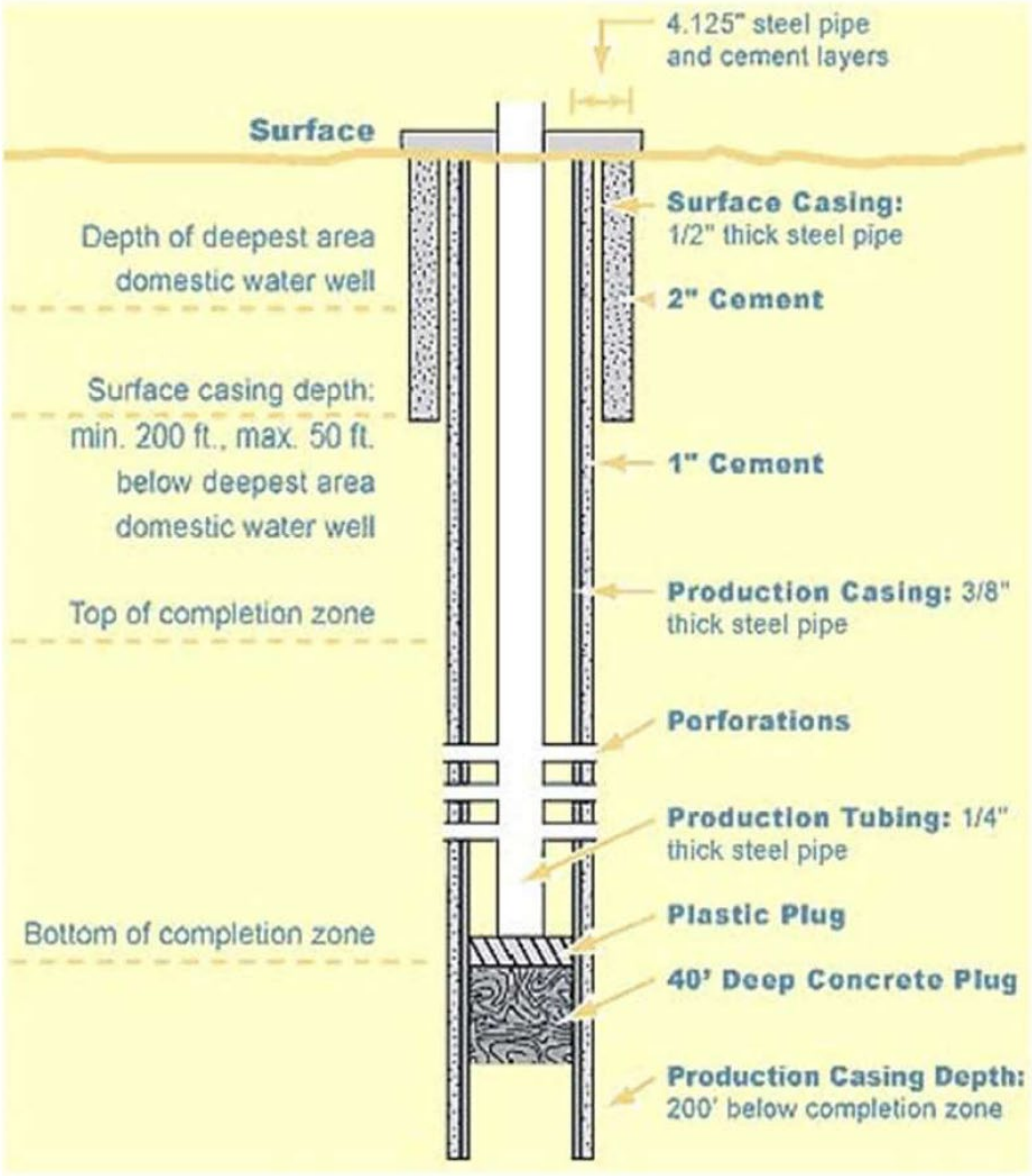
[23] The World Steel Association has defined five end use categories for steel pipe and tube: standard pipe, line pipe, structural pipe and tubing, mechanical tubing, and oil country tubular goods. Standard pipe is "used for low-pressure conveyance of air, steam, gas, water, oil or other fluids and for mechanical applications. Used primarily in machinery, buildings, sprinkler systems, irrigation systems, and water wells rather than in pipelines or distribution systems." Line pipe is "used for transportation of gas, oil or water generally in a pipeline or utility distribution system." Structural pipe and tubing is "welded or seamless pipe and tubing generally used for structural or load-bearing purposes above-ground by the construction industry, as well as for structural members in ships, trucks, and farm equipment." Mechanical tubing is "welded or seamless tubing produced in a large number of shapes to closer tolerances than other pipes" and is used for mechanical and light gauge structural applications. The World Steel Association, "Glossary," https://worldsteel.org/about-steel/glossary/, retrieved October 4, 2022. Wheatland Tube, "Mechanical tubing vs. structural tubing," https://www.wheatland.com/archives/3094, retrieved May 6, 2026.

Figure 1.1 Casing and tubing: Simplified diagrammatic representation of a well showing the casing strings and production tubing



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final), USITC Publication 5381, November 2022, p. 1.10.

Figure 1.2 Casing and tubing: Subsurface components of an oil or gas well, including descriptions of different types of casing by depth and function



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final), USITC Publication 5381, November 2022, p. 1.11.

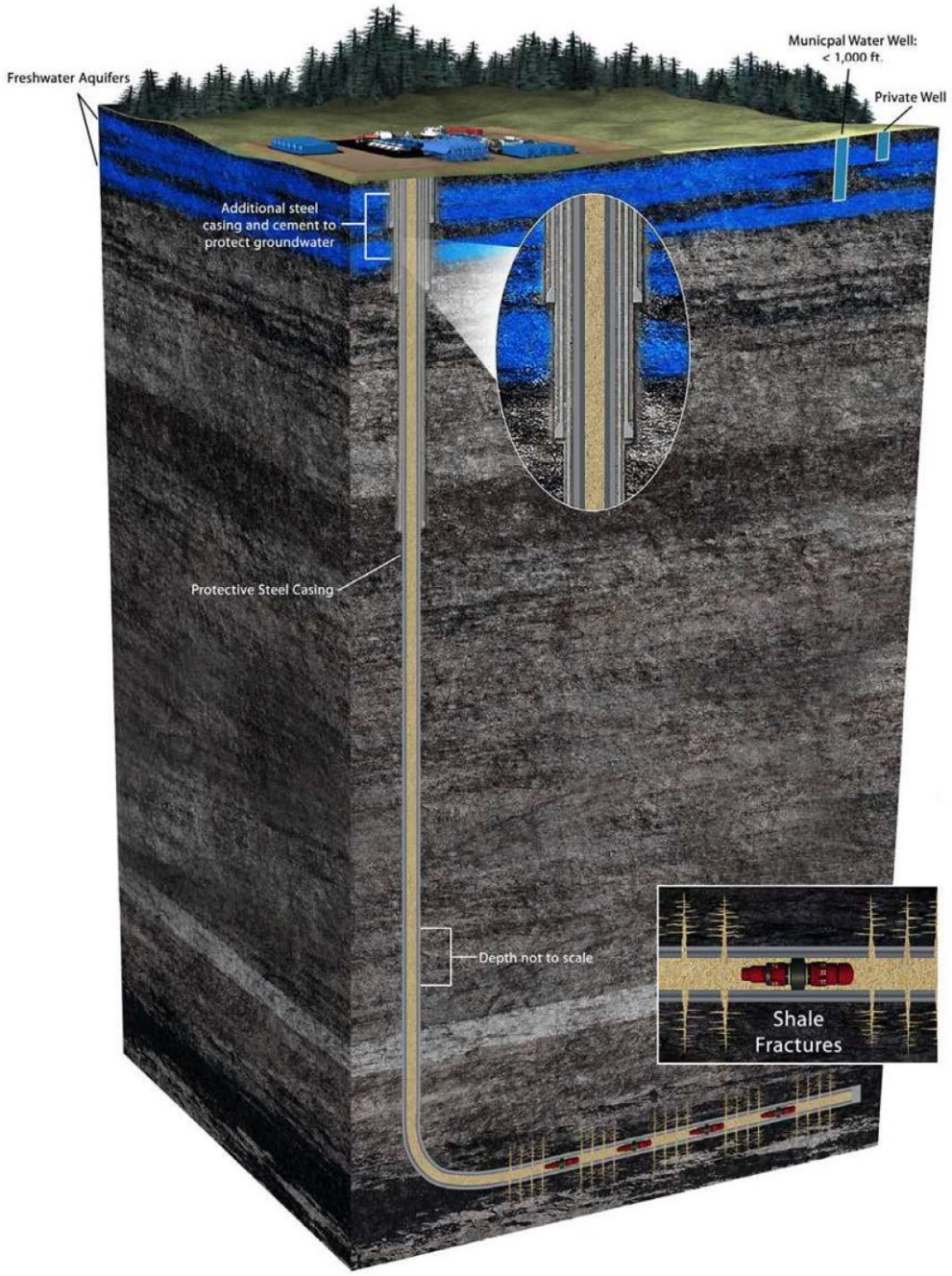
Advancements in oil and gas exploration technologies, including advanced horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing (figure 1.3), have enabled oil and gas wells to reach locations that were previously deemed cost-prohibitive.[24] In addition, the application of new technologies permits more wells per acre, thus increasing oil and gas production and recoverable reserves.

Casing is a circular pipe that serves as a structural retainer for the walls of the well with an outside diameter (O.D.) ranging from 4.5 inches to 20 inches and a length typically ranging from 34 feet to 48 feet. Casing provides a firm foundation for the drill string by supporting the walls of the hole to prevent caving in, both during drilling and after the well is completed. After the casing is set, concrete is usually pumped between the outside of the casing and the wall of the hole to provide a secure anchor.[25]

[24] Horizontal drilling is a variant of directional drilling in which vertical drilling within a well turns horizontal within the reservoir rock to expose more of the wellbore to the oil or natural gas. More oil and natural gas can be produced from fewer wells with less surface disturbance; Hydraulic fracturing (commonly referred to as "fracking") requires the high-pressure injection of a mixture of water, sand, and chemicals through the well and into the surrounding shale rock formations, creating a network of narrow fractures in the rock. The fractures allow more oil and natural gas to enter through perforations made in the casing and tubing.

[25] The drill string consists of three types of nonsubject products: drill pipe, drill collars, and the drill bit.

Figure 1.3 Casing and tubing: Horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final), USITC Publication 5381, November 2022, p. 1.13.

Casing also serves as a surface pipe designed to prevent contamination of the recoverable oil and gas by surface water, gas, sand, or limestone. Casing must be sufficiently strong to carry its own weight, as well as to resist both external pressure and pressure within the well. Casing can be threaded at both ends and connected with other casing pieces with couplings or connectors. Larger wells require a string of concentric layers of casing rather than a

single casing because a limited amount of open holes can be drilled at any one time. Several sizes of casing may be set inside the well after it has been drilled, with the larger sizes set at the top of the well, and the smaller sizes set toward the bottom.

Tubing is a smaller-diameter pipe (between 1.050 and 4.5 inches O.D.) installed inside the larger-diameter casing that is used to conduct the oil or gas to the surface, either through natural flow or through pumping. Substances such as lubricants are also pumped into the well through the tubing for well treatment. Tubing must be strong enough to support its own weight, that of the oil or gas, and that of any pumping equipment suspended on the string. Tubing, like casing, usually is produced in accordance with API specification 5CT.

The API specification 5CT designates 12 separate grades of casing and tubing, identified by a letter and a number: H40, J55, K55, N80, L80, C90, R95, T95, P110, C110, C125 and Q125.[26] The API grade letter refers to tensile strength, while the number refers to minimum yield strength in thousands of pounds per square inch, or "ksi".[27] In addition, an API grade may be further delineated by chemical composition, method of production (i.e., seamless or welded), dimension, heat treatment, testing procedures, and other engineering specifications, depending on customers' requirements.[28] API grades H40, J55, and K55 generally refer to carbon grades that have lower minimum yield strengths and that do not require heat treatment for certification. API grades N80, L80, P110, C110 and Q125 generally refer to heat-treated alloy grades (due to the inclusion of additional alloying elements in the steel) that have minimum yield strengths greater than 80,000 ksi.

Heat treatment enhances particular physical characteristics, including greater yield and tensile strengths.[29] Generally, as the depth and pressure in a well increases, heat treated OCTG would be required because of its higher strength. Shallow (close to the surface) OCTG applications that are not subject to greater pressure do not require heat treated OCTG. However, in limited sour service environments where stronger OCTG does not perform well,

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[26] API, *API Monogram Licensing Program Requirements*, Revision 18, February 4, 2025, https://www.api.org/-/media/files/certification/monogram-apiqr/0_api-monogram-apiqr/resources/api_monogram_licensing_program_requirements_fm-002_revision_18_20250204_kf.pdf. C125 was added as a new pipe grade in May 2025. API Specification 5CT, *Casing and Tubing*, Addenda 1, 11th Edition, May 2025, https://www.apiwebstore.org/standards/5CT?edition=11.

[27] Thus, Q125 has a higher yield strength than grade J55 or K55 (J55 and K55 differ with respect to minimum tensile strengths).

[28] For example, Grade L80, type 9Cr must contain 8-10 percent chromium by weight, be produced by the seamless manufacturing process, and be quenched and tempered.

[29] API, Specification 5CT, Casing and Tubing, Ninth Edition," July 2011, pp. 14 to 15

OCTG that has not been heat treated would be required. Heat treated OCTG is generally more expensive than OCTG that has not been heat treated.

Table 1.4 OCTG: API 5CT specifications

Grade	Type	Manufacturing Process	Heat Treatment
H40	Not applicable	***	***
J55	Not applicable	***	***
K55	Not applicable	***	***
N80	1	***	***
N80	Q	***	***
R95	Not applicable	***	***
L80	1	***	***
L80	9Cr	***	***
L80	13Cr	***	***
C90	1	***	***
T95	1	***	***
C110	Not applicable	***	***
P110	Not applicable	***	***
C125	Not applicable	***	***
Q125	1	***	***

Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final), USITC Publication 5381, November 2022. p. 1.19; API, API Specification 5CT, Casing and Tubing, 11th Edition (Addendum), May 2025, accessed May 8, 2026.

OCTG that has not been threaded or further processed is sometimes called "green tube" and is considered a semifinished product. Green tube is also referred to as upgradable OCTG.[30] Upgradeable OCTG that meets the minimum specifications for lower-grade API 5CT casing and tubing (i.e., H40 and J55) can be processed and certified to those grades and used in applications not requiring additional heat treatment.[31] Alternatively, depending on its steel composition and wall thickness, upgradeable OCTG casing and tubing can be subsequently heat treated to increase yield and tensile strengths in order to meet the minimum specifications for higher-grade API 5CT casing and tubing (e.g., L80 and P110).[32]

[30] Industry representatives characterized green or upgradeable tube as an industry reference to a product that is not quite finished, but it will be an API product. The finished product is determined by the chemistry, dimensions, and finishing. Conference transcript, pp. 96 to 98 (Hanley).

[31] While some grades do not require heat treating for API certification, all grades can be heat treated and industry representatives stated that J55 is often heat treated. Conference transcript, pp. 96 to 98 (Fisher).

[32] Regardless of whether OCTG is heat treated, all grades are threaded in one form or another to finish the pipe.

Coupling stock is a seamless tubular product used to make a coupling blank which, in turn, is used to produce coupling.[33] A coupling is a thick-walled and internally threaded cylinder that is used for joining two lengths of threaded pipe. Coupling typically accounts for 2-3 percent of the weight of end-finished tubing or casing.

Manufacturing process[34]

The manufacturing process for casing and tubing includes forming and finishing phases. The forming phase takes place entirely at the manufacturing facility or mill. Finishing, by contrast, may take place at the mill or at a processing or threading facility.

Forming phase

OCTG mills manufacture casing and tubing either by the seamless process or by the electric-resistance-welding ("ERW") process, a lower-cost method than the seamless process, depending on the service requirements. By contrast, mills manufacture coupling stock for OCTG couplings exclusively through the seamless process.

Seamless OCTG is manufactured by either of two high-temperature methods to form a central cavity in a solid steel billet; namely, the rotary piercing method and the hot extrusion method. Round or square billets serve as the input for seamless tubing (figure 1.4). If a square billet is used, it is first forced through a circular roll pass, which transforms the billet from square to round for the piercing operation. In the rotary piercing method, the heating billet is gripped by angled rolls, which cause the billet to rotate and advance over a piercer point, forming a hole through the length of the billet. In the extrusion method, the billet is hot punch-pierced and then extruded axially through a die and over a mandrel, forming a hollow shell. The hollow shell produced by either method is then rolled with a fixed plug or with a continuous mandrel inside the shell to reduce the wall thickness and increase the shell's length. Finally, the shell is rolled in a sizing mill or a stretch-reducing mill where it is formed to size.

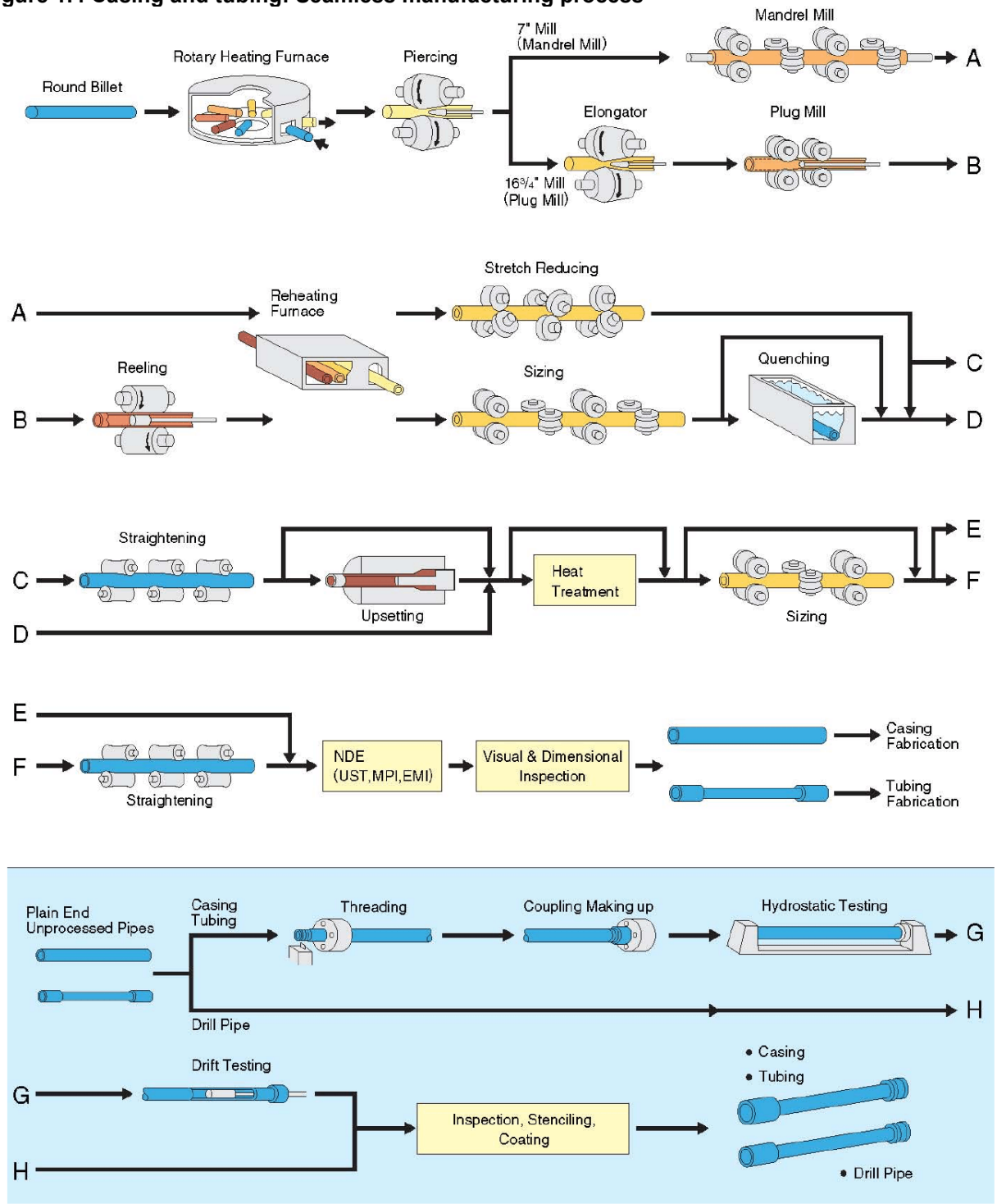
Welded OCTG is manufactured from steel sheet in coil form (figure 1.5). The steel sheet is slit to the width that corresponds to the desired diameter of tube. The slit sheet passes through a series of rollers while at ambient temperature and forms a tubular shape. The edges are then heated by electric resistance and welded together by heat and pressure, without the addition of filler metal. The welding pressure causes some of the metal to be squeezed from

[33] A coupling blank, as the name implies, is not threaded.

[34] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Oil Country Tubular Goods from China (Second Review), USITC Publication 5136, November 2020, pp. 1.14 to 1.22. and Petition, pp. 8 to 10.

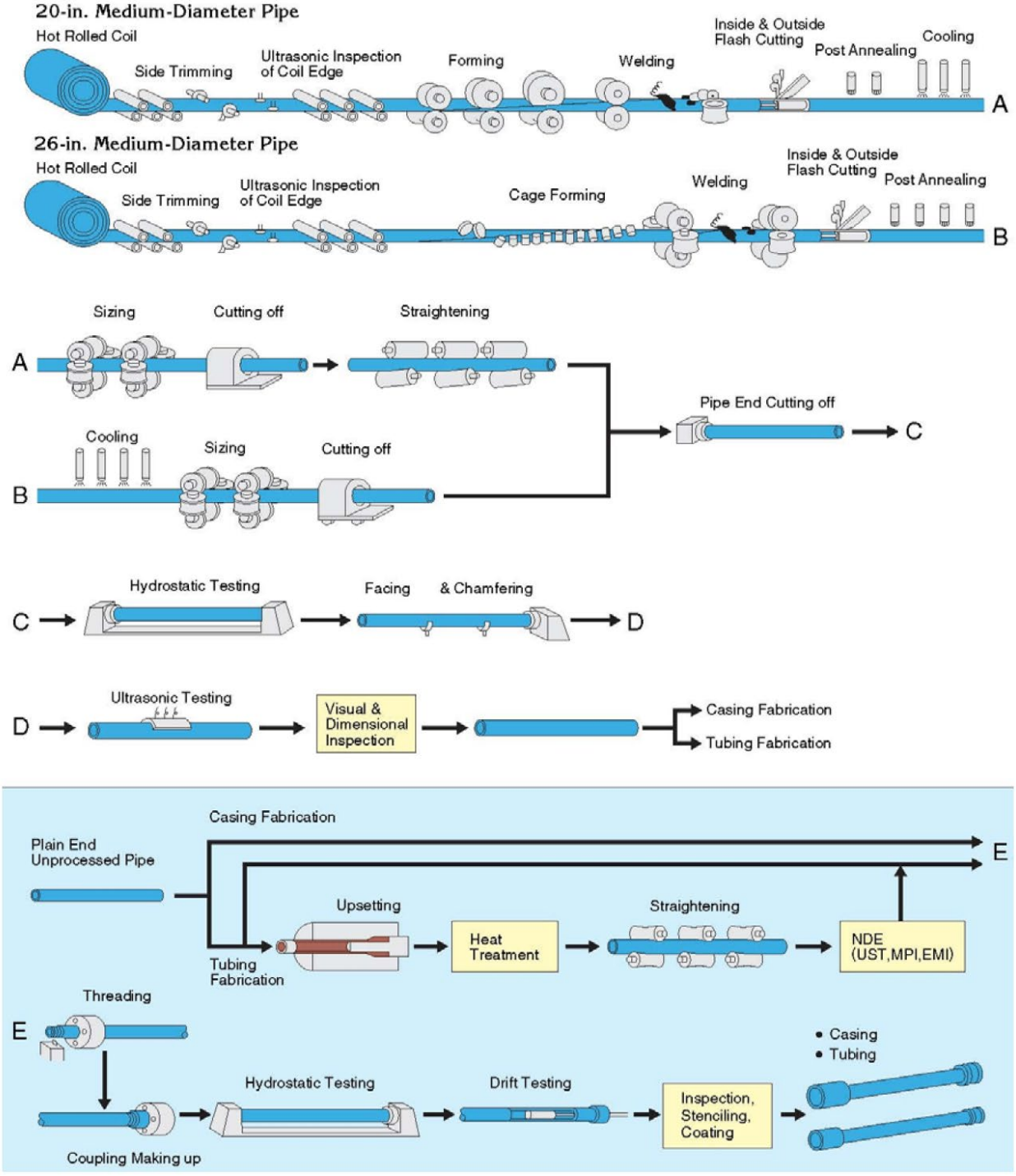
the welding joint, forming a bead of metal on the inside and outside of the tube. This bead, or welding flash, is usually trimmed from both the outside and the inside surfaces.

Figure 1.4 Casing and tubing: Seamless manufacturing process



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from China (Second Review), USITC Publication 5136, November 2020, p. 1.16.

Figure 1.5 Casing and tubing: General schematic of the ERW manufacturing process



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from China (Second Review), USITC Publication 5136, November 2020, p. 1.17.

Finishing phase

After the forming phase, the pipe body is heat-treated, and its ends upset, threaded and coupled, as needed. U.S. pipe mills typically are equipped with the facilities necessary to perform these processes. Independent processors operate facilities that are capable of full-body heat treatment and may upset pipe ends.[35] Threaders can thread and couple, hydrostatic testing, and measuring the length of OCTG products. Some processors and threaders may also manufacture couplings that become part of finished OCTG. Processors and threaders mainly serve imports, since OCTG are often imported with plain ends, and are heat treated, upset, and threaded in the United States. This approach provides the flexibility to offer casing and tubing in compliance with a variety of specifications, thus allowing them to serve a wide range of consumer needs.

Heat treatment

In the steel manufacturing process, specific engineering characteristics and mechanical properties of the steel can be achieved through the application of different heat treatments.[36] Heat treating may involve one or more heating cycles in either a continuous or batch furnace, with controlled rates of cooling. Specific heat-treating requirements depend on the grade of steel being processed. For welded pipe, the heat treatment may cover the welded seam only,

[35] API defines a processor as: "firm, company, or corporation that operates facilities capable of heat treating pipe made by a pipe mill." Most processors typically perform threading operations, although many threaders do not perform processing operations. Discussion of independent threaders is limited in this report, as the Commission in past OCTG investigations has not deemed independent threaders to be part of the domestic industry producing casing and tubing. Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1216, 1221-1223 (Review), USITC Publication 5090, July 2020, pp. 7–8, 1.30. Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Mexico, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-711 and 713-716 (Second Review), USITC Publication 3923, June 2007, p. 9.

[36] During the steel making process, certain alloys are added to the mix to achieve the desired characteristics. The American Iron and Steel Institute specifies three broad categories of steels, depending on their chemical compositions: (1) The first group is carbon steels containing by weight 2 percent or less of carbon. Carbon steel is used in standard applications. (2) The second group is stainless steels containing by weight 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements and a minimum of 50 percent iron. These steels are used in applications requiring resistance to oxidation and corrosion. These products are excluded from the subject reviews. (3) Alloy steels are those that are not classified as carbon or stainless steels and have specified maximum contents of elements including manganese, silicon, copper, nickel, lead or any other elements added to obtain a desired alloying effect. Depending on the specific applications, OCTG are required to be made from a specific category of steel as determined by its grades and types. For standard operations, OCTG of grades H40, J55, K55, and N80 are used. For severe services including harsh weather or high stress operations, higher grades of OCTG are required.

or the full cross section of the pipe. API standards specify a documented procedure for every particular grade and type of pipe. API-specific heat treatment processes in the production of casing and tubing include annealing, normalizing, and quench and tempering.

Annealing is a single heat treatment process that prepares the steel for fabrication or service. The steel is heated to a temperature in or near a specific range and cooled at a predetermined rate or cycle. Annealing relieves internal residual stresses or hardness induced by welding, by cold working, or by machining.

In the normalizing process, the pipe is heated above a specific temperature, held at this temperature for a specified time, and then air-cooled. Normalizing refines the steel grain size and obtains a carbide size and distribution that is more suitable for future heat treatment than the as-rolled structure.

Quenching and tempering is a sequential process in which the pipe is heated to a specific temperature for a specified time period to modify the steel's microstructure, and then "quenched" in a cooling medium such as water, oil, or air, depending on the thickness of the pipe. After quenching, the steel is very brittle and must be reheated and then cooled under specific conditions. This process is called "tempering." The pipe must undergo a specified process of quenching and tempering to qualify for certain API grades.

Depending on the pipe design, API standards may specify a single heat treatment process or combination of processes for the pipe, such as normalizing and tempering, or quenching and tempering. After heat treatment, sizing rolls shape the tube to accurate diameter tolerances. The product is cooled and then cut to length at the end of the tube mill.

Coupling stock is made to the same grade and type specifications as casing and tubing. It must also be subject to the same heat treatment as pipe, except where specified by the purchaser.

Upsetting and threading

Casing and tubing are finished by threading and the attachment of a suitable coupling to one end of each length. If additional strength in the joint is required, such as for some casing or tubing that is subject to severe or sour service,[37] the ends of the pipe are upset before threads are cut. In the upsetting process, the end of the pipe is heated to forging temperature and then inserted endwise into an upsetting machine. The machine pushes the hot metal back, creating a

[37] Sour crude oil or sour gas is defined as an oil/gas containing common impurities such as water, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and oxygen, which are mixed in with the oil/gas during extraction. These impurities corrode or cause cracking in steel; albeit, without any observable change in appearance prior to failure.

thicker wall at the end of the pipe. The upsetting may be controlled to displace the extra thickness to the inside or the outside of the pipe.

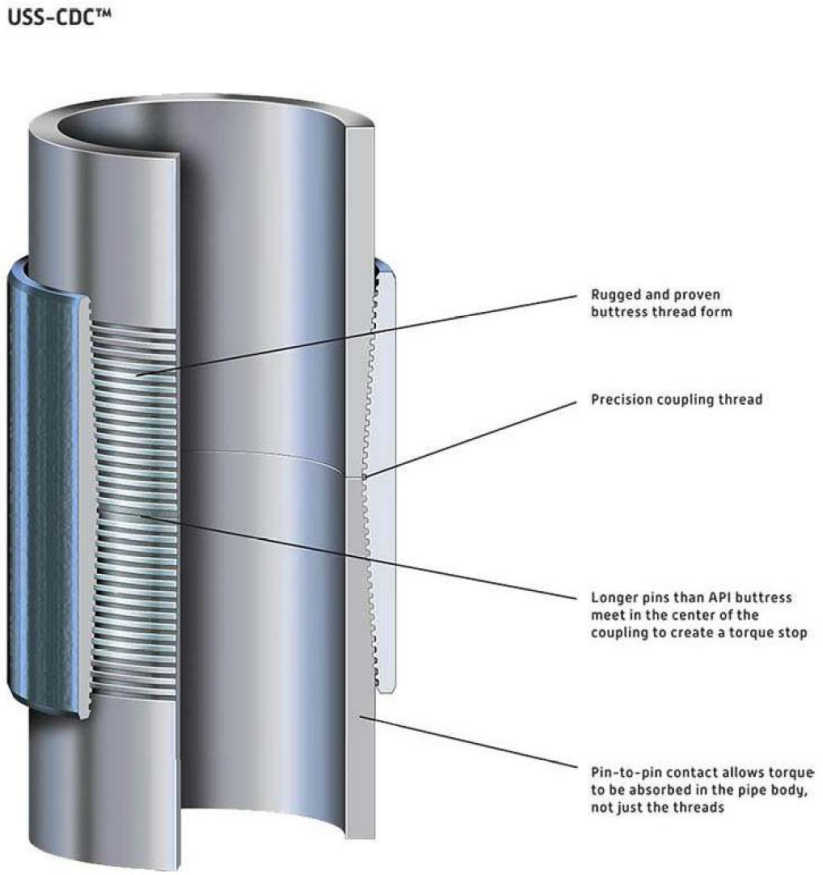
Casing and tubing can be joined directly using male (outer) and female (inner) threading, or by using couplings with female threads on each end.[38] Typically, the pipe is mounted on a lathe, and threads are cut by using sharp steel cutting tools (called chasers), which are mounted on a threading die surrounding the pipe. As the pipe is turned on the lathe, the threading die moves along the pipe's axis, producing the required spiral cut on the inner or outer surface of the pipe. Threading can be made to meet API standards, or made to proprietary standards that are designed, registered, and protected by patents or other intellectual property rights mechanisms that are not specified by API standards. For instance, OCTG producers may market proprietary "semi-premium" or "premium" threaded connections that provide higher torsional loads, bending resistance, or greater sealability for casing in challenging drilling environments. Premium threaded connections generally refer to OCTG connections that have a metal-to-metal, gas-tight seal to ensure pressure integrity. Semi-premium connections generally refer to connections that require higher-performing and more reliable connections than traditional API connections but not requiring the gas-tight sealability of premium connections.[39] Examples of threaded and coupled semi premium and premium connections are shown in figures 1.6 and 1.7. After threading, a thread protector is applied to the threaded pipe ends during handling, transportation, or storage.[40]

[38] Some drive pipes or surface pipes that are connected by a few joints near the ground surface can be welded together.

[39] Pipe Sales, "An Introduction to Semi-Premium Connections," accessed May 1, 2026, https://pipesales.com/blog/an-introduction-to-semi-premium-connections; Pipe Sales, "An Introduction to Premium Connections," accessed May 1, 2026, https://pipesales.com/blog/an-introduction-to-premium-connections/.

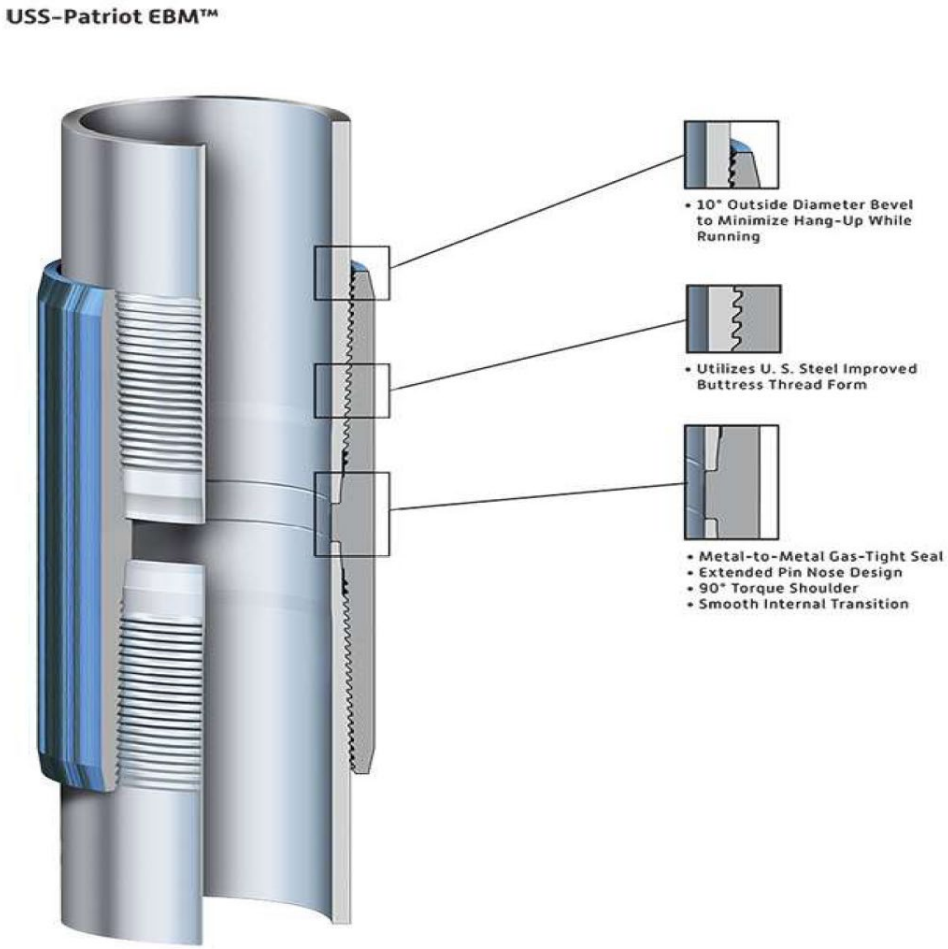
[40] Threading can be performed after transportation to avoid damage caused by movement, water, or weather. Damaged threads can cause expensive ruptures of the pipe string in casing and tubing applications where pipes are connected to one another by threaded joints.

Figure 1.6 Casing and tubing: Threaded and coupled semi-premium connection



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from China (Second Review), USITC Publication 5136, November 2020

Figure 1.7 OCTG: Casing and tubing: Threaded and coupled premium connection



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from China (Second Review), USITC Publication 5136, November 2020

Domestic like product issues

The petitioners argue that the Commission's should find a single domestic like product, coextensive with the scope of the current investigations.[41] Respondent party, Voestalpine, does not argue for separate like products and takes no position on the definition of the domestic like product.[42]

[41] Petitioners' postconference brief, p. 4.

Tenaris USA, which is also part of co-petitioner USOMA, alleges that there is a dividing line between certain mechanical pipes and OCTG. Tenaris does not request a separate like product for this preliminary phase. However, Tenaris requests that the Commission, in any final phase of these investigations, should collect data for mechanical pipe for oilfield tools, mechanical pipe for perforating guns, and expandable mechanical pipe separately from OCTG. No issues with respect to domestic like product have been raised in these investigations by other petitioners or respondents.

[42] Voestalpine's postconference brief, p. 4.

Part 2: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market

U.S. market characteristics

OCTG can be seamless or welded, and include casing and tubing for use in oil and natural gas exploration and production. Vertical, directional, and horizontal drilling employ casing for structural integrity and tubing for liquid and gas flow (including traditional extraction and hydraulic fracturing or "fracking," which requires a high-pressure injection of fracturing fluid into the well).

Since 2023, apparent U.S. consumption of OCTG has decreased in terms of both quantity and value. This trend is consistent with a 30-percent decline in rig count between 2023 and 2025. At the same time, domestic mills have been operating below 70 percent of practical capacity for the production of OCTG.

Impact of section 232 tariffs and other new tariffs

U.S. mills and importers were asked if the measures (e.g., tariffs, quotas, etc.) on imported steel/aluminum products under section 232, or changes in the measures (such as the level, coverage, or nature of the measures), had an impact on the OCTG market in the United States, including any effects on OCTG cost, price, supply, and/or demand, since January 1, 2023. The majority of responding U.S. mills and importers reported that these measures had an impact (table 2.1).

Table 2.1 OCTG: Count of firms' responses regarding the impact of the 232 tariffs on steel and aluminum imports, by firm type

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. mills	2	6	1
Importers	3	13	2

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. mills and importers were also asked if tariff announcements and tariff changes associated with Presidential actions since January 1, 2025 (e.g., changes in country or "reciprocal" tariffs) impacted the OCTG market in the United States, including any effects on price, supply, demand, and/or raw material costs. A plurality of U.S. mills reported that new or modified tariffs had no impact on the U.S. market while the majority of importers reported they had an impact (table 2.2).

Table 2.2 OCTG: Count of firms' responses regarding whether there was an impact of new or modified tariffs, by firm type

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. mills	4	3	2
Importers	4	11	3

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Channels of distribution

Table 2.3 presents channels of distribution for OCTG in the U.S. market. U.S. producers sold OCTG almost equally to distributors and end users, with the trend during 2023 to 2025 showing increases of direct sales to end users. U.S. importers sold OCTG from subject sources nearly exclusively to distributors. Nonsubject imports were sold mostly through distributors in 2023, but mostly directly to end users in 2025.

Table 2.3 OCTG: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent;

Source	Channel	2023	2024	2025
United States	Distributor	***	***	***
United States	Processor	***	***	***
United States	End user	***	***	***
U.S. non-toll processors	Distributor	***	***	***
U.S. non-toll processors	Processor	***	***	***
U.S. non-toll processors	End user	***	***	***
Austria	Distributor	***	***	***
Austria	Processor	***	***	***
Austria	End user	***	***	***
Taiwan	Distributor	***	***	***
Taiwan	Processor	***	***	***
Taiwan	End user	***	***	***
UAE	Distributor	***	***	***
UAE	Processor	***	***	***
UAE	End user	***	***	***
Subject sources	Distributor	***	***	***
Subject sources	Processor	***	***	***
Subject sources	End user	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributor	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Processor	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End user	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributor	***	***	***
All import sources	Processor	***	***	***
All import sources	End user	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

***.

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers reported selling OCTG to all regions of the United States (table 2.4). Importers reported selling OCTG to all regions of the United States except Pacific Coast and Other regions. For U.S. producers, 2.8 percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facility, 77.0 percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 20.2 percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold 96.5 percent within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, 3.5 percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and none over 1,000 miles.

Table 2.4 OCTG: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Region	U.S. mills	Austria	Taiwan	UAE	Subject sources
Northeast	8	1	0	1	2
Midwest	9	1	1	2	3
Southeast	6	0	1	1	2
Central Southwest	10	1	4	5	8
Mountain	9	1	1	1	2
Pacific Coast	6	0	0	0	0
Other	5	0	0	0	0
All regions (except Other)	5	0	0	0	0
Reporting firms	10	1	4	5	8

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Other U.S. markets include AK, HI, PR, and VI.

Supply and demand considerations

U.S. supply

Table 2.5 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding OCTG from U.S. producers and from subject countries. Capacity utilization in the U.S. is lower than in the subject countries reporting this data (Austria and UAE), with the exception of UAE in 2023, which reported a notably low utilization rate. Capacity utilization increased slightly in the U.S. between 2023 and 2025. The total capacity of the subject countries (Austria and UAE) is about *** of the capacity of the United States.

Table 2.5 OCTG: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in short tons; ratio and share in percent

Factor	Measure	United States	Austria	Taiwan	UAE	Subject suppliers
Capacity 2023	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity 2025	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2025	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2025	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments 2025	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Non-US export market shipments 2025	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ability to shift production (firms reporting “yes”)	Count	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for the vast majority of U.S. production of OCTG in 2023. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for the majority of U.S. imports of OCTG from Austria and UAE during 2023. For additional data on the number of responding firms and their share of U.S. production and of U.S. imports from each subject country, please refer to Parts 3 and 7.

Domestic production

Based on available information, U.S. producers of OCTG have the ability to respond to changes in demand with large changes in the quantity of shipments of U.S.-produced OCTG to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply is the availability of unused capacity, some available inventories, and the ability to shift production to or from alternate products. U.S. producers limited ability to shift shipments from alternative markets mitigates the responsiveness of supply.

U.S. producers' increased production capacity and production from 2023 to 2025.[1] Production increased at a greater rate than capacity leading to an increase in capacity utilization over the same period of time. Inventories increased slightly from 2023 to 2025. U.S. producers reported selling the vast majority of their commercial shipments in the U.S. market in 2025. The majority of U.S. producers reported that they were able to produce other products on the same equipment used to produce OCTG. U.S. producers reported being able to produce line pipe, structural pipe, standard pipe (ASTM), mechanical tubing and piling on the same equipment used to produced OCTG. U.S. producers reported that re-tooling machinery and inspection of the production line are processes required to shift production to or from other products. Only a small fraction of domestically produced OCTG is exported.

Subject imports from Austria

There is one Austrian producer, Voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG, and it produces exclusively seamless OCTG. Based on available information, the Austrian producer is able to respond to changes in demand with moderate changes in the quantity of shipments of OCTG to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the availability of some unused capacity, the availability of inventories, the ability to shift products from alternate markets, and the ability to shift production to or from alternate products. Factors mitigating the responsiveness of supply include the limited production capacity relative to U.S. producers.

The Austrian producer's capacity and production decreased from 2023 to 2025, leading to a slight decrease in capacity utilization during the same period. The firm's seamless pipe mill operated at nearly *** percent capacity utilization in 2025. However, it exports most of its production, with less than *** percent sold on domestic market. The Austrian producer reported selling over *** of shipments to markets other than the United States in 2025.

[1] U.S. producers manufacture both seamless and welded products, although not in the same mills. As discussed in greater detail in Part 3, practical OCTG capacity utilization for seamless mills was approximately *** percentage points higher than practical OCTG capacity utilization for welded mills in 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Inventories decreased from 2023 to 2025 but remained above *** percent to total commercial shipments in all years. The Austrian producer reported being able to produce other products on the same equipment used to produce OCTG. The Austrian producer reported being able to produce line pipe, unfinished drill pipe, industrial production and rectangular tubes on the same equipment used to produce OCTG. It reported that allocating production between OCTG and other products is the major factor impacting its ability to switch between products. The Austrian producer reported that it was unable to switch production between seamless and welded OCTG.

Subject imports from Taiwan

No foreign producers of OCTG from Taiwan responded to the Commission's questionnaire.

Subject imports from UAE

The sole responding UAE producer manufactures only welded OCTG products. Ajmal Steel Tubes & Pipes Industries LLC reported constant capacity levels between 2023 and 2025, but increasing production of welded OCTG, so that its reported OCTG utilization rate increased ***. Inventories decreased from 2023 to 2025 to less than *** percent of commercial shipments in 2025. UAE producers reported selling less than *** percent of commercial shipments to markets other than the United States.

Based on available information, producers of OCTG from UAE are able to respond to changes in demand with moderate changes in the quantity of shipments of OCTG to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the availability of unused capacity and the ability to shift production to or from alternate products. Factors mitigating the responsiveness of supply include the limited availability of inventories, the limited ability to shift shipment from alternate markets.

The sole responding UAE producer reported being able to produce other products on the same equipment used to produce OCTG. It reported being able to produce line pipes, piling, fire and safety piping and structural tubing on the same equipment used to produce OCTG. It reported that factors impacting its ability to switch between OCTG and other products include mill allocations, and market conditions. The sole responding UAE producer manufacture only welded OCTG products.

Imports from nonsubject sources

OCTG imports from nonsubject sources accounted for 74.4 percent of total U.S. OCTG imports in 2025 by value. The largest sources of OCTG imports from nonsubject sources during 2025 were South Korea, Canada, and Vietnam.

Supply constraints

Few producers and importers reported supply constraints: 2 of 9 U.S. mills and 3 of 17 importers reported that they had experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2023. Seamless pipe operations are more likely to be supply constrained than welded pipe operations.

*** reported supply constraints in 2023-2025 due to low attractiveness of capacity investment because of presence of low cost imports. ***

*** reported supply constraints in 2023 to 2025 due to low attractiveness of capacity investment because of presence of low cost imports. *** reported supply constraints in 2025 due to shipping and logistics disruptions arising from the Iran War.

Table 2.6 OCTG: Count of firms' responses regarding timing of supply constraints, by firm type and source

Reporting firms	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total firms reporting
U.S. mills: Indicating own constraints	1	1	2	2	9
Importers: Indicating own constraints	2	2	2	3	17

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for OCTG is likely to experience small changes in response to changes in price. The main contributing factors are the lack of substitute products and the small cost share of OCTG in most of its end-use products.

End uses and cost share

Demand for OCTG is driven by oil and gas exploration and production, specifically the number of feet drilled for wells. While the number of feet drilled varies between rigs such as the well type (vertical, horizontal, or directional), and the region where the well is being drilled, the active rig count for oil and gas rigs is an indicator of the demand for OCTG and a standard indicator for oil and gas exploration and production.

The number of U.S. oil and gas rigs has steadily declined between January 2023 and December 2025, from approximately 770 to approximately 540, (table 2.7 and figure 2.1).

The type of wells drilled also impacts the demand for OCTG. Horizonal wells on average require a greater number of feet of OCTG than vertical and directional wells. The directional wells require more pipe than vertical wells but less pipe than horizontal wells. The share of horizontal wells has declined from 89.4 percent in 2024 to 88.7 percent in 2025. The share of directional wells has increased from 8.1 percent in 2024 to 8.9 percent in 2025. The share of vertical wells has decreased from 2.5 percent to 2.3 percent. Thus, there was a small shift from horizontal and vertical wells to directional wells between 2024 and 2025.[2]

Table 2.7 Rig count: Baker Hughes U.S. oil and gas rig count, by month, January 2023-December 2025

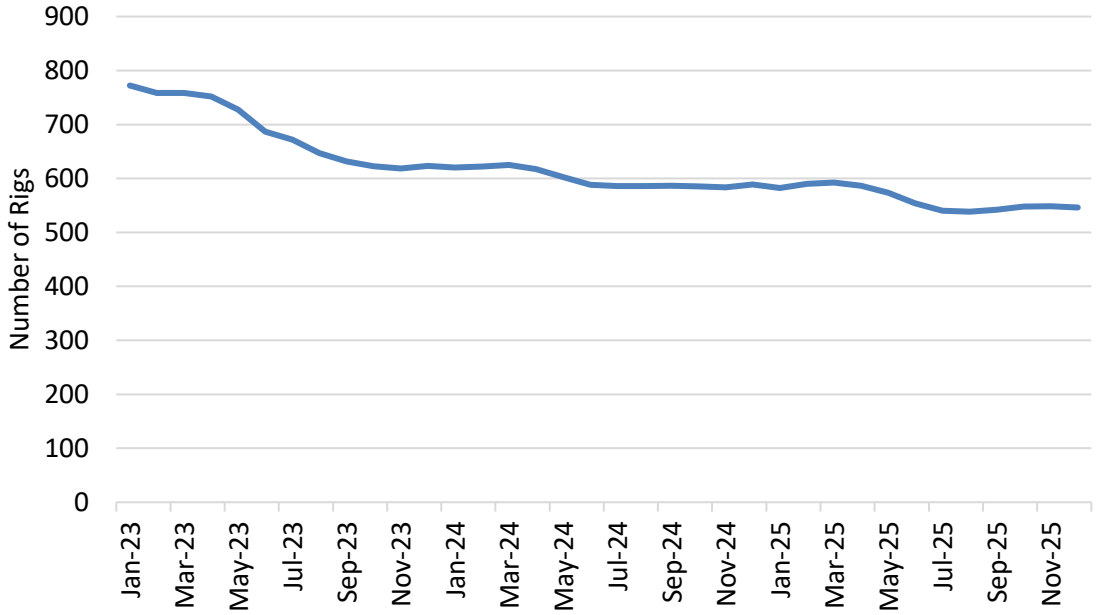
Count in number of oil and gas rigs

Month	2023	2024	2025
January	772	620	582
February	758	622	590
March	758	625	592
April	752	617	586
May	728	602	573
June	687	588	554
July	672	586	541
August	647	586	538
September	631	587	542
October	623	585	548
November	619	584	549
December	623	589	546

Source: Baker-Hughes North America Rotary Rig Count, https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/na-rig-count, accessed April 29, 2026.

[2] Source: Baker-Hughes North America Rotary Rig Count, https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/na-rig-count; Accessed: April 29, 2026. Data for 2023 is not available. Rig counts for January to March 2026 were 545, 551, and 550.

Figure 2.1 Rig count: Baker Hughes U.S. oil and gas rig count, by month, January 2023-December 2025



Source: Baker-Hughes North America Rotary Rig Count, https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/na-rig-count, accessed April 29, 2026.

The OCTG market is also impacted by oil and gas prices. Both oil and natural gas prices were stable in 2023 and 2024, and slightly lower in 2024 than in 2023. In 2025, oil prices went down while natural gas prices went up. Oil prices were 25.8 percent lower in December 2025 relative to January 2023, while natural gas prices were 30.2 percent higher (tables 2.8 and 2.9).[3]

[3] Oil prices in January to March 2026 were 60.04, 64.51, and 91.38 dollars per barrel. Natural gas prices for this period were 7.72, 3.62, and 3.06 dollars per million btu.

Table 2.8 West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Price, January 2023 to December 2025

Price in dollars per barrel

Month	2023	2024	2025
January	78.12	74.15	75.74
February	76.83	77.25	71.53
March	73.28	81.28	68.24
April	79.45	85.35	63.54
May	71.58	80.02	62.17
June	70.25	79.77	68.17
July	76.07	81.80	68.39
August	81.39	76.68	64.86
September	89.43	70.24	63.96
October	85.64	71.99	60.89
November	77.69	69.95	60.06
December	71.90	70.12	57.97

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/, accessed April 30, 2026.

Table 2.9 Henry Hub Natural Gas Spot Price, January 2023 to December 2025

Price in dollars per million btu

Month	2023	2024	2025
January	3.27	3.18	4.13
February	2.38	1.72	4.19
March	2.31	1.49	4.12
April	2.16	1.60	3.42
May	2.15	2.12	3.12
June	2.18	2.54	3.02
July	2.55	2.07	3.20
August	2.58	1.99	2.91
September	2.64	2.28	2.97
October	2.98	2.20	3.19
November	2.71	2.12	3.79
December	2.52	3.01	4.26

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/, accessed April 30, 2026.

Business cycles

All responding U.S. producers and 4 of 16 importers indicated that the market was subject to business cycles. Specifically, *** reported that "OCTG demand and pricing broadly follows the oil and gas commodity cycle which was at the lower end of the trough between 2023 and 2025." *** reported that "OCTG market business cycle is subject to change based on oil price, natural gas price, rig count, geopolitical forces and other dynamic factors that continually impact the market." *** reported that there are "consistent year over year declines in rig counts in USA". *** reported that "demand tends to be lower at the end of the year after customers have consumed budgets and end-of-year inventory taxes are assessed. Activity levels also follow the volatility of oil & gas prices." *** said that the market follows oil and gas prices. *** reported that "lower Hydrocarbon prices leading to lower consumption." *** reports that "the OCTG market generally follows trends in rig activity, which also depend on levels of inventories and drilled but uncompleted wells, as well as oil and gas prices." *** reported that "increased efficiencies in drilling led to increased production of hydrocarbons and lower rig count. Demand is dependent on operators drilling programs and fluctuations (demand) in the oil and gas market."

Demand trends

Most firms reported a decrease in U.S. demand for OCTG since January 1, 2023 (table 2.10).

Table 2.10 OCTG: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Market	Firm type	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate upward	No change	Fluctuate downward	Steadily decrease
Domestic demand	U.S. mills	0	0	0	4	6
Domestic demand	Importers	0	2	4	7	4
Foreign demand	U.S. mills	0	0	0	3	1
Foreign demand	Importers	1	3	3	5	1

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Substitute products

All responding U.S. producers and importers reported that there were no substitutes for OCTG.

Substitutability issues

This section assesses the degree to which U.S.-produced OCTG and imports of OCTG from subject countries can be substituted for one another by examining the importance of certain purchasing factors and the comparability of OCTG from domestic and imported sources based on those factors. Based on available data, staff believes that there is a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced OCTG and OCTG imported from subject sources.[4] Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include a high degree of interchangeability between U.S. and imported OCTG and limited differences other the price.

Factors affecting purchasing decisions

Most important purchase factors

Purchasers responding to lost sales and lost revenue allegations[5] were asked to identify the main purchasing factors their firm considered in their purchasing decisions for OCTG.

The most often cited top three factors that firms consider in their purchasing decisions for OCTG were price/cost (6 firms) and quality and availability/supply (5 firms each), as shown in table 2.11. Price was the first factor for most purchasers (4 firms), followed by quality (1 firm). Price, quality, and availability were the most frequently reported second-most important factor (2 firms each). Availability/supply was the most frequently reported third-most important factor (3 firms).

Table 2.11 OCTG: Count of ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by U.S. purchasers, by factor

Factor	First	Second	Third	Total
Price / Cost	4	2	0	6
Quality	1	2	2	5
Availability / Supply	0	2	3	5
All other factors	1	0	1	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.
Note: Other factors include lead times, vendor relationship, reputation, and customer specifications and preference.

[4] The degree of substitution between domestic and imported OCTG depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products and reflects how easily purchasers can switch from domestically produced OCTG to the OCTG imported from subject countries (or vice versa) when prices change. The degree of substitution may include such factors as quality differences (e.g., grade standards, defect rates, etc.), and differences in sales conditions (e.g., lead times between order and delivery dates, reliability of supply, product services, etc.).

[5] This information is compiled from responses by purchasers identified by Petitioners to the lost sales lost revenue allegations. See Part 5 for additional information.

Lead times

Both U.S. mills and subject importers primarily produce OCTG to order. U.S. mills reported that *** percent of their U.S. commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging *** days. The remaining *** percent of shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days. Importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging *** days; *** percent were from U.S. inventories, with lead times averaging *** days; and the remaining *** percent were from foreign inventories, with lead times averaging *** days.

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported OCTG

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced OCTG can generally be used in the same applications as imports from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE, U.S. producers and importers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in table 2.12, a majority of U.S. producers reported that the OCTG produced in the United States, subject, and nonsubject countries can always be used interchangeably. As shown in table 2.13, the majority of importers reported that the OCTG produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries can always or frequently be used interchangeably.

U.S. producer *** reported that “Austria's imports of OCTG consist primarily of seamless threaded and coupled high-end casing, Taiwan and UAE's imports of OCTG consist primarily of welded plain end low-end casing.” It further reported that while all these sources are always interchangeable with US-rolled OCTG, these differences render them sometimes interchangeable between Austria vs. Taiwan and UAE. Importer *** reported that “Taiwan and UAE have only exported carbon casing to the United States; U.S. mills can produce carbon steel casing but are focused on alloy tubing and casing production because they are high value and profit items.” It further reported that U.S. mills can produce lower profit items, but it would cause U.S. mill revenue decreasing. Importer *** reports that “ERW and seamless pipe are not interchangeable in today's drilling environment. Today, operators are drilling 3 and 4 mile lateral wells that U-turn. The casing often has to be rotated to reach the total depth. ERW casing is widely acknowledged to not be suitable for the severity of forces that pipe must endure to ensure casing integrity is maintained through the life of the well. Domestic producers do not have sufficient seamless capacity to meet demand in the U.S. market. Additionally, *** provides certain proprietary grades with tighter wall thickness tolerances than those the domestic industry is capable of producing.”

Table 2.12 OCTG: Count of U.S. mills reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Austria	9	0	0	0
United States vs. Taiwan	8	1	0	0
United States vs. UAE	8	1	0	0
Austria vs. Taiwan	7	1	1	0
Austria vs. UAE	7	1	1	0
Taiwan vs. UAE	8	1	0	0
United States vs. Other	7	2	0	0
Austria vs. Other	7	2	0	0
Taiwan vs. Other	8	1	0	0
UAE vs. Other	8	1	0	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 2.13 OCTG: Count of importers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Austria	7	0	1	0
United States vs. Taiwan	6	3	1	0
United States vs. UAE	6	4	2	0
Austria vs. Taiwan	5	1	1	0
Austria vs. UAE	5	2	2	0
Taiwan vs. UAE	6	4	1	0
United States vs. Other	5	6	2	0
Austria vs. Other	5	2	0	0
Taiwan vs. Other	6	2	1	0
UAE vs. Other	6	3	1	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

In addition, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant in sales of OCTG from the United States, subject, or nonsubject countries. As seen in tables 2.14 and 2.15, the majority of U.S. producers reported that there were never differences other than price between OCTG produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. The majority of importers reported that there are sometimes or never differences other than price between OCTG produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries.

Table 2.14 OCTG: Count of U.S. mills reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Austria	0	0	0	9
United States vs. Taiwan	0	0	1	8
United States vs. UAE	0	0	1	8
Austria vs. Taiwan	0	1	1	6
Austria vs. UAE	0	1	1	6
Taiwan vs. UAE	0	0	1	7
United States vs. Other	0	0	2	7
Austria vs. Other	0	0	2	6
Taiwan vs. Other	0	0	1	7
UAE vs. Other	0	0	1	7

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 2.15 OCTG: Count of importers reporting the significance of differences between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Austria	0	1	0	7
United States vs. Taiwan	0	2	2	6
United States vs. UAE	1	3	1	6
Austria vs. Taiwan	0	1	1	5
Austria vs. UAE	0	3	1	5
Taiwan vs. UAE	0	3	2	6
United States vs. Other	1	3	3	5
Austria vs. Other	0	0	2	5
Taiwan vs. Other	0	0	3	6
UAE vs. Other	1	1	1	6

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producer *** reported that “Austria's imports of OCTG consist primarily of seamless threaded and coupled high-end casing, Taiwan and UAE's imports of OCTG consist primarily of welded low-end casing, thus product range differences are frequently significant between them. This distinction does not apply with respect to the comparison vis a vis U.S. OCTG.” Importer *** reports that “factors other than price are frequently significant in sales of OCTG. These include product availability, lead times, customer qualification requirements, and familiarity with product sources. As a result, purchasing decisions are often driven by timing, availability, and supplier-specific considerations in addition to price.” Importer *** reported that “service and consistency are key factors in OCTG sales. Most of the end-user accounts *** services are business relationships that span many years. We do not participate in the spot market. These relationships are in place as a result of consistent quality, consistent supply chain, and consistency in service (responsiveness, decisiveness, and guidance) those accounts receive from us. Price is a factor, but the distinguishing factor has always been this consistency. Import volumes revolve around existing customers maintaining their activity, and maintaining support of that activity.” Importer *** reports that “for all country-pair mentioned above, factors like availability, lead time, customer approvals, technical support often influence the decision other than the price.”

Part 3: U.S. producers' production, shipments, and employment

The Commission analyzes a number of factors in making injury determinations (see 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(7)(B) and 1677(7)(C)). Information on the subsidies and dumping margins was presented in Part 1 of this report and information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Part 4 and Part 5. Information on the other factors specified is presented in this section and/or Part 6 and (except as noted) is based on the questionnaire responses of 11 firms that accounted for the large majority of U.S. production of OCTG during 2025.[1]

U.S. producers

The Commission issued a U.S. producer questionnaire to 27 firms that either produce OCTG in mills and/or heat treat OCTG based on information contained in the petition, and a review of firms with active API 5CT certification. Eleven firms provided usable data on their operations.[2] Table 3.1 lists U.S. producers of OCTG, their production locations, positions on the petition, and shares of total production.

[1] Based on a comparison of reported mill production in questionnaire responses (*** short tons) to petitioners' estimated total domestic shipments (*** short tons), for an estimated coverage figure of *** percent.

[2] A representative for *** informed Commission staff that it produced ***. Email from ***, April 21, 2026.

***.

API 5CT manufacturers and processors that did not respond to the Commission's questionnaire include: ***.

Table 3.1 OCTG: U.S. producers, their positions on the petition, production locations, and shares of reported production, 2025

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of mill production	Share of non-toll processor	Share of toll processor
Axis Pipe	Petitioner	Bryan, TX	***	***	***
Benteler	***	Shreveport, LA	***	***	***
Borusan	Petitioner	Baytown, TX	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	Petitioner	Liberty, TX Houston, TX	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	Pueblo, CO	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Petitioner	Hickman, AR Conroe, TX Bay City, TX Koppel, PA Ambridge, PA Baytown, TX Mesa, TX McCarty, TX Brookfield, OH Wilder, KY Blytheville, AR	***	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	***	Houston TX Bryan TX	***	***	***
Tubular Services	***	Houston, TX Channelview, TX	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	Petitioner	Fairfield, AL Lorain, OH Lone Star, TX Houston, TX	***	***	***
Vallourec	Petitioner	Youngstown, OH Houston, TX Muskogee, OK	***	***	***
Welded Tube	Petitioner	Lackawanna, NY	***	***	***
All firms	Various	Various	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". ***. U.S. Steel's facilities in Lorain, OH and Lone Star, TX are currently idled. Conference transcript, p. 54 (Lancas).

Table 3.2 presents information on U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms. As indicated in the table, no U.S. producers are related to foreign producers of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, or the United Arab Emirates, and no U.S. producers are related to U.S. importers of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, or the United Arab Emirates. In addition, as discussed in greater detail below, no U.S. producers directly import OCTG from subject sources and *** purchased OCTG from Voestalpine.[3]

[3] Conference transcript, pp. 121 to 122 (O'Connor). *** short tons of OCTG from Voestalpine for ***. ***.

Table 3.2 OCTG: U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.3 presents important industry events since January 1, 2023.

Table 3.3 OCTG: Important industry events since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm	Event
Canceled acquisition	Tenaris USA	In February 2023, Benteler announced it had unilaterally terminated its agreement for Tenaris to acquire Benteler Steel & Tube Manufacturing Corporation. Benteler noted the decision was made for strategic and economic reasons, highlighting a successful ramp-up of the Shreveport plant and positive developments in the U.S. oil and gas market. U.S. antitrust authorities had also issued a request for additional information and extended review of the acquisition (a "second request"), delaying the sale.
Plant investment	Husteel	In July 2023, Korea-based Husteel announced it was investing $122 million into a new OCTG plant in Splendora, TX, with plans to start production in 2025. Since the 2023 announcement, there has been no further news about construction of this planned facility. Due to lack of confirmation, it is not known whether Husteel still intends to build the previously announced plant.
Production restart	Tenaris USA	In August 2023, Tenaris announced it would be restarting production at Blytheville, AR, adding to its heat treatment capacity in September 2023. No further announcement was made to confirm if reopening occurred on schedule, but the facility is currently operating.
Acquisition	Tenaris USA	In September 2023, Tenaris announced it had acquired Republic Tube's pipe processing facility in Houston. The facility has OCTG heat treatment and finishing lines.
Production expansion	Tejas Tubular	In February 2024, Tejas Tubular announced that it had invested over $2.5 million in its casing facility in 2023, including four new front-end loaders, two new CNC lathes, and investments in the heat treat and non-destructive testing lines. These investments resulted in a 28 percent increase to the facility's overall capacity.
Layoffs	Tenaris USA	In May 2024, Tenaris announced it would cut 120 jobs at its Koppel, PA plant, concentrated in positions on the heat treatment and finishing lines.
Production expansion	Benteler	In November 2024, Benteler announced the opening of a new threading line for OCTG at its Shreveport, LA plant and that it would be adding 32 jobs at the plant. The threading line allows the plant to further process its 'green tubes' into tubular products that can be directly used at drilling sites.
Production expansion	Borusan Pipe	In April 2025, Borusan Pipe announced it was adding an electric resistance welded stretched reduced mill to its Baytown, TX plant, increasing pipe production capacity from 300,000 tons to 400,000 tons. The new mill enables

Item	Firm	Event
		production of a wider range of tubing sizes for OCTG and broadens the plant's non-OCTG production.
Acquisition	Orion Steel	In June 2025, Atlas Holdings announced an agreement to acquire EVRAZ North America. The acquisition was completed in July. Atlas announced the steel mills, including EVRAZ's seamless pipe and tube mill in Pueblo, CO, would be part of its newly created business group Orion Steel.
Acquisition	Nippon Steel	In June 2025, Nippon Steel completed its acquisition of U.S. Steel. The acquisition includes U.S. Steel's Fairfield Tubular operations in Alabama as well as operations at Lone Star Tubular in Texas and Lorain Tubular in Ohio that have been idled since 2020. As part of the acquisition agreement, Nippon is projected to invest $500 million in the Fairfield site, with a focus on tubular product improvements. At the time of the announcement, there was no indication of whether Nippon would restart the Lorain tubular facility. Local reporting suggests that the Lone Star tubular plant has been completely shuttered and is being taken down.
Plant expansion	Vallourec	In November 2025, Vallourec announced it had inaugurated its new premium threading line at its Youngstown, OH steel tube mill. The line is the result of a $48 million dollar investment. The threading line will increase production capacity for high-torque connections which are used in the U.S. shale gas industry. The company noted that the new line will create 40 additional jobs at the mill.
Plant expansion	U.S. Steel/ Nippon Steel	In November 2025, U.S. Steel announced it was investing $75 million into a new line at its Fairfield plant located in Fairfield, Alabama. The Fairfield plant produces pipe and tube for the oil and gas sector. The new line will expand its premium threading capabilities and is expected to result in the hiring of 40 new employees.
Restart	Tenaris	In January 2026, Tenaris announced it had restarted its heat treatment and finishing lines at its Koppel, PA steel pipe facility that focuses on the U.S. energy sector. The company reported that the restart followed a $2.1 million dollar investment and the restart would result in the hiring of 80 employees.
Closure and acquisition	Paragon	In February 2026, Paragon Industries, Inc., an Oklahoma-based steel pipe manufacturer operating in Chapter 11 bankruptcy, filed a motion seeking court approval for the sale of substantially all of its assets to Integrated Utility Services LLC for $40 million. The motion, filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, follows an auction and a months-long marketing process that drew interest from many prospective buyers. The company had filed a voluntary Chapter 11 petition on May 21, 2025, and has continued to operate its business as a debtor-in-possession.
Plant expansion	Tenaris	In April 2026, Tenaris announced it will invest $11.7 million in its Hickman operations for a digitalization and automation upgrade. The multiyear project includes investments in advanced automation, traceability and manufacturing systems.

Source: Benteler, "BENTELER will leverage future business opportunities in the prosperous steel tube market and has decided to retain its steel tube plant in Shreveport/Louisiana," February 6, 2023, https://www.benteler.com/en/press-media/latest-news/benteler-will-leverage-future-business-opportunities-in-the-prosperous-steel-tube-market-and-has-decided-to-retain-its-steel-tube-plant-in-shreveport-louisiana/; Steel Times International, "Fives offers Husteel in the USA a complete OCTG solution, July 11, 2023, https://www.steeltimesint.com/news/fives-offers-husteel-in-the-usa-a-complete-octg-solution; Tenaris, "Tenaris celebrates three decades of excellence in Hickman, AR," August 23, 2023, https://www.tenaris.com/en/news/2023/tenaris-celebrates-three-decades-of-excellence-in-hickman-ar; Tenaris, "Tenaris acquires pipe processing facility for its US operations," September 7, 2023, https://www.tenaris.com/en/news/2023/tenaris-acquires-pipe-processing-facility-for-its-us-operations;

Manufacturing Today, “Throughout its tenure, Tejas Tubular has been drilling into its success through a variety of internal elevations,” February 29, 2024, https://manufacturing-today.com/news/throughout-its-tenure-tejas-tubular-has-been-drilling-into-its-success-through-a-variety-of-internal-elevations/; Suttles, “Steelmaker Tenaris to cut 120 jobs in Beaver County,” May 19, 2024, https://www.timesonline.com/story/news/local/2024/05/19/tenaris-cutting-120-jobs-in-beaver-county-steel/73757806007/; Benteler, “BENTELER opens new threading line at its US facility in Shreveport,” November 20, 2024, https://www.benteler.com/en/press-media/latest-news/benteler-opens-new-threading-line-at-its-us-facility-in-shreveport/; Pile Buck, “Borusan Pipe US Expands Production in Baytown, TX—Now Capable of 400,000 Tons Annually,” April 25, 2025, https://pilebuck.com/borusan-pipe-us-expands-production/; Atlas Holdings, “Atlas Completes Acquisition of Steelmaker EVRAZ North America,” July 31, 2025, https://www.evrazna.com/_files/ugd/4b98ed_c50ebc0351854a669645a99737065d18.pdf; Blevins, “Alabama set to benefit from U.S. Steel’s $11 billion national expansion,” June 19, 2025, https://yellowhammernews.com/alabama-set-to-benefit-from-u-s-steels-11-billion-national-expansion/; Woytach, “Lorain mill fate uncertain under U.S. Steel-Nippon merger, June 19, 2025, https://chroniclet.com/news/434796/lorain-mill-fate-uncertain-under-us-steel-nippon-merger/; Pfeiffer, “Steel to the Stars,” June 2025, https://texascooppower.com/steel-to-the-stars/; Vallourec, “Breaking New Ground in Youngstown: Local Strength, Global Ambition,” November 10, 2025, https://www.vallourec.com/news/breaking-new-ground-youngstown/; WPXI News, “U.S. Steel to invest $75M boosting oil and gas industry capabilities,” November 6, 2025, https://www.wpxi.com/news/local/us-steel-invest-75m-boosting-oil-gas-industry-capabilities/AG7ECOXBNFA3RH3ONF52T7553Q/; Tenaris, “Tenaris reactivates heat treatment and finishing lines in Koppel, Pennsylvania,” January 15, 2026, https://www.tenaris.com/en/news/2026/tenaris-reactivates-heat-treatment-and-finishing-lines-in-koppel-pennsylvania. TBP, “Tenaris to invest $11.7 million in Hickman plant,” April 26, 2026, https://talkbusiness.net/2026/04/tenaris-to-invest-11-7-million-in-hickman-plant. Chapter 11 Dockets, “Paragon Industries Seeks Court Approval for $40 Million Asset Sale to Integrated Utility Services”, March 1, 2026, https://chapter11cases.com/blogs/news/paragon-industries-seeks-court-approval-for-40-million-asset-sale-to-integrated-utility-services?srsltid=AfmBOoo4lDcGJtxIcafqHroY464pOUNIQ-vvoScW0hOrcQ0yM4smfJSE.

Producers in the United States were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of OCTG since 2023. Seven of eleven producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table 3.4 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table 3.4 OCTG: U.S. producers' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2023

Type of change	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***
Acquisitions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

U.S. mill production and capacity

Table 3.5 presents U.S. mill producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment for seamless and welded OCTG, as well as for both types of OCTG combined. Practical overall capacity utilization was higher in 2025 than in 2023 for both seamless and welded OCTG. While practical capacity to produce OCTG for both welded and seamless OCTG mills increased overall from 2023 to 2025 (despite declines from 2023 to 2024), practical OCTG capacity utilization for seamless mills was approximately *** percentage points higher than practical OCTG capacity utilization for welded mills in every period. Installed overall capacity utilization for seamless OCTG mills from 2023 to 2025 was between *** percent, while for welded OCTG mills installed overall capacity utilization was between *** percent over the same period.

Table 3.5 OCTG: U.S. mills' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent

Item	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Installed overall	Seamless	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	Seamless	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	Seamless	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	Seamless	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	Seamless	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	Seamless	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Production	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Utilization	***	***	***
Installed overall	Welded	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	Welded	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	Welded	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	Welded	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	Welded	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	Welded	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Welded	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Welded	Production	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Welded	Utilization	***	***	***
Installed overall	All types	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	All types	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	All types	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	All types	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	All types	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	All types	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	All types	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	All types	Production	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	All types	Utilization	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.6 presents U.S. producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

Table 3.6 OCTG: U.S. producers' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2023

Type of constraint	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.7 and figure 3.1 present U.S. producers' mill production, capacity, and capacity utilization. Practical capacity to produce OCTG was higher in 2025 than in 2023, as OCTG production increased by *** percent over that period, while OCTG capacity increased by *** percent. Production of seamless OCTG constituted approximately *** of all U.S. mill production of OCTG in every period.

Table 3.7 OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	Welded	***	***	***
Benteler	Seamless	***	***	***
Borusan	Welded	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	Welded	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Welded	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Vallourec	Seamless	***	***	***
Welded Tube	Welded	***	***	***
All seamless mills	Seamless	***	***	***
All welded mills	Welded	***	***	***
All U.S. mills	All types	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in short tons

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	Welded	***	***	***
Benteler	Seamless	***	***	***
Borusan	Welded	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	Welded	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Welded	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Vallourec	Seamless	***	***	***
Welded Tube	Welded	***	***	***
All seamless mills	Seamless	***	***	***
All welded mills	Welded	***	***	***
All U.S. mills	All types	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	Welded	***	***	***
Benteler	Seamless	***	***	***
Borusan	Welded	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	Welded	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Welded	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Vallourec	Seamless	***	***	***
Welded Tube	Welded	***	***	***
All seamless mills	Seamless	***	***	***
All welded mills	Welded	***	***	***
All U.S. mills	All types	***	***	***

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer's production to its production capacity.

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

Share of production

Share in percent

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	Welded	***	***	***
Benteler	Seamless	***	***	***
Borusan	Welded	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	Welded	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Seamless	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	Welded	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	Seamless	***	***	***
Vallourec	Seamless	***	***	***
Welded Tube	Welded	***	***	***
All seamless mills	Seamless	***	***	***
All welded mills	Welded	***	***	***
All U.S. mills	All types	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure 3.1 OCTG: U.S. producers' output, by period

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. processing production and capacity

Table 3.8 and figures 3.2 and 3.3 present U.S. producers' processing production, capacity, and capacity utilization, for both non-toll and toll processors. One firm, Borusan, which also reported mill production, reported *** non-toll processing,[4] and two firms, Texas Steel Conversion and Tubular Services,[5] reported *** toll processing (with ***). Vallourec, which also reported mill production, reported *** non-toll and toll processing.[6]

[4] Describing its operations, Borusan reported that: ***. Borusan's U.S. producer questionnaire response.

[5] Describing its operations, Tubular Services reported that: ***. Texas Steel Conversion did not describe its operations in the questionnaire, but reported that ***. Tubular Service's and Texas Steel Conversion's U.S. producer questionnaire responses.

[6] Vallourec described its operations as follows: ***. Vallourec's U.S. producer questionnaire response. The firm further reported that its ***. Email from Jeffrey Gerrish, counsel for Vallourec, April 30, 2026.

For both Borusan and Vallourec, heat treatment capacity is available for the firms' mill production with residual capability available for ***. Accordingly, staff adjusted practical processing capacity for these firms' non-toll and/or toll processing operations to be equivalent to the firms' highest processing production output between 2023 and 2025 (for each type of processing). This approach minimizes multiple counting of capacity.

Table 3.8 OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons

Firm	Processor type	2023	2024	2025
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***
All U.S. non-toll processors	Non-toll	***	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***
All U.S. toll processors	Toll	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.8 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in short tons

Firm	Processor type	2023	2024	2025
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***
All U.S. non-toll processors	Non-toll	***	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***
All U.S. toll processors	Toll	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.8 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Firm	Processor type	2023	2024	2025
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***
All U.S. non-toll processors	Non-toll	***	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***
All U.S. toll processors	Toll	***	***	***

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer's production to its production capacity.

Table continued.

Table 3.8 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Share of production

Share in percent

Firm	Processor type	2023	2024	2025
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***
All U.S. non-toll processors	Non-toll	100.0	100.0	100.0
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***
All U.S. toll processors	Toll	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 3.2 OCTG: U.S. non-toll processors' output, by period

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure 3.3 OCTG: U.S. toll processors' output, by period

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.9 presents U.S. non-toll processors' production by source of green tube and period.

Table 3.9 OCTG: U.S. non-toll processors' production, by source of green tube and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Source of green tube	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Domestic	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Domestic	Share	***	***	***
Subject	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Alternative products

As shown in table 3.10, between *** percent of the product produced during 2023 to 2025 by U.S. producers was OCTG. Six firms reported producing other products on the same equipment used to produce OCTG, including standard pipe, line pipe, mechanical pipe and tubing, and structural pipe, among other products.

Table 3.10 OCTG: U.S. producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless OCTG	Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***
Other seamless products	Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless OCTG	Seamless	Share	***	***	***
Other seamless products	Seamless	Share	***	***	***
All seamless products	Seamless	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
Welded OCTG	Welded	Quantity	***	***	***
Other welded products	Welded	Quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Welded	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded OCTG	Welded	Share	***	***	***
Other welded products	Welded	Share	***	***	***
All welded products	Welded	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
OCTG	All types	Quantity	***	***	***
Other products	All types	Quantity	***	***	***
All products	All types	Quantity	***	***	***
OCTG	All types	Share	***	***	***
Other products	All types	Share	***	***	***
All products	All types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports

Table 3.11 presents U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. The vast majority of shipments in every period were U.S. shipments. Reported export markets included Canada and Mexico.

Table 3.11 OCTG: U.S. mills' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.12 presents U.S. mills' U.S. shipments by firm.

Table 3.12 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by firm and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	Measure	2023	2024	2025
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Quantity	***	***	***
All U.S. millls	Quantity	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
***	Value	***	***	***
All U.S. millls	Value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
***	Unit value	***	***	***
All U.S. millls	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.12 Continued OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by firm and period

Shares and ratios in percent; ratio is the ratio of firms' shipments to overall apparent consumption

Firm	Measure	2023	2024	2025
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
***	Share	***	***	***
All U.S. millls	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
***	Ratio	***	***	***
All U.S. millls	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.13 presents U.S. non-toll processors' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. These shipments were *** U.S. shipments.

Table 3.13 OCTG: U.S. non-toll processors' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.14 presents U.S. tollers' total shipments (i.e., processed goods returned to merchandise owners).[7]

[7] ***.

Table 3.14 OCTG: U.S. tollers' total shipments (returns), by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
For U.S. mills	Quantity	***	***	***
For U.S. importers	Quantity	***	***	***
For other customers	Quantity	***	***	***
All shipments returned to tollee	Quantity	***	***	***
For U.S. mills	Conversion fees	***	***	***
For U.S. importers	Conversion fees	***	***	***
For other customers	Conversion fees	***	***	***
All shipments returned to tollee	Conversion fees	***	***	***
For U.S. mills	Unit conversion fees	***	***	***
For U.S. importers	Unit conversion fees	***	***	***
For other customers	Unit conversion fees	***	***	***
All shipments returned to tollee	Unit conversion fees	***	***	***
For U.S. mills	Share of quantity	***	***	***
For U.S. importers	Share of quantity	***	***	***
For other customers	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All shipments returned to tollee	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
For U.S. mills	Share of conversion fees value	***	***	***
For U.S. importers	Share of conversion fees value	***	***	***
For other customers	Share of conversion fees value	***	***	***
All shipments returned to tollee	Share of conversion fees value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“. “For other customers” data was reported by U.S. toll processor ***.

Table 3.15 presents U.S. producers' shipment quantity and value, as calculated for use in apparent U.S. consumption.

Table 3.15 OCTG: U.S. producers' shipments for use in apparent U.S. consumption, by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. shipments: Mills only	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Mills only	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Value added to domestic	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Fully domestic value	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Value added to imports	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Total	Value	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects mills' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects OCTG products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured OCTG (including the value added and tolling fees received by U.S. processors for domestic OCTG), as well as the tolling fees received and incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported OCTG. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import.

U.S. producers' inventories

Tables 3.16 and 3.17 present, respectively, U.S. mills' and U.S. non-toll processors' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of these inventories to U.S. producers' production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments.

Table 3.16 OCTG: U.S. mills' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	2023	2024	2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.17 OCTG: U.S. non-toll processors' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	2023	2024	2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producers' purchases from subject sources

No U.S. producers directly imported OCTG from subject sources and *** purchased OCTG from Voestalpine. *** short tons of OCTG from Voestalpine for ***.[8] Voestalpine contends however that this order reflects *** interest in ***.[9]

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Tables 3.18 through 3.20 shows employment-related data for U.S. mills and U.S. processors. All employment indicators for U.S. mill operations increased from 2023 to 2025, except for unit labor costs which decreased. Every employment indictor for processing operations decreased from 2023 to 2025 except for hours worked per PRW.

Table 3.18 OCTG: U.S. mills' employment related information, by period

Item	2023	2024	2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

[8] ***.

[9] Voestalpine's postconference brief, exh. 1, pp. 7-8.

Table 3.19 OCTG: U.S. processors' employment related information, by period

Item	2023	2024	2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.20 OCTG: U.S. producers' combined employment related information, by period

Item	2023	2024	2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Part 4: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

U.S. importers

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to 78 firms potential importers of OCTG from subject or nonsubject sources, as well as to all U.S. producers of OCTG.[1] Usable questionnaire responses were received from 17 companies, representing more than 100.0 percent of U.S. imports from Austria; *** percent of U.S. imports from Taiwan; *** percent of U.S. imports from the United Arab Emirates ("UAE"); *** percent of U.S. imports from subject sources; *** percent of U.S. imports from nonsubject sources; and *** percent of U.S. imports from all sources in 2025 under HTS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29.[2] Table 4.1 lists all responding U.S. importers of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, the UAE, and other sources, their locations, and their shares of U.S. imports, in 2025.

[1] The Commission issued questionnaires to those firms identified in the petitions; staff research; and proprietary, Census-edited Customs' import records. Firms that received questionnaires but did not respond include Pusan Pipe America Inc, Nexteel Co., Ltd., Hundai Steel (USA) Inc, Husteel USA Inc), Shin Yang Steel Co., Ltd., and Optima Steel International, among others.

An importer of OCTG from the UAE, ***.

More information on U.S. mills and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by various parameters is available in app. D.

[2] The complete list of HTS statistical reporting numbers used for reporting import data in this report is as follows: 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150. Given that these HTS numbers refer exclusively to in-scope product (except OCTG coupling stock, which is covered under separate and more diversified HTS numbers), and given the coverage levels of the questionnaires, official import statistics are used for reporting U.S. imports in this report except where noted.

Table 4.1 OCTG: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2025

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Austria	Taiwan	UAE	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
ArcelorMittal	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Averdi	Cremona, IT	***	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	Baytown, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial Steel	Dallas, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Duferco	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Interpipe	Rm Of Sherwood, SK	***	***	***	***	***	***
John Lawrie	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Okaya	Arlington Heights, IL	***	***	***	***	***	***
SDB	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sumitomo	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris Global	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
UTP	Walden, NY	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec STAR	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec USA	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
voestalpine	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube of Canada	Concord, ON	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. imports

Table 4.2 and figure 4.1 present data for U.S. imports of OCTG from the subject countries and all other sources. While imports of OCTG from subject sources increased by 74.0 percent from 2023 to 2025, imports from nonsubject sources decreased by 37.5 percent over the same period (primarily due to decreases in imports from Argentina, Canada, Italy, and Mexico). Imports of OCTG from all sources decreased by 23.7 percent from 2023 to 2025.

Imports of OCTG from each subject source increased overall from 2023 to 2025. Imports of OCTG from Austria and Taiwan increased from period to period, while imports from the UAE decreased from 2023 to 2024 before increasing from 2024 to 2025.

Table 4.2 OCTG: U.S. imports by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Quantity	115,272	121,607	145,061
Taiwan	Quantity	136,990	202,744	264,510
UAE	Quantity	37,970	12,978	95,473
Subject sources	Quantity	290,232	337,328	505,044
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	2,055,474	1,236,830	1,283,686
All import sources	Quantity	2,345,706	1,574,158	1,788,730
Austria	Value	369,484	258,194	301,846
Taiwan	Value	229,260	203,972	284,539
UAE	Value	50,720	10,725	82,696
Subject sources	Value	649,464	472,891	669,080
Nonsubject sources	Value	4,177,635	1,854,769	1,946,830
All import sources	Value	4,827,099	2,327,660	2,615,910
Austria	Unit value	3,205	2,123	2,081
Taiwan	Unit value	1,674	1,006	1,076
UAE	Unit value	1,336	826	866
Subject sources	Unit value	2,238	1,402	1,325
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	2,032	1,500	1,517
All import sources	Unit value	2,058	1,479	1,462

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) OCTG: Share of U.S. imports by source and period

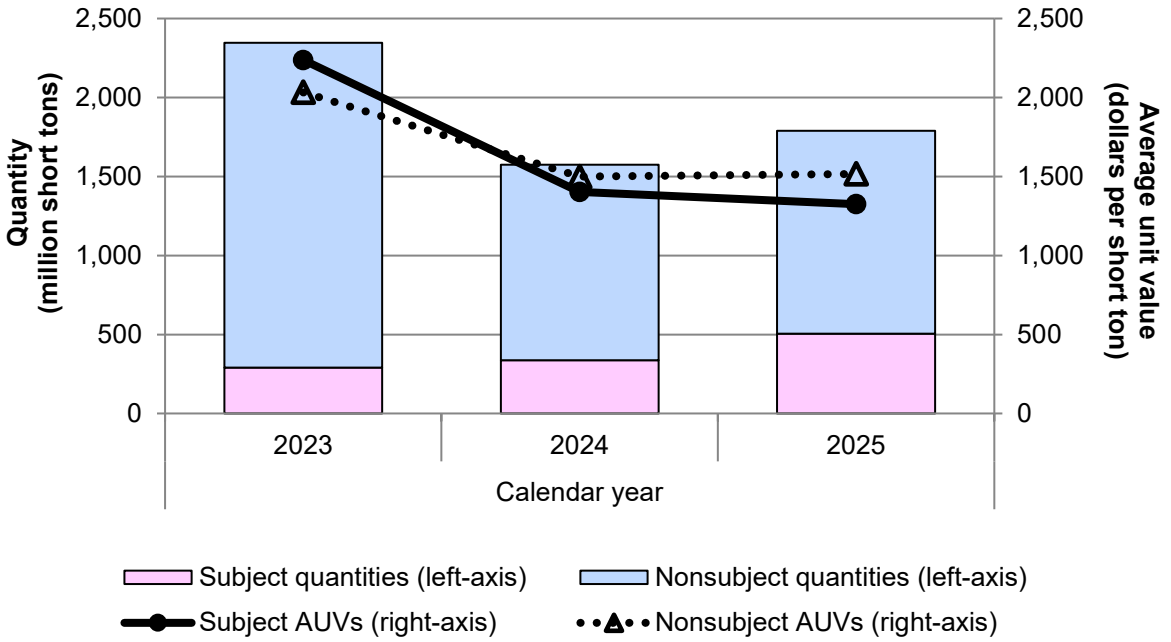
Shares and ratio in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Share of quantity	4.9	7.7	8.1
Taiwan	Share of quantity	5.8	12.9	14.8
UAE	Share of quantity	1.6	0.8	5.3
Subject sources	Share of quantity	12.4	21.4	28.2
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	87.6	78.6	71.8
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	Share of value	7.7	11.1	11.5
Taiwan	Share of value	4.7	8.8	10.9
UAE	Share of value	1.1	0.5	3.2
Subject sources	Share of value	13.5	20.3	25.6
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	86.5	79.7	74.4
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan	Ratio	***	***	***
UAE	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“. Ratio are U.S. imports to production.

Figure 4.1 OCTG: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Table 4.3 presents additional detail on data for U.S. imports of OCTG from nonsubject sources. As stated above, imports from nonsubject sources decreased by 37.5 percent from 2023 to 2025. Imports from South Korea and Vietnam increased from 2023 to 2025, while imports from other specific sources (and for all other nonsubject sources generally) decreased.[3] According to the petitioners, on March 17, 2022 API suspended certification services for Russian producers, a measure taken to restrict Russian energy sector business activities following the invasion of Ukraine. The petitioners believe that suspension remains in place, and Russian producers have not resumed participation in API's certification program.[4]

[3] On November 21, 2022, Commerce imposed countervailing duty orders on OCTG from South Korea and Russia and antidumping duty orders on OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia. 87 FR 70782 and 87 FR 70785, November 21, 2022.

[4] Petitioners' postconference brief, exh. 1, p. 41.

Table 4.3 OCTG: U.S. imports from nonsubject sources, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
South Korea	Quantity	461,186	393,070	467,191
Canada	Quantity	265,612	216,300	227,504
Vietnam	Quantity	66,556	39,539	70,047
Italy	Quantity	121,125	56,005	52,724
Mexico	Quantity	149,487	69,901	37,373
Argentina	Quantity	14,843	—	70
All other sources	Quantity	976,665	462,015	428,778
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	2,055,474	1,236,830	1,283,686
South Korea	Value	746,247	424,365	592,001
Canada	Value	710,171	391,288	405,854
Vietnam	Value	86,556	40,679	105,301
Italy	Value	264,083	115,771	97,587
Mexico	Value	409,363	155,051	81,151
Argentina	Value	33,745	—	35
All other sources	Value	1,927,470	727,615	664,902
Nonsubject sources	Value	4,177,635	1,854,769	1,946,830
South Korea	Unit value	1,618	1,080	1,267
Canada	Unit value	2,674	1,809	1,784
Vietnam	Unit value	1,301	1,029	1,503
Italy	Unit value	2,180	2,067	1,851
Mexico	Unit value	2,738	2,218	2,171
Argentina	Unit value	2,274	—	496
All other sources	Unit value	1,974	1,575	1,551
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	2,032	1,500	1,517

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) OCTG: Share of U.S. imports from nonsubject sources, by source and period

Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
South Korea	Share of quantity	19.7	25.0	26.1
Canada	Share of quantity	11.3	13.7	12.7
Vietnam	Share of quantity	2.8	2.5	3.9
Italy	Share of quantity	5.2	3.6	2.9
Mexico	Share of quantity	6.4	4.4	2.1
Argentina	Share of quantity	0.6	—	0.0
All other sources	Share of quantity	41.6	29.3	24.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	87.6	78.6	71.8
South Korea	Share of value	15.5	18.2	22.6
Canada	Share of value	14.7	16.8	15.5
Vietnam	Share of value	1.8	1.7	4.0
Italy	Share of value	5.5	5.0	3.7
Mexico	Share of value	8.5	6.7	3.1
Argentina	Share of value	0.7	—	0.0
All other sources	Share of value	39.9	31.3	25.4
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	86.5	79.7	74.4

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Share represents shares of nonsubject imports to total imports for all import sources presented in Table 4.2.

Tables 4.4 and 4.5, and figures 4.2 and 4.3, presents additional detail on data for U.S. imports of OCTG by type of OCTG (seamless or welded, respectively).

Table 4.4 Seamless OCTG: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Quantity	115,272	121,607	145,061
Taiwan	Quantity	—	2,556	484
UAE	Quantity	968	—	2,145
Subject sources	Quantity	116,240	124,163	147,690
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,016,409	573,005	469,690
All import sources	Quantity	1,132,648	697,168	617,380
Austria	Value	369,484	258,194	301,846
Taiwan	Value	1,572	—	1,684
UAE	Value	—	2,195	501
Subject sources	Value	371,057	260,389	304,031
Nonsubject sources	Value	2,340,355	1,020,209	841,632
All import sources	Value	2,711,411	1,280,598	1,145,663
Austria	Unit value	3,205	2,123	2,081
Taiwan	Unit value	—	—	3,477
UAE	Unit value	—	—	234
Subject sources	Unit value	3,192	2,097	2,059
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	2,303	1,780	1,792
All import sources	Unit value	2,394	1,837	1,856

Table continued.

Table 4.4 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; ratio represents the ratio to seamless U.S. production

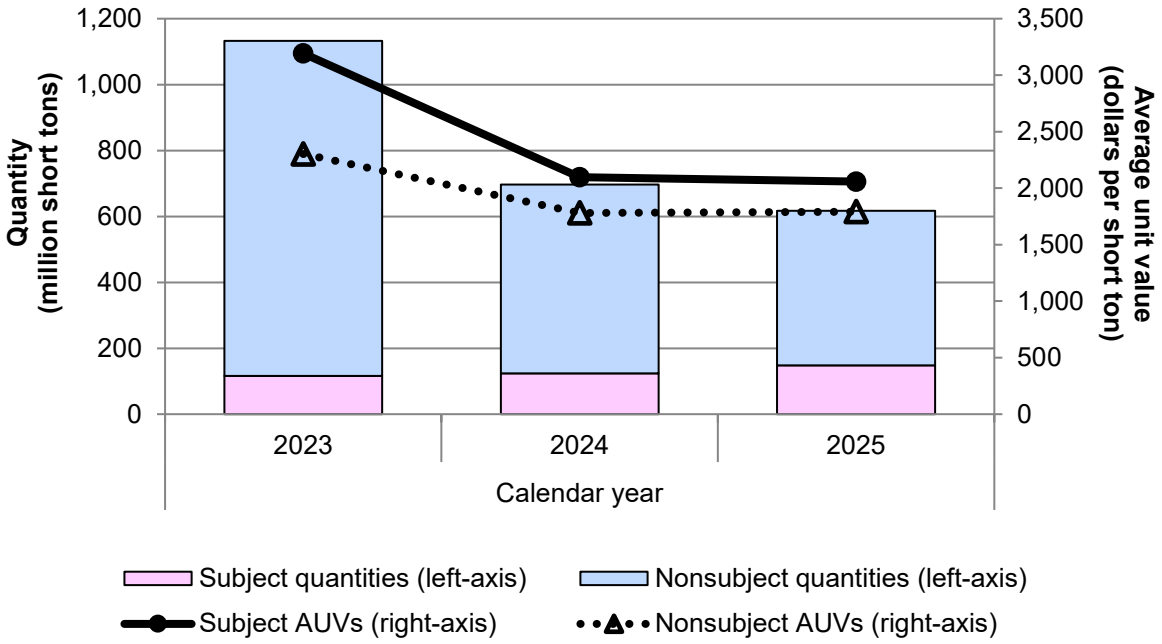
Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Share of quantity	10.2	17.4	23.5
Taiwan	Share of quantity	—	0.4	0.1
UAE	Share of quantity	0.1	—	0.3
Subject sources	Share of quantity	10.3	17.8	23.9
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	89.7	82.2	76.1
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	Share of value	13.6	20.2	26.3
Taiwan	Share of value	0.1	—	0.1
UAE	Share of value	—	0.2	0.0
Subject sources	Share of value	13.7	20.3	26.5
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	86.3	79.7	73.5
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan	Ratio	***	***	***
UAE	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, and 7304.29.6175, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Note: Large nonsubject sources of imports of seamless OCTG include Canada, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, and Thailand.

Figure 4.2 Seamless OCTG: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, and 7304.29.6175, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Table 4.5 Welded OCTG: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Quantity	—	—	—
Taiwan	Quantity	136,990	200,188	264,026
UAE	Quantity	37,003	12,978	93,328
Subject sources	Quantity	173,993	213,165	357,353
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,039,065	663,825	813,997
All import sources	Quantity	1,213,058	876,990	1,171,350
Austria	Value	—	—	—
Taiwan	Value	229,260	201,777	284,038
UAE	Value	49,148	10,725	81,011
Subject sources	Value	278,407	212,503	365,049
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,837,280	834,559	1,105,198
All import sources	Value	2,115,687	1,047,062	1,470,247
Austria	Unit value	—	—	—
Taiwan	Unit value	1,674	1,008	1,076
UAE	Unit value	1,328	826	868
Subject sources	Unit value	1,600	997	1,022
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	1,768	1,257	1,358
All import sources	Unit value	1,744	1,194	1,255

Table continued.

Table 4.5 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; ratio represents the ratio to seamless U.S. production

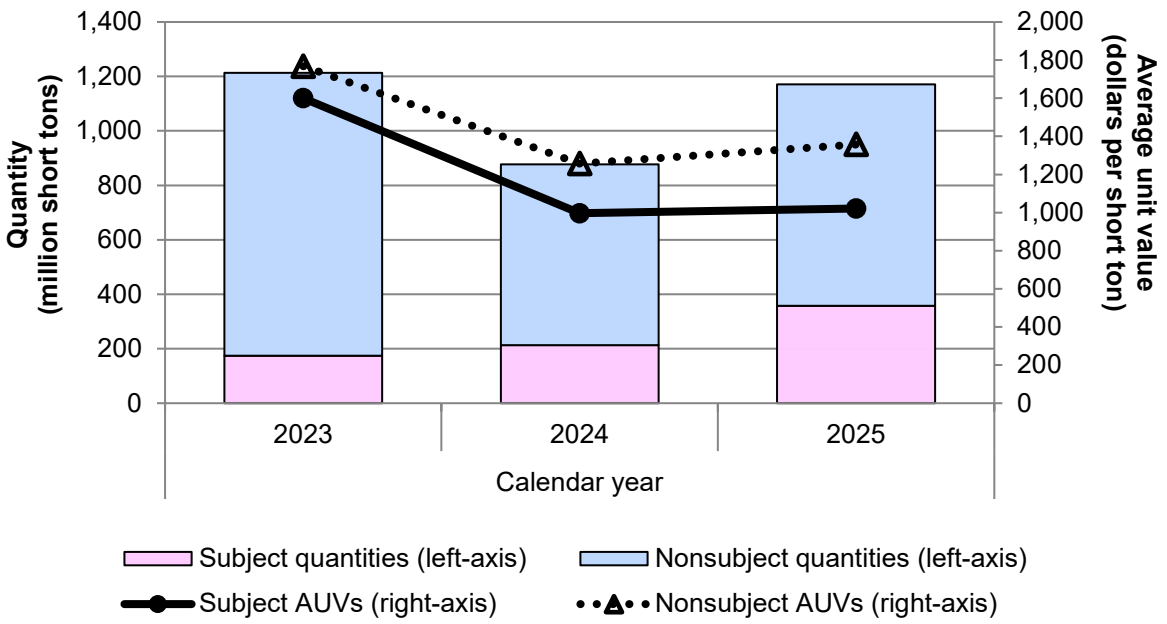
Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Share of quantity	—	—	—
Taiwan	Share of quantity	11.3	22.8	22.5
UAE	Share of quantity	3.1	1.5	8.0
Subject sources	Share of quantity	14.3	24.3	30.5
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	85.7	75.7	69.5
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	Share of value	—	—	—
Taiwan	Share of value	10.8	19.3	19.3
UAE	Share of value	2.3	1.0	5.5
Subject sources	Share of value	13.2	20.3	24.8
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	86.8	79.7	75.2
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan	Ratio	***	***	***
UAE	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Note: Large nonsubject sources of imports of welded OCTG include Canada, Italy, and South Korea.

Figure 4.3 Welded OCTG: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Tables 4.6 presents data for U.S. reported by U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms. No U.S. producer reported any imports from subject sources.

Table 4.6 OCTG: U.S. imports by U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan	Quantity	***	***	***
UAE	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Austria	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share	***	***	***
UAE	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Share reflects the U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms aggregated imports by share against each source's total imports presented in table 4.2 above.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.[5] Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.[6] As shown in table 4.7, neither imports from Austria, nor from Taiwan, nor from the UAE accounted for less than 3 percent of the volume of all OCTG imported into the United States from April 2025 through March 2026.

[5] Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

[6] Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

Table 4.7 OCTG: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition, April 2025 through March 2026

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
Austria	122,961	7.7
Taiwan	232,556	14.6
UAE	113,131	7.1
All other sources	1,125,463	70.6
All import sources	1,594,110	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated, the Commission determines whether U.S. imports from the subject countries compete with each other and with the domestic like product and has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. Information regarding channels of distribution, market areas, and interchangeability appears in Part 2. Additional information concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

Table 4.8 and figure 4.4 presents U.S. mills' production and U.S. imports, by source and method of production, in 2025. In 2025, approximately *** of U.S. mill production was of seamless OCTG. All imports from Austria were of seamless OCTG, while nearly all imports of OCTG from Taiwan and the UAE were of welded OCTG.

Table 4.8 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and method of production, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	Seamless	Welded	All production methods
U.S. producers	***	***	***
Austria	145,061	—	145,061
Taiwan	484	264,026	264,510
UAE	2,145	93,328	95,473
Subject sources	147,690	357,353	505,044
Nonsubject sources	469,690	813,997	1,283,686
All import sources	617,380	1,171,350	1,788,730
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.8 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and method of production, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	Seamless	Welded	All production methods
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
Austria	100.0	—	100.0
Taiwan	0.2	99.8	100.0
UAE	2.2	97.8	100.0
Subject sources	29.2	70.8	100.0
Nonsubject sources	36.6	63.4	100.0
All import sources	34.5	65.5	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.8 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and method of production, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Seamless	Welded	All production methods
U.S. producers	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Figure 4.4 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and method of production, 2025

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Table 4.9 and figure 4.5 presents U.S. mills' production and U.S. imports, by source and end finish, in 2025.

Table 4.9 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and end finish, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	Plain	Threaded/ coupled	All finishes
U.S. mills	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.9 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and end finish, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	Plain	Threaded/ coupled	All finishes
U.S. mills	***	***	100.0
Austria	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	100.0
UAE	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.9 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and end finish, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Plain	Threaded/ coupled	All finishes
U.S. mills	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 4.5 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and end finish, 2025

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 4.10 and figure 4.6 presents U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, and U.S. imports, by source and grade, in 2025.

Table 4.10 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and grade, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	Green tube	J-55	L-80	P-110	All other grades	All grades
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.10 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and grade, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	Green tube	J-55	L-80	P-110	All other grades	All grades
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
UAE	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.10 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and grade, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Green tube	J-55	L-80	P-110	All other grades	All grades
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 4.6 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and grade, 2025

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 4.11 and figure 4.7 presents U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and product type, in 2025.

Table 4.11 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	Seamless casing	Seamless tubing	Seamless coupling stock	Welded casing	Welded tubing	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.11 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	Seamless casing	Seamless tubing	Seamless coupling stock	Welded casing	Welded tubing	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
UAE	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.11 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Seamless casing	Seamless tubing	Seamless coupling stock	Welded casing	Welded tubing	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Figure 4.7 OCTG: U. U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2025

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 4.12 and figure 4.8 presents U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and connection type, in 2025.

Table 4.12 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and connection type, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	Proprietary / premium connections	All other connections	All connection types
U.S. mills	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.12 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and connection type, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	Proprietary / premium connections	All other connections	All connection types
U.S. mills	***	***	100.0
Austria	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	100.0
UAE	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.12 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and connection type, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Proprietary / premium connections	All other connections	All connection types
U.S. mills	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Figure 4.8 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and connection type, 2025

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Geographical markets

Table 4.13 presents U.S. imports by source and border of entry in 2025. Imports of OCTG from all subject sources, as well as nonsubject sources, entered primarily through southern borders of entry. Imports of OCTG from all subject sources combined entered primarily through southern borders of entry, and at least some portion of imports entered through eastern, northern, and western borders of entry as well in 2025.

Table 4.13 OCTG: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Austria	50,896	188	330,854	—	381,939
Taiwan	—	0	602,611	1,633	604,244
UAE	138	—	146,283	—	146,421
Subject sources	51,034	189	1,079,748	1,633	1,132,604
Nonsubject sources	183,706	583,559	3,787,314	21,412	4,575,990
All import sources	234,740	583,747	4,867,062	23,045	5,708,595

Table continued.

Table 4.13 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Austria	13.3	0.0	86.6	—	100.0
Taiwan	—	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0
UAE	0.1	—	99.9	—	100.0
Subject sources	4.5	0.0	95.3	0.1	100.0
Nonsubject sources	4.0	12.8	82.8	0.5	100.0
All import sources	4.1	10.2	85.3	0.4	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.13 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Austria	21.7	0.0	6.8	—	6.7
Taiwan	—	0.0	12.4	7.1	10.6
UAE	0.1	—	3.0	—	2.6
Subject sources	21.7	0.0	22.2	7.1	19.8
Nonsubject sources	78.3	100.0	77.8	92.9	80.2
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150 accessed April 15, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Presence in the market

Table 4.14 and figures 4.9 and 4.10 presents U.S. imports by month and source from January 2023 through March 2026. Imports of OCTG from Austria entered in 38 of 39 months; imports of OCTG from Taiwan entered in 36 of 39 months; and imports of OCTG from the UAE entered in 30 of 39 months.

Table 4.14 OCTG: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

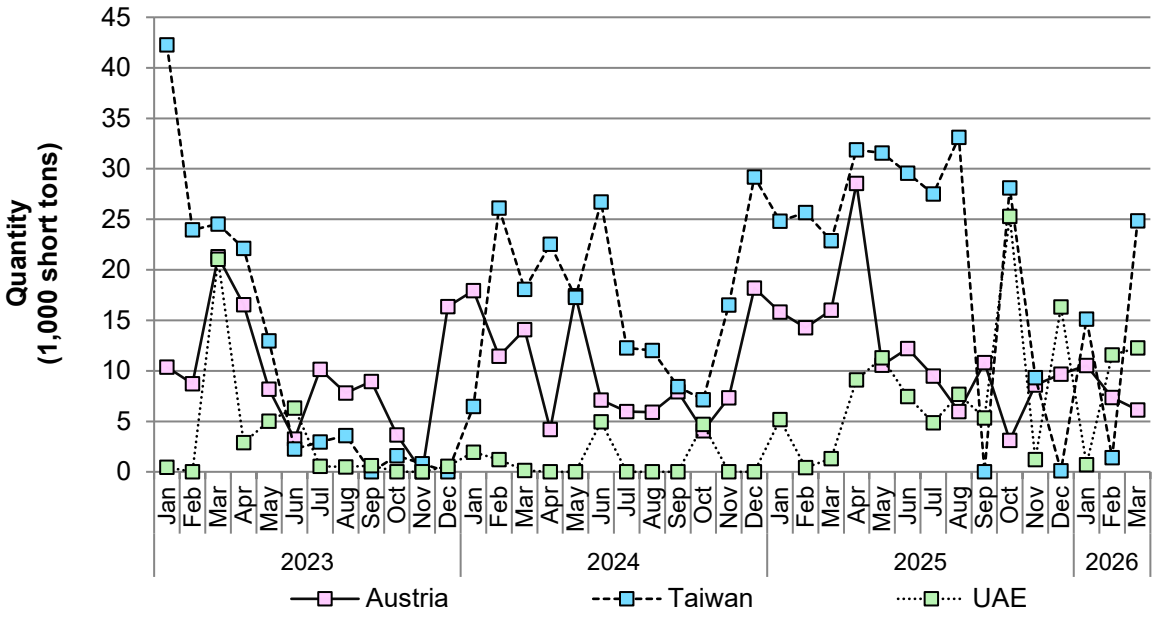
Quantity in short tons

Month	Austria	Taiwan	UAE	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All sources
January 2023	10,378	42,259	458	53,095	260,607	313,702
February 2023	8,722	23,948	—	32,670	216,202	248,872
March 2023	21,299	24,540	21,047	66,886	254,672	321,558
April 2023	16,550	22,114	2,884	41,548	299,518	341,066
May 2023	8,170	12,970	5,028	26,167	146,719	172,887
June 2023	3,243	2,247	6,324	11,814	155,728	167,542
July 2023	10,164	2,944	553	13,662	179,929	193,591
August 2023	7,795	3,592	484	11,870	132,663	144,533
September 2023	8,944	—	624	9,568	93,575	103,143
October 2023	3,642	1,586	18	5,246	143,269	148,515
November 2023	—	792	—	792	73,276	74,067
December 2023	16,364	—	550	16,914	99,316	116,230
January 2024	17,952	6,469	1,956	26,377	134,134	160,511
February 2024	11,438	26,128	1,222	38,788	140,441	179,229
March 2024	14,062	18,054	135	32,251	119,717	151,969
April 2024	4,182	22,545	—	26,727	95,108	121,835
May 2024	17,429	17,265	—	34,694	149,137	183,831
June 2024	7,104	26,712	4,955	38,771	97,058	135,829
July 2024	5,980	12,269	—	18,249	81,575	99,825
August 2024	5,913	12,004	—	17,918	117,846	135,764
September 2024	7,936	8,443	—	16,380	102,591	118,971
October 2024	4,075	7,133	4,708	15,916	55,558	71,474
November 2024	7,328	16,521	—	23,850	78,652	102,502
December 2024	18,208	29,200	—	47,408	65,011	112,419
January 2025	15,828	24,813	5,171	45,811	210,362	256,173
February 2025	14,266	25,663	419	40,348	67,780	108,128
March 2025	16,017	22,887	1,324	40,228	112,366	152,594
April 2025	28,562	31,881	9,114	69,556	125,881	195,438
May 2025	10,558	31,570	11,281	53,409	151,642	205,051
June 2025	12,202	29,553	7,471	49,226	94,801	144,027
July 2025	9,488	27,494	4,865	41,846	127,128	168,974
August 2025	5,960	33,109	7,688	46,757	101,842	148,598
September 2025	10,815	—	5,333	16,148	90,876	107,024
October 2025	3,103	28,115	25,280	56,498	71,445	127,942
November 2025	8,593	9,321	1,200	19,114	76,741	95,855
December 2025	9,669	106	16,327	26,102	52,824	78,926
January 2026	10,515	15,126	711	26,352	69,669	96,021
February 2026	7,363	1,419	11,584	20,366	105,357	125,723
March 2026	6,133	24,864	12,277	43,273	57,258	100,531

Source: Official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075,

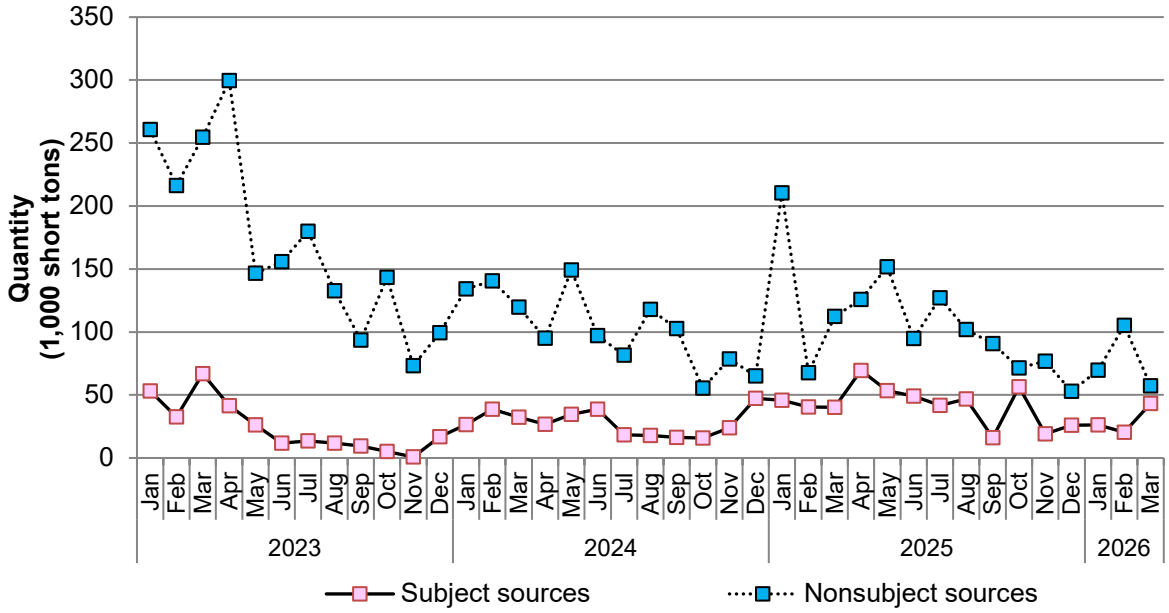
7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150 accessed April 15, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Figure 4.9 OCTG: U.S. imports from individual subject sources, by month



Source: Official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150 accessed April 15, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Figure 4.10 OCTG: U.S. imports from aggregated subject and nonsubject sources, by month



Source: Official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150 accessed April 15, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table 4.15 and figure 4.11 presents data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for OCTG. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by U.S. producers increased by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2025, while the share held by imports from subject sources increased by *** percentage points. The share held by imports from nonsubject sources decreased by *** percentage points.

Table 4.15 OCTG: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
Austria	Quantity	115,272	121,607	145,061
Taiwan	Quantity	136,990	202,744	264,510
UAE	Quantity	37,970	12,978	95,473
Subject sources	Quantity	290,232	337,328	505,044
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	2,055,474	1,236,830	1,283,686
All import sources	Quantity	2,345,706	1,574,158	1,788,730
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***
Austria	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share	***	***	***
UAE	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". For purposes of apparent consumption, quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects mills' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments in the next table below reflects OCTG products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured OCTG (including the value added and tolling fees received by U.S. processors for domestic OCTG), as well as the tolling fees received and incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported OCTG. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import.

Figure 4.11 OCTG: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity, by source and period

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Value

Table 4.16 and figure 4.12 presents data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for OCTG. The share of apparent U.S. consumption by value held by U.S. producers increased by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2025, while the share held by imports from subject sources increased by *** percentage points. The share held by imports from nonsubject sources decreased by *** percentage points.

Table 4.16 OCTG: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. shipments: Fully domestic value	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Value added to imports	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Total	Value	***	***	***
Austria	Value	369,484	258,194	301,846
Taiwan	Value	229,260	203,972	284,539
UAE	Value	50,720	10,725	82,696
Subject sources	Value	649,464	472,891	669,080
Nonsubject sources	Value	4,177,635	1,854,769	1,946,830
All import sources	Value	4,827,099	2,327,660	2,615,910
All sources	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Fully domestic value	Share	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Value added to imports	Share	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Total	Share	***	***	***
Austria	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share	***	***	***
UAE	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". For purposes of apparent consumption, quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects mills' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects OCTG products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured OCTG (including the value added and tolling fees received by U.S. processors for domestic OCTG), as well as the tolling fees received and incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported OCTG. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import.

Figure 4.12 OCTG: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value, by source and period

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and by product type

Tables 4.17 and 4.18 present U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by quantity and share, on OCTG by product type.

Table 4.17 Seamless OCTG: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; share across in percent; ratio to overall apparent U.S. consumption in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
Austria	Quantity	115,272	121,607	145,061
Taiwan	Quantity	—	2,556	484
UAE	Quantity	968	—	2,145
Subject sources	Quantity	116,240	124,163	147,690
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,016,409	573,005	469,690
All import sources	Quantity	1,132,648	697,168	617,380
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***
Austria	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share	***	***	***
UAE	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***
Austria	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan	Ratio	***	***	***
UAE	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, and 7304.29.6175, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 4.18 Welded OCTG: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; share across in percent; ratio to overall apparent U.S. consumption in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan	Quantity	229,260	201,777	284,038
UAE	Quantity	49,148	10,725	81,011
Subject sources	Quantity	278,407	212,503	365,049
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,837,280	834,559	1,105,198
All import sources	Quantity	2,115,687	1,047,062	1,470,247
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share	***	***	***
UAE	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan	Ratio	***	***	***
UAE	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Part 5: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

Raw materials, primarily hot-rolled coil or steel scrap, account for the majority of the cost of OCTG. Raw material costs as a share of cost of goods sold ("COGS") remained relatively constant throughout the period. Raw materials were *** percent of COGS in 2023 and *** percent of COGS in 2025.

The cost of hot-rolled steel, which is used to make welded OCTG, averaged *** per ton between 2023 and 2025, fluctuating between the minimum of *** and maximum of *** per ton. The cost of scrap, which is used to make hot-rolled billets in the manufacturing of seamless OCTG, averaged *** per ton between 2023 and 2025. It fluctuated between *** and *** per ton during this period (figures 5.1 and 5.2, table 5.1). As discussed in greater detail in Part 1 and Part 2, hot-rolled steel, like seamless and welded OCTG, is subject to tariffs pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.

Figure 5.1 Raw materials: Steel hot-rolled coil price, fob mill US Midwest, $/ton, January 2023 to March 2026

* * * * * * *

Source: ***, retrieved April 2026.

Figure 5.2 Raw materials: Steel scrap No1 heavy melt, consumer buying price, delivered mill Chicago, $/ton, January 2023 to December 2025

* * * * * * *

Source: ***, retrieved April 2026.

Table 5.1 Raw material prices: *, by month, January 2020-March 2026**
Prices in dollars per short ton

Description	Steel hot-rolled coil price, fob mill US Midwest, $/short ton	Steel scrap No1 heavy melt, consumer buying price, delivered mill Chicago, $/short ton
Jan 2023	***	***
Feb 2023	***	***
Mar 2023	***	***
Apr 2023	***	***
May 2023	***	***
Jun 2023	***	***
Jul 2023	***	***
Aug 2023	***	***
Sept 2023	***	***
Oct 2023	***	***
Nov 2023	***	***

Description	Steel hot-rolled coil price, fob mill US Midwest, $/short ton	Steel scrap No1 heavy melt, consumer buying price, delivered mill Chicago, $/short ton
Dec 2023	***	***
Jan 2024	***	***
Feb 2024	***	***
Mar 2024	***	***
Apr 2024	***	***
May 2024	***	***
Jun 2024	***	***
Jul 2024	***	***
Aug 2024	***	***
Sept 2024	***	***
Oct 2024	***	***
Nov 2024	***	***
Dec 2024	***	***
Jan 2025	***	***
Feb 2025	***	***
Mar 2025	***	***
Apr 2025	***	***
May 2025	***	***
Jun 2025	***	***
Jul 2025	***	***
Aug 2025	***	***
Sept 2025	***	***
Oct 2025	***	***
Nov 2025	***	***
Dec 2025	***	***

Source: ***, retrieved April 2026.

In addition to steel, energy (mainly natural gas and electricity) accounts for a portion of OCTG production costs. The price of natural gas decreased from 2023 to 2024 but increased from 2024 to 2025. The price of electricity has increased from 2023 to 2025 (table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Energy prices: Industrial sector average annual natural gas and electricity prices, by year, 2023-25

Natural gas prices in dollars per thousand cubic feet; electricity prices in cents per kilowatt hour

Year	Industrial sector natural gas price	Industrial sector electricity price
2023	4.53	8.04
2024	4.07	8.13
2025	5.23	8.62

Source: EIA, https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#?v=8 (accessed April 30, 2026).

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for OCTG shipped from subject countries to the United States averaged 3.2 percent for Austria, 12.1 percent for Taiwan, and 11.1 percent for UAE during 2025. These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.[1]

U.S. inland transportation costs

Five responding U.S. producers and eight importers reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. U.S. producers reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from 0.1 to 8.0 percent, averaging 3.2 percent while the importers reported costs of 0.7 to 5.0 percent, averaging 2.2 percent.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

Most U.S. mills and importers reported setting prices using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, with a smaller number of firms reporting using contracts and other methods (table 5.2). [2]

[1] The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2025 and then dividing by the customs value based on the HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160,7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150.

[2] Other methods include internal transfers and master distribution agreements.

Table 5.3 OCTG: Count of U.S. mills' and importers' reported price setting methods

Method	U.S. mills	Subject importers
Transaction-by-transaction	8	15
Contract	3	6
Set price list	1	0
Other	1	2
Responding firms	9	17

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: The sum of responses down may not add up to the total number of responding firms as each firm was instructed to check all applicable price setting methods employed.

U.S. mills reported selling most of their OCTG under long-term and short-term contracts. Importers sold *** under spot sales, long-term contracts, and short-term contracts (table 5.3).

Table 5.4 OCTG: U.S. mills' and importers' shares of commercial U.S. shipments by type of sale, 2025

Share in percent

Type of sale	U.S. mills	Subject importers
Long-term contracts	***	***
Annual contracts	***	***
Short-term contracts	***	***
Spot sales	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Sales terms and discounts

The majority of responding U.S. producers (6 of 10) report quoting prices on an FOB basis while the majority of reporting importers (9 out of 12) report quoting prices on the delivered basis.

The majority (6 out of 9) of responding U.S. producers reported having no discount policy, 1 reported using volume-based discounts, and 2 reported using discounts based on other factors. The majority (9 out of 17) of responding importers reported having no discount policy, 3 reported using volume discounts, and 5 reported using other discounts.

Price data

The Commission requested U.S. producers and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following OCTG products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2023 to December 2025.

Product 1.-- Welded Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8" Outer Diameter, .352-.395" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Product 2.-- Welded Casing, Grade J-55, 7 5/8" Outer Diameter, .375-.595" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Product 3.-- Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 5 ½" Outer Diameter, .304-.415" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Product 4.-- Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 6" Outer Diameter, .324-.500" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Product 5.-- Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 7" Outer Diameter, .272-.453" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

*** U.S. producers and *** importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.[3] Pricing data reported by U.S. mills accounted for approximately *** percent of these mills' U.S. shipments of OCTG, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Austria, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan, and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from UAE in 2025.[4] Price data for products 1 to 5 are presented in tables 5.4 to 5.7 and figures 5.3 to 5.6. None of the respondents reported data for product 2.

[3] Per-unit pricing data are calculated from total quantity and total value data provided by U.S. producers and importers. The precision and variation of these figures may be affected by rounding, limited quantities, and producer or importer estimates.

[4] Pricing coverage is based on U.S. shipments reported in questionnaires.

Table 5.4 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Taiwan price	Taiwan quantity	Taiwan margin	UAE price	UAE quantity	UAE margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 1: Welded Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8” Outer Diameter, .352-.395” Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3. There were no imports of this product by Austrian producers during 2023-25.

Figure 5.3 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by source and quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 1: Welded Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8” Outer Diameter, .352-.395” Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Table 5.5 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Austria price	Austria quantity	Austria margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 3: Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 5 ½" Outer Diameter, .304-.415" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3. There were no imports of this product from Taiwan or UAE during 2023-25.

Figure 5.4 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 3: Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 5 ½" Outer Diameter, .304-.415" Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Table 5.6 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Austria price	Austria quantity	Austria margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 4: Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 6” Outer Diameter, .324-.500” Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3. There were no imports of this product from Taiwan or UAE during 2023-25.

Figure 5.5 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 4: Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 6” Outer Diameter, .324-.500” Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Table 5.7 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Austria price	Austria quantity	Austria margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 5: Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 7” Outer Diameter, .272-.453” Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3. There were no imports of this product from Taiwan or UAE during 2023-25.

Figure 5.6 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5, by source and quarter

Price of product 5

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 5

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 5: Seamless Casing, Grade P-110, 7” Outer Diameter, .272-.453” Wall Thickness, Threaded and Coupled, Range 3

Price trends

In general, prices decreased between January 2023 and December 2025. Table 5.8 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price decreases range from *** to *** percent while import prices decreases range from *** to *** percent.

Table 5.8 OCTG: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2023 to December 2025

Quantity in short tons, price in dollars per short ton

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Percent change in price over period
Product 1	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Austria	—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Taiwan	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	UAE	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Austria	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Taiwan	—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	UAE	—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Austria	2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Taiwan	—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	UAE	—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Austria	10	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Taiwan	—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	UAE	—	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Percent change column is percentage change from the first quarter 2023 to the last quarter in 2025.

Price comparisons

As shown in table 5.10, prices for product imported from Austria were below those for U.S.-produced product in 15 of 24 instances (*** short tons); margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining *** instances (*** short tons), prices for product from Austria were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product. Prices for product imported from Taiwan were below those for U.S.-produced product in all 12 instances (*** short tons); margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. Prices for product imported from UAE were below those for U.S.-produced product in 9 of 11 instances (*** short tons); margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining 2 instances (*** short tons), prices for product from UAE were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product.

Table 5.9 OCTG: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by product

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	21	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	9	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Underselling	6	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	36	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Overselling	2	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	2	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Overselling	4	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	11	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Table 5.10 OCTG: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by source

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Source	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Austria	Underselling	15	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
UAE	Underselling	9	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Underselling	36	***	***	***	***
Austria	Overselling	9	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Overselling	—	—	—	—	—
UAE	Overselling	2	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Overselling	11	***	***	***	***

Source**:** Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Table 5.11 OCTG: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by year

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Year	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2023	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
2024	Underselling	13	***	***	***	***
2025	Underselling	11	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Underselling	36	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
2025	Overselling	5	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Overselling	11	***	***	***	***

Source**:** Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Lost sales and lost revenue

The Commission requested that U.S. producers of OCTG report purchasers with which they experienced instances of lost sales or revenue due to competition from imports of OCTG from Austria during January 2023 to December 2025. Of the *** responding U.S. producers, *** reported that they had to reduce prices, *** reported that they had to roll back announced price increases, and *** firms reported that they had lost sales.

Staff received responses from six purchasers. Responding purchasers reported purchasing *** short tons of OCTG during January 2023 to December 2025 (table 5.12).

During 2025, responding purchasers purchased *** percent from U.S. producers, *** percent from Austria, *** percent from Taiwan, *** percent from Taiwan, *** percent from nonsubject countries, and *** percent from "unknown source" countries. Purchasers were asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different sources since 2023. Of the *** responding purchasers, *** reported decreasing purchases from domestic producers, *** reported increasing purchases.[5]

Of the six responding purchasers, six reported that, since 2023, they had purchased imported OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and UAE instead of U.S.-produced product. Six of these purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than U.S.-produced product, and three of these purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for the decision to purchase imported product rather than U.S.-produced product. Two purchasers estimated the quantity of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and UAE purchased instead of domestic product; quantities ranged from *** short tons to *** short tons (tables 5.13 and 5.14). Purchasers identified product specification, technical requirements, and customer preference as non-price reasons for purchasing imported rather than U.S.-produced product.

Of the six responding purchasers, two reported that U.S. mills had reduced prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports from Austria, Taiwan, and UAE (table 5.15). The reported estimated price reduction ranged from *** to *** percent. *** purchaser reported U.S. producers reduced prices in response to lower-priced imports from Austria, with price reductions ranging from *** to *** percent. *** purchasers reported U.S. mills reducing prices in response to lower-priced imports from Taiwan ranging from *** to *** percent. *** purchasers reported U.S. mills reducing prices in response to lower-priced imports from UAE, with price reductions ranging from *** to *** percent (table 5.16).

[5] Of the *** responding purchasers, *** indicated that they did not know the source of the OCTG they purchased.

Table 5.12 OCTG: Purchasers' reported purchases and imports, by firm and source

Quantity in short tons, share in percent

Firm	Domestic quantity	Subject quantity	All other quantity	Change in domestic share	Change in subject share	Change in all other share
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: All other includes all other sources and unknown sources. Change is the percentage point change in the share of the firm's total purchases of domestic and/or subject country imports between first and last years.

Table 5.13 OCTG: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

Quantity in short tons

Purchaser	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity	Explanation
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes: 6; No: 0	Yes: 6; No: 0	Yes: 3; No: 3	***	

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 5.14 OCTG: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by source

Quantity in short tons

Source	Count of purchasers reporting subject imports instead of domestic	Count of purchasers reported that imports were priced lower	Count of purchasers reporting that price was a primary reason for shift	Quantity
Austria	4	3	1	***
Taiwan	6	6	3	***
UAE	6	6	3	***
Any subject source	6	6	3	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 5.15 OCTG: Purchasers' responses to U.S. mills price reductions, by firm

Purchaser	Reported U.S. mills lowered prices	Estimated percent of U.S. price reduction	Explanation
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes: 2; No: 4	***	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 5.16 OCTG: Purchasers' responses to U.S. mills price reductions, by source

Source	Count of purchasers reporting U.S. mills reduced prices	Average percent of estimated U.S. price reduction	Range of percent of estimated U.S. price reductions
Austria	1	***	***
Taiwan	2	***	***
UAE	2	***	***
Total / average	2	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

In responding to the lost sales lost revenue survey, some purchasers provided additional information on purchases and market dynamics. Purchaser *** reported that there have been "positive M&A activity for Voest incumbent accounts that increased purchases from Austria, that there was a shift from Korean manufacturers to Taiwan that increases purchases from Taiwan, and that UAE is a minimal supplier filling unforecasted demand." *** reported that "purchases from domestic sources remained steady throughout the time period being reviewed. The change in volume was mostly attributed to customers being acquired and loss of business from M&A; Voest Alpine produces seamless production casing. At

times throughout the review period, our firm was confined by the number of domestic OCTG tons we could purchase; Taiwan became a source for J55 products that were more competitive vs. other mill options; Due to Section 232 tariffs, select countries were no longer competitive." *** reported that "purchases from Taiwan and UAE increased due to low pricing in the market; purchases from Austria decreased because we are not working with VoestAlpine." *** reported that purchases from Taiwan "became more common after the removal of China from the market."

Part 6: Financial experience of U.S. producers

Background[1]

Eleven U.S. producers provided usable financial results on their OCTG operations. All firms provided financial data on a calendar-year basis, and all U.S. mills reported either GAAP or IFRS as the primary accounting basis used by their firms.[2]

Nine of the firms reported mill production of OCTG. Of these, two mills (Borusan and Vallourec) also reported non-toll processing of unfinished OCTG that they import from nonsubject sources, and one mill (Vallourec) reported processing unfinished OCTG on a toll basis. The remaining two firms, Texas Steel Conversion and Tubular Services, do not have mill production of OCTG, but process unfinished OCTG on a toll basis.

Non-toll OCTG operations

Figure 6.1 presents the responding firms' share of the total reported net sales quantity for mill and non-toll processing operations in 2025.

[1] The following abbreviations are used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), fiscal year ("FY"), net sales ("NS"), cost of goods sold ("COGS"), selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A expenses"), average unit values ("AUVs"), research and development expenses ("R&D expenses"), and return on assets ("ROA").

[2] Independent processors were not asked to provide their primary accounting basis.

Figure 6.1 OCTG: Firms' shares of net sales quantity for mill and non-toll processing operations in 2025, by firm

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Tables 6.1 and 6.3 present the data for U.S. producers' mill operations and non-toll processing, respectively.[3] Table 6.5 presents the combined data for U.S. producers' mill operations and non-toll processing operations in relation to OCTG. Tables 6.2, 6.4, and 6.6 present corresponding changes in AUVs for tables 6.1, 6.3, and 6.5, respectively. Table 6.7 presents selected company-specific financial data.

[3] Non-toll processing operations refers to the processing/heat treating of purchased and/or imported unfinished OCTG. Financial results for these operations were only reported by mills Borusan and Vallourec and represent a minor share of the combined mill and non-toll processing net sales quantity (*** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, and *** percent in 2025). The analysis in this section will focus on the mill operations in table 6.1, unless noted.

Table 6.1 OCTG: Results of U.S. mill operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service costs	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
All other expenses or (income)	Value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service costs	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.1 (Continued) OCTG: Results of U.S. mill operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service costs	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service costs	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	4	4
Net losses	Count	***	5	5
Data	Count	9	9	9

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS. Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 6.2 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mill operations

Changes in percent

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Tolling service costs	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table 6.2 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mill operations

Changes in dollars per short ton

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Tolling service costs	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expense	▼***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Percentages and unit values shown as “0.0” or “0.00” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” or “0.005,” respectively. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table 6.3 OCTG: Results of non-toll processing operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
All other expenses or (income)	Value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) OCTG: Results of non-toll processing operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***
Data	Count	2	2	2

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS. Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 6.4 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for non-toll processing operations

Changes in percent

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table 6.4 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for non-toll processing operations

Changes in dollars per short ton

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expense	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▲***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Percentages and unit values shown as “0.0” or “0.00” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” or “0.005,” respectively. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table 6.5 OCTG: Results of U.S. mills and non-toll processing operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service fees	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
All other expenses or (income)	Value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service fees	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.5 (Continued) OCTG: Results of U.S. mills and non-toll processing operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service fees	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling service fees	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	4	4
Net losses	Count	***	5	5
Data	Count	9	9	9

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS. Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 6.6 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills and non-toll processing operations

Changes in percent

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Tolling service costs	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table 6.6 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills and non-toll processing operations

Changes in dollars per short ton

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Tolling service costs	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expense	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Percentages and unit values shown as “0.0” or “0.00” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” or “0.005,” respectively. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table 6.7 OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in short tons

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit net sales value

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit raw material costs

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit direct labor costs

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit other factory costs

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit COGS

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.7 (Continued) OCTG: Sales, costs/expenses, and profitability for U.S. mills (by firm) and non-toll processing operations (aggregate), by period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All non-toll processing	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Net sales

Of the nine mills included in this section, five firms (Benteler, Rocky Mountain Steel, Tenaris USA, U.S. Steel, and Vallourec) reported net sales entirely or primarily consisting of seamless OCTG and four firms (Axis Pipe, Borusan, PTC Tubular, and Welded Tube) reported net sales of exclusively welded OCTG.[4] [5]

As shown in table 6.1, the U.S. mills' net sales quantity increased from 2023 to 2025. In contrast, the total net sales value decreased sharply from 2023 to 2024 and then increased somewhat in 2024, resulting in an overall decrease from 2023 to 2025. The company-specific trends for net sales were mostly uniform, with seven of nine mills reporting an overall increase in quantity and all firms reporting an overall decrease in value from 2023 to 2025.[6]

[4] Tenaris USA was the only firm to report sales of both welded and seamless OCTG. Since the company primarily sold seamless OCTG (*** percent in 2025), unless specifically noted, it will be considered a seamless producer in any analysis in this section, unless noted.

[5] Revenue primarily reflects commercial sales but also includes transfers to related firms reported by ***. These transfers represented *** percent of total sales quantity in 2025. ***, which accounted for the majority of transfer sales in each year, reported that ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire response, section 2.14.

[6] The two firms that reported an overall decrease in net sales quantity from 2023 to 2025 were ***.

The mills' net sales average unit value decreased substantially from 2023 to 2024 (by approximately one-third) and then was relatively stable from 2024 to 2025. As shown in table 6.7, company-specific trends for net sales AUVs were largely consistent, particularly between 2023 and 2024 and overall from 2023 to 2025.[7] The difference in the rate of decrease in AUVs among the mills from 2023 to 2025 was less than 10 percentage points between the producer with the largest relative decrease (*** percent) and the one with the smallest relative decrease (*** percent). Consistent with their underlying operations, the seamless mills' net sales AUVs were often higher than those of the welded mills.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Raw materials

As shown in table 6.1, the total raw material cost for mills was the largest component of COGS during the period for which data were collected. On a per-short ton basis, raw material costs decreased from 2023 to 2024 but increased by a smaller amount in 2025, for an overall increase from 2023 to 2025. On a company-specific basis, as shown in table 6.7, all seamless mills reported an overall decline in their per-short ton raw material costs from 2023 to 2025, while two of four welded mills reported a decrease.[8] Seamless mills generally reported lower raw material cost AUVs than welded mills.[9]

[7] The company-specific trends from 2024 to 2025 were less directionally uniform, with six of nine mills reporting an increase, but the rate of the increases and decreases were similar and much lower than what was experienced between 2023 and 2024.

[8] Four of the responding mills reported purchasing inputs from related suppliers. *** reported purchasing *** from a related supplier, representing *** percent of the company's total COGS in 2025. *** reported purchasing *** from related parties. These accounted for a combined *** percent of the company's total COGS in 2025. *** reported purchasing *** from a related supplier that represented *** percent of its total COGS in 2025. *** reported purchasing *** from related suppliers that accounted for a combined *** percent of total COGS in 2025. ***. U.S. producers' questionnaire responses, sections 3.6 and 3.7.

[9] The exception to this was ***, which reported raw material cost AUVs that were closer to those of the seamless OCTG mills.

Raw materials for U.S. mills consist of steel sheet or coil (for the production of welded OCTG), steel billets (for the production of seamless OCTG), and a small amount of other raw material inputs.[10] Table 6.8 provides the U.S. mills' raw material costs, by input.

Table 6.8 OCTG: U.S. producers' raw material costs in 2025

Value in 1,000 dollars; share of value in percent

Item	Value	Share of value
Steel sheet or coil	***	***
Steel billets	***	***
Other material inputs	***	***
All raw materials	***	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Direct labor, other factory costs, and tolling fees

As a share of total COGS, U.S. mills' direct labor was *** percent in 2025. The per-short-ton cost of direct labor increased slightly from 2023 to 2025 and was generally higher for seamless mills than for welded mills, which is consistent with their underlying operations.

Other factory costs was the second largest component of COGS during the period for which data were collected. On an actual basis, other factory costs decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2024. On a per-short ton basis, other factory costs decreased each year from 2023 to 2025.

On a company-specific basis, seven of nine mills reported an overall decrease in their other factory cost AUVs from 2023 to 2025. In general, the producers of welded OCTG often reported lower per-short ton other factory costs than the companies that either exclusively or mostly produced seamless OCTG.[11]

[10] Raw material costs for non-toll processing consists primarily of unfinished OCTG. In table 6.3 this is ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire responses, section 5.10a.

[11] Firms were also asked to report any fees paid for tolling services as a separate line item within COGS. These fees were reported by two mills (***) and accounted for a very minor share of the mills' total COGS (*** percent in 2025).

COGS and gross profit or loss

The mills' total COGS decreased from 2023 to 2024 but increased in 2025, for an overall increase from 2023 to 2025. The COGS-to-net-sales ratio increased substantially from 2023 to 2024, primarily due to the sharp decrease in net sales value, but decreased slightly from 2024 to 2025.

The mills' aggregate gross profit decreased sharply from 2023 to 2024 but increased slightly in 2025. As shown in table 6.7, all U.S. mills reported an overall decrease in their gross profit from 2023 to 2025, with the majority of the declines occurring from 2023 to 2024, as six of nine mills reported an improvement in their gross profit or loss between 2024 and 2025.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

The mills' aggregate SG&A expenses fluctuated but increased overall from 2023 to 2025, while the SG&A expense ratio increased each year from 2023 to 2025.[12] Aggregate operating income for U.S. mills exhibited similar directional trends as those for gross profit (i.e., decreased substantially from 2023 to 2024 and then increased slightly in 2025). On a company-specific basis, operating income worsened for all U.S. mills from 2023 to 2024, but just over half reported an improvement from 2024 to 2025.[13]

[12] As shown in table 6.7, ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire response, sections 3.10 and 3.11.

[13] The operating income margin for each mill declined overall from 2023 to 2025. When comparing the average operating margins of welded and seamless producers, welded producers recorded a larger aggregate percentage-point decrease from 2023 to 2025. Welded producers' aggregate operating income decreased overall from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2025, resulting in their average operating income margin decreasing from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025. Tenaris, which produced both welded and seamless OCTG, recorded operating income in 2023 of *** which decreased to *** in 2025, resulting in the company's operating income margin decreasing from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025. The other four seamless producers reported an aggregate operating income of $*** in 2023 which decreased overall to $*** in 2025, resulting in their average operating margin decreasing from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025.

All other expenses and net income or loss

Classified below the operating income level are interest expense, other expense, and other income, which are often allocated to the product line from high levels in the corporation. In table 6.1 these items are aggregated and only the net amount is shown. The U.S. mills' net amount of other expenses fluctuated but decreased overall from 2023 to 2025. *** reported the largest company-specific amount of all other expenses during the period for which data were collected.[14]

The U.S. mills' net income decreased from 2023 to 2025, with the vast majority of the decrease occurring from 2023 to 2024. The net loss margin (net loss divided by total net sales) exhibited the same directional trends.[15] The number of firms that experienced net losses increased from *** in 2023, to five in 2024 and 2025.

[14] *** other expenses were notably higher in 2023 than in 2024 or 2025. In response to questions from staff, the company indicated that this was ***. Email from ***, May 3, 2026.

[15] Due to the difference in cost structures between welded and seamless OCTG operations, a variance analysis would not be meaningful and is not shown.

Tolling operations

In a tolling arrangement, the tollee provides the input material (retaining title to the input) to the toller. The toller, in turn, upgrades the input to the desired form and quality. In the case of OCTG, the toll processing that is performed is typically that of heat-treating of unfinished OCTG (green tube) to its final API grade. Three firms reported data on their tolling operations. Figure 6.2 presents each responding toll processors' share of the net quantity tolled in 2025. Table 6.9 presents aggregated data on the toll-processors' operations in relation to OCTG, while table 6.10 presents the corresponding changes in the AUVs.

Figure 6.2 OCTG: Share of net quantity tolled in 2025, by firm

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.9 OCTG: Results of U.S. toll processing operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios and shares in percent; unit values in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Net tolling quantity	Quantity	***	***	***
Net tolling revenue	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Additional raw materials	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
All other expenses	Value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Additional raw materials	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to tolling revenue	***	***	***
COTS: Additional raw materials	Share of COTS	***	***	***
COTS: Direct labor	Share of COTS	***	***	***
COTS: Other factory	Share of COTS	***	***	***
COTS: Total	Share of COTS	***	***	***
Net tolling revenue	Unit value	***	***	***
COTS: Additional raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***
COTS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***
COTS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***
COTS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***
Data	Count	3	3	3

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.10 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. toll processing operations

Changes in percent

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Net tolling revenues	▼***	▼***	▼***
COTS: Raw materials	▲***	▼***	▲***
COTS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***
COTS: Other factory	▲***	▲***	▼***
COTS: Total	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table 6.10 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. toll processing operations

Changes in dollars per short ton

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Net tolling revenues	▼***	▼***	▼***
COTS: Raw materials	▲***	▼***	▲***
COTS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***
COTS: Other factory	▲***	▲***	▼***
COTS: Total	▲***	▲***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expense	▲***	▲***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Percentages and unit values shown as "0.0" or "0.00" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" or "0.005," respectively. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

The net tolling quantity, net tolling revenue, and the average unit tolling revenue for OCTG each decreased from 2023 to 2025.[16]

Total COTS includes direct labor, other factory costs, and any additional raw materials the toller uses in its processing activities other than the raw materials provided by the tollee (i.e., the unfinished OCTG). Consistent with the cost structure of toll-processing, direct labor and other factory costs accounted for a large majority of COGS (*** percent in 2025). Each of the three COTS components increased overall on a per-short ton basis from 2023 to 2025. This increase in the per-short ton cost of tolling services, coupled with the decrease in the per-short ton tolling revenue, and a decrease in the quantity tolled, resulted in toll-processing gross profit also decreasing from 2023 to 2025.

[16] Total tolling revenue was relatively modest when compared with the total net sales values for mills and non-toll processing. In 2025, tolling revenue ($***) represented *** percent of the combined mill, non-toll processing, and toll processing revenue, which was $***.

SG&A expenses decreased on an actual basis from 2023 to 2025, but the SG&A expense ratio (SG&A expenses divided by net tolling revenue) increased due to the sharper decrease in net tolling revenue. OCTG toll processing operating income decreased from 2023 to 2025.

All other expenses decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025, and net income decreased each year during the same period.

Capital expenditures and research and development expenses

Table 6.11 presents capital expenditures, by firm, and table 6.13 presents R&D expenses, by firm. Tables 6.12 and 6.14 present the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures and R&D expenses, respectively.

Table 6.11 OCTG: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.12 OCTG: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Axis Pipe	***
Benteler	***
Borusan	***
PTC Tubular	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***
Tenaris USA	***
Texas Steel Conversion	***
Tubular Services	***
U.S. Steel	***
Vallourec	***
Welded Tube	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.13 OCTG: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.14 OCTG: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their R&D expenses, by firm

Firm	Narrative on R&D expenses
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Assets and return on assets

Tables 6.15, 6.16, and 6.17 present data on U.S. producers' total assets, operating ROAs, and narrative descriptions of their total assets.[17] U.S. producers' aggregate net assets decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025. The industry's operating ROA decreased sharply from 2023 to 2024 and then increased slightly in 2025.

Table 6.15 OCTG: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.16 OCTG: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All mills	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

[17] The operating ROA is calculated as operating income divided by total assets. With respect to a firm's overall operations, the total asset value reflects an aggregation of a number of assets which are generally not product specific. Thus, high-level allocations are typically required in order to report a total asset value on a product-specific basis.

Table 6.17 OCTG: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
Axis Pipe	***
Benteler	***
Borusan	***
PTC Tubular	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***
Tenaris USA	***
Texas Steel Conversion	***
Tubular Services	***
U.S. Steel	***
Vallourec	***
Welded Tube	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Capital and investment

The Commission requested U.S. producers of OCTG to describe any actual or potential negative effects of imports of OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and United Arab Emirates on their firms' growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, or the scale of capital investments. Table 6.18 presents the number of mills reporting an impact in each category and table 6.19 provides the U.S. mills' narrative responses. Table 6.20 presents the number of processors reporting an impact in each category and table 6.21 provides the processors' narrative responses.[18]

Table 6.18 OCTG: Count of mills indicating actual and anticipated negative effects of imports from subject sources on investment, growth, and development since January 1, 2023, by effect

Number of firms reporting

Effect	Category	Count
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	Investment	5
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	Investment	2
Reduction in the size of capital investments	Investment	1
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	Investment	4
Other investment effects	Investment	5
Any negative effects on investment	Investment	9
Rejection of bank loans	Growth	1
Lowering of credit rating	Growth	0
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	Growth	1
Ability to service debt	Growth	1
Other growth and development effects	Growth	5
Any negative effects on growth and development	Growth	7
Anticipated negative effects of imports	Future	9

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

[18] Responses from Borusan and Vallourec are included within the U.S. mills tables (tables 6.18 and 6.19) but are excluded from the processors' tables (tables 6.20 and 6.21) to avoid double counting.

Table 6.19 OCTG: U.S. mills' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2023, by firm and effect

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	***
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other negative effects on investments	***

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Other negative effects on investments	***
Rejection of bank loans	***
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	***
Ability to service debt	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.20 OCTG: Count of independent U.S. processors indicating actual and anticipated negative effects of imports from subject sources on investment, growth, and development since January 1, 2023, by effect

Number of firms reporting

Effect	Category	Count
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	Investment	***
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	Investment	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	Investment	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	Investment	***
Other investment effects	Investment	***
Any negative effects on investment	Investment	***
Rejection of bank loans	Growth	***
Lowering of credit rating	Growth	***
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	Growth	***
Ability to service debt	Growth	***
Other growth and development effects	Growth	***
Any negative effects on growth and development	Growth	***
Anticipated negative effects of imports	Future	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.19 OCTG: U.S. processors' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2023, by firm and effect

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
***	***
***	***

Part 7: Threat considerations and information on nonsubject countries

Section 771(7)(F)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i)) provides that—

> In determining whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports (or sales for importation) of the subject merchandise, the Commission shall consider, among other relevant economic factors[1]--
>
> (I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement), and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,
>
> (II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,
>
> (III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,
>
> (IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports,
>
> (V) inventories of the subject merchandise,

[1] Section 771(7)(F)(ii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii)) provides that "The Commission shall consider {these factors} . . . as a whole in making a determination of whether further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted under this title. The presence or absence of any factor which the Commission is required to consider . . . shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the determination. Such a determination may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition."

(VI) the potential for product-shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products,

(VII) in any investigation under this title which involves imports of both a raw agricultural product (within the meaning of paragraph (4)(E)(iv)) and any product processed from such raw agricultural product, the likelihood that there will be increased imports, by reason of product shifting, if there is an affirmative determination by the Commission under section 705(b)(1) or 735(b)(1) with respect to either the raw agricultural product or the processed agricultural product (but not both),

(VIII) the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and

(IX) any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).[2]

Information on the nature of the alleged subsidies was presented earlier in this report; information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Parts 4 and 5; and information on the effects of imports of the subject merchandise on U.S. producers' existing development and production efforts is presented in Part 6. Information on inventories of the subject merchandise; foreign producers' operations, including the potential for "product-shifting;" any other threat indicators, if applicable; and any dumping in third-country markets, follows. Also presented in this section of the report is information obtained for consideration by the Commission on nonsubject countries.

[2] Section 771(7)(F)(iii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(iii)) further provides that, in antidumping investigations, ". . . the Commission shall consider whether dumping in the markets of foreign countries (as evidenced by dumping findings or antidumping remedies in other WTO member markets against the same class or kind of merchandise manufactured or exported by the same party as under investigation) suggests a threat of material injury to the domestic industry."

Subject countries

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to 27 firms believed to produce and/or export OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and the UAE.[3] Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from two firms in total.

Table 7.1 presents the number of producers/exporters that responded to the Commission's questionnaire, their estimated share of total production of OCTG, and their exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports, by each subject country in 2025.

Table 7.1 OCTG: Number of responding producers/exporters, approximate share of production, and exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports, by subject foreign industry, 2025

Country	Number of responding firms	Approximate share of production (percent)	Exports as a share of U.S. imports from subject country (percent)
Austria	1	***	***
Taiwan	—	***	***
UAE	1	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: "Approximate share of production" reflects the responding firms' estimates of their production as a share of total country production of OCTG in 2025. Since not all firms have perfect knowledge of the industry in their home market, different firms might use different denominators in estimating their firm's share of the total requested. For countries in which more than one firm responded, the average denominator for reasonably reported estimates is used in the share presented. Approximate shares are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Note: "Exports as a share of U.S. imports" reflects a comparison of export data reported by firms in response to the Commission's foreign producer/exporter questionnaire with official Commerce import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed April 15, 2026.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

[3] These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and presented in third-party sources.

Table 7.2 presents information on the OCTG operations of the responding subject producers, by firm. No foreign producer reported resales of OCTG.

Table 7.2 OCTG: Summary data on responding subject foreign producers in 2025, by firm

Subject foreign industry: Firm name	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Austria: voestalpine	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates: Ajmal Steel	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 7.3 presents recent industry events in the subject countries' industries since January 1, 2023. Recent developments from public sources were only found with regards to OCTG produced in the UAE.

The Commission did not receive any responses to its foreign producers' questionnaire from producers in Taiwan. Chung Hung Steel, a leading producer of OCTG in Taiwan, has two production facilities in Taiwan, with the most recent facility opening in 2015. There have been no additional developments involving OCTG reported since the facility's opening and the company reports an OCTG production capacity of 248,000 tons.[4] Another leading OCTG producer in Taiwan, Shin Yang Steel, operates one OCTG mill in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan. The most recent reported update involving OCTG was in 2012 when equipment was installed for middle-dimension pipes.[5] There have been no additional reports of developments involving OCTG in the industry in Taiwan since 2022.

[4] Chung Hung Steel, "Production," Accessed May 5, 2026. https://www.chsteel.com.tw/en/pr/pro_pipe.html#tab-1.

[5] Shin Yang Steel, "History," Accessed May 5, 2026. https://web2.shinyangsteel.com.tw/content.jsp?catalog=201103020001&content=201103020003&lang=EN.

Table 7.3: OCTG: Important industry events in the subject foreign industries since 2022

Item	Firm	Event
New plant construction	AJ Steel	In November 2022, UAE-based producer AJ Steel announced plans to build a new steel pipe production facility in Abu Dhabi. The announcement stated that they expect to increase production capacity from 500 thousand metric tons to 1.25 million metric tons by adding API-compliant steel pipe capacities from ½-inch to 20-inch sizes for oil and gas applications.
New plant construction/ expansion	Jindal SAW	In June 2025, Jindal SAW announced a $105 million greenfield investment to build a seamless pipe manufacturing facility in Abu Dhabi, UAE, with a projected capacity of 300,000 metric tons. The announcement states they hope to complete the facility within three years, and that it is intended to produce pipe for the region's oil and gas sector.

Source: Construction Digital, "AJ Steel expands KEZAD operations with 96,000sqm facility," November 16, 2022, https://constructiondigital.com/articles/aj-steel-expands-kezad-operations-wiith-96-000sqm-facility; Upper News, "Jindal SAW Announces $118 Million Investment in Abu Dhabi Manufacturing Facility," June 11, 2025, https://news.uppersetup.com/manufacturing/2025/06/11/jindal-saw-announces-118-million-investment-in-abu-dhabi-manufacturing-facility/.

Changes in operations

Subject producers were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of OCTG since 2023. Both producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes (table 7.4). Additionally, voestalpine reported that ***.

Table 7.4 OCTG: Reported changes in operations in the subject countries since January 1, 2023, by change, subject foreign industry, and firm

Type of change	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Installed and practical overall capacity

Table 7.5 presents data on subject producers' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical OCTG capacity and production on the same equipment, for both seamless OCTG (reported entirely by voestalpine) and welded OCTG (reported entirely by Ajmal Steel).

Table 7.5 OCTG: Subject producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent

Item	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Installed overall	Seamless	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	Seamless	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	Seamless	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	Seamless	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	Seamless	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	Seamless	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Production	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Utilization	***	***	***
Installed overall	Welded	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	Welded	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	Welded	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	Welded	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	Welded	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	Welded	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Welded	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Welded	Production	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	Welded	Utilization	***	***	***
Installed overall	All types	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	All types	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	All types	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	All types	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	All types	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	All types	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	All types	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	All types	Production	***	***	***
Practical OCTG	All types	Utilization	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Constraints on capacity

Table 7.6 presents subject producers' reported production and capacity constraints since January 1, 2023.

Table 7.6 OCTG: Subject producers' reported practical overall capacity constraints since January 1, 2023, by constraint and firm

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Operations on OCTG

Aggregate OCTG operations in the subject countries

Tables 7.7 and 7.8 present information on the OCTG operations of the responding producers/exporters (aggregate data for all subject foreign industries). Both capacity and production increased from 2023 to 2025, resulting in increased capacity utilization from 2023 to 2025. Total shipments also increased from 2023 to 205, with an increasing share of total shipments being reported as exports to the U.S. The share of total shipments which were home market shipments increased slightly from 2023 to 2025, while the share of total shipments reported as exports to non-U.S. markets decreased from 2023 to 2025. In every period, the vast majority of total shipments were export shipments.

As shown in table 7.8, in 2023 the majority of production in the subject foreign industries was of seamless OCTG produced by Voestalpine; as Ajmal *** of welded OCTG, this share decreased such that by 2025, approximately *** percent of production in subject foreign industries was of seamless OCTG.

Table 7.7 OCTG: Data on subject foreign industries, by item and period

Quantity in short tons

Item	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.7 (Continued) OCTG: Data on subject foreign industries, by period

Ratio and share in percent

Item	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Capacity utilization ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments share	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Table 7.8 OCTG: Production in subject foreign industries, by product type and period

Ratio and share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Seamless OCTG	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Welded OCTG	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All OCTG	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Seamless OCTG	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Welded OCTG	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All OCTG	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Practical OCTG capacity and production by subject foreign industry

Table 7.9 presents information on subject producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization by subject country.

Table 7.9 OCTG: Subject producers' output, by country and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.9 (Continued) OCTG: Subject producers' output, by country and period

Production

Production in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.9 (Continued) OCTG: Subject producers' output, by country and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the subject producer's production to its production capacity.

Table 7.9 (Continued) OCTG: Subject producers' output, by country and period

Share of production

Share in percent

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

OCTG exports, by subject country

Table 7.10 presents information on subject producers' exports of OCTG by subject country.

Table 7.10 OCTG: Subject producers' exports: Exports to the United States, by source and period

Exports to the United States

Quantity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.10 (Continued) OCTG: Subject producers' exports: Share of total shipments exported to the United States, by source and period

Share of total shipments exported to the United States

Share in percent

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.10 (Continued) OCTG: Subject producers' (and resellers') exports: Exports to all destination markets, by source and period

Total exports

Quantity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.10 (Continued) OCTG: Subject producers' (and resellers') exports: Share of total shipments exported to all destinations, by source and period

Share of total shipments exported

Share in percent

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

OCTG inventories, by subject foreign industry

Table 7.11 presents information on ending inventory of the responding producers by subject foreign country.

Table 7.11 OCTG: Subject foreign industries' ending inventories: Ending inventories, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.11 (Continued) OCTG: Subject foreign industries' ending inventories: Ratio of ending inventories to total shipments, by source and period

Ratio in percent

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Alternative products

As shown in table 7.12, responding firms in Austria and the UAE produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce OCTG, including ***. From 2023 to 2025, the share of subject foreign industries' production accounted for by OCTG increased by *** percentage points (from ***).

Table 7.12 OCTG: Subject foreign industries' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
OCTG production	Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***
Other production	Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***
Total production	Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***
OCTG production	Seamless	Share	***	***	***
Other production	Seamless	Share	***	***	***
Total production	Seamless	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
OCTG production	Welded	Quantity	***	***	***
Other production	Welded	Quantity	***	***	***
Total production	Welded	Quantity	***	***	***
OCTG production	Welded	Share	***	***	***
Other production	Welded	Share	***	***	***
Total production	Welded	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
OCTG production	All types	Quantity	***	***	***
Other production	All types	Quantity	***	***	***
Total production	All types	Quantity	***	***	***
OCTG production	All types	Share	***	***	***
Other production	All types	Share	***	***	***
Total production	All types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Exports

Table 7.13 presents Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data for exports of casing and tubing from subject countries to the United States and to all destination markets.

Table 7.13 Casing and tubing: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to the United States, by exporter and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporter	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Quantity	116,213	118,219	137,568
Taiwan	Quantity	101,490	214,330	243,656
UAE	Quantity	458	1,956	5,171
Subject exporters	Quantity	218,161	334,505	386,395

Table continued.

Table 7.13 (Continued) Casing and tubing: Global exports from subject foreign industries: Exports to all destination markets, by subject foreign country and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporter	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Quantity	216,811	222,375	205,652
Taiwan	Quantity	102,644	216,430	244,043
UAE	Quantity	1,963	2,299	5,698
Subject exporters	Quantity	321,418	441,104	455,393

Table continued.

Table 7.3 (Continued) Casing and tubing: Global exports from subject foreign industries: Share of exports exported to the United States, by subject foreign country and period

Share in percent

Exporter	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Austria	Share	53.6	53.2	66.9
Taiwan	Share	98.9	99.0	99.8
UAE	Share	23.3	85.1	90.8
Subject exporters	Share	67.9	75.8	84.8

Source: Official exports statistics and official global imports statistics from Eurostat, Taiwan Directorate General of Customs, and various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database for UAE data, under HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed April 27, 2026.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table 7.14 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of OCTG. Reported inventories of OCTG from subject sources increased irregularly by *** percent from 2023 to 2025, while inventories from nonsubject sources decreased by *** percent.

Table 7.14 OCTG: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2023	2024	2025
Inventories quantity	Austria	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Austria	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Austria	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Austria	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Taiwan	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Taiwan	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Taiwan	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Taiwan	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	UAE	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	UAE	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	UAE	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	UAE	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Subject	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Subject	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All import sources	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All import sources	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All import sources	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All import sources	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. importers' outstanding orders

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they imported or arranged for the importation of OCTG from any sources after December 31, 2025. Their reported data are presented in table 7.15.

Table 7.15 OCTG: U.S. importers' arranged imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026	Total
Austria	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Third-country trade actions

Table 7.16 provides a list of third-country trade actions on products including OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates.

Table 7.16 OCTG: Third-country trade actions

Subject countries	Country imposing orders	Product description	Original effective date	Current status	Duty rates
Taiwan (antidumping)	Canada	Oil country tubular goods (7304.29, 7305.20, 7306.29)	February 4, 2014	Remains in effect	Antidumping; up to 37.40%
Austria (antidumping)	Canada	Oil and gas well casing (7304.29, 7306.29)	Ongoing investigation	Preliminary determination expected by May 19, 2026	Undetermined
Taiwan (safeguard)	European Union	Steel products, including tubes (7304.29, 7305.20, 7306.29)	July 18, 2019	Remains in effect	Tariff Rate Quota; 25% out-of-quota duty
United Arab Emirates (safeguard)	European Union	Steel products, including tubes (7304.29, 7305.20, 7306.29)	July 18, 2019	Remains in effect	Tariff Rate Quota; 25% out-of-quota duty

Sources: WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, "Original Investigation AD/1404/TW," retrieved April 28, 2026, https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/can-ad1404tw-1; Canada Border Services Agency, "Oil country tubular goods 2: Measures in force," retrieved April 28, 2026, https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/octg2-eng.html; Canada Border Services Agency, "Guide for self-assessing Special Import Measures Act duties," retrieved April 28, 2026, https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/self-auto-eng.html; WTO, "European Union – Safeguard Measures On Certain Steel Products," January 17, 2023, https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/WT/DS/595-14.pdf&Open=True.

Notes: Exporters participating in Canada's investigations can be assigned potentially much lower duties that are based on "normal values". Presently, Chung Hung Steel Corporation, Shin Yang Steel Co. Ltd, and Tension Steel Industries Co. Ltd of Taiwan pay duties based on normal values. For more information on the normal values calculation, see Canada Border Services Agency, "Guide for self-assessing Special Import Measures Act duties," https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/self-auto-eng.html.

Information on nonsubject countries

Table 7.17 presents global export data for OCTG based on value. China was the largest global exporter in 2025, accounting for 26.4 percent of total global exports by volume. Japan and Brazil were the second and third largest global exporters, accounting for 12.6 and 11.0 percent, respectively.

Table 7.17: Casing and tubing: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Value	32,352	40,787	35,913
Austria	Value	64,123	50,861	25,690
Taiwan	Value	30,706	16,171	3,124
UAE	Value	3,462	1,851	4,446
Subject exporters	Value	98,292	68,882	33,260
China	Value	344,230	151,895	146,651
Japan	Value	83,367	52,657	69,821
Brazil	Value	28,964	45,967	60,801
Canada	Value	93,113	41,612	37,617
South Korea	Value	112,186	37,974	24,837
Indonesia	Value	9,956	15,814	22,728
Singapore	Value	10,035	17,444	18,549
Italy	Value	42,313	21,264	16,924
All other exporters	Value	221,326	98,476	88,060
All reporting exporters	Value	1,076,134	592,771	555,162
United States	Share of value	3.0	6.9	6.5
Austria	Share of value	6.0	8.6	4.6
Taiwan	Share of value	2.9	2.7	0.6
UAE	Share of value	0.3	0.3	0.8
Subject exporters	Share of value	9.1	11.6	6.0
China	Share of value	32.0	25.6	26.4
Japan	Share of value	7.7	8.9	12.6
Brazil	Share of value	2.7	7.8	11.0
Canada	Share of value	8.7	7.0	6.8
South Korea	Share of value	10.4	6.4	4.5
Indonesia	Share of value	0.9	2.7	4.1
Singapore	Share of value	0.9	2.9	3.3
Italy	Share of value	3.9	3.6	3.0
All other exporters	Share of value	20.6	16.6	15.9
All reporting exporters	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed April 27, 2026.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“. United States is shown at the top followed by the countries under investigation, all remaining top exporting countries in descending order of 2020 data.

OCTG Consumption

Data on global OCTG consumption are generally not available. However, because OCTG is used in oil and gas wells, the demand for OCTG is related to the number of oil and gas rigs in use. Total worldwide annual average rig counts decreased by 9.1 percent, from 1,812 in 2023 to 1,647 in 2025 (table 7.18). In the United States, annual average rig counts decreased by a larger amount, 16.4 percent, from 687 in 2023 to 574 in 2025.

Table 7.18: OCTG: Baker Hughes International Rotary Rig Count, by country or region, annually, 2021–25

Country or region	2023	2024	2025
United States	687	599	574
Canada	177	187	171
Latin America	178	158	135
Europe	118	119	124
Africa	102	107	99
Middle East	332	341	338
Asia-Pacific	217	223	207
Total	1,812	1,734	1,647

Source: Baker Hughes Worldwide Rig Count, April 2026, https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/intl-rig-count.

Table 7.19 presents the list of OCTG producers in subject markets that have obtained API 5CT certification, the standard certification for OCTG.

Table 7.19: OCTG: List of API 5CT certified producers in subject markets

Company	City/State	Country
Voestalpine Tubulars Gmbh & Co Kg	Kindberg-Aumuehl	Austria
Lukang Branch Of Pipe & Tube Department, Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Changhua County	Taiwan
Far East Machinery Co., Ltd.	Chia-Yi	Taiwan
Chung Hung Steel Corporation/Da-Fa Branch Of Pipe & Tube Department	Kaohsiung City	Taiwan
Shin Yang Steel Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung City	Taiwan
Tension Steel Industries Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung City	Taiwan
Kao Hsing Chang Iron & Steel Corporation/Pintung Branch	Pintung Hsien	Taiwan
Ajmal Steel Tubes & Pipes Industries LLC/Branch 1	Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates
Thl Tube & Pipe Industries LLC	Dubai	United Arab Emirates
Universal Tube & Pipe Industries Fze	Dubai	United Arab Emirates
Conares Metal Supply Limited	Dubai	United Arab Emirates

Source: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Composite List," accessed May 1, 2026, https://mycerts.api.org/Search/CompositeSearch.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, Federal Register notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 17661, April 7, 2026	Oil Country Tubular Goods From Austria, Taiwan, and United Arab Emirates; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-04-07/pdf/2026-06689.pdf
91 FR 22790, April 28, 2026	Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Austria: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-04-28/pdf/2026-08195.pdf
91 FR 22806, April 28, 2026	Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-04-28/pdf/2026-08196.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF STAFF CONFERENCE WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's preliminary conference:

Subject:	Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and United Arab Emirates
Inv. Nos.:	701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779-1781 (Preliminary)
Date and Time:	April 23, 2026 – 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these preliminary phase investigations all virtually via Webex

Foreign Government Appearances:

European Union Delegation of the European Union to the United States
Washington, D.C.

Nuno Sousa, Counselor, Deputy Head of Section – Trade, Economic Security, and Agriculture

Republic of Austria
Washington, D.C.

Robert Heiling, Director of Trade and Investment Policy at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Roger B. Schagrin**, Schagrin Associates)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Leah N. Scarpelli**, ArentFox Schiff LLP)

In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Schagrin Associates
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

U.S. OCTG Manufacturers Association ("USOMA")
United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy,
Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC ("USW")

Rusty Fisher, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer,
Axis Pipe and Tube LLC

Joel Johnson, Member of the Board of Directors, Borusan Pipe U.S., Inc.

Jonathan Kirkland, Vice President of Government Affairs,
Borusan Pipe U.S., Inc.

Cary Hart, President and Chief Executive Officer, PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC

Vincent Fera, General Counsel, PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC

Guillermo Moreno, President of Tenaris USA and Vice Chairman, USOMA

Colby Felux, Commercial Director Regional Independents, Tenaris USA

Jacky Massaglia, Senior Vice President of North America, Vallourec Star L.P.
and Chairman, USOMA

Gary Hauck, President, Vallourec Star, L.P.

Josh Croix, President of the Energy Tubulars Division, Welded Tube USA, Inc.

Jeff Hanley, Vice President of Sales, Welded Tube USA, Inc.

Kathryn Wallace, Legislative Representative, USW

Roger B. Schagrin)
) – OF COUNSEL
Jeffrey D. Gerrish)

In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):

Wiley Rein LLP
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Tenaris Bay City, Inc.
Maverick Tube Corporation
IPSCO Tubulars Inc.
("Tenaris U.S. Manufacturers")

Robert E. DeFrancesco, III) – OF COUNSEL

Cassidy Levy Kent (USA) LLP
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

United States Steel Corporation ("U. S. Steel")

Eugene Lancas, Director of Tubular Marketing, U.S. Steel

Myles S. Getlan)
) – OF COUNSEL
James E. Ransdell)

In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

ArentFox Schiff LLP
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG
voestalpine Tubulars Corporation
(collectively, "voestalpine")

Clayton O'Connor, Vice President – OCTG, voestalpine Tubular Corporation

Leah N. Scarpelli)
) – OF COUNSEL
Matthew M. Nolan)

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Jeffrey D. Gerrish**, Schagrin Associates)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Matthew M. Nolan**, ArentFox Schiff LLP)

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA

Table C.1
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period
Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Producers' share (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):						
Austria	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
UAE	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Producers' share (fn1):						
Fully domestic value	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value added to imports	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total value	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):						
Austria	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
UAE	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
U.S. imports from:						
Austria:						
Quantity	115,272	121,607	145,061	▲25.8	▲5.5	▲19.3
Value	369,484	258,194	301,846	▼(18.3)	▼(30.1)	▲16.9
Unit value	$3,205	$2,123	$2,081	▼(35.1)	▼(33.8)	▼(2.0)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan:						
Quantity	136,990	202,744	264,510	▲93.1	▲48.0	▲30.5
Value	229,260	203,972	284,539	▲24.1	▼(11.0)	▲39.5
Unit value	$1,674	$1,006	$1,076	▼(35.7)	▼(39.9)	▲6.9
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
UAE:						
Quantity	37,970	12,978	95,473	▲151.4	▼(65.8)	▲635.7
Value	50,720	10,725	82,696	▲63.0	▼(78.9)	▲671.0
Unit value	$1,336	$826	$866	▼(35.2)	▼(38.1)	▲4.8
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources:						
Quantity	290,232	337,328	505,044	▲74.0	▲16.2	▲49.7
Value	649,464	472,891	669,080	▲3.0	▼(27.2)	▲41.5
Unit value	$2,238	$1,402	$1,325	▼(40.8)	▼(37.4)	▼(5.5)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. imports from: Continued						
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity	2,055,474	1,236,830	1,283,686	▼(37.5)	▼(39.8)	▲3.8
Value	4,177,635	1,854,769	1,946,830	▼(53.4)	▼(55.6)	▲5.0
Unit value	$2,032	$1,500	$1,517	▼(25.4)	▼(26.2)	▲1.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All import sources:						
Quantity	2,345,706	1,574,158	1,788,730	▼(23.7)	▼(32.9)	▲13.6
Value	4,827,099	2,327,660	2,615,910	▼(45.8)	▼(51.8)	▲12.4
Unit value	$2,058	$1,479	$1,462	▼(28.9)	▼(28.1)	▼(1.1)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
U.S. mills' and U.S. processors':						
Mills: Practical capacity quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Mills: Production quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Mills: Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Processors: Practical capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Processors: Production quantity	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Processors: Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
U.S. shipments (fn2):						
Quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value:						
Fully domestic value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Incremental value added to imports	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Mills: Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Mills: Inv./total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Processors: Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Processors: Inv./total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Production workers	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Mills: Productivity	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Mills: Unit labor costs	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Productivity	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Processors: Unit labor costs	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. mills':						
Net sales:						
Quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Total assets	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
U.S. non-toll processors':						
Net sales:						
Quantity	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. mills and U.S. non-toll processors':						
Net sales:						
Quantity	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. toll processors':						
Net tolling:						
Quantity	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total cost of tolling services (COTS)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
G&A expenses	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit COTS	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit G&A expenses	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COTS/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
U.S. mills' and U.S. processors':						
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Total assets	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160,7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150, accessed on April 15, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects only U.S. mills' U.S. shipments. Value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects OCTG products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured OCTG (including the value added and tolling fees received by U.S. processors for domestic OCTG), as well as the tolling fees received and incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported OCTG. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Unit value reflects the fully domestic value.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

APPENDIX D

ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON U.S. SHIPMENTS BY TYPE

This appendix reports additional details on U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by product type (including welded or seamless OCTG, grade, and of OCTG using proprietary, semi-premium, or premium connections). No importers reported shipments of seamless OCTG from Taiwan, nor of shipments of welded OCTG from Austria. As reported in Part 4, an importer of OCTG from the UAE, ***.

Table D.1 Seamless OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.1 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Table D.2 Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Austria, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.2 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Austria, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.3 Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from UAE, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.3 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from UAE, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.4 Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.4 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.5 Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.5 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.6 Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.6 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All seamless products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.7 Welded OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All welded products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All welded products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.7 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Table D.8 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Taiwan, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All welded products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All welded products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.8 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Taiwan, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.9 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from UAE, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All welded products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All welded products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.9 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from UAE, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.10 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All welded products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All welded products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.10 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.11 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All welded products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All welded products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.11 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.12 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All welded products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All welded products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.12 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All welded products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.13 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.7 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

Table D.14 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Austria, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.14 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Austria, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.15 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Taiwan, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.15 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Taiwan, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.16 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from UAE, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.16 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from UAE, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.17 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.17 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.18 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.18 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.19 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	***	***	***
Green tube	Value	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.19 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Share in percent

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Green tube	Share of quantity	***	***	***
J-55	Share of quantity	***	***	***
L-80	Share of quantity	***	***	***
P-110	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Other	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All grades	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Green tube	Share of value	***	***	***
J-55	Share of value	***	***	***
L-80	Share of value	***	***	***
P-110	Share of value	***	***	***
Other	Share of value	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.20 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless casing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Share	***	***	***
Welded casing	Share	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Share	***	***	***
All product types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.21 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Austria, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless casing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Share	***	***	***
Welded casing	Share	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Share	***	***	***
All product types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.22 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Taiwan, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless casing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Share	***	***	***
Welded casing	Share	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Share	***	***	***
All product types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.23 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from UAE, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless casing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Share	***	***	***
Welded casing	Share	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Share	***	***	***
All product types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.24 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless casing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Share	***	***	***
Welded casing	Share	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Share	***	***	***
All product types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.25 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless casing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Share	***	***	***
Welded casing	Share	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Share	***	***	***
All product types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.26 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***
Seamless casing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Share	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Share	***	***	***
Welded casing	Share	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Share	***	***	***
All product types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table D.27 Premium/semi-premium/proprietary connections OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2025

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	Seamless Casing	Seamless Tubing	Welded Casing	Welded Tubing	All product types
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Value	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.27 (Continued) Premium/semi-premium/proprietary connections OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2025

Share in percent

Source	Measure	Seamless Casing	Seamless Tubing	Welded Casing	Welded Tubing	All product types
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“. This table reports the quantities and values reported by firms for U.S. shipments of OCTG using proprietary, semi-premium, or premium connections, by product type.