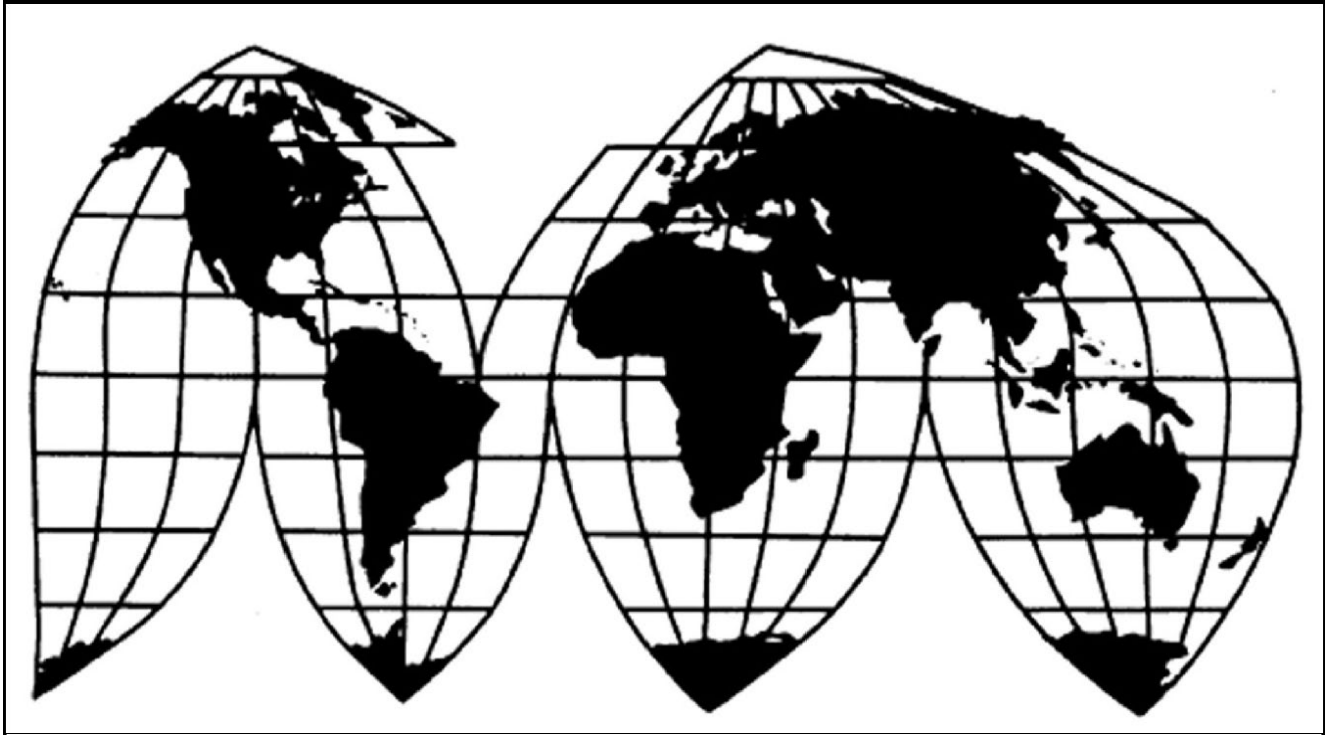
Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-499–500 and
731-TA-1215–1216, 1221–1223 (Second Review)

Publication 5790 **September 2026**

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1216, 1221-1223 (Second Review)

Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on oil country tubular goods from India and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on oil country tubular goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[2]

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on July 1, 2025 (90 FR 28768, July 1, 2025) and determined on November 24, 2025[3] that it would conduct full reviews (91 FR 5110, February 4, 2026).[4] Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's reviews and of a public hearing 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* on March 24, 2026 (91 FR 14039). The Commission conducted its hearing on July 23, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

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

[2] Commissioner Jason E. Kearns voted in the negative with respect to the antidumping duty order on oil country tubular goods from Ukraine. Commissioner Samuel T. Negatu did not participate in these reviews as he was not a member of the Commission at the time.

[3] Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission tolled its schedule during the adequacy phase of this proceeding.

[4] Commissioners David S. Johanson, Jason E. Kearns, and Amy A. Karpel participated in the adequacy phase of these proceedings. Chairman Brett W. Doyle and Commissioners Peter-Anthony Pappas, Bart Thanhauser, David Foley Jr., and Samuel T. Negatu did not participate in the adequacy votes as they were not members of the Commission at the time.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Tariff Act"), that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on oil country tubular goods ("OCTG") from India and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[1]

I. Background

Original Investigations. On July 2, 2013, nine domestic OCTG producers filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions concerning imports of OCTG from India, Korea, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam.[2] In September 2014, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of OCTG from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam sold at less than fair value ("LTFV") and subsidized by the governments of India and Turkey, and an industry in the United States was threatened with material injury by reasons of LTFV imports of OCTG from Taiwan. The Commission found that imports from the Philippines and Thailand were negligible and terminated the investigations with respect to subject imports from those countries.[3]

---

[1] Commissioner Jason E. Kearns determines that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on OCTG from India and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time but that revocation of the antidumping duty order on OCTG from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See* Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Jason E. Kearns. He joins, except where indicated, sections I-III.E. and IV of the majority's views. He does not join sections III.F (cumulation based on likely conditions of competition) and III.G. (conclusion).

[2] The nine petitioners were United States Steel Corporation, Maverick Tube Corporation, Boomerang Tube LLC, Energex, a division of JMC Steel Group, Northwest Pipe Company, Tejas Tubular Products Inc., TMK IPSCO, Vallourec Star, L.P., and Welded Tube USA, Inc. *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam*¸ Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1217 and 1219-1223 (Final), USITC Pub. 4489 (Sept. 2014) ("*Original Determinations*") at 1.

[3] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 1. The U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") made a negative dumping determination with respect to OCTG from Saudi Arabia. *See id*. at 5.

On July 10, 2014, Commerce suspended its antidumping investigation on imports of OCTG from Ukraine and entered into a suspension agreement.[4] On September 10, 2014, Commerce issued antidumping duty orders covering OCTG from India, Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam, and countervailing duty orders covering OCTG from India and Turkey.[5] Effective July 10, 2019, Commerce terminated the Ukrainian suspension agreement and issued an antidumping duty order on imports of OCTG from Ukraine.[6]

First Reviews. In June 2019, the Commission instituted reviews of the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, and the countervailing duty orders on OCTG from India and Turkey.[7] After conducting full reviews, the Commission made affirmative determinations concerning imports from all subject countries.[8] Commerce continued the orders effective August 12, 2020.[9]

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[4] *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Ukraine*, 79 Fed. Reg. 41959 (Jul. 18, 2014). The Agreement was set to terminate on July 10, 2017, but was extended until July 10, 2019. *See also Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Ukraine*, 82 Fed Reg. 32681 (Jul. 17, 2017); *Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Ukraine*, 83 Fed. Reg. 31369 (Jul. 5, 2018). Petitioners and Respondents Interpipe Ukraine LLC and North American Interpipe Inc. requested that the ongoing Commerce and Commission investigations into OCTG from Ukraine be continued. *See Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Ukraine: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 79 Fed. Reg. 41969 (Jul. 18, 2014).

[5] *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From India and the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Orders and Amended Affirmative Final Countervailing Duty Determination for India*, 79 Fed. Reg. 53688 (Sept. 10, 2014); *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, the Republic of Turkey, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders; and Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 79 Fed. Reg. 53691 (Sept. 10, 2014). On July 12, 2017, the U.S. Court of International Trade sustained Commerce's remand determination to revoke the antidumping duty order on OCTG from Taiwan. *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Taiwan: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Notice of Amended Final Determination and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 Fed. Reg. 35181 (Jul. 28, 2017).

[6] *Termination of the Suspension Agreement on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From Ukraine, Rescission of Administrative Review and Issuance of Antidumping Duty Order*, 84 Fed. Reg. 33918 (Jul. 16, 2019).

[7] *Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Institution of Five Year Reviews*, 84 Fed. Reg. 25570 (Jun. 3, 2019).

[8] *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 Pub. 5090 (July 2020) at 7 ("*First Reviews*").

[9] *Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 85 Fed. Reg. 48665 (Dep't Comm. Aug. 12, 2020).

Current Reviews. On July 1, 2025, the Commission instituted the current reviews on the antidumping duty orders on subject imports of OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, and the countervailing duty orders on OCTG from India and Turkey.[10] The Commission received a joint response to its notice of institution from the U.S. OCTG Manufacturers Association ("USOMA") on behalf of its members,[11] and United States Steel Corporation ("U.S. Steel") (collectively ("Domestic Producers"), which are domestic producers of OCTG.[12] The Commission also received two submissions in response to its notice of institution from respondent interested parties with respect to the antidumping duty order on OCTG from Ukraine: a joint filing by Interpipe Ukraine LLC, a Ukrainian producer of OCTG, and North American Interpipe Inc., a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from Ukraine (collectively "Interpipe"),[13] and one filed by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine ("Government of Ukraine").[14] The Commission did not receive a response from any respondent interested party with respect to the orders on India, South Korea, Turkey, or Vietnam.[15]

On November 24, 2025, the Commission found that the domestic interested party group response was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response with respect to Ukraine was adequate.[16] The Commission therefore determined to conduct a full review of the order on imports of OCTG from Ukraine.[17] Although the Commission found that the respondent interested party group responses with respect to India, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam were inadequate, the Commission nevertheless determined to conduct full reviews of the orders on imports of OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam to promote

[10] *Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 90 Fed. Reg. 28768 (July 1, 2025) (*"*Notice of Institution).

[11] The members of USOMA are Axis Pipe & Tube LLC, Borusan Pipe U.S., Inc., PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC, Tenaris USA, Vallourec Star, L.P., and Welded Tube USA Inc. *See* Domestic Interested Parties' Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 858313 at 1-2.

[12] *See* Domestic Producers' Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 858313 at 1-2.

[13] Interpipe Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 858287.

[14] Government of Ukraine Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 858199.

[15] *See* Domestic Producers' Comments on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 861633.

[16] *See Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Notice of Commission Determination To Conduct Full Five-Year Reviews*, 91 Fed. Reg. 5110 (Feb. 4, 2026) ("Notice to Conduct Full Reviews").

[17] Notice to Conduct Full Reviews, 91 Fed. Reg. at 5110.

administrative efficiency in light of its decision to conduct a full review with respect to the order on OCTG from Ukraine.[18]

The Commission received joint prehearing and posthearing submissions from the Domestic Producers.[19] Representatives of USOMA and U.S. Steel appeared at the Commission's hearing accompanied by counsel.[20] Domestic Producers also filed final comments.[21]

The Commission received joint prehearing and posthearing submissions from Interpipe and representatives of Interpipe appeared at the Commission's hearing accompanied by counsel.[22] Interpipe also filed final comments.[23] The Commission also received prehearing and posthearing submissions from the Government of Ukraine and representatives of the Government of Ukraine appeared at the Commission's hearing.[24]

U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of 11 U.S. producers of OCTG that are believed to account for more than 90 percent of domestic production of OCTG in 2025.[25] U.S. import data and related information are based on based on official Commerce statistics and the questionnaire responses from 19 U.S. importers that accounted for approximately 25 percent of subject imports and slightly less than 50 percent of total U.S. imports of OCTG in 2025.[26] Foreign industry data and related information are based on the questionnaire responses of two producers in South Korea, which accounted for *** percent of production of OCTG in South Korea in 2025, and one producer in Ukraine that accounted for all

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[18] Notice to Conduct Full Reviews, 91. Fed. Reg. at 5110. Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission tolled its schedule for these reviews. *Id*. at 5110 n.1.

[19] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 888217; Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 890283.

[20] *See* Transcript of July 23, 2026, Hearing ("Hearing Tr."), EDIS Doc. 889335.

[21] Domestic Producers' Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 893899.

[22] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 888258; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 890263.

[23] Interpipe's Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 893854.

[24] Government of Ukraine's Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 888126; Government of Ukraine's Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 890233.

[25] Confidential Staff Report, Memorandum INV-YY-122 (Aug. 24, 2026) ("CR") at 1.18; *Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam,* Inv. Nos. 701-TA- 499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1216 and 1221-1223 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 5790 (Sep. 2026) ("PR") at 1.18. Of the eleven responding U.S. producers, nine are mills and two are processors of OCTG. CR/PR at 1.47.

[26] CR/PR at 1.18. Importers' questionnaire data accounted for virtually all imports of OCTG from India, Turkey, and Ukraine but only one-fifth of imports from South Korea and none of the imports from Vietnam. CR/PR at 1.51. U.S. importers' questionnaire data accounted for more than half of imports from nonsubject sources in 2025. *Id*.

production of OCTG in Ukraine in 2025.[27] No subject producers or exporters in India, Turkey, or Vietnam provided responses to the Commission's questionnaires.[28] Accordingly, information on the OCTG industries in those countries is based on information from the original investigations and prior reviews, information submitted by the Domestic Producers, and information gathered by Commission staff, including industry research data and public export data.

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."[29] 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 under this subtitle."[30] The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.[31]

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of the orders under review as follows:

> The merchandise subject to this *Order* is certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from Ukraine, 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

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[27] CR/PR at 1.18.

[28] CR/PR at 4.39, 4.51, 4.65.

[29] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[30] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *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); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

[31] *See*, *e.g.*, *Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

> 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 *Order* also covers OCTG coupling stock.
>
> Excluded from the scope of this *Order* are: Casing or tubing containing 10.5 percent or more by weight of chromium; drill pipe; unattached couplings; and unattached thread protectors.[32]

The scope has not changed since the prior reviews. OCTG are a distinctive category of tubular steel products, manufactured by a seamless process or welded process, used in oil and gas wells and consist primarily of casing and tubing. Both seamless OCTG and welded OCTG are used in drilling and conveyance applications, although seamless OCTG are generally required for use in high-pressure or sour service environments.[33] 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.[34] 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 the surface water, gas, sand, or limestone.[35] Casing must be strong enough to carry its own weight, as well as to resist both external pressure and pressure within the well.[36]

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.[37] 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

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[32] *See Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 85 Fed. Reg. 48665 (Dep't Comm. Aug. 12, 2020).

[33] CR/PR at 1.30.

[34] CR/PR at 1.33.

[35] CR/PR at 1.34.

[36] CR/PR at 1.34.

[37] CR/PR at 1.35.

and casing are usually produced in accordance with American Petroleum Institute ("API") standard 5CT.[38]

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 weight of end-finished tubing or casing.[39] Couplings are produced and certified to the same API grade and type as the OCTG to which the couplings are joined.[40]

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product encompassing all OCTG, coextensive with the scope. In doing so, the Commission rejected a respondent's argument that the Commission should find a separate like product for U.S. heat-treated semi-finished OCTG or "green tubes."[41] The Commission found that there was not a clear dividing line between green tubes and finished OCTG.[42]

In the first reviews, no party advocated for a different definition of the domestic like product. The Commission found that the characteristics and uses of domestically produced OCTG had not changed since the original investigations. Accordingly, the Commission again defined a domestic like product to include all OCTG coextensive with the scope.[43]

In the current reviews, Domestic Producers argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product, coextensive with the scope of the reviews, as it did in the original investigations and first reviews.[44] Interpipe has not argued for a different definition of the domestic like product.[45] Furthermore, there is no new information on the record indicating that the pertinent characteristics and uses of OCTG have changed since the prior proceedings so as to warrant the Commission's reconsideration of the domestic like product definition. We therefore continue to define the domestic like product to consist of OCTG, coextensive with Commerce's scope.

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[38] CR/PR at 1.35.
[39] CR/PR at 1.37.
[40] CR/PR at 1.42.
[41] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 11-12.
[42] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 11-12.
[43] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 7.
[44] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 8.
[45] *See generally* Interpipe's Prehearing Brief. The Government of Ukraine also did not advocate for a different definition of the domestic like product. *See generally* Government of Ukraine's Prehearing Brief.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry 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.

In the original investigations, the Commission found that processors that provide heat treatment engaged in sufficient production-related activities to be treated as domestic producers.[47] Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all U.S. producers of OCTG, including both mills that produce OCTG and processors that engage in heat treatment.[48] In the first reviews, the Commission again defined the domestic industry to include all U.S. producers of OCTG, including both mills that produce OCTG and processors that engage in heat treatment. The Commission found that there was no new information on the record that would warrant reconsidering whether to include processors in the domestic industry.[49]

In these reviews, the record does not contain any information that would warrant revisiting the decision to include processors in the domestic industry and no party has argued for a different definition of the domestic industry than that described in the Commission's notice of institution.[50] Accordingly, we again find that processors that provide heat treatment engage in sufficient production-related activity to be considered domestic producers.

We also consider whether any producer of the domestic like product should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act.[51] This provision

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[46] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

[47] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 13-14.

[48] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 14. There were no related party issues in the final phase of the original investigations. *Id.* at 14 n.75.

[49] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 8-9.

[50] *See* Domestic Producer's Response to NOI, EDIS Doc. 858313 at 31; Interpipe Response to NOI, EDIS Doc. 858287 at 16; Government of Ukraine Response to NOI, EDIS Doc. 858199 at 12.

[51] In the first five-year reviews, while U.S. producer Borusan qualified as a related party under the statute because of its affiliation with a Turkish producer and exporter of OCTG, the Commission (Continued…)

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.[52] Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.[53] Domestic producer *** is subject to possible exclusion pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(i) because it is related to a foreign producer, exporter, and importer of OCTG from *** and it imported subject merchandise during the period of review.[54]

***. *** accounted for *** percent of U.S. mill production of OCTG and was the *** largest U.S. mill in 2025.[55] It accounted for *** percent of U.S. processing of OCTG and was the *** largest processor in 2025.[56] It *** the *** and *** on the ***.[57] It imported subject merchandise from *** in 2023, 2024, and 2025 as well as the January through March period ("interim") 2025. The ratio of its subject imports to its domestic production initially increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before decreasing to *** percent in 2025; it

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(…Continued)
found that Borusan's principal interest was in domestic production and that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude it from the domestic industry. *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 9.

[52] *See Torrington Co v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. 1161, 1168 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1992), *aff'd without opinion*, 991 F.2d 809 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *Sandvik AB v. United States*, 721 F. Supp. 1322, 1331-32 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989), *aff'd mem.,* 904 F.2d 46 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *Empire Plow Co. v. United States*, 675 F. Supp. 1348, 1352 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1987).

[53] The primary factors the Commission has examined in deciding whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude a related party include the following:

(1) the percentage of domestic production attributable to the importing producer;

(2) the reason the U.S. producer has decided to import the product subject to investigation (whether the firm benefits from the LTFV sales or subsidies or whether the firm must import in order to enable it to continue production and compete in the U.S. market);

(3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;

(4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and

(5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation. *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. USITC*, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31(Ct. Int'l. Trade 2015), *aff'd*, 879 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2018); *see also Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

[54] *** indicated that it is ***, a ***. CR/PR at Table 1.20.

[55] CR/PR at Table 1.19.

[56] CR/PR at Table 1.19.

[57] CR/PR at Table 1.19.

was *** percent in interim 2025 and *** in interim 2026.[58] *** indicates that it imported subject merchandise "***."[59]

Given that *** made substantial capital expenditures during the period of review,[60] and the ratio of *** subject imports to domestic production was relatively low and decreased during the period of review,[61] its primary interest appears to be in domestic production. Furthermore, some of *** financial indicators, such as its gross profit to net sales ratio, net income to net sales ratio, and operating income to net sales ratio were weaker than the average of U.S. mills in some years in the period of review.[62] Accordingly, the record does not indicate that *** was shielded from subject import competition by virtue of its affiliation with *** or that it benefited from its imports of subject merchandise such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data so as to mask injury. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of OCTG, including both mills that produce OCTG and processors that engage in heat treatment.

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[58] CR/PR at Table 3.15. *** domestic production was *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in 2025, and *** short tons in interim 2025 and interim 2026. *Id*. Its subject imports from *** were *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in 2025, *** short tons in interim 2025, and *** short tons in interim 2026. *Id*.

[59] CR/PR at Table 3.16.

[60] CR/PR at Table 3.30.

[61] *** ratio of subject imports to domestic production are lower than the related party in the first five-year reviews, when the Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude it from the domestic industry when its ratio of imports to subject merchandise decreased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2019. *First Reviews Confidential Opinion*, EDIS Doc. 860819 at 12.

[62] *See* CR /PR at Table 3.26. *** gross profit to net sales ratio was weaker than the U.S. mills' average in 2024, 2025, and interim 2026, its operating income to net sales ratio was weaker than the average of U.S. mills in interim 2026, and its net income to net sales ratio was weaker than the U.S. mills' average in interim 2026.*See id*.

III. Cumulation

A. Legal Standard

> With respect to five-year reviews, section 752(a) of the Tariff Act provides as follows: the Commission may cumulatively assess the volume and effect of imports of the subject merchandise from all countries with respect to which reviews under section 1675(b) or (c) of this title were initiated on the same day, if such imports would be likely to compete with each other and with domestic like products in the United States market. The Commission shall not cumulatively assess the volume and effects of imports of the subject merchandise in a case in which it determines that such imports are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.[63]

Cumulation therefore is discretionary in five-year reviews, unlike original investigations, which are governed by section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act.[64] The Commission may exercise its discretion to cumulate, however, only if the reviews are initiated on the same day, the Commission determines that the subject imports are likely to compete with each other and the domestic like product in the U.S. market, and imports from each such subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation. Our focus in five-year reviews is not only on present conditions of competition, but also on likely conditions of competition in the reasonably foreseeable future.

The statutory threshold for cumulation is satisfied in these reviews because they were initiated for each country on the same day: July 1, 2025.[65]

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[63] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

[64] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(i); *see also*, *e.g.*, *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 601 F.3d 1291, 1293 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (Commission may reasonably consider likely differing conditions of competition in deciding whether to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 475 F. Supp. 2d 1370, 1378 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2006) (recognizing the wide latitude the Commission has in selecting the types of factors it considers relevant in deciding whether to exercise discretion to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 569 F. Supp. 2d 1328, 1337-38 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008).

[65] CR/PR at Table 1.1.

B. The Original Investigations and Prior Reviews

In the original investigations, the Commission found a reasonable overlap of competition between and among the domestic like product and subject imports from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam and cumulated subject imports from these five countries.[66]

In the first reviews, the Commission exercised its discretion to cumulate imports from all five subject countries that are subject countries in these current reviews. The Commission did not find that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry, and that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among imports from each subject country and the domestic like product.[67] It also determined that imports from all five subject countries would likely compete in the U.S. market under similar conditions of competition. Specifically, the Commission rejected the Government of Ukraine's argument that subject imports from Ukraine would compete under different conditions of competition considering the general fungibility of OCTG from all sources, and the fact that Interpipe, the exclusive producer of Ukrainian OCTG, shipped substantial and increasing quantities of subject merchandise to the United States during the period of review.[68]

C. Arguments of the Parties

1. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

a) Domestic Producers' Arguments

Domestic Producers contend that subject imports from each country will have a discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the orders were revoked.[69] They contend that OCTG producers in each subject country have substantial excess capacity and divertible supply, are export-oriented, can quickly increase shipments to the United States, and that subject producers both prior to and after the orders have used aggressive pricing and

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[66] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 22-24.
[67] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 16-17.
[68] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 18.
[69] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 11-12.

underselling to take market share from the domestic industry.[70]

With respect to Ukraine specifically, Domestic Producers cite the Commission's finding from the original investigations and first reviews and contend that the record in these reviews continue to indicate that the Ukrainian OCTG industry has the ability and incentive to increase exports to the United States if the orders were revoked.[71] They note that despite the effects of the war in Ukraine, the Ukrainian industry was able to expand its OCTG production and exports during the period of review.[72] Domestic Producers contest Interpipe's assertion that it will focus on home market shipments as belied by the record evidence.[73] They state that the United States remained Interpipe's top export destination throughout the period of review, and that Interpipe has expanded hiring at its Houston-based subsidiary to "continue to strengthen Interpipe's presence in the North American market."[74] Domestic Producers also disagree with Interpipe's assertion that it "fills gaps" in niche markets that domestic producers were unable to supply. They argue that if that were the case, Interpipe should have been able to command a price premium, but instead AUV data for U.S. shipments of Ukrainian OCTG were significantly lower than the AUVs of domestic producers' U.S. shipments.[75]

Domestic Producers also argue that the European Union's decision, effective July 1, 2026, to apply a tariff rate quota of 80,670 metric tons to imports of Ukrainian seamless pipe will incentivize Interpipe to direct its export shipments toward the United States upon revocation of the orders.[76] Domestic Producers note that Interpipe projected in a press release that it would have been able to export at least 30 percent more seamless pipe to the EU in the

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[70] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 12.

[71] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 25-26.

[72] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 26.

[73] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 27 (citing Prehearing Report at Table 4.31).

[74] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 6 (citing Interpipe Press Release, *Scott Stephens appointed as Vice President over North American Interpipe* (Dec. 16, 2025) (Attached to Posthearing Brief as Exhibit 4).

[75] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 11 n.62. Relatedly, Domestic Producers contend that Interpipe's argument that it tends to focus on supplying green tube to the U.S. market undermines its argument that imports from Ukraine are not likely to have a discernible adverse impact upon revocation. Domestic Producers contend that although ***. *Id*. at 8-9.

[76] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 16.

absence of the quota,[77] and Domestic Producers assert that Interpipe will instead direct that additional capacity towards the United States market.

Finally, Domestic Producers assert that the 50 percent duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 ("Section 232 duties") would not limit Interpipe's ability to direct OCTG shipments to the U.S. market.[78] They contend that even with the section 232 duties applied, the AUVs of U.S. shipments of Ukrainian OCTG were low enough in 2025 at $1,003 per short ton to still significantly undersell the domestic industry, which had U.S. shipment AUVs of $1,993 per short ton in 2025.[79]

b) Ukrainian Respondents' Arguments

Interpipe argues that subject imports from Ukraine are not likely to have a discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable period of time, which Interpipe contends that the Commission must evaluate on the basis of the next 12 to 24 months. It argues that due to the war with Russia, Interpipe's operations have been significantly affected and that since a recent July 4, 2026, missile attack on its facility, its ***.[80] Interpipe reports that Russia has repeatedly attacked its facilities with drones, and many of its raw material suppliers' facilities in Ukraine have also been damaged or destroyed during the war.[81] As a result, Interpipe contends that it does not have the capacity to produce volumes of OCTG that will have any discernible adverse effect on the U.S. market.

Interpipe states that it has encountered labor shortages due to its employees fleeing violence from the war, being conscripted into Ukrainian military service, or being injured or killed. It also argues that its ability to transport OCTG by maritime routes has been severely limited. Interpipe contends that it must ship either send its goods over land to ports in Romania, Bulgaria, or Poland at significantly higher rates than if it could ship from Ukrainian ports. Interpipe also reports that it currently is unable to ship from Ukrainian Black Sea ports

[77] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 10 (citing Interpipe Press Release, *Statistical error and unfulfilled commitment: Interpipe flags 30% undercount in Ukraine's seamless pipe quota* (Jul. 6, 2026) (Attached to Posthearing Brief as Exhibit 7).

[78] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 39.

[79] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 10.

[80] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 11.

[81] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 11.

due to increased Russian military operations in the region.[82] Interpipe contends that these transportation limitations further support that subject imports from Ukraine will be unlikely to have a discernible adverse effect on the U.S. market if the orders were revoked.[83]Interpipe also asserts that due to the war, it will prioritize serving its home market to aid in the reconstruction efforts of state-owned Ukrainian national gas and oil companies.[84]

Further, Interpipe contends that Ukrainian imports had a small and decreasing market share during the period of review, decreasing from *** percent in 2023 to just *** percent in 2025 and *** percent in interim 2026. It argues that this small market share, coupled with the fact that Ukraine has had a very low dumping margin, with a cash deposit rate of only 1.39 percent since November 19, 2024, indicates that Ukrainian imports currently have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.[85] It also asserts that revocation of the order will not change the status quo because Ukrainian OCTG is subject to 50 percent Section 232 duties that have been in effect since 2025. Interpipe asserts that after the Section 232 duties were raised to 50 percent, there were only 5,240 short tons of imports from Ukraine in total between July 2025 and May 2026, and Ukrainian imports were absent from the U.S. market in 8 of those 10 months.[86]

The Government of Ukraine similarly argues that Ukrainian domestic demand for OCTG and other-energy related products will remain strong and increase due to the need to restore and expand Ukraine's energy infrastructure after the war. The Government of Ukraine reports that state-owned energy companies, such as Naftogaz Group and PJSC Ukrgasvydobuvannya, have expanded their exploration and drilling activities and will require substantial volumes of OCTG to meet the objective in the Ukrainian Government's National Energy and Climate Plan for 2025 to 2030, which emphasizes bolstering domestic energy supply.[87]

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[82] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Responses to Commission Questions at 25-26. Interpipe estimates that its cost to ship through alternative European ports is *** percent more expensive than shipping directly from Ukrainian ports. *Id*. at 25.

[83] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Responses to Commission Questions at 25-26.

[84] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 4,7; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 32-33.

[85] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 39.

[86] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 9.

[87] Government of Ukraine's Prehearing Brief at 7-8; Government of Ukraine's Posthearing Brief at 6.

2. Likelihood of Reasonable Overlap of Competition

a) Domestic Producers' Arguments

Domestic Producers argue that there is likely to be a reasonable overlap of competition among imports from subject countries and the domestic like product. With respect to fungibility, Domestic Producers observe that in the original investigations and first reviews, the Commission found that subject imports were fungible with each other and the domestic like product, and it argues that the circumstances underlying those findings have not changed. In regard to Interpipe's arguments about substitutability of welded and seamless OCTG, they cite that all U.S. producers and nearly all importers reported that Ukrainian OCTG is always or frequently interchangeable with domestically produced OCTG and OCTG from the other subject countries.[88] Moreover, they cite that a hearing witness for Interpipe testified that Interpipe "produce{s} to similar standards and aspects" as the domestic like product.[89] Furthermore, they argue that, as the Commission recently found again in the May 2026 preliminary investigations on OCTG from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates, the fact that OCTG may be seamless or welded does not limit its fungibility, as both types may be used in some of the same applications.[90]

3. Likely Conditions of Competition

a) Domestic Producers' Arguments

Domestic Producers argue that if the orders are revoked, imports from subject countries, including Ukraine, are likely to compete under similar conditions in the U.S. market. They acknowledge that the war with Russia has affected Interpipe's operation in Ukraine, but

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[88] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 9-10.

[89] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 11 (citing Hearing Tr. at 144 (Najjar).

[90] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 33-34 (citing *Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates*, 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779-1781 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5741 at 16). Interpipe and the Government of Ukraine did not address the four factors the Commission considers in determining whether there is a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports and the domestic like product, but rather argue, as discussed below, that the Commission should decline to cumulate subject imports from Ukraine because due to the war with Russia, they compete under distinct conditions of competition from imports from other subject sources.

contends that the Ukrainian OCTG industry nevertheless continued to produce and export significant volumes of OCTG to the U.S. market.[91]

Furthermore, Domestic Producers contend that Interpipe's arguments focus on how the war has affected Interpipe's operations in its home market in Ukraine, but that the record does not support that Ukrainian imports would compete differently than imports from any other source in the United States market, which is what the Commission must consider under the statute.[92] Domestic Producers emphasize that the Commission recently found in the 2025 reviews on hot-rolled steel involving Ukraine that "although the Ukrainian industry's production and export capacity has been degraded significantly as a result of conditions in Ukraine, there is no indication that subject imports would likely compete under different conditions of competition in the U.S. market as a result."[93]

In addition, Domestic Producers contest Interpipe's argument that Section 232 duties would cause Ukrainian imports to compete under different conditions of competition in the United States market. They note that the 50 percent Section 232 duties apply to OCTG imports from all five subject countries, not just Ukraine.[94]

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[91] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 27.

[92] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 35-36; Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 11-12 (citing 19 U.S.C. §1675a(a)(7).

[93] Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 12, citing *Hot-Rolled Steel Products from China, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-405-406 and 731-TA-899-901 and 906-908 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 5667 (Sep. 2025) at 51

[94] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 51. Specifically, Domestic Producers contend that Interpipe's reliance on the Commission's decision in the fourth reviews on *Hot-Rolled Steel from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom,* to support its arguments regarding the effect of Section 232 duties on the conditions of competition of Ukrainian imports is misplaced. *See* Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 12. They argue that in those reviews, the Commission declined to cumulate subject imports from Brazil because Brazilian imports were exclusively subject to an absolute quota of 143,416 short tons that applied on a quarterly basis. *Hot-Rolled Steel from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom,* USITC Pub. 5380 (Nov. 2022) at 60. The Commission found that "unlike subject imports from Brazil, imports from the other subject countries would be in a position to compete for a greater number of sales at larger volumes than subject producers in Brazil which must share the smaller quota" and that the application of the quota on a quarterly basis specifically to Brazilian imports would limit Brazilian producers ability to compete for sales in the U.S. market. *Id*. at 60-61. Accordingly, the Commission's decision not to cumulate subject imports from Brazil was due to different conditions from other subject sources in the United States market, not conditions experienced by Brazilian producers in their home country.

b) Ukrainian Respondents' Arguments

Interpipe argues that OCTG from Ukraine competes under distinct conditions than imports from other subject countries. Interpipe asserts that the Commission has previously recognized Russia's invasion and annexation of Crimea as a condition of competition and that it may consider whether to exercise its discretion to cumulate subject imports in reviews.[95] It argues that the war in Ukraine, in which Russia has targeted Interpipe's facilities, directly impacts Interpipe's ability to compete in the U.S. market compared to other sources of subject imports. It contends that Interpipe's Nikopol plant is on the front lines of the war and has suffered hundreds of drone attacks.[96] It further emphasizes that the July 4th missile attack on its Dnipro facility ***.[97]

The Government of Ukraine also contends that the war has damaged all of the integrated metallurgical firms that form Ukraine's industrial supply chain.[98] It reports that several metallurgical companies, such as Azovstal Iron and Steel Works and the Illich Steel Works, have been completely destroyed or seized by Russia.[99]

Interpipe also argues that Russia has targeted upstream suppliers of coking coal, scrap processors, and billet suppliers. Interpipe reports that Russia has destroyed approximately 70 percent of Ukraine's energy infrastructure since 2022, and that as a result, the Government of Ukraine limits Interpipe's energy use, which in turn reduces Interpipe's production and

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[95] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Question at 36 (citing *Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from China, Russia, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-753, 754, and 756 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4581 (Dec. 2015) ("*CTL Steel Plate*"). We note that in those reviews, the Commission did acknowledge Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea, which was deemed illegal by the United States government, as a "condition of competition it considers relevant to assess its effects on {Ukraine}'s ability to compete in the U.S. market." *See CTL Steel Plate*, USITC Pub. 4581 at 48. The Commission, however, ultimately exercised its discretion to cumulate subject imports from Ukraine with the other subject countries. *Id*. at 50. Interpipe acknowledges that the Commission has not decumulated Ukraine in recent reviews, but argues those prior cases were either expedited reviews with no respondent participation or were limited to time periods early in the war before the recent significant escalation in hostilities by Russia, and did not involve direct attacks on the entire Ukrainian industry's facilities like in the present reviews in which all of Interpipe's facilities have been attacked. *See* Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 35-41.

[96] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 11.

[97] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 1; *see also* Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Exhibit 1, Declaration of Fadi Hraibi (Chairman of the Board of Interpipe) at ¶¶ 3,4.

[98] Government of Ukraine's Posthearing Brief at 4.

[99] Government of Ukraine's Posthearing Brief at 4.

capacity.[100] Interpipe further contends that the war has caused massive labor shortages, as employees have fled, been drafted into the military, or been injury or killed. Interpipe reports that it has lost more than 15 percent of its workforce due to the war.[101]

Furthermore**,** Interpipe emphasizes that war has severely limited its ability to transport its product due to Russian blockades of Ukrainian Black Sea ports.[102] Although limited maritime shipping has resumed, Interpipe contends that the freight costs to ship Ukrainian goods is 20 percent higher than the market price for other countries, and that the only available military insurance is 10 times higher than the cost of regular insurance.[103]

Finally, Interpipe contends that Ukrainian imports compete differently in the U.S. market because they are limited to seamless OCTG, which cannot be used in welded OCTG applications, while imports from Turkey, Vietnam, and Korea were primarily shipments of welded OCTG.[104] Interpipe also contends that because it produces only seamless OCTG, there is limited substitutability between the domestic like product and Ukrainian imports. Interpipe argues that it is a "supplier of last resort" and its exports of seamless OCTG to the United States "fill gaps" for U.S. customers who are unable to obtain supply from domestic producers.[105] Interpipe claims that domestic producers account for the *** of the domestic supply of seamless OCTG and they frequently turn small purchasers or distributors of seamless OCTG away because they prefer to serve the much larger "rig direct" portion of the market.[106] It also asserts that Interpipe focuses primarily on sales of green tube or plain end OCTG that the domestic market tends not to supply.[107] Interpipe further asserts that U.S. producer Tenaris already imports OCTG products from nonsubject countries, primarily Canada, at significantly higher volumes than subject imports from Ukraine.[108]

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[100] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 15.

[101] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 17-18; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 9.

[102] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 19-20; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 12.

[103] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 11-12.

[104] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 10.

[105] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 39-40; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 13; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 32.

[106] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 39-40.

[107] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 30.

[108] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 27.

D. Analysis

1. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

The statute precludes cumulation if the Commission finds that subject imports from a country are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.[109] Neither the statute nor the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA") Statement of Administrative Action ("SAA") provides specific guidance on what factors the Commission is to consider in determining that imports "are likely to have no discernible adverse impact" on the domestic industry.[110] With respect to this provision, the Commission generally considers the likely volume of subject imports and the likely impact of those imports on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders are revoked. Our analysis for each of the subject countries takes into account, among other things, the nature of the product and the behavior of subject imports in the original investigations. We consider the data pertinent to each subject country below.

India. During the original investigations, subject imports from India increased from *** short tons in 2011 to *** short tons in 2012 before decreasing to *** short tons in 2013, and their share of apparent consumption decreased from *** percent in 2011 to *** percent in 2013.[111] In the first five-year reviews, the subject imports of OCTG from India ranged from 777 short tons in 2019 to 61,723 short tons in 2015 and they accounted for between 0.0 and 1.7 percent of apparent U.S. consumption.[112] In the current reviews, subject imports from India were 41,353 short tons in 2023, 510 short tons in 2024, and 7,953 short tons in 2025; they were 1,791 short tons in interim 2026 compared to 57 short tons in interim 2025.[113] Indian subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was 0.8 percent in 2023, 0.0 percent in 2024 and 0.2 percent in 2025; it was 0.2 percent in interim 2026 compared to 0.0 percent in interim 2025.[114]

In these reviews, the Commission issued foreign producer questionnaires to six firms in India and none responded.[115] However, publicly available information on the record indicates

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[109] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).
[110] SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 887 (1994).
[111] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 15.
[112] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 10-11.
[113] CR/PR at Table 4.1.
[114] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[115] CR/PR at 4.39.

that there were important changes in the OCTG industry in India during the period of review. In September 2023, Indian producer Saralle JHESL opened an OCTG threading plant with annual production capacity of 70,000 metric tons.[116] In June 2024, Maruti Ispat & Pipes announced plans to expand its annual capacity over the next five years by 600,000 metric tons.[117] Domestic Producers also contend that Indian producers such as Surya Global, Maharashtra, and Jindal have significant existing OCTG capacity,[118] and that several Indian producers invested in plant expansions to add capacity during the period of review.[119]

GTA data for HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29, which include OCTG and out-of-scope casing and tubing products, indicate that global exports of such products from India decreased irregularly 2023 to 2025, from 33,255 short tons in 2023 to 6,769 short tons in 2024, and 22,253 short tons in 2025.[120] In 2025, the largest export markets for products under HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 from India were the United States followed by Colombia.[121] Accordingly, the United States continues to be a particularly attractive market for subject imports from India.

During the period of review, subject imports from India were subject to duties under Section 232, and while the level of duties fluctuated during this time, the Section 232 duties are currently 50 percent.[122]

In the original investigations, imports from India were priced below the domestic like product in 37 of 46 quarterly comparisons.[123] In the first five-year reviews, subject imports from India were priced below the domestic like product in *** of *** instances, with underselling margins between *** and *** percent.[124] In these reviews, subject imports from

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[116] CR/PR at Table 4.16. JHESL is a joint venture between Indian OCTG producer Jindal SAW and Hunting Energy Services, a U.S.-based company. *Id*.

[117] CR/PR at Table 4.16.

[118] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 15. Domestic Producers cite that in 2025, Maharashtra had tubular capacity of approximately 1.2 million metric tons, Jindal had threading capacity of 70,000 metric tons, and Maharashtra had OCTC capacity of 650,000 metric tons. *Id*. at 15 (citing Maharashtra, *Earnings Presentation Quarter ending 31 December 2022*) (attached to Prehearing Brief as Exhibit 2).

[119] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 15.

[120] CR/PR at Table 4.17.

[121] CR/PR at 4.40. The United States accounted for 56.2 percent of exports of OCTG from India. *Id*.

[122] CR/PR at 1.27 n.25.

[123] CR/PR at 5.29 n.9.

[124] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 15.

India were priced lower than the domestic like product in 11 of 19 comparisons, at margins up to *** percent.[125]

In light of these considerations, including the volume and market share of subject imports from India in the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from India despite the orders, the available information regarding the size, capacity, and export activities of the subject industry in India, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the underselling observed in these reviews as well as prior proceedings, we find that subject imports from India would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

South Korea. During the original investigations, subject imports from South Korea increased from *** short tons in 2011 to *** short tons in 2012 and to *** short tons in 2013, and their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2011 to *** percent in 2013.[126] In the first five year reviews, subject imports of OCTG from South Korea ranged from 345,997 short tons in 2016 to 1.6 million short tons in 2014, and they accounted for between 8.6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2019 and 20.7 percent in 2014.[127] In the current reviews, subject imports from South Korea were 501,349 short tons in 2023, 433,841 short tons in 2024, and 507,797 short tons in 2025; they were 118,874 short tons interim 2026 compared to 175,428 short tons in interim 2025.[128] South Korean subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was 10.0 percent in 2023, 10.2 percent in 2024 and 10.5 percent in 2025; it was 10.8 percent in interim 2026 compared to 13.7 percent in interim 2025.[129]

In these reviews, two South Korean producers, Kumkang and Nexteel, responded to the Commission's foreign producer questionnaires, and they accounted for 100 percent of reported South Korean OCTG production, and 100 percent of reported OCTG exports from South Korea to the United States in 2025.[130] In 2025, these two firms' combined production was *** short tons and their combined exports to the United States were *** short tons.[131] However, Kumkang and Nexteel represent only two of seven identified producers in South Korea, and

[125] CR/PR at Table 5.16.
[126] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 16.
[127] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 15.
[128] CR/PR at Table 4.1.
[129] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[130] CR/PR at 4.42.
[131] CR/PR at Table 4.18.

their combined 2025 exports to the United States were equivalent to only *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports from South Korea.[132]

The Korean industry's practical OCTG capacity estimated from questionnaire responses increased during the period of review from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and 2025; it was *** short tons in interim 2025 and interim 2026.[133] Korean producers' OCTG production declined irregularly over the period of review, increasing initially from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024, before decreasing to *** short tons in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 at *** short tons than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[134]

Their capacity utilization rate declined throughout the POR, decreasing from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and to *** percent in 2025, it was lower in interim 2026 at *** percent than in interim 2025 at *** percent.[135] In 2025, these producers possessed excess capacity of *** short tons, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.[136] Both responding Korean producers reported producing other products on the same equipment and machinery used to producer OCTG and out-of-scope products accounted for the majority of overall production on the same equipment and machinery used to produce OCTG.[137]

Total shipments of OCTG by the subject industry in South Korea increased overall during the POR, from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2023, before decreasing to *** short tons in 2025; they were lower in interim 2026 at *** short tons than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[138] Korean producers' exports as a share of total shipments of OCTG during each full year of the POR and the interim periods was *** percent, *** percent of which went to the United States.[139] The per-short-ton average unit values ("AUVs") of responding Korean producers' and resellers' U.S. shipments were $*** in 2023, $*** in 2024, and $*** in 2025; the AUVs were $*** in interim 2026 and $*** in interim 2025.[140]

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[132] CR/PR at 4.42 and comparing Table 4.23 to Table 4.1.

[133] CR/PR at Table 4.22.

[134] CR/PR at Table 4.22.

[135] CR/PR at Table 4.22.

[136] *Calculated from* CR/PR at Table 4.22 and C.1.

[137] CR/PR at 4.48. Responding producers in South Korea reported producing only welded OCTG and that the Korean industry has limited capacity to produce seamless OCTG. *Id*. at 4.44.

[138] CR/PR at Table 4.22.

[139] CR/PR at Table 4.22; CR/PR at 4.46.

[140] CR/PR at Table 4.23.

During the period of review, *** reported plant openings and expansions as well as prolonged shutdowns, while *** reported production curtailments ***.[141]

GTA data for HTS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29, which include OCTG and out-of-scope casing and tubing products, indicate that global exports such products from South Korea decreased overall from 2023 to 2025, increasing from 515,838 short tons in 2023 to 549,844 short tons in 2024, and decreasing to 476,329 short tons in 2025.[142] GTA data also indicate that South Korea was the fourth largest global exporter of casing and tubing by value in 2025.[143] Moreover, in 2025, the United States was the largest export market for products under HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 from South Korea, accounting for 98.5 percent of total exports under those categories that year.[144] Accordingly, the United States is a particularly attractive market for subject imports from South Korea.

During the period of review, subject imports from South Korea were subject to annual absolute quotas under Section 232, which totaled 461,000 metric tons in 2025.[145] Following the termination of absolute import quotas effective March 12, 2025, steel articles from South Korea were subject to Section 232 duties of 25 percent, which increased to 50 percent effective June 4, 2025.[146]

In the original investigations, subject imports from South Korea were priced below the domestic like product in 42 of 46 quarterly comparisons.[147] In the first reviews, imports from South were priced below the domestic like product in *** of *** quarterly comparisons, with underselling margins up to *** percent.[148] There are no price comparison data for subject imports from South Korea in these reviews.[149]

In light of the foregoing, including the volume of subject imports from South Korea during the original investigations, the continued and increasing presence of subject imports from South Korea despite the order, the size, capacity, excess capacity and export activities of the subject industry in South Korea, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the underselling

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[141] *See* CR/PR at Tables 4.19, 4.21.

[142] CR/PR at Table 4.25.

[143] CR/PR at Table 4.38. By value, China was the largest exporter of casing and tubing in 2025, Japan was the second largest exporter, and Brazil was the third largest exporter. *Id*.

[144] CR/PR at Table 4.25.

[145] CR/PR at 1.27-1.28 n.25.

[146] CR/PR at 1.27-1.28 n.25.

[147] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 17.

[148] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 17.

[149] CR/PR at Table 5.16. Price comparisons for pricing data submitted by importer *** were omitted due to product differences. CR/PR at 5.29.

observed in the prior proceedings, we find that subject imports from South Korea would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

Turkey. During the original investigations, subject imports from Turkey increased from *** short tons in 2011 to *** short tons in 2012 before decreasing to *** short tons in 2013, and their share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from *** percent in 2011 to *** percent in 2013.[150] In the first reviews, subject imports of OCTG from Turkey ranged from 28,402 short tons in 2016 to 96,749 short tons in 2015, and they accounted for between 1.0 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2019 and 1.5 percent in 2015.[151] In the current reviews, subject imports from Turkey were 74,007 short tons in 2023, 45,557 short tons in 2024, and 36,558 short tons in 2025; they were 3,947 short tons in interim 2025 and not present in the U.S. market in interim 2026.[152] Turkish subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was 1.5 percent in 2023, 1.1 percent in 2024, and 0.8 percent in 2025; it was 0 percent in interim 2026 compared to 0.3 percent in interim 2025.[153]

In these reviews, the Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to one firm in Turkey but did not receive a response.[154] Domestic Producers contend that one firm, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, accounts for most Turkish OCTG production and has annual capacity of 2 million metric tons across 11 plants in Turkey.[155] Domestic Producers also argue that two additional Turkish producers, Cayirova Borua and Hatbrou, have a combined annual capacity of 600,000 metric tons.[156] Aside from the information placed on the record by Domestic Producers, described above, publicly available information does not indicate that there were any major developments in the Turkish OCTG industry since the prior reviews.[157]

GTA data for HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29, which include OCTG and out-of-scope casing and tubing products, indicate that global exports of such products from Turkey decreased from 2023 to 2025, from 75,889 short tons in 2023 to 64,676 short tons in

[150] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 15.
[151] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 15.
[152] CR/PR at Table 4.1.
[153] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[154] CR/PR at 4.51.
[155] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 15.
[156] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 23-24.
[157] CR/PR at 4.51.

2024, and 48,618 short tons in 2025.[158] In 2025, the largest export markets for products under HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 from Turkey were the United States followed by Canada.[159] Accordingly, the United States is a particularly attractive market for subject imports from Turkey.

During the period of review, subject imports from Turkey were subject to duties under Section 232, and while the level of duties fluctuated during this time, the Section 232 duties are currently 50 percent.[160]

In the original investigations, subject imports from Turkey were priced below the domestic like product in 40 of 48 quarterly comparisons.[161] In the first reviews, imports from Turkey were priced below the domestic like product in *** of *** quarterly comparisons, with underselling margins up to *** percent.[162] In these reviews, subject imports from Turkey were priced lower than the domestic like product in 7 of 10 comparisons, at margins up to *** percent.[163]

In light of the foregoing, including the volume of subject imports from Turkey during the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from Turkey despite the orders, the available information regarding the size, capacity, and export activities of the subject industry in Turkey, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the underselling observed in these reviews as well as prior proceedings, we find that subject imports from Turkey would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

Ukraine. During the original investigations, subject imports from Ukraine increased from *** short tons in 2011 to *** short tons in 2012 before decreasing to *** short tons in 2013.[164] The share of apparent U.S. consumption by subject imports from Ukraine decreased from *** percent in 2011 to *** percent in 2013.[165] In the first reviews, subject imports of OCTG from Ukraine ranged from 4,416 short tons in 2016 to 112,609 short tons in 2019 and they

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[158] CR/PR at Table 4.26.

[159] CR/PR at 4.51. The United States accounted for 66.5 percent of exports of OCTG from Turkey. *Id*.

[160] CR/PR at 1.27 n.25.

[161] CR/PR at 5.29 n.9.

[162] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 19.

[163] CR/PR at Table 5.16.

[164] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 15.

[165] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 16.

accounted for between 0.2 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2016 and 2.1 percent in 2019.[166]

In the current reviews, subject imports from Ukraine were 56,293 short tons in 2023, 30,050 short tons in 2024, and 39,162 short tons in 2025; they were 3,482 short tons in interim 2026 compared to 15,175 short tons in interim 2025.[167] Ukrainian subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was 1.1 percent in 2023, 0.7 percent in 2024 and 0.8 percent in 2025; it was 0.3 percent in interim 2026 compared to 1.2 percent in interim 2025.[168]

In these reviews, one Ukrainian producer, Interpipe, responded to the Commission's foreign producer questionnaires, and it accounted for all Ukrainian OCTG production, and all OCTG exports from Ukraine to the United States in 2025.[169]

The Ukrainian industry's estimated practical capacity for OCTG was *** short tons in 2023 and 2024, and decreased to *** short tons in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 at *** short tons than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[170] The Ukrainian industry's OCTG production increased over the period of review, from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and to *** short tons in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 at *** short tons than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[171]

The Ukrainian industry's OCTG capacity utilization rate increased throughout the POR, from *** percent in 2023, to *** percent in 2024 to *** percent in 2025; it was higher in interim 2026 at *** percent than in interim 2025 at *** percent.[172] In 2025, Interpipe

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[166] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 13.

[167] CR/PR at Table 4.1.

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

[169] CR/PR at 4.54.

[170] CR/PR at Table 4.30. The Ukrainian industry's practical capacity for production of seamless pipe on the same equipment as in-scope production estimated from questionnaire responses decreased irregularly over the period of review, increasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024, and decreasing to *** short tons in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 at *** short tons than at *** short tons in interim 2025. *Id*.

[171] CR/PR at Table 4.30. We note that Interpipe asserts the Ukrainian industry's practical capacity for production for OCTG for the remaining portion of 2026 *** and that that *** capacity is unavailable to the export market because it will be dedicated to serving Ukrainian home market demand. *See* Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 7. We also note that Interpipe asserts that its OCTG production is constrained because of the war. *See* Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 13-15. However, as we discuss further below, we must consider the record as a whole, including the data collected for the period of review, which includes full years 2023 through 2025 as well as January through March 2026.

[172] CR/PR at Table 4.30.

possessed excess capacity of *** short tons.[173] Interpipe also reported producing other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce OCTG.[174]

Total shipments of OCTG by the subject industry in Ukraine increased overall from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024, before decreasing to *** short tons in 2025; they were lower in interim 2026 at *** short tons than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[175] Exports of OCTG from Ukraine increased overall during the period of review, increasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024, and decreasing to *** short tons in 2025; they were lower in interim 2026 at *** short tons than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[176] Ukrainian producers' exports as a share of total shipments of OCTG ranged from *** percent to *** percent during each full year of the POR.[177] The per-short-ton average unit values ("AUVs") of responding Ukrainian producers' total shipments were $*** in 2023, $*** in 2024, and $*** in 2025; the AUVs were $*** in interim 2026 and $*** in interim 2025.[178] The per-short-ton AUVs of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were $*** in 2023, $*** in 2024, and $*** in 2025; these AUVs were $*** in interim 2026 and $*** in interim 2025.[179]

Publicly available data also indicate that there were several changes in the Ukrainian OCTG industry between January 2023 to March 2026. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the resulting ongoing war has caused several disruptions. The ongoing war and associated labor and power shortages, port blockages, and destruction or occupation of steel facilities in the conflict zone reportedly have disrupted supply chains and export routes for Ukraine's OCTG production.[180] For example, since 2023, Interpipe has experienced reduced operating capacity due to impacts from Russia's invasion stemming from attacks on its facilities and from effects on its ability to procure raw materials. In early 2025, the Pokrovsk Coal mine in Ukraine closed, which has led to shortages in raw materials such as coke for steel production.[181] Interpipe also reported that ***.[182]

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[173] *Calculated from* CR/PR at Tables 4.32 and C.1. We note that as a result of the July 4, 2026, Russian attack on Interpipe's Dnipro facility attack, Interpipe estimates its production capacity has been curtailed by about ***. *Id*. at 4.57.

[174] *See* CR/PR at Table 4.34.

[175] CR/PR at Table 4.32.

[176] CR/PR at Table 4.32.

[177] CR/PR at Table 4.32. Ukrainian producers' exports as a share of total shipments of OCTG were *** percent in interim 2026 compared to *** percent in interim 2025. *Id*.

[178] CR/PR at Table 4.32.

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

[180] CR/PR at 4.54.

[181] CR/PR at Table 4.28.

As noted above, on July 4, 2026, Russia attacked Interpipe's Dnipro facility that Interpipe reported ***.[183] Interpipe estimates that the July 4 attack ***.[184] Although Interpipe reports that the July 4 attack ***, Domestic Producers contend that Interpipe's *** and that Interpipe's Nikopol and Dnipro facilities remain capable of producing and exporting ***.[185]

Despite the ongoing war, Interpipe reported some investments and expansions during the period of review. In August 2023, after having delayed major investments due to Russia's invasion, Interpipe announced it was resuming investment projects, including for heat treatment at its Niko Tube facility.[186] In January 2025, Interpipe announced that it had invested $83 million in product quality and new production lines since the start of the war.[187] ***.[188]

The war has disrupted the transport of goods from Ukraine, as Russia's invasion resulted in the blockade of several Ukraine seaports, but Ukraine steel producers also used ground transport to ultimately ship steel products from other seaports in Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, and Germany.[189] Additionally, Interpipe indicated that the port of Odesa reopened in April 2025 and the gradual return of container ship traffic had reduced freight rates by 20 to 30 percent and improved transit times.[190]

GTA data for HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29, which include OCTG and out-of-scope products, indicate that global exports of casing and tubing from Ukraine increased overall from 2023 to 2025, increasing from 46,148 short tons in 2023 to 86,438 short tons in

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(…Continued)

[182] CR/PR at Table 4.28.

[183] CR/PR at Table 4.28.

[184] CR/PR at Table 4.29; *see also* Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Exhibit 1, Declaration of Fadi Hriabi (Chairman of the Board of Interpipe).

[185] *See* Domestic Producers' Final Comments at 6. Interpipe's submissions indicate that it maintains the ability to produce API 5CT OCTG grades that ***. *See* CR/PR at 1.36; *see also* Interpipe Prehearing Brief at 11, Exhibit 1. In fact, Interpipe's Global Chief Commercial Officer testified that "historically, much of the sales of Interpipe have either been green tube or plain end" OCTG. Hearing Tr. at 144. This evidence in the record supports Domestic Producers' contention that Interpipe ***. *See* Domestic Producers' Posthearing Br. at 9. Moreover, after the July 4, 2026 attack, Interpipe was still able to announce a new OCTG semi-premium threaded connection product, named Intrepid, that "was engineered specifically to meet the rigorous demands of the US oil and gas sector, tailored for horizontal drilling and shale operations." *See* Domestic Producers' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commission Questions at 19, Exhibit 6 (Interpipe LinkedIn Post (July 22, 2026)); *see also* CR/PR at Table 4.28.

[186] CR/PR at Table 4.28.

[187] CR/PR at Table 4.28.

[188] CR/PR at Table 4.29.

[189] CR/PR at Table 4.28.

[190] CR/PR at Table 4.28.

2024, and decreasing to 64,587 short tons in 2025.[191] In 2025, the largest export markets for products under HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 from Ukraine were the United States followed by Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan.[192] Accordingly, the United States continues to be a particularly attractive market for subject imports from Ukraine. Moreover, existing third country trade barriers on OCTG and other steel products from Ukraine will likely further increase the attractiveness of the U.S. market to the Ukrainian OCTG industry if the orders were revoked. OCTG from Ukraine is subject to AD/CVD orders in Canada, and the EU recently applied a tariff rate quota of 80,670 metric tons on imports of Ukrainian seamless pipe.[193]

While we acknowledge that the ongoing war has posed challenges for Interpipe, as discussed above, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were nearly evenly divided on whether the war in Ukraine had an impact on the OCTG market since February 2022.[194] For example, purchaser *** reported that the war impacted transportation and input costs, but that the market has adjusted.[195] In addition, all responding U.S. producers and purchasers and most importers reported that they did not anticipate changes or issues due to the war in the foreseeable future.[196]

During the period of review, subject imports from Ukraine were subject to duties under Section 232, and while the level of duties fluctuated during this time, the Section 232 duties are currently 50 percent.[197]

In the original investigations, subject imports from Ukraine were priced lower than the domestic like product in 19 of 20 quarterly comparisons.[198] In the first five-year reviews, subject imports from Ukraine were priced lower than the domestic like product in *** of ***

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[191] CR/PR at Table 4.35.

[192] CR/PR at 4.63. The United States accounted for 45.3 percent of exports of OCTG from Ukraine in 2025. *Id*.

[193] While the EU quota applies to all seamless products (of which OCTG is a subset), Interpipe produces other seamless products on the same machinery it uses to produce OCTG, indicating that its production abilities for seamless products are probative of its production abilities for OCTG. *See* CR/PR at Table 4.30.

[194] CR/PR at Table 2.3. We note that the questionnaires cover the period of review from January 2023 to March 2026, and accordingly do not account for any potential changes as a result of the July 2026 attack that occurred after the period of review. Given the substantial data in the record provided by the questionnaire responses covering the entire period of review, at this time we place more weight on those responses than Interpipe's projections of its capacity after the period of review ended.

[195] CR/PR at 2.4.

[196] CR/PR at Table 2.3.

[197] CR/PR at 1.27 n.25.

[198] CR/PR at 5.29 n.9.

comparisons.[199] In these reviews, subject imports from Ukraine were priced lower than the domestic like product in 15 of 21 comparisons, at margins up to *** percent.[200]

In light of the foregoing, including the volume and market share of subject imports from Ukraine in the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from Ukraine despite the orders and ongoing war, the Ukrainian industry's production, ongoing investment, expansions, and export activities, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the underselling by subject imports from Ukraine in the original investigations and in these reviews, we find that subject imports from Ukraine would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

We are not persuaded by Interpipe's arguments to the contrary.[201] In particular, we find that the record encompassing the entire period of review does not support Interpipe's claims that the ongoing effects of the war will prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market at levels that will likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the reasonably foreseeable future if the order were revoked.[202] As discussed above, despite the various challenges that the war has posed for Interpipe, subject imports from Ukraine remained in the market throughout the period of review and predominantly undersold the domestic like product Again, we recognize that the record focuses on the period of review and therefore

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[199] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 20.

[200] CR/PR at Table 5.16. These pricing data showing predominant underselling by Ukrainian subject imports also undermine Interpipe's assertion that it is a "supplier of last resort to the U.S. market" and "fill gaps in the U.S. market where the domestic producers are unable or unwilling to supply." Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 39-40; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 13; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 32. If Interpipe was, in fact, supplying products that were unavailable from other sources, we would expect its products to command higher prices rather than undersell the domestic like product.

[201] We acknowledge Interpipe's argument that the current conditions in Ukraine are "fundamentally different" than in 2025, the last full year in the period of review for which data are available, due to the July 4, 2026 Russian attack on Interpipe's Dnipro facility. *See*, *e.g.*, Interpipe Final Comments at 2. However, we must consider the record as a whole, including the data collected for the period of review, which includes full years 2023 through 2025 as well as January through March 2026. Given that this attack occurred after the period of review, we do not have sufficient data on the current record to project the likely effects of that recent attack on the Ukrainian industry's operations in the next 12 to 24 months. Accordingly, we are unable at this time to conclude, based on the entirety of the record, that there has been such a fundamental change in the Ukrainian industry that it will affect its ability to produce OCTG and export such products to the United States in the reasonably foreseeable future in a manner that would clearly differ from the Ukrainian industry's behavior during January 2023 to March 2026 reflected in the record.

[202] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 11, Responses to Commission Questions at 25-26.

precedes the most recent attack. Accordingly, we find that the limited information on the record regarding the effects of that attack is presently insufficient for us to conclude that Interpipe's abilities to produce and export OCTG to the United States will be fundamentally different than during the period of review to the point that subject imports from Ukraine would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the subject order were revoked.[203]

We likewise find at this time that the record does not support Respondents' argument that Interpipe will focus on home market shipments to prioritize serving Ukrainian national oil and gas companies such that its exports of OCTG to the United States will likely have no discernable adverse impact on the domestic industry if the order were revoked.[204] Although Interpipe's home market shipments in absolute terms increased overall from 2023 to 2025 and were higher interim 2026 than in interim 2025, the volume of its export shipments increased to a substantially greater degree during the full years of the period of review.[205] Additionally, its home market shipments as a share of total shipments decreased overall from 2023 to 2025, while its export shipments as a share of total shipments increased overall during that time.[206] Although its export shipments as a share of total shipments was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, it remained higher than it had been in 2023.[207] Further, although Interpipe's total exports to the U.S. market decreased overall during the period of review,[208] U.S. importers reported arranged imports from Ukraine for the second and third quarters of 2026.[209]

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[203] Commissioner Thanhauser notes that parties may request a changed circumstances review pursuant to Section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1675(b)) and 9 C.F.R. § 207.45.

[204] Interpipe's Prehearing Brief at 4,7; Interpipe's Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions at 32-33;

[205] CR/PR at Table 4.32. Interpipe's home market shipments initially decreased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 before increasing to *** short tons in 2025. In contrast, Interpipe's export shipments initially increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 before decreasing to *** short tons in 2025. *Id.*

[206] Interpipe's home market shipments as a share of total shipments decreased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before increasing to *** percent in 2025; this share was *** percent in interim 2026 compared to *** percent in interim 2025. CR/PR at Table 4.32.

[207] CR/PR at Table 4.32.

[208] CR/PR at Table 4.33. Interpipe's exports to the United States were *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in 2025; they were *** short tons in interim 2026 compared to *** short tons in interim 2025. *Id*.

[209] CR/PR at Table 4.15. Arranged imports from Ukraine were *** short tons in the second quarter of 2026 and *** short tons in the third quarter of 2026. *Id.* While we acknowledge Interpipe's arguments regarding the recent attack on its facilities, the record does not indicate that these arranged imports were not delivered or will not be delivered.

Moreover, the United States was Interpipe's top export market throughout the period of review and is likely to continue as such, especially given the incentives caused by existing trade barriers on Ukrainian OCTG in third countries.[210]

We do not find that the Section 232 duties are likely to cause subject imports from Ukraine to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the reasonably foreseeable future. Section 232 duties are subject to the President's discretion and can be changed or removed at any time, and Section 232 duties are intended to address national security concerns rather than address harm from unfairly traded imports.[211] Furthermore, Section 232 duties did not prevent subject imports from Ukraine from maintaining a presence in the U.S. market and underselling the domestic like product during the period of review, as discussed above.

Thus, based on the record in these reviews, we find that subject imports from Ukraine would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

Vietnam. During the original investigations, subject imports from Vietnam increased from *** short tons in 2012 to *** short tons in 2013 before decreasing to *** short tons in

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[210] CR/PR at Table 4.33. Furthermore, we note that the record shows that Interpipe maintains an active sales office in Houston, Texas and has recently hired several people for its North American sales team further indicating that Interpipe does not intend to focus solely on serving the Ukrainian home market in the reasonably foreseeable future. *See* Domestic Producers Posthearing Brief, Answers to Commission Questions, Exhibit 17.

In addition, Vallourec's president testified at the hearing that according to distributors he has spoken with, as recently as July 22, 2026, Interpipe was willing to ship 5,000 short tons of OCTG per month to the United States in the fourth quarter of 2026. Hearing Tr. at 51 (Hauck); *see also* Declaration of Gary Hauck (attached to Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief as Exhibit 10).

[211] We acknowledge that most U.S. producers and importer reported that Section 232 tariffs had an impact on the OCTG market. *See* CR/PR at 2.2. However, most U.S. producers reported that although Section 232 tariffs on OCTG initially benefitted the domestic industry, the effects of the Section 232 duties diminished during the period of review. *Id*. Moreover, Ukraine's export AUV was $*** per ton in 2025; thus, applying a 50 percent duty to this value, imports from Ukraine could still enter the U.S. market at $*** per ton, which was substantially lower than the domestic industry's U.S. shipment AUV of $*** in 2025. *See* CR/PR at Tables 4.32 and C.1.

We also do not find persuasive Interpipe's assertion that Ukraine's dumping margin is indicative that subject imports from Ukraine would not have a discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry upon revocation of the orders. Commerce found that revocation of the order on OCTG from Ukraine would likely read to continuation or recurrence of dumping at rates up to 7.47 percent. *See* CR/PR at Table 1.14 (citing *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Türkiye, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Ukraine: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 91 Fed. Reg. 967, 968 (Dep't Comm. Jan. 9, 2026).

2014; their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2011 to *** percent in 2012 before falling to *** percent in 2013.[212] In the first reviews, subject imports of OCTG from Vietnam ranged from *** short tons in 2015 and 2016 to *** short tons in 2019, and their share of apparent U.S. consumption ranged from 0 percent in 2015 and 2016 to 0.8 percent in 2019.[213]

In the current reviews, subject imports from Vietnam were 66,556 short tons in 2023, 39,539 short tons in 2024, and 70,047 short tons in 2025; they were 17,151 short tons interim 2026 compared to 14,889 short tons in interim 2025.[214] Their share of apparent U.S. consumption was 1.3 percent in 2023, 0.9 percent in 2024 and 1.4 percent in 2025; it was 1.4 percent in interim 2026 compared to 1.3 percent in interim 2025.[215]

In these reviews, the Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to one firm in Vietnam but did not receive a response.[216] Domestic Producers contend that two Vietnamese producers, SeHA Vina and Petrovietnam Steel Pipe, have a combined annual production capacity of 430,000 metric tons per year.[217] Other publicly available information does not indicate that there were any major developments in the Vietnamese OCTG industry since the prior reviews.[218] GTA data for HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29, which OTCG and other out-of-scope casing and tubing products, indicate that global exports of such products from Vietnam increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from 66,621 short tons in 2023 to 39,555 short tons in 2024, and increasing to 70,205 short tons in 2025.[219] In 2025, the United States was largest export market of products under HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 from Vietnam, accounting for 99.8 percent of exports under those categories that year.[220] Accordingly, the United States is a particularly attractive market for subject imports from Vietnam.

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[212] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 15.
[213] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 21.
[214] CR/PR at Table 4.1.
[215] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[216] CR/PR at 4.65.
[217] Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 30-31.
[218] CR/PR at 4.65.
[219] CR/PR at Table 4.36.
[220] CR/PR at 4.65.

During the period of review, subject imports from Vietnam were subject to duties under Section 232, and while the level of duties fluctuated during this time, the Section 232 duties are currently 50 percent.[221]

In the original investigations, subject imports from Vietnam were priced below the domestic like product in 27 of 29 quarterly comparisons.[222] There were no product specific pricing data for subject imports from Vietnam in the first reviews,[223] and there are no product specific pricing data for subject imports from Vietnam in these reviews.[224]

In light of these considerations, including the volume and market share of subject imports from Vietnam in the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from Vietnam despite the order, the available information regarding the size, capacity, and export activities of the subject industry in Vietnam, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the underselling observed in the original investigations, we find that subject imports from Vietnam would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

2. Likelihood of a Reasonable Overlap of Competition

The Commission generally has considered four factors intended to provide a framework for determining whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.[225] Only a "reasonable overlap" of competition is required.[226] In five-year reviews, the

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[221] CR/PR at 1.27 n.25.

[222] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 22.

[223] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 22.

[224] CR/PR at Table 5.16.

[225] The four factors generally considered by the Commission in assessing whether imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product are as follows: (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 geographical markets of imports from different countries and the domestic like product; (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and (4) whether subject imports are simultaneously present in the market with one another and the domestic like product. *See, e.g., Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989).

[226] *See Mukand Ltd. v. United States*, 937 F. Supp. 910, 916 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Wieland Werke,* 718 F. Supp. at 52 ("Completely overlapping markets are not required."); *United States Steel Group v. United States,* 873 F. Supp. 673, 685 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1994), *aff'd*, 96 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1996). We note, however, that there have been investigations where the Commission has found an insufficient overlap in competition and has declined to cumulate subject imports. *See, e.g*., *Live Cattle from Canada*
(Continued…)

relevant inquiry is whether there likely would be competition even if none currently exists because the subject imports are absent from the U.S. market.[227]

Fungibility. In the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports from different sources and between imports from each subject country and the domestic like product were interchangeable, as all casing and tubing products were generally produced in accordance with API standards.[228] The Commission analyzed several factors that may have limited fungibility, including distinctions between welded and seamless OCTG, propriety and non-proprietary connections, and different grades and degrees of finishing, and found a sufficient degree of substitutability between and among imports from each subject country and the domestic like product to establish that products from different sources were fungible.[229] Specifically, the Commission found that imports from each subject source were fungible notwithstanding that all subject imports from Ukraine were seamless OCTG and nearly all subject imports from South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam were welded OCTG.[230]

In the first reviews, the Commission again found that subject imports and the domestic like product were interchangeable because they were generally produced in accordance with API specification 5CT.[231] Furthermore, the Commission found that most API grades of OCTG could be produced using either seamless or welded methods of production. In addition, the Commission found that most U.S. producers and importers reported that the domestic like product and imports from each subject country were either always or frequently interchangeable, and that a majority of U.S. purchasers reported that the producers were frequently or sometimes interchangeable.[232] The Commission also considered the Government of Ukraine's argument that subject imports from Ukraine, which were exclusively seamless OCTG, were not fungible with imports from other subject countries, which were primarily welded OTCG.[233] The Commission found that although the record indicated that welded and

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(…Continued)
and Mexico, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-386 and 731-TA-812-13 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3155 at 15 (Feb. 1999), *aff'd sub nom, Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation v. United States*, 74 F. Supp. 2d 1353 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999); *Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-761-62 (Final), USITC Pub. 3098 at 13-15 (Apr. 1998).

[227] *See generally*, *Chefline Corp. v. United States*, 219 F. Supp. 2d 1313, 1314 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2002).

[228] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 21.

[229] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 21.

[230] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 21-22.

[231] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 16.

[232] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 16.

[233] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 16.

seamless OCTG are not interchangeable for all applications, the record indicated that either form could be used in most common grades in most applications. The Commission also noted that the similar distinction between welded and seamless import did not preclude a finding of fungibility in the original investigations.[234]

In these reviews, the record again indicates that subject imports are fungible with each other and the domestic like product. OCTG sold in the United States, whether domestically produced or imported, is generally manufactured in accordance to API specification 5CT, which encompasses 12 separate grades of casing and tubing.[235] In comparisons between the domestic like product and imports of OCTG from each subject sources, a majority of U.S. producers reported that the products were always interchangeable.[236] A majority of U.S. importers reported that the products were always or frequently interchangeable.[237] Furthermore, while purchasers' responses were more mixed, the majority of purchasers reported that the products produced in the United States and subject countries can frequently or sometimes be used interchangeably.[238]

When asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant for sales of OCTG, a majority of U.S. producers, and a majority of U.S. importers reported that differences other than price were never significant when comparing OCTG from different sources.[239] A majority of U.S. purchasers reported that there are frequently or sometimes differences other than price between products produced in the United States and subject countries, with the exception of India, for which a majority of purchasers reported that there are always or frequently differences other than price between OCTG produced in the United States and products produced in India.[240]

The record indicates that domestically produced OCTG overlapped with subject imports from each source in terms of production method, as the domestic industry produced both welded and seamless OCTG.[241] In 2025, approximately *** of U.S. mill production was of seamless OCTG. A majority of imports from India and all imports from Ukraine were seamless OCTG, while a majority of imports South Korea and all imports from Turkey and Vietnam were

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[234] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 16-17.
[235] CR/PR at 1.35.
[236] CR/PR at Table 2.21.
[237] CR/PR at Table 2.22.
[238] CR/PR at Table 2.23.
[239] *See* CR/PR at Tables 2.24 and 2.25.
[240] CR/PR at Table 2.26.
[241] CR/PR at Table 4.7.

of welded OCTG.[242] Although the record indicates that subject imports from Ukraine in 2025 were entirely of seamless OCTG and subject imports from Vietnam were entirely of welded OCTG, the record also indicates that seamless and welded OCTG can be used interchangeably in at least some applications.[243] Indeed, all market participants reported that OCTG from Ukraine and Vietnam were at least sometimes interchangeable.[244] Thus, as in the original investigations and first reviews, the record in these reviews indicates that there is sufficient fungibility between the domestic like product and among imports of OCTG from each subject country for purposes of cumulating subject imports

Channels of Distribution. In the original investigations, the Commission found that all domestically produced OCTG and most subject imports from each source were shipped to distributors.[245] In the first reviews, the Commission found that the vast majority of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments were to distributors in each year of the period of review, with the exception of U.S. imports from India in 2015.[246]

The record in the current reviews indicates that the domestic like product and imports of OCTG from each subject source were sold in overlapping channels of distribution. During the POR, domestic mills sold most of their U.S. shipments of OCTG to distributors (ranging from *** to *** percent) between 2023 and interim 2026. Domestic mills also sold substantial volumes to end users (ranging from *** to *** percent between 2023 and interim 2026, with smaller sales of U.S. shipments to processors (under *** percent throughout the POR).[247] Domestic non-toll processors sold primarily to distributors (ranging from *** to *** percent from 2023 to

[242] *See* CR/PR at Table 4.16.

[243] *See* Hearing Tr. at 76 (Lancas) ("So at U.S. Steel, we have the capability to produce both seamless and welded . . . {T}he market does not view them as differently. They see it very interchangeably to the point where the very vast majority of applications in OCTG can utilize either product line."); *see also* Hearing Tr. at 77 (Hauck and Moreno).

[244] CR/PR at Tables 2.21-2.23. The majority of domestic producers and U.S. importers reported that OCTG from Ukraine and Vietnam were always interchangeable, while the majority of purchasers reported that OCTG from Ukraine and Vietnam sometimes interchangeable. *Id.*

[245] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 23.

[246] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 25. The Commission found that in 2015, a *** of U.S. imports from India were shipped to end users. *Id*. at 25 n.102.

[247] CR/PR at Table 2.4.

interim 2026.[248] U.S. importers of OCTG from each subject country sold *** percent of their U.S. shipments to distributors, except for subject imports from Turkey in 2024.[249]

Geographic Overlap. In the original investigations, the Commission found that imports from subject countries were concentrated in the Central Southwest and Pacific Coast, with all responding U.S. purchasers making sales to the Central Southwest and a majority making sales to the Pacific Coast.[250] In the first reviews, the Commission found that the domestic like product was sold nationwide and imports of OCTG from each subject country were sold in multiple regions in the United States.[251] The Commission found that the domestic like product and OCTG from each subject source overlapped in sales in the Midwest and Central Southwest regions.[252]

The record in the current reviews shows the domestic like product and subject imports from each subject country were present in overlapping geographic regions in the U.S. market. During the POR, the domestic industry sold OCTG to all regions in the United States.[253] Responses from U.S. importers of subject merchandise were more mixed but showed imports from each subject country, except for Vietnam, being sold in overlapping geographic areas during the POR.[254] Additionally, in 2025, subject imports from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam entered primarily through the southern border of entry.[255]

Simultaneous Presence in Market. In the original investigations, imports from each subject country were present in the United States throughout the period of investigation.[256] In the first reviews, the Commission found that the domestic like product was present throughout the period of review, and that the record continued to indicate that subject imports from each

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[248] CR/PR at Table 2.4. Non-toll OCTG operations include domestic mills' fully integrated operations as well as their domestic processing of imported unfinished OCTG. *Id*. at 3.31.

[249] CR/PR at Table 2.4. In 2024, U.S. importers of OCTG from Turkey sold *** percent of their U.S. shipments to distributors and *** percent to end users. Id.

[250] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 23.

[251] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 17.

[252] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 17.

[253] *See* CR/PR at Table 2.5.

[254] CR/PR at Table 2.5. Subject imports from India were sold in the Midwest, Central Southwest, and Mountain regiones; subject imports from South Korea were sold in the Central Southwest, Mountain, and Pacific Coast regions; and subject imports from Turkey were sold in the Northeast, Midwest, Central Southwest, and Other geographic regions. *Id.*

[255] CR/PR at Table 4.12. Most of the entries of OCTG from all five subject sources entered through Houston/Galveston, Texas. CR/PR at 4.28. Small volumes of subject imports from India also entered through the easter, northern, and western borders of entry. *Id*.

[256] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 23.

subject source would likely be simultaneously present in the U.S. market upon revocation of the orders.[257]

The record in these reviews shows that the domestic like product and imports of OCTG were simultaneously present in the U.S. market during the period of review. The domestic like product was present in the U.S. market throughout the period of review.[258] Between January 2023 and June 2026, subject imports from India were present in the U.S. market for 41 of 42 months, subject imports from Korea were present in all 42 months, subject imports from Turkey were present in 27 of 42 months, subject imports from Ukraine were present in 23 of 42 months, and subject imports from Vietnam were present in 17 of 42 months.[259]

Conclusion. The record in these reviews indicates that there have been no significant changes in the considerations that led the Commission to conclude in the original investigations and first reviews that there was a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, and the domestic like product. In particular, the record indicates that the domestic like product and subject imports remain fungible. Moreover, the record supports that upon revocation, subject imports from each source and the domestic like product would likely be shipped through similar channels of distribution, overlap in terms of geographic markets, and be simultaneously present in the U.S. market, as the Commission has found in the original investigations prior reviews. Therefore, we find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap in competition between and among subject imports from all five subject countries and the domestic like product if the orders were revoked.

3. Likely Conditions of Competition

We find that the record in these reviews does not indicate that there would likely be significant differences of competition in the U.S. market between subject imports from India, Turkey, South Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam if the orders were revoked. We acknowledge that Russia's war with Ukraine has caused much suffering for the people of Ukraine and has affected

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[257] Specifically, even with the discipline of the orders, between January 2014 and April 2020, subject imports from India were present in the U.S. market for 62 of 76 months, subject imports from Korea were present in 75 of 76 months, subject imports from Turkey were present in 58 of 76 of months, subject imports from Ukraine were present in 60 of 76 months, and subject imports from Vietnam were present in 24 of 76 months. *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 17.

[258] CR/PR at Table 5.5; *see also* Domestic Producers' Prehearing Brief at 35.

[259] CR/PR at 4.31 and Table 4.13.

Interpipe's operations and its employees, including the direct attack on its Dnipro facility on July 4, 2026. Nevertheless, while the Federal Circuit has held that the Commission has wide latitude and may consider several factors in considering whether to exercise its discretion regarding cumulation in five-year reviews,[260] "in the context of assessing whether there would likely be significant differences in the conditions of competition in the U.S. market between subject imports from different subject countries, the Commission's analysis generally focuses on whether subject imports from a particular country are likely to compete under different conditions of competition in the U.S. market rather than whether prevailing conditions in a particular subject country are different than those of other subject countries."[261]

During the original investigations, the volume of subject imports from each of these subject sources was substantial, and subject imports from each of these sources undersold the domestic like product in the majority of comparisons. Imports from each subject country declined after the orders were imposed, likely due to the disciplining effects of the orders, but imports from each subject source maintained a presence in the U.S. market during the first period of review. In these reviews, subject producers in all five subject countries show a continued interest and incentive to compete in the U.S. market, an ability to compete in the U.S. market, and the ability to export substantial quantities of pipe products, including OCTG. Furthermore, the record shows that Interpipe sells OCTG with the same specifications, to the same customers, and through overlapping channels as all other OCTG.[262]

Moreover, despite the challenges that Interpipe has reported, as discussed above, available data based on the period of review do not reflect that the war in Ukraine has fundamentally changed the conditions in the U.S. market for subject imports from Ukraine by affecting purchasers' perceptions of the reliability of supply, as well as lead times, for OCTG from Ukraine.[263]

We also are not persuaded by Interpipe's argument that imports of OCTG from Ukraine will likely compete under different conditions of competition because the Ukrainian industry produces only seamless OCTG and does not produce welded OCTG.[264] The record indicates that seamless and welded OCTG overlap in at least some applications, and we have found that OCTG

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[260] *See Nucor*, 601 F.3d at 1291.
[261] *Hot-Rolled Steel Products*, USITC Pub. 5667 at 50-51.
[262] *See generally* section III.D.2.
[263] See CR/PR at Table 2.3.
[264] *See* Interpipe's Prehearing Br. at 31-32; *see also* CR/PR at Table 4.34.

from all subject sources is fungible for purposes of cumulation.[265] Moreover, the record indicates that seamless OCTG was generally the larger segment of the combined OCTG market by quantity during the period of review and supplied by domestic producers and importers of subject merchandise.[266]

We likewise find unpersuasive Interpipe's argument that Section 232 duties would cause imports from Ukraine to compete under different conditions of competition. As discussed above, subject imports from all five countries are subject to Section 232 duties at the same rate of 50 percent.[267] Moreover, Section 232 duties did not prevent subject imports from Ukraine from maintaining a presence in the U.S. market and underselling the domestic like product during the period of review further indicating that, if the order were revoked, subject imports from Ukraine are likely to continue to be present in the U.S. market and compete on the basis of price.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing, we do not find that subject imports from Ukraine are likely to compete under different conditions of competition in the U.S. market than imports from other subject sources.

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[265] Moreover, although the record indicates that subject imports from Ukraine in 2025 were entirely of seamless OCTG and subject imports from Vietnam were entirely of welded OCTG, all market participants reported that OCTG from Ukraine and Vietnam were at least sometimes interchangeable. CR/PR at Tables 2.21 – 2.23. The majority of domestic producers and U.S. importers reported that OCTG from Ukraine and Vietnam were always interchangeable, while the majority of purchasers reported that OCTG from Ukraine and Vietnam sometimes interchangeable. *Id.*

[266] *See generally* Appendix E.

[267] CR/PR at 1.27. We also do not find that the decision in *Hot-Rolled Steel from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom,* USITC Pub. 5380 (Nov. 2022) at 60, provides a basis for concluding that the Section 232 duties as applied to Ukraine will cause subject imports from Ukraine to compete under different conditions of competition in the U.S. market than subject imports from other sources. In *Hot-Rolled Steel*, the Commission declined to cumulate subject imports from Brazil because Brazilian imports were exclusively subject to an absolute quota of 143,416 short tons that applied on a quarterly basis. The Commission found that "unlike subject imports from Brazil, imports from the other subject countries would be in a position to compete for a greater number of sales at larger volumes than subject producers in Brazil which must share the smaller quota" and that the application of the quota on a quarterly basis specifically to Brazilian imports would limit Brazilian producers ability to compete for sales in the U.S. market. *Id*. at 60-61. Here, the Section 232 duties apply to each subject country at the same rate.

E. Conclusion

In sum, based on the record evidence gathered for the period of review, we determine that if the orders were revoked, subject imports from India, Turkey, South Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry. We also find that record evidence indicates that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from each country and the domestic like product if the orders were revoked. Finally, we find that subject imports from each subject country would be likely to compete in the U.S. market under similar conditions of competition should the orders be revoked. Accordingly, we exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from India, Turkey, South Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam for purposes of our analysis in these reviews.

IV. Revocation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury Within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order "would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time."[268] The SAA states that "under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports."[269] Thus, the likelihood

[268] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

[269] SAA at 883-84. The SAA states that "{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission's original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed." *Id*. at 883.

standard is prospective in nature.[270] The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that "likely," as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means "probable," and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.[271]

The statute states that "the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time."[272] According to the SAA, a "'reasonably foreseeable time' will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the 'imminent' timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations."[273]

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to "consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated."[274] It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce

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[270] While the SAA states that "a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary," it indicates that "the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked." SAA at 884.

[271] *See NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2003) ("'likely' means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)"), *aff'd mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) ("more likely than not" standard is "consistent with the court's opinion;" "the court has not interpreted 'likely' to imply any particular degree of 'certainty'"); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) ("standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty"); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) ("'likely' is tantamount to 'probable,' not merely 'possible'").

[272] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

[273] SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are "the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities." *Id*.

[274] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).[275] The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission's determination.[276]

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.[277] In doing so, the Commission must consider "all relevant economic factors," including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) 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.[278]

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.[279]

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of

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[275] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not issued any duty absorption findings since the imposition of the orders. *See* CR/PR at 1.19 n.17.

[276] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

[277] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

[278] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

[279] *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that "{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices." SAA at 886.

capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.[280] All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.[281]

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[282] The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

1. Demand Conditions

Demand. In the original investigations, the Commission found that demand for OCTG was cyclical, largely driven by the level of activity in the U.S. economy, and derived from demand for oil and natural gas exploration and drilling. The quantity of OCTG used was determined by the number of rigs that were operating, which typically responds to the price of natural gas and oil, as well as the length and depth of the wells being drilled.[283] The Commission found that the rig count increased between 2011 and 2012, then fell in late 2012, before stabilizing in 2013. Most responding producers, importers, and purchases reported that OCTG demand in the United States increased from 2011 to 2013. Market participants attributed that tend to shale plays, increased drilling, and increased OCTG requirements per rig

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[280] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[281] The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission "considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports." SAA at 885.

[282] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[283] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 27.

due to horizontal drilling.[284] Apparent U.S. consumption increased from 6.0 million short tons in 2011 to 7.0 million short tons in 2012 and 2013.[285]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the drivers of demand had not changed since the original investigations. During the period of review, the price of oil and gas decreased, which led to a decrease in operating oil and gas rigs and a decline in demand for OCTG.[286] The Commission observed that demand for "OCTG has historically been characterized by boom and bust cycles {and was} currently in a bust period."[287] Apparent U.S. consumption of OCTG dropped from 7.6 million short tons in 2014 to 2.3 million short tons in 2016, before gradually increasing to 5.8 million short tons in 2018, then falling to 5.3 million short tons in 2019.[288]

In these reviews, we find that the main drivers of demand for OCTG are the same as in the prior proceedings, as demand for OCTG derives from oil and natural gas exploration activities.[289] Most U.S. producers and purchasers reported that U.S. demand for OCTG fluctuated down or steadily decreased since January 1, 2023, while most importers reported that demand fluctuated up or steadily increased since that date.[290] According to Baker Hughes, the monthly number of U.S. oil and gas rigs declined overall during the period of review, from 772 in January 2023 to 584 in July 2026.[291] However, despite some price volatility in the U.S. oil and natural gas markets, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, U.S crude oil and natural production increased during the period of review.[292] Most firms expect demand to remain steady or increase in the near future.[293]

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[284] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 28.
[285] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 27.
[286] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 22.
[287] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 23.
[288] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 22.
[289] CR/PR at 2.1.
[290] CR/PR at Table 2.8.
[291] CR/PR at Table 2.10.
[292] *See* CR/PR at 2.16; *see also* CR/PR at Tables 2.13 and 2.14. U.S. crude oil production was 12.6 million barrels per day in January 2023 and was 13.5 million barrels per day in April 2026, the last month with historical data available. *Id*. at Table 2.13. U.S. natural gas production was 102.1 billion cubic feet per day in January 2023 and was 106.9 billion cubic feet per day in April 2026, the last month with historical data available. The U.S. Energy Information Administration projects U.S. crude oil production to continue to increase overall by the end of 2026 and then remain stable in 2027 during the rest of 2026, and it projects U.S. natural gas production to increase through the end of 2027. *Id*. at Tables 2.13 and 2.14.
[293] CR/PR at Table 2.9.

In these reviews, apparent U.S. consumption decreased by 4.1 percent overall from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from 5 million short tons in 2023 to 4.3 million short tons in 2024, and increasing to 4.8 million short tons in 2025. Apparent U.S. consumption was 14.3 percent lower in interim 2026, at 1.1 million short tons, than in interim 2025, at 1.3 million short tons.[294]

2. Supply Conditions

During the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic industry was the largest supplier of OCTG in the U.S. market. The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from 52.5 percent in 2011 to 48.7 percent in 2012, but increased to 53.5 percent in 2013. The market share of cumulated subject imports was *** percent in 2013, while nonsubject imports accounted for *** percent that year.[295] The Commission also found that a significant portion of imports from both subject and nonsubject sources were further processed in the United States.[296]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the domestic industry was again the largest supplier of OCTG in the U.S. market during the period of review. Its share of apparent U.S. consumption fluctuated from 50.0 percent in 2014 to 42.3 percent in 2015, 51.0 percent in 2016, 41.7 percent in 2017, 53.1 percent in 2018, and 57.0 percent in 2019.[297] Cumulated subject imports were the smallest source of supply during the first period of review, decreasing irregularly from 23.5 percent in 2014 to 21.9 percent in 2015, 17.1 percent in 2016, 22.0 percent in 2017, 11.7 percent in 2018, and 12.5 percent in 2019. Nonsubject imports were the second largest source of supply of OCTG to the U.S. market during the period of review, accounting for 26.5 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 35.8 percent in 2015, 31.9 percent in 2016, 36.3 percent in 2017, 35.2 percent in 2018, and 30.5 percent in 2019. Russia, Mexico, Taiwan, and Argentina were the leading suppliers of nonsubject imports in 2019.[298]

In these reviews, the domestic industry was the largest supplier of the U.S. OCTG market throughout the period of review. Its share of apparent U.S. consumption increased overall by 9.6 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, increasing from 53.5 percent in 2023 to 63.1 percent in 2024, and declining slightly to 63.0 percent in 2025.[299] The domestic industry's share of

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[294] CR/PR at Table C.1.
[295] *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 860811 at 53.
[296] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 29-30.
[297] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 23-24.
[298] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 24.
[299] CR/PR at Tables 1.22, C.1.

apparent U.S. consumption was 70.6 percent in interim 2026 compared to 59.5 percent in interim 2025, an increase of 11.0 percentage points.[300] Several U.S. producers reported production expansion or restarts and plant openings, and others reported closures, prolonged shutdowns, and layoffs.[301] Most U.S. producers (7 of 9) reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2020.[302] The domestic industry increased practical OCTG capacity during the period of review,[303] and domestic producers reported substantial excess production capacity throughout the period of review.[304]

Cumulated subject imports were the smallest supply source throughout the POR. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption by decreased 1.0 percentage points overall from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from 14.7 percent in 2023 to 12.9 percent in 2024 and increasing slightly to

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[300] CR/PR at Tables 1.22, C.1.

[301] CR/PR at Table 3.1.

[302] CR/PR at 2.11. One U.S. producer reported that it is currently unable to accept new orders for the third quarter of 2026 due to a full order book. *Id*.

[303] CR/PR at Table 3.3. U.S. mills' increased practical OCTG capacity over the period of review from 4.37 million short tons in 2023 to 4.43 million short tons in 2024 and to 4.6 million short tons in 2025; their practical OCTG capacity was 1.1 million short tons in interim 2026 compared to 1.2 million short tons in interim 2025. *Id*. Seamless U.S. mills increased practical OCTG capacity over the period of review from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and to *** short tons in 2025; their practical seamless OCTG capacity was *** short tons in interim 2026 compared to *** short tons in interim 2025. *Id*. Welded U.S. mills increased practical OCTG capacity over the period of review from *** short tons in 2023 and 2024 and to *** short tons in 2025; their practical seamless OCTG capacity was *** short tons in interim 2026 compared to *** short tons in interim 2025. *Id*. Non-toll U.S. processors' and U.S. toll processors' practical OCTG capacity *** during the review period, at *** short tons and *** short tons in the full years of the period of review, respectively, and at *** short tons and *** short tons, respectively, in interim 2025 and interim 2026. CR/PR at Table 3.6.

[304] CR/PR at Tables 3.3, 3.6. 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), *** short tons in 2025 (equal to approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption), and *** short tons in interim 2026 (equal to approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption). *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables 3.3, 1.22. 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 of apparent U.S. consumption), *** short tons in 2025 (approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption), and *** short tons in interim 2026 (approximately *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption. *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables 3.6, 1.22. Seamless U.S. mills' excess practical capacity was *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in 2025, and *** short tons in interim 2026. *Derived from* CR/PR at Table 3.3. Welded U.S. mills' practical capacity was *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in 2025, and *** short tons in interim 2026. *Derived from* CR/PR at Table 3.3.

13.7 percent in 2025; their market share was 3.9 percentage points lower in interim 2026, at 12.7 percent, than in interim 2025, at 16.6 percent.[305]

Nonsubject imports were the second largest supply source throughout the POR. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption by decreased 8.6 percentage points overall from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from 31.9 percent in 2023 to 24.0 percent in 2024 and to 23.3 percent in 2025; their market share was 7.1 percentage points lower in interim 2026, at 16.7 percent, than in interim 2025, at 23.9 percent.[306] In 2025, the largest sources of nonsubject imports were Taiwan, Canada, and Austria.[307] 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 South Korea.[308]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically-produced OCTG and OCTG from subject sources of the same API grade and type, and that price was an important purchasing factor.[309] It found that while some factors, such as the difference between seamless and welded OCTG and the limitation of proprietary connections, could somewhat limit interchangeability, those factors did not significantly attenuate competition between subject imports and the domestic like product.[310]

First Reviews. The Commission found that there remained a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports. It found that OCTG, regardless of source, were generally produced in accordance with API specification 5CT. Th Commission also found that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions and that most purchasers reported that they usually purchase the lowest-priced product.[311] The Commission also found that raw material prices, primarily for hot-rolled steel or billets, fluctuated during the period of review and increased overall.[312] The Commission also noted

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[305] CR/PR at Tables 1.22, C.1.
[306] CR/PR at Tables 1.22, C.1.
[307] CR/PR at 4.5.
[308] CR/PR at Table 1.2.
[309] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 30.
[310] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 31-33.
[311] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 25.
[312] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 25.

that subject imports from India, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam became subject to 25 percent Section 232 tariffs in March 2018, and subject imports from South Korea became subject to an annual quota under Section 232 in May 2018.[313]

Current Reviews. As in the prior proceedings, we find that there remains a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and domestically produced OCTG. Factors increasing substitutability include similar lead times for OCTG that are produced to order, similarities between domestically produced OCTG and OCTG imported from subject countries across multiple purchase factors, a high degree of interchangeability between U.S. and imported OCTG, and limited differences other than price between domestic and imported OCTG with the exception of OCTG from India.[314] Factors reducing substitutability include quality differences, certain types of OCTG only being available from certain sources, product range, and purchaser preferences for product based on the producer or country of origin.[315]

As discussed, domestic producers unanimously reported that subject OCTG is always or frequently interchangeable with domestic OCTG.[316] Most responding importers reported that subject OCTG is always or frequently interchangeable with domestic OCTG. Prior findings that OCTG is sold in the U.S. based on API, and that domestic producers and producers in all subject countries produced and sold OCTG meeting API standards in these reviews.

We also find that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions for OCTG. Purchasers were asked to rate the importance of 17 factors in their purchasing decisions, and a majority of responding purchasers rated the following factors as "very important": price (11 purchasers), availability (10 purchasers), quality meets industry standards (10 purchasers), reliability of supply (10 purchasers).[317] Quality was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (reported by six purchasers), followed by price (reported by four purchasers).[318] Additionally, most purchasers (eight of 11) reported that they only purchase the lowest-priced product, two purchasers reported that they sometimes purchase the lowest-priced product, and one reported that it never does.[319]

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[313] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 25-26.
[314] CR/PR at 2.21.
[315] CR/PR at 2.21.
[316] CR/PR at Tables 2.21.
[317] CR/PR at Table 2.17.
[318] CR/PR at 2.22.
[319] CR/PR at 2.22.

Both U.S. mills and subject importers primarily produce OCTG to order.[320] U.S. mills reported that slightly more than half of their U.S. commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging *** days.[321] The rest of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days.[322] Importers reported that 75 percent of their commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging *** days; and the remainder were sold from U.S. inventories, with lead times averaging *** days.[323]

Most U.S. producers and importers reported setting prices using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, with a smaller number of firms reporting using contracts, set price lists, and other methods.[324] In 2025, U.S. mills reported selling most of their OCTG under long-term contracts (*** percent), followed by short-term contracts (*** percent), spot sales (*** percent), and annual contracts (*** percent).[325] U.S. importers sold *** through spot sales (*** percent), and short-term contracts (*** percent).[326]

Supplier certification requirements are present in the U.S. OCTG market, with 7 of 11 responding purchasers reporting that they require their suppliers to undergo a certification or qualification process.[327] Most purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new supplier was 30 days or less, that they require that their suppliers be API certified, and that certification may sometimes be more centered around mill audits, reputation, liability insurance, and reliability. Three purchasers reported that foreign suppliers failed in their attempt to qualify to supply OCTG or lost their approved status since 2023.[328]

Raw material costs accounted for the largest share of the domestic industry's cost of goods sold ("COGS") throughout the period of review.[329] Welded OCTG are made from steel sheet or coil, while seamless OCTG are made from steel billets.[330] The U.S. price for hot-rolled coils fluctuated during the review period, ending at higher prices than at the beginning of the period of review.[331] The U.S. price for scrap metal used to make steel billets showed similar trends over

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[320] CR/PR at 2.23.
[321] CR/PR at 2.23.
[322] CR/PR at 2.23.
[323] CR/PR at 2.23.
[324] CR/PR at 5.6.
[325] CR/PR at Table 5.4.
[326] CR/PR at Table 5.4.
[327] CR/PR at 2.23.
[328] CR/PR at 2.23-2.24.
[329] CR/PR at 3.52.
[330] CR/PR at 3.53.
[331] *See* CR/PR at Table 5.1.

the period of review.[332] In addition to steel, energy (mainly natural gas and electricity) accounts for a portion of OCTG production costs. The industrial price of natural gas and electricity increased overall from 2023 to 2025.[333] On a per short ton basis, raw material costs for U.S. mills and non-toll heat treating operations decreased overall from 2023 to 2025,[334] while raw materials as a share of total COGS increased during that time.[335]

OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam are subject to an additional 50 percent *ad valorem* duty under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[336] U.S. mills and importers were asked if the measures (e.g., tariffs, quotas, etc.) on imported steel 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.[337]

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[332] *See* CR/PR at Table 5.1.

[333] *See* CR/PR at Table 5.2. The average U.S. industrial retail price of electricity in 2023 was 8.04 cents per kilowatt hour and was 8.62 cents per kilowatt hour in 2025. Similarly, the average U.S. natural gas industrial price was $4.53 per thousand cubic feet in 2023 and was $5.23 per cubic feet in 2025. *Id*.

[334] CR/PR at 3.52.

[335] U.S. mills' raw material costs as a share of COGS increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025 and reached *** percent in interim 2026. CR/PR at 5.1.

[336] CR/PR at 1.27. Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles, including OCTG, from India and Vietnam became subject to 25 percent Section 232 duties that increased to 50 percent, effective June 4, 2025. *Id*. at 1.27 n.25.

Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles, including OCTG, from South Korea were subject to annual absolute import quotas under Section 232. The absolute quota for OCTG from South Korea totaled 461 thousand metric tons in 2025. Following the termination of the absolute import quotas, effective March 12, 2025, steel articles originating in South Korea were subject to 25 percent Section 232 duties that increased to 50 percent effective June 4, 2025. *Id*. at 1.27-28 n.25.

Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles, including OCTG, from Turkey were subject to 25 percent Section 232 duties, which increased to 50 percent effective August 13, 2018, but were later reduced back to 25 percent ad valorem effective May 21, 2019. Effective June 4, 2025, Section 232 duties on steel articles, including OCTG, from Turkey were increased again to 50 percent. *Id*. at 1.28 n.25.

Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles, including OCTG, from Ukraine were subject to 25 percent Section 232 duties that were suspended effective June 1, 2022. Effective March 12, 2025, the Section 232 duty suspension for Ukraine was terminated and steel articles from Ukraine were subject to 25 percent duties under Section 232, which increased to 50 percent effective June 4, 2025. *Id*. at 1.28 n.25.

[337] CR/PR at Tables 2.1, 2.2.

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Reviews

In the original investigations, the Commission found that the volume and increase in volume of cumulated subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam were significant in absolute terms over the period of investigation. Cumulated subject import volume increased from 2011 to 2012, and remained at that level in 2013. The Commission observed that cumulated subject import volume rose much faster than apparent U.S. consumption over the period of investigation. The total market share held by subject imports increased from 2011 to 2012 and then decreased slightly in 2013.[338] The Commission found that subject imports' gain in market share came mostly at the expense of the domestic industry, whose market share declined from 2011 to 2012. Further, the Commission found that the domestic industry's gain in market share in 2013 came at the expense of nonsubject imports. Nonsubject imports' market share decreased from 2011 to 2013.[339]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the volume of cumulated subject imports would be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, if the orders were revoked, based on the cumulated subject industries' substantial production capacity, export orientation, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the existence of third country trade measures. The Commission considered that the United States was a substantial producer of oil and gas and had the world's largest rig counts during the period of review, as well as one of the world's largest well footage. The Commission also considered that even with the discipline of the orders, cumulated subject imports ranged from 385,908 short tons in 2016 to 1.3 million short tons in 2017, and were 660,787 short tons in 2019 and their market share ranged from 11.7 percent in 2018 to 22.0 percent in 2017, and was 12.5 percent in 2019. Moreover, the Commission noted that in 2019, the United States was the largest export market for subject imports from Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam despite the orders and suspension agreement.[340]

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[338] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 51.
[339] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 51.
[340] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 28.

The Commission acknowledged the Section 232 duties became effective during the period of review, but it found that they were not likely to prevent significant volumes of cumulated subject imports upon revocation.[341]

2. The Current Reviews[342]

Cumulated subject imports maintained a significant presence in the U.S. market, even with the disciplining effects of the orders, throughout the period of review. Specifically, cumulated subject import volumes were 739,558 short tons in 2023 to 549,497 short tons in 2024, and 661,516 short tons in 2025; they were 138,946 short tons in interim 2026 compared to 211,758 short tons in interim 2025.[343] Cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased slightly overall during the period of review, decreasing from 14.7 percent in 2023 to 12.9 percent in 2024 and increasing to 13.7 percent in 2025; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was 12.7 percent in interim 2026 compared to 16.6 percent in interim 2025.[344]

There is limited information on the record regarding capacity, production, and shipments by subject producers during the period of review because we did not receive questionnaire responses from any subject producers in India, Turkey, or Vietnam, and we received questionnaire responses from only two subject producers in South Korea and the sole subject producer in Ukraine. Nevertheless, the available information on the record shows that cumulated subject producers have the ability and incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States in the event of revocation of the orders. Based on the questionnaire responses from only three responding subject producers, cumulated subject producers practical OCTG capacity increased overall from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024, and decreasing slightly to *** short tons in 2025; it

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[341] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 28 n.194. The Commission noted that cumulated subject import volumes declined only marginally after the Section 232 duties became effective, and subject imports from Ukraine and Vietnam increased. The Commission also noted that the Section 232 quota on subject imports from Korea was not filled in 2019, indicating that the antidumping duty order had an independent disciplining effect. The Commission also observed that Commerce does not examine duty absorption for Section 232 duties. *Id*.

[342] Commissioner Kearns joins the following section of the majority's views on likely volume but cumulates only subject imports from India, Turkey, South Korea, and Vietnam in his analysis.

[343] CR/PR at Tables 4.1, C.1.

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

was *** short tons in interim 2026 compared to *** short tons in interim 2025.[345] Responding subject producers' OCTG production decreased overall from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024, and decreasing to *** short tons in 2025; it was *** short tons in interim 2026 compared to *** short tons in interim 2025.[346]

Responding subject producers in South Korea and Ukraine reported combined OCTG capacity utilization rates of *** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, and *** percent in 2025; their capacity utilization was *** percent in interim 2026 compared to *** percent in interim 2025.[347] These three subject producers' reported combined excess OCTG capacity was *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in 2025, equivalent to *** percent, *** percent, *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, respectively, during those periods.[348] Responding subject producers' end of period inventories were *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in 2025; they were *** short tons in interim 2026 compared to *** short tons in interim 2025.[349] Furthermore, *** responding subject foreign producers indicated that they could shift production to or from alternate products on machines used to produce OCTG,[350] and would therefore have the ability to increase production of OCTG by shifting production from out-of-scope merchandise produced on the same equipment.

The information available indicates that the cumulated subject industries are significant exporters. According to GTA data, the leading export market for OCTG from each subject country was the United States.[351] Furthermore, data from the three responding subject producers indicate that most of their total shipments were exports and the share of their exports to total shipments increased overall from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** percent in

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[345] Cumulated data for the responding subject producers from South Korea and Ukraine were compiled from responses to the Commission's questionnaires. *See* Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400. For Commissioner Kearns, industry data for the only responding subject country can be obtained directly from the table for South Korea. *See* CR/PR at Table 4.22.

[346] Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400.

[347] Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400.

[348] *Derived from* Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400 and Table C.1. Responding subject producers' excess capacity was *** short tons in interim 2026, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during that period.

[349] Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400.

[350] *See* CR/PR at Table 2.6. *** subject producers from South Korea *** and *** subject producer from Ukraine ***. *Id*.

[351] *See* CR/PR at 4.40, 4.49, 4.51, 4.63, 4.65.

2023 to *** percent in 2024, and decreasing to *** percent in 2025.[352] Their share of exports to total shipments was *** percent in interim 2026, compared to *** percent in interim 2025.[353]

The U.S. market also remains attractive to the cumulated subject producers, providing them with the incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States in the event of revocation. The limited information available on the record indicates that the AUVs of subject producers' exports to all countries other than the U.S., with the exception of one year, were generally lower than the AUVs of subject producers' export shipments to the United States, suggesting that the U.S. market offers appealing OCTG prices.[354] Furthermore, Tenaris USA's president testified at the hearing that the United States is the world's largest market for OCTG.[355]

As noted above, cumulated subject imports also maintained a presence in the U.S. market during the period of review, indicating that subject producers retain access to U.S. distribution networks and customers that could be used to expand the presence of subject imports in the U.S. market if the orders were revoked. Furthermore, the existence of multiple third country trade barriers on OCTG and other pipe products on all subject countries would further enhance the relative attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers in the event of revocation.[356]

Thus, based on the significant volume and market share of cumulated subject imports during the original investigations; the continued presence of cumulated subject imports in the U.S. market during the POR despite the disciplining effect of the orders, the cumulated subject producers' substantial capacity, including excess capacity, and exports; and the attractiveness of the U.S. market, we find that the likely volume of cumulated subject imports would be

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[352] Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400. Exports to the U.S. accounted for *** percent of responding subject producers' total shipments in 2023, *** percent in 2024, *** percent in 2025; this share was *** percent in interim 2026 compared to *** percent in interim 2025. *Id*.

[353] Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400.

[354] Specifically, the AUVs of subject producers' and resellers' export shipments to markets other than the U.S. were $*** per short ton in 2023, $*** per short ton in 2024, $*** per short ton in 2025, and $*** per short ton in interim 2026, while the AUVs of export shipments to the U.S. were $*** per short ton in 2023, $*** per short ton in 2024, $*** per short ton in 2025, and $*** per short ton in interim 2026. Data Files, EDIS Doc. 893581 at Tab 400.

[355] *See* Hearing Tr. at 31 (Moreno).

[356] OCTG from all five subject countries, except for certain individual companies, are subject to antidumping duties of 37.4 percent in Canada. CR/PR at Table 4.27. Certain steel pipes from Ukraine are subject to duties between 18.9 to 37.8 percent in the Eurasian Economic Union.

significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the orders were revoked.

D. Likely Price Effects

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Reviews

In the original investigations, the Commission found that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and domestically produced OCTG, and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions. U.S. purchasers most frequently reported that quality was the most important factor in purchasing decisions, followed by price. However, the importance of quality as a purchasing factor that might distinguish OCTG from different sources was mitigated somewhat by the fact that all OCTG, regardless of source, was produced to API specifications. The Commission observed that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 165 of 189 quarterly comparisons at an average margins of underselling of *** percent.[357] In addition to significant underselling, the Commission found that subject imports depressed domestic prices to a significant degree, as when domestic prices decreased sharply in 2012, it was correlated with a *** percent increase in cumulated subject import volumes.[358]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that cumulated subject had undersold the domestic like product in *** of *** quarterly comparisons, with margins ranging up to *** percent.[359] Given the predominant underselling during the period of review, the significant underselling in the original investigations, and the finding that subject imports would likely increase upon revocation, the Commission concluded that there would likely be significant underselling upon revocation of the orders that would likely cause the domestic industry to lose sales and market share to subject imports and/or force domestic producers to reduce prices or forego any needed price increases to maintain market share. Thus, the Commission found that significant price effects were likely upon revocation of the orders.[360]

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[357] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 36-37; *Confidential Original Determinations* at 55.

[358] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 38; *Confidential Original Determinations* at 58.

[359] *First Reviews Confidential Opinion* at 47.

[360] *First Reviews,* USITC Pub. 5090 at 30-31.

2. The Current Reviews

The Commission requested pricing data for seven products in these reviews.[361] Seven U.S. producers and four importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.[362] Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of OCTG, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Tukey, and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ukraine in 2025.[363] The available pricing data indicate that imports of OCTG from subject countries undersold the domestic like product in 33 of 50 instances (accounting for *** short tons), at margins ranging from *** percent to *** percent.[364] Subject imports oversold the domestic like product in 17 instances (accounting for *** short tons), at margins ranging from *** percent to *** percent.[365]

We have also considered price trends. In general, U.S. prices of OCTG decreased from January 2023 to March 2026.[366] U.S. producers' domestic prices for products 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 decreased between *** percent to *** percent over that period.[367] U.S. prices for imports from subject sources decreased between *** percent to *** percent over that period. Domestic prices for only product 2 decreased over that period, by *** percent.[368] Subject

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[361] CR/PR at 5.9. The pricing product definitions are as follows:

Product 1.-- Tubing, Grade L-80, 2 7/8" O.D., 6.5 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, seamless;

Product 2.-- Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded;

Product 3.-- Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded;

Product 4.-- Casing, Grade P-110, 5 ½" O.D., 17.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless;

Product 5.— Casing, Grade J-55, 8 5/8" O.D., 32.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded;

Product 6.— Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8" O.D., 36.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded;

Product 7.-- Casing, Grade L-80, 9 5/8", 40 lbs./ft., API threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless.

[362] CR/PR at 5.9. No responding importer provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products from Vietnam. *Id*.

[363] CR/PR at 5.9.

[364] CR/PR at 5.30, Table 5.15.

[365] CR/PR at 5.30, Table 5.15.

[366] CR/PR at 5.25.

[367] CR/PR at Table 5.12.

[368] CR/PR at Table 5.12; *see also* CR/PR at 5.25.

imports predominantly undersold the domestic like product by instance and volume in 2024, 2025, and in the interim periods.[369]

From 2023 to 2025, U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' net sales average unit value decreased by *** percent, from $*** per short ton in 2023 to $*** per short ton in 2024, and to $*** per short ton in 2025; it was *** percent higher in interim 2026, at $*** per short ton, than in interim 2025, at $*** per short ton.[370] The industry's unit COGS decreased overall by *** percent, from $*** per short ton in 2023 to $*** per short ton in 2024 and increasing slightly to $*** per short ton in 2025; it was *** percent higher in interim 2026, at $*** per short ton, than in interim 2025, at $*** per short ton.[371] The industry's total COGS to net sales ratio increased by *** percentage points overall, from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and decreasingly slightly to *** percent in 2025, it was *** percentage points lower in interim 2026, at *** percent, than in interim 2025, at *** percent.[372]

In the original investigations, we found that subject imports significantly undersold the domestic product (in 165 of 189 comparisons) and depressed domestic prices to a significant degree. Given the predominant underselling by subject imports without the disciplining effect of the orders in place, as well as our finding that the volume of subject imports will likely be significant following revocation of the orders, we find that subject imports would likely significantly undersell the domestic product following revocation. Because of the moderate-to--high degree of substitutability between the cumulated subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, this underselling in turn would likely force the domestic industry to reduce prices or forgo needed price increases to maintain sales and market share, as occurred in the original investigations. Thus, we find that if the orders were revoked, the significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports would likely have significant price effects within a reasonably foreseeable time.

[369] See CR/PR at Table 5.17. In 2023, subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 12 of 21 instances (accounting for *** short tons), and oversold the domestic like product in the remaining 9 comparisons (accounting for *** short tons.

[370] CR/PR at Tables 3.24 and 3.25.

[371] CR/PR at Tables 3.24 and 3.25.

[372] CR/PR at Tables 3.24 and 3.25.

E. Likely Impact

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Reviews

In the original investigations, the Commission found that cumulated subject imports had a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry. The Commission found that although the domestic industry's trade and employment indicators increased during the period of investigation, which correlated with a time of increased domestic demand, its financial performance deteriorated between 2011 and 2013.[373] The Commission found that the domestic industry's COGS increased by a greater percent than its net sales value, leading to a decrease in operating income. The Commission also found that the domestic industry's operating income ratios declined, and that its capital expenditures decreased.[374] The Commission also found that the significant and increasing volume of low-priced imports caused domestic producers to significantly lower their prices to levels that prevented the domestic industry from covering its costs. [375]

In its non-attribution analysis, the Commission observed that nonsubject imports declined in U.S. market during most of the period of investigation, and although they undersold the domestic like product, they were higher priced than subject imports which undersold the domestic like product more frequently. The Commission also rejected the argument that the domestic industry's poor financial performance was due to start-up costs for new domestic mills. It found that the domestic mills became operational in 2013 and that was after subject imports had depressed domestic prices in 2012. Accordingly, the Commission found that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of cumulated subject imports.[376]

In the first reviews, the Commission observed that although the domestic industry's market share and output measures improved from 2016 to 2019, it found that every year after 2014, the Commission experienced poor financial performance and very high COGS-to-net-sales ratios, culminating in a gross loss in 2019. Accordingly, the Commission found the domestic industry to be vulnerable at the time of the first because of its poor financial performance during the period of review.[377]

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[373] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 40.
[374] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 31.
[375] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 42-43.
[376] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4489 at 43-44.
[377] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 34.

In its non-attribution analysis, the Commission found that given the high substitutability of OCTG from all sources, if the orders on subject imports were revoked, the likely significant volume of cumulated subject imports would likely compete with both the domestic like product and nonsubject imports. It determined, as in the original investigations, that the continued presence of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market would not preclude subject imports from taking market share from the domestic industry or forcing the domestic industry to lower prices to compete.[378] The Commission therefore concluded that, if the antidumping and countervailing duty orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[379]

2. The Current Reviews

In the current reviews, U.S. mills' trade indicators generally increased while U.S. processors' production and capacity utilization declined and the domestic industry's financial performance weakened.

U.S. mills' practical OCTG capacity increased *** percent from 2023 to 2025, increasing from 4.37 million short tons in 2023 to 4.44 million short tons in 2024 and to 4.6 million short tons in 2025; it was 5.4 percent lower in interim 2026, at 1.1 million short tons, than in interim 2025 at 1.2 million short tons.[380] Their production also increased 12.8 percent overall from 2023 to 2025, remaining at 2.8 million in 2023 and 2024 and then increasing to 3.2 million short tons in 2025; U.S. mills' production was 4.6 percent lower in interim 2026, at 760,027 short tons, than in interim 2025 at 796,804 short tons.[381] Accordingly, their capacity utilization was 64.2 percent in 2023, 63.2 percent in 2024, and 69.1 percent in 2025; it was 66.9 percent in interim 2026 compared to 66.3 percent in interim 2025.[382]

Combined U.S. processors' practical OCTG capacity *** short tons from 2023 to 2025 and ***.[383] U.S. processors' production decreased *** percent overall from 2023 to 2025,

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[378] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 34-35. The Commission found that even with the orders in place, the AUVS of nonsubject imports were higher than the AUVS of cumulated subject imports throughout the period of review. *Id*. at 35.

[379] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5090 at 35.

[380] CR/PR at Tables 3.3, C.1.

[381] CR/PR at Tables 3.3, C.1.

[382] CR/PR at Tables 3.3, C.1.

[383] CR/PR at Tables 3.6, C.1.

decreasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and to *** short tons in 2025; U.S. mills' production was *** percent higher in interim 2026, at *** short tons, than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[384] Accordingly, their capacity utilization was *** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, and *** percent in 2025; it was *** percent in interim 2026 compared to *** percent in interim 2025.[385]

The domestic industry's U.S. shipments increased by 13.1 percent from 2023 to 2025, remaining at 2.7 million short tons in 2023 and 2024 and increasing to 3.0 million short tons in 2025; the domestic industry's U.S. shipments were 1.5 percent higher in interim 2026, at 772,664 short tons, than in interim 2025, at 761,045 short tons.[386] The domestic industry's market share increased by 9.6 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, increasing from 53.5 percent in 2023 to 63.1 percent in 2024 before decreasing slightly to 63.0 percent in 2025; it was 70.6 percent in interim 2026 compared to 59.5 percent in interim 2025. U.S. mills' ending inventories increased 17.1 percent from 2023 to 2025, increasing from 453,614 short tons in 2023 to 455,155 short tons in 2024 and to 531,290 short tons in 2025; their inventories were 10.2 percent higher in interim 2026 at 516,180 short tons, than in interim 2025 at 468,379 short tons.[387] U.S. non-toll processors' ending inventories increased *** percent from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 before increasing to *** short tons in 2025; their inventories were *** percent higher in interim, 2026 at *** short tons, than in interim 2025 at *** short tons.[388]

The domestic industry's employment indicators also generally increased overall during the review period. The domestic industry's production related workers ("PRWs") were *** in 2023, *** in 2024, and *** in 2025; they were *** in interim 2026 compared to *** in interim 2025.[389] Total hours worked increased *** percent overall from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from *** hours in 2023 to *** hours in 2024, and then increasing to *** hours in 2025; total hours worked were *** hours in interim 2026 compared to *** hours in interim 2025.[390] U.S. mills' productivity was 182.6 short tons per hour in 2023, 176.9 short tons per hour in 2024, and 189.0 short tons per hour in 2025; their productivity was 176.9 short tons per hour in interim

[384] CR/PR at Tables 3.6, C.1.
[385] CR/PR at Tables 3.6, C.1.
[386] CR/PR at Tables 3.11, C.1.
[387] CR/PR at Tables 3.13, C.1.
[388] CR/PR at Tables 3.14, C.1.
[389] CR/PR at Tables 3.19, C.1.
[390] CR/PR at Tables 3.19, C.1.

2026 compared to 196.8 short tons in interim 2025.[391] U.S. mills' unit labor costs were $237 per short ton in 2023, $244 per short ton in 2024, and $232 per short ton in 2025; their labor costs were $250 per short ton in interim 2026 compared to $225 per short ton in interim 2025.[392] 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; their productivity was *** short tons per hour in interim 2026 compared to *** short tons in interim 2025.[393] U.S. processors' unit labor costs were *** per short ton in 2023, *** per short ton in 2024, and *** per short ton in 2025; they were $*** per short ton in interim 2026 compared to $*** per short ton in interim 2025.[394]

Despite these improvements in the domestic industry's output and employment indicators, the domestic industry's financial indicators generally declined over the period of review. U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' total net sales value fell overall from 2023 to 2025, initially falling substantially from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 before increasing to $*** in 2025, which was *** percent lower in 2025 than in 2023; total net sales value was *** percent higher in interim 2026 at $***, than in interim 2025 at $***.[395] Their total COGS initially decreased from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 but then increased to $*** in 2025, for an overall increase of *** percent.[396] Their total COGS was also *** percent higher in interim 2026, at $***, than in interim 2025, at $***.[397] As a result, U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' gross profits fell from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 before increasing to $*** in 2025, a level that was *** percent lower than in 2023. U.S. mills' and non-toll processors' gross profits were *** percent higher in interim 2026 at $*** than in interim 2025 at $***.[398] 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.[399] Their operating income was substantially higher in interim 2026, at $*** than in interim 2025 at $***.[400]

[391] CR/PR at Tables 3.17, C.1.
[392] CR/PR at Tables 3.17, C.1.
[393] CR/PR at Tables 3.18, C.1.
[394] CR/PR at Tables 3.18, C.1.
[395] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[396] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[397] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[398] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[399] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[400] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.

U.S. mills' and non-toll-processors' net income decreased *** percent from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025; it was *** in interim 2026 compared to *** in interim 2025.[401] Their operating margins fell from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and 2025; they were *** percent in interim 2026 comparted to *** percent in interim 2025.[402] U.S. mills' and non-toll-processors' net margins fell from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025; they were *** percent in interim 2026 compared to *** percent in interim 2025.[403] U.S. mills and combined processors' capital expenditures decreased *** percent from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 and $*** in 2025; their capital expenditures were $*** in interim 2026 compared to $*** in interim 2025.[404] Their research and development expenses increased *** percent overall from 2023 to 2025, increasing from $*** in 2023 to $*** in 2024 before decreasing to $*** in 2025; R&D expenses were $*** in interim 2026 compared to $*** in interim 2025.[405]

In assessing the vulnerability of the domestic industry, we observe that while most of the domestic industry's financial indicators, including its operating and net income values and margins, declined substantially over the period of review, the industry remained profitable. Accordingly, in light of the foregoing, we do not find that the domestic industry is in a vulnerable condition.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports so as not to attribute likely injury from other factors to the subject imports. Nonsubject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased 8.9 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, going from 14.7 percent in 2023 to 24.0 percent in 2024 and to 23.3 percent in 2025.[406] Their share of apparent U.S. consumption was lower in interim 2026, at 12.7 percent, than interim 2025 at 16.6 percent.[407] The record provides no indication that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market in significant volumes, adversely affecting the domestic industry's prices and/or taking market share from the industry and nonsubject imports upon revocation of the orders. Given that the domestic industry was the largest source of supply of OCTG to the U.S. market during the period of review, as well as the

[401] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[402] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[403] CR/PR at Tables 3.24, C.1.
[404] CR/PR at Tables 3.30, C.1.
[405] CR/PR at Tables 3.32, C.1.
[406] CR/PR at Tables 1.22, C.1.
[407] CR/PR at Tables 1.22, C.1.

moderate-to-high degree of substitutability of the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions,[408] the presence of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market would likely not prevent the significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports that is likely after revocation from taking market share from the domestic industry or from forcing domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo price increases in order to retain market share.

We have also considered the likely effects of demand trends on the domestic OCTG industry. Apparent U.S. consumption declined by 4.1 percent overall from 2023 to 2025, decreasing from 5.0 million short tons in 2023 to 4.3 million short tons in 2024, and increasing to 4.8 million short tons in 2025; it was 14.3 percent lower in interim 2026, at 1.1 million short tons than in interim 2025, at 1.3 million short tons.[409] Responding firms' views on likely future demand trends were mixed,[410] but as discussed above, total monthly U.S. oil and gas rig counts decreased overall from January 2020 to July 2026.[411] Consequently, the significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports that would be likely after revocation would exacerbate any injury caused in the event demand decreases or remains stagnant, by further reducing the domestic industry's sales and placing downward pressure on domestic OCTG prices.

In sum, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports from India, Turkey, South Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

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[408] We note in this regard that the AUVs of nonsubject imports were $2,269 per short ton in 2023, $1,678 per short ton in 2024, $1,549 per short ton in 2025, $1,462 per short ton in interim 2025, and $1,646 per short ton in interim 2026, while, as discussed above, AUVs for subject sources were $1,627 per short ton in 2023, $1,110 per short ton in 2024, $1,314 per short ton in 2025, $1,046 per short ton in interim 2025, and $1,366 per short ton in interim 2026. CR/PR at Table C.1

[409] CR/PR at Tables 1.22 and C.1.

[410] CR/PR at Table 2.9. Three U.S. producers reported anticipating demand to increase, two do not expect demand to change, and two expect demand to decrease. Twelve U.S. importers expect demand to increase, four do not expect demand to change, and four expect demand to decrease. Three U.S. purchasers expect demand to fluctuate up, four do not expect demand to change, and four expect demand to decrease. *Id*.

[411] CR/PR at Table 2.10. According to Baker Hughes, there were 791 U.S. oil and gas rigs in January 2020 and there were 584 in July 2026. *Id*.

V. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, we determine that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on OCTG from India and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on OCTG India, Turkey, South Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Jason E. Kearns

I. Introduction

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, I determine, under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended,[1] that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on oil country tubular goods ("OCTG") from India and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from India, Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. I further determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on OCTG from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. I therefore concur with the majority with respect to the orders on subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam and dissent with respect to the order on Ukraine. I explain below my reasoning for declining to exercise my discretion to cumulate subject imports from Ukraine, premised on my conclusion that subject imports from Ukraine would likely compete under different conditions of competition given the effects of the ongoing war in Ukraine during the period of review. I then explain why I have made a negative determination with respect to Ukraine. Except as otherwise noted, I join sections I-III.E and IV of the majority's views.

II. Cumulation

A. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

I join the majority in its analysis and conclusion regarding the likelihood of no discernible adverse impact with respect to subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam. I join the majority in its overall conclusion that subject imports from Ukraine would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked. But my analysis focuses on the most recent twelve months of the period of review, July 2025 through June 2026, as Ukraine's ability to produce and export OCTG significantly deteriorated during that period.

I describe and analyze in some detail the likely volume of subject imports from Ukraine in section III.B.1 below. While I find there that that volume would not be "significant," I also find that the impact of those imports could rise above the level of "discernible."

[1] 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c).

B. Likelihood of a Reasonable Overlap of Competition

I adopt the analysis of the majority (see Section III.D.2 in the majority's views) with respect to the likelihood of a reasonable overlap of competition.

C. Likely Conditions of Competition

I find that subject imports from Ukraine would likely compete under different conditions from those under which imports from India, Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam would compete if the orders were revoked. The primary basis for this finding is that the war between Russia and Ukraine, following Russia's launch of a military invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, has significantly impeded and constrained the operations of the OCTG industry in Ukraine, and its ability to export to the United States, particularly in the most recent twelve months for which information is available, July 2025 through June 2026.[2] And, since then, the challenges facing the OCTG industry in Ukraine have only grown. I describe and analyze those impediments and constraints, and their impact on the industry's operations and exports in the likely injury section, below.[3]

D. Conclusion

In sum, I determine that if the orders were revoked, subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry; there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between the subject imports from each of these countries and the domestic like product and among the subject imports from these countries; and while subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, and

[2] To be clear, it is not simply "the war" that is a distinguishing condition of competition here. It is the concrete and serious impact the war has had on Interpipe's operations and ability to export, as described above and in more detail below.

[3] My assessment of competitive conditions is based on the nature of the U.S. OCTG market and how developments in Ukraine impact the manner in which OCTG from Ukraine can expect to compete in the U.S. market. Among other considerations, I note that the U.S. OCTG market is characterized by large volumes of seamless and welded OCTG (CR/PR at table 4.7) that are sold overwhelmingly at specified grades rather than "green" (CR/PR at table 4.9) and, with the exception of welded OCTG from Korea, end finished (CR/PR at table 4.8). OCTG is sold in the United States to distributors and end users, with limited sales to the processor segment of the domestic industry (CR/PR at table 2.4) to support drilling and extraction of oil and gas (CR/PR at 1.30). U.S. purchasers most often base their purchasing decisions on price, availability and reliability of supply, and quality that meets industry standards (CR/PR at tables 2.17 and 2.18). These characteristics are reflected in my discussion below and factor into my assessment of how Ukraine's exclusively seamless OCTG, available for export in limited, fluctuating, and increasingly erratic quantity and with constrained heat treatment options, is likely to be able to compete in the U.S. market.

Vietnam would be likely to compete under similar conditions of competition, subject imports from Ukraine would likely compete under differing conditions of competition.

III. Whether Revocation of the Countervailing and Antidumping Duty Orders Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Subject Imports from India, Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam

I join the majority's analysis on continuation or recurrence of material injury (Sections IV.C on likely volume, IV.D on likely price effects, and IV.E on likely impact), in finding that revocation of the antidumping duty orders with respect to subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. While the majority in its analysis cumulates subject imports from Ukraine with subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam, and I do not, I do not find any material difference between these two different data sets, as they relate to the finding with respect to subject imports from countries other than Ukraine.

B. Subject Imports from Ukraine

1. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

Since the Commission first began collecting data 15 years ago in the original investigation, subject imports from Ukraine have never held more than 2.8 percent of the U.S. market, neither before nor after the conclusion of a suspension agreement or the imposition of an antidumping duty order.[4] In 2011, the first year of the original period of investigation (POI), they had a market share of *** percent, and that share declined to *** percent by the last full year of the POI, 2013. From 2014 through 2025, they held 0.6 percent (2014), 0.5 percent (2015), 0.2 percent (2016), 0.7 percent (2017), 1.5 percent (2018), 2.1 (2019), 0.3 percent (2020), 2.8 percent (2021), 1.8 percent (2022), 1.1 percent (2023), 0.7 percent (2024), and 0.8 percent (2025).[5]

But I focus on the end of the period of review, as the impact of the war grew: Subject imports from Ukraine declined precipitously in the twelve-month period from July 2025 to June

[4] Commerce suspended its antidumping investigation on imports of OCTG from Ukraine on July 10, 2014. After several one-year extensions, on July 10, 2019, Commerce terminated the suspension agreement regarding imports from Ukraine and issued an antidumping duty order on imports of OCTG from Ukraine, with a final weighted-average dumping margin of 7.47 percent. *See* CR/PR at 1.2-1.3.
[5] CR/PR at Table 1.4 and Appendix C.

2026, from 58,936 short tons from the previous twelve months (July 2024 to June 2025) – an already small presence – to just 6,826 short tons, constituting 0.5 percent of total imports and approximately 0.1 percent of the market.[6, 7]

While capacity and production data are not available for this twelve-month period, capacity in Ukraine declined from *** in 2024 to *** in 2025, and more significantly from *** in interim 2025 to just *** in interim 2026. Interpipe's production capacity for 2026 is expected to be *** ST – a decline of *** percent from 2024.[8] Production remained steady from 2024 to 2025 (*** to ***) but declined *** from *** in interim 2025 to just *** in interim 2026. And capacity utilization has increased significantly over the POR, to a high of *** percent in 2025.[9]

Nor is it likely that Ukraine's OCTG production and exports are on the cusp of a rebound in the reasonably foreseeable future. To the contrary, the constraints appear to be getting worse. On July 4th of this year, Russia targeted and struck one of Interpipe's two OCTG production facilities, in Dnipro, with ballistic missiles destroying Interpipe's ***.[10] While the Domestic Interested Parties rightly point out that *** OCTG can still be exported to the United States for further processing, the market for *** OCTG in the United States is small[11] and in any event will further increase the already formidable impediments and costs of supplying the U.S. market.

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[6] CR/PR at Table 4.13. For purposes of assessing the size of the U.S. market for July 2025 to June 2026, I have used the most current 12-month period for which apparent U.S. consumption data are available. Based on apparent U.S. consumption for the last three quarters of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, the size of the U.S. market was approximately 4.7 million short tons. Calculated from CR/PR at Table C.1 (calendar year 2025 minus interim 2025 plus interim 2026). I view this estimate as reasonable for July 2025 to June 2026, as the pronounced increase in the active rig count for oil and gas rigs is most apparent after June 2026. CR/PR at Table 2.10.

[7] In *Cold-Rolled Steel from Brazil*, the Commission decumulated and reached a negative finding with respect to Brazil, due in large part to an absolute quota that was in placing, limiting Brazil's share of the U.S. market to just 0.2 percent. *Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Brazil, China, India, Japan, South Korea, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-540-543, 731-TA-12883-1287 and 1290 (Review), USITC Pub. 5339 (Aug. 2022).

[8] Interpipe's Posthearing Brief at 21; Exhibit 1, Declaration of Fadi Hraibi (Chairman of the Board of Interpipe) at ¶ 4; Exhibit 2.

[9] CR/PR at Table 4.30. While Interpipe produced other products with the same equipment and machinery used to produce OCTG, even taking those into account shows an overall practical capacity utilization of *** percent in 2025. CR/PR at Table 4.34.

[10] Interpipe Posthearing Brief, Exhibit 1, Declaration of Fadi Hraibi (Chairman of the Board of Interpipe) at ¶ 4.

[11] In 2025, total imports of green tube from all import sources were ***, about *** percent of all imports. CR/PR at Table E.21. U.S. mills' U.S. shipments of green tube were just *** ST, about *** percent of total U.S. mills' U.S. shipments. CR/PR at Table E.14.

These significant declines in imports, capacity, and production at the end of the POR are the cumulative result of the war with Russia, as is well documented in the record.[12] They cannot be attributed to the disciplining effect of the antidumping duty order, which of course was in effect long before the declines began.[13] Nor can the low volumes of subject imports from Ukraine even earlier in the POR be attributed to the disciplining effect of the order. Indeed, as noted above, the market share held by Ukraine during the original POI was often lower than the market share held after the suspension agreement and the order went into effect – and the peak came in 2021, at 2.8 percent, a year when the order was in place but just before the war began. It is the impact of the war, not the order, that is significantly constraining imports from Ukraine.

Further, apart from the impediments to production in and export from Ukraine, the attractiveness of the U.S. market to Interpipe appears limited, based on shipment unit values. Specifically, in 2025, the unit value of Ukraine's home market shipments were *** than its unit values for exports to the United States ($*** versus $*** in 2025), and the unit value of exports to "non-U.S. destination markets" was *** than the unit value for exports to the United States ($***) versus ($***).[14] This is also reflected in the publicly available export data for casing and tubing more broadly: in 2025, the unit value for exports to the United States (Ukraine's largest export market) was $1,003 versus $1,192 for Azerbaijan; $1,948 for Turkmenistan; $1,186 for

[12] See, e.g., CR/PR at Tables 4.28, 4.29, and 4.31. Interpipe argues that its imports are also limited due to the increase in section 232 duties, to 50 percent, effective June 4, 2025. Interpipe Posthearing Brief at 7. It is unclear the extent to which the increase in section 232 duties played a supporting role in the decline. The increase in section 232 duties did not appear to have such an impact on subject imports from other countries, which declined just 12 percent from July 2025 to June 2026 despite an apparent decline in apparent consumption and demand over this period, or at least in interim 2026. Further, the suspension of the 25 percent section 232 duty on imports from Ukraine from June 2022 to March 2025 did not appear to have benefitted imports from Ukraine, as its market share went from 2.8 percent (2021, while facing a 25 percent section 232 duty), to 1.8 percent (2022, the year of the suspension), to 1.1 percent (2023), and 0.7 percent (2024). Effective March 12, 2025, the section 232 duty suspension for Ukraine was terminated and steel articles originating in Ukraine were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232. Effective June 4, 2026, this rate increased to 50 percent. CR/PR at 1.28, n. 25.

[13] Subject imports from Ukraine are currently subject to an antidumping cash deposit rate of 1.39 percent. See CR/PR at Table 1.8. That low rate is worth bearing in mind, as revocation would not have a dramatic impact on the antidumping duties importers would face. Thus, the low rate is some small cause for some comfort. However, even when a cash deposit rate or an antidumping duty is exceedingly low, an antidumping order is likely to have a disciplining effect on subject imports.

[14] CR/PR at Tables 4.32 and 4.33.

Egypt; $1,211 for Iraq; $1,146 for Canada; $1,227 for Poland; $1,279 for Tunisia; $1,132 for Slovakia; $1,248 for all other destination markets.[15]

Not only are the prices in the U.S. market relatively less attractive than certain other market, the need for OCTG in Ukraine's home market is strong and growing, due to the impact of the war. Interpipe's share of shipments destined for the home market increased from *** percent in 2019 to *** percent in 2025 and are expected to increase further in 2026.[16]

Based on the foregoing, including the relatively small and declining capacity, production, and export of OCTG from Ukraine and imports of OCTG into the United States since the second half of 2025, due largely or entirely to a war that has little to no prospect of ending imminently, and has resulted in additional destruction to Interpipe's facilities even more recently, I find that the likely volume of subject imports from Ukraine, in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, would not be significant in the event of revocation.

2. Likely Price Effects

As discussed above, for a variety of reasons, I find that the volume of subject imports from Ukraine upon revocation would not likely be significant. As a result, any likely volume of subject imports from Ukraine would be too small to have significant prices effects.

In considering the likely price effects of subject imports from Ukraine if the order were revoked, I acknowledge the importance of price in purchasing decisions and the underselling by Ukraine during the original period of investigation and the current period of review (15 of 21 quarterly comparisons, at margins up to *** percent).[17] Indeed, if the likely volume of subject imports from Ukraine were higher, I would find that revocation would likely lead to significant price effects. Nevertheless, the underselling appears to reflect at least in part the perception of subject imports from Ukraine vis-à-vis domestically produced OCTG: a majority of responding purchasers indicated that domestically produced OCTG was comparable with subject imports from Ukraine for just three of 17 factors. At least half or a majority of reporting purchasers rated domestically produced OCTG superior to subject imports from Ukraine for 12 factors

[15] CR/PR at Table 4.35 (listed in order of size of exports in 2025). I acknowledge that the European Union (EU) placed a tariff rate quota (TRQ) of 80,670 metric tons ("MT") to imports of Ukrainian seamless pipe. Domestic Producers' Posthearing Brief at 7. The EU accounted for *** percent of Interpipe's exports in 2025. *See* CR/PR at Table 4.33. While this is not an insignificant market for OCTG from Ukraine, the EU is not a major petroleum market for Ukraine, and concerns that Ukraine has raised about the TRQ are likely more over other types of tube that are covered by the same TRQ.
[16] Interpipe Posthearing Brief at 12, n. 36 and 37.
[17] CR/PR at Table 5.16.

(availability, quality meets industry standards, reliability of supply, delivery time, product consistency, delivery terms, product range, technical support/service, quality exceeds industry standards, U.S. transportation costs, suppliers' U.S. inventory, and program sales).[18]

Accordingly, I find that revocation of the antidumping duty order on OCTG from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to significant price effects within a reasonably foreseeable time.

3. Likely Impact

As noted above, I join the majority's analysis regarding the likely impact of revocation on the domestic industry, including the finding that the domestic industry as a whole – i.e., producers of both welded and seamless OCTG – is not currently in a vulnerable condition. But there is an important fact to add as it relates to subject imports from Ukraine: the Ukrainian industry only produces seamless OCTG, and that portion of the domestic industry, compared to the portion that produces welded OCTG, performed better financially throughout the POR, and its performance is getting even stronger at the end of the POR. As noted in the Staff Report:

> {W}elded 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. … The {four producers that produced only seamless OCTG} reported an aggregate operating income of $*** in 2023 which decreased overall to $*** in 2025, resulting in their average operating margin decreasing from *** percent in 2025.
>
> When examining the comparable interim periods, welded producers' operating income in interim 2026 was worse than in interim 2025, whereas seamless producers' operating income in interim 2026 was higher than in interim 2025. … {Welded producers' … average operating income margin {was} *** percent in interim 2025 and *** percent in interim 2026. … The {four producers that produced only seamless OCTG reported an average operating margin of} *** percent in interim 2025 and *** percent in interim 2026.[19]

[18] CR/PR at Table 2.20. See also CR/PR at Table 2.18 (ability to meet minimum quality specifications).

[19] CR/PR at 3.55, n. 23.

Subject imports from Ukraine held just 1.6 percent of the seamless segment of the market in 2025, and 0.2 percent in interim 2026, whereas domestic producers held over 83 percent of that segment of the market in 2025, and 89.9 percent in interim 2026.[20]

Given that I do not find it likely that there would be a significant volume of subject imports from Ukraine or that any such imports likely would have significant price effects, I find that revocation of the order on subject imports from Ukraine would not likely lead to a significant impact on the domestic industry.

4. Conclusion

For all of these reasons, I conclude that revocation of the antidumping duty order on subject imports of OCTG from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry producing OCTG in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, I determine that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on OCTG from India and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. I also determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the Unted States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

[20] Calculations based on CR/PR at Tables E.1, E.3, and E.6.

Part 1: Introduction

Background

On July 1, 2025, the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission" or "USITC") gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"),[1] that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty orders on oil country tubular goods ("OCTG") from India and Turkey, and the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.[2] [3] On November 24, 2025, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(5) of the Act.[4] Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding.[5]

[1] 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

[2] 90 FR 28768, July 1, 2025. All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting the information requested by the Commission.

[3] In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 90 FR 28722, July 1, 2025.

[4] 91 FR 5110, February 4, 2026. The Commission found that both the domestic and respondent interested party group responses from Ukraine to its notice of institution (90 FR 28768, July 1, 2025) were adequate and determined to conduct a full review of the order on imports from Ukraine. The Commission also found that the respondent interested party group responses from India, Turkey, South Korea, and Vietnam were inadequate but determined to conduct full reviews of the orders on imports from those countries in order to promote administrative efficiency in light of its determinations to conduct a full review of the order with respect to Ukraine

[5] The Commission's notice of institution, notice to conduct full reviews and scheduling notice are referenced in appendix A and may also be found at the Commission's web site (internet address *www.usitc.gov*). Commissioners' votes on whether to conduct expedited or full reviews may also be found at the web site. Appendix B presents witnesses appearing at the Commission's hearing.

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

Effective date	Action
August 12, 2020	Commerce's countervailing duty order on OCTG from India and Turkey and antidumping duty order on OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam (85 FR 48665, August 12, 2020)
July 1, 2025	Commission's institution of five-year reviews (90 FR 28768, July 1, 2025)
July 1, 2025	Commerce's initiation of five-year reviews (90 FR 28722, July 1, 2025)
November 24, 2025	Commission's determinations to conduct full five-year reviews (91 FR 5110, February 4, 2026)
January 8, 2026	Commerce's final results of expedited five-year reviews of the countervailing duty orders (91 FR 697, January 8, 2026)
January 9, 2026	Commerce's final results of expedited five-year reviews of the antidumping duty orders (91 FR 967, January 9, 2026)
March 18, 2026	Commission's scheduling of the reviews (91 FR 14039, March 24, 2026)
July 23, 2026	Commission's hearing
September 9, 2026	Commission's vote
September 24, 2026	Commission's determinations and views

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from a petition filed on July 2, 2013 with Commerce and the Commission by United States Steel Corporation ("U.S. Steel"), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Maverick Tube Corporation ("Maverick"), Houston, Texas; Boomerang Tube LLC ("Boomerang"), Chesterfield, Missouri; EnergeX, a division of JMC Steel Group ("EnergeX"), Chicago, Illinois; Northwest Pipe Company ("Northwest"), Vancouver, Washington; Tejas Tubular Products Inc. ("Tejas"), Houston, Texas; TMK IPSCO, Houston, Texasa; Vallourec Star ("Vallourec"), L.P., Houston, Texas; and Welded Tube USA ("Welded Tube"), Inc.; Lackawanna, New York.[6] On July 10, 2014, Commerce suspended its antidumping investigation on imports of OCTG from Ukraine.[7] On July 18, 2014, Commerce determined that imports of OCTG from India, South Korea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam were being sold at less than fair value ("LTFV"), and were being subsidized by the Governments of India and Turkey.[8] The determination regarding Saudi Arabia was revised due to a ministerial error to de

[6] Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1217 and 1219-1223 (Final), USITC Publication 4489, September 2014 ("Original publication"), p. 1.1.

[7] Commerce and Interpipe reached an agreement wherein Interpipe agreed to make any necessary price revisions to eliminate completely any amount by which the normal value of this merchandise exceeds the U.S. price of its merchandise subject to the agreement. The terms of the agreement stipulated that it would be terminated on July 10, 2017. 79 FR 41959, July 18, 2014.

[8] 79 FR 41959, 79 FR 41964, 79 FR 41981, 79 FR 41983, 79 FR 41976, 79 FR 41986, 79 FR 41979, 79 FR 41978, 79 FR 41971, 79 FR 41969, and 79 FR 41973, July 18, 2014.

minimis levels. On August 19, 2014, the Commission terminated its antidumping investigation of OCTG from Saudi Arabia.[9] The Commission determined on September 2, 2014, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of imports of certain OCTG from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam that were found by Commerce to be sold in the United States LTFV and to be subsidized by the governments of India and Turkey. The Commission also determined, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act, that an industry in the United States was threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain OCTG from Taiwan that were found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV. The Commission further determined that imports of these products from the Philippines and Thailand were negligible pursuant to section 771(24) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1677(24)), and its investigations with regard to these countries were terminated pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act.[10]

On September 10, 2014, Commerce issued its antidumping and countervailing duty orders with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 2.05 to 9.91 for India, from 9.89 to 15.75 for South Korea, from 0.00 to 2.34 for Taiwan, from 0.00 to 35.86 for Turkey, and from 25.18 to 111.47 for Vietnam, and net subsidy rates ranging from 5.67 to 19.57 percent for India and from 2.53 to 15.89 percent for Turkey.[11] On July 28, 2017, Commerce issued its amended final determination in the LTFV investigation with regard to Taiwan, following a remand redetermination by the United States Court of International Trade ("CIT"), and revoked the antidumping duty order for Taiwan.[12] After several one-year extensions, on July 10, 2019, Commerce terminated the suspension agreement regarding imports from Ukraine and issued an antidumping order on imports of OCTG from Ukraine, with a final weighted-average dumping margin of 7.47 percent.[13]

[9] 79 FR 51192, August 27, 2014.

[10] 79 FR 53080, September 5, 2014. Without the inclusion of Saudi Arabia, imports from these countries did not surpass the collective threshold for individually-de minimis sources. The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determinations were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the countervailing duty orders on certain oil country tubular goods from India or Turkey. The Commission further found that imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determinations were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty orders on certain oil country tubular goods from Turkey or Vietnam.

[11] 79 FR 53688 and 79 FR 53691, September 10, 2014.

[12] 82 FR 35181, July 27, 2017.

[13] 84 FR 33918, July 16, 2019.

First five-year reviews

On September 6, 2019, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on OCTG from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam.[14] On July 29, 2020, Commerce determined that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on OCTG from India and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on OCTG from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[15] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective August 12, 2020, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of OCTG from India and Turkey, and countervailing duty orders on imports of OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam.[16]

[14] 84 FR 50069, September 24, 2019.
[15] 85 FR 46729, August 3, 2020.
[16] 85 FR 48665, August 12, 2020.

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import injury investigations on OCTG, as presented in table 1.2.

Table 1.2 OCTG: Previous and related Commission proceedings and current status

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1984	701-TA-215	Brazil	Affirmative	Order revoked, August 21, 1985
1984	701-TA-216	Korea	Negative	–
1984	701-TA-217	Spain	Affirmative	Order revoked, July 31, 1985
1984	731-TA-191	Argentina	Negative	–
1984	731-TA-192	Brazil	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn
1984	731-TA-193	Korea	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn
1984	731-TA-194	Mexico	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn
1984	731-TA-195	Spain	Affirmative	Order revoked, June 30, 1985
1985	701-TA-240	Austria	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn
1985	701-TA-241	Venezuela	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn
1985	701-TA-255	Canada	Affirmative	Order revoked, July 10, 1991
1985	701-TA-256	Taiwan	Negative	–
1985	731-TA-249	Austria	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn
1985	731-TA-251	Venezuela	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn
1985	731-TA-275	Argentina	Affirmative	Terminated
1985	731-TA-276	Canada	Affirmative	Order revoked after third review
1985	731-TA-277	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order revoked after third review
1986	701-TA-271	Israel	Affirmative	Order revoked, March 1, 1993
1986	731-TA-318	Israel	Affirmative	Order revoked, July 27, 1999
1995	701-TA-363	Austria	Negative	–
1995	701-TA-364	Italy	Affirmative	Order revoked, December 26, 2006
1995	731-TA-711	Argentina	Affirmative	Order revoked after second review
1995	731-TA-712	Austria	Negative	–
1995	731-TA-713	Italy	Affirmative	Order revoked after second review
1995	731-TA-714	Japan	Affirmative	Order revoked after second review
1995	731-TA-715	South Korea	Affirmative	Order revoked after second review

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1995	731-TA-716	Mexico	Affirmative	Order revoked after second review
1995	731-TA-717	Spain	Negative	–
2002	701-TA-428	Austria	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-992	Austria	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-993	Brazil	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-994	China	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-995	Colombia	–	Petition withdrawn
2002	731-TA-996	France	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-997	Germany	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-998	India	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-999	Indonesia	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-999	Romania	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-1001	South Africa	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-1002	Spain	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-1003	Turkey	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-1004	Ukraine	Negative	–
2002	731-TA-1005	Venezuela	Negative	–
2009	701-TA-463	China	Affirmative	Order continued after second review
2009	731-TA-1159	China	Affirmative	Order continued after second review
2013	731-TA-1217	Philippines	Negative	–
2013	731-TA-1218	Saudi Arabia	Terminated	–
2013	731-TA-1219	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order revoked after remand of Commerce determination, July 22, 2017
2013	731-TA-1220	Thailand	Negative	–
2021	701-TA-671	Russia	Affirmative	Order in place
2021	701-TA-672	South Korea	Affirmative	Order in place
2021	731-TA-1571	Argentina	Affirmative	Order in place
2021	731-TA-1572	Mexico	Affirmative	Order in place
2021	731-TA-1573	Russia	Affirmative	Order in place

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
2026	701-TA-791	Austria	Affirmative (preliminary)	Completed preliminary phase investigation
2026	731-TA-1779	Austria	Affirmative (preliminary)	Completed preliminary phase investigation
2026	731-TA-1780	Taiwan	Affirmative (preliminary)	Completed preliminary phase investigation
2026	731-TA-1781	United Arab Emirates	Affirmative (preliminary)	Completed preliminary phase investigation

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.

Note: On June 22, 2001, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-73, Steel, 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. On December 20, 2001, the Commission issued its determinations and remedy recommendations. The Commission made a negative determination with respect to OCTG.

Summary data

Table 1.3 presents a summary of data from the terminal years of the original investigations, the prior first five-year reviews, and the current full five-year reviews.

Table 1.3 OCTG: Comparative data from the original investigation and subsequent reviews, terminal years

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

Item	Measure	2013	2019	2025
Apparent consumption	Quantity	6,978,687	5,274,470	4,832,278
U.S. producers market share	Share of quantity	53.5	57.0	63.0
India market share	Share of quantity	***	—	0.2
South Korea market share	Share of quantity	***	8.6	10.5
Turkey market share	Share of quantity	1.9	1.0	0.8
Ukraine market share	Share of quantity	***	2.1	0.8
Vietnam market share	Share of quantity	2.1	0.8	1.4
Subject market share	Share of quantity	***	12.5	13.7
Nonsubject market share	Share of quantity	***	30.5	23.3
Import market share	Share of quantity	***	43.0	37.0
Apparent consumption	Value	10,095,576	7,126,916	8,889,152
Fully domestic value	Share of value	57.8	***	***
Value added	Share of value	2.6	***	***
U.S. producers market share	Share of value	60.4	***	70.6
India market share	Share of value	***	***	0.1
South Korea market share	Share of value	***	***	7.4
Turkey market share	Share of value	1.1	***	0.5
Ukraine market share	Share of value	***	***	0.6
Vietnam market share	Share of value	1.2	***	1.2
Subject market share	Share of value	***	***	9.8
Nonsubject market share	Share of value	***	***	19.6
Import market share	Share of value	39.6	***	29.4

Table continued.

Table 1.3 (Continued) OCTG: Comparative data from the original investigation and subsequent reviews, terminal years

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

Item	Measure	2013	2019	2025
India	Quantity	***	777	7,953
India	Value	***	637	12,119
India	Unit value	***	$821	$1,524
South Korea	Quantity	1,004,855	450,982	507,797
South Korea	Value	907,815	398,963	655,279
South Korea	Unit value	$903	$885	$1,290
Turkey	Quantity	***	52,286	36,558
Turkey	Value	***	45,992	43,089
Turkey	Unit value	***	$880	$1,179
Ukraine	Quantity	77,245	112,609	39,162
Ukraine	Value	94,204	120,849	53,567
Ukraine	Unit value	$1,220	$1,073	$1,368
Vietnam	Quantity	***	44,134	70,047
Vietnam	Value	***	45,181	105,301
Vietnam	Unit value	***	$1,024	$1,503
Subject sources	Quantity	***	660,787	661,516
Subject sources	Value	***	611,623	869,355
Subject sources	Unit value	***	$926	$1,314
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	1,606,413	1,125,892
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	2,033,519	1,743,834
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	$1,266	$1,549
All import sources	Quantity	***	2,267,200	1,787,409
All import sources	Value	***	2,645,142	2,613,190
All import sources	Unit value	***	$1,167	$1,462

Table continued.

Table 1.3 (Continued) OCTG: Comparative data from the original investigation and subsequent reviews, terminal years

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

Item	Measure	2013	2019	2025
Capacity	Quantity	5,804,450	6,328,687	—
Production	Quantity	4,107,433	2,943,733	—
Capacity utilization	Ratio	70.8	46.5	—
Mills: Practical capacity quantity	Quantity	—	—	4,577,302
Mills: Production quantity	Quantity	—	—	3,162,775
Mills: Capacity utilization	Ratio	—	—	69.1
Processors: Practical capacity quantity	Quantity	—	—	***
Processors: Production quantity	Quantity	—	—	***
Processors: Capacity utilization	Ratio	—	—	***
Producer U.S. shipments	Quantity	3,736,381	3,007,270	3,044,869
Producer U.S. shipments	Value	5,833,652	4,335,719	6,275,962
Producer U.S. shipments	Unit value	$1,561	$1,490	$2,008
Producer inventories	Quantity	365,485	363,620	—
Producer inventory ratio to total shipments	Ratio	9.1	***	—
Mills: Ending inventory quantity	Quantity	—	—	531,290
Mills: Inv./total shipments	Ratio	—	—	17.2
Processors: Ending inventory quantity	Quantity	—	—	***
Processors: Inv./total shipments	Ratio	—	—	***
Production workers (number)	Noted in label	6,891	7,467	***
Hours worked (in 1,000 hours)	Noted in label	16,015	18,244	***
Wages paid (1,000 dollars)	Value	507,746	596,449	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	Value	$31.70	$32.69	$***
Productivity (short tons per hour)	Noted in label	256	161	—

Table continued.

Table 1.3 (Continued) OCTG: Comparative data from the original investigation and subsequent reviews, terminal years

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

Item	Measure	2013	2019	2025
Mills: Productivity	Noted in label	—	—	189
Processors: Productivity	Noted in label	—	—	***
Net sales	Quantity	4,010,042	3,093,545	***
Net sales	Value	6,229,566	4,373,002	***
Net sales	Unit value	$1,553	$1,414	$***
Cost of goods sold	Value	5,411,229	4,395,577	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	818,337	(22,575)	***
SG&A expense	Value	506,639	390,394	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	311,698	(412,969)	***
Unit COGS	Unit value	1,349	1,421	***
Unit operating income	Unit value	126	(133)	***
COGS/ Sales	Ratio	86.9	100.5	***
Operating income or (loss)/ Sales	Ratio	5.0	(9.4)	***

Source: Office of Investigations memorandum INV-MM-074 (August 1, 2014), INV-SS-071 (June 18, 2020), compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and official U.S. import statistics using 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 July 24, 2026.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Data for 2013 are from the last year of the original investigations; 2019 the last year of the first five-year reviews; and 2025 the last year of these second five-year reviews. In these current second five-year reviews, data began categorizing producers as mills and non-toll processors.

Table 1.4 and figure 1.1 present U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports from 2020 through 2025.

Table 1.4 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source, production method, and year

Quantity in short tons; Shares in percent

Source	Method	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
U.S. mills	Seamless	1,112,264	1,446,727	2,201,844	2,055,940	2,128,140	2,315,914
India	Seamless	772	8,888	49,484	32,666	502	5,915
South Korea	Seamless	3,845	43,088	47,862	40,164	40,771	40,606
Turkey	Seamless	5	17	—	2	—	—
Ukraine	Seamless	7,364	101,137	95,583	56,293	30,050	39,162
Vietnam	Seamless	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subject import sources	Seamless	11,986	153,130	192,928	129,125	71,322	85,683
Nonsubject import sources	Seamless	451,708	959,249	1,080,698	1,005,256	626,352	530,280
All import sources	Seamless	463,694	1,112,379	1,273,627	1,134,381	697,674	615,963
All sources	Seamless	1,575,958	2,559,106	3,475,471	3,190,321	2,825,814	2,931,877
U.S. mills	Share of seamless	70.6	56.5	63.4	64.4	75.3	79.0
India	Share of seamless	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.2
South Korea	Share of seamless	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Turkey	Share of seamless	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—
Ukraine	Share of seamless	0.5	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.3
Vietnam	Share of seamless	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subject import sources	Share of seamless	0.8	6.0	5.6	4.0	2.5	2.9
Nonsubject import sources	Share of seamless	28.7	37.5	31.1	31.5	22.2	18.1
All import sources	Share of seamless	29.4	43.5	36.6	35.6	24.7	21.0
All sources	Share of seamless	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.4 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source, production method, and year

Quantity in short tons; shares in percent

Source	Method	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
U.S. mills	Welded	345,453	327,841	581,979	637,428	568,596	728,955
India	Welded	70	—	29,416	8,687	9	2,038
South Korea	Welded	297,502	464,243	476,638	461,185	393,070	467,191
Turkey	Welded	11,472	6,536	84,030	74,005	45,557	36,558
Ukraine	Welded	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Welded	26,921	—	11,567	66,556	39,539	70,047
Subject import sources	Welded	335,965	470,779	601,651	610,433	478,175	575,833
Nonsubject import sources	Welded	250,073	220,398	715,294	599,983	398,508	595,612
All import sources	Welded	586,038	691,177	1,316,946	1,210,416	876,683	1,171,445
All sources	Welded	931,491	1,019,018	1,898,925	1,847,844	1,445,279	1,900,400
U.S. mills	Share of welded	37.1	32.2	30.6	34.5	39.3	38.4
India	Share of welded	0.0	—	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
South Korea	Share of welded	31.9	45.6	25.1	25.0	27.2	24.6
Turkey	Share of welded	1.2	0.6	4.4	4.0	3.2	1.9
Ukraine	Share of welded	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Share of welded	2.9	—	0.6	3.6	2.7	3.7
Subject import sources	Share of welded	36.1	46.2	31.7	33.0	33.1	30.3
Nonsubject import sources	Share of welded	26.8	21.6	37.7	32.5	27.6	31.3
All import sources	Share of welded	62.9	67.8	69.4	65.5	60.7	61.6
All sources	Share of welded	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.4 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source, production method, and year

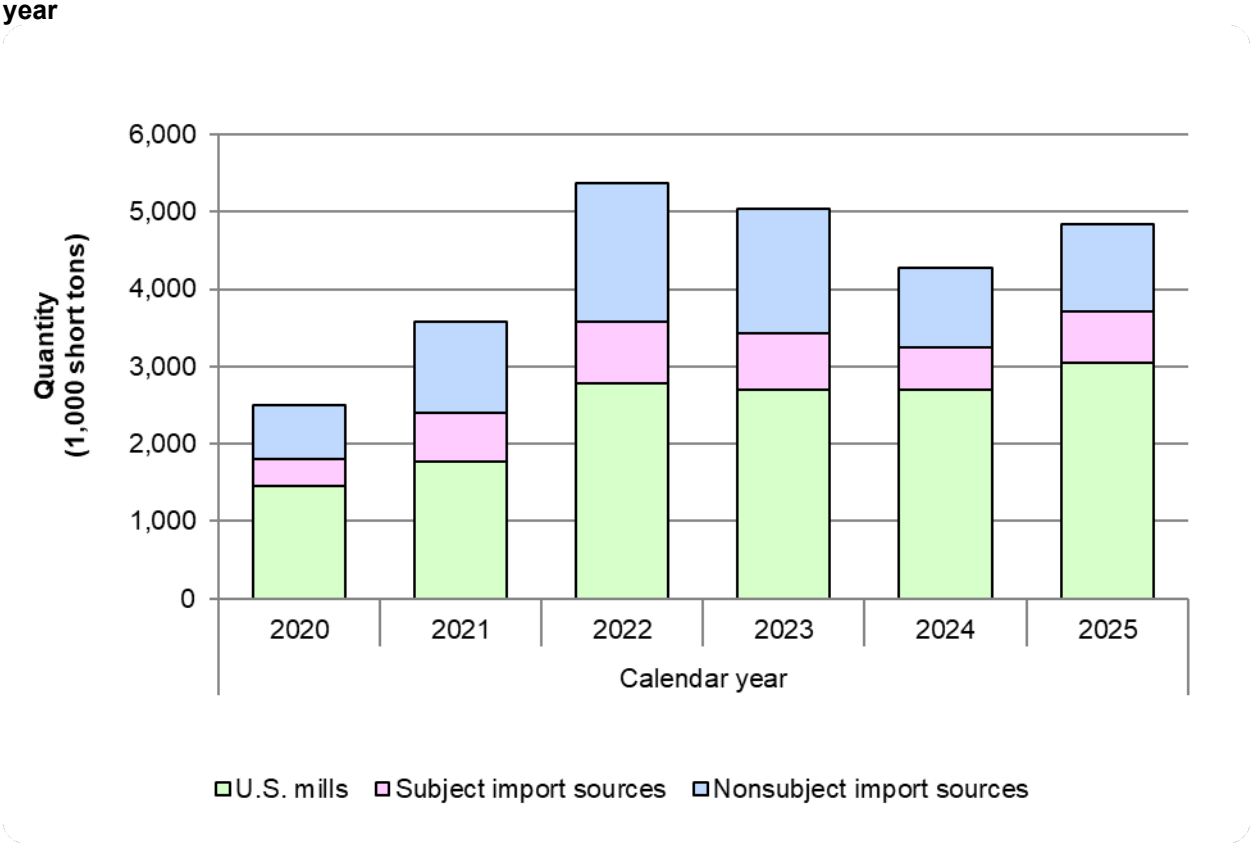
Quantity in short tons; shares in percent;

Source	Method	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
U.S. mills	Both methods	1,457,717	1,774,568	2,783,823	2,693,368	2,696,736	3,044,869
India	Both methods	842	8,888	78,900	41,353	510	7,953
South Korea	Both methods	301,347	507,331	524,500	501,349	433,841	507,797
Turkey	Both methods	11,476	6,553	84,030	74,007	45,557	36,558
Ukraine	Both methods	7,364	101,137	95,583	56,293	30,050	39,162
Vietnam	Both methods	26,921	—	11,567	66,556	39,539	70,047
Subject import sources	Both methods	347,951	623,909	794,579	739,558	549,497	661,516
Nonsubject import sources	Both methods	701,781	1,179,647	1,795,993	1,605,239	1,024,860	1,125,892
All import sources	Both methods	1,049,732	1,803,556	2,590,572	2,344,796	1,574,356	1,787,409
All sources	Both methods	2,507,449	3,578,124	5,374,395	5,038,164	4,271,092	4,832,278
U.S. mills	Share of both	58.1	49.6	51.8	53.5	63.1	63.0
India	Share of both	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.2
South Korea	Share of both	12.0	14.2	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5
Turkey	Share of both	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8
Ukraine	Share of both	0.3	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8
Vietnam	Share of both	1.1	—	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.4
Subject import sources	Share of both	13.9	17.4	14.8	14.7	12.9	13.7
Nonsubject import sources	Share of both	28.0	33.0	33.4	31.9	24.0	23.3
All import sources	Share of both	41.9	50.4	48.2	46.5	36.9	37.0
All sources	Share of both	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and official U.S. import statistics using 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 July 24, 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 "---".

Figure 1.1 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and year



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and official U.S. import statistics using 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 July 24, 2026.

Statutory criteria

Section 751(c) of the Act requires Commerce and the Commission to conduct a review no later than five years after the issuance of an antidumping or countervailing duty order or the suspension of an investigation to determine whether revocation of the order or termination of the suspended investigation "would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy (as the case may be) and of material injury."

Section 752(a) of the Act provides that in making its determination of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury--

> (I) IN GENERAL.— . . . the Commission shall determine whether revocation of an order, or termination of a suspended investigation, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. The Commission shall consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated. The Commission shall take into account—
>
> (A) its prior injury determinations, including the volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry before the order was issued or the suspension agreement was accepted,
>
> (B) whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement,
>
> (C) whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if the order is revoked or the suspension agreement is terminated, and
>
> (D) in an antidumping proceeding . . ., (Commerce's findings) regarding duty absorption . . ..
>
> (II) VOLUME. —In evaluating the likely volume of imports of the subject merchandise if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission shall consider whether the likely volume of imports of the subject merchandise would be significant if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States. In so doing, the Commission shall consider all relevant economic factors, including—
>
> (A) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country,

(B) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories,

(C) the existence of barriers to the importation of such merchandise into countries other than the United States, and

(D) 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.

(III) PRICE. —In evaluating the likely price effects of imports of the subject merchandise if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission shall consider whether--

(A) there is likely to be significant price underselling by imports of the subject merchandise as compared to domestic like products, and

(B) imports of the subject merchandise are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of domestic like products.

(IV) IMPACT ON THE INDUSTRY.—In evaluating the likely impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission shall consider all relevant economic factors which are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to—

(A) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity,

(B) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, and

(C) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.

The Commission shall evaluate all such relevant economic factors . . . within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.

Section 752(a)(VI) of the Act states further that in making its determination, "the Commission may consider the magnitude of the margin of dumping or the magnitude of the net countervailable subsidy. If a countervailable subsidy is involved, the Commission shall consider

information regarding the nature of the countervailable subsidy and whether the subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement."

Organization of report

Information obtained during the course of the proceeding that relates to the statutory criteria is presented throughout this report. A summary of trade and financial data for OCTG as collected in the original investigations, prior reviews, and the current full five-year reviews is presented in appendix C. U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of eleven U.S. producers of OCTG that are believed to have accounted for more than 90 percent of domestic production of OCTG in 2025. U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce's official import statistics and the questionnaire responses of 19 U.S. importers of OCTG that are believed to have accounted for slightly less than one-half of total U.S. imports of OCTG and one-quarter of the total subject U.S. imports during 2025. Foreign industry data and related information are based on the questionnaire responses of three producers of OCTG. Two producers in South Korea accounted for *** percent of total production in South Korea and one producer in Ukraine accounted for all known production in Ukraine. Responses by U.S. producers, importers, purchasers, and foreign producers of OCTG to a series of questions concerning the significance of the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders and the likely effects of revocation of such orders are presented in appendix D.

Commerce's reviews[17]

Administrative reviews

Since the first five-year reviews, Commerce has not completed a countervailing duty administrative review with regard to subject imports of OCTG from India.[18] Commerce has completed two countervailing duty administrative reviews with regard to subject imports of OCTG from Turkey. The results of the administrative reviews are shown in table 1.5.

Table 1.5 OCTG: Administrative reviews of the countervailing duty order for Turkey

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
May 8, 2021	January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018	Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	0.38
July 11, 2025	January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022	Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	1.55
July 11, 2025	January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022	Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	1.01

Source: 86 FR 24842, May 8, 2021; and 90 FR 30859, July 11, 2025.

Since the first five-year reviews, Commerce has completed one administrative review of the outstanding antidumping duty order on OCTG from India; five administrative reviews of the outstanding antidumping duty order on OCTG from South Korea; four administrative reviews of the outstanding antidumping duty order on OCTG from Ukraine; and three administrative reviews of the outstanding antidumping duty order on OCTG from Vietnam. Commerce has not completed an antidumping duty administrative review with regard to subject imports of OCTG from Turkey. The results of the antidumping administrative reviews regarding India, South Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam are shown in tables 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, and 1.9, respectively.

Table 1.6 OCTG: Administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order for India

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
May 13, 2025	September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023	Surya Roshni, Limited	0.0

Source: 90 FR 20281, May 13, 2025.

Note: On May 27, 2025, Commerce issued a correction to its final results of its antidumping duty administrative review concerning OCTG from India publishing an all others rate of 0.60. 90 FR 22245, May 27, 2025.

[17] Commerce has not conducted any scope rulings and has not issued any duty absorption findings, any company revocations, anti-circumvention findings since the imposition of the order.

[18] For previously reviewed or investigated companies not included in an administrative review, the cash deposit rate continues to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period.

Table 1.7 OCTG: Administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order for South Korea

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
July 30, 2021	September 1, 2018, through August 31, 2019	Hyundai Steel Company	0.00
July 30, 2021	September 1, 2018, through August 31, 2019	SeAH Steel Corporation	0.77
July 30, 2021	September 1, 2018, through August 31, 2019	Non-examined companies	0.77
September 9, 2022 (amended)	September 1, 2016, through August 31, 2017	NEXTEEL Co., Ltd	9.77
September 9, 2022 (amended)	September 1, 2016, through August 31, 2017	SeAH Steel Corporation	5.28
September 9, 2022 (amended)	September 1, 2016, through August 31, 2017	Non-examined Companies	7.53
September 9, 2022 (amended)	September 1, 2017, through August 31, 2018.	SeAH Steel Corporation	0.00
April 8, 2022	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	Hyundai Steel Company	19.54
April 8, 2022	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	SeAH Steel Corporation	3.85
April 8, 2022	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	Non-examined companies	11.70
December 27, 2023 (amended)	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	Hyundai Steel Company	9.63
December 27, 2023 (amended)	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	AJU Besteel Co., Ltd	6.74
December 27, 2023 (amended)	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	Husteel Co., Ltd	6.74
December 27, 2023 (amended)	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	NEXTEEL Co., Ltd	6.74
April 8, 2024	September 1, 2021, through August 31, 2022	Hyundai Steel Company	0.00
April 8, 2024	September 1, 2021, through August 31, 2022	SeAH Steel Corporation	1.18
April 8, 2024	September 1, 2021, through August 31, 2022	Non-examined companies	1.18
March 30, 2025	September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023	NEXTEEL Co., Ltd	0.00
March 30, 2025	September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023	SeAH Steel Corporation	0.00
March 30, 2025	September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023	AJU Besteel Co., Ltd	0.00
March 30, 2025	September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023	Hyundai Steel Company	0.00
March 30, 2025	September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023	Husteel Co., Ltd	0.00
March 30, 2025	September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023	ILJIN Steel Corporation	0.00
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	NEXTEEL Co., Ltd	0.00
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	SeAH Steel Corporation	0.00
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	AJU Besteel Co., Ltd	1.18

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Dong-A Steel Co., Ltd	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	HiSteel Co., Ltd	0.77
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Husteel Co., Ltd	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	ILJIN Steel Corporation	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	K Steel Corporation	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Keonwoo Metals Co., Ltd	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Kukje Steel Co., Ltd	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Kumkang Kind Co., Ltd	11.70
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	MSTEEL Co., Ltd	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Nissei Trading Co., Ltd	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	POSCO International Corporation	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	Sung Won Steel Co., Ltd	1.18
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	TGS Pipe Co. Ltd	1.18

Source: 86 FR 41015, July 30, 2021; 87 FR 20815, April 8, 2022; 87 FR 55399, September 9, 2022; 88 FR 89370, December 27, 2023; 89 FR 24429, April 8, 2024; 90 FR 23029, March 30, 2025; 91 FR 12575, March 16, 2026.

Note: On June 17, 2020, the United States Court of International Trade ("CIT") issued its final judgment in NEXTEEL v. United States, Commerce's remand redetermination concerning the final results in the antidumping duty administrative review of OCTG from South Korea, covering the period of review of July 18, 2014, through August 31, 2015. Commerce notified the public that the CIT's final judgment in this case was not in harmony with Commerce's final results in the administrative review of OCTG from Korea. Pursuant to the CIT's final judgment, Commerce amended the weighted-average dumping margin calculated for SeAH Steel Corporation (SeAH), NEXTEEL Co., Ltd. (NEXTEEL), and non-examined companies. 85 FR 55639, September 9, 2020.

Note: On October 16, 2020, CIT issued its final judgment in NEXTEEL v. United States, sustaining Commerce's remand redetermination concerning the final results in the antidumping duty administrative review OCTG from South Korea, covering the period of review of September 1, 2015, through August 31, 2016. Commerce notified the public that the CIT's final judgment in this case was not in harmony with Commerce's final results in the administrative review of OCTG from South Korea. Pursuant to the CIT's final judgment, Commerce amended the weighted-average dumping margin calculated for SeAH Steel Corporation (SeAH), NEXTEEL Co., Ltd. (NEXTEEL), and non-examined companies. 85 FR 71052, November 6, 2020.

Table 1.8 OCTG: Administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order for Ukraine

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
February 10, 2022	July 10, 2019, through June 30, 2020	Interpipe Europe S.A./Interpipe Ukraine LLC/PJSC Interpipe Niznedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant/LLC Interpipe Niko Tube	27.80
March 23, 2023	July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021	Interpipe Europe S.A./Interpipe Ukraine LLC/PJSC Interpipe Niznedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant/LLC Interpipe Niko Tube	1.55
December 21, 2023	July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022	Interpipe Europe S.A./Interpipe Ukraine LLC/PJSC Interpipe Niznedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant/LLC Interpipe Niko Tube	4.89
November 19, 2024	July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023	Interpipe Europe S.A./Interpipe Ukraine LLC/PJSC Interpipe Niznedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant/LLC Interpipe Niko Tube	1.39

Source: 87 FR 7801, February 10, 2022; 88 FR 17521, March 23, 2023; 88 FR 88362, December 21, 2023; and 89 FR 91329, November 19, 2024.

Note: Following the publication of the Final Results of Commerce's administrative review for the period of July 10, 2019 through June 30 2020, Interpipe filed a lawsuit with the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) challenging certain aspects of Commerce's Final Results including Commerce's decision not to grant a constructed export price offset to Interpipe and Commerce's decision to include Section 232 duties in the U.S. price when calculating the margin. On April 30, 2024, the United States and Interpipe entered into an agreement to settle this dispute. Pursuant to the terms of settlement and the stipulation for entry of judgment, the amended final weighted-average dumping margin for Interpipe is 0.01 percent. The CIT issued its order of judgment by stipulation on May 2, 2024. 90 FR 38867, May 8, 2024.

Table 1.9 OCTG: Administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order for Vietnam

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
August 3, 2021	September 1, 2018, through August 31, 2019	SeAH Steel VINA Corporation	0.00
April 11, 2022	September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020	SeAH Steel VINA Corporation	1.49
March 16, 2026	September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024	SeAH Steel VINA Corporation	12.84

Source: 87 FR 21094, April 11, 2022; and 91 FR 12563, March 16, 2026.

Changed circumstances reviews

Commerce has completed two changed circumstances review with respect to the orders on OCTG from South Korea and one changed circumstances review with respect to the order on OCTG from Turkey.

On September 21, 2016, Commerce determined that Hyundai Steel is the successor-in-interest to HYSCO. As a result of the determination, Commerce assigned Hyundai Steel the cash deposit rate assigned to HYSCO in the most recently completed segment of the antidumping duty order on OCTG from Korea.[19] On November 24, 2024, Commerce found Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd. (HSP) is the successor-in-interest to Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai Steel), and that HSP is entitled to the AD cash deposit rates determined for Hyundai Steel with respect to entries of the subject merchandise in the above referenced proceedings.[20]

On December 4, 2024, Commerce found that Borusan Birlesik Boru Fabrikalari Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Borusan Boru) is the successor-in-interest to Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (BMB).[21]

Five-year reviews

Commerce has issued the final results of its expedited with respect to all subject countries.[22] Tables 1.10 and 1.11 present the countervailable subsidy margins calculated by Commerce in its original investigations and subsequent reviews. Tables 1.12 through 1.16 present the dumping margins calculated by Commerce in its original investigations and subsequent reviews.

Table 1.10 OCTG: Commerce's original and first five-year review countervailable subsidy margins for producers/exporters in India

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)	Second five-year review margin (percent)
Jindal SAW Ltd	19.57	26.60	27.77
GVN Fuels Limited/Maharashtra Seamless Limited/Jindal Pipes Limited	5.67	13.13	13.87
All others	12.62	19.87	20.92

Source: 79 FR 53688, September 10, 2014; 84 FR 55139, October 15, 2019; and 91 FR 697, January 8, 2026.

[19] 81 FR 64873, September 21, 2016.
[20] 89 FR 89962, November 24, 2024.
[21] 89 FR 96211, December 4, 2024.
[22] 91 FR 697, January 8, 2026; and 91 FR 967, January 9, 2026.

Table 1.11 OCTG: Commerce's original and first five-year review countervailable subsidy margins for producers/exporters in Turkey

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)	Second five-year review margin (percent)
Borusan Istikbal Ticaret, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Yatirim Holding A.S., and Borusan Holding A.S.	15.89	2.71	2.87
Tosyali Dis Ticaret A.S, Tosc¸elik Profil ve Sac Endustrisi A.S., Tosyali Elektrik Enerjisi Toptan Satis Ith. Ihr. A.S., Tosyali Demir Celik San. A.S., and Tosyali Holding A.S.	2.53	2.71	No rate given
All others	9.21	2.71	2.87

Source: 79 FR 53688, September 10, 2014; 84 FR 55139, October 15, 2019; and 91 FR 697, January 8, 2026.

Table 1.12 OCTG: Commerce's original and first five-year review dumping margins for producers/exporters in India

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)	Second five-year review margin (percent)
Jindal SAW Ltd	9.91	Not provided	Not provided
GVN Fuels Limited/Maharashtra Seamless Limited/Jindal Pipes Limited	2.05	Not provided	Not provided
All others	5.79	11.24	Not provided

Source: 79 FR 41981, July 18, 2014; and 85 FR 27206, May 7, 2020.

Note: Commerce determines that revocation of the Order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail would be at rates up to 11.24 percent. 91 FR 967, January 9, 2026.

Table 1.13 OCTG: Commerce's original and first five-year review dumping margins for producers/exporters in South Korea

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)	Second five-year review margin (percent)
Hyundai HYSCO	15.75	Not provided	Not provided
NEXTSTEEL Co., Ltd.	9.89	Not provided	Not provided
All others	12.82	6.49	Not provided

Source: 79 FR 41983, July 18, 2014; and 85 FR 27206, May 7, 2020.

Note: Commerce determines that revocation of the Order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail would be at rates up to 6.49 percent. 91 FR 967, January 9, 2026.

Table 1.14 OCTG: Commerce's original and first five-year review dumping margins for producers/exporters in Turkey

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)	Second five-year review margin (percent)
Borusan Istikbal Ticaret, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Yatirim Holding A.S., and Borusan Holding A.S.	0.00	Not provided	Not provided
All others	35.86	35.86	Not provided

Source: 79 FR 41971, July 18, 2014; and 85 FR 27206, May 7, 2020.

Note: Commerce determines that revocation of the Order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail would be at rates up to 35.86 percent. 91 FR 967, January 9, 2026.

Table 1.15 OCTG: Commerce's original and first five-year review dumping margins for producers/exporters in Ukraine

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)	Second five-year review margin (percent)
Interpipe Europe S.A; Interpipe Ukraine LLC; PJSC Interpipe Niznedneprovsky Tube Rolling Pipe (aka Interpipe NTRP); LLC Interpipe Niko Tube	6.73	Not provided	Not provided
All others	6.73	7.47	Not provided

Source: 79 FR 41967, July 18, 2014; and 85 FR 27206, May 7, 2020.

Note: Commerce determines that revocation of the Order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail would be at rates up to 7.47 percent. 91 FR 967, January 9, 2026.

Table 1.16 OCTG: Commerce's original and first five-year review dumping margins for producers/exporters in Vietnam

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)	Second five-year review margin (percent)
SeAH Steel VINA Corporation	24.22	Not provided	Not provided
All others	111.47	111.47	Not provided

Source: 79 FR 41973, July 18, 2014; and 85 FR 27206, May 7, 2020.

Note: Commerce determines that revocation of the Order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail would be at rates up to 111.47 percent. 91 FR 967, January 9, 2026.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

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

> The merchandise subject to this *Order* is certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from Ukraine, 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 *Order* also covers OCTG coupling stock.
>
> Excluded from the scope of this *Order* are: Casing or tubing containing 10.5 percent or more by weight of chromium; drill pipe; unattached couplings; and unattached thread protectors. [23]

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, 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,

[23] 85 FR 48665, August 12, 2020.

7306.29.60, and 7306.29.81).[24] 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 from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam. Table 1.17 provides a summary of additional tariffs in place as of July 28, 2026. Historical information is summarized beneath the table.

Table 1.17 OCTG: Additional tariffs on imports originating in India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam as of July 28, 2026

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	India	South Korea	Turkey	Ukraine	Vietnam
Section 232	50	50	50	50	50
Section 122	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Section 301 initiated in July 2026	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total additional ad valorem rate		50	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.

Section 232 tariffs

OCTG originating in India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam are subject to an additional 50 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[25]

[24] 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 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 73.6 to 73.20.

[25] Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in India and Vietnam 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.

Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles originating in South Korea were subject to annual absolute import quotas under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. The absolute quota for OCTG from South Korea totaled 461 thousand metric tons in 2025. Following the termination of the

(*continued*...)

Section 301 tariffs

Tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301

OCTG originating in India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam is not subject to tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[26]

Section 122 tariffs

OCTG originating in India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam was not subject to tariffs initiated in February 2026 under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.[27]

(…*continued*)
absolute import quotas, effective March 12, 2025, steel articles originating in South Korea were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent.

Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in Turkey were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective August 13, 2018, the section 232 duty on steel articles originating in Turkey was increased to 50 percent ad valorem but was later reduced back to 25 percent ad valorem effective May 21, 2019. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent.

Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in Ukraine were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective June 1, 2022, the section 232 duty on steel articles originating in Ukraine were suspended. Effective March 12, 2025, the section 232 duty suspension for Ukraine was terminated and steel articles originating in Ukraine were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent.

83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 83 FR 40429, August 15, 2018; 84 FR 23421, May 21, 2019; 87 FR 33407, June 2, 2022; 88 FR 36437, June 5, 2023; 89 FR 48233, June 5, 2024; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.82.02 and U.S. note 16(c)(iii) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, USITC Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.64 and 99.3.422.

[26] Ukraine is not subject to tariffs initiated in July 2026 under Section 301. Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including OCTG, were not subject to the tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301, and therefore OCTG plate originating in India, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam is not subject to the tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301. 91 FR 47717, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.05.90 and U.S. note 52(f) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026, pp. 99.3.394 and 99.3.477.

[27] Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including OCTG, were not subject to the tariffs initiated under section 122 that were in effect from February 24, 2026, through July 23, 2026. 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 15, Publication 5776, August 2026, pp. 99.3.58 to 99.3.59, and 99.3.418.

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA")[28]

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to OCTG originating in India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam that were in effect until February 20, 2026.[29]

Country specific IEEPA tariffs

OCTG originating in India, were not subject to tariffs specific to India initiated in August 2025 under IEEPA. As noted previously, effective February 7, 2026, the additional tariff specific to India was terminated.[30]

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

OCTG originating in India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam were not subject to tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[31]

[28] 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.

[29] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[30] Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including OCTG, were not subject to tariffs specific to India initiated in August 2025 under IEEPA. 90 FR 38701, August 11, 2025; 91 FR 6501, February 11, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.84 and 9903.01.87 and U.S. note 2(z) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.48, 99.3.49, 99.3.381, and 99.3.382.

[31] Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including OCTG, were not subject to the tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. 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 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.4, 99.3.369, and 99.3.371.

Description and uses[32]

OCTG consists primarily of casing and tubing of carbon and alloy steel used in to support drilling and extracting oil and gas.[33] 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.[34]

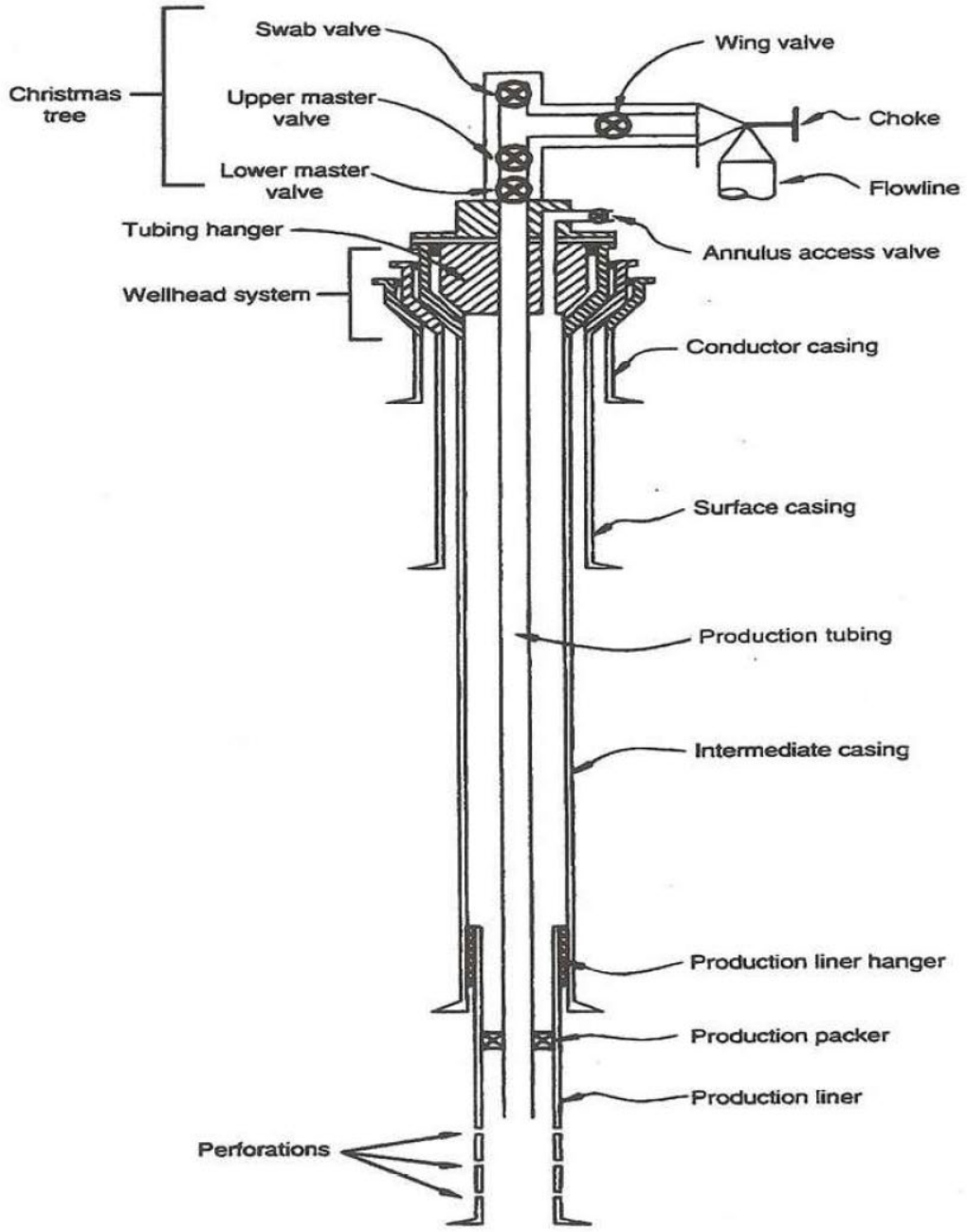
Figure 1.2 shows a simplified schematic arrangement of a typical well with a system of casing and tubing. Figure 1.3 presents a more detailed representation of an oil or gas well, including descriptions of different types of casing by depth and function.

[32] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam (First Review), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499–500 and 731-TA-1215–1216, USITC Publication 5090, July 2020 ("First review publication"), pp. 1.20 to 1.26, and Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates (Preliminary), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779–1781, USITC Publication 5741, May 2026, pp. 1.11 to 1.17.

[33] 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.

[34] Welded OCTG must meet special chemical requirements to be usable in these environments and are less common than seamless. API Specification 5CT, *Casing and Tubing*, Addenda 1, 11th Edition, May 2025, https://www.apiwebstore.org/standards/5CT?edition=11.

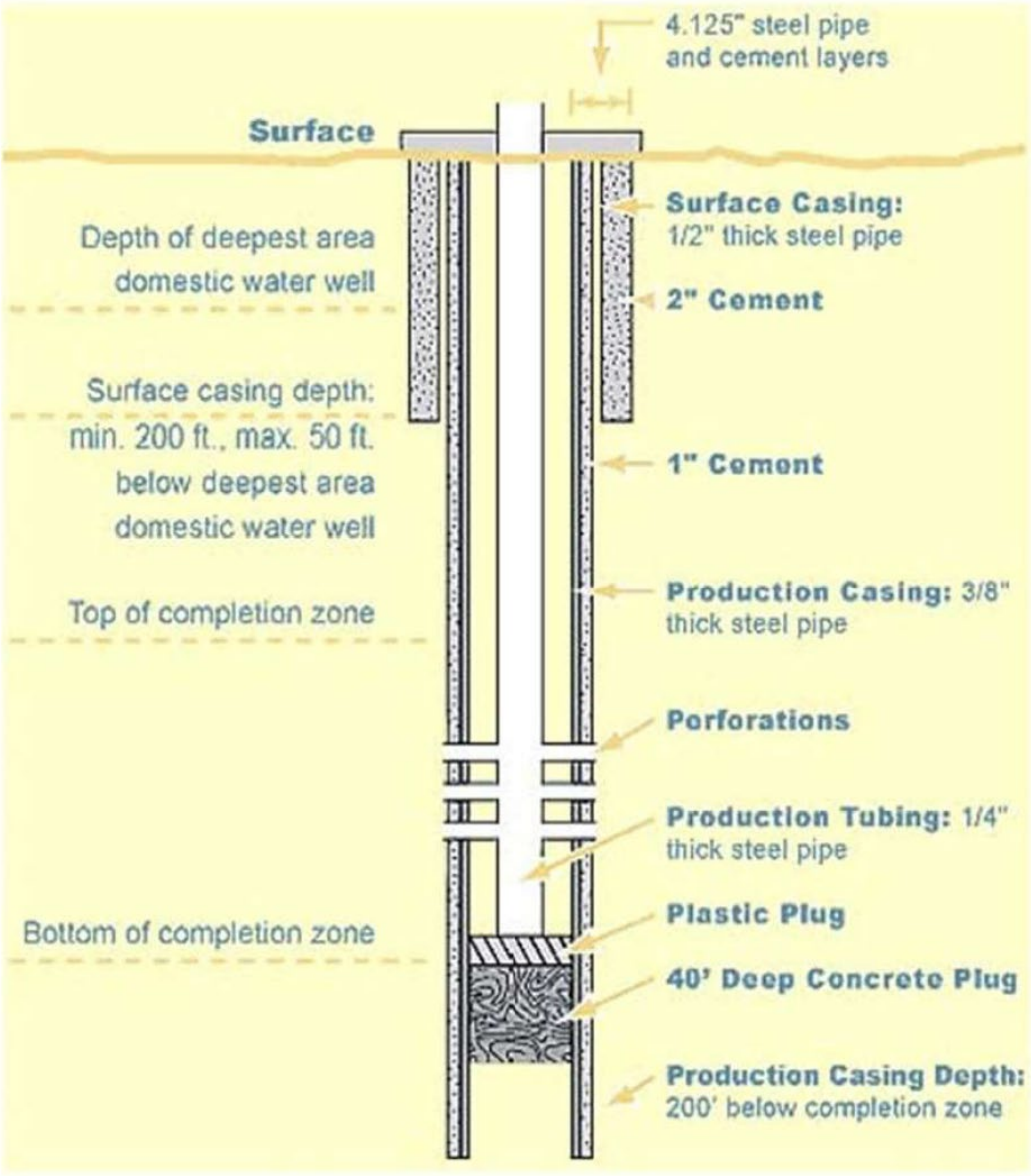
Figure 1.2 Casing and tubing: Simplified diagrammatic representation of a well showing the



casing strings and production tubing

Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779–1781 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5741, May 2026.

Figure 1.3 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 Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779–1781 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5741, May 2026, p. 1.11.

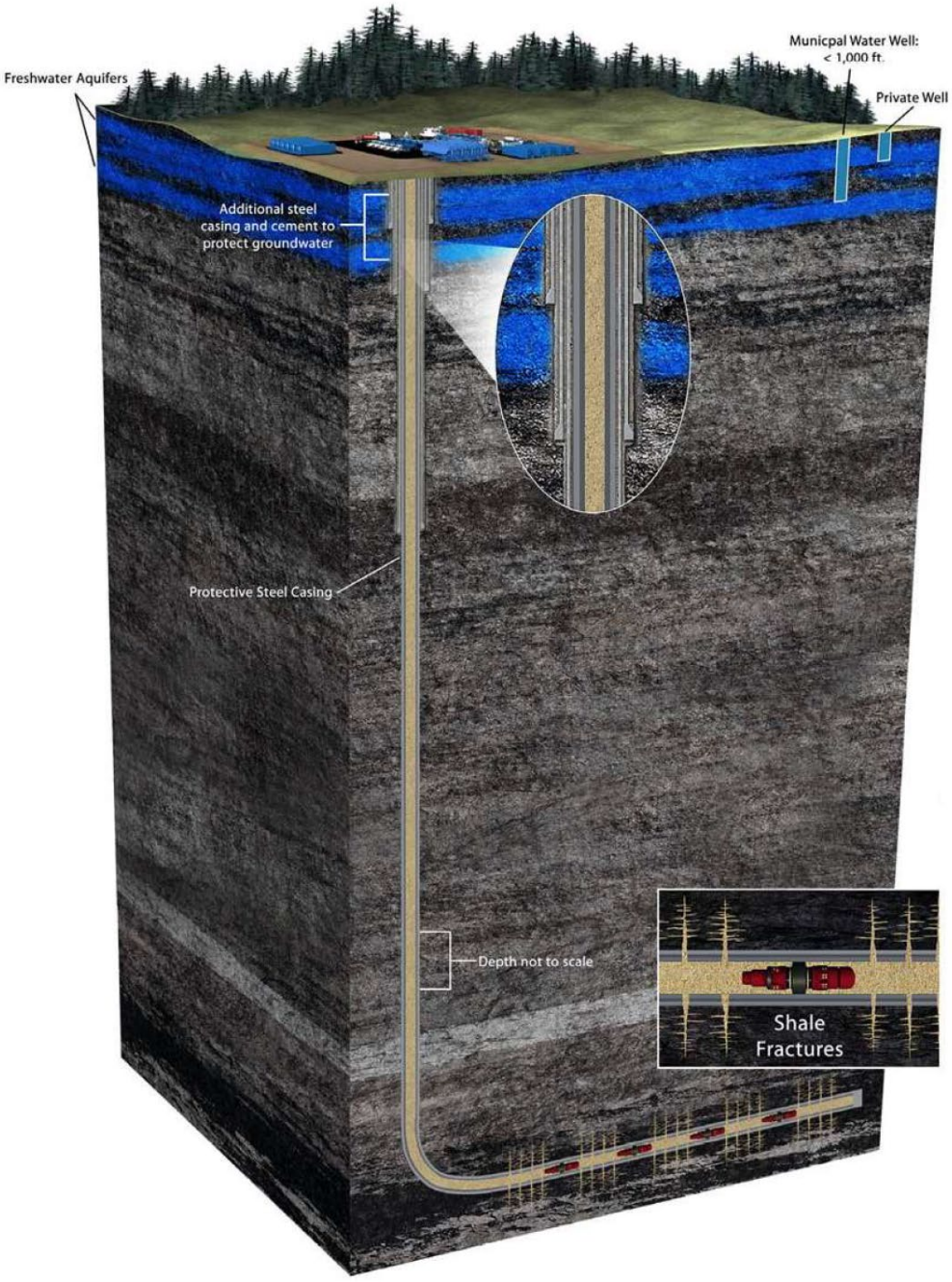
Advancements in oil and gas exploration technologies, including advanced horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing (figure 1.4), have enabled oil and gas wells to reach locations that were previously deemed cost-prohibitive.[35] In addition, the application of new technologies permits more wells per 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 (OD) 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.[36]

[35] 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.

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

Figure 1.4 Casing and tubing: Horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing



Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779–1781 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5741, May 2026, 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 OD) 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.[37] The API grade letter is an arbitrary designation, while the number refers to minimum yield strength in thousands of pounds per square inch, or "ksi".[38] 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.[39] According to industry representatives, API grades H40, J55, and K55 generally refer to carbon grades that have lower minimum yield strengths and that do not require heat treatment. API grades N80, L80, C90, R95, T95, P110, C110, C125, and Q125 generally refer to alloy grades (due to the inclusion of additional alloying elements in the steel) that have minimum yield strengths greater than 80,000 ksi and require heat treatment. Heat treatment enhances particular physical characteristics, including greater yield and tensile strengths.

API 5CT specifications require the seamless manufacturing process for grades ***, while grades ***

[37] Effective March 2022, API suspended certification services for Russian producers. Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea (Final), Inv. Nos. 701-TA-671–672 and 731-TA-1571–1573, USITC Publication 5381, November 2022, p. 7.19; see also 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.

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

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

can be produced using either the welded or seamless process.[40] Seamless OCTG can be used to meet any API grade, while welded OCTG can be used to meet certain specified API grades.

Heat treatment enhances particular physical characteristics, including greater yield and tensile strengths.[41] Generally, as the depth and pressure in a well increases, heat treated OCTG would be required because of its higher strength. Shallow well (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, 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 1.18 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	3Cr	***	***
C90	1	***	***
T95	1	***	***
C110	Not applicable	***	***
P110	Not applicable	***	***
C125	Not applicable	***	***
Q125	1	***	***

Source: Source: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779–1781 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5741, May 2026; API, API Specification 5CT, Casing and Tubing, 11th Edition (Addendum), May 2025, accessed Jun 17, 2026.

OCTG that has not been threaded or further processed is sometimes called “green tube” includes upgradable tube, a semifinished product requiring further processing. 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. Alternatively, depending on its steel composition and wall

[40] In limited circumstances, grades *** may be produced using the welded process. Grade *** must be produced by the seamless manufacturing process, while grade *** can be produced using either the welded or seamless process.

[41] API Specification 5CT, Casing and Tubing, 11th Edition, December 2023, https://www.apiwebstore.org/standards/5CT.

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).[42]

Coupling stock is a seamless tubular product used to make a coupling blank which, in turn, is used to produce coupling.[43] 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 to 3 percent of the weight of end-finished tubing or casing.

Manufacturing process[44]

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 1.5). 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.

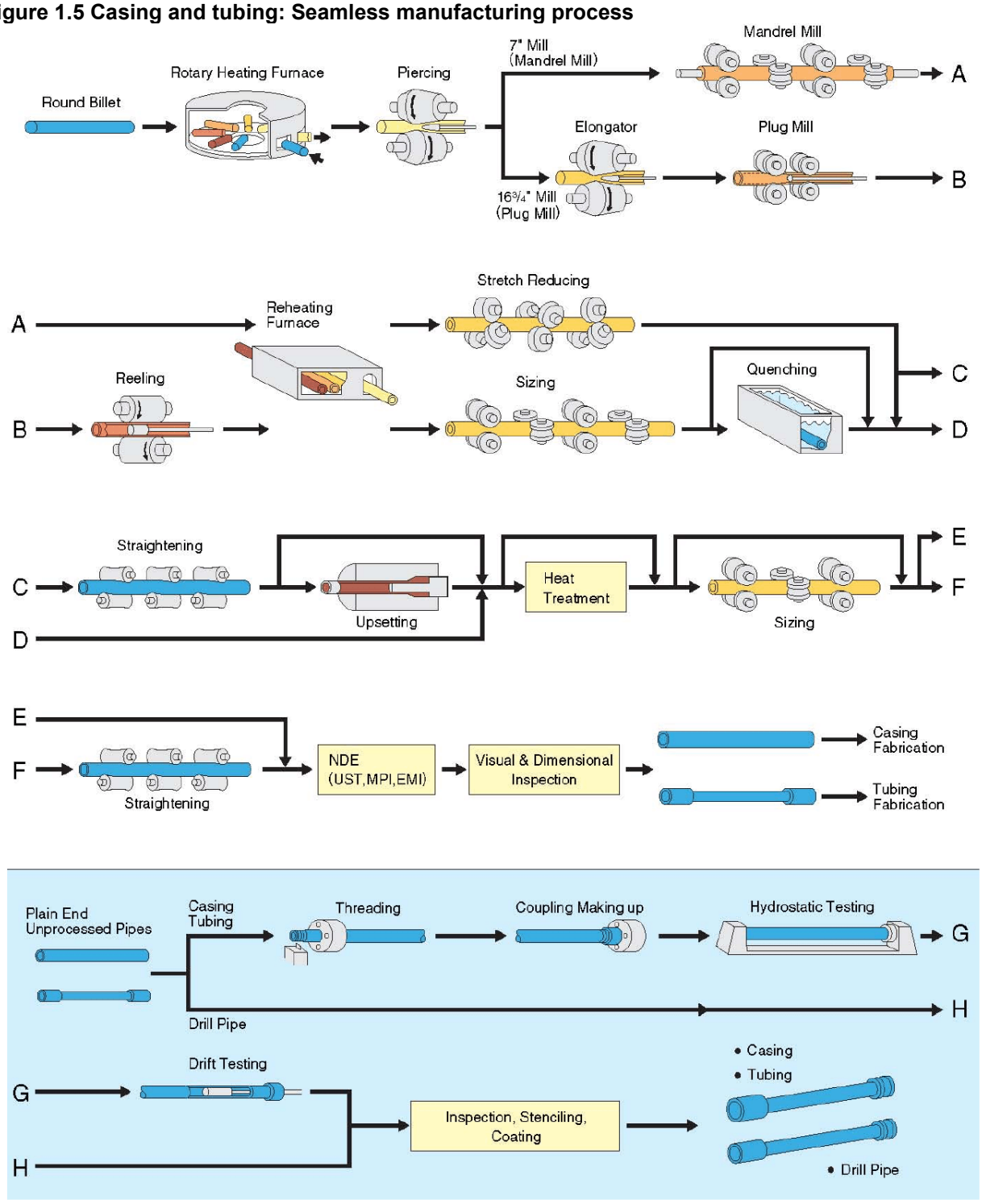
[42] Regardless of whether OCTG is heat treated, all grades are threaded in one form or another to finish the pipe.

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

[44] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on first review publication, pp. 1.27 to 1.34, and Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-791 and 731-TA-1779–1781 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5741, May 2026, pp. 1.18 to 1.25.

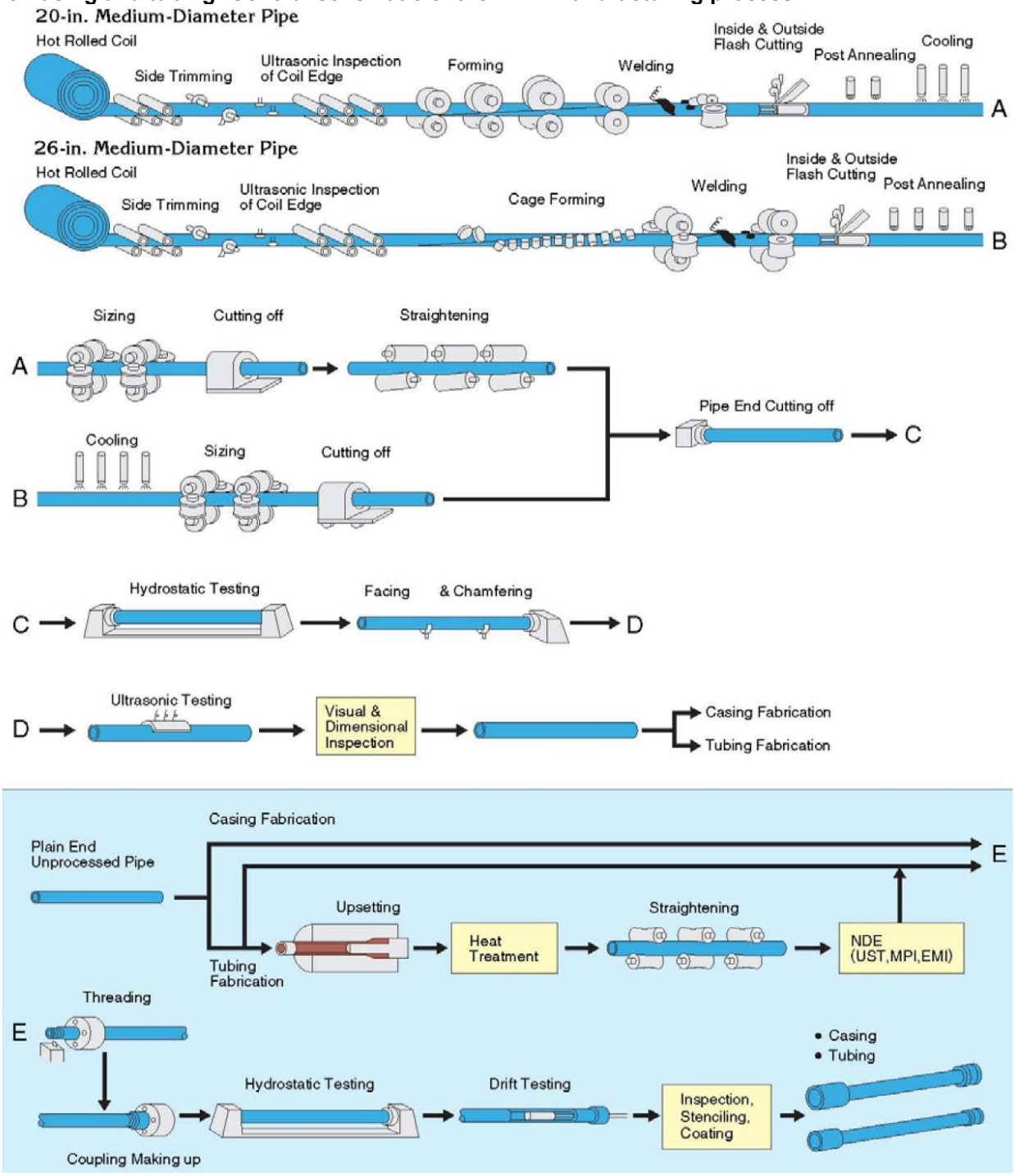
Welded OCTG is manufactured from steel sheet in coil form (figure 1.6). The steel sheet is slit to the width that corresponds to the desired diameter of tube. The slit sheet passes through a series of rollers while at ambient temperature and forms a tubular shape. The edges are then heated by electric 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 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 1.5 Casing and tubing: Seamless manufacturing process



Source: First review publication, p. 1.16.

Figure 1.6 Casing and tubing: General schematic of the ERW manufacturing process



Source: First review publication, 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.[45] 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.[46] 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

[45] 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.

[46] 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. Stainless steels provide resistance to oxidation and corrosion. The scope of these reviews excludes stainless steel OCTG.

(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. Specific applications require particular grades and/or types of OCTG; these grades/types in turn specify the category of steel to be used. For standard operations, OCTG of grades H40, J55, K55, and N80 are used. Severe service, such as harsh weather or high stress operations, requires higher grades of OCTG.

steel being processed. For welded pipe, the heat treatment may cover the welded seam only, 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,[47] 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

[47] 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; without any observable change in appearance prior to failure.

inserted endwise into an upsetting machine. The machine pushes the hot metal back, creating a 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.

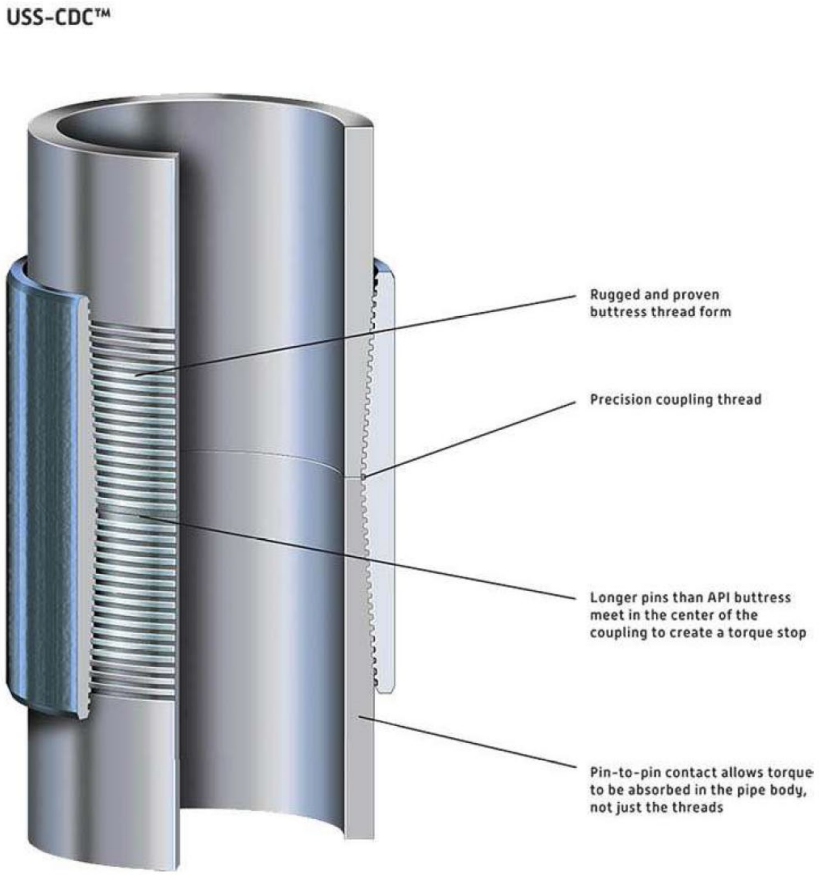
Casing and tubing can be joined directly using male (outer) and female (inner) threading, or by using couplings with female threads on each end.[48] Typically, the pipe is mounted on a lathe, and threads are cut by using sharp steel cutting tools (called chasers), which are mounted on a threading die 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.[49] Examples of threaded and coupled semi premium and premium connections are shown in figures 1.7 and 1.8. After threading, a thread protector is applied to the threaded pipe ends during handling, transportation, or storage.[50]

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

[49] 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/.

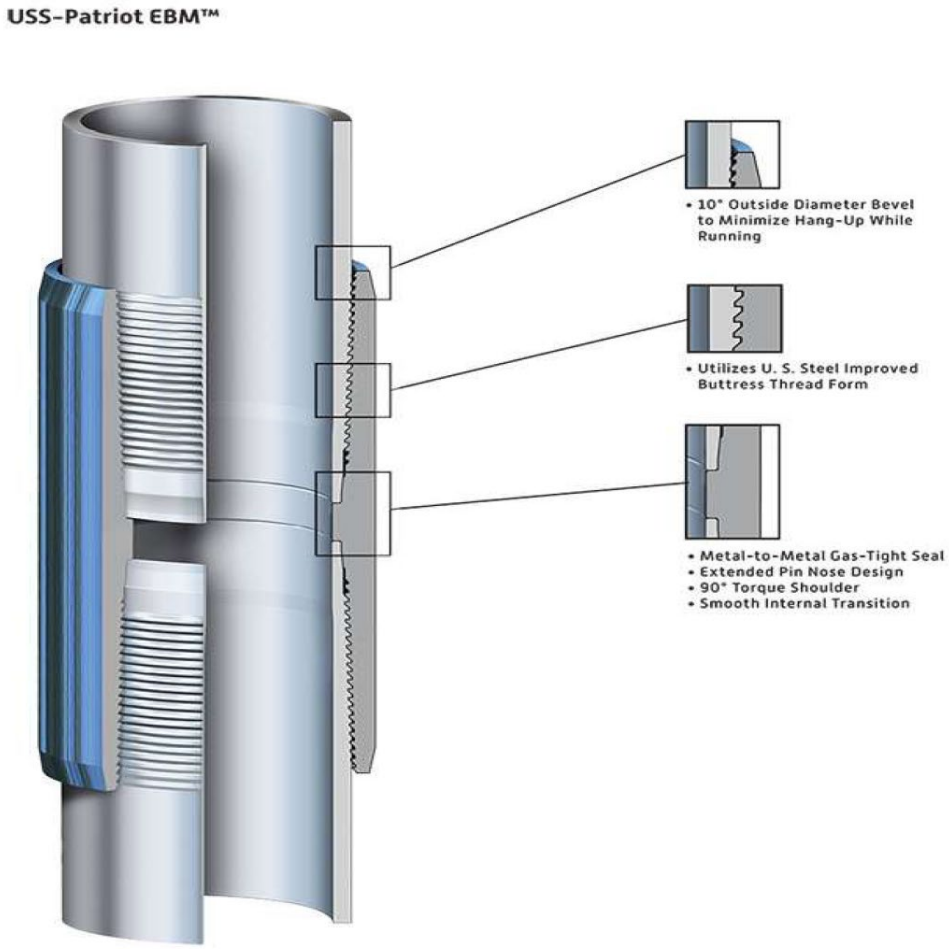
[50] Threading can be performed after transportation to avoid damage caused by movement, water, or weather. Damaged threads can cause expensive ruptures of the pipe string in casing and tubing applications where pipes are connected to one another by threaded joints.

Figure 1.7 Casing and tubing: Threaded and coupled semi-premium connection



Source: First review publication

Figure 1.8 OCTG: Casing and tubing: Threaded and coupled premium connection



Source: First review publication

Domestic like product issues

In its original determinations and full five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as all oil country tubular goods, coextensive with Commerce's scope. In its original determinations and full five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all U.S. producers of oil country tubular goods, including both mills that produce oil country tubular goods and processors that engage in heat treatment.[51] No party requested that the Commission collect data concerning other possible domestic like products in their comments on the Commission's draft questionnaires. No party raised domestic like product concerns during the Commission's hearing.

[51] 90 FR 28768, July 1, 2025.

U.S. market participants

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from seventeen firms, ten of which were mills, two of which were mills and processors, and five of which were processors. These firms accounted for the vast majority of production of OCTG in the United States during 2013.[52] During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from twelve firms, nine of which were mills and three of which were processors, which accounted for the large majority of production of OCTG in the United States during 2019.[53]

In these current proceedings, the Commission issued U.S. producers' questionnaires to 24 firms, 11 of which provided the Commission with information on their product operations. These firms, nine of which are mills and two of which are processors, are believed to account for more than 90 percent of U.S. production of OCTG in 2025. Presented in table 1.19 is a list of responding domestic producers of OCTG and each company's position on continuation of the orders, production locations, and share of reported production of OCTG in 2025.

[52] Original publication, p. 3.1.
[53] First review publication, p. 3.1.

Table 1.19 OCTG: U.S. producers, positions on orders, U.S. production locations, and shares of reported U.S. production, 2025

Share in percent

Firm	Position on continuation of orders	Production location(s)	Share of mill production	Share of processing
Axis Pipe	***	Bryan, TX	***	***
Benteler	***	Shreveport, LA	***	***
Borusan	***	Baytown, TX	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	Liberty, TX Houston, TX	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	Pueblo, CO	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	Hickman, AR Conroe, TX Bay City, TX Koppel, PA Ambridge, PA Baytown, TX	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	***	Houston, TX Bryan, TX	***	***
Tubular Services	***	Houston, TX Channelview, TX	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	Fairfield, AL Lorain, OH Lone Star, TX Houston, TX	***	***
Vallourec	***	Youngstown, OH Houston, TX Muskogee, OK	***	***
Welded Tube	***	Lackawanna, NY	***	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0	100.0

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

Note: ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire response, section I-4.

Table 1.20 presents information on U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms. As indicated in the table, one U.S. producer is related to a foreign producer and importer of OCTG from ***. As discussed in greater detail below, one U.S. producer directly imports OCTG from subject sources.

Table I.20 OCTG: U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

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

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

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

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 47 firms, which accounted for approximately 67.8 percent of total U.S. imports of OCTG from India, 97.0 percent of imports from South Korea, 82.7 percent of imports from Turkey, all imports from Ukraine, and 87.0 percent of imports from Vietnam during 2013.[54] Import data presented in the original investigations were based on official Commerce statistics.

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 32 firms, which accounted for approximately 0.0 percent of total U.S. imports of OCTG from India, 17.4 percent of imports from South Korea, 101.9 percent of imports from Turkey, 74.6 percent of imports from Ukraine, and 0.0 percent of imports from Vietnam during 2019.[55] Import data presented in the first reviews were based on official Commerce statistics responses. Of the responding U.S. importers, one was a domestic producer: ***.

In the current proceedings, the Commission issued U.S. importers' questionnaires to 74 firms believed to be importers of OCTG, as well as to all U.S. producers of OCTG. Usable questionnaire responses were received from 19 firms. Based on official Commerce statistics for imports of OCTG, questionnaire data for U.S. imports of OCTG was equivalent to slightly less than one-half of official Commerce statistics in calendar year 2025 and slightly more than one-half during 2023 through the first quarter of 2026 (the period for which data were collected). U.S. importers' questionnaire data was equivalent to slightly more than one-quarter of imports from subject sources in 2025, including all or virtually all imports of OCTG from India, Turkey, and Ukraine but only one-fifth of imports from South Korea and none of the imports from Vietnam. U.S. importers' questionnaire data was equivalent to more than one-half of imports from nonsubject sources in 2025.

Table 1.21 lists all responding U.S. importers of OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam and other sources, their locations, and their shares of U.S. imports in 2025.

[54] Original publication, p. 4.1.

[55] First review publication, p. 4.1.

Table 1.21 OCTG: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2025

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	India	South Korea	Turkey	Ukraine
ArcelorMittal	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Atlas Tubular	Robstown, TX	***	***	***	***
Borusan	Baytown, TX	***	***	***	***
Commercial Steel	Dallas, TX	***	***	***	***
Duferco Steel	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
InterPro	Rural Municipality of Sherwood, SK	***	***	***	***
Kumkang	Brea, CA	***	***	***	***
Nexteel	Nam-Gu, Pohang-Si Gyeongsangbuk-Do	***	***	***	***
North American Interpipe	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Optima	Pleasant Hill, CA	***	***	***	***
Salzgitter	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
SDB	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Tenaris Global	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Trek Metals	Glen Rose, TX	***	***	***	***
Vallourec STAR	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Vallourec USA	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Voestalpine	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube of Canada	Concord, ON	***	***	***	***
Woodlands Tubulars	Shenandoah, TX	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.21 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2025

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Vietnam	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
ArcelorMittal	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Atlas Tubular	Robstown, TX	***	***	***	***
Borusan	Baytown, TX	***	***	***	***
Commercial Steel	Dallas, TX	***	***	***	***
Duferco Steel	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
InterPro	Rual Municipality of Sherwood, SK	***	***	***	***
Kumkang	Brea, CA	***	***	***	***
Nexteel	Nam-Gu, Pohang-Si Gyeongsangbuk-Do	***	***	***	***
North American Interpipe	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Optima	Pleasant Hill, CA	***	***	***	***
Salzgitter	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
SDB	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Tenaris Global	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Trek Metals	Glen Rose, TX	***	***	***	***
Vallourec STAR	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Vallourec USA	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Voestalpine	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube of Canada	Concord, ON	***	***	***	***
Woodlands Tubulars	Shenandoah, TX	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	—	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 “---“.

U.S. purchasers

The Commission received eleven usable questionnaire responses from firms that have purchased OCTG since January 1, 2020.[56] Eight responding purchasers are distributors (including one purchaser that identified as a trading company/master distributor) and three are end users. In general, responding U.S. purchasers were mainly located in the central Southwest. The responding purchasers represented firms in the oil and natural gas extraction industry. Large purchasers of OCTG include ***, ***, and ***.

[56] Of the eleven responding purchasers, nine purchased domestic product, two purchased imports of OCTG from India, eight purchased OCTG from South Korea, three purchased OCTG from Ukraine, five purchased OCTG from Vietnam, and ten purchased imports of OCTG from other sources. No responding purchasers purchased imports of OCTG from Turkey.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table 1.22 and figure 1.9 present 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 from 2023 to 2024 then remained relatively stable in 2025. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by nonsubject sources decreased from 2023 to 2024 then remained at a similar level in 2025. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by each subject source remained at generally similar levels during 2023 through 2025. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by U.S. producers was higher in January through March ("interim") 2026 compared to interim 2025 while the shares held by imports from combined subject sources and from nonsubject sources were lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

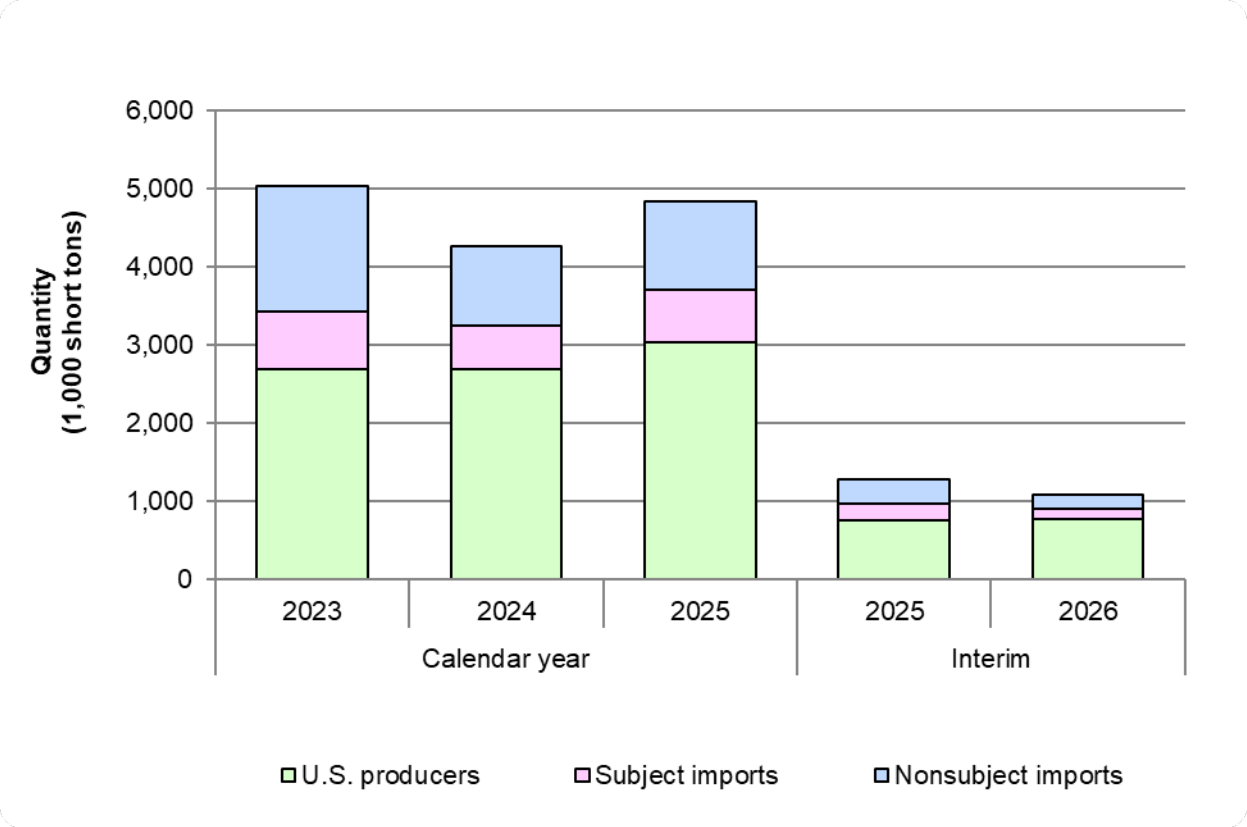
Table 1.22 OCTG: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; shares in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	2,693,368	2,696,736	3,044,869	761,045	772,664
India	Quantity	41,353	510	7,953	57	1,791
South Korea	Quantity	501,349	433,841	507,797	175,428	118,784
Turkey	Quantity	74,007	45,557	36,558	3,947	—
Ukraine	Quantity	56,293	30,050	39,162	15,175	3,482
Vietnam	Quantity	66,556	39,539	70,047	17,151	14,889
Subject sources	Quantity	739,558	549,497	661,516	211,758	138,946
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,605,239	1,024,860	1,125,892	305,199	183,329
All import sources	Quantity	2,344,796	1,574,356	1,787,409	516,958	322,275
All sources	Quantity	5,038,164	4,271,092	4,832,278	1,278,003	1,094,939
U.S. producers	Share	53.5	63.1	63.0	59.5	70.6
India	Share	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
South Korea	Share	10.0	10.2	10.5	13.7	10.8
Turkey	Share	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	—
Ukraine	Share	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.3
Vietnam	Share	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4
Subject sources	Share	14.7	12.9	13.7	16.6	12.7
Nonsubject sources	Share	31.9	24.0	23.3	23.9	16.7
All import sources	Share	46.5	36.9	37.0	40.5	29.4
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using 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 July 24, 2026.

Figure 1.9 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 using 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 July 24, 2026.

Value

Table 1.23 and figure 1.10 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for OCTG. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by U.S. producers increased from 2023 to 2024 then remained relatively stable in 2025. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by nonsubject sources was lowest in 2024 and was at similar levels in 2023 and 2025. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by each subject source remained at generally similar levels during 2023 through 2025. The share of apparent U.S. consumption held by U.S. producers was higher in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025 while the shares held by imports from combined subject sources and from nonsubject sources were lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

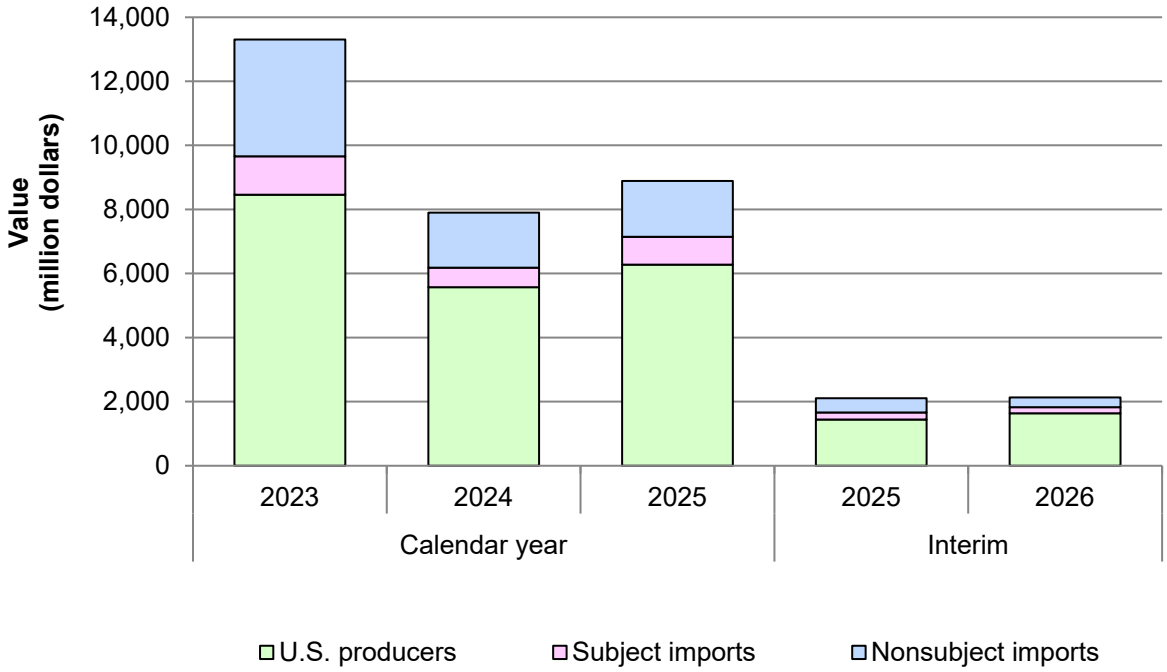
Table 1.23 OCTG: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. shipments: Mills only	Value	8,100,582	5,346,475	6,079,364	1,392,587	1,594,628
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	8,456,176	5,571,654	6,275,962	1,440,527	1,638,576
India	Value	90,939	1,427	12,119	230	3,334
South Korea	Value	820,776	479,583	655,279	183,142	150,832
Turkey	Value	102,284	52,228	43,089	4,574	—
Ukraine	Value	102,506	35,942	53,567	17,279	6,263
Vietnam	Value	86,556	40,679	105,301	16,223	29,415
Subject sources	Value	1,203,061	609,859	869,355	221,447	189,844
Nonsubject sources	Value	3,642,749	1,719,613	1,743,834	446,288	301,847
All import sources	Value	4,845,811	2,329,472	2,613,190	667,736	491,691
All sources	Value	13,301,987	7,901,126	8,889,152	2,108,263	2,130,267
U.S. shipments: Mills only	Share of value	60.9	67.7	68.4	66.1	74.9
U.S. shipments: Value added to domestic	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Fully domestic value	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Value added to imports	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Total	Share of value	63.6	70.5	70.6	68.3	76.9
India	Share of value	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
South Korea	Share of value	6.2	6.1	7.4	8.7	7.1
Turkey	Share of value	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	—
Ukraine	Share of value	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3
Vietnam	Share of value	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4
Subject sources	Share of value	9.0	7.7	9.8	10.5	8.9
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	27.4	21.8	19.6	21.2	14.2
All import sources	Share of value	36.4	29.5	29.4	31.7	23.1
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 and official U.S. import statistics using 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 July 24, 2026.

Figure 1.10 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 using 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 July 24, 2026.

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

U.S. market characteristics

Welded and seamless OCTG includes casing and tubing for use in oil and natural gas exploration and production. As a result, the demand for OCTG is closely associated with the amount of activity in these sectors. Both vertical drilling 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).[1] As the use of hydraulic fracturing increases, so do the number of rigs and total footage of wells drilled. The amount of OCTG used in hydraulic fracturing can be greater than that used in traditional vertical wells.[2]

Apparent U.S. consumption of OCTG decreased from 2023 to 2024, before partially recovering in 2025. Apparent U.S. consumption of OCTG was lower in the first quarter of 2026 than in the first quarter of 2025. From 2023 to 2025, rig counts decreased by approximately 29 percent. In 2026, however, rig counts have increased, most noticeably in the late spring and summer.

Seven of nine U.S. producers, 13 of 19 importers, and two purchasers indicated that the market was subject to distinctive conditions of competition. Specifically, firms cite import competition, supply exceeding demand, trade policy measures, and oil and gas activity. Importer *** reported that "competition is highly correlated with oil and gas activity," and noted a close alignment with West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices and regional OCTG manufacturing capacity levels.

[1] *Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1216 and 1221-1223 (Review), USITC Publication 5090, July 2020 ("First Review"), p. II-1.

[2] Id.

Impact of section 232 tariffs and other new tariffs

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to report the impact of section 232 tariffs and new or modified tariffs on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs (tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Table 2.1 OCTG: Count of firms' responses regarding the impact of the section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminum imports

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. mills	2	5	2
Importers	3	15	1
Purchasers	1	10	0
Foreign producers	***	***	NA

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

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

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. mills	4	3	2
Importers	4	14	1
Purchasers	1	10	0
Foreign producers	***	***	NA

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

A majority of U.S. producers and the vast majority of importers and purchasers reported that section 232 tariffs did have an impact on the OCTG market.[3] Importers reported an increase in price, decreased demand, a reduction in orders for overseas imports, and limited supply availability. Purchasers reported increased prices, longer lead times, limited availability, and a decline in imports. Multiple U.S. producers reported that the section 232 tariffs initially benefited domestic firms, but the effects weakened over time. U.S. producer *** stated that it is difficult to isolate the effects of the 232 measures from other market factors, but the measures had some benefit to the domestic industry. U.S. producers *** and *** both also

[3] For additional background information regarding section 232 and prices, see *Economic Impact of Section 232 and 301 Tariffs on U.S. Industries*, Investigation No. 332-591, USITC Publication 5405, March 2023. This retrospective analysis of U.S. trade, production, and prices in the industries directly and most affected by any section 232 or section 301 tariffs active as of March 15, 2022, was prepared in response to an explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022.

report that AD/CVD orders have more of an impact than the section 232 tariffs. Importer *** reported "prices increased for all users of OCTG products, as domestic producers raised pricing in line with higher costs to import." Importer *** stated "Section 232 quotas on South Korean OCTG have significantly restricted supply availability in the U.S. market. The annual quota limits often lead to supply shortages in the latter half of the year, driving up domestic prices and limiting our ability to meet customer demand when the quota is nearly exhausted." Importer Interpipe stated that the section 232 tariffs have "a material impact on the ability to make a sale."[4]

A majority of importers and purchasers reported that the IEEPA and "reciprocal tariffs" had an impact, while a plurality of U.S. producers reported that the tariffs did not have an effect. Importers and purchasers reported an increase in prices, decreases in supply, and cited the uncertainty caused by the tariff announcements creating volatility and a disruption in pricing. U.S. producer and importer *** reported that "the initial tariff rates in Q1 2025 were an insignificant deterrent to low-cost imports. The secondary tariff application in Q2 2025 has resulted in {a} reduction in volumes of low-cost imports but not in absolute measure." Importer *** reported that the new/modified tariffs have been used as a pretext for U.S. domestic producers to maintain or further their price increases.

[4] Hearing transcript, p. 190 (Jacobson).

Impact of the war in Ukraine

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked if the market for OCTG experienced any changes or issues related to the war in Ukraine since February 2022, and whether they anticipated any changes or issues related to the war in the foreseeable future (table 2.3). U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were nearly evenly divided on whether the war in Ukraine had an impact. Purchasers cited negative effects on supply from both Ukrainian and Russian mills. Purchaser *** reported that transportation and input costs were impacted, but that the market has adjusted. Likewise, all responding U.S. producers and purchasers and the majority of importers reported that they did not anticipate changes or issues in the foreseeable future.

Table 2.3 OCTG: Firms' responses regarding the impact of the war in Ukraine since February 2022, by firm type

Reporting firm	Reporting firm	No	Yes
Impact since February 2022	U.S. mills	5	4
Impact since February 2022	Importers	10	9
Impact since February 2022	Purchasers	5	6
Anticipated impact	U.S. mills	6	0
Anticipated impact	Importers	14	3
Anticipated impact	Purchasers	10	0

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

Channels of distribution

U.S. mills sold mainly to distributors and end users while U.S. non-toll processors sold mainly to distributors (table 2.4). U.S. mills' sales to distributors declined from 2023 to 2025 as sales to end users increased.[5] Importers sold the vast majority of OCTG imported from subject sources to distributors. Importers of OCTG from India, South Korea, and Ukraine sold *** to distributors during 2023 to 2025, while a small percentage of OCTG from Turkey was sold to *** in 2024. Imports of OCTG from nonsubject countries were also mostly shipped to distributors, but several importers also reported some shipments to processors and end users.[6]

[5] ***.
[6] ***.

Table 2.4 OCTG: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Channel	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. mills	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. mills	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. mills	End users	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. non-toll processors	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. non-toll processors	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. non-toll processors	End users	***	***	***	***	***
India	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
India	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
India	End users	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All imports sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All imports sources	Processors	***	***	***	***	***
All imports sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***

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

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers reported selling OCTG to all regions in the contiguous United States (table 2.5). Importers of OCTG from subject sources reported selling to all regions in the contiguous United States except the Southeast. For U.S. producers, more than three-quarters of sales were between 101 and 1,000 miles from the production site. For importers, substantially more than three-quarters of sales were within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment.

Table 2.5 OCTG: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Count in number of firms reporting

Region	U.S. producers	India	South Korea	Turkey	Ukraine	Vietnam	Subject sources
Northeast	8	0	0	1	0	0	1
Midwest	9	1	0	1	0	0	2
Southeast	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Southwest	9	2	2	1	1	0	6
Mountain	9	1	0	1	1	0	3
Pacific Coast	6	0	1	1	1	0	3
Other	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
All regions (except Other)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reporting firms	9	2	2	1	1	0	6

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 2.6 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding OCTG from U.S. producers and from subject countries. No questionnaire data were received from foreign producers in India, Turkey, or Vietnam, so data are limited. However, based on available data, staff believe that U.S. producers and producers of OCTG from subject countries have the ability to respond to changes in demand with at least moderately large changes in the quantity of shipments to the U.S. market.

Table 2.6 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	South Korea	Ukraine
Capacity 2023	Quantity	4,369,541	***	***
Capacity 2025	Quantity	4,577,302	***	***
Capacity utilization 2023	Ratio	64.2	***	***
Capacity utilization 2025	Ratio	69.1	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2023	Ratio	16.6	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2025	Ratio	17.2	***	***
Home market shipments 2025	Share	98.4	***	***
Non-US export market shipments 2025	Share	1.6	***	***
Ability to shift production, Welded	Count	5 of 9	***	***
Ability to shift production, Seamless	Count	5 of 8	***	***

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

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for more than *** percent of U.S. production of OCTG in 2025. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for less than 25 percent of U.S. imports of OCTG from South Korea and all U.S. imports of OCTG from Ukraine during 2025. 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 Part 1, "Summary Data and Data Sources."

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 its responsiveness of supply.

U.S. producers' increased production capacity and production from 2023 to 2025. Production increased at a greater rate than capacity leading to an increase in capacity utilization over the same period of time. U.S. producers manufacture both seamless and welded products, although not in the same mills. *** 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 non-OCTG products such as line pipe, structural pipe, ASTM standard pipe, mechanical tubing and piling on the same equipment used to produced OCTG.

Most U.S. producers (6 of 8) and purchasers (9 of 11) reported that there had been a change in the availability of OCTG from domestic sources since 2020, while most importers (9 of 14) reported that the availability of OCTG from the U.S. did not change. U.S. producer *** reported that more U.S. mills have opened or added capacity and U.S. producer *** reported that supply has increased as a result. Purchaser *** reported that U.S. mill closures impacted availability, while purchaser *** reported large swings in supply as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath. Most purchasers (6 of 10) report that they anticipate changes in availability of domestically produced OCTG in the future, while most U.S. producers (3 of 5) and importers (11 of 14) did not.

Subject imports from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam

Based on available information, producers of OCTG from South Korea have the ability to respond to changes in demand with large 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 availability of unused capacity, the availability of inventories, and the ability to shift production to or from alternate products. South Korean producers reported selling the vast majority of their commercial shipments in the U.S. market in 2025. South Korean producer *** reported being able to shift production between welded OCTG and a wide range of ASTM and JIS products. South Korean producer *** reported that "product shifting depends on customer requirements, production schedules, relative demand, and setup/changeover time."

Most U.S. producers (6 of 8) and purchasers (6 of 10) and half of importers (6 of 12) reported that there had been a change in the availability of OCTG imports from South Korea since 2020. Purchaser *** reported that imports from South Korea relative to rig count are considerably higher than they were before the COVID-19 pandemic. Purchaser *** reported an increase in supply available from South Korea primarily in 2025. Most U.S. producers (4 of 5) and all importers report that they do not anticipate changes in availability of OCTG from South Korea in the future, while the majority of purchasers (5 of 9) report that they do.

Based on available information, Ukrainian OCTG producer Interpipe has the ability 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 is its ability to shift production to or from alternate seamless products. Factors mitigating

responsiveness of supply include limited availability of unused capacity and inventories, limited ability to shift shipments from other markets, and the war in Ukraine. Ukrainian producer Interpipe reported that practical capacities constrain its ability to shift production to or from alternate seamless products.[7]

Most U.S. producers (5 of 8) and purchasers (7 of 10) reported that there had been a change in the availability of OCTG imports from Ukraine since 2020, while most importers (8 of 13) reported that the availability of OCTG from Ukraine did not change. Purchasers cited decreases in supply as a result of the war in Ukraine. All responding U.S. producers, the vast majority of importers (11 of 12) and the majority of purchasers (5 of 9) report that they do not anticipate changes in availability of OCTG from Ukraine in the future.

No foreign producers from India, Turkey, or Vietnam responded to the Commission's questionnaire with usable production, capacity, or trade data. During the original investigations, Turkish producers reported that lower capacity utilization enhanced their ability to ship to the United States, while low inventories and limited alternative markets diminished it.[8] Vietnamese producers exported all OCTG to the United States, and had very small inventories, which also limited Vietnamese producers' ability to respond to changes in demand.[9] During the first review, Indian producers reported low capacity utilization, availability of inventories, the ability to shift production to or from other markets, and some ability to shift production to other products.[10]

Imports from nonsubject sources

Imports of OCTG from nonsubject countries accounted for approximately 63 percent of total U.S. imports in 2025. The largest sources of imports of OCTG from nonsubject countries during 2025 were Canada, Taiwan, and Austria. Combined, these countries accounted for approximately 57 percent of imports of OCTG from nonsubject countries in 2025.

Most U.S. producers (5 of 6) and purchasers (8 of 10) reported that there had been a change in the availability of OCTG imports from nonsubject sources since 2020, while most importers (9 of 14) reported that the availability of OCTG from nonsubject countries did not change. U.S. producer *** reported that total OCTG volumes from other countries are 58

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[7] Interpipe reported that ***. See Interpipe's foreign producer questionnaire response, section 2.2a-c.

[8] *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1217 and 1219-1223* (Final), USITC Publication 4489, September 2014 ("Original publication"), Table II-4.

[9] Id.

[10] First Review, Table II-4.

percent above 2020 levels and U.S. producer *** reported that imports have increased from Taiwan, the UAE, and Austria. U.S. producer and importer *** reported that imports from Russia have decreased due to sanctions and restrictions after the invasion of Ukraine and imports from Thailand were also negatively affected due to the AD/CVD circumvention finding on OCTG from China.[11] Of the importers and purchasers that did report changes in availability, section 232-related tariffs, a slowing of oil and gas drilling, and an increase in imports from Middle Eastern mills were cited. A majority of U.S. producers (3 of 5) and purchasers (8 of 10) report that they anticipate changes in availability of imports from nonsubject countries in the future, while most importers (10 of 14) did not.

Supply constraints

Most U.S. producers (7 of 9) and importers (16 of 19) reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2020 (table 2.7). One U.S. producer *** reported that it is currently unable to accept new orders for the third quarter of 2026 due to a full order book. Importers reporting supply constraints cited quotas, the war in Ukraine, and domestic suppliers limiting distribution of seamless OCTG.

Most purchasers reported that they had experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2020. Purchasers cited mill capacities and post-COVID-19 pandemic supply disruptions that have since dissipated. Purchaser *** reported that both domestic and foreign suppliers have been unable to supply material at some point since 2020, specifically stating that 2022 was a difficult year to purchase OCTG.

[11] See also 91 FR 9811, February 27, 2026. (Commerce determined that imports of seamless OCTG completed in Thailand using steel billets produced in China are circumventing the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on OCTG from China, and applied its decision on a country-wide basis).

Table 2.7 OCTG: Count of firms' responses indicating supply constraints, by firm type and period

Count in number of firms reporting

Reporting firm	No	Yes
U.S. mills	7	2
Importers	16	3
Purchasers: Domestic	4	6
Purchasers: Foreign	4	6

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

New suppliers

Five of 11 purchasers indicated that new suppliers entered the U.S. market since January 1, 2020, and four of 10 responding purchasers expect additional entrants. Purchasers cited new suppliers from the UAE, a new mill built by Jindal in Baytown, Texas, and a new mill built by Tex Isle in Robstown, Texas.

Program sales

Program sales are non-contractual obligations between mills, distributors, and end users encompassing the type, timing, and price of OCTG to be supplied. Program sales can help minimize supply chain disruption and were described by domestic interested parties as "planned sales" that can change quickly if there is a competitive product elsewhere.[12] In 2025, approximately 67 percent of U.S. commercial shipments of domestically produced OCTG and half of commercial shipments of OCTG produced in nonsubject countries were through program sales. No importers reported commercial shipments of OCTG produced in subject countries through program sales. Most responding U.S. producers (5 of 9) reported that they had sold OCTG through program sales while most responding importers (13 of 19) reported that they had not sold OCTG through program sales since 2020.

All responding U.S. producers and importers reported that there had not been changes to their program sales since 2020. Three purchasers reported changes in program sales, including *** that reported adjusting market share allocations within approved suppliers based on pricing competitiveness, service quality, and overall supplier performance.

[12] Original publication, p. II-31.

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 depth of wells and the number of feet drilled. OCTG accounts for a small share of the cost of the end-use products in which it is used. In the original investigations, producers reporting oil and gas wells/extraction as the end use reported that OCTG accounts for 5 to 15 percent of the cost of oil and gas drilling/extraction.[13]

The vast majority of responding U.S. producers (8 of 9) and all importers and responding purchasers reported no changes in end uses since 2020. Similarly, most U.S. producers and all importers and purchasers do not anticipate changes in end uses in the future.

Business cycles

The majority of responding firms (all U.S. producers, 13 of 19 importers, and 10 of 11 purchasers) indicated that the market was subject to business cycles. Specifically, U.S. producer *** reported that "OCTG demand and pricing broadly follow the oil and gas commodity cycle which was at the lower end of the trough between 2023 and 2025." U.S. producer *** reported that the "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." Importer *** reported that the OCTG market is highly cyclical and closely tied to global oil and gas prices and U.S. rig counts and has experienced a significant downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic but has since recovered following the rebound in energy prices. Purchaser *** reported that "the OCTG market is primarily driven by commodity oil price," and that "demand typically goes up if oil is up and vice versa." Purchaser *** reported that "the market is governed by multi-year macroeconomic cycles and exploration and production (E&P) budgets rather than seasonal, intra-year changes."

[13] Original publication, p. II-17.

Demand trends

Most U.S. producers and purchasers reported that U.S. demand for OCTG fluctuated down or steadily decreased since January 1, 2023, while a majority of importers reported that demand fluctuated up or steadily increased (table 2.8). Most firms expect demand to remain steady or increase in the future (table 2.9).

Table 2.8 OCTG: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand since January 1, 2023, by firm type

Market	Firm type	Steadily Increased	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased
U.S. demand	U.S. producers	0	3	0	4	3
U.S. demand	Importers	2	10	1	7	2
U.S. demand	Purchasers	0	3	1	6	1
U.S. demand	Foreign producers	2	0	1	0	0
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	3	0	2	0
Foreign demand	Importers	2	7	4	4	0
Foreign demand	Purchasers	0	2	4	1	1
Demand in subject country	Foreign producers	1	0	2	0	0
Demand in other export markets	Foreign producers	1	0	2	0	0
Demand for end use products	Purchasers	0	2	1	2	0

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

Table 2.9 OCTG: Count of firms' responses regarding anticipated overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Market	Firm type	Steadily Increased	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased
U.S. demand	U.S. producers	1	2	2	1	1
U.S. demand	Importers	4	8	4	2	2
U.S. demand	Purchasers	0	3	4	2	2
U.S. demand	Foreign producers	2	0	1	0	0
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	1	2	1	1
Foreign demand	Importers	1	5	7	1	1
Foreign demand	Purchasers	0	2	4	1	1
Demand in subject country	Foreign producers	1	0	2	0	0
Demand in other export markets	Foreign producers	1	0	2	0	0

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

While the number of feet drilled varies between rigs based on 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 a standard indicator for oil and gas exploration and production and an indicator of the demand for OCTG.

The number of oil and gas rigs declined precipitously between January 2020 and August 2020, increasing steadily through December 2022, then steadily decreasing through August 2025, before stabilizing and gradually beginning to recover. Overall, the number of oil and gas rigs declined by 26.2 percent from 791 in January 2020 to 584 in July 2026 (table 2.10 and figure 2.1).

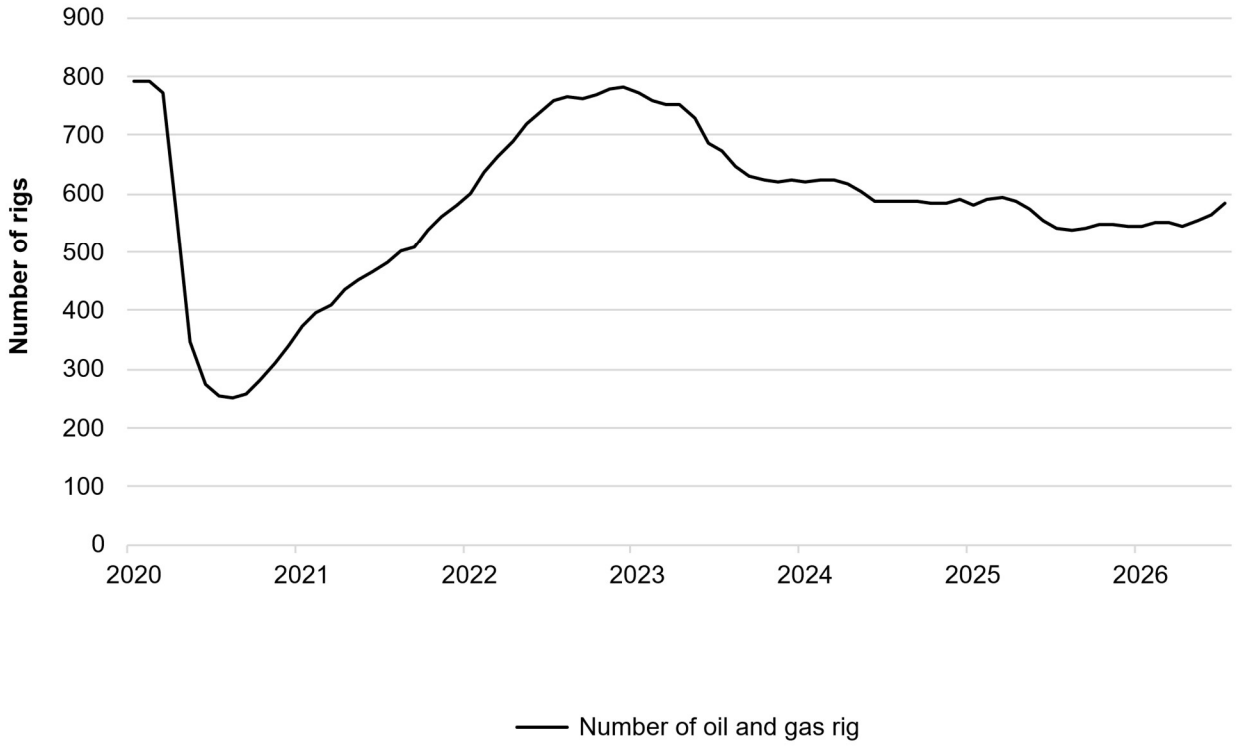
Table 2.10 OCTG: Baker Hughes U.S. oil and gas rig count, by month and year

Count in number of oil and gas rigs

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	791	374	601	772	620	582	545
February	790	397	636	758	622	590	551
March	771	408	662	752	625	592	550
April	565	436	690	752	617	586	545
May	348	453	719	728	602	573	553
June	274	464	738	687	588	554	565
July	255	483	757	672	586	541	584
August	250	501	764	647	586	538	NA
September	257	508	762	631	587	542	NA
October	280	538	768	623	585	548	NA
November	311	560	779	619	584	549	NA
December	341	579	780	623	589	546	NA

Source: NAM Monthly, https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/na-rig-count, accessed July 29, 2026.

Figure 2.1 OCTG: Baker Hughes rig count, by month



Source: NAM Monthly, https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/na-rig-count, accessed July 29, 2026.

Prices for crude oil and natural gas were more volatile, increasing steadily from January 2020 until the summer of 2022, falling and remaining stable for the following three years before increasing sharply in the spring of 2026 (tables 2.11 and 2.12 and figure 2.2). U.S. crude oil production increased steadily from May of 2020 to April 2026 (table 2.13 and figure 2.3).

Table 2.11 OCTG: West Texas Intermediate crude oil price, by year and month

Index in percent, January 2020 = 100.0 percent, projections from May 2026 onwards

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
January	100.00	90.40	144.68	135.81	128.91	131.68	104.38	111.27
February	87.87	102.64	159.32	133.57	134.30	124.36	112.15	111.27
March	50.78	108.36	188.63	127.40	141.31	118.64	158.87	109.53
April	28.77	107.30	176.95	138.13	148.38	110.47	174.41	107.79
May	49.65	113.30	190.46	124.44	139.12	108.08	177.56	107.79
June	66.60	124.10	199.65	122.13	138.68	118.52	147.44	106.05
July	70.78	126.03	176.67	132.25	142.21	118.90	126.91	106.05
August	73.61	117.75	162.85	141.50	133.31	112.76	125.17	104.31
September	68.90	124.57	146.49	155.48	122.11	111.20	118.22	102.57
October	68.50	141.66	152.21	148.89	125.16	105.86	116.48	102.57
November	71.18	137.60	146.68	135.07	121.61	104.42	114.74	100.83
December	81.75	124.67	132.89	125.00	121.91	100.78	113.00	99.10

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=8&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&linechart=WTIPUUS~NGHHUUS&ctype=linechart&maptype=0&map=, July 29, 2026.

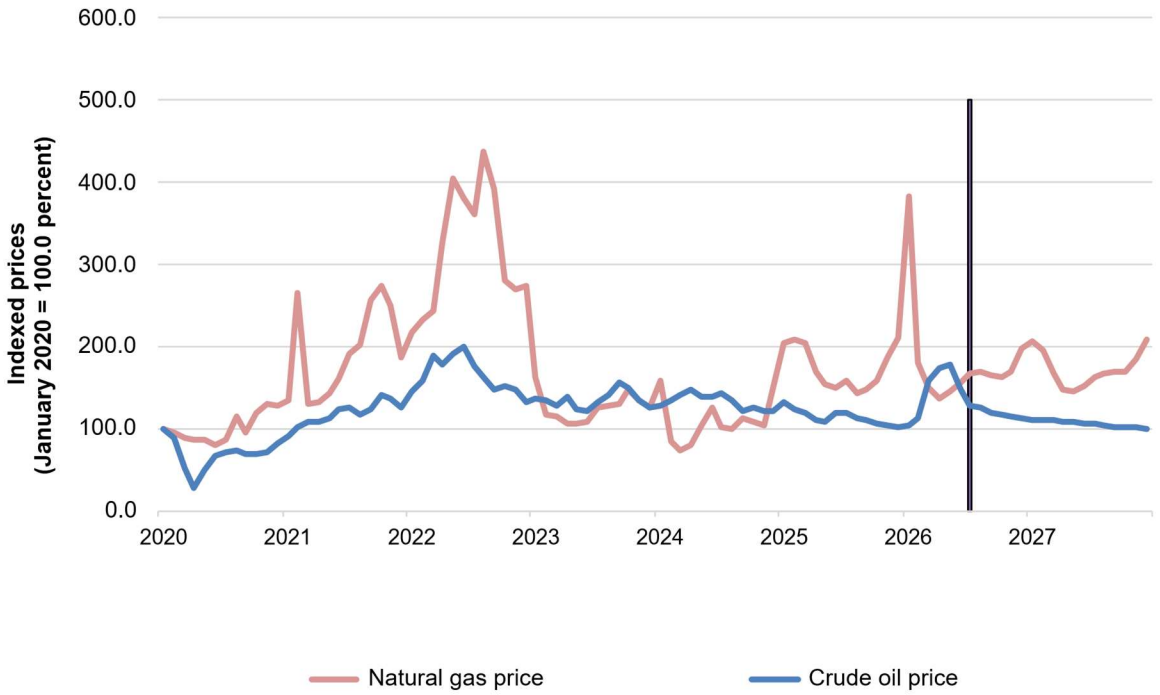
Table 2.12 OCTG: Henry Hub natural gas spot price, by year and month

Index in percent, January 2020 = 100.0 percent, projections from May 2026 onwards

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
January	100.00	134.16	216.83	161.88	157.43	204.46	382.18	206.44
February	94.55	264.85	232.18	117.82	85.15	207.43	179.21	195.54
March	88.61	129.70	242.57	114.36	73.76	203.96	150.50	167.33
April	86.14	131.68	326.73	106.93	79.21	169.31	137.13	147.52
May	86.63	144.06	402.97	106.44	104.95	154.46	145.54	144.55
June	80.69	161.39	381.19	107.92	125.74	149.50	155.45	151.98
July	87.13	190.10	360.40	126.24	102.48	158.42	166.34	161.88
August	113.86	201.49	436.14	127.72	98.51	144.06	168.32	167.82
September	95.05	255.45	390.10	130.69	112.87	147.03	165.84	169.80
October	118.32	272.77	280.20	147.52	108.91	157.92	163.37	169.31
November	129.21	250.00	269.80	134.16	104.95	187.62	168.81	183.66
December	127.72	186.14	273.76	124.75	149.01	210.89	197.03	207.43

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=8&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&linechart=WTIPUUS~NGHHUUS&ctype=linechart&maptype=0&map=, July 29, 2026.

Figure 2.2 OCTG: Crude oil and gas price, by month and year



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=8&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&linechart=WTIPUUS~NGHHUUS&ctype=linechart&maptype=0&map=, July 29, 2026. Vertical line in June 2026 indicates the end of collected data and projected data starting from July 2026.

Table 2.13 OCTG: U.S. crude oil production, by year and month

Quantity in million barrels per day; historical data from January 2020 to April 2026, projections from May 2026 onwards

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
January	12.9	11.2	11.5	12.6	12.5	13.1	13.3	14.0
February	12.9	9.9	11.5	12.6	13.1	13.2	13.7	13.9
March	12.8	11.4	11.9	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.0
April	11.9	11.4	11.8	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.1
May	9.7	11.4	11.8	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.1
June	10.5	11.4	11.9	12.8	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.1
July	11.0	11.4	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.7	13.8	14.0
August	10.6	11.3	12.1	13.0	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.0
September	11.0	11.0	12.4	13.2	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.9
October	10.5	11.6	12.4	13.2	13.5	13.9	13.8	14.0
November	11.2	11.9	12.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.1
December	11.2	11.8	12.2	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.1

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=3&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&maptype=0&ctype=linechart&linechart=COPRPUS, July 29, 2026.

Table 2.14 OCTG: U.S. natural gas production, by year and month

Quantity in billion cubic feet per day; historical data from January 2020 to April 2026, projections from May 2026 onwards

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
January	97.4	92.6	95.2	102.1	101.8	104.3	108.8	113.6
February	95.5	85.8	96.1	101.7	104.6	104.9	110.7	112.4
March	95.3	93.6	97.7	103.1	102.3	107.3	110.8	114.1
April	95.0	94.3	98.6	102.3	101.4	106.9	110.9	114.3
May	87.9	94.2	98.7	103.1	101.5	106.5	110.9	114.6
June	90.4	93.9	99.0	101.9	102.7	107.5	111.1	115.0
July	90.3	94.8	99.8	102.7	104.0	108.1	111.4	115.5
August	90.4	95.0	100.4	103.3	103.1	108.7	111.4	115.9
September	91.3	95.7	102.0	103.5	102.3	108.3	111.5	116.2
October	89.7	97.2	101.8	103.6	103.8	107.3	111.9	116.7
November	92.5	98.3	101.9	105.2	103.8	110.3	112.4	117.3
December	93.1	99.1	100.5	105.4	105.7	111.6	113.1	117.9

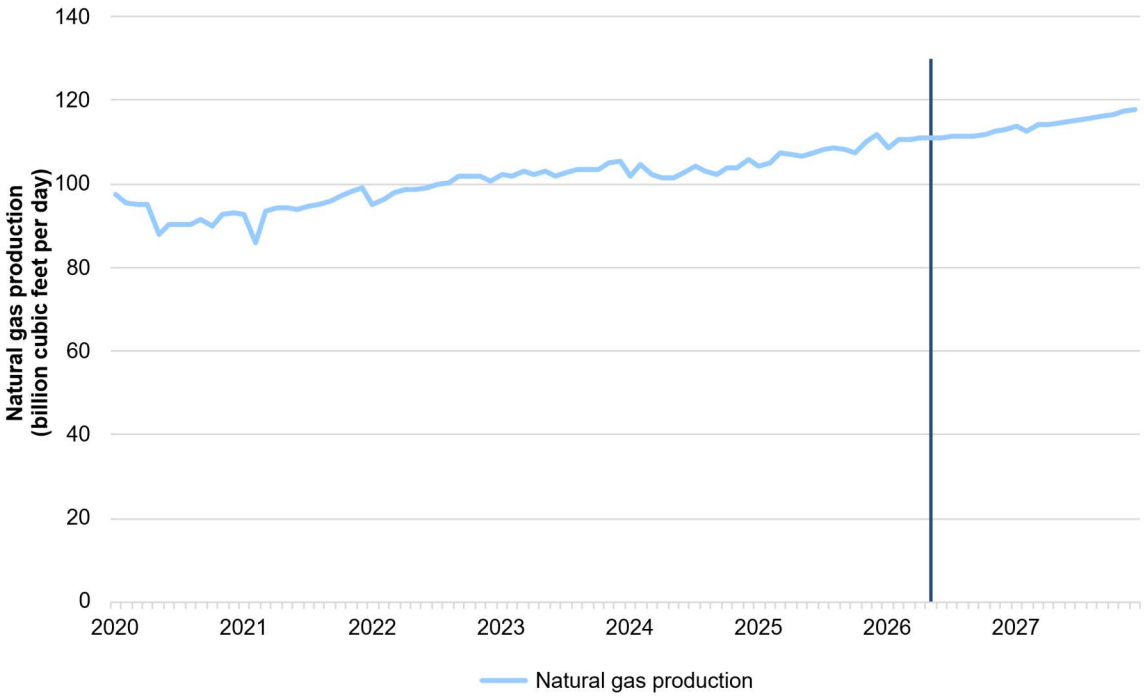
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=3&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&maptype=0&ctype=linechart&linechart=COPRPUS, July 29, 2026.

Figure 2.3 OCTG: U.S. crude oil production, by month and year



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=3&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&maptype=0&ctype=linechart&linechart=COPRPUS, July 29, 2026. Vertical line in June 2026 indicates the end of collected data and projected data starting from July 2026.

Figure 2.4 OCTG: U.S. natural gas production, by month and year



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=3&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&maptype=0&ctype=linechart&linechart=COPRPUS, July 29, 2026. Vertical line in April 2026 indicates the end of collected data and projected data starting from May 2026.

Substitute products

In the original investigations, most responding firms (11 of 12 U.S. producers, 37 of 39 importers, and 43 of 50 purchasers) reported that there were no substitutes for OCTG.[14]

Virtually all U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that there were no changes in substitutes and did not anticipate any future changes in substitutes. Purchaser *** reported an increase in demand for higher-performance products, and purchaser *** reported that there are no major changes in grades, just connection technology due to longer lateral footage drilled and an increase in fracture stages.

[14] Original publication, p. II-17.

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 moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced OCTG and OCTG imported from subject sources.[15] Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include similar lead times for OCTG that are produced to order, similarities between domestically produced OCTG and OCTG imported from subject countries across multiple purchase factors, a high degree of interchangeability between U.S. and imported OCTG, and limited differences other than price between domestic and imported OCTG with the exception of OCTG from India. Factors reducing substitutability include quality differences, certain types of OCTG only being available from certain sources, product range, and purchaser preferences for product based on the producer or country of origin.

Factors affecting purchasing decisions[16]

Purchaser decisions based on source

As shown in table 2.15, most purchasers and their customers sometimes or usually make purchasing decisions based on the producer or country of origin. Of the two purchasers that reported that they always make decisions based on the manufacturer, purchaser *** cited limited availability and pricing as primary drivers for avoiding purchases from certain suppliers, stating that maintaining supply and avoiding gaps can prevent the disruption of operations and customer fulfillment. Of the nine purchasers that reported that they usually or sometimes make decisions based on the manufacturer, firms cited a preference for domestic suppliers, quality of material, and supply chain concerns.

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[15] 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.).

[16] Ten purchasers indicated they had marketing/pricing knowledge of domestic product, five of Indian product, nine of South Korean product, six of Turkish product, seven of Ukrainian product, seven of Vietnamese product, and nine of product from nonsubject countries.

Firms reporting they sometimes or usually make decisions based on the country of origin cited quality, supply chain concerns, and availability.

Table 2.15 OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses regarding frequency of purchasing decisions based on producer and country of origin

Firm making decision	Decision based on	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Purchaser	Producer	2	6	3	0
Customer	Producer	0	3	3	0
Purchaser	Country	3	3	4	1
Customer	Country	0	1	5	1

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

Importance of purchasing domestic product

Eight of 11 purchasers reported that most or all of their purchases did not require purchasing U.S.-produced product. One of 11 reported that domestic product was required by law (for 33.0 percent of its purchases), and five of 11 reported it was required by their customers (for 2.0 to 65.0 percent of their purchases).

Most important purchase factors

The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for OCTG were price or cost (11 firms), quality (ten firms), and availability or supply (five firms) as shown in table 2.16. Quality was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (cited by six firms), followed by price (four firms); quality was the most frequently reported second-most important factor (three firms) followed by price or cost and availability or supply (two firms); and price or cost was the most frequently reported third-most important factor (five firms) followed by availability or supply (three firms).

Table 2.16 OCTG: Count of ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by purchasers, by factor

Factor	First	Second	Third	Total
Price or cost	4	2	5	11
Quality	6	3	1	10
Availability or supply	0	2	3	5
All other factors	1	4	2	NA

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

Note: Other factors include commercial model, connections, credit terms, delivery, grades, product line, technical specifications, and traditional supply/sister company.

The majority of purchasers (8 of 11) reported that they only usually purchase the lowest-priced product, two purchasers sometimes purchase the lowest-priced product and one never does.

Importance of specified purchase factors

Purchasers were asked to rate the importance of 17 factors in their purchasing decisions (table 2.17). The factors rated as very important by more than half of responding purchasers were price (11); availability, quality meets industry standards, and reliability of supply (ten each); delivery time and product consistency (eight each); and delivery terms (seven).

Table 2.17 OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses regarding importance of purchase factors, by factor

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Price	11	0	0
Availability	10	1	0
Quality meets industry standards	10	1	0
Reliability of supply	10	0	0
Delivery time	8	2	0
Product consistency	8	1	0
Delivery terms	7	2	1
Product range	5	5	0
Technical support/service	5	4	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	5	3	2
Discounts offered	4	5	1
U.S. transportation costs	4	4	2
Minimum quantity requirements	4	4	2
Suppliers' U.S. inventory	3	6	1
Program sales	3	5	2
Payment terms	1	7	2
Packaging	0	4	6

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

Lead times

OCTG is primarily produced-to-order. U.S. producers reported that slightly more than one-half of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days. The rest of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days. Importers reported that approximately three-quarters of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days, and the other commercial shipments were sold from U.S. inventories with lead times averaging *** days.

Supplier certification

Most responding purchasers (7 of 11) require their suppliers to become certified or qualified to sell OCTG to their firm. Most purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new supplier was 30 days or less, that they require that their suppliers be API certified and that certification may sometimes be more centered around mill audits, reputation, liability insurance, and reliability. Three purchasers reported that foreign suppliers had failed in their

attempt to qualify OCTG or had lost their approved status since 2023. Specifically, purchaser *** reported that Jindal (India) and Toseclik (Turkey) had quality issues, purchaser *** reported that THL Tube & Pipe Industries (UAE) had lost its approval, and purchaser *** reported that some mills in South Korea and the United Kingdom did not meet purchase internal requirements, specifically citing Tata Steel UK Ltd. (UK).

Minimum quality specifications

As can be seen from table 2.18, all responding purchasers reported that domestically produced product always or usually met minimum quality specifications. Most responding purchasers reported that OCTG from South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam always or usually met minimum quality specifications while OCTG from India and Ukraine sometimes or rarely or never met minimum quality specifications.

Table 2.18 OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses regarding suppliers' ability to meet minimum quality specifications, by source

Source of purchases	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never
United States	4	7	0	0
India	1	1	3	1
South Korea	3	7	0	0
Turkey	1	4	2	0
Ukraine	2	1	4	1
Vietnam	1	4	3	0
Nonsubject sources	3	2	0	0

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

Note: Purchasers were asked how often domestically produced or imported OCTG meets minimum quality specifications for their own or their customers' uses.

All responding purchasers reported factors that determined quality: ability to meet technical specifications (API and industry standards), chemistry, claim percentage, finish, inspection traceability, mechanical strength, metallurgical/corrosion resistance, metal integrity, mill audits, ovality, sourcing, tolerances, and universal acceptance from end users.

Changes in purchasing patterns

Six purchasers reported that they had changed suppliers since January 1, 2023, while five reported that they had not. Specifically, firms dropped or reduced purchases from Apolo, Corinth, Tubos Reunidos, B&L Pipeco because of pricing concerns and less supply. Firms added or increased purchases from Tenaris because of pricing and supply chain capability. Firms also report adding P2 Energy, CTAP and Petro Amigos. Firms reported changes generally because of decreased availability and there normally being new entrants and exits.

Purchasers were also asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different countries since January 1, 2020 (table 2.19). A plurality of purchasers reported increased purchases of U.S.-produced product because of increased availability, costumer demands, and drilling activity while others cited decreased purchases due to less drilling activities. Half of purchasers reported no change in purchases from South Korea or Vietnam. A plurality of purchasers did not purchase product from Ukraine, while a plurality of purchasers reported no change or a downward fluctuation in purchases of product from Turkey. Purchaser *** reported decreased purchases of product from India and Ukraine citing quality issues.

Table 2.19 OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses regarding changes in purchase patterns from U.S., subject, and nonsubject countries

Source of purchases	Steadily increase	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased	Did not purchase
United States	2	3	1	3	1	0
India	0	0	3	3	0	3
South Korea	0	1	3	3	0	1
Turkey	0	0	4	1	0	4
Ukraine	0	0	3	1	1	4
Vietnam	0	2	3	2	0	2
Nonsubject sources	0	2	5	3	0	0
Sources unknown	0	0	5	0	0	3

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

Purchase factor comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports

Purchasers were asked a number of questions comparing OCTG produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. First, purchasers were asked for a country-by-country comparison on the same 17 factors (table 2.20) for which they were asked to rate the importance.

Of the seven very important purchasing factors reported by purchasers,[17] U.S.-produced OCTG was most commonly reported as superior or comparable in availability, quality meets industry standards, reliability of supply, product consistency, delivery terms and delivery time when compared to OCTG from subject countries. An equal number of purchasers reported that the price of U.S.-produced OCTG was comparable or inferior to prices of OCTG from India and Turkey, while most purchasers reported the price of U.S.-produced OCTG as inferior to prices from South Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam.

[17] The factors rated as very important by more than half of responding purchasers were price (eleven), availability, quality meets industry standards, and reliability of supply (ten each), delivery time and product consistency (eight each), and delivery terms (seven).

Table 2.20 OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Price	U.S. v. India	0	4	4
Availability	U.S. v. India	5	3	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. India	4	3	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. India	4	3	1
Delivery time	U.S. v. India	6	1	1
Product consistency	U.S. v. India	4	3	1
Delivery terms	U.S. v. India	6	1	1
Product range	U.S. v. India	3	4	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. India	6	1	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. India	4	3	1
Discounts offered	U.S. v. India	0	5	3
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. India	3	5	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. India	2	4	1
Suppliers' U.S. inventory	U.S. v. India	6	1	0
Program sales	U.S. v. India	5	2	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. India	1	6	1
Packaging	U.S. v. India	2	5	0

Table continued.

Table 2.20 (Continued) OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Price	U.S. v. South Korea	1	3	6
Availability	U.S. v. South Korea	4	5	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. South Korea	1	9	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. South Korea	4	6	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. South Korea	7	2	1
Product consistency	U.S. v. South Korea	1	9	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. South Korea	5	3	2
Product range	U.S. v. South Korea	1	8	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. South Korea	4	6	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. South Korea	1	8	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. South Korea	0	7	3
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. South Korea	3	6	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. South Korea	0	8	0
Suppliers' U.S. inventory	U.S. v. South Korea	3	6	0
Program sales	U.S. v. South Korea	1	8	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. South Korea	0	9	1
Packaging	U.S. v. South Korea	1	7	0

Table continued.

Table 2.20 (Continued) OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Price	U.S. v. Turkey	0	4	4
Availability	U.S. v. Turkey	6	2	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Turkey	4	4	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Turkey	6	2	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Turkey	7	0	1
Product consistency	U.S. v. Turkey	3	4	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Turkey	6	2	0
Product range	U.S. v. Turkey	5	3	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Turkey	6	2	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Turkey	6	1	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Turkey	0	5	3
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Turkey	3	5	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Turkey	2	5	0
Suppliers' U.S. inventory	U.S. v. Turkey	7	1	0
Program sales	U.S. v. Turkey	6	2	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. Turkey	1	6	0
Packaging	U.S. v. Turkey	2	5	0

Table continued.

Table 2.20 (Continued) OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Price	U.S. v. Ukraine	0	2	5
Availability	U.S. v. Ukraine	5	2	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Ukraine	5	1	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Ukraine	5	2	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Ukraine	6	0	0
Product consistency	U.S. v. Ukraine	5	1	1
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Ukraine	5	0	1
Product range	U.S. v. Ukraine	4	2	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Ukraine	5	0	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Ukraine	4	2	1
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Ukraine	1	3	3
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Ukraine	4	2	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Ukraine	1	5	0
Suppliers' U.S. inventory	U.S. v. Ukraine	6	1	0
Program sales	U.S. v. Ukraine	5	1	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. Ukraine	1	5	1
Packaging	U.S. v. Ukraine	2	4	0

Table continued.

Table 2.20 (Continued) OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Price	U.S. v. Vietnam	0	3	5
Availability	U.S. v. Vietnam	5	3	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Vietnam	4	4	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Vietnam	6	2	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Vietnam	7	1	0
Product consistency	U.S. v. Vietnam	5	3	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Vietnam	6	2	0
Product range	U.S. v. Vietnam	6	1	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Vietnam	7	1	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Vietnam	5	3	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Vietnam	0	3	5
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Vietnam	4	4	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Vietnam	1	5	1
Suppliers' U.S. inventory	U.S. v. Vietnam	7	1	0
Program sales	U.S. v. Vietnam	5	2	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. Vietnam	1	6	1
Packaging	U.S. v. Vietnam	1	6	0

Table continued.

Table 2.20 (Continued) OCTG: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Price	US v. Nonsubject	2	4	4
Availability	US v. Nonsubject	4	6	1
Quality meets industry standards	US v. Nonsubject	4	7	0
Reliability of supply	US v. Nonsubject	6	4	1
Delivery time	US v. Nonsubject	7	2	1
Product consistency	US v. Nonsubject	5	5	1
Delivery terms	US v. Nonsubject	6	3	2
Product range	US v. Nonsubject	5	4	2
Technical support/service	US v. Nonsubject	6	5	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	US v. Nonsubject	5	3	1
Discounts offered	US v. Nonsubject	2	4	4
U.S. transportation costs	US v. Nonsubject	5	6	0
Minimum quantity requirements	US v. Nonsubject	3	5	2
Suppliers' U.S. inventory	US v. Nonsubject	7	3	0
Program sales	US v. Nonsubject	4	4	1
Payment terms	US v. Nonsubject	3	6	1
Packaging	US v. Nonsubject	3	7	0

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

Note: With respect to cost/price factors, a rating of superior means that the cost/price for the first source in the country pair is generally lower. For example, if a firm reported "U.S. superior," it meant that the U.S. product was generally priced lower than the imported product.

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 India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine and Vietnam, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in table 2.21 and 2.22, the majority of U.S. producers and importers reported that the products produced in the United States, subject, and nonsubject countries can always be used interchangeably. The majority of purchasers reported that the products produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries can frequently or sometimes be used interchangeably (table 2.23).

Importer *** reported that U.S.-produced product and Indian product differ on product quality and connection type for premium/proprietary connections. Importer *** reported that major differences lie within OCTG product types and that Ukraine has particular inspection requirements that are different than those for producers in other countries. Purchasers cited product offering, quality, size range, tolerances, steel grade, and overall cost as impacting interchangeability. Purchaser *** reported that interchangeability "is typically going to be related to grade/connection/performance. Standard API grades are typically interchangeable whereas some mills offer proprietary grades with slight variances or provide performance factors that customers prefer over similar products."

Table 2.21 OCTG: Count of U.S. producers 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. India	8	1	0	0
United States vs. South Korea	8	1	0	0
United States vs. Turkey	8	1	0	0
United States vs. Ukraine	8	1	0	0
United States vs. Vietnam	8	1	0	0
India vs. South Korea	7	2	0	0
India vs. Turkey	7	2	0	0
India vs. Ukraine	7	2	0	0
India vs. Vietnam	7	2	0	0
South Korea vs. Turkey	8	1	0	0
South Korea vs. Ukraine	8	1	0	0
South Korea vs. Vietnam	8	1	0	0
Turkey vs. Ukraine	7	2	0	0
Turkey vs. Vietnam	8	1	0	0
Ukraine vs. Vietnam	7	2	0	0
United States vs. Other	7	2	0	0
India vs. Other	7	2	0	0
South Korea vs. Other	7	2	0	0
Turkey vs. Other	7	2	0	0
Ukraine vs. Other	7	2	0	0
Vietnam vs. Other	7	2	0	0

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

Table 2.22 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. India	6	2	2	0
United States vs. South Korea	6	3	1	0
United States vs. Turkey	6	0	1	0
United States vs. Ukraine	6	1	1	0
United States vs. Vietnam	6	0	1	0
India vs. South Korea	5	1	1	0
India vs. Turkey	5	1	1	0
India vs. Ukraine	5	2	1	0
India vs. Vietnam	5	1	1	0
South Korea vs. Turkey	6	0	1	0
South Korea vs. Ukraine	6	0	1	0
South Korea vs. Vietnam	6	0	1	0
Turkey vs. Ukraine	5	2	1	0
Turkey vs. Vietnam	6	0	1	0
Ukraine vs. Vietnam	5	1	1	0
United States vs. Other	5	7	3	0
India vs. Other	5	4	1	1
South Korea vs. Other	5	3	2	0
Turkey vs. Other	5	2	2	0
Ukraine vs. Other	5	2	1	1
Vietnam vs. Other	5	2	1	1

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

Table 2.23 OCTG: Count of purchasers 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. India	1	1	4	2
United States vs. South Korea	1	6	3	0
United States vs. Turkey	1	3	4	0
United States vs. Ukraine	1	1	6	0
United States vs. Vietnam	1	3	4	0
India vs. South Korea	1	1	4	0
India vs. Turkey	1	4	1	0
India vs. Ukraine	1	2	3	0
India vs. Vietnam	1	3	2	0
South Korea vs. Turkey	2	4	2	0
South Korea vs. Ukraine	1	1	5	0
South Korea vs. Vietnam	1	3	4	0
Turkey vs. Ukraine	1	3	2	0
Turkey vs. Vietnam	1	3	3	0
Ukraine vs. Vietnam	1	1	4	0
United States vs. Other	1	3	3	1
India vs. Other	1	2	1	0
South Korea vs. Other	1	3	4	0
Turkey vs. Other	1	3	1	0
Ukraine vs. Other	1	1	3	0
Vietnam vs. Other	1	2	3	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 2.24 and 2.25, the majority of U.S. producers and importers reported that there were never differences other than price between products produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. A majority of U.S. purchasers reported that there are frequently or sometimes differences other than price between products produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries with the exception of India (table 2.26). A majority of purchasers reported that there are always or frequently differences other than price between products produced in the United States and products produced in India.

Importer *** reported that it considers availability and delivery times and that "a lot of U.S. products have a restriction on what connections (couplings) are allowed to be put on their pipes." It also cited warranty, quality, and cosmetic shelf life as important factors other than price. Purchaser *** reported quality, product specifications, technical support, and lead times as significant factors other than price. Specifically, it stated that it typically does not feel like foreign mills are on par with domestic mills and that while Ukraine mills can produce very similar weights / grades, technical connection specification, logistics and overall quality of product and product acceptance in the market play a large role in its final decision. Purchaser *** cited quality standards as a difference other than price always for India and frequently for Ukraine.

Table 2.24 OCTG: Count of U.S. producers 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. India	0	0	1	8
United States vs. South Korea	0	0	1	8
United States vs. Turkey	0	0	1	8
United States vs. Ukraine	0	0	1	8
United States vs. Vietnam	0	0	1	8
India vs. South Korea	0	0	2	6
India vs. Turkey	0	0	2	6
India vs. Ukraine	0	0	2	6
India vs. Vietnam	0	0	2	6
South Korea vs. Turkey	0	0	1	7
South Korea vs. Ukraine	0	0	1	7
South Korea vs. Vietnam	0	0	1	7
Turkey vs. Ukraine	0	0	2	6
Turkey vs. Vietnam	0	0	1	7
Ukraine vs. Vietnam	0	0	2	6
United States vs. Other	0	0	2	7
India vs. Other	0	0	2	6
South Korea vs. Other	0	0	2	6
Turkey vs. Other	0	0	2	6
Ukraine vs. Other	0	0	2	6
Vietnam vs. Other	0	0	2	6

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

Table 2.25 OCTG: Count of importers 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. India	1	2	1	6
United States vs. South Korea	0	2	2	6
United States vs. Turkey	0	0	1	6
United States vs. Ukraine	0	1	1	6
United States vs. Vietnam	0	0	1	6
India vs. South Korea	0	0	2	5
India vs. Turkey	0	0	2	5
India vs. Ukraine	0	1	2	5
India vs. Vietnam	0	0	2	5
South Korea vs. Turkey	0	0	1	6
South Korea vs. Ukraine	0	0	1	6
South Korea vs. Vietnam	0	0	1	6
Turkey vs. Ukraine	0	1	2	5
Turkey vs. Vietnam	0	0	1	6
Ukraine vs. Vietnam	0	0	2	5
United States vs. Other	2	3	5	5
India vs. Other	2	0	4	5
South Korea vs. Other	1	1	3	5
Turkey vs. Other	1	0	3	5
Ukraine vs. Other	1	0	3	5
Vietnam vs. Other	1	0	3	5

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

Table 2.26 OCTG: Count of purchasers 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. India	5	2	1	0
United States vs. South Korea	1	2	6	1
United States vs. Turkey	2	1	5	0
United States vs. Ukraine	3	2	3	0
United States vs. Vietnam	3	1	4	0
India vs. South Korea	3	1	2	1
India vs. Turkey	0	2	4	0
India vs. Ukraine	1	1	4	0
India vs. Vietnam	1	2	3	0
South Korea vs. Turkey	1	2	5	0
South Korea vs. Ukraine	2	1	4	0
South Korea vs. Vietnam	1	2	5	0
Turkey vs. Ukraine	0	1	5	0
Turkey vs. Vietnam	0	2	5	0
Ukraine vs. Vietnam	2	1	3	0
United States vs. Other	3	2	4	0
India vs. Other	1	2	2	0
South Korea vs. Other	2	2	5	0
Turkey vs. Other	1	2	3	0
Ukraine vs. Other	1	2	3	0
Vietnam vs. Other	1	2	3	0

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

Elasticity estimates

This section discusses elasticity estimates. Parties were encouraged to comment on these estimates but none did so.

U.S. supply elasticity

The domestic supply elasticity for OCTG measures the sensitivity of the quantity supplied by U.S. producers to changes in the U.S. market price of OCTG. The elasticity of domestic supply depends on several factors including the level of excess capacity, the ease with which producers can alter capacity, producers' ability to shift to production of other products, the existence of inventories, and the availability of alternate markets for U.S.-produced OCTG. Analysis of these factors above indicates that the U.S. industry has the ability to greatly increase or decrease shipments to the U.S. market; an estimate in the range of 5 to 7 is suggested.

U.S. demand elasticity

The U.S. demand elasticity for OCTG measures the sensitivity of the overall quantity demanded to a change in the U.S. market price of OCTG. This estimate depends on factors discussed above such as the existence, availability, and commercial viability of substitute products, as well as the component share of the OCTG in the production of any downstream products. Based on the available information, the aggregate demand for OCTG is likely to be moderately inelastic; a range of -0.75 to -1.0 is suggested.

Substitution elasticity

The elasticity of substitution depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products.[18] Product differentiation, in turn, depends upon such factors as quality (e.g., chemistry, appearance, etc.) and conditions of sale (e.g., availability, sales terms/discounts/promotions, etc.). Based on available information, the elasticity of substitution between U.S.-produced OCTG and imported OCTG is likely to be moderate-to-high and in the range of 3 to 5.

[18] The substitution elasticity measures the responsiveness of the relative U.S. consumption levels of the subject imports and the domestic like products to changes in their relative prices. This reflects how easily purchasers switch from the U.S. product to the subject products (or vice versa) when prices change.

Part 3: Condition of the U.S. industry

Overview

The information in this section of the report was compiled from responses to the Commission's questionnaires. Eleven firms (nine mills and two independent processors), which accounted for more than 90 percent of U.S. production of OCTG during 2025, supplied information on their operations in these reviews and other proceedings on OCTG.

Table 3.1 presents events in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2020.

Table 3.1 OCTG: Developments in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Tenaris USA	In January 2020, Tenaris completed its acquisition of IPSCO Tubulars, Inc. The IPSCO facilities acquired by Tenaris included a steel melt shop and heat treatment facility in Koppel, PA, and a seamless pipe and tube mill in Ambridge, PA.
Prolonged shutdown	Tenaris USA	In January 2020, Tenaris announced that it would suspend operations at its welded pipe mill in Blytheville, AR and lay off 74 employees.
Prolonged shutdown	U.S. Steel	In March 2020, U.S. Steel announced that in May 2020 the company would idle all or most operations at Lone Star Tubular in Texas and Lorain Tubular in Ohio for an indefinite period. The company reported that this was in response to weak market conditions including continued high levels of imports and decreased demand driven by a sudden, significant drop in oil prices.
Prolonged shutdown	Tenaris USA	In March 2020, Tenaris announced that it would suspend all operations at its Koppel, PA, and Ambridge, PA, facilities on March 31, 2020, suspend all operations at its Brookfield, OH, threading plant on April 17, 2020, and implement employee reductions at its Baytown, TX, and Hickman, AR, facilities on April 17, 2020. Tenaris cited the sharp decline in oil prices and the subsequent decrease in market activity as the reason for the suspended operations and employee reductions.
Prolonged shutdown	Tenaris USA	In May 2020, Tenaris announced that it would lay off 200 employees at its seamless pipe and tube mill in Baytown, TX. Tenaris cited the sharp decline in oil prices and the subsequent decrease in market activity as well at the COVID-19 pandemic as the reasons for the employee reductions.
Plant opening	SeAH Steel	In November 2020, SeAH Steel announced that it had opened a new tube mill in Houston, TX. The new mill specializes in OCTG and line pipe products ranging from 2.375 inches to 4.500 inches in diameter with a production capacity of 110,000 metric tons per year.

Item	Firm	Event
Production restart	EVRAZ	In the beginning of the second quarter of 2021, EVRAZ restarted production at its seamless pipe and tube mill in Pueblo, Co. The Pueblo mill was originally idled at the end of the second quarter of 2020.
Production restart/ expansion	Tenaris USA	In June 2021, Tenaris restarted production at its steel melt shop in Koppel, PA, following $15 million of investments. The melt shop would provide steel bars to Tenaris' seamless pipe mills in the United States and Canada.
Production restart	Tenaris USA	In August 2021, Tenaris restarted production at its seamless pipe and tube mill in Ambridge, PA.
Production restart	Tenaris USA	In October 2021, Tenaris reactivated its Baytown, TX, heat treatment and finishing lines to process pipe and tube from its Bay City, TX, seamless pipe and tube mill.
Production increase	Tenaris USA	In January 2022, Tenaris announced that it was increasing production at its Hickman, AR, welded pipe and tube mill and would hire 250 additional employees.
Production restart	Tenaris USA	In February 2022, Tenaris announced that it would reactivate its heat treatment and finishing lines at its Koppel, PA plant and planned to hire about 75 employees for these lines.
Acquisition	Tenaris USA	In July 2022, Tenaris entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Benteler Steel & Tube Manufacturing Corporation for $460 million. Benteler is a producer of seamless steel pipe located in Shreveport, LA, with annual capacity of 400,000 metric tons.
Acquisition	EVRAZ	In August 2022, Evraz announced that it was beginning the process of soliciting proposals for the acquisition of its North American subsidiaries.
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, Texas, 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.

Item	Firm	Event
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 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.

Item	Firm	Event
Plant expansion	Vallourec	In November 2025, Vallourec announced it had inaugurated its new premium threading line at its Youngstown, OH steel tube mill. The threading line, which will create 40 additional jobs at the mill, 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.
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, Al. 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. In July 2026, Integrated Utility Services announced the completion of the acquisition, with the business set to operate as Paragon Pipe Company, LLC.
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.
Plant expansion	U.S. Steel	In June 2026, U.S. Steel approved a $475 million investment to expand oil country tubular goods (OCTG) production capacity at its Fairfield Tubular Operations in Alabama. The investment will fund the installation of a new quench and tempering (Q&T) line, adding internal heat-treatment capacity for tubular products. The facility is expected to reach full production by the second quarter of 2029 and the exact impact on capacity was not reported.

Source: Tenaris, “Tenaris completes acquisition of IPSCO Tubulars from TMK,” January 2, 2020, https://www.tenaris.com/en/newsroom/news-listing/tenaris-completes-acquisitionof-ipsco-tubulars-fr--08317986820; Tenaris, Form 20-F, 13, 24–25, March 30, 2021, https://ir.tenaris.com/static-files/48eb844c-9f1a-4978-bb10-f445c893d291; Action News 5, “Blytheville welded pipe mill lays off over 70 employees”, January 30, 2020, https://www.actionnews5.com/2020/01/30/blytheville-welded-pipe-mill-lays-off-over-employees/; U.S. Steel, “United States Steel Corporation takes action to preserve strong long-term future in response to COVID-19 impacts,” March 27, 2020, https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2020/03/27/2007631/0/en/UNITED-STATES-STEEL-CORPORATION-TAKES-ACTION-TO-PRESERVE-STRONG-LONG-TERM-FUTURE-IN-RESPONSE-TO-COVID-19-IMPACTS.html; Tenaris, “Tenaris to adjust production, temporarily suspend operations at US facilities,” March 19, 2020, https://www.tenaris.com/en/news/2020/tenaris-adjusts-production-suspends-operations-at-us-facilities; Tenaris, “Tenaris to adjust workforce at Bay City, TX, seamless plant,” May 11, 2020, https://www.tenaris.com/en/news/2020/bay-city-layoffs; SeAH Steel, “SeAH Steel USA new tubing mill facility,” November 12, 2020, http://www.seahsteelusa.com/news/seah-steel-usa-

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Changes experienced by the industry

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 January 1, 2020. Seven of eleven producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table 3.2 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table 3.2 OCTG: Reported changes in operations since January 1, 2020

Type of change	Firm name and narrative on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***

Type of change	Firm name and narrative on changes in operations
Acquisitions	***
Acquisitions	***
Weather related or force majeure events	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***

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

Anticipated changes in operations

The Commission asked domestic producers to report anticipated changes in the character of their operations relating to the production of OCTG. Two U.S. producers reported such changes. *** and ***.[1]

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table 3.3 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. During the period for which data were collected, installed overall capacity utilization for seamless OCTG mills was more than double the installed overall capacity utilization for welded OCTG mills.

Practical overall capacity utilization was higher in 2025 than in 2023 for both seamless and welded OCTG while practical overall capacity utilization for both seamless and welded OCTG were at similar levels when comparing both interim periods. While practical capacity to produce both seamless OCTG and welded OCTG increased overall from 2023 to 2025, practical OCTG capacity utilization for seamless mills was higher than practical OCTG capacity utilization for welded mills in each year from 2023 to 2025 as well as both interim periods. Practical capacity to produce OCTG for both welded and seamless OCTG mills were lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

[1] *** U.S. producer questionnaire responses, section II-2b.

Table 3.3 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; interim period is January through March

Item	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Installed overall	Seamless	Capacity	4,650,667	4,650,667	4,650,667	1,162,416	1,162,416
Installed overall	Seamless	Production	2,294,537	2,263,597	2,520,311	634,218	603,468
Installed overall	Seamless	Utilization	49.3	48.7	54.2	54.6	51.9
Practical overall	Seamless	Capacity	3,315,850	3,342,874	3,388,757	891,473	848,849
Practical overall	Seamless	Production	2,294,537	2,263,597	2,520,311	634,218	603,468
Practical overall	Seamless	Utilization	69.2	67.7	74.4	71.1	71.1
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Capacity	3,194,792	3,259,810	3,302,359	869,973	827,244
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Production	2,164,547	2,169,092	2,387,435	607,097	578,831
Practical OCTG	Seamless	Utilization	67.8	66.5	72.3	69.8	70.0
Installed overall	Welded	Capacity	4,967,725	4,967,725	5,131,725	1,348,794	1,348,794
Installed overall	Welded	Production	814,944	821,582	1,030,960	253,252	249,721
Installed overall	Welded	Utilization	16.4	16.5	20.1	18.8	18.5
Practical overall	Welded	Capacity	1,468,900	1,468,900	1,599,900	408,421	389,555
Practical overall	Welded	Production	814,944	821,582	1,030,960	253,252	249,721
Practical overall	Welded	Utilization	55.5	55.9	64.4	62.0	64.1
Practical OCTG	Welded	Capacity	1,174,749	1,176,613	1,274,943	331,152	308,622
Practical OCTG	Welded	Production	640,405	633,770	775,340	189,707	181,196
Practical OCTG	Welded	Utilization	54.5	53.9	60.8	57.3	58.7
Installed overall	All types	Capacity	9,618,392	9,618,392	9,782,392	2,511,210	2,511,210
Installed overall	All types	Production	3,109,481	3,085,179	3,551,271	887,470	853,189
Installed overall	All types	Utilization	32.3	32.1	36.3	35.3	34.0
Practical overall	All types	Capacity	4,784,750	4,811,774	4,988,657	1,299,894	1,238,404
Practical overall	All types	Production	3,109,481	3,085,179	3,551,271	887,470	853,189
Practical overall	All types	Utilization	65.0	64.1	71.2	68.3	68.9
Practical OCTG	All types	Capacity	4,369,541	4,436,423	4,577,302	1,201,125	1,135,866
Practical OCTG	All types	Production	2,804,952	2,802,862	3,162,775	796,804	760,027
Practical OCTG	All types	Utilization	64.2	63.2	69.1	66.3	66.9

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

Table 3.4 presents U.S. producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

Table 3.4 OCTG: U.S. producers' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2023

Type of change	Firm name and narrative 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 3.5 and figure 3.1 present U.S. producers' mill production, capacity, and capacity utilization. From 2023 to 2025, practical capacity to produce OCTG increased annually but was lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. OCTG production was stable from 2023 to 2024 then increased in 2025. OCTG production was lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. Seamless OCTG represented approximately three-quarters of all U.S. mill production of OCTG in every period for which data were collected. Capacity utilization for the production of seamless and welded OCTG increased between 2023 and 2025 and was modestly higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 3.5 OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons; interim period is January through March

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	3,194,792	3,259,810	3,302,359	869,973	827,244
All welded mills	Welded	1,174,749	1,176,613	1,274,943	331,152	308,622
All U.S. mills	All types	4,369,541	4,436,423	4,577,302	1,201,125	1,135,866

Table continued.

Table 3.5 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in short tons; interim period is January through March

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	2,164,547	2,169,092	2,387,435	607,097	578,831
All welded mills	Welded	640,405	633,770	775,340	189,707	181,196
All U.S. mills	All types	2,804,952	2,802,862	3,162,775	796,804	760,027

Table continued.

Table 3.5 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	67.8	66.5	72.3	69.8	70.0
All welded mills	Welded	54.5	53.9	60.8	57.3	58.7
All U.S. mills	All types	64.2	63.2	69.1	66.3	66.9

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

Table continued.

Table 3.5 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' output, by firm and period

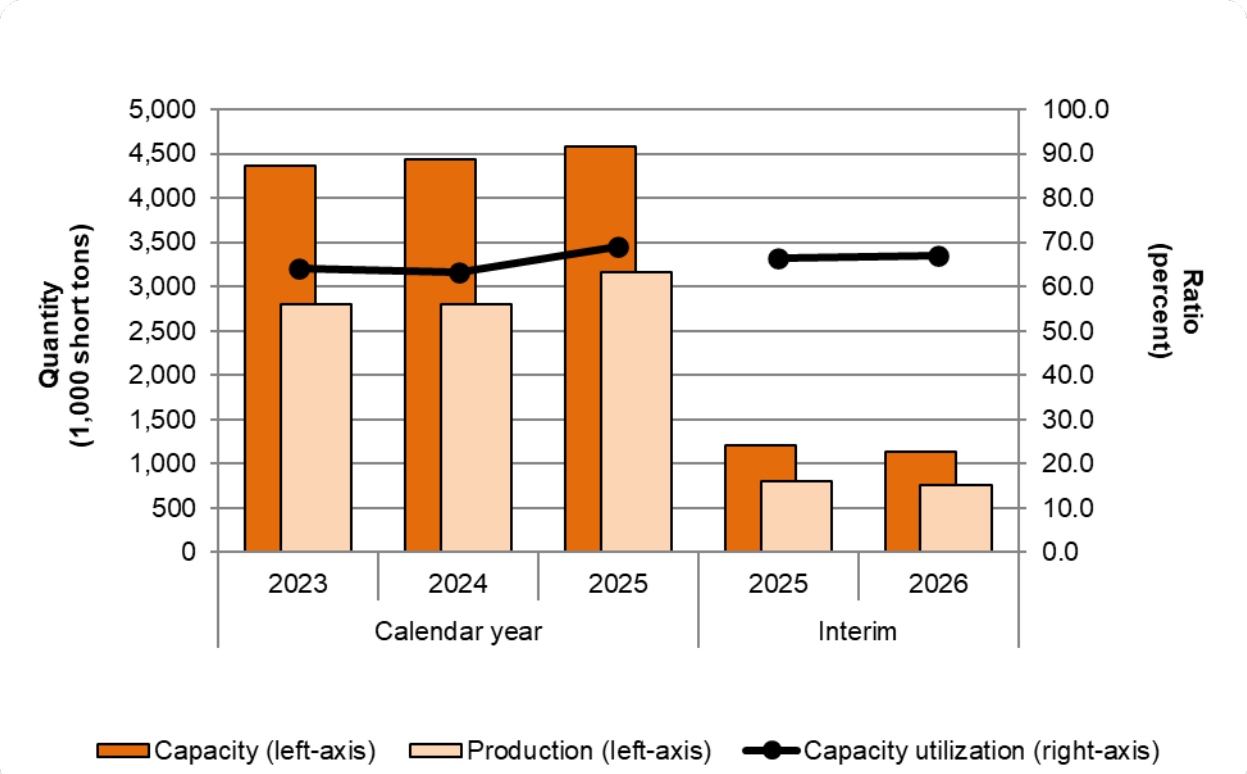
Share of production

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	Mill type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	77.2	77.4	75.5	76.2	76.2
All welded mills	Welded	22.8	22.6	24.5	23.8	23.8
All U.S. mills	All types	100.0	100.0	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 3.6 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,[2] and two firms, Texas Steel Conversion and Tubular Services,[3] reported *** toll processing (with ***). Vallourec, which also reported mill production, reported *** non-toll and toll processing.[4]

[2] Describing its operations, Borusan reported that: ***. Borusan's U.S. producer questionnaire response, section V-2.

[3] Describing its operations, Tubular Services reported that: ***. Tubular Service's U.S. producer questionnaire response, section V-2.

Texas Steel Conversion did not describe its operations in the questionnaire, but reported that ***. Texas Steel Conversion's U.S. producer questionnaire response, section V.

[4] Vallourec described its operations as follows: ***. Vallourec's U.S. producer questionnaire response, section V-2.

Table 3.6 OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons; interim period is January through March

Firm	Type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
All non-toll processors	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All toll processors	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	Non-toll and toll combined	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.6 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in short tons; interim period is January through March

Firm	Type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
All non-toll processors	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All toll processors	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	Non-toll and toll combined	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3. 6 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	Type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
All non-toll processors	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All toll processors	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	Non-toll and toll combined	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table continued.

Table 3.6 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Share of processing

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	Type	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Borusan	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Non-toll	***	***	***	***	***
All non-toll processors	Non-toll	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Texas Steel Conversion	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Tubular Services	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All toll processors	Toll	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	Non-toll and toll combined	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 "—".

Note: Borusan and Vallourec, heat treatment capacity is available for the firms' mill production with residual capability available for processing. 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) and interim period. This approach minimizes multiple counting of capacity.

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 3.7 presents U.S. non-toll processors' production by source of green tube and period. A majority of production in 2023 and 2024 and all production in 2025 and both interim periods were from subject sources of green tube, reflecting *** non-toll processing.

Table 3.7 OCTG: U.S. non-toll processors' production, by source of green tube and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through June

Source of green tube	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	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 “—“.

Alternative products

As shown in table 3.8, the vast majority of seamless production and a substantial majority of welded production 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 3.8 OCTG: U.S. producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless OCTG	Seamless	Quantity	2,164,547	2,169,092	2,387,435	607,097	578,831
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	100.0	100.0
Welded OCTG	Welded	Quantity	640,405	633,770	775,340	189,707	181,196
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	100.0	100.0
OCTG	All types	Quantity	2,804,952	2,802,862	3,162,775	796,804	760,027
Other products	All types	Quantity	304,529	282,317	388,496	90,666	93,162
All products	All types	Quantity	3,109,481	3,085,179	3,551,271	887,470	853,189
OCTG	All types	Share	90.2	90.8	89.1	89.8	89.1
Other products	All types	Share	9.8	9.2	10.9	10.2	10.9
All products	All types	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Constraints on capacity

Three of the 11 responding U.S. producers reported constraints in the manufacturing process, specifically production bottlenecks and the existing labor force related to the nature of OCTG production. Other than production bottlenecks and the existing labor force, no other type of capacity constraints were reported.

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

Table 3.9 presents U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. The vast majority of shipments in every period were U.S. shipments, the quantity of which increased in each year and was higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. The value of U.S. shipments declined from 2023 to 2024, then increased thereafter, reflecting the peak average unit values for U.S. shipments in 2023. From 2023 to 2024, the unit value of U.S. shipments decreased from their peak by more than 30 percent then increased modestly in 2025. The unit value of U.S. shipments was somewhat higher in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.[5] Reported export markets included Canada and Mexico.

Table 3.9 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; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. shipments	Quantity	2,693,368	2,696,736	3,044,869	761,045	772,664
Export shipments	Quantity	43,427	101,203	37,976	22,535	2,463
Total shipments	Quantity	2,736,795	2,797,939	3,082,845	783,580	775,127
U.S. shipments	Value	8,100,582	5,346,475	6,079,364	1,392,587	1,594,628
Export shipments	Value	88,254	183,581	64,852	38,425	5,342
Total shipments	Value	8,188,836	5,530,056	6,144,216	1,431,012	1,599,970
U.S. shipments	Unit value	3,008	1,983	1,997	1,830	2,064
Export shipments	Unit value	2,032	1,814	1,708	1,705	2,169
Total shipments	Unit value	2,992	1,976	1,993	1,826	2,064
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	98.4	96.4	98.8	97.1	99.7
Export shipments	Share of quantity	1.6	3.6	1.2	2.9	0.3
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	98.9	96.7	98.9	97.3	99.7
Export shipments	Share of value	1.1	3.3	1.1	2.7	0.3
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

[5] All responding U.S. mills experienced similar decreases in the unit value of U.S. shipments of OCTG from 2023 to 2024.

Table 3.10 presents U.S. non-toll processors' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. These shipments were *** U.S. shipments.

Table 3.10 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; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 3.11 presents U.S. tollers' total shipments (i.e., processed goods returned to merchandise owners).[6]

[6] ***.

Table 3.11 OCTG: U.S. toll processors' 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; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 3.12 presents U.S. producers' shipment quantity and value, as calculated for use in apparent U.S. consumption.

Table 3.12 OCTG: U.S. producers' shipments for use in apparent U.S. consumption, by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. shipments: Mills only	Quantity	2,693,368	2,696,736	3,044,869	761,045	772,664
U.S. shipments: Mills only	Value	8,100,582	5,346,475	6,079,364	1,392,587	1,594,628
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	8,456,176	5,571,654	6,275,962	1,440,527	1,638,576

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 3.13 and 3.14 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. For both U.S. mills and non-toll processors, inventories increased from 2023 through 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. All responding U.S. mills reported end-of-period inventories with two firms (***) holding a majority of imports throughout the period for which data were collected.

Table 3.13 OCTG: U.S. mills' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End-of-period inventory	Quantity	453,614	455,155	531,290	468,379	516,180
Inventory to U.S. production	Ratio	16.2	16.2	16.8	14.7	17.0
Inventory to U.S. shipments	Ratio	16.8	16.9	17.4	15.4	16.7
Inventory to total shipments	Ratio	16.6	16.3	17.2	14.9	16.6

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

Table 3.14 OCTG: U.S. non-toll processors' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End-of-period inventory	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory to U.S. shipments	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory to total shipments	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

U.S. producers' imports from subject sources

U.S. producers' imports of OCTG from subject imports are presented in table 3.15 and reasons for these imports are reports are presented in table 3.16.

Table 3.15 OCTG: *'s U.S. production, subject imports, and ratio of subject imports to production, by source and period**

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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 3.16 OCTG: *'s reason for importing**

Item	Narrative response on reason(s) for importation
***'s reason for importing	***

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

U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources

No responding U.S. producer reported purchases of OCTG during 2023 through 2025 and both interim periods.

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Tables 3.17 through 3.19 present 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. Throughout the period for which data were collected, the number of hours worked per PRW exceeded forty hours per week.[7] From 2023 to 2025, the number of hours worked increased at a rate about three-times greater than the increase in the number of PRWs. Every employment indicator for processing operations decreased from 2023 to 2025 except for hourly waged and unit labor costs.

Table 3.17 OCTG: U.S. mills' employment related information, by period

Interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	6,245	6,310	6,438	6,295	6,671
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	15,362	15,842	16,738	4,049	4,232
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,460	2,511	2,600	643	634
Wages paid ($1,000)	665,091	683,745	732,361	178,996	189,729
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$43.29	$43.16	$43.75	$44.21	$44.83
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	182.6	176.9	189.0	196.8	179.6
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	$237	$244	$232	$225	$250

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

[7] Axis Pipe reported: ***. Benteler reported: ***. PTC Tubular reported: ***. Tenaris USA reported: ***. Vallourec reported: ***. Email from ***, June 12, 2026; Email from ***, June 12, 2026; and ***'U.S. producers questionnaire response, section II-11.

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

Interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 3.19 OCTG: U.S. producers' combined employment related information, by period

Interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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.

Financial experience of U.S. producers

Background[8]

This section of the report presents the OCTG financial results of eleven firms. 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.[9]

Nine of the firms reported mill production of OCTG. Of these, two mills (Borusan and Vallourec) also reported processing imported unfinished OCTG, and one mill (Vallourec) reported processing unfinished OCTG on a toll basis.[10] The remaining two firms, Texas Steel Conversion and Tubular Services, exclusively processed unfinished OCTG on a toll basis.

[8] 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 ("R&D"), and return on assets ("ROA").

[9] Independent processors were not asked to provide their primary accounting basis.

[10] Borusan processes *** while Vallourec processes ***. U.S. producer questionnaire responses, sections 5.12a and 5.12f.

Non-toll OCTG operations

Non-toll OCTG operations include U.S. mills' fully integrated operations as well as U.S. mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG.[11] Figure 3.4 presents each mill's share of the aggregate reported net sales quantity in 2025.

Figure 3.4 OCTG: U.S. mills' share of net sales quantity in 2025, by firm

* * * * * * *

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

Tables 3.20 and 3.22 present data for U.S. mills' integrated operations and U.S. mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG, respectively. Table 3.24 presents the combined data for U.S. mills non-toll OCTG operations (i.e., combining integrated operations and processing of imported unfinished OCTG). Tables 3.21, 3.23, and 3.25 present corresponding changes in AUVs for tables 3.20, 3.22, and 3.24, respectively. Table 3.26 presents selected company-specific data for the mills' integrated operations, as well as aggregate data for mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG.

[11] Financial results for toll processing are presented separately in this section under the "Tolling operations" heading.

Table 3.20 OCTG: Results of U.S. mills' integrated operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios and shares in percent; unit value in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Total net sales	Quantity	2,736,795	2,797,938	3,082,847	783,580	775,126
Total net sales	Value	8,188,837	5,530,057	6,144,218	1,431,013	1,599,970
COGS: Raw materials	Value	2,345,339	2,278,150	2,619,327	619,722	713,145
COGS: Tolling fees paid	Value	58,469	38,551	39,549	11,842	11,321
COGS: Direct labor	Value	614,702	642,142	715,584	174,244	188,548
COGS: Other factory	Value	1,998,326	1,839,136	1,925,703	480,346	432,276
COGS: Total	Value	5,016,836	4,797,979	5,300,163	1,286,154	1,345,290
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	3,172,001	732,078	844,055	144,859	254,680
SG&A expenses	Value	557,969	534,112	627,557	141,050	190,168
Operating income or (loss)	Value	2,614,032	197,966	216,498	3,809	64,512
Other expenses/(income)	Value	135,527	47,972	86,598	6,546	6,757
Net income or (loss)	Value	2,478,505	149,994	129,900	(2,737)	57,755
Depreciation/amortization	Value	327,167	332,855	357,182	85,108	87,162
Cash flow	Value	2,805,672	482,849	487,082	82,371	144,917
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	28.6	41.2	42.6	43.3	44.6
COGS: Tolling fees paid	Ratio to NS	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	7.5	11.6	11.6	12.2	11.8
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	24.4	33.3	31.3	33.6	27.0
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	61.3	86.8	86.3	89.9	84.1
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	38.7	13.2	13.7	10.1	15.9
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	6.8	9.7	10.2	9.9	11.9
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	31.9	3.6	3.5	0.3	4.0
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	30.3	2.7	2.1	(0.2)	3.6
COGS: Raw materials	Share of COGS	46.7	47.5	49.4	48.2	53.0
COGS: Tolling fees paid	Share of COGS	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
COGS: Direct labor	Share of COGS	12.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	14.0
COGS: Other factory	Share of COGS	39.8	38.3	36.3	37.3	32.1
COGS: Total	Share of COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	2,992	1,976	1,993	1,826	2,064
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	857	814	850	791	920
COGS: Tolling fees paid	Unit value	21	14	13	15	15
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	225	230	232	222	243
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	730	657	625	613	558
COGS: Total	Unit value	1,833	1,715	1,719	1,641	1,736
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	1,159	262	274	185	329
SG&A expenses	Unit value	204	191	204	180	245
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	955	71	70	5	83
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	906	54	42	(3)	75
Operating losses	Count	0	4	4	3	4
Net losses	Count	1	5	5	5	5
Data	Count	9	9	9	9	9

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

Table 3.21 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills' integrated operations

Changes in percent; interim is January through March

Item	2023-25	2023-24	2024-25	Interim 2025-26
Total net sales	▼(33.4)	▼(33.9)	▲0.8	▲13.0
COGS: Raw materials	▼(0.9)	▼(5.0)	▲4.4	▲16.3
COGS: Tolling fees paid	▼(40.0)	▼(35.5)	▼(6.9)	▼(3.4)
COGS: Direct labor	▲3.3	▲2.2	▲1.1	▲9.4
COGS: Other factory	▼(14.5)	▼(10.0)	▼(5.0)	▼(9.0)
COGS: Total	▼(6.2)	▼(6.5)	▲0.3	▲5.7

Table continued.

Table 3.21 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills' integrated operations

Changes in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Item	2023-25	2023-24	2024-25	Interim 2025-26
Total net sales	▼(999)	▼(1,016)	▲17	▲238
COGS: Raw materials	▼(7)	▼(43)	▲35	▲129
COGS: Tolling fees paid	▼(9)	▼(8)	▼(1)	▼(1)
COGS: Direct labor	▲8	▲5	▲3	▲21
COGS: Other factory	▼(106)	▼(73)	▼(33)	▼(55)
COGS: Total	▼(114)	▼(118)	▲4	▲94
Gross profit or (loss)	▼(885)	▼(897)	▲12	▲144
SG&A expense	▼(0)	▼(13)	▲13	▲65
Operating income or (loss)	▼(885)	▼(884)	▼(1)	▲78
Net income or (loss)	▼(863)	▼(852)	▼(11)	▲78

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

Note: Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table 3.22 OCTG: Results of U.S. mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All green tube	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total 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/(income)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All green tube	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total 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 3.22 (Continued) OCTG: Results of U.S. mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
COGS: All green tube	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total 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	2	2

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

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS.

Table 3.23 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG

Changes in percent; interim is January through March

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	Interim 2025-26
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: All green tube	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Other raw materials	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Total raw materials	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Direct labor	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table 3.23 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG

Changes in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	Interim 2025-26
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: All green tube	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Other raw materials	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Total 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: Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table 3.24 OCTG: Results of U.S. mills' combined non-toll operations (integrated production and processing of imported unfinished OCTG), by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling fees paid	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/(income)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling fees paid	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 3.24 (Continued) OCTG: Results of U.S. mills' combined non-toll operations (integrated production and processing of imported unfinished OCTG), by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling fees paid	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Tolling fees paid	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	0	4	4	3	4
Net losses	Count	1	5	5	5	5
Data	Count	9	9	9	9	9

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

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS.

Table 3.25 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills' combined non-toll operations (integrated operations and processing of imported unfinished OCTG)

Changes in percent; interim is January through March

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	Interim 2025-26
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Tolling fees paid	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table 3.25 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. mills' combined non-toll operations (integrated operations and processing of imported unfinished OCTG)

Changes in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	Interim 2025-26
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Tolling fees paid	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
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: Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table 3.26 OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in short tons; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	2,736,795	2,797,938	3,082,847	783,580	775,126
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	8,188,837	5,530,057	6,144,218	1,431,013	1,599,970
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	5,016,836	4,797,979	5,300,163	1,286,154	1,345,290
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	3,172,001	732,078	844,055	144,859	254,680
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	557,969	534,112	627,557	141,050	190,168
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	2,614,032	197,966	216,498	3,809	64,512
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	2,478,505	149,994	129,900	(2,737)	57,755
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	61.3	86.8	86.3	89.9	84.1
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	38.7	13.2	13.7	10.1	15.9
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	6.8	9.7	10.2	9.9	11.9
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	31.9	3.6	3.5	0.3	4.0
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	30.3	2.7	2.1	(0.2)	3.6
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	2,992	1,976	1,993	1,826	2,064
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit raw material

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	857	814	850	791	920
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	225	230	232	222	243
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	730	657	625	613	558
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	1,833	1,715	1,719	1,641	1,736
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	1,159	262	274	185	329
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	204	191	204	180	245
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	955	71	70	5	83
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.26 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' integrated operations	906	54	42	(3)	75
Mills' processing of imported OCTG	***	***	***	***	***
Mills' combined operations	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Firm-specific data in this table reflect the integrated operations for U.S. mills. Revenue and cost information for U.S. mills' processing of imported unfinished OCTG are only shown in aggregate. Processing imported OCTG on a non-toll basis was reported by Borusan and Vallourec. Borusan uses *** for these processing operations, while Vallourec processes ***. U.S. producer questionnaire responses, sections 5.12a and 5.12f.

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 of seamless OCTG and four firms (Axis Pipe, Borusan, PTC Tubular, and Welded Tube) reported net sales exclusively of welded OCTG.[12] [13]

As shown in table 3.24, U.S. mills' aggregate net sales quantity increased each year from 2023 to 2025. In contrast, aggregate net sales value decreased sharply from 2023 to 2024 and then increased somewhat in 2024, resulting in an overall decrease from 2023 to 2025. Total net sales quantity and value were both higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

The company-specific trends for net sales from 2023 to 2025 were generally uniform, with seven of nine mills reporting an overall increase in net sales quantity during this period and all firms reporting an overall decrease in net sales value. The company-specific trends between the comparable interim periods were mixed.[14]

The mills' average net sales AUV decreased substantially from 2023 to 2024 (by approximately one-third) and then was relatively stable from 2024 to 2025; it was higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. As shown in table 3.26, company-specific trends for net sales AUVs were largely consistent; all mills reported an overall decrease in net sales AUVs from 2023 to 2025 and a net sales AUV in interim 2026 that was higher than in interim 2025. Additionally, the magnitude of the decrease in the net sales AUV from 2023 to 2025 was similar among the mills, with a differential of 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.

[12] Tenaris USA was the only firm to report sales of both welded and seamless OCTG. Since the company primarily sold seamless OCTG (*** percent of U.S. shipment quantity in 2025), it will be considered a seamless producer in any analysis in this section, unless specifically noted. Tenaris USA's U.S. producer questionnaire response, section 2.10.

[13] Revenue primarily reflects commercial sales but also includes transfers to related firms reported by ***. These transfers represented *** percent of the mills' sales quantity in 2025 for integrated operations. ***, which accounted for the majority of transfer sales in each year, reported that ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire response, section 2.12.

[14] Four of nine mills reported a net sales quantity in interim 2026 that was higher than in interim 2025 and six of nine mills reported a net sales value in interim 2026 that was higher than in interim 2025.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Raw materials

As shown in table 3.24, raw materials represented 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 decrease from 2023 to 2025; the per-short ton cost of raw materials in interim 2026 was higher than in interim 2025. On a company-specific basis, as shown in table 3.26, 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 an increase.[15] Seven of nine mills reported higher raw material costs per short ton in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[16] [17] Welded mills, with the exception of ***, reported higher raw material cost AUVs than seamless mills.

[15] Four of the responding mills reported purchasing inputs for the integrated operations 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 reported 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.

Additionally, *** reported purchasing inputs related to the processing of imported unfinished OCTG (green tube). ***. U.S. producer questionnaire responses, section 5.12f.

[16] Of the firms that reported lower raw material cost AUVs in interim 2026, ***.

[17] *** had raw material costs per short ton in interim 2026 that were notably higher than in interim 2025. In response to questions from Commission staff, the company indicated that *** was not a material driver in the higher per-short ton raw material cost in interim 2026, but it instead was the result of ***. Email from ***, July 2, 2026. Staff is continuing to examine the role of *** on raw material costs per short ton.

Raw materials for U.S. mills' integrated operations 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.[18] Table 3.27 provides the U.S. mills' raw material costs for their integrated operations, by input.

Table 3.27 OCTG: U.S. mills' raw material costs for integrated operations 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	2,619,327	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 higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[19] Direct labor costs per short ton were generally higher for seamless mills than for welded mills, which is consistent with their underlying operations.

[18] 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.

[19] The per short ton cost of *** direct labor was notably lower in interim 2025 than in any other full- or partial-year period examined. In response to questions from Commission staff, *** indicated this was the result of *** that period. The company noted that the number of its ***. Email from ***, June 30, 2026.

Other factory costs were 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 2025. On a per-short ton basis, they decreased each year from 2023 to 2025. Other factory costs in interim 2026 were lower than in interim 2025 on both an actual basis and on a per-short ton basis.[20] 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.[21]

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 it decreased slightly from 2024 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

The mills' aggregate gross profit decreased sharply from 2023 to 2024 but increased slightly in 2025. As shown in table 3.26, all U.S. mills reported an overall decrease in their gross profit from 2023 to 2025, while just over half reported higher gross profits in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

[20] *** other factory costs per short ton were notably lower in interim 2025 than in any other full- or partial-year period for which data were collected. In response to questions from staff, the company provided two explanations. The ***. Email from ***, June 30, 2026.

Conversely, relative to the full-year periods, *** other factory costs per short ton were relatively high in interim 2025 and relatively low in interim 2026. *** indicated the difference in its other factory costs between the interim periods largely reflected ***. The company further reported that ***. Email from ***, July 2, 2026. In other words, this is primarily the result of ***.

[21] Firms were also asked to report any fees paid for tolling services as a separate line item within COGS. These fees were reported by *** mills (***) and accounted for a very minor share of the U.S. mills' total COGS (0.7 percent in 2025).

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

The mills' aggregate SG&A expenses fluctuated but increased overall from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. The U.S. mills' SG&A expense ratio increased each year from 2023 to 2025 and was higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[22]

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 and higher operating income in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[23]

[22] As shown in table 3.26, ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire response, sections 3.10 and 3.11.

[23] 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.

When examining the comparable interim periods, welded producers' operating income in interim 2026 was worse than in interim 2025, whereas seamless producers' operating income in interim 2026 was higher than in interim 2025. Welded producers' aggregate operating income was *** in interim 2025 and *** in interim 2026, resulting in their average operating income margin being *** percent in interim 2025 and *** percent in interim 2026. Tenaris's operating income was *** in interim 2025 and *** in interim 2026, resulting in the company's operating margin being *** percent in interim 2025 and *** percent in interim 2026. The other four seamless producers reported an aggregate operating income of $*** in interim 2025 and $*** in interim 2026, resulting in their average operating margin being *** percent in interim 2025 and *** percent in interim 2026.

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 3.24 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 and was slightly higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. *** reported the largest company-specific amount of all other expenses during the period for which data were collected.[24]

The U.S. mills' net income decreased from 2023 to 2025, with the vast majority of the decrease occurring from 2023 to 2024; net income in interim 2026 was higher than in interim 2025. The net income margin (net income divided by total net sales) exhibited the same directional trends. The number of firms that experienced net losses increased from one in 2023 to five in 2024, 2025, and both interim periods. [25]

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 3.5 presents each responding toll processors' share of the net quantity tolled in 2025. Table 3.28 presents aggregated data on the toll-processors' operations in relation to OCTG, while table 3.29 presents the corresponding changes in the AUVs.

[24] *** other expenses were notably higher in 2023 than in the other periods examined. In response to questions from staff, the company indicated that this was ***. Email from ***, June 30, 2026.

[25] Due to the difference in cost structures of welded and seamless OCTG operations, a variance analysis would not be meaningful and is not shown.

Figure 3.5 OCTG: Share of net quantity tolled in 2025, by firm

* * * * * * *

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

Table 3.28 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; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Net tolling quantity	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Net tolling revenue (“TR”)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Additional raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
G&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Additional raw materials	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Direct labor	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Other factory	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Total	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
G&A expense	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to TR	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Additional raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COTS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	***	***	***	***	***
G&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	3	3

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

Table 3.29 OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. toll processing operations

Changes in percent; interim is January through March

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	Interim 2025-26
Net tolling revenue	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COTS: Raw materials	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COTS: Direct labor	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
COTS: Other factory	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
COTS: Total	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table 3.29 (Continued) OCTG: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for U.S. toll processing operations

Changes in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	Interim 2025-26
Net tolling revenue	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
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: 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. Net tolling quantity in interim 2026 was slightly higher than in interim 2025 but net tolling revenue and the average unit tolling revenue were lower.[26]

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., unfinished OCTG). Consistent with the cost structure of toll processing, direct labor and other factory costs accounted for a large majority of COTS (*** percent in 2025). Each of the three COTS components increased overall on a per-short ton basis from 2023 to 2025; the per-short ton cost of the additional raw materials was higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, whereas the per-short ton cost of direct labor and other factory costs were lower.

Gross profit decreased from 2023 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 on both a dollar basis and as a ratio to net tolling revenue.

G&A expenses for toll processing decreased on an actual basis from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. The G&A expense ratio (G&A expenses divided by net tolling revenue) increased from 2023 to 2025 due to net tolling revenue decreasing at a faster rate than the decrease in G&A expenses. The G&A expense ratio was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. OCTG toll processing operating income decreased from 2023 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

All other expenses decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025 but was higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2026. Net income decreased each year from 2023 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

[26] Total tolling revenue represented a minor share of overall sales revenue for OCTG (combining total mill operations and toll processing operations). In 2025, tolling revenue ($***) represented *** percent of total combined revenue for OCTG, which was $***.

Capital expenditures and research and development expenses

Table 3.30 presents capital expenditures, by firm, and table 3.31 presents the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures. The industry's aggregate capital expenditures decreased from 2023 to 2025 but were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. *** had the largest company-specific decrease in its capital expenditures from 2023 to 2025. As discussed further in its narrative explanation in table 3.31, the decrease in the company's capital expenditures ***.

Table 3.30 OCTG: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
All integrated operations	***	***	***	***	***
All processing operations	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 3.31 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 3.32 presents R&D expenses, by firm and table 3.33 presents the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their R&D expenses. Total R&D expenses fluctuated but increased overall from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 3.32 OCTG: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Axis Pipe	***	***	***	***	***
Benteler	***	***	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***	***	***
All integrated operations	***	***	***	***	***
All processing operations	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 3.33 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

Table 3.34 presents data on U.S. producers' total net assets, while table 3.35 presents their operating ROA.[27] Table 3.36 presents U.S. producers' narrative responses explaining their major asset categories and any significant changes in asset levels over time. Combined assets for OCTG fluctuated but increased overall from 2023 to 2025. U.S. producers' average ROA also fluctuated but decreased overall from 2023 to 2025.

Table 3.34 OCTG: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All integrated operations	***	***	***
All processing operations	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

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

Table 3.35 OCTG: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Axis Pipe	***	***	***
Borusan	***	***	***
PTC Tubular	***	***	***
Rocky Mountain Steel	***	***	***
Tenaris USA	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Vallourec	***	***	***
Welded Tube	***	***	***
All integrated operations	***	***	***
All processing operations	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

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

[27] 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 generally required in order to report a total asset value on a product-specific basis.

Table 3.36 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.

Part 4: U.S. imports and the foreign industries

U.S. imports

Overview

The Commission issued questionnaires to 74 firms believed to have imported OCTG since 2020, including most of the largest known U.S. importers.[1] Nineteen firms provided data and information in response to the questionnaires, while three firms indicated that they had not imported OCTG since 2020. Based on official Commerce statistics for imports of OCTG, questionnaire data for U.S. imports of OCTG were equivalent to slightly less than one-half of official Commerce statistics in calendar year 2025 and slightly more than one-half during 2023 through the first quarter of 2026 (the period for which data were collected). U.S. importers' questionnaire data was equivalent to slightly more than one-quarter of imports from subject sources in 2025, including all or virtually all imports of OCTG from India, Turkey, and Ukraine but only one-fifth of imports from South Korea and none of the imports from Vietnam. U.S. importers' questionnaire data was equivalent to more than one-half of imports from nonsubject sources in 2025.

In light of the data coverage by the Commission's questionnaires, import data in this report are based on official Commerce statistics for OCTG.[2]

[1] The principal non-responsive U.S. importers are believed to be Pusan Pipe America, Inc., Hyundai Steel (USA), Inc, and Husteel U.S.A., Inc. Staff sent numerous emails to obtain questionnaire responses and did not receive a response.

[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.

Imports from subject and nonsubject countries

Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 present information on U.S. imports of OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam and all other sources during 2023 to 2025, interim (January to March) 2025; and interim 2026. From 2023 to 2024, U.S. imports of OCTG from each subject country and nonsubject sources decreased. With the exception of U.S. imports of OCTG from Turkey, U.S. imports from each subject country and nonsubject sources then increased from 2024 to 2025. Overall, from 2023 to 2025, U.S. imports of OCTG from India, Turkey, Ukraine, and nonsubject sources decreased while imports from South Korea stayed at similar levels and imports from Vietnam increased. U.S. imports from South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and nonsubject sources were lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025 while imports from India were higher in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. The share of total U.S. imports of OCTG held by combine subject sources increased annually from 2023 to 2025 and was higher in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

Table 4.1 OCTG: U.S. imports by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Quantity	41,353	510	7,953	57	1,791
South Korea	Quantity	501,349	433,841	507,797	175,428	118,784
Turkey	Quantity	74,007	45,557	36,558	3,947	—
Ukraine	Quantity	56,293	30,050	39,162	15,175	3,482
Vietnam	Quantity	66,556	39,539	70,047	17,151	14,889
Subject sources	Quantity	739,558	549,497	661,516	211,758	138,946
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,605,239	1,024,860	1,125,892	305,199	183,329
All import sources	Quantity	2,344,796	1,574,356	1,787,409	516,958	322,275
India	Value	90,939	1,427	12,119	230	3,334
South Korea	Value	820,776	479,583	655,279	183,142	150,832
Turkey	Value	102,284	52,228	43,089	4,574	—
Ukraine	Value	102,506	35,942	53,567	17,279	6,263
Vietnam	Value	86,556	40,679	105,301	16,223	29,415
Subject sources	Value	1,203,061	609,859	869,355	221,447	189,844
Nonsubject sources	Value	3,642,749	1,719,613	1,743,834	446,288	301,847
All import sources	Value	4,845,811	2,329,472	2,613,190	667,736	491,691
India	Unit value	2,199	2,795	1,524	4,043	1,862
South Korea	Unit value	1,637	1,105	1,290	1,044	1,270
Turkey	Unit value	1,382	1,146	1,179	1,159	—
Ukraine	Unit value	1,821	1,196	1,368	1,139	1,799
Vietnam	Unit value	1,301	1,029	1,503	946	1,976
Subject sources	Unit value	1,627	1,110	1,314	1,046	1,366
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	2,269	1,678	1,549	1,462	1,646
All import sources	Unit value	2,067	1,480	1,462	1,292	1,526

Table continued.

Table 4.1 (Continued) OCTG: Share of U.S. imports by source and period

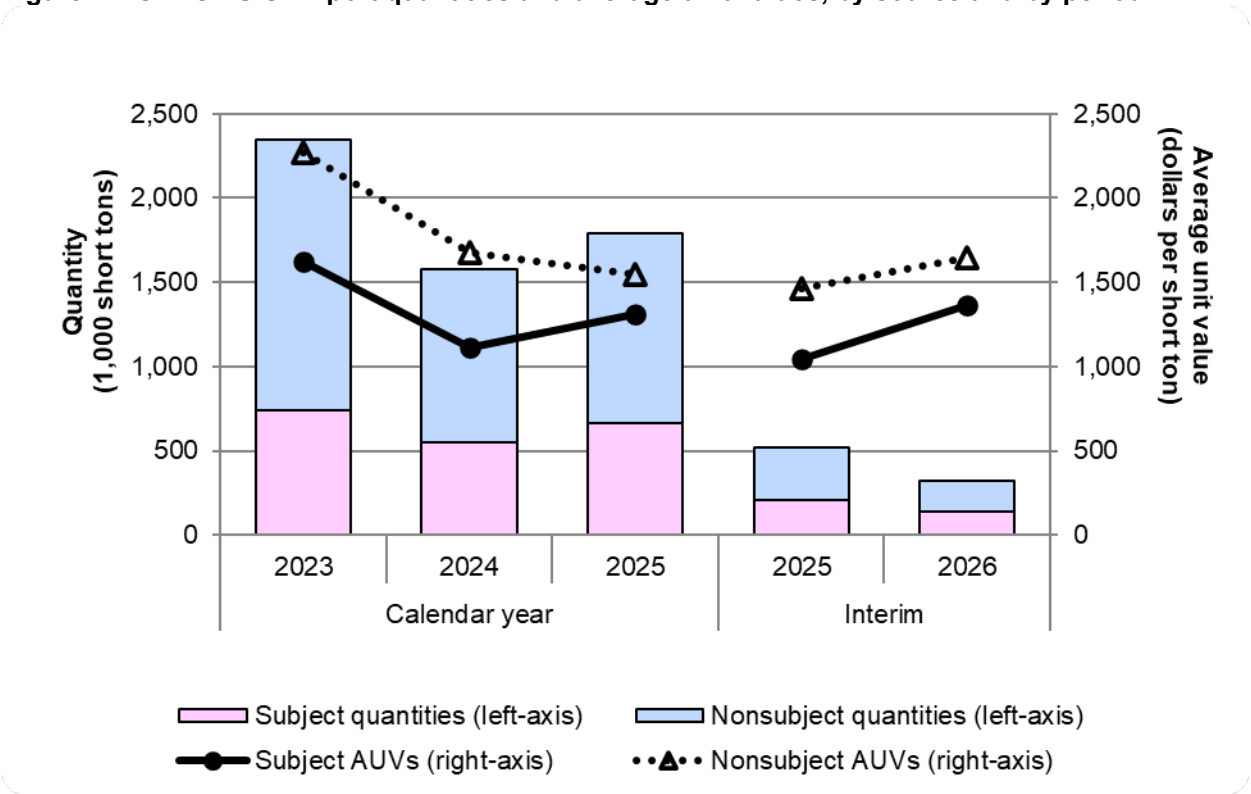
Shares and ratios in percent; ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Share of quantity	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6
South Korea	Share of quantity	21.4	27.6	28.4	33.9	36.9
Turkey	Share of quantity	3.2	2.9	2.0	0.8	—
Ukraine	Share of quantity	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.9	1.1
Vietnam	Share of quantity	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.3	4.6
Subject sources	Share of quantity	31.5	34.9	37.0	41.0	43.1
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	68.5	65.1	63.0	59.0	56.9
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Share of value	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7
South Korea	Share of value	16.9	20.6	25.1	27.4	30.7
Turkey	Share of value	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	—
Ukraine	Share of value	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.3
Vietnam	Share of value	1.8	1.7	4.0	2.4	6.0
Subject sources	Share of value	24.8	26.2	33.3	33.2	38.6
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	75.2	73.8	66.7	66.8	61.4
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Ratio	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
South Korea	Ratio	17.9	15.5	16.1	22.0	15.6
Turkey	Ratio	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.5	—
Ukraine	Ratio	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.5
Vietnam	Ratio	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.0
Subject sources	Ratio	26.4	19.6	20.9	26.6	18.3
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	57.2	36.6	35.6	38.3	24.1
All import sources	Ratio	83.6	56.2	56.5	64.9	42.4

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 July 24, 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 4.1 OCTG: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and by 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 July 24, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Table 4.2 presents additional detail on data for U.S. imports of OCTG from nonsubject sources. In 2025, Taiwan, Canada, and Austria were largest suppliers of OCTG from nonsubject sources.

Table 4.2 OCTG: U.S. imports from nonsubject sources, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Austria	Quantity	115,272	121,607	145,061	46,111	24,011
Canada	Quantity	265,612	216,300	227,602	74,513	39,560
Italy	Quantity	121,125	56,005	52,724	12,391	10,572
Japan	Quantity	144,018	59,978	52,661	12,467	12,087
Mexico	Quantity	149,487	70,099	37,439	16,034	2,894
Taiwan	Quantity	136,990	202,744	264,510	73,362	41,408
Thailand	Quantity	161,391	99,507	362	—	—
UAE	Quantity	37,970	12,978	95,473	6,914	24,572
All other sources	Quantity	473,372	185,642	250,060	63,405	28,225
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,605,239	1,024,860	1,125,892	305,199	183,329
Austria	Value	369,484	258,194	301,846	89,436	48,490
Canada	Value	710,171	391,288	406,092	117,979	75,880
Italy	Value	264,083	115,771	97,602	18,240	24,460
Japan	Value	320,608	120,567	85,443	18,302	20,843
Mexico	Value	409,363	155,356	81,248	26,871	8,285
Taiwan	Value	229,260	203,968	284,170	70,234	45,011
Thailand	Value	266,013	116,861	466	—	—
UAE	Value	50,720	10,725	82,696	5,266	26,597
All other sources	Value	1,023,048	346,882	404,272	99,960	52,282
Nonsubject sources	Value	3,642,749	1,719,613	1,743,834	446,288	301,847
Austria	Unit value	3,205	2,123	2,081	1,940	2,020
Canada	Unit value	2,674	1,809	1,784	1,583	1,918
Italy	Unit value	2,180	2,067	1,851	1,472	2,314
Japan	Unit value	2,226	2,010	1,622	1,468	1,724
Mexico	Unit value	2,738	2,216	2,170	1,676	2,863
Taiwan	Unit value	1,674	1,006	1,074	957	1,087
Thailand	Unit value	1,648	1,174	1,288	—	—
UAE	Unit value	1,336	826	866	762	1,082
All other sources	Unit value	2,161	1,869	1,617	1,577	1,852
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	2,269	1,678	1,549	1,462	1,646

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. imports from nonsubject sources, by source and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Austria	Share of quantity	7.2	11.9	12.9	15.1	13.1
Canada	Share of quantity	16.5	21.1	20.2	24.4	21.6
Italy	Share of quantity	7.5	5.5	4.7	4.1	5.8
Japan	Share of quantity	9.0	5.9	4.7	4.1	6.6
Mexico	Share of quantity	9.3	6.8	3.3	5.3	1.6
Taiwan	Share of quantity	8.5	19.8	23.5	24.0	22.6
Thailand	Share of quantity	10.1	9.7	0.0	—	—
UAE	Share of quantity	2.4	1.3	8.5	2.3	13.4
All other sources	Share of quantity	29.5	18.1	22.2	20.8	15.4
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	Share of value	10.1	15.0	17.3	20.0	16.1
Canada	Share of value	19.5	22.8	23.3	26.4	25.1
Italy	Share of value	7.2	6.7	5.6	4.1	8.1
Japan	Share of value	8.8	7.0	4.9	4.1	6.9
Mexico	Share of value	11.2	9.0	4.7	6.0	2.7
Taiwan	Share of value	6.3	11.9	16.3	15.7	14.9
Thailand	Share of value	7.3	6.8	0.0	—	—
UAE	Share of value	1.4	0.6	4.7	1.2	8.8
All other sources	Share of value	28.1	20.2	23.2	22.4	17.3
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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 July 24 and June 23 of 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: On August 19, 2025, Commerce published in the Federal Register its Preliminary Determination that imports of seamless OCTG formed in Thailand using steel billets produced in China are circumventing the China OCTG orders. Commerce issued a final affirmative determination applicable February 27, 2026. 91 FR 9811, February 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 "—". Share represents shares of nonsubject imports to total imports for all import sources presented in Table 4.2.

Tables 4.3 and 4.4, and figures 4.1 and 4.2, present additional detail on data for U.S. imports of OCTG by type of OCTG (seamless or welded, respectively). Imports of seamless OCTG from India, South Korea, Ukraine, and nonsubject sources occurred in each year from 2023 through 2025 and during both interim periods. Only a small amount of seamless OCTG from

Turkey was present in 2023. There were no imports of seamless OCTG from Vietnam during the period for which data were collected.

Imports of welded OCTG from South Korea, Vietnam, and nonsubject sources occurred in each year during 2023 through 2025 and during both interim periods. Imports of welded OCTG from India and Turkey occurred in each year during 2023 through 2025. There were no U.S. imports of welded OCTG from India during either interim period and no U.S. imports of OCTG from Turkey during interim 2026. There were no imports of welded OCTG from Ukraine during the period for which data were collected.

Table 4.3 Seamless OCTG: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Quantity	32,666	502	5,915	57	1,791
South Korea	Quantity	40,164	40,771	40,606	13,299	9,324
Turkey	Quantity	2	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	Quantity	56,293	30,050	39,162	15,175	3,482
Vietnam	Quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Subject sources	Quantity	129,125	71,322	85,683	28,531	14,597
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,005,256	626,352	530,280	147,858	90,785
All import sources	Quantity	1,134,381	697,674	615,963	176,389	105,382
India	Value	78,640	1,416	10,087	230	3,334
South Korea	Value	74,530	55,217	63,278	17,100	14,780
Turkey	Value	4	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	Value	102,506	35,942	53,567	17,279	6,263
Vietnam	Value	—	—	—	—	—
Subject sources	Value	255,680	92,575	126,932	34,609	24,377
Nonsubject sources	Value	2,477,784	1,190,154	1,017,319	259,144	181,782
All import sources	Value	2,733,464	1,282,729	1,144,251	293,752	206,158
India	Unit value	2,407	2,822	1,705	4,043	1,862
South Korea	Unit value	1,856	1,354	1,558	1,286	1,585
Turkey	Unit value	1,877	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	Unit value	1,821	1,196	1,368	1,139	1,799
Vietnam	Unit value	—	—	—	—	—
Subject sources	Unit value	1,980	1,298	1,481	1,213	1,670
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	2,465	1,900	1,918	1,753	2,002
All import sources	Unit value	2,410	1,839	1,858	1,665	1,956

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. imports, by source and period

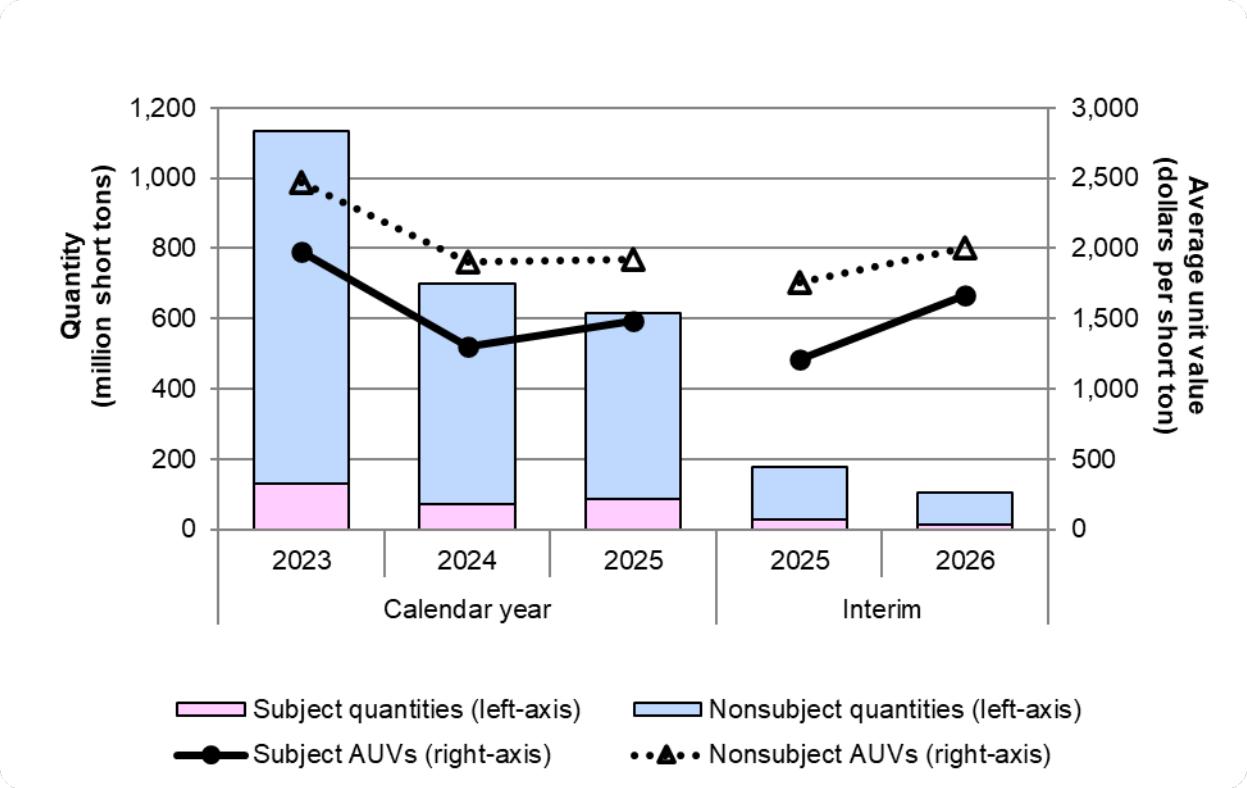
Share and ratio in percent; ratio represents the ratio to seamless U.S. production; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Share of quantity	2.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.7
South Korea	Share of quantity	3.5	5.8	6.6	7.5	8.8
Turkey	Share of quantity	0.0	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	Share of quantity	5.0	4.3	6.4	8.6	3.3
Vietnam	Share of quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Subject sources	Share of quantity	11.4	10.2	13.9	16.2	13.9
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	88.6	89.8	86.1	83.8	86.1
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Share of value	2.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.6
South Korea	Share of value	2.7	4.3	5.5	5.8	7.2
Turkey	Share of value	0.0	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	Share of value	3.8	2.8	4.7	5.9	3.0
Vietnam	Share of value	—	—	—	—	—
Subject sources	Share of value	9.4	7.2	11.1	11.8	11.8
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	90.6	92.8	88.9	88.2	88.2
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Ratio	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
South Korea	Ratio	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.6
Turkey	Ratio	0.0	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	Ratio	2.6	1.4	1.6	2.5	0.6
Vietnam	Ratio	—	—	—	—	—
Subject sources	Ratio	6.0	3.3	3.6	4.7	2.5
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	46.4	28.9	22.2	24.4	15.7
All import sources	Ratio	52.4	32.2	25.8	29.1	18.2

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 July 24, 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 4.2 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 July 24, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

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

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Quantity	8,687	9	2,038	—	—
South Korea	Quantity	461,185	393,070	467,191	162,130	109,460
Turkey	Quantity	74,005	45,557	36,558	3,947	—
Ukraine	Quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Quantity	66,556	39,539	70,047	17,151	14,889
Subject sources	Quantity	610,433	478,175	575,833	183,228	124,349
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	599,983	398,508	595,612	157,341	92,544
All import sources	Quantity	1,210,416	876,683	1,171,445	340,568	216,893
India	Value	12,299	11	2,032	—	—
South Korea	Value	746,246	424,365	592,001	166,042	136,052
Turkey	Value	102,280	52,228	43,089	4,574	—
Ukraine	Value	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Value	86,556	40,679	105,301	16,223	29,415
Subject sources	Value	947,381	517,284	742,424	186,839	165,467
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,164,965	529,459	726,515	187,144	120,065
All import sources	Value	2,112,346	1,046,743	1,468,938	373,983	285,532
India	Unit value	1,416	1,235	997	—	—
South Korea	Unit value	1,618	1,080	1,267	1,024	1,243
Turkey	Unit value	1,382	1,146	1,179	1,159	—
Ukraine	Unit value	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Unit value	1,301	1,029	1,503	946	1,976
Subject sources	Unit value	1,552	1,082	1,289	1,020	1,331
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	1,942	1,329	1,220	1,189	1,297
All import sources	Unit value	1,745	1,194	1,254	1,098	1,316

Table continued.

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

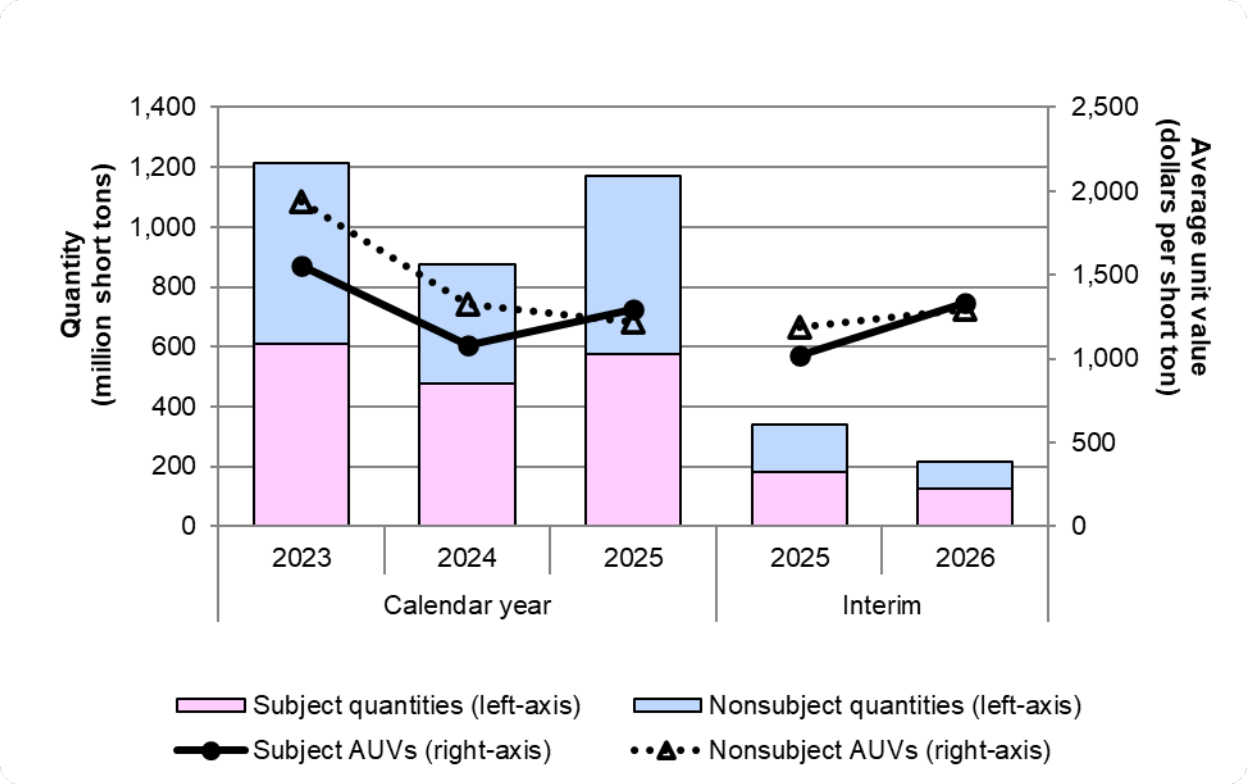
Share and ratio in percent; ratio represents the ratio to welded U.S. production; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Share of quantity	0.7	0.0	0.2	—	—
South Korea	Share of quantity	38.1	44.8	39.9	47.6	50.5
Turkey	Share of quantity	6.1	5.2	3.1	1.2	—
Ukraine	Share of quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Share of quantity	5.5	4.5	6.0	5.0	6.9
Subject sources	Share of quantity	50.4	54.5	49.2	53.8	57.3
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	49.6	45.5	50.8	46.2	42.7
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Share of value	0.6	0.0	0.1	—	—
South Korea	Share of value	35.3	40.5	40.3	44.4	47.6
Turkey	Share of value	4.8	5.0	2.9	1.2	—
Ukraine	Share of value	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Share of value	4.1	3.9	7.2	4.3	10.3
Subject sources	Share of value	44.8	49.4	50.5	50.0	58.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	55.2	50.6	49.5	50.0	42.0
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Ratio	1.4	0.0	0.3	—	—
South Korea	Ratio	72.0	62.0	60.3	85.5	60.4
Turkey	Ratio	11.6	7.2	4.7	2.1	—
Ukraine	Ratio	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Ratio	10.4	6.2	9.0	9.0	8.2
Subject sources	Ratio	95.3	75.4	74.3	96.6	68.6
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	93.7	62.9	76.8	82.9	51.1
All import sources	Ratio	189.0	138.3	151.1	179.5	119.7

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 July 24, 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 4.3 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 July 24, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Tables 4.5 presents data for U.S. imports reported by U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms while table 4.6 presents these imports by type. One U.S. producer, ***, reported imports from subject sources.

Table 4.5 OCTG: U.S. imports by U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	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 sources total imports presented in Table 4.2 above. This includes U.S. mills and processors, toll and non-toll.

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

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Subject: Welded	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject: Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject: All OCTG	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject: Welded	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject: Seamless	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject: All OCTG	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonsubject: Welded	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject: Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject: All OCTG	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject: Welded	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject: Seamless	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject: All OCTG	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All import sources: Welded	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources: Seamless	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources: All OCTG	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources: Welded	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources: Seamless	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources: All OCTG	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 “—“. Share reflects the U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms aggregated imports by share against each sources total imports presented in Table 4.3 above. This includes U.S. mills and processors, toll and non-toll.

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether U.S. imports from the subject countries are likely to compete with each other and with the domestic like product, the Commission 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 appear in Part 2. Additional information concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

Table 4.7 and figure 4.4 present 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. A majority of imports from India and all imports from Ukraine were seamless OCTG while a majority of imports South Korea and all imports from Turkey and Vietnam were of welded OCTG.

Table 4.7 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	2,315,912	728,955	3,044,867
India	5,915	2,038	7,953
South Korea	40,606	467,191	507,797
Turkey	—	36,558	36,558
Ukraine	39,162	—	39,162
Vietnam	—	70,047	70,047
Subject sources	85,683	575,833	661,516
Nonsubject sources	530,280	595,612	1,125,892
All import sources	615,963	1,171,445	1,787,409
All sources	2,931,875	1,900,400	4,832,276

Table continued.

Table 4.7 (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	76.1	23.9	100.0
India	74.4	25.6	100.0
South Korea	8.0	92.0	100.0
Turkey	—	100.0	100.0
Ukraine	100.0	—	100.0
Vietnam	—	100.0	100.0
Subject sources	13.0	87.0	100.0
Nonsubject sources	47.1	52.9	100.0
All import sources	34.5	65.5	100.0
All sources	60.7	39.3	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.7 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and method of production, 2025

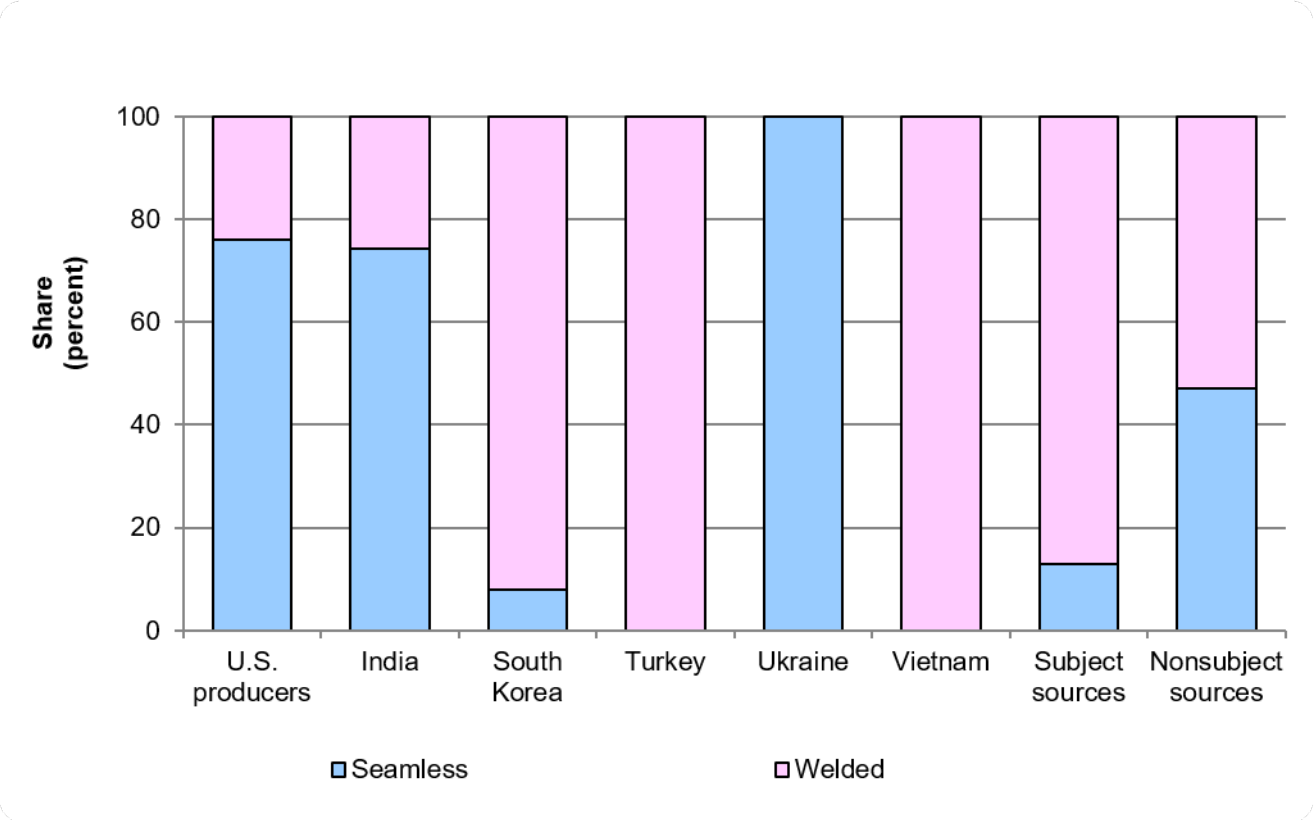
Share down in percent

Source	Seamless	Welded	All production methods
U.S. producers	79.0	38.4	63.0
India	0.2	0.1	0.2
South Korea	1.4	24.6	10.5
Turkey	—	1.9	0.8
Ukraine	1.3	—	0.8
Vietnam	—	3.7	1.4
Subject sources	2.9	30.3	13.7
Nonsubject sources	18.1	31.3	23.3
All import sources	21.0	61.6	37.0
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and 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 July 24, 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 “—“.

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. 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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Table 4.8 and figure 4.5 present U.S. mills' production and U.S. imports, by source and end finish in 2025. In 2025, a large majority of U.S. mill production was of thread/coupled OCTG along with U.S. imports of OCTG from Ukraine. A majority of U.S. imports of OCTG from India, South Korea, and nonsubject sources and all imports of OCTG from Turkey and Vietnam were plain end OCTG.

Table 4.8 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and end finish, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	Plain end	Threaded/ coupled	All finishes
U.S. mills	***	***	3,040,617
India	5,673	2,280	7,953
South Korea	507,743	53	507,797
Turkey	36,558	—	36,558
Ukraine	11,476	27,686	39,162
Vietnam	70,047	—	70,047
Subject sources	631,497	30,019	661,516
Nonsubject sources	817,267	355,366	1,172,633
All import sources	1,448,765	385,385	1,834,149
All sources	***	***	4,874,766

Table continued.

Table 4.8 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and end finish, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	Plain end	Threaded/ coupled	All finishes
U.S. mills	***	***	100.0
India	71.3	28.7	100.0
South Korea	100.0	0.0	100.0
Turkey	100.0	—	100.0
Ukraine	29.3	70.7	100.0
Vietnam	100.0	—	100.0
Subject sources	95.5	4.5	100.0
Nonsubject sources	69.7	30.3	100.0
All import sources	79.0	21.0	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 end finish, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Plain end	Threaded/ coupled	All finishes
U.S. mills	***	***	62.4
India	***	***	0.2
South Korea	***	***	10.4
Turkey	***	***	0.7
Ukraine	***	***	0.8
Vietnam	***	***	1.4
Subject sources	***	***	13.6
Nonsubject sources	***	***	24.1
All import sources	***	***	37.6
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and 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 July 24, 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 “—“.

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

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and 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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Table 4.9 and figure 4.6 presents U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, and U.S. shipments of imports, by source and grade, in 2025. On an aggregate basis, U.S. mill shipments, and U.S. shipments of imports from subject and nonsubject sources were generally of higher-graded OCTG (L-80 or P-110) rather than lower graded (J-55) or ungraded (green tube) OCTG.

Table 4.9 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	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
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 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
India	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	—
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 grade, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Green tube	J-55	L-80	P-110	All other grades	All grades
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
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 4.10 and figure 4.7 present U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and product type, in 2025. On an aggregate basis, U.S. mill shipments, and U.S. shipments of imports from subject and nonsubject sources were generally seamless or welded casing rather than seamless or welded tubing or seamless coupling stock.

Table 4.10 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, 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	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	5,680	236	***	2,038	—	***
South Korea	36,898	3,708	***	283,250	183,941	***
Turkey	—	—	***	35,917	641	***
Ukraine	28,700	10,462	***	—	—	***
Vietnam	—	—	***	2,642	67,405	***
Subject sources	71,278	14,405	***	323,847	251,987	***
Nonsubject sources	474,951	55,330	***	540,199	55,413	***
All import sources	546,228	69,735	***	864,046	307,400	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.10 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, 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
India	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	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' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, 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	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
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 and 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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values. Seamless coupling stock from imported sources are 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.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 and 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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Table 4.11 and figure 4.8 present U.S. mills' U.S. shipments and U.S. imports, by source and connection type, in 2025. U.S. producers and U.S. importers from India, Turkey, and Ukraine reported all connection types while U.S. importers from South Korea did not report proprietary/premium connections.

Table 4.11 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. producers	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
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 connection type, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	Proprietary / premium connections	All other connections	All connection types
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
South Korea	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	100.0
Ukraine	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	—
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 connection type, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	Proprietary / premium connections	All other connections	All connection types
U.S. producers	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
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 4.12 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 (predominantly Houston/Galveston). 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 4.12 OCTG: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
India	6	8	7,924	15	7,953
South Korea	—	—	507,709	88	507,797
Turkey	—	—	36,558	—	36,558
Ukraine	—	—	39,162	—	39,162
Vietnam	—	—	70,047	—	70,047
Subject sources	6	8	661,400	103	661,516
Nonsubject sources	81,024	180,156	859,302	5,411	1,125,892
All import sources	81,030	180,163	1,520,701	5,514	1,787,409

Table continued.

Table 4.12 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
India	0.1	0.1	99.6	0.2	100.0
South Korea	—	—	100.0	0.0	100.0
Turkey	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Ukraine	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Vietnam	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Subject sources	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Nonsubject sources	7.2	16.0	76.3	0.5	100.0
All import sources	4.5	10.1	85.1	0.3	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.12 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
India	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
South Korea	—	—	33.4	1.6	28.4
Turkey	—	—	2.4	—	2.0
Ukraine	—	—	2.6	—	2.2
Vietnam	—	—	4.6	—	3.9
Subject sources	0.0	0.0	43.5	1.9	37.0
Nonsubject sources	100.0	100.0	56.5	98.1	63.0
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 July 24, 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 4.13 and figures 4.9 and 4.10 present U.S. imports by month and source from January 2023 through June 2026. Imports of OCTG from India entered in 41 of 42 months; imports of OCTG from South Korea entered in 42 of 42 months; imports of OCTG from Turkey entered in 27 of 42 months; imports of OCTG from Ukraine entered in 23 of 42 months; and imports of OCTG from Vietnam entered in 17 of 42 months.

Table 4.13 OCTG: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	India	South Korea	Turkey	Ukraine	Vietnam	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources
2023	January	2,010	39,285	10,945	12,787	11,695	76,721	236,980
2023	February	3,356	60,385	19,136	13,219	—	96,096	152,775
2023	March	15,827	62,834	10,891	—	—	89,552	232,007
2023	April	4,849	54,236	—	10,839	16,149	86,073	254,993
2023	May	2,352	23,364	13,419	9,949	—	49,083	121,652
2023	June	10,409	46,575	328	8,078	—	65,390	102,152
2023	July	9	32,882	8,416	633	12,451	54,391	140,171
2023	August	17	43,235	—	—	12,432	55,685	88,893
2023	September	20	45,003	3,130	690	—	48,843	54,299
2023	October	2,439	31,237	5,707	98	—	39,481	109,422
2023	November	25	23,970	950	—	—	24,945	48,960
2023	December	41	38,344	1,084	—	13,827	53,297	62,934
2024	January	346	23,671	626	—	—	24,642	135,869
2024	February	25	50,698	1,119	—	—	51,843	127,585
2024	March	41	40,755	6,604	2,688	8,140	58,227	93,742
2024	April	—	9,542	21,981	—	—	31,523	90,312
2024	May	31	95,980	1	2,002	—	98,014	85,817
2024	June	15	32,045	8,863	3,829	8,941	53,693	82,135
2024	July	7	17,990	5,518	—	—	23,515	76,310
2024	August	21	61,426	—	3,967	12,283	77,697	58,067
2024	September	1	58,895	—	5,207	—	64,102	54,869
2024	October	13	10,553	844	3,339	—	14,750	56,725
2024	November	3	24,547	—	—	—	24,550	77,952
2024	December	8	7,738	—	9,019	10,175	26,941	85,479

Table continued.

Table 4.13 (Continued) OCTG: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

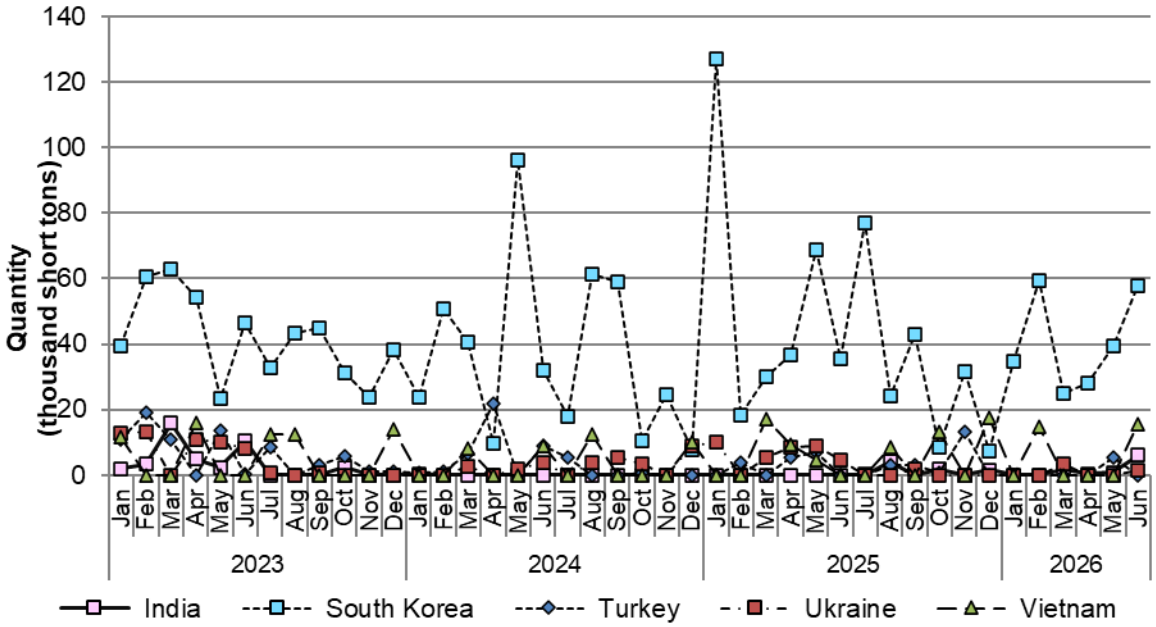
Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	India	South Korea	Turkey	Ukraine	Vietnam	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources
2025	January	10	127,162	—	9,933	—	137,106	119,067
2025	February	12	18,254	3,947	—	—	22,213	80,673
2025	March	35	30,012	—	5,242	17,151	52,440	105,459
2025	April	21	36,604	5,203	8,641	9,134	59,603	135,813
2025	May	10	68,609	7,147	9,073	4,454	89,293	115,792
2025	June	71	35,586	—	4,515	—	40,172	103,022
2025	July	281	76,981	—	—	—	77,262	91,059
2025	August	4,108	23,999	3,166	—	8,343	39,616	109,006
2025	September	32	43,128	2,924	1,758	—	47,842	59,162
2025	October	1,757	8,350	860	—	13,307	24,274	103,754
2025	November	20	31,685	13,312	—	—	45,017	50,838
2025	December	1,595	7,426	—	—	17,658	26,678	52,248
2026	January	56	34,714	—	—	—	34,770	61,251
2026	February	16	59,195	—	—	14,889	74,100	51,623
2026	March	1,719	24,875	—	3,482	—	30,076	70,455
2026	April	314	27,905	—	—	—	28,219	46,630
2026	May	753	39,500	5,509	—	—	45,762	64,305
2026	June	6,052	57,900	68	1,586	15,526	81,133	30,071

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 August 13, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

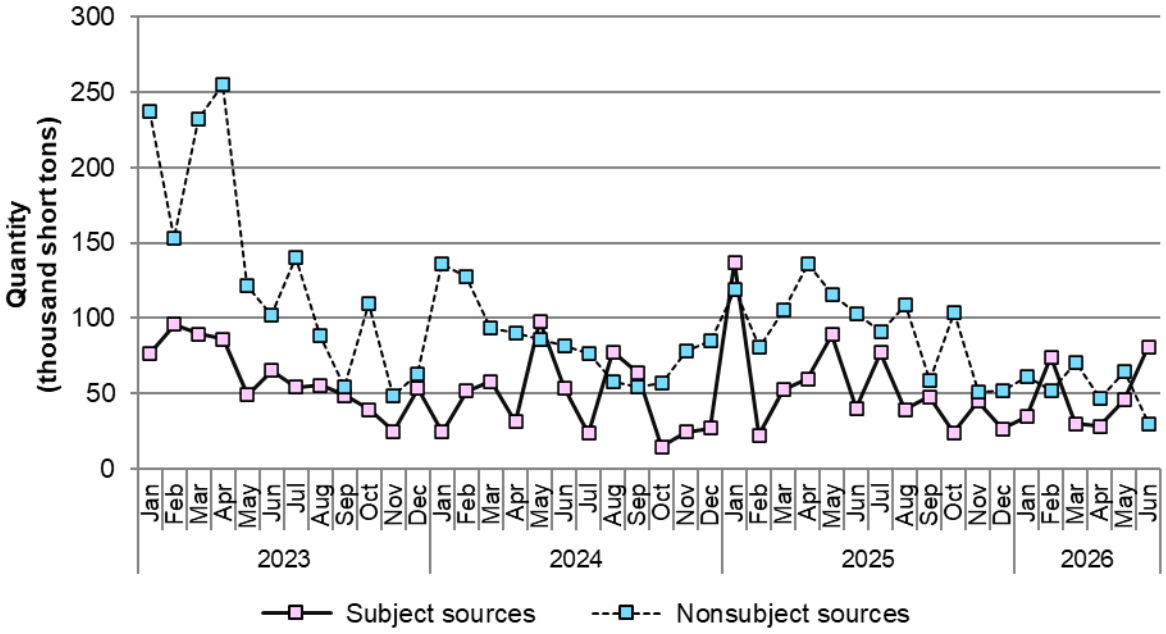
Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—“.

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 August 13, 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



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 August 13, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table 4.14 presents data for inventories of U.S. imports of OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and all other sources held in the United States. Overall, from 2023 through 2025, reported inventories from combine subject sources and nonsubject sources decreased with a majority of the decrease taking place from 2023 to 2024. Reported inventories from combined subject sources and nonsubject sources were lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

Table 4.14 OCTG: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Measure	Source	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Inventories quantity	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	South Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	South Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	South Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	South Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
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 imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All imports	***	***	***	***	***

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' imports subsequent to March 31, 2026

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they had imported or arranged for the importation of OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, or nonsubject sources for delivery after March 31, 2026 (table 4.15).

Table 4.15 OCTG: U.S. importers' arranged imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026	Q1 2027	Total
India	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All 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 "—".

Subject country producers

The industry in India

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from eight firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of OCTG in India during 2013, and approximately *** percent of OCTG exports from India to the United States during 2013.[3] The Commission did not receive questionnaire responses in its first five-year reviews. The Commission issued foreign producer questionnaires to six firms in India and did not receive any submissions in these reviews

Table 4.16 presents events in the Indian industry since January 1, 2023.

Table 4.16 OCTG: Developments in the Indian industry

Item	Firm	Event
Joint venture	Jindal SAW	In January 2022, OCTG manufacturer Jindal SAW announced it was forming JHESL, a joint venture with U.S.-based Hunting Energy Services.
Plant opening	JHESL	In September 2023, JHESL inaugurated an OCTG threading plant in Nashik with an annual capacity of 70,000 metric tons and the capability to manufacture premium threaded connections.
Planned expansion	Maruti Ispat & Pipes	In June 2024, Maruti Ispat & Pipes announced plans to expand its annual capacity over the next five years by 600,000 metric tons. The plans include expanding capacity at an existing plant for electric resistance welded steel pipe in Mantralayam and building a new integrated plant and new standalone pipe mill.

Source: Drilling Contractor, "Jindal SAW, Hunting Energy Services to build premium connection threading facility in India," January 7, 2022, https://drillingcontractor.org/jindal-saw-hunting-energy-services-to-build-premium-connection-threading-facility-in-india-62219; ET EnergyWorld, "US-based Hunting, Jindal SAW set up USD 25-mn OCTG threading plant in Nashik," September 18, 2023, https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/oil-and-gas/us-based-hunting-jindal-saw-set-up-usd-25-mn-octg-threading-plant-in-nashik/103755502; Bharadwaj, "Maruti Ispat & Pipes to invest Rs 2K cr in adding 6 lakh mtpa capacity in 5 years," June 25, 2024, https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/maruti-ispat-pipes-to-invest-rs-2k-cr-in-adding-6-lakh-mtpa-capacity-in-5-years/articleshow/111266262.cms.

[3] Original publication, p. VII-4.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export markets for OCTG from India are the United States and Colombia (table 4.17). During 2025, the United States was the top export market for OCTG from India, accounting for 56.2 percent, followed by Colombia, accounting for 20.7 percent of exports.

Table 4.17 Casing and tubing: Exports from India, by destination market and by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Quantity	23,227	108	12,504
Colombia	Quantity	—	—	4,602
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	353	773	1,187
Malaysia	Quantity	25	9	1,165
Saudi Arabia	Quantity	258	575	649
Ukraine	Quantity	—	—	595
Canada	Quantity	2,333	1,440	377
Oman	Quantity	1,066	278	257
Kuwait	Quantity	519	400	153
All other destination markets	Quantity	5,474	3,186	764
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	10,028	6,661	9,749
All destination markets	Quantity	33,255	6,769	22,253
United States	Value	42,746	609	13,033
Colombia	Value	0	1	4,270
United Arab Emirates	Value	1,042	1,756	2,569
Malaysia	Value	58	39	1,548
Saudi Arabia	Value	766	1,609	1,854
Ukraine	Value	—	—	577
Canada	Value	4,089	2,431	553
Oman	Value	1,156	546	576
Kuwait	Value	1,056	966	400
All other destination markets	Value	11,609	7,506	2,591
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	19,777	14,855	14,938
All destination markets	Value	62,523	15,464	27,971

Table continued.

Table 4.17 (Continued) Casing and tubing: Exports from India, by destination market and by period

Unit value in dollars per short ton; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Unit value	1,840	5,642	1,042
Colombia	Unit value	—	—	928
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	2,951	2,272	2,164
Malaysia	Unit value	2,322	4,377	1,328
Saudi Arabia	Unit value	2,967	2,798	2,857
Ukraine	Unit value	—	—	970
Canada	Unit value	1,753	1,688	1,467
Oman	Unit value	1,085	1,964	2,242
Kuwait	Unit value	2,036	2,415	2,615
All other destination markets	Unit value	2,121	2,356	3,391
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	1,972	2,230	1,532
All destination markets	Unit value	1,880	2,285	1,257
United States	Share of quantity	69.8	1.6	56.2
Colombia	Share of quantity	—	—	20.7
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	1.1	11.4	5.3
Malaysia	Share of quantity	0.1	0.1	5.2
Saudi Arabia	Share of quantity	0.8	8.5	2.9
Ukraine	Share of quantity	—	—	2.7
Canada	Share of quantity	7.0	21.3	1.7
Oman	Share of quantity	3.2	4.1	1.2
Kuwait	Share of quantity	1.6	5.9	0.7
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	16.5	47.1	3.4
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	30.2	98.4	43.8
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 as reported by the Ministry of Commerce in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed June 18, 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 top destination markets in descending order of 2025 data.

The industry in South Korea

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from seven firms, which accounted for virtually all production of OCTG in South Korea during 2013, and all exports of OCTG from South Korea to the United States during 2013.[4] The Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year reviews. The Commission issued foreign producer questionnaires to seven firms in South Korea and received two questionnaire responses from producers in South Korea in these current reviews.

Table 4.18 presents information on the OCTG operations of the responding producers and exporters in South Korea.

Table 4.18 OCTG: Summary data for producers in South Korea, 2025

Firm	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)
Kumkang	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nexteel	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

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

There were no major developments in the Korean industry since the continuation of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

[4] Original publication, p. VII-5.

Changes in operations

Producers in South Korea were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of OCTG since January 1, 2020. Both producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table 4.19 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table 4.19 OCTG: Reported changes in operations in South Korea, since January 1, 2020, by firm

Item	Firm name and narrative on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***

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

Operations on OCTG

Table 4.20 presents data on South Korea producers' installed capacity, practical capacity, and production on the same equipment. Responding producers in South Korea did not report producing seamless OCTG although it is believed the in industry in Korea has a limited capacity to produce seamless OCTG. From 2023 to 2024, practical OCTG capacity increased and remained at the same level in 2025. Practical OCTG capacity remained at the same level in both interim periods. Production of OCTG was highest in 2024 and lowest in 2025. Production of OCTG was lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. Capacity utilization decreased annually from 2023 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

Table 4.20 OCTG: South Korea producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in short tons; utilization in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 4.21 presents South Korea producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

Table 4.21 OCTG: Producers' in South Korea reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table 4.22 presents data on the industry in South Korea. All of the responding producers' in South Korea shipments were export shipments throughout the period for which data were collected.

Table 4.22 OCTG: Data on industry in South Korea, by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.22 OCTG: Data on industry in South Korea, by period

Unit value in dollars per short ton; ratio and share in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Internal consumption and transfers	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ratio	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	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 4.23 presents producers in South Korea exports by destination market. Throughout the period for which data were collected more than *** percent of exports were to the United States.

Table 4.23 OCTG: Foreign producers' and resellers' in South Korea exports, by destination market and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
United States	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Value	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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 “—“. Ratios represent the portion of the producers' total shipments that are exported by producers and resellers.

Alternative products

As shown in table 4.24, both responding firms produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce OCTG. During the period for which data were collected, out-of-scope products represented the majority of overall production on the same equipment and machinery used to produce welded OCTG.

Table 4.24 OCTG: Producers' in South Korea overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, period

Quantity in short tons; share and ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: The responding producer in South Korea reported production of welded OCTG. It is believed the Korean industry has a limited ability to produce seamless OCTG.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export market for OCTG from South Korea is the United States (table 4.25). During 2025, the United States accounted for 95.8 percent of OCTG exports from South Korea. The next largest destination, Canada, accounted for 1.9 percent of such exports.

Table 4.25 Casing and tubing: Exports from South Korea, period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Quantity	501,753	536,457	456,291
Canada	Quantity	2,225	10,640	9,200
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	—	23	5,373
United Kingdom	Quantity	3,891	2,177	2,897
Iraq	Quantity	674	259	2,119
Costa Rica	Quantity	—	—	173
India	Quantity	295	109	144
Italy	Quantity	—	—	54
Vietnam	Quantity	9	4	41
All other destination markets	Quantity	6,991	175	37
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	14,085	13,387	20,038
All destination markets	Quantity	515,838	549,844	476,329
United States	Value	731,328	529,513	469,201
Canada	Value	2,336	9,059	9,303
United Arab Emirates	Value	—	42	6,557
United Kingdom	Value	5,028	2,480	2,834
Iraq	Value	959	285	2,871
Costa Rica	Value	—	—	248
India	Value	150	43	96
Italy	Value	—	—	29
Vietnam	Value	97	53	58
All other destination markets	Value	10,640	1,014	298
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	19,210	12,976	22,296
All destination markets	Value	750,537	542,489	491,497

Table continued.

Table 4.25 (Continued) Casing and tubing: Exports from South Korea, by period

Unit value in dollars per short ton; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Unit value	1,458	987	1,028
Canada	Unit value	1,050	851	1,011
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	—	1,840	1,220
United Kingdom	Unit value	1,292	1,139	978
Iraq	Unit value	1,422	1,098	1,355
Costa Rica	Unit value	—	—	1,436
India	Unit value	510	396	668
Italy	Unit value	—	—	546
Vietnam	Unit value	10,742	13,190	1,413
All other destination markets	Unit value	1,522	5,792	8,053
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	1,364	969	1,113
All destination markets	Unit value	1,455	987	1,032
United States	Share of quantity	97.3	97.6	95.8
Canada	Share of quantity	0.4	1.9	1.9
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	—	0.0	1.1
United Kingdom	Share of quantity	0.8	0.4	0.6
Iraq	Share of quantity	0.1	0.0	0.4
Costa Rica	Share of quantity	—	—	0.0
India	Share of quantity	0.1	0.0	0.0
Italy	Share of quantity	—	—	0.0
Vietnam	Share of quantity	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	1.4	0.0	0.0
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	2.7	2.4	4.2
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 as reported by Korea Trade Statistics Promotion Institute in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed June 18, 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 top destination markets in descending order of 2025 data.

The industry in Turkey

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from three firms, which accounted for approximately all production of OCTG in Turkey during 2013, and approximately *** percent of OCTG exports from Turkey to the United States during 2013.[5] During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received a foreign producer/exporter response to the notice of institution from Borusan, which accounted for approximately *** production of OCTG in Turkey during 2018.[6] The Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to one firm in Turkey and did not receive a submission in these reviews.

There were no major developments in the Turkish industry since the continuation of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export markets for OCTG from Turkey are the United States and Canada (table 4.26). During 2025, the United States was the top export market for OCTG from Turkey, accounting for 66.5 percent, followed by Canada, accounting for 27.5 percent of exports.

[5] Original confidential report, p. VII-39.
[6] First review confidential report, p. IV-37.

Table 4.26 Casing and tubing: Exports from Turkey, by destination market and by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Quantity	57,154	47,946	32,322
Canada	Quantity	16,215	13,940	13,358
Azerbaijan	Quantity	96	1,478	1,753
Ukraine	Quantity	28	27	370
United Kingdom	Quantity	45	65	174
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Quantity	163	57	105
Iraq	Quantity	93	7	100
Libya	Quantity	39	—	78
Italy	Quantity	32	—	68
All other destination markets	Quantity	2,024	1,156	290
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	18,735	16,730	16,296
All destination markets	Quantity	75,889	64,676	48,618
United States	Value	59,004	43,965	27,190
Canada	Value	23,220	16,701	15,160
Azerbaijan	Value	123	1,453	1,647
Ukraine	Value	65	67	375
United Kingdom	Value	129	283	259
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Value	325	81	98
Iraq	Value	124	11	225
Libya	Value	99	—	115
Italy	Value	59	—	126
All other destination markets	Value	3,950	1,491	452
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	28,095	20,088	18,457
All destination markets	Value	87,099	64,053	45,647

Table continued.

Table 4.26 (Continued) Casing and tubing: Exports from Turkey, by destination market and by period

Unit value in dollars per short ton; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Unit value	1,032	917	841
Canada	Unit value	1,432	1,198	1,135
Azerbaijan	Unit value	1,281	983	940
Ukraine	Unit value	2,310	2,490	1,012
United Kingdom	Unit value	2,874	4,358	1,489
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Unit value	1,993	1,425	929
Iraq	Unit value	1,338	1,554	2,246
Libya	Unit value	2,548	—	1,480
Italy	Unit value	1,856	—	1,852
All other destination markets	Unit value	1,952	1,290	1,559
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	1,500	1,201	1,133
All destination markets	Unit value	1,148	990	939
United States	Share of quantity	75.3	74.1	66.5
Canada	Share of quantity	21.4	21.6	27.5
Azerbaijan	Share of quantity	0.1	2.3	3.6
Ukraine	Share of quantity	0.0	0.0	0.8
United Kingdom	Share of quantity	0.1	0.1	0.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Share of quantity	0.2	0.1	0.2
Iraq	Share of quantity	0.1	0.0	0.2
Libya	Share of quantity	0.1	—	0.2
Italy	Share of quantity	0.0	—	0.1
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	2.7	1.8	0.6
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	24.7	25.9	33.5
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 as reported by State Institute of Statistics in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed June 18, 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 top destination markets in descending order of 2025 data.

The industry in Ukraine

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from two firms, which accounted for *** production of OCTG in Ukraine during 2013, and *** OCTG exports from Ukraine to the United States during 2013.[7] During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received a foreign producer/exporter questionnaire from Interpipe Ukraine LLC, which accounted for *** production of OCTG in Ukraine during 2019, and *** OCTG exports from Ukraine to the United States during 2019.[8] The Commission received one questionnaire response from Interpipe Ukraine in Ukraine in these current reviews which accounted for all known production of OCTG in Ukraine and all OCTG exports from Ukraine in 2025.

Table 4.27 presents information on the OCTG operations of the responding producers and exporters in Ukraine.

Table 4.27 OCTG: Summary data for producer in Ukraine, 2025

Firm	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)
Interpipe Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

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

Table 4.28 presents events in the Ukrainian industry since January 1, 2023. On February 24, 2022, the Russian army invaded Ukraine. The ongoing war and associated labor and power shortages, port blockages, and destruction or occupation of steel facilities in the conflict zone reportedly have disrupted supply chains and export routes for Ukraine's OCTG production.[9]

[7] Original confidential report, p. VII-45.

[8] First review confidential report, p. IV-40.

[9] Written submission of the Ministry of Economy, Environment and Agriculture of Ukraine, July 31, 2025, p. 3; respondent interested party's response to the notice of institution, July 31, 2025, pp. 3 to 4; Hunder and Polityuk, "Ukraine's once-mighty steel sector choked by export blockade," October 26, 2023, https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/ukraines-once-mighty-steel-sector-choked-by-export-blockade-2023-10-26/; SteelRadar, "Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the steel industry," May 3, 2025, https://www.steelradar.com/en/impact-of-the-russian-ukrainian-war-on-the-steel-industry/.

Table 4.28 OCTG: Developments in the Ukrainian industry since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm	Event
Operations disruption	Interpipe	February 2022— Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Interpipe and other steel producers in Ukraine were forced to suspend operations. The suspension lasted for two months, with Interpipe resuming operations in April 2022. Despite resuming operations, ongoing impacts from the invasion reduced the company's mills operating at between 25 and 50 percent capacity in 2023. Disruptions have continued into 2026, both for Interpipe facilities and for suppliers of raw materials, such as the closure of the Pokrovsk Coal Mine in early 2025. The closure of the mine has led to shortages in key raw materials like coke, necessary for integrated steel production.
Blockade	NA	2022— Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, many of Ukraine's Black Sea ports were closed due to the threat of mines and military action by the Russian naval fleet. Following the imposition of the blockade, Ukrainian steelmakers resorted to using other seaports in the European Union (e.g., Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, and Germany) for exports when possible.
Safeguard exemption		In June 2022, the EU implemented an exemption for imports of Ukrainian iron and steel from safeguard measures applied to non-EU member states. The safeguard consists of tariff-rate quotas with a 25 percent over-quota tariff.
Sea lane reopening	Interpipe	In August 2023, Ukraine announced the creation of a temporary humanitarian corridor to reopen sea lanes for Odesa and two other Ukrainian ports. In April 2025, Interpipe indicated that the gradual return of container ship traffic to the Odesa port following the reopening had reduced freight rates by 20 to 30 percent and improved transit times.
Investment resumption	Interpipe	In August 2023, Interpipe announced it was resuming investment projects, including for heat treatment at the Niko Tube facility. All major investments had been put on hold when Russia invaded Ukraine. In January 2025, Interpipe announced that it had invested $83 million in product quality and new production lines since the start of the war.
Safeguard exemption		In June 2025, the European Council extended Ukraine's exemption from EU safeguard measures for iron and steel to June 5, 2028.
Product expansion	Interpipe	In July 2026, Interpipe reported that it had begun producing a new OCTG product line called the Intrepid series. The product has a semi-premium threaded connection with high torque and is intended for use in horizontal drilling and shale applications.
Operations disruption	Interpipe	On July 4, 2026, Interpipe's Dnipro facility was attacked by Russian ballistic missiles, resulting in ***

Source: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/978 of 23 June 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022R0978; Harmash, "Ukraine announces 'humanitarian corridor' for ships stuck in Black Sea ports," August 10, 2023, https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/ukraines-navy-announces-black-sea-humanitarian-corridor-says-russian-threat-2023-08-10/; GMK Center, "How a ship time charter became a successful logistics case for

Interpipe," April 7, 2025, https://gmk.center/en/opinion/how-a-ship-time-charter-became-a-successful-logistics-case-for-interpipe/; Ukraine Business News, "A Ukrainian pipe and railway wheel manufacturer is resuming efforts on several investment projects," August 29, 2023, https://ubn.news/a-ukrainian-pipe-and-railway-wheel-manufacturer-is-resuming-efforts-on-several-investment-projects/; GMK Center, "Interpipe invested $83 million in production since the beginning of the war," January 24, 2025, https://gmk.center/en/opinion/interpipe-has-invested-83-million-in-production-since-the-beginning-of-the-war/; Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council suspending certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 as regards imports of Ukrainian products into the Union, May 14, 2025, https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/PE-7-2025-INIT/en/pdf. Interpipe Ukraine's posthearing brief, pp. 1 to 2.

Changes in operations

Interpipe Ukraine was asked to report any change in the character of its operations or organization relating to the production of OCTG since January 1, 2020. Table 4.29 presents the changes identified by Interpipe Ukraine.

Table 4.29 OCTG: Reported changes in operations in Ukraine, since January 1, 2020, by firm

Consolidations	Firm name and narrative on changes in operations
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Acquisitions	***
Consolidations	***
Weather related or force majeure events	***
Other	***

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

Operations on OCTG

Table 4.30 presents data on Interpipe Ukraine's installed capacity, practical capacity, and production on the same equipment. Interpipe Ukraine did not report production or capacity to produce welded OCTG. Practical OCTG capacity and production remained somewhat stable from 2023 to 2024. In 2025, practical OCTG capacity decreased while production increased slightly increasing Interpipe Ukraine's capacity utilization in 2025. Practical OCTG capacity and production were lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. On July 4, 2026, there was a Russian attack on Interpipe Ukraine's Dnipro facility. As a result of the attack, Interpipe Ukraine estimates production capacity has been curtailed by about ***.[10]

Table 4.30 OCTG: Ukraine producer's overall capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 4.31 presents Interpipe Ukraine's reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

[10] Interpipe Ukraine's foreign producer questionnaire response, section II-2c.

Table 4.31 OCTG: Interpipe Ukraine's reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table 4.32 presents data on the industry in Ukraine. While commercial shipments were at their lowest level in 2024 export shipments reached their highest level in 2024. Commercial shipments were about the same in both interim periods while export shipments were about half their level in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. Interpipe Ukraine estimates following the July 4, 2026 attack "*** remaining production will go towards the home market and serving the demands of our national oil and gas companies."[11]

Table 4.32 OCTG: Data on industry in Ukraine, by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

[11] Interpipe Ukraine's posthearing brief, exh. 1.

Table 4.32 (Continued) OCTG: Data on industry in Ukraine, by period

Unit value in dollars per short ton; ratio and share in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Internal consumption and transfers	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ratio	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	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 4.33 presents data on Interpipe Ukraine's exports by destination market. Throughout the period for which data were collected the United States held the largest share exports by destination although the share held by the exports to the United States decreased by approximately *** from 2023 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

Table 4.33 OCTG: Interpipe Ukraine's exports, by destination market and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
United States	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Value	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Ratios represent the portion of the producers' total shipments that are exported by producers.

Alternative products

As shown in table 4.34, Interpipe Ukraine's produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce OCTG. During the period for which data were collected, out-of-scope products represented the majority of overall production on the same equipment and machinery used to produce seamless OCTG.

Table 4.34 OCTG: Interpipe Ukraine's overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in short tons; share and ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Mill type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export market for OCTG from Ukraine is the United States (table 4.35). During 2025, the United States was the top export market for OCTG from Ukraine, accounting for 45.3 percent of exports, followed by Azerbaijan, accounting for 10.2 percent and Turkmenistan, accounting for 6.5 percent.

Table 4.35 Casing and tubing: Exports from Ukraine, by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Quantity	30,242	39,981	29,228
Azerbaijan	Quantity	1,544	5,070	6,604
Turkmenistan	Quantity	4,949	12,758	4,210
Egypt	Quantity	559	3,084	3,982
Iraq	Quantity	936	7,663	3,797
Canada	Quantity	—	1,447	3,494
Poland	Quantity	1,997	1,158	2,808
Tunisia	Quantity	—	—	1,904
Slovakia	Quantity	—	455	1,484
All other destination markets	Quantity	5,921	14,822	7,076
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	15,906	46,457	35,359
All destination markets	Quantity	46,148	86,438	64,587
United States	Value	54,001	39,348	29,309
Azerbaijan	Value	1,720	7,030	7,871
Turkmenistan	Value	10,817	27,121	8,203
Egypt	Value	782	2,953	4,723
Iraq	Value	1,021	7,539	4,596
Canada	Value	—	1,780	4,005
Poland	Value	2,202	1,122	3,446
Tunisia	Value	—	—	2,436
Slovakia	Value	—	462	1,679
All other destination markets	Value	6,445	17,373	8,829
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	22,988	65,381	45,789
All destination markets	Value	76,989	104,729	75,097

Table continued.

Table 4.35 (Continued) Casing and tubing: Exports from Ukraine, by period

Unit value in dollars per short ton; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Unit value	1,786	984	1,003
Azerbaijan	Unit value	1,114	1,387	1,192
Turkmenistan	Unit value	2,186	2,126	1,948
Egypt	Unit value	1,399	958	1,186
Iraq	Unit value	1,091	984	1,211
Canada	Unit value	—	1,230	1,146
Poland	Unit value	1,103	969	1,227
Tunisia	Unit value	—	—	1,279
Slovakia	Unit value	—	1,016	1,132
All other destination markets	Unit value	1,089	1,172	1,248
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	1,445	1,407	1,295
All destination markets	Unit value	1,668	1,212	1,163
United States	Share of quantity	65.5	46.3	45.3
Azerbaijan	Share of quantity	3.3	5.9	10.2
Turkmenistan	Share of quantity	10.7	14.8	6.5
Egypt	Share of quantity	1.2	3.6	6.2
Iraq	Share of quantity	2.0	8.9	5.9
Canada	Share of quantity	—	1.7	5.4
Poland	Share of quantity	4.3	1.3	4.3
Tunisia	Share of quantity	—	—	2.9
Slovakia	Share of quantity	—	0.5	2.3
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	12.8	17.1	11.0
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	34.5	53.7	54.7
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 as reported by State Customs Committee of the Ukraine in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed June 18, 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 top destination markets in descending order of 2025 data.

The industry in Vietnam

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from one firm, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of OCTG in Vietnam during 2013, and approximately *** percent of OCTG exports from Vietnam to the United States during 2013.[12] The Commission did not receive questionnaire responses from any producers in Vietnam during first five-year reviews.[13] The Commission issued foreign producer questionnaires to one firm in Vietnam and did not receive a submission in these current reviews.[14]

There were no major developments in the Vietnamese industry since the continuation of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export market for OCTG from Vietnam is the United States (table 4.36). During 2025, the United States accounted for 99.8 percent of exports of OCTG from Vietnam.

[12] Original confidential report, pp. VII-51-52.
[13] First review publication, p. IV-46.
[14] SeAH Steel Vina Corporation is believed to be the major producer of OCTG in Vietnam.

Table 4.36 Casing and tubing: Exports from Vietnam, by destination market and by period

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

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Quantity	66,556	39,539	70,047
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	65	16	158
All destination markets	Quantity	66,621	39,555	70,205
United States	Value	64,414	29,674	48,046
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	467	123	1,345
All destination markets	Value	64,881	29,797	49,391
United States	Unit value	968	751	686
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	7,185	7,672	8,510
All destination markets	Unit value	974	753	704
United States	Share of quantity	99.9	100.0	99.8
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	0.1	0.0	0.2
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Mirror data of official imports 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 June 18, 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 “—“.

Third-country trade actions

Table 4.37 provides a list of third-country trade actions on products including OCTG from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam.

Table 4.37 OCTG: Third-country trade actions

Subject countries	Country imposing orders	Product description	Original effective date	Current status	Duty rates
India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam	Canada	Oil country tubular goods	March 2015	Remain in effect. August 2020: Duties discontinued for Hyundai Steel Pipe Co. (South Korea) and Borusan Mannesmann Boru (Turkey).	37.4 percent, except certain individual companies
South Korea, Turkey	Canada	Oil country tubular goods	Not applicable	August 2025: Investigation initiated including exports from Hyundai Steel Pipe Co. and Borusan Mannesmann Boru.	Not applicable
Ukraine	European Union	Certain seamless pipes and tubes	October 2018	Expired on October 3, 2023.	12.3 to 25.7 percent
Ukraine	Eurasian Economic Union	Certain steel pipes	June 2011	Remain in effect; extended for another five years in November 2021.	18.9 to 37.8 percent

Source: CBSA, Oil country tubular goods 2: Measures in force, updated January 31, 2025, https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/octg2-eng.html; CBSA, "The CBSA launches an investigation into the alleged dumping of oil country tubular goods from Mexico, the Philippines, South Korea, Türkiye, and the United States of America," August 11, 2025, https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2025/08/the-cbsa-launches-an-investigation-into-the-alleged-dumping-of-oil-country-tubular-goods-from-mexico-the-philippines-south-korea-turkiye-and-the-un.html; Official Journal of the European Union, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1469 of 1 October 2018, October 2, 2018, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R1469; Official Journal of the European Union, Notice of the expiry of certain anti-dumping measures (C/2023/5), October 2, 2023, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C_202300005; Yieh Corp., "EAEU decides to maintain AD duties on Ukraine's steel pipes," November 15, 2021, https://www.yieh.com/en/News/eaeu-decides-to-maintain-ad-duties-on-ukraines-steel-pipes//130126.

Note: For the Canadian orders, the following companies were subject to duties determined based on specific normal values: India: GVN Fuels and Jindal Saw Limited; South Korea: Iljin Steel Corporation, Nexteel Co. Ltd., and Hyundai Steel Pipe Co.; Turkey: Borusan Mannesmann Boru.

The global market

Table 4.38 presents global export data for casing and tubing of iron and steel, a category that includes OCTG and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of value for 2025).

Table 4.38 Casing and tubing: Value of global exports by country and period

Quantity in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	2023	2024	2025
China	2,244,547	2,005,921	1,930,570
Japan	765,438	632,751	758,891
Brazil	458,493	720,504	584,802
South Korea	750,537	542,489	491,497
Canada	722,490	398,637	365,748
Austria	590,052	472,470	340,574
United States	427,020	443,320	337,263
Italy	426,341	310,528	302,795
Indonesia	274,437	233,316	241,490
Taiwan	105,769	156,050	173,577
All other exporters	2,660,113	1,449,748	1,150,637
All exporters	9,425,238	7,365,735	6,677,843

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29, accessed June 18, 2026. Mirror data is used for Vietnam. Data include exports of casing and tubing but do not include coupling stock.

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

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 4.39). 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 4.39 OCTG: Baker Hughes International Rotary Rig Count, by country or region, annually, 2023–25

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, June 2026, https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/intl-rig-count.

Table 4.40 presents the list of OCTG producers in subject markets that have obtained API 5CT certification, the standard certification for OCTG.

Table 4.40 OCTG: List of API 5CT certified producers in subject markets

Company	Country
Balaji Piping Products Limited	India
Botil Oil Tools India Private Limited	India
Casewell Drilling Services Pvt. Ltd.	India
CPS Oil & Gas Equipments Pvt. Ltd.	India
D P Jindal Group of Industries (Maharashtra Seamless Limited)/Mangaon Facility	India
Dehu Industries Pvt., Ltd.	India
Disha Auto Components Pvt. Ltd.	India
EIS Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd	India
Energy Oilfield Tools Pvt. Ltd.	India
Jindal (India) Limited/Line Pipe Division	India
Jindal Hunting Energy Services Limited	India
Jindal Premium Connection Private Limited	India
Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Limited/Baramati Tube Plant	India
Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Limited/Nagar Tube Plant	India
Kirtanlal Engineering Private Limited	India
M/S Parveen Industries Private Limited/Igatpuri Unit	India
M/s. D.P. Jindal Group of Industries (Maharashtra Seamless Limited)/Raigad Facility	India
Maharashtra Seamless Limited	India
Oil Country Tubular Ltd.	India
Parveen Industries Pvt. Ltd./Haryana Facility	India
Parveen Industries Pvt. Ltd./Maharashtra Facility	India
Penguin Petroleum Services (P) Ltd	India

Company	Country
PMT Machines Ltd.	India
Prashree Steel Connections Pvt., Ltd.	India
Prithviraj Industries	India
Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Ltd./Taluka - Bachau Facility	India
Surya Roshni Limited	India
Tata Steel Limited	India
Techno Trak Engineers/TTE-1 Facility	India
Ultra Corpotech Private Ltd./Location 4, Unit 2	India
United Drilling Tools Limited	India
Welspun Corp Ltd./Anjar Facility	India
AJU Besteel Co., Ltd/AJUBESTEEL	South Korea
HUSTEEL Co., Ltd./Daebul Plant	South Korea
HUSTEEL Co., Ltd./Dangjin Plant	South Korea
Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd./Ulsan 1 Works	South Korea
ILJIN Steel Corporation	South Korea
Kum Kang Kind. Co., Ltd./Eonyang Factory	South Korea
Nexteel Co., Ltd.	South Korea
NEXTEEL Co., Ltd. Pohang #2 Factory	South Korea
Nexteel Co., Ltd./Gyeongju 1 Factory	South Korea
Pusan Coupling Corporation	South Korea
SeAH Steel Corp./Pohang Plant	South Korea
SPCK Co., Ltd.	South Korea
BORUSAN BİRLEŞİK BORU FABRİKALARI SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş/Gemlik Facility	Turkey
Cayirova Boru Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S./Cayirova Boru Facility	Turkey
Tosçelik Profil ve Sac Endüstrisi A.Ş./Osmaniye ERW Pipe Facility	Turkey
Interpipe Niko Tube Limited Liability Company	Ukraine
Interpipe Niko Tube Limited Liability Company	Ukraine
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY "DNIPROVSKIY PIPE WORKS"	Ukraine
Amergy Fittings-Vn Con., Ltd	Vietnam
DrillMaco Oil Tools Co., Ltd.	Vietnam
SeAH Steel Vina Corporation/Vietnam Plant	Vietnam
Vietubes Corporation Ltd.	Vietnam

Source: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Composite List," accessed June 15, 2026, https://mycerts.api.org/Search/CompositeSearch.

Note: Companies listed have active API 5CT certification, but this does not guarantee they are involved in production of OCTG.

Part 5: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

Raw materials, primarily hot-rolled steel or billets (and associated inputs such as coke, scrap, pig iron, and hot-briquetted iron), account for approximately half of the cost of OCTG. U.S. producers' raw material costs as a share of the cost of goods sold (COGS) increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025 and reached *** percent in the first quarter of 2026.

Most responding U.S. producers (7 of 9) and importers (11 of 19) reported that raw material prices had fluctuated up since 2020. Importer *** reported that OCTG prices follow raw materials prices and importer *** reported that escalating raw materials prices are creating pressure on them to increase prices. U.S. producer and importer *** reported that raw material costs have often resulted in margin compression. Most U.S. producers anticipate that raw material costs will continue to increase while a plurality of importers anticipate no change in raw material costs.

As shown in table 5.1 and figure 5.1, the cost of steel scrap decreased from January 2020 to August 2020 before increasing and remaining at elevated levels from September 2020 to May 2022. Prices then decreased until November of 2022, after which they fluctuated from December 2022 to July 2026 between $*** and $*** per short ton, averaging $*** per short ton. Prices of hot-rolled steel coil decreased from January 2020 to July 2020, then increased sharply from August 2020 to September 2021 before decreasing until November of 2022. Prices then fluctuated through December 2024, peaking in April 2023 and January 2024, before rising steadily to levels approximately *** percent higher in July 2026 than in December 2024.

Prices for electricity and natural gas are presented in table 5.2 and figure 5.2. As shown, average industrial electricity steadily increased by approximately 29 percent from 2020 to 2025, while natural gas prices increased sharply from 2020 to 2022 before decreasing to a lower but still elevated level through 2025.

Table 5.1 Raw materials: Average consumer ferrous scrap prices of No. 1 heavy melt delivered mill for Chicago and steel hot-rolled coil f.o.b. mill U.S., by month

Price in dollars per short ton; index values in percent (January 2020 = 100.0)

Period	Steel scrap price	Steel scrap index	Steel hot-rolled coil price	Steel hot-rolled coil index
2020 Jan	***	100.0	***	100.0
2020 Feb	***	***	***	***
2020 Mar	***	***	***	***
2020 Apr	***	***	***	***
2020 May	***	***	***	***
2020 Jun	***	***	***	***
2020 Jul	***	***	***	***
2020 Aug	***	***	***	***
2020 Sep	***	***	***	***
2020 Oct	***	***	***	***
2020 Nov	***	***	***	***
2020 Dec	***	***	***	***
2021 Jan	***	***	***	***
2021 Feb	***	***	***	***
2021 Mar	***	***	***	***
2021 Apr	***	***	***	***
2021 May	***	***	***	***
2021 Jun	***	***	***	***
2021 Jul	***	***	***	***
2021 Aug	***	***	***	***
2021 Sep	***	***	***	***
2021 Oct	***	***	***	***
2021 Nov	***	***	***	***
2021 Dec	***	***	***	***
2022 Jan	***	***	***	***
2022 Feb	***	***	***	***
2022 Mar	***	***	***	***
2022 Apr	***	***	***	***
2022 May	***	***	***	***
2022 Jun	***	***	***	***
2022 Jul	***	***	***	***
2022 Aug	***	***	***	***
2022 Sep	***	***	***	***
2022 Oct	***	***	***	***
2022 Nov	***	***	***	***
2022 Dec	***	***	***	***
2023 Jan	***	***	***	***
2023 Feb	***	***	***	***
2023 Mar	***	***	***	***
2023 Apr	***	***	***	***
2023 May	***	***	***	***
2023 Jun	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 5.1 (Continued) Raw materials: Average consumer ferrous scrap prices of No. 1 heavy melt delivered mill for Chicago and steel hot-rolled coil f.o.b. mill U.S., by month

Price in dollars per short ton; index values in percent (January 2020 = 100.0)

Period	Steel scrap price	Steel scrap index	Steel hot-rolled coil price	Steel hot-rolled coil index
2023 Jul	***	***	***	***
2023 Aug	***	***	***	***
2023 Sep	***	***	***	***
2023 Oct	***	***	***	***
2023 Nov	***	***	***	***
2023 Dec	***	***	***	***
2024 Jan	***	***	***	***
2024 Feb	***	***	***	***
2024 Mar	***	***	***	***
2024 Apr	***	***	***	***
2024 May	***	***	***	***
2024 Jun	***	***	***	***
2024 Jul	***	***	***	***
2024 Aug	***	***	***	***
2024 Sep	***	***	***	***
2024 Oct	***	***	***	***
2024 Nov	***	***	***	***
2024 Dec	***	***	***	***
2025 Jan	***	***	***	***
2025 Feb	***	***	***	***
2025 Mar	***	***	***	***
2025 Apr	***	***	***	***
2025 May	***	***	***	***
2025 Jun	***	***	***	***
2025 Jul	***	***	***	***
2025 Aug	***	***	***	***
2025 Sep	***	***	***	***
2025 Oct	***	***	***	***
2025 Nov	***	***	***	***
2025 Dec	***	***	***	***
2026 Jan	***	***	***	***
2026 Feb	***	***	***	***
2026 Mar	***	***	***	***
2026 Apr	***	***	***	***
2026 May	***	***	***	***
2026 Jun	***	***	***	***
2026 Jul	***	***	***	***

Source: ***, accessed August 4, 2026.

Figure 5.1 Raw materials: Average consumer ferrous scrap prices of No. 1 heavy melt delivered mill for Chicago and steel hot-rolled coil f.o.b. mill U.S., by month

* * * * * * *

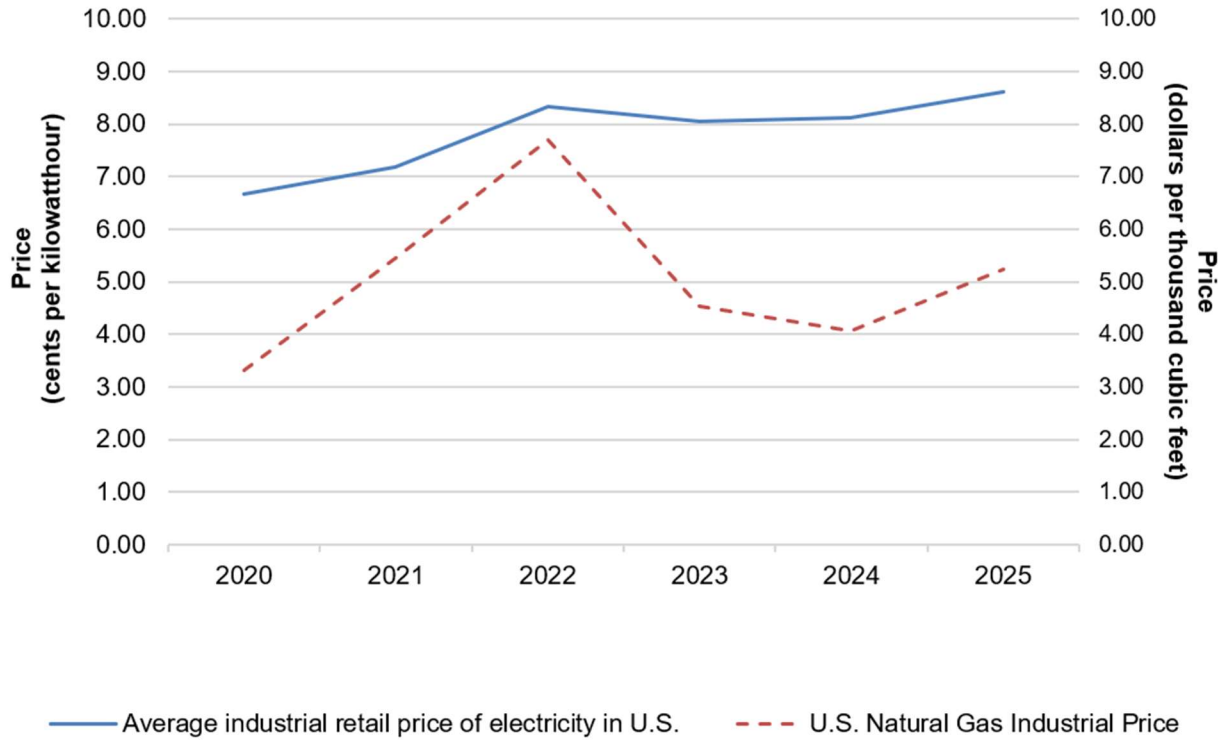
Table 5.2 Energy prices: Electricity and natural gas, by year

Electricity price in cents per kilowatt hour; Gas price in dollars per thousand cubic feet

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average industrial retail price of electricity in U.S.	6.67	7.18	8.32	8.04	8.13	8.62
U.S. natural gas industrial price	3.32	5.44	7.69	4.53	4.07	5.23

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=8&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&linechart=WTIPUUS~NGHHUUS&ctype=linechart&maptype=0&map=, accessed June 11, 2026.

Figure 5.2 Energy Prices: Electricity and natural gas, by year



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/data/browser/#/?v=8&f=M&s=0&start=202001&end=202712&linechart=WTIPUUS~NGHHUUS&ctype=linechart&maptype=0&map=, accessed June 11, 2026.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for OCTG shipped from subject countries to the United States averaged 11.0 percent for India, 6.9 percent for South Korea, 1.9 percent for Turkey, 0.01 percent for Ukraine, and 80.0 percent for Vietnam 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

More than half (5 of 9) of responding U.S. producers and a minority of responding importers (6 of 16) reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. U.S. producers reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from 2.0 to 8.0 percent while most responding importers reported costs below 2.0 percent.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

Most U.S. producers and importers reported setting prices using transaction-by-transaction negotiations followed by contracts, with a few firms reporting using set price lists and other methods (table 5.3).[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 market pricing.

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

Method	U.S. producers	Importers
Transaction-by-transaction	8	14
Contract	3	7
Set price list	1	1
Other	1	3
Responding firms	9	19

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. producers reported selling most of their OCTG under long-term and short-term contracts. Importers sold most of their OCTG under spot sales and the remainder under short-term contracts (table 5.4).

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

Share in percent

Type of sale	U.S. producers	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.

Short-term contracts offered by U.S. producers and importers generally ***. For long-term contracts, U.S. producers reported ***.

Six purchasers reported that they purchase product daily, one purchases weekly, two purchase monthly, and two reported purchasing additional supply as needed. A majority (9 of 11) of purchasers reported being familiar with raw material costs, and most (6 of 10) reported that raw material costs affected contracts. Most (7 of 11) purchasers contact one to eight suppliers before making a purchase.

Sales terms and discounts

A majority (6 of 9) of U.S. producers reported typically quoting prices on an f.o.b. basis, while a majority (5 of 7) of importers typically quote prices on a delivered basis.

Most responding U.S. producers reported having no discount policy, while one reported using volume-based discounts, and two reported using other discount forms (such as early payment discounts). Nine importers reported having no discount policy, three reported using volume-based discounts, and eight reported using other forms of discounts, including early payment discounts and discounts for specific customers or orders.

Price leadership

Five purchasers reported that U.S. Steel was a price leader in the OCTG market, while four reported that Tenaris was a leader, three reported Vallourec was a leader, and one each reported that Nexteel, V&M Steel, and Seah were price leaders. Purchasers indicating the presence of price leaders indicated that these price leaders led by price setting and volume sold.

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 March 2026.

Product 1.-- Tubing, Grade L-80, 2 7/8" O.D., 6.5 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, seamless

Product 2.-- Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded

Product 3.-- Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded

Product 4.-- Casing, Grade P-110, 5 ½" O.D., 17.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless

Product 5.-- Casing, Grade J-55, 8 5/8" O.D., 32.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded

Product 6.-- Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8" O.D., 36.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded

Product 7.-- Casing, Grade L-80, 9 5/8", 40 lbs./ft., API threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless.

Seven U.S. producers and four importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.[3] [4] No responding importer provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products from

[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] U.S. producer *** reported that it is unable to isolate rebate amounts for specific products and is unable to link credit issued to the quarter in which the original sale was made. The firm's data for products 4 and 7 are included in the pricing data as reported. U.S. producer *** reported that it is unable to distinguish logistic costs from its pricing data due to its business model offering customers direct delivery to the well for on-site consumption. The firm estimated its logistics costs on typical sales to be approximately *** percent of the invoiced value. See email from ***, June 8, 2026. The firm's data for products 1 and 3 to 7 are included in the pricing data adjusted for the exclusion of the logistics cost.

Vietnam.[5] Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of OCTG, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Turkey, and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ukraine.[6] Price data for products 1 to 7 are presented in tables 5.5 to 5.11 and figures 5.3 to 5.9.

[5] Importer *** reported pricing data ***. Therefore, due to differences between the firm's reported product and the pricing product definitions, the pricing data is included but pricing margin calculations are omitted.

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

Table 5.5 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	India price	India quantity	India margin	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Ukraine price	Ukraine quantity	Ukraine margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 1: Tubing, Grade L-80, 2 7/8" O.D., 6.5 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, seamless

Figure 5.3 OCTG: Weighted-average 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: Tubing, Grade L-80, 2 7/8" O.D., 6.5 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, seamless

Table 5.6 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 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	India price	India quantity	India margin	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Ukraine price	Ukraine quantity	Ukraine margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 2: Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded

Figure 5.4 OCTG: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by source and quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 2: Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded

Table 5.7 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	India price	India quantity	India margin	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Ukraine price	Ukraine quantity	Ukraine margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 3: Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded

Figure 5.5 OCTG: Weighted-average 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: Tubing, Grade J-55, 2 3/8" O.D., 4.7 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 2, welded

Table 5.8 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	India price	India quantity	India margin	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Ukraine price	Ukraine quantity	Ukraine margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 4: Casing, Grade P-110, 5 ½" O.D., 17.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless

Figure 5.6 OCTG: Weighted-average 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: Casing, Grade P-110, 5 ½" O.D., 17.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless

Table 5.9 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	India price	India quantity	India margin	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Ukraine price	Ukraine quantity	Ukraine margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 5: Casing, Grade J-55, 8 5/8" O.D., 32.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded

Figure 5.7 OCTG: Weighted-average 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: Casing, Grade J-55, 8 5/8" O.D., 32.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded

Table 5.10 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6 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	India price	India quantity	India margin	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Ukraine price	Ukraine quantity	Ukraine margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 6: Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8" O.D., 36.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded

Figure 5.8 OCTG: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6, by source and quarter

Price of product 6

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 6

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 6: Casing, Grade J-55, 9 5/8" O.D., 36.0 lbs./ft., threaded and coupled, range 3, welded

Table 5.11 OCTG: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 7 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	India price	India quantity	India margin	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Ukraine price	Ukraine quantity	Ukraine margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 7: Casing, Grade L-80, 9 5/8”, 40 lbs./ft., API threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless.

Figure 5.9 OCTG: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 7, by source and quarter

Price of product 7

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 7

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 7: Casing, Grade L-80, 9 5/8", 40 lbs./ft., API threaded and coupled, range 3, seamless.

Price trends

In general, prices decreased during January 2023 to March 2026. Table 5.12 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price decreases ranged from *** to *** percent during January 2023 to March 2026 while import price decreases ranged from *** to *** percent.[7]

Table 5.12 OCTG: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2023 to March 2026

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	8	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	India	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	South Korea	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Turkey	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Ukraine	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Vietnam	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	United States	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	India	3	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	South Korea	5	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Turkey	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Ukraine	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Vietnam	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	India	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	South Korea	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Turkey	10	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Ukraine	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Vietnam	0	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

[7] Prior to the data collection period, the Argus Pipe Logix OCTG Index indicated that OCTG prices peaked in October 2022 at $3,867 per short ton before declining by 46 percent by December 2023 to $2,101 per short ton. Insight Paper April 2024, https://view.argusmedia.com/rs/584-BUW-606/images/MET-Insight-Paper_Oversupplied-OCTG-Market_A4_2024-05-16.pdf?version=0, accessed June 29, 2026.

Table 5.12 (Continued) OCTG: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2023 to March 2026

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 4	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	India	3	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	South Korea	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Turkey	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Ukraine	8	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Vietnam	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	India	7	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	South Korea	4	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Turkey	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Ukraine	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Vietnam	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	India	4	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	South Korea	7	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Turkey	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Ukraine	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Vietnam	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	India	5	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	South Korea	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Turkey	0	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Ukraine	5	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Vietnam	0	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Percent change column is percentage change from the first quarter 2023 to the first quarter in 2026.

Figure 5.10: OCTG: Indexed U.S. producer prices, by quarter and year

* * * * * * *

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

Table 5.13 OCTG: Indexed U.S. producer prices, by quarter and year

Index in percent, 2023 Q1= 100.0 percent.

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4	Product 5	Product 6	Product 7
2023 Q1	***	***	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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.

Figure 5.10: OCTG: Indexed U.S. importer prices, by quarter and year

* * * * * * *

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

Table 5.14: OCTG: Indexed U.S. importer prices, by quarter and year

Index in percent, 2023 Q1= 100.0 percent.

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4	Product 5	Product 6	Product 7
2023 Q1	100.0	***	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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.

Price comparisons

As shown in tables 5.15 to 5.17, prices for subject imports were below those for U.S.-produced product in 33 of 50 instances.[8] Prices for product imported from India were below those for U.S.-produced product in 11 of 19 instances (*** short tons); margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining eight instances (*** short tons), prices for product from India were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product. Prices for product imported from Turkey were below those for U.S.-produced product in seven of ten instances (*** short tons); margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining three instances (*** short tons), prices for product from Turkey were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product. Prices for product imported from Ukraine were below those for U.S.-produced product in 15 of 21 instances (*** short tons); margins of underselling ranged from *** and *** percent. In the remaining six instances (*** short tons), prices for product from Ukraine were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product. [9]

[8] Price comparisons involving pricing data submitted by importer *** have been omitted due to product differences.

[9] In the original investigations, subject imports from India were priced lower than domestic product in 37 of 46 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from 0.4 to 30.9 percent; subject imports from Korea were priced lower than domestic product in 42 of 46 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from 0.6 to 37.8 percent; subject imports from Turkey were priced lower than domestic product in 40 of 48 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from 0.3 to 11.7 percent; subject imports from Ukraine were priced lower than domestic product in 19 of 20 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent; and subject imports from Vietnam were priced lower than domestic product in 27 of 29 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from 2.9 to 22.1 percent. *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1217 and 1219-1223 (Final), USITC Publication 4489, September 2014, Table V-14*. In the first reviews, subject imports from India were priced lower than domestic product in *** of *** comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent; subject imports from Korea were priced lower than domestic product in *** of *** comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent; subject imports from Turkey were priced lower than domestic product in *** of *** comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent; subject imports from Ukraine were priced lower than domestic product in *** of *** comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent; no data were available for imports from Vietnam. *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1216 and 1221-1223 (Review), USITC Publication 5090, July 2020, Table V-11*.

Table 5.15 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	3	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	7	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	11	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Underselling	4	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Underselling	4	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Underselling	4	***	***	***	***
Seamless products	Underselling	18	***	***	***	***
Welded products	Underselling	15	***	***	***	***
Total	Underselling	33	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Overselling	5	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Seamless products	Overselling	11	***	***	***	***
Welded products	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Total	Overselling	17	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 5.16 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
India	Underselling	11	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Underselling	—	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Underselling	7	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Underselling	15	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Underselling	—	***	***	***	***
Total	Underselling	33	***	***	***	***
India	Overselling	8	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Total	Overselling	17	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 5.17 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	12	***	***	***	***
2025	Underselling	8	***	***	***	***
Interim 2026	Underselling	1	***	***	***	***
All periods	Underselling	33	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	9	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	1	***	***	***	***
2025	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Interim 2026	Overselling	1	***	***	***	***
All periods	Overselling	17	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

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
90 FR 28768, July 1, 2025	*Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-01/pdf/2025-11859.pdf
90 FR 28722, July 1, 2025	*Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-01/pdf/2025-12052.pdf
91 FR 697, January 8, 2026	*Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From India and the Republic of Turkiye: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-08/pdf/2026-00185.pdf
91 FR 967, January 9, 2026	*Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Turkiye, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Ukraine: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-09/pdf/2026-00207.pdf
91 FR 5110, February 4, 2026	*Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Notice of Commission Determination To Conduct Full Five- Year Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-02-04/pdf/2026-02210.pdf
91 FR 14039, March 24, 2026	*Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Scheduling of Full Five-Year Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-24/pdf/2026-05675.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject:	Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam
Inv. Nos.:	701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1216 and 1221-1223 (Second Review)
Date and Time:	July 23, 2026 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these reviews in the Main Hearing Room (Room 101), 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC.

Foreign Government Appearance:

Ministry of Economy, Environment and Agriculture of Ukraine

Ihor Baranetskyi, Ph.D, Minister-Counselor (economic issues), Embassy of Ukraine in the USA

Taras Sauliak, Ph.D, First Secretary (economic issues), Embassy of Ukraine in the USA

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Continuation (**James E. Ransdell**, Cassidy Levy Kent (USA) LLP)
In Opposition to Continuation (**Jared R. Wessel**, Hogan Lovells Cadwalader US LLP)

In Support of the Continuation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Schagrin Associates
Washington, DC
on behalf of

U.S. OCTG Manufacturers Association ("USOMA")

Guillermo Moreno, President of Tenaris USA and Vice Chairman, USOMA

Gary Hauck, President of Vallourec Star, LP

Jeffrey D. Gerrish)
) – OF COUNSEL
Luke A. Meisner)

In Support of the Continuation of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):

Cassidy Levy Kent (USA) LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

United States Steel Corporation ("U. S. Steel")

Eugene Lancas, Director of Tubular Marketing , United States Steel Corporation

Myles S. Getlan)
) – OF COUNSEL
James E. Ransdell)

In Opposition to the Continuation of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Hogan Lovells Cadwalader US LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Interpipe Ukraine LLC
North American Interpipe, Inc.
(collectively, "Interpipe")

Scott Stephens, Vice President, North American Interpipe

Afif Najjar, Chief Commercial Office, Interpipe

Vitaliy Suyeta, Chief Products and Resources Officer, Interpipe

Emma K. Peterson, Director of International Trade Analytics,
Hogan Lovells Cadwalader US LLP

Jared R. Wessel)
) – OF COUNSEL
Michael G. Jacobson)

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Continuation (**Luke A. Meisner**, Schagrin Associates)
In Opposition to Continuation (**Michael G. Jacobson**, Hogan Lovells Cadwalader US 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; Interim period is January through March

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
Item	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026	2023-25	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	5,038,164	4,271,092	4,832,278	1,278,003	1,094,939	▼(4.1)	▼(15.2)	▲13.1	▼(14.3)
Producers' share (fn1)	53.5	63.1	63.0	59.5	70.6	▲9.6	▲9.7	▼(0.1)	▲11.0
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	▼(0.7)	▼(0.8)	▲0.2	▲0.2
South Korea	10.0	10.2	10.5	13.7	10.8	▲0.6	▲0.2	▲0.4	▼(2.9)
Turkey	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	—	▼(0.7)	▼(0.4)	▼(0.3)	▼(0.3)
Ukraine	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	▼(0.3)	▼(0.4)	▲0.1	▼(0.9)
Vietnam	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	▲0.1	▼(0.4)	▲0.5	▲0.0
Subject sources	14.7	12.9	13.7	16.6	12.7	▼(1.0)	▼(1.8)	▲0.8	▼(3.9)
Nonsubject sources	31.9	24.0	23.3	23.9	16.7	▼(8.6)	▼(7.9)	▼(0.7)	▼(7.1)
All import sources	46.5	36.9	37.0	40.5	29.4	▼(9.6)	▼(9.7)	▲0.1	▼(11.0)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	13,301,987	7,901,126	8,889,152	2,108,263	2,130,267	▼(33.2)	▼(40.6)	▲12.5	▲1.0
Producers' share (fn1):									
Fully domestic value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value added to imports	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Total value	63.6	70.5	70.6	68.3	76.9	▲7.0	▲6.9	▲0.1	▲8.6
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.1	▲0.1
South Korea	6.2	6.1	7.4	8.7	7.1	▲1.2	▼(0.1)	▲1.3	▼(1.6)
Turkey	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	—	▼(0.3)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.2)	▼(0.2)
Ukraine	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	▼(0.2)	▼(0.3)	▲0.1	▼(0.5)
Vietnam	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	▲0.5	▼(0.1)	▲0.7	▲0.6
Subject sources	9.0	7.7	9.8	10.5	8.9	▲0.7	▼(1.3)	▲2.1	▼(1.6)
Nonsubject sources	27.4	21.8	19.6	21.2	14.2	▼(7.8)	▼(5.6)	▼(2.1)	▼(7.0)
All import sources	36.4	29.5	29.4	31.7	23.1	▼(7.0)	▼(6.9)	▼(0.1)	▼(8.6)
U.S. imports from:									
India:									
Quantity	41,353	510	7,953	57	1,791	▼(80.8)	▼(98.8)	▲1,457.9	▲3,044.8
Value	90,939	1,427	12,119	230	3,334	▼(86.7)	▼(98.4)	▲749.5	▲1,348.0
Unit value	$2,199	$2,795	$1,524	$4,043	$1,862	▼(30.7)	▲27.1	▼(45.5)	▼(54.0)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
South Korea:									
Quantity	501,349	433,841	507,797	175,428	118,784	▲1.3	▼(13.5)	▲17.0	▼(32.3)
Value	820,776	479,583	655,279	183,142	150,832	▼(20.2)	▼(41.6)	▲36.6	▼(17.6)
Unit value	$1,637	$1,105	$1,290	$1,044	$1,270	▼(21.2)	▼(32.5)	▲16.7	▲21.6
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity	74,007	45,557	36,558	3,947	—	▼(50.6)	▼(38.4)	▼(19.8)	▼(100.0)
Value	102,284	52,228	43,089	4,574	—	▼(57.9)	▼(48.9)	▼(17.5)	▼(100.0)
Unit value	$1,382	$1,146	$1,179	$1,159	—	▼(14.7)	▼(17.0)	▲2.8	▼(100.0)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ukraine:									
Quantity	56,293	30,050	39,162	15,175	3,482	▼(30.4)	▼(46.6)	▲30.3	▼(77.1)
Value	102,506	35,942	53,567	17,279	6,263	▼(47.7)	▼(64.9)	▲49.0	▼(63.8)
Unit value	$1,821	$1,196	$1,368	$1,139	$1,799	▼(24.9)	▼(34.3)	▲14.4	▲58.0
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity	66,556	39,539	70,047	17,151	14,889	▲5.2	▼(40.6)	▲77.2	▼(13.2)
Value	86,556	40,679	105,301	16,223	29,415	▲21.7	▼(53.0)	▲158.9	▲81.3
Unit value	$1,301	$1,029	$1,503	$946	$1,976	▲15.6	▼(20.9)	▲46.1	▲108.9
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity	739,558	549,497	661,516	211,758	138,946	▼(10.6)	▼(25.7)	▲20.4	▼(34.4)
Value	1,203,061	609,859	869,355	221,447	189,844	▼(27.7)	▼(49.3)	▲42.6	▼(14.3)
Unit value	$1,627	$1,110	$1,314	$1,046	$1,366	▼(19.2)	▼(31.8)	▲18.4	▲30.7
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; Interim period is January through March

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
Item	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026	2023-25	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
U.S. imports from: Continued									
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	1,605,239	1,024,860	1,125,892	305,199	183,329	▼(29.9)	▼(36.2)	▲9.9	▼(39.9)
Value	3,642,749	1,719,613	1,743,834	446,288	301,847	▼(52.1)	▼(52.8)	▲1.4	▼(32.4)
Unit value	$2,269	$1,678	$1,549	$1,462	$1,646	▼(31.7)	▼(26.1)	▼(7.7)	▲12.6
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity	2,344,796	1,574,356	1,787,409	516,958	322,275	▼(23.8)	▼(32.9)	▲13.5	▼(37.7)
Value	4,845,811	2,329,472	2,613,190	667,736	491,691	▼(46.1)	▼(51.9)	▲12.2	▼(26.4)
Unit value	$2,067	$1,480	$1,462	$1,292	$1,526	▼(29.3)	▼(28.4)	▼(1.2)	▲18.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
U.S. mills' and U.S. processors':									
Mills: Practical capacity quantity	4,369,541	4,436,423	4,577,302	1,201,125	1,135,866	▲4.8	▲1.5	▲3.2	▼(5.4)
Mills: Production quantity	2,804,952	2,802,862	3,162,775	796,804	760,027	▲12.8	▼(0.1)	▲12.8	▼(4.6)
Mills: Capacity utilization (fn1)	64.2	63.2	69.1	66.3	66.9	▲4.9	▼(1.0)	▲5.9	▲0.6
Processors: Practical capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Processors: Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Processors: Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
U.S. shipments (fn2):									
Quantity	2,693,368	2,696,736	3,044,869	761,045	772,664	▲13.1	▲0.1	▲12.9	▲1.5
Value:									
Fully domestic value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Incremental value added to imports	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total value	8,456,176	5,571,654	6,275,962	1,440,527	1,638,576	▼(25.8)	▼(34.1)	▲12.6	▲13.7
Unit value	$3,024	$1,997	$2,008	$1,842	$2,075	▼(33.6)	▼(34.0)	▲0.6	▲12.7
Export shipments:									
Quantity	43,427	101,203	37,976	22,535	2,463	▼(12.6)	▲133.0	▼(62.5)	▼(89.1)
Value	88,254	183,581	64,852	38,425	5,342	▼(26.5)	▲108.0	▼(64.7)	▼(86.1)
Unit value	$2,032	$1,814	$1,708	$1,705	$2,169	▼(16.0)	▼(10.7)	▼(5.9)	▲27.2
Mills: Ending inventory quantity	453,614	455,155	531,290	468,379	516,180	▲17.1	▲0.3	▲16.7	▲10.2
Mills: Inv./total shipments (fn1)	16.6	16.3	17.2	14.9	16.6	▲0.7	▼(0.3)	▲1.0	▲1.7
Processors: Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Processors: Inv./total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Mills: Productivity	182.6	176.9	189.0	196.8	179.6	▲3.5	▼(3.1)	▲6.8	▼(8.7)
Mills: Unit labor costs	$237	$244	$232	$225	$250	▼(2.3)	▲2.9	▼(5.1)	▲11.1
Processors: Productivity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Processors: Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. mills':									
Net sales:									
Quantity	2,736,795	2,797,938	3,082,847	783,580	775,126	▲12.6	▲2.2	▲10.2	▼(1.1)
Value	8,188,837	5,530,057	6,144,218	1,431,013	1,599,970	▼(25.0)	▼(32.5)	▲11.1	▲11.8
Unit value	$2,992	$1,976	$1,993	$1,826	$2,064	▼(33.4)	▼(33.9)	▲0.8	▲13.0
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	5,016,836	4,797,979	5,300,163	1,286,154	1,345,290	▲5.6	▼(4.4)	▲10.5	▲4.6
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3)	3,172,001	732,078	844,055	144,859	254,680	▼(73.4)	▼(76.9)	▲15.3	▲75.8
SG&A expenses	557,969	534,112	627,557	141,050	190,168	▲12.5	▼(4.3)	▲17.5	▲34.8
Operating income or (loss) (fn3)	2,614,032	197,966	216,498	3,809	64,512	▼(91.7)	▼(92.4)	▲9.4	▲1,593.7
Net income or (loss) (fn3)	2,478,505	149,994	129,900	(2,737)	57,755	▼(94.8)	▼(93.9)	▼(13.4)	▲—
Unit COGS	$1,833	$1,715	$1,719	$1,641	$1,736	▼(6.2)	▼(6.5)	▲0.3	▲5.7
Unit SG&A expenses	$204	$191	$204	$180	$245	▼(0.2)	▼(6.4)	▲6.6	▲36.3
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3)	$955	$71	$70	$5	$83	▼(92.6)	▼(92.6)	▼(0.7)	▲1,612.1
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3)	$906	$54	$42	$(3)	$75	▼(95.3)	▼(94.1)	▼(21.4)	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1)	61.3	86.8	86.3	89.9	84.1	▲25.0	▲25.5	▼(0.5)	▼(5.8)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	31.9	3.6	3.5	0.3	4.0	▼(28.4)	▼(28.3)	▼(0.1)	▲3.8
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	30.3	2.7	2.1	(0.2)	3.6	▼(28.2)	▼(27.6)	▼(0.6)	▲3.8
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Total assets	***	***	***	NA	NA	▲***	▼***	▲***	NA

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; Interim period is January through March

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
Item	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026	2023-25	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
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)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
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)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
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	***	***	***	NA	NA	▲***	▼***	▲***	NA

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 May 8, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

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. 508 compliant tables for these data are contained in Parts 1, 3, and 4 of this report.

Data from the Commission's Prior Proceedings

Table C-1--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-19

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Period changes					
		Comparison years				
	2014-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	▼(30.8)	▼(51.1)	▼(39.4)	▲156.7	▲0.3	▼(9.4)
Producers' share (fn1)	▲7.0	▼(7.7)	▲8.7	▼(9.3)	▲11.4	▲3.9
Importers' share (fn1):						
India	▼(0.6)	▲1.0	▼(1.3)	▼(0.2)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.0)
Korea	▼(12.1)	▼(2.5)	▼(2.9)	▲4.5	▼(11.2)	▼(0.1)
Turkey	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.3)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.2)	▼(0.0)
Ukraine	▲1.5	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.5	▲0.8	▲0.6
Vietnam	▲0.5	▼(0.3)	---	▲0.1	▲0.3	▲0.4
Subject sources	▼(11.0)	▼(1.6)	▼(4.8)	▲4.9	▼(10.3)	▲0.9
Nonsubject sources	▲4.0	▲9.3	▼(3.9)	▲4.4	▼(1.1)	▼(4.7)
All import sources	▼(7.0)	▲7.7	▼(8.7)	▲9.3	▼(11.4)	▼(3.9)
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1):						
Fully domestic value	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Incremental value added to imports	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total value	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):						
India	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Korea	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Turkey	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ukraine	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam	▲***	▼***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All import sources	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
U.S. imports from:						
India:						
Quantity	▼(98.4)	▲28.7	▼(88.5)	▲32.9	▼(61.4)	▼(78.6)
Value	▼(98.9)	▲19.1	▼(91.6)	▲27.5	▼(51.0)	▼(82.6)
Unit value	▼(33.2)	▼(7.5)	▼(27.0)	▼(4.0)	▲26.9	▼(18.7)
Ending inventory quantity	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Korea:						
Quantity	▼(71.4)	▼(56.9)	▼(49.0)	▲232.6	▼(56.2)	▼(10.6)
Value	▼(72.1)	▼(57.9)	▼(67.1)	▲325.9	▼(49.4)	▼(6.6)
Unit value	▼(2.5)	▼(2.3)	▼(35.4)	▲28.0	▲15.4	▲4.5
Ending inventory quantity	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Turkey:						
Quantity	▼(46.0)	▼(41.9)	▼(49.5)	▲138.8	▼(14.1)	▼(10.2)
Value	▼(45.0)	▼(40.6)	▼(67.1)	▲208.1	▲9.4	▼(16.5)
Unit value	▲1.9	▲2.2	▼(34.8)	▲29.1	▲27.4	▼(7.0)
Ending inventory quantity	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	▲135.4	▼(60.4)	▼(76.7)	▲834.0	▲113.8	▲27.7
Value	▲102.2	▼(60.6)	▼(87.2)	▲954.5	▲165.7	▲43.2
Unit value	▼(14.1)	▼(0.6)	▼(45.1)	▲12.9	▲24.3	▲12.1
Ending inventory quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-19

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					
	Calendar year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S. imports from:						
Vietnam:						
Quantity	22,211	---	---	5,085	25,341	44,134
Value	17,729	---	---	3,762	22,882	45,181
Unit value	$798	---	---	$740	$903	$1,024
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:						
Quantity	1,790,605	815,637	385,908	1,274,408	679,620	660,787
Value	1,650,405	745,201	223,547	937,988	593,017	611,623
Unit value	$922	$914	$579	$736	$873	$926
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity	2,019,667	1,336,226	720,548	2,105,781	2,047,804	1,606,413
Value	3,002,347	1,985,304	802,582	2,169,428	2,590,494	2,033,519
Unit value	$1,487	$1,486	$1,114	$1,030	$1,265	$1,266
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:						
Quantity	3,810,272	2,151,863	1,106,456	3,380,189	2,727,424	2,267,200
Value	4,652,753	2,730,506	1,026,129	3,107,415	3,183,510	2,645,142
Unit value	$1,221	$1,269	$927	$919	$1,167	$1,167
Ending inventory quantity	378,471	319,406	273,393	400,172	380,630	455,869
U.S. mills' and U.S. processors':						
Mills': Average capacity quantity	5,845,089	5,862,825	5,566,042	5,728,703	6,292,320	6,328,687
Mills: Production quantity	4,059,114	1,502,877	1,177,690	2,705,183	3,116,304	2,943,773
Mills: Capacity utilization (fn1)	69.4	25.6	21.2	47.2	49.5	46.5
(including Borusan): Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
(including Borusan): Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
(including Borusan): Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toll processors: Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toll processors: Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Toll processors: Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments (fn2):						
Quantity	3,813,492	1,577,897	1,153,130	2,420,832	3,092,618	3,007,270
Value:						
Fully domestic value	6,192,440	2,327,789	1,228,496	3,108,763	4,588,509	4,335,719
Incremental value added to imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours) (fn3)	236.9	151.4	170.7	238.7	222.7	209.0
Unit labor costs (fn3)	$149	$236	$215	$149	$162	$179

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-19

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Period changes					
		Comparison years				
	2014-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
U.S. imports from:						
Vietnam:						
Quantity	▲98.7	▼(100.0)	---	▲---	▲398.4	▲74.2
Value	▲154.8	▼(100.0)	---	▲---	▲508.2	▲97.4
Unit value	▲28.2	▼(100.0)	---	▲---	▲22.0	▲13.4
Ending inventory quantity	▼***	***	▼***	***	***	***
Subject sources:						
Quantity	▼(63.1)	▼(54.4)	▼(52.7)	▲230.2	▼(46.7)	▼(2.8)
Value	▼(62.9)	▼(54.8)	▼(70.0)	▲319.6	▼(36.8)	▲3.1
Unit value	▲0.4	▼(0.9)	▼(36.6)	▲27.1	▲18.6	▲6.1
Ending inventory quantity	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity	▼(20.5)	▼(33.8)	▼(46.1)	▲192.2	▼(2.8)	▼(21.6)
Value	▼(32.3)	▼(33.9)	▼(59.6)	▲170.3	▲19.4	▼(21.5)
Unit value	▼(14.8)	▼(0.1)	▼(25.0)	▼(7.5)	▲22.8	▲0.1
Ending inventory quantity	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources:						
Quantity	▼(40.5)	▼(43.5)	▼(48.6)	▲205.5	▼(19.3)	▼(16.9)
Value	▼(43.1)	▼(41.3)	▼(62.4)	▲202.8	▲2.4	▼(16.9)
Unit value	▼(4.5)	▲3.9	▼(26.9)	▼(0.9)	▲27.0	▼(0.0)
Ending inventory quantity	▲20.5	▼(15.6)	▼(14.4)	▲46.4	▼(4.9)	▲19.8
U.S. mills' and U.S processors':						
Mills': Average capacity quantity	▲8.3	▲0.3	▼(5.1)	▲2.9	▲9.8	▲0.6
Mills: Production quantity	▼(27.5)	▼(63.0)	▼(21.6)	▲129.7	▲15.2	▼(5.5)
Mills: Capacity utilization (fn1)	▼(22.9)	▼(43.8)	▼(4.5)	▲26.1	▲2.3	▼(3.0)
(including Borusan): Average capacity quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
(including Borusan): Production quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
(including Borusan): Capacity utilization (fn1)	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Toll processors: Average capacity quantity	▼***	***	▼***	***	***	***
Toll processors: Production quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Toll processors: Capacity utilization (fn1)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments (fn2):						
Quantity	▼(21.1)	▼(58.6)	▼(26.9)	▲109.9	▲27.8	▼(2.8)
Value:						
Fully domestic value	▼(30.0)	▼(62.4)	▼(47.2)	▲153.1	▲47.6	▼(5.5)
Incremental value added to imports	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Total value	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Production workers	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Hours worked (1,000s)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Wages paid ($1,000)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Hourly wages	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours) (fn3)	▼(11.8)	▼(36.1)	▲12.8	▲39.8	▼(6.7)	▼(6.1)
Unit labor costs (fn3)	▲20.0	▲58.0	▼(8.6)	▼(30.6)	▲8.5	▲10.4

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-19

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					
	Calendar year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S. mills' (including Borusan):						
Net sales:						
Quantity	4,183,317	1,708,959	1,234,085	2,625,447	3,236,847	3,093,545
Value	6,722,212	2,507,409	1,314,766	3,339,935	4,755,623	4,373,002
Unit value	$1,607	$1,467	$1,065	$1,272	$1,469	$1,414
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	5,856,689	2,806,765	1,713,597	3,252,218	4,474,370	4,395,577
Gross profit of (loss) (fn4)	865,523	(299,356)	(398,831)	87,717	281,253	(22,575)
SG&A expenses	478,990	425,722	369,283	331,018	503,715	390,394
Operating income or (loss) (fn4)	386,533	(725,078)	(768,114)	(243,301)	(222,462)	(412,969)
Net income or (loss) (fn4)	249,076	(1,533,289)	(703,788)	(265,633)	(329,572)	(438,882)
Capital expenditures	647,889	761,950	725,465	467,554	251,661	242,155
Research and development expenses	14,367	13,762	9,900	7,682	7,066	8,087
Net assets	8,574,813	6,935,294	6,799,229	7,975,402	8,016,527	9,052,997
Unit COGS	$1,400	$1,642	$1,389	$1,239	$1,382	$1,421
Unit SG&A expenses	$115	$249	$299	$126	$156	$126
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4)	$92	$(424)	$(622)	$(93)	$(69)	$(133)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4)	$60	$(897)	$(570)	$(101)	$(102)	$(142)
COGS/ sales (fn1)	87.1	111.9	130.3	97.4	94.1	100.5
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (fn1)	5.8	(28.9)	(58.4)	(7.3)	(4.7)	(9.4)
Net income or (loss)/ sales (fn1)	3.7	(61.2)	(53.5)	(8.0)	(6.9)	(10.0)
U.S. toll processors':						
Net tolling:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total cost of tolling services (COTS)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit of (loss) (fn4)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) (fn4)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net assets	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COTS	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4)	***	***	***	***	***	***
COTS/ sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-19

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Period changes					
		Comparison years				
	2014-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
U.S. mills' (including Borusan):						
Net sales:						
Quantity	▼(26.1)	▼(59.1)	▼(27.8)	▲112.7	▲23.3	▼(4.4)
Value	▼(34.9)	▼(62.7)	▼(47.6)	▲154.0	▲42.4	▼(8.0)
Unit value	▼(12.0)	▼(8.7)	▼(27.4)	▲19.4	▲15.5	▼(3.8)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	▼(24.9)	▼(52.1)	▼(38.9)	▲89.8	▲37.6	▼(1.8)
Gross profit of (loss) (fn4)	▼---	▼---	▼---	▲---	▲220.6	▼---
SG&A expenses	▼(18.5)	▼(11.1)	▼(13.3)	▼(10.4)	▲52.2	▼(22.5)
Operating income or (loss) (fn4)	▼---	▼---	▼---	▲---	▲---	▼---
Net income or (loss) (fn4)	▼---	▼---	▲---	▲---	▼---	▼---
Capital expenditures	▼(62.6)	▲17.6	▼(4.8)	▼(35.6)	▼(46.2)	▼(3.8)
Research and development expenses	▼(43.7)	▼(4.2)	▼(28.1)	▼(22.4)	▼(8.0)	▲14.4
Net assets	▲5.6	▼(19.1)	▼(2.0)	▲17.3	▲0.5	▲12.9
Unit COGS	▲1.5	▲17.3	▼(15.5)	▼(10.8)	▲11.6	▲2.8
Unit SG&A expenses	▲10.2	▲117.6	▲20.1	▼(57.9)	▲23.4	▼(18.9)
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4)	▼---	▼---	▼---	▲---	▲---	▼---
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4)	▼---	▼---	▲---	▲---	▼---	▼---
COGS/ sales (fn1)	▲13.4	▲24.8	▲18.4	▼(33.0)	▼(3.3)	▲6.4
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (fn1)	▼(15.2)	▼(34.7)	▼(29.5)	▲51.1	▲2.6	▼(4.8)
Net income or (loss)/ sales (fn1)	▼(13.7)	▼(64.9)	▲7.6	▲45.6	▲1.0	▼(3.1)
U.S. toll processors':						
Net tolling:						
Quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Total cost of tolling services (COTS)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Gross profit of (loss) (fn4)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn4)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net assets	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit COTS	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
COTS/ sales (fn1)	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (fn1)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-19

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 “---". Shares preceded by a “ ▲” represent an increase, while shares preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--The quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the quantity of OCTG sold in the United States from domestically manufactured tube (mill production) OCTG; The value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the value of OCTG sold in the United States from domestically manufactured tube (mill production) OCTG plus the additional, or incremental, value added to either domestic or imported OCTG by U.S. non-toll and toll producers. The average unit values presented for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments exclude the incremental value added to imported OCTG, but include the incremental value added by non-toll and toll processors to domestic tube (mill production) OCTG. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported once as an import.
fn3.--Productivity and unit labor cost exclude *** data.
fn4.--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.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using 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 1, 2020.

Table C-3
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2011-13, January to March 2013, and January to March 2014
(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to March		Calendar year			Jan-Mar
	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014	2011-13	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	5,975,616	6,958,567	6,978,687	1,605,438	1,840,854	16.8	16.4	0.3	14.7
Producers' share (fn1)	52.5	48.7	53.5	54.2	51.6	1.1	(3.8)	4.9	(2.6)
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philippines	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Turkey	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.9	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.3
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	0.9	3.2	2.1	2.0	0.1	1.1	2.2	(1.1)	(1.8)
Subtotal subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan Chang Hung nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	47.5	51.3	46.5	45.8	48.4	(1.1)	3.8	(4.9)	2.6
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	9,428,496	11,139,529	10,095,576	2,373,975	2,603,764	7.1	18.1	(9.4)	9.7
Producers' share (fn1):									
U.S. mills' U.S. shipments	56.1	52.7	57.8	57.3	56.3	1.7	(3.4)	5.1	(1.0)
U.S. processors' toll revenue/incremental value	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.1
Total U.S. producer contributions	57.8	54.6	60.4	59.9	59.0	2.6	(3.1)	5.8	(0.9)
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philippines	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4
Turkey	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.2
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	(0.6)	(1.0)
Subtotal subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan Chang Hung nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	42.2	45.4	39.6	40.1	41.0	(2.6)	3.1	(5.8)	0.9
U.S. importers' U.S. Imports from:									
India:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Philippines:									
Quantity	23,933	69,757	73,969	12,030	17,794	209.1	191.5	6.0	47.9
Value	21,542	64,567	60,391	9,784	13,739	180.3	199.7	(6.5)	40.4
Unit value	$900	$926	$816	$813	$772	(9.3)	2.8	(11.8)	(5.1)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Saudi Arabia:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan subject:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand:									
Quantity	6,135	31,833	33,741	3,424	11,911	450.0	418.9	6.0	247.9
Value	8,053	43,815	39,752	4,593	16,280	393.6	444.1	(9.3)	254.5
Unit value	$1,313	$1,376	$1,178	$1,341	$1,367	(10.2)	4.9	(14.4)	1.9
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey:									
Quantity	140,806	151,576	133,773	24,217	34,158	(5.0)	7.6	(11.7)	41.0
Value	133,698	144,280	114,981	22,481	29,012	(14.0)	7.9	(20.3)	29.1
Unit value	$950	$952	$860	$928	$849	(9.5)	0.2	(9.7)	(8.5)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued next page

Table C-3--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2011-13, January to March 2013, and January to March 2014
(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to March		Calendar year			Jan-Mar
	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014	2011-13	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. importers' U.S. Imports from.--Continued									
Vietnam:									
Quantity	56,697	219,997	144,871	31,876	2,757	155.5	288.0	(34.1)	(91.4)
Value	53,923	201,905	119,291	26,414	3,144	121.2	274.4	(40.9)	(88.1)
Unit value	$951	$918	$823	$829	$1,140	(13.4)	(3.5)	(10.3)	37.6
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan Chang Hung nonsubject:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports:									
Quantity	2,839,740	3,570,796	3,242,306	734,735	890,275	14.2	25.7	(9.2)	21.2
Value	3,981,070	5,053,876	3,997,131	952,338	1,067,990	0.4	26.9	(20.9)	12.1
Unit value	$1,402	$1,415	$1,233	$1,296	$1,200	(12.1)	1.0	(12.9)	(7.4)
Ending inventory quantity	401,502	614,953	626,089	583,630	532,202	55.9	53.2	1.8	(8.8)
U.S. mills:									
Average capacity quantity	4,925,253	5,181,573	5,804,450	1,374,216	1,478,139	17.9	5.2	12.0	7.6
Production quantity	3,329,004	3,587,613	4,107,433	995,468	1,064,678	23.4	7.8	14.5	7.0
Capacity utilization (fn1)	67.6	69.2	70.8	72.4	72.0	3.2	1.6	1.5	(0.4)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	3,135,876	3,387,771	3,736,381	870,703	950,579	19.1	8.0	10.3	9.2
Value	5,286,771	5,867,506	5,833,652	1,359,773	1,466,007	10.3	11.0	(0.6)	7.8
Unit value	$1,686	$1,732	$1,561	$1,562	$1,542	(7.4)	2.7	(9.9)	(1.2)
Export shipments:									
Quantity	173,398	209,086	258,589	44,839	83,823	49.1	20.6	23.7	86.9
Value	306,292	360,066	359,637	74,504	107,397	17.4	17.6	(0.1)	44.1
Unit value	$1,766	$1,722	$1,391	$1,662	$1,281	(21.3)	(2.5)	(19.2)	(22.9)
Ending inventory quantity	357,030	319,151	365,485	382,283	375,999	2.4	(10.6)	14.5	(1.6)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	10.8	8.9	9.1	10.4	9.1	(1.6)	(1.9)	0.3	(1.4)
Production workers	5,976	7,135	6,891	6,760	7,092	15.3	19.4	(3.4)	4.9
Hours worked (1,000s)	13,017	15,059	16,015	3,913	3,973	23.0	15.7	6.3	1.5
Wages paid ($1,000)	369,492	451,581	507,746	110,092	129,040	37.4	22.2	12.4	17.2
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$28.39	$29.99	$31.70	$28.13	$32.48	11.7	5.6	5.7	15.4
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	255.7	238.2	256.5	254.4	268.0	0.3	(6.8)	7.7	5.3
Unit labor costs	$110.99	$125.87	$123.62	$110.59	$121.20	11.4	13.4	(1.8)	9.6
Net sales:									
Quantity	3,306,386	3,602,983	4,010,042	929,328	1,032,178	21.3	9.0	11.3	11.1
Value	5,590,347	6,235,687	6,229,566	1,450,989	1,591,597	11.4	11.5	(0.1)	9.7
Unit value	$1,691	$1,731	$1,553	$1,561	$1,542	(8.1)	2.4	(10.2)	(1.2)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	4,536,410	5,158,130	5,411,229	1,248,276	1,420,597	19.3	13.7	4.9	13.8
Gross profit of (loss)	1,053,937	1,077,557	818,337	202,713	171,000	(22.4)	2.2	(24.1)	(15.6)
SG&A expenses	412,811	463,714	506,639	115,314	124,365	22.7	12.3	9.3	7.8
Operating income or (loss)	641,126	613,843	311,698	87,399	46,635	(51.4)	(4.3)	(49.2)	(46.6)
Capital expenditures	705,202	632,842	370,660	86,680	41,216	(47.4)	(10.3)	(41.4)	(52.5)
Unit COGS	$1,372	$1,432	$1,349	$1,343	$1,376	(1.6)	4.3	(5.7)	2.5
Unit SG&A expenses	$125	$129	$126	$124	$120	1.2	3.1	(1.8)	(2.9)
Unit operating income or (loss)	$194	$170	$78	$94	$45	(59.9)	(12.1)	(54.4)	(52.0)
COGS/sales (fn1)	81.1	82.7	86.9	86.0	89.3	5.7	1.6	4.1	3.2
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	11.5	9.8	5.0	6.0	2.9	(6.5)	(1.6)	(4.8)	(3.1)

Table continued next page

Table C-3--Continued
OCTG: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2011-13, January to March 2013, and January to March 2014
(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to March		Calendar year			Jan-Mar
	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014	2011-13	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. non-toll and toll processors combined:									
Average capacity quantity	674,376	996,876	1,093,280	257,642	320,084	62.1	47.8	9.7	24.2
Production quantity	512,674	693,525	783,266	175,046	235,359	52.8	35.3	12.9	34.5
Capacity utilization (fn1)	76.0	69.6	71.6	67.9	73.5	(4.4)	(6.5)	2.1	5.6
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	499,623	681,109	789,499	176,275	222,560	58.0	36.3	15.9	26.3
Value	326,851	441,562	485,012	109,891	125,054	48.4	35.1	9.8	13.8
of which U.S. value-added	160,655	218,147	264,793	61,864	69,767	64.8	35.8	21.4	12.8
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/US shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	1,510	1,802	2,019	1,915	2,245	33.7	19.3	12.0	17.2
Hours worked (1,000s)	4,178	5,539	6,084	1,440	1,755	45.6	32.6	9.8	21.9
Wages paid ($1,000)	52,423	73,735	83,953	19,649	22,809	60.1	40.7	13.9	16.1
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$12.55	$13.31	$13.80	$13.65	$13.00	10.0	6.1	3.7	(4.8)
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	122.7	125.2	128.7	121.6	134.1	4.9	2.0	2.8	10.3
Unit labor costs	$102.25	$106.32	$107.18	$112.25	$96.91	4.8	4.0	0.8	(13.7)
Net sales:									
Quantity	503,168	688,332	812,781	184,441	232,520	61.5	36.8	18.1	26.1
Value	333,361	460,658	493,428	113,935	129,463	48.0	38.2	7.1	13.6
Cost of goods sold or tolled (COGST)	251,196	367,135	382,976	89,344	96,942	52.5	46.2	4.3	8.5
Gross profit of (loss)	82,165	93,523	110,452	24,591	32,521	34.4	13.8	18.1	32.2
SG&A expenses	39,144	49,103	51,517	10,905	13,011	31.6	25.4	4.9	19.3
Operating income or (loss)	43,021	44,420	58,935	13,686	19,510	37.0	3.3	32.7	42.6
Capital expenditures	79,029	45,544	44,266	11,667	5,098	(44.0)	(42.4)	(2.8)	(56.3)
COGST/sales (fn1)	75.4	79.7	77.6	78.4	74.9	2.3	4.3	(2.1)	(3.5)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	12.9	9.6	11.9	12.0	15.1	(1.0)	(3.3)	2.3	3.1

Notes: See Part IV for discussion of how the processors' toll revenue/incremental value was calculated.

Unit values for the combined stand-alone and toll processors data have not been provided due to differences in the nature of the data gathered from the two types of processors. Unit values of each group have been provided in the body of this report in their respective, non-combined data tables.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Not applicable.

APPENDIX D

COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF ORDERS AND LIKELY EFFECTS OF REVOCATION

Table D.1 OCTG: Firms' narratives on the impact of the orders and the likely impact of revocation

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Effect of orders	U.S. producers	***
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of orders	U.S. producers	***
Effect of orders	U.S. producers	***
Effect of orders	U.S. producers	***
Effect of orders	U.S. producers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of orders	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Purchasers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Effect of orders	Foreign producers	***
Effect of orders	Foreign producers	***
Effect of orders	Foreign producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Foreign producers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Likely impact of revocation	Foreign producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Foreign producers	***

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

APPENDIX E

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, premium, or seamless connections). No importers reported shipments of seamless OCTG from South Korea or Turkey, nor of shipments of welded OCTG from Ukraine. The Commission did not receive an importer questionnaire response reporting imports from Vietnam.

Table E.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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All seamless products	Quantity	2,055,942	2,128,138	2,315,912	588,528	579,589
Green tube	Value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All seamless products	Value	6,493,528	4,423,997	4,834,487	1,123,475	1,267,830
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All seamless products	Unit value	3,158	2,079	2,088	1,909	2,187

Table continued.

Table E.1 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.2 Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from India, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.2 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from India, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.3 Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Ukraine, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.3 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Ukraine, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.4 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.5 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.6 (Continued) Seamless OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All welded products	Quantity	637,428	568,596	728,955	172,516	193,058
Green tube	Value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All welded products	Value	1,607,457	922,477	1,244,874	269,111	326,799
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All welded products	Unit value	2,522	1,622	1,708	1,560	1,693

Table continued.

Table E.7 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.8 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from India, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.8 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from India, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	—	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	—	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 E.9 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from South Korea, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.9 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from South Korea, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.10 Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Turkey, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 E.10 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Turkey, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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	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 E.11 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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	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 E.11 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	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	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 E.12 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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	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 E.12 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	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	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 E.13 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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	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 E.13 (Continued) Welded OCTG: U.S. imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	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	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 E.14 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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Green tube	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Quantity	2,693,370	2,696,734	3,044,867	761,044	772,647
Green tube	Value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Value	8,100,985	5,346,474	6,079,361	1,392,586	1,594,629
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	3,008	1,983	1,997	1,830	2,064

Table continued.

Table E.14 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 “—“.

Table E.15 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from India, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 grades	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.15 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from India, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 "—".

Table E.16 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from South Korea, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 grades	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.16 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from South Korea, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 "—".

Table E.17 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Turkey, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 grades	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.17 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Turkey, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 "—".

Table E.18 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Ukraine, by grade and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 grades	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.18 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Ukraine, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 "—".

Table E.19 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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 grades	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.19 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 "—".

Table E.20 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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 grades	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.20 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 "—".

Table E.21 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; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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 grades	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Green tube	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
J-55	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
L-80	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
P-110	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All grades	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.21 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources, by grade and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Grade	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
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	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 grades	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 "—".

Table E.22 OCTG: U.S. mills' U.S. shipments, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Seamless tubing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Seamless coupling stock	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Welded casing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Welded tubing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	2,693,368	2,696,736	3,044,869	761,046	772,664
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	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 E.23 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from India, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	32,177	15	5,680	—	1,759
Seamless tubing	Quantity	489	487	236	57	32
Welded casing	Quantity	8,546	9	2,038	—	—
Welded tubing	Quantity	141	—	—	—	—
All product types	Quantity	41,353	510	7,953	57	1,791
Seamless casing	Share	77.8	2.9	71.4	—	98.2
Seamless tubing	Share	1.2	95.4	3.0	100.0	1.8
Welded casing	Share	20.7	1.7	25.6	—	—
Welded tubing	Share	0.3	—	—	—	—
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.24 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from South Korea, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	31,346	34,511	36,898	12,470	7,609
Seamless tubing	Quantity	8,818	6,260	3,708	829	1,715
Welded casing	Quantity	247,414	257,954	283,250	109,383	68,439
Welded tubing	Quantity	213,771	135,116	183,941	52,747	41,022
All product types	Quantity	501,349	433,841	507,797	175,428	118,784
Seamless casing	Share	6.3	8.0	7.3	7.1	6.4
Seamless tubing	Share	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.4
Welded casing	Share	49.3	59.5	55.8	62.4	57.6
Welded tubing	Share	42.6	31.1	36.2	30.1	34.5
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.25 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from Turkey, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	2	—	—	—	—
Seamless tubing	Quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Welded casing	Quantity	41,745	43,951	35,917	3,310	—
Welded tubing	Quantity	32,259	1,606	641	637	—
All product types	Quantity	74,007	45,557	36,558	3,947	—
Seamless casing	Share	0.0	—	—	—	—
Seamless tubing	Share	—	—	—	—	—
Welded casing	Share	56.4	96.5	98.2	83.9	—
Welded tubing	Share	43.6	3.5	1.8	16.1	—
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.26 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from Ukraine, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	46,123	21,069	28,700	10,787	3,461
Seamless tubing	Quantity	10,170	8,981	10,462	4,388	20
Welded casing	Quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Welded tubing	Quantity	—	—	—	—	—
All product types	Quantity	56,293	30,050	39,162	15,175	3,482
Seamless casing	Share	81.9	70.1	73.3	71.1	99.4
Seamless tubing	Share	18.1	29.9	26.7	28.9	0.6
Welded casing	Share	—	—	—	—	—
Welded tubing	Share	—	—	—	—	—
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.27 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from Vietnam, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Seamless tubing	Quantity	—	—	—	—	—
Welded casing	Quantity	13,235	2,071	2,642	878	—
Welded tubing	Quantity	53,321	37,468	67,405	16,272	14,889
All product types	Quantity	66,556	39,539	70,047	17,151	14,889
Seamless casing	Share	—	—	—	—	—
Seamless tubing	Share	—	—	—	—	—
Welded casing	Share	19.9	5.2	3.8	5.1	—
Welded tubing	Share	80.1	94.8	96.2	94.9	100.0
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.28 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from subject sources, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	109,648	55,595	71,278	23,257	12,830
Seamless tubing	Quantity	19,477	15,728	14,405	5,274	1,767
Welded casing	Quantity	310,941	303,984	323,847	113,571	68,439
Welded tubing	Quantity	299,492	174,190	251,987	69,657	55,911
All product types	Quantity	739,558	549,497	661,516	211,758	138,946
Seamless casing	Share	14.8	10.1	10.8	11.0	9.2
Seamless tubing	Share	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.5	1.3
Welded casing	Share	42.0	55.3	49.0	53.6	49.3
Welded tubing	Share	40.5	31.7	38.1	32.9	40.2
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.29 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from nonsubject sources, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	873,768	579,419	474,951	133,892	73,097
Seamless tubing	Quantity	131,488	46,932	55,330	13,966	17,687
Welded casing	Quantity	494,608	357,695	540,199	139,636	88,419
Welded tubing	Quantity	105,375	40,813	55,413	17,704	4,125
All product types	Quantity	1,605,239	1,024,860	1,125,892	305,199	183,329
Seamless casing	Share	54.4	56.5	42.2	43.9	39.9
Seamless tubing	Share	8.2	4.6	4.9	4.6	9.6
Welded casing	Share	30.8	34.9	48.0	45.8	48.2
Welded tubing	Share	6.6	4.0	4.9	5.8	2.3
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.30 OCTG: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from all import sources, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Seamless casing	Quantity	983,416	635,014	546,228	157,149	85,927
Seamless tubing	Quantity	150,965	62,660	69,735	19,240	19,455
Welded casing	Quantity	805,549	661,679	864,046	253,207	156,858
Welded tubing	Quantity	404,867	215,003	307,400	87,361	60,036
All product types	Quantity	2,344,796	1,574,356	1,787,409	516,958	322,275
Seamless casing	Share	41.9	40.3	30.6	30.4	26.7
Seamless tubing	Share	6.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	6.0
Welded casing	Share	34.4	42.0	48.3	49.0	48.7
Welded tubing	Share	17.3	13.7	17.2	16.9	18.6
All product types	Share	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 July 24, 2026. Import data are based on the imports for consumption data series, and values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares 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 "—". Coupling stock accounts for less than 1% of the total quantity and is not included in the tables.

Table E.31 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by 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	***	***	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.31 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by 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	***	***	***	***	***
India	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	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	***	***	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	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 “—“.

Table E.32 OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by finish, 2025

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	Plain end	Threaded/Coupled	All product types
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***
South Korea	Quantity	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***
Ukraine	Quantity	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***
South Korea	Value	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***
Ukraine	Value	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Unit value	***	***	***
India	Unit value	***	***	***
South Korea	Unit value	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***
Ukraine	Unit value	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***
All sources	Unit value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.32 (Continued) OCTG: U.S. mills' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by finish, 2025

Share in percent

Source	Measure	Plain end	Threaded/Coupled	All product types
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***
India	Share of quantity	***	***	***
South Korea	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Ukraine	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Vietnam	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
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***
South Korea	Share of value	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***
Ukraine	Share of value	***	***	***
Vietnam	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

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 “—“.