Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-548 and 731-TA-1298 (First Review)

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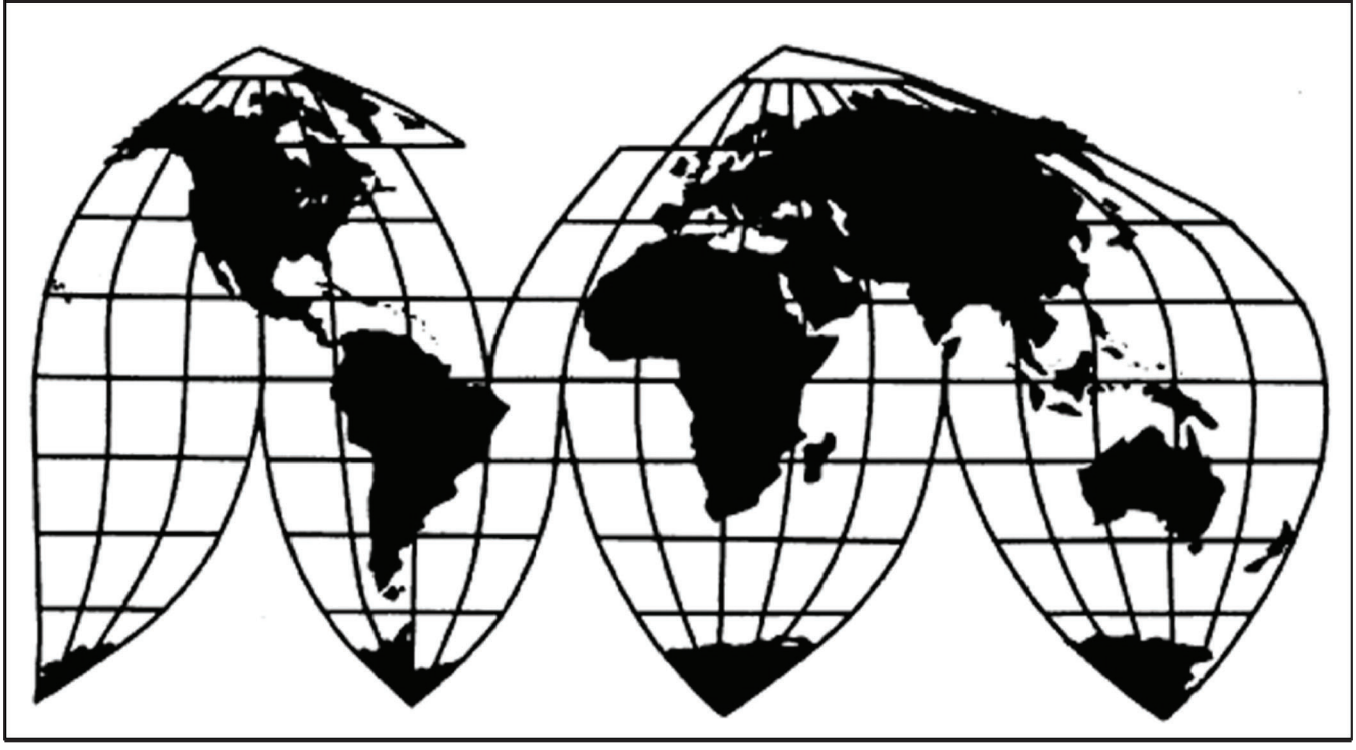
U.S. International Trade Commission



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-548 and 731-TA-1298 (Review)

Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India

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 and antidumping duty orders on welded stainless steel pressure pipe from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on October 1, 2021 (86 FR 54470) and determined on January 4, 2022, that it would conduct expedited reviews (87 FR 17336, March 28, 2022).

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

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 antidumping and countervailing duty orders on welded stainless steel pressure pipe ("WSSPP") from India 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. Background

Original investigations: On September 30, 2015, four domestic producers of WSSPP filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions concerning imports of WSSPP from India.[1] On November 9, 2016, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of WSSPP from India that had been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and to be subsidized by the government of India.[2] On November 17, 2016, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of WSSPP from India.[3]

[1] Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-TT-138 ("CR") at I-3; Public Report, *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-548 and 731-TA-1298 (Review), USITC Pub. 5320 (Apr. 2022) ("PR") at I-3.

[2] *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-548 and 731-TA-1298 (Final), USITC Pub. 4644 (Nov. 2016) ("*Original Determinations*") at 3.

[3] *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 Fed. Reg. 81,062 (Nov. 17, 2016).

Current reviews: The Commission instituted these first five-year reviews on October 1, 2021.[4] The Commission received a joint response from domestic producers Bristol Metals, LLC, Felker Brothers Corporation, and Primus Pipe & Tube, Inc. (collectively, "Domestic Producers").[5] It did not receive a response from any respondent interested party. On January 4, 2022, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to the notice of institution was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.[6] Finding that no other circumstances warranted conducting full reviews, the Commission determined to conduct expedited reviews.[7]

In these reviews, U.S. industry data are based on information that Domestic Producers provided in their response to the notice of institution, believed to account for a majority of domestic production of WSSPP in 2020.[8] U.S. import data are based on Commerce official import statistics.[9] Foreign industry data and related information are based on information submitted by Domestic Producers, questionnaire responses from the original investigations, and publicly available information.[10]

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[4] *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 86 Fed. Reg. 54,470 (Oct. 1, 2021).

[5] Domestic Producers' Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 755500 (Oct. 29, 2021) ("Response").

[6] *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India; Scheduling of Expedited Five-Year Reviews*, 87 Fed. Reg. 17,336 (Mar. 28, 2022).

[7] 87 Fed. Reg. 17,336 (Mar. 28, 2022).

[8] CR/PR at I-2 and Table I-2 note. Domestic Producers estimate that they accounted for *** percent of domestic production during 2020. *Id*.

[9] CR/PR at Table I-6 source.

[10] *See* CR/PR at I-21-I-22; s*ee also* Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data in CR at Tables I-8-I-9.

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."[11] 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."[12] 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.[13]

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

> *The merchandise covered by this order is circular welded austenitic stainless pressure pipe not greater than 14 inches in outside diameter. For purposes of this scope, references to size are in nominal inches and include all products within tolerances allowed by pipe specifications. This merchandise includes, but is not limited to, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) A-312 or ASTM A-778 specifications, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications. ASTM A-358 products are only included when they are produced to meet ASTM A-312 or ASTM A-778 specifications, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.*

[11] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[12] 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).

[13] *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).

> *Excluded from the scope are: (1) welded stainless mechanical tubing meeting ASTM A-554 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (2) boiler, heat exchanger, superheater, refining furnace, feedwater heater, and condenser tubing, meeting ASTM A-249, ASTM A-688 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; and (3) specialized tubing, meeting ASTM A269, ASTM A-270 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.*
>
> *The subject imports are normally classified in subheadings 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). They may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 7306.40.1010, 7306.40.1015, 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5080, and 7306.40.5090. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive*.[14]

As in the original investigations, these reviews concern WSSPP that is not greater than 14 inches in outside diameter.[15] WSSPP is used to transport a variety of liquids for applications in which the materials are reactive or for which there is a need to prevent contamination, and where those fluids are conveyed at high temperatures, high pressures, or both.[16] WSSPP is typically manufactured to American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") specifications A-312 or A-778 using grade 304 or 316 stainless steel coils, which vary in their content of chromium, molybdenum, and nickel.[17]

[14] *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India* (Jan. 26, 2022) ("*AD I&D Memorandum*") at 2; *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India* (Jan. 26, 2022) at 2. The scope is unchanged from the original investigations.

[15] *Original Determinations* at 5; CR at I-10.

[16] *Original Determinations* at 6; CR at I-11 and II-1.

[17] *Original Determinations* at 6; CR at I-11-I-13.

In the original investigations, petitioners argued that the Commission should define a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope.[18] The Commission found that all domestically produced WSSPP shared the same basic physical characteristics and end uses, production processes, and channels of distribution, and that purchasers did not typically perceive differences between WSSPP products other than wall thickness and diameter. Consequently, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of WSSPP, coextensive with Commerce's scope.[19]

In these reviews, the record contains no new information suggesting that the characteristics and uses of domestically produced WSSPP have changed since the original investigations,[20] and Domestic Producers state that they agree with the domestic like product definition from the original investigations.[21] We therefore again define a single domestic like product consisting of WSSPP, coextensive with Commerce's scope.

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."[22] 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.

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[18] *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India,* Inv. Nos. 701-TA-548 and 731-TA-1298 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4582 (Nov. 2015) ("*Preliminary Determinations*") at 6; *Original Determinations* at 6.

[19] *Original Determinations* at 6.

[20] CR/PR at I-8-I-13.

[21] Response at 23; Domestic Producers' Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 767051 (Mar. 31, 2022) ("Final Comments") at 2-3.

[22] 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.

In the original investigations, petitioners argued that the Commission should define the domestic industry to include all producers of WSSPP.[23] There were no related party or other domestic industry issues in the original investigations. Consequently, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of WSSPP.[24]

There is no evidence in the record of any related party or other domestic industry issues in these reviews,[25] and Domestic Producers state that they agree with the definition of the domestic industry from the original investigations.[26] Consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, and absent any argument to the contrary, we define the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of WSSPP.

[23] *Preliminary Determinations* at 8 n.26; *Original Determinations* at 7.
[24] *Original Determinations* at 7.
[25] Response at 22.
[26] Response at 23; Final Comments at 2-3.

III. 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."[27] 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."[28] Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.[29] 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.[30]

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[27] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

[28] 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.

[29] 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.

[30] *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'").

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."[31] 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."[32]

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."[33] 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 regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).[34] 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.[35]

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[31] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

[32] 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*.

[33] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

[34] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not issued any duty absorption findings with respect to WSSPP from India. *AD I&D Memorandum* at 3.

[35] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

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.[36] 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.[37]

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.[38]

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[36] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

[37] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

[38] *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.

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 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.[39] 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.[40]

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the WSSPP industry in India. There also is limited information on the WSSPP market in the United States during the period of review of January 2016 through December 2020 ("POR"). Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations, and the limited new information on the record in these first five-year reviews.

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."[41] The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

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[39] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[40] 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.

[41] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

1. Demand Conditions

In the original investigations, the Commission found that demand for WSSPP was driven by demand for downstream products in markets such as the construction, oil and gas, chemical, and petrochemical industries.[42] Domestic Producers assert that there have been no significant changes to demand conditions in the U.S. WSSPP market since the original investigations.[43]

In the original investigations, apparent U.S. consumption fluctuated, rising by 28.7 percent from 2013 to 2014 and then falling by 22.5 percent in 2015 as demand in the oil and gas industry declined.[44] The data collected in these reviews indicate that apparent U.S. consumption in 2020 was *** short tons, which was lower than the levels observed during the POI.[45]

2. Supply Conditions

In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic industry was the second largest supplier of WSSPP to the U.S. market during the POI, accounting for 35.5 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015, down from 40.2 percent in 2013. Its overall capacity, which was lower than apparent U.S. consumption throughout the POI, was stable from 2013 to 2014 but declined slightly in 2015.[46]

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[42] *Original Determinations* at 12.

[43] Response at 23.

[44] *Original Determinations* at 13. The period of investigation in the original investigation was January 2013 through March 2016 ("POI"). Apparent U.S. consumption of WSSPP increased from 64,933 short tons in 2013 to 83,579 short tons in 2014, then declined to 64,742 short tons in 2015. *Id*. The Commission gave reduced weight to interim 2016 data, as it found that a decline in the volume of subject imports in this period as compared to interim 2015 was due at least in part to the filing of the petitions. *Id*., at 16 n.80.

[45] CR/PR at Table I-7. In the original investigations, apparent U.S. consumption data were based on questionnaires from U.S. producers and U.S. importers accounting for virtually all U.S. production and all known imports of WSSPP from India in 2015, respectively. CR/PR at I-14 & I-18. In these reviews, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from Domestic Producers' data, accounting for approximately *** percent of U.S. production of WSSPP in 2020, and official Commerce import statistics. CR/PR at I-2 & Table I-7.

[46] *Original Determinations* at 13.

Subject imports' share of the U.S. market during the POI was 23.3 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015, up from 4.0 percent in 2013. Nonsubject imports accounted for 41.2 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015, down from 55.8 percent in 2013. Taiwan and Korea were the two largest sources of nonsubject imports.[47]

Domestic Producers assert that there have been no significant changes to sources of supply in the U.S. WSSPP market since the original investigations.[48]

The data collected in these reviews indicate that Domestic Producers supplied *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in 2020, whereas subject imports supplied *** percent, and nonsubject imports supplied *** percent.[49] Taiwan, Korea, Canada, Vietnam, Italy, and China were the largest nonsubject sources of WSSPP imports during the POR.[50] U.S. imports of WSSPP or similar merchandise from six other countries are currently subject to antidumping and/or countervailing duties.[51]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

In the original investigations, the Commission found that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, noting that domestic and subject WSSPP were produced to ASTM specifications, and that all responding domestic producers, some importers, and a majority of purchasers reported that domestic and subject WSSPP was always or frequently interchangeable.[52] The Commission also found that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.[53]

The parties disagreed on the significance of approved manufacturer lists ("AMLs"), which were used by end users and distributors in some segments of the market, in purchasing decisions during the POI. The Commission found that a significant share of the market did not require producers to be included on AMLs, and that some AMLs included foreign producers as well as domestic sources.[54]

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[47] *Original Determinations* at 13.
[48] Response at 23.
[49] CR/PR at Table I-7.
[50] CR/PR at Table I-6.
[51] CR/PR at Table I-3. These countries are Korea, Taiwan, China, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. *Id*.
[52] *Original Determinations* at 14.
[53] *Original Determinations* at 15.
[54] *Original Determinations* at 15.

The Commission also found that prices for grades 304 and 316 stainless steel coil, the primary raw material used in the production of WSSPP, fluctuated over the POI but declined overall.[55]

The limited record in these reviews contains nothing to indicate any change since the original investigations in either the substitutability between U.S.-produced WSSPP and subject imports or the importance of price in purchasing decisions.[56] We thus find a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and that price is an important factor for purchasing decisions.

WSSPP from India was not included in the enumeration of iron and steel articles that became subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended ("section 232 tariffs").[57] However, flat stainless steel products, the input materials used to make WSSPP, are subject to section 232 tariffs.[58]

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

1. The Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the volume of subject imports increased irregularly from 3,151 short tons in 2013 to 19,823 short tons in 2014 and 16,475 short tons in 2015.[59] Subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from 4.0 percent in 2013 to 20.7 percent in 2014 and 23.3 percent in 2015. Respondents argued that the increases in subject import volume were not significant as subject imports replaced nonsubject imports in a segment of the market served exclusively by imported WSSPP. The Commission disagreed, finding that the domestic industry competed in all portions of the market, which it did not find to be strictly segmented. The Commission therefore concluded that the volume and increase in volume of subject imports were significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States.[60]

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[55] *Original Determinations* at 16.
[56] Response at 15-16, 23; Final Comments at 3-4.
[57] 19 U.S.C § 1862; CR/PR at I-7.
[58] CR/PR at I-7 n.15.
[59] *Original Determinations* at 16.
[60] *Original Determinations* at 16-17.

2. The Current Reviews

We find that the subject import volume would likely be significant in the event of revocation of the orders. Subject imports maintained a continuous presence in the U.S. market throughout the POR, even under the disciplining effect of the orders. The record indicates that subject imports totaled 5,841 short tons in 2016, 9,743 short tons in 2017, 19,042 short tons in 2018, 11,426 short tons in 2019, and 6,796 short tons in 2020.[61] Subject imports' market share by quantity was *** percent in 2020.[62]

Several factors support the conclusion that subject producers in India have the ability and incentive to export significant volumes to the United States and to increase exports to the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders were revoked.[63] The information available indicates that capacity in India continues to be substantial,[64] and there is no new information in the record of the current reviews that would indicate that the subject industry's production capacity or excess capacity has declined from the original POI.[65]

[61] CR/PR at Table I-6.

[62] CR/PR at Table I-7.

[63] The record contains only limited data concerning the WSSPP industry in India because no producer or exporter of subject merchandise participated in these reviews. Accordingly, we lack precise data as to capacity and production trends of the subject industry.

[64] Response at 10-12, Exh. 5.

[65] Domestic Producers argue, in this regard, that the subject industry suffered from low capacity utilization during the POR due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on its production operations, an influx of low-priced WSSPP imports from China and from certain ASEAN countries due to an India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement, and the high cost of key raw materials. Response at 12-13, Exhs. 6-8.

The record further indicates that the industry in India is export-oriented and ranks among the world's largest producers of stainless steel tubular products; in 2020, India was the tenth largest exporter of pipes, tubes, and hollow profiles, a product category that includes WSSPP.[66] Moreover, available GTA data indicate that India exports these products to markets worldwide, with the United States being India's largest export market during the POR for such products.[67] The continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market indicates that subject producers continue to have a strong interest in supplying the United States. Domestic Producers argue, in this regard, that subject producers have existing distribution networks through which to increase shipments of WSSPP to the United States upon revocation of the orders.[68]

Based on the above, in particular the continued and strong presence of subject imports in the U.S. market even under the discipline of the orders, and the size and export orientation of the subject industry, we find that subject producers would likely direct additional volumes of WSSPP to the United States if the orders were revoked. Accordingly, based on the available information, we conclude that the volume of subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, should the orders be revoked.[69]

[66] Response at 13, Exh. 8; CR/PR at Table I-9. The data in Table I-9 are based on data for Harmonized System ("HS") subheading 7306.40, which includes products outside the scope of these reviews. *Id*.

[67] CR/PR at Table I-8. Brazil and Turkey were, respectively, India's second and third largest export markets during the POR. *Id*. The data in Table I-8 are based on data for HS subheading 7306.40, which includes products outside the scope of these reviews. *Id*.

[68] Response at 12.

[69] Because of the expedited nature of these reviews, the record does not contain information about inventories of the subject merchandise or the capacity of the subject producers for product shifting during the current POR.

D. Likely Price Effects

1. The Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission found that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.[70] From 2013 to 2015, subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 36 of 46 (or 78.3 percent of) possible quarterly comparisons, by margins ranging from 1.7 to 37.8 percent and averaging 14.0 percent. The volume of subject import shipments in quarters of underselling, 3.1 million feet, was substantially greater than the volume in quarters of overselling, 1.2 million feet. Based on the frequency of underselling, the magnitude of underselling margins, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the Commission found that subject import underselling was significant.[71]

The Commission found that, due to this significant underselling, subject imports gained market share at the expense of the domestic industry.[72] Commissioners Williamson, Pinkert, and Schmidtlein also found that subject imports significantly depressed domestic producers' prices, which decreased between 22 and 39 percent during the POI. They observed that the domestic industry's prices declined by more than raw material costs even as apparent U.S. consumption was at virtually the same level in 2015 as it was in 2013.[73] Commissioners Johanson, Broadbent, and Kieff did not find that subject imports depressed or suppressed domestic producers' prices to a significant degree.[74]

2. The Current Reviews

As stated above, in the absence of any evidence in these reviews that would indicate otherwise, we continue to find that the domestic like product and subject imports are moderately-to-highly substitutable and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions. The record in these reviews does not contain new pricing data.

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[70] *Original Determinations* at 17.
[71] *Original Determinations* at 18.
[72] *Original Determinations* at 19.
[73] *Original Determinations* at 18.
[74] *Original Determinations* at 18-19.

As we have found above, subject import volume would likely be significant upon revocation of the orders. We find that these subject imports would likely engage in significant underselling of the domestic like product, as they did during the original investigations. Because price is important to purchasing decisions and the domestic like product and subject imports are moderately-to-highly substitutable, the presence of significant quantities of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product would likely force the domestic industry to lower prices and/or forego price increases, or risk losing market share. In light of these considerations, we conclude that subject imports would likely have significant price effects upon revocation of the orders.

E. Likely Impact

1. The Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission found that the significant volume of subject imports, which significantly undersold the domestic like product, had significant effects on the domestic industry.[75] It observed that the domestic industry was able to increase its production and capacity utilization between 2013 and 2014 as antidumping duties were issued on nonsubject WSSPP imports from Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. However, the industry experienced declines in production, capacity utilization, net sales, shipments, and revenues from 2014 and 2015 as an increasing volume of low-priced subject imports captured market share from the domestic industry. The Commission therefore found that subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry.[76]

The Commission found that the record did not support respondents' argument that domestic producers could not have increased production of WSSPP to supply the market without reducing their production of other out-of-scope merchandise.[77] In addition, while acknowledging that declining nickel prices contributed to some extent to price declines observed in 2015, the Commission found that nickel prices could not explain the decline in the domestic industry's market share and related declines in performance in 2015 relative to 2013.[78]

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[75] *Original Determinations* at 19.
[76] *Original Determinations* at 19-23.
[77] *Original Determinations* at 22.
[78] *Original Determinations* at 23.

In considering the role of nonsubject imports for purposes of non-attribution, the Commission observed that subject imports captured market share from both the domestic industry and nonsubject imports during the POI. The Commission acknowledged that nonsubject imports increased their presence in the U.S. market after antidumping duties were issued on WSSPP from Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam in 2014, and were sometimes priced lower than the domestic like product. The Commission found, however, that subject imports gained market share directly from the domestic industry and therefore were responsible for an appreciable portion of the declines in performance experienced by domestic producers over the POI.[79]

2. The Current Reviews

In these expedited reviews, the limited information available on the domestic industry's condition indicates that, in 2020, its production capacity was *** short tons, its production was *** short tons, and its capacity utilization rate was *** percent.[80] The industry's domestic shipments were *** short tons.[81] Its net sales revenue was $***, and its operating income was $***, with an operating income margin of *** percent.[82] The limited evidence in these reviews is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.[83]

[79] *Original Determinations* at 23-24.

[80] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[81] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[82] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[83] Chair Kearns and Commissioner Karpel find, on the basis of the domestic industry's low capacity utilization, market share, and operating income, that the domestic industry is in a weakened state and therefore is vulnerable to material injury if the orders were revoked. *See* CR/PR at Tables I-5 and I-7. In particular, they note that the industry's capacity utilization is similar to the low level at the end of the original POI, and its market share is substantially lower. *See id.*

Based on the information available in these reviews, we find that in the event of revocation of the orders the volume of subject imports would likely be significant and that these imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree, resulting in significant depression or suppression of prices for the domestic like product and/or a loss of market share for the domestic industry. We find that the likely loss of market share to subject imports and/or likely price suppression or depression caused by subject imports would likely adversely impact the domestic industry's production, shipments, sales, and revenue. These reductions would likely have a direct adverse impact on the domestic industry's profitability and employment levels, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments. Accordingly, we find that subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry if the orders were revoked.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports, so as not to attribute likely injury from other factors to the subject imports. We acknowledge that nonsubject imports have increased since the original investigations and, at times, entered the U.S. market at unit values comparable to those of subject imports.[84] However, there is no indication or argument on this record that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market in significant quantities in the event of revocation of the orders. Given the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between the subject imports and the domestic like product, the importance of price in the U.S. market, and the likelihood of underselling by subject imports in the absence of the discipline of the orders, we find it likely that any increase in subject imports would come at least in part at the expense of the domestic industry. Therefore, the subject imports are likely to have adverse effects on the domestic industry, distinct from any adverse effects nonsubject imports may have on the domestic industry, in the event of revocation.

Accordingly, we find that revocation of the orders on WSSPP from India would likely have a significant impact on domestic producers of WSSPP within a reasonably foreseeable time.

[84] CR/PR at Tables I-6 – I-7.

IV. Conclusion

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

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On October 1, 2021, the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") 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 and antidumping duty orders on welded stainless steel pressure pipe ("WSSPP") from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.[2] All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.[3] [4] Table I-1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding.

Table I-1
WSSPP: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
October 1, 2021	Notice of initiation by Commerce (86 FR 54423, October 1, 2021)
October 1, 2021	Notice of institution by Commission (86 FR 54470, October 1, 2021)
January 4, 2022	Commission's vote on adequacy
February 1, 2022	Commerce's results of its expedited reviews of the CVD and AD orders (87 FR 5460 and 87 FR 5466, February 1, 2022)
April 29, 2022	Commission's determinations and views

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

[2] 86 FR 54470, October 1, 2021. 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 countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders. 86 FR 54423, October 1, 2021. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A, and may be found at the Commission's website (www.usitc.gov).

[3] As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. That information is presented in appendix B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations are presented in appendix C.

[4] Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product and the subject merchandise. Presented in appendix D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

Responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in these reviews. It was filed on behalf of Bristol Metals, LLC ("Bristol Metals"), Felker Brothers Corporation ("Felker Brothers"), and Primus Pipe & Tube, Inc. ("Primus"), domestic producers of WSSPP (collectively referred to herein as "domestic interested parties").[5] [6] [7]

A complete response to the Commission's notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy and explain any deficiencies in their responses. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-2.

Table I-2
WSSPP: Summary of completed responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Interested party	Type	Number of firms	Coverage
U.S. producer	Domestic	3	***

Note: Domestic interested parties are not aware of any industry publication or other source that provides an estimate of the total volume of WSSPP produced in the United States by all U.S. producers in 2020. However, based on the best information reasonably available, domestic interested parties believe they accounted for the vast majority of domestic WSSPP production during 2020. Domestic interested parties note that they produced *** short tons of WSSPP in 2020; using total 2015 U.S. production of 22,682 short tons as a proxy for total 2020 production, domestic interested parties estimate that they accounted for *** percent of domestic production during 2020. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, pp. 21-22; domestic interested parties' supplemental response to the notice of institution, November 19, 2021, pp. 2-5.

[5] Bristol Metals and Felker Brothers, along with Marcegaglia USA ("Marcegaglia") and Outokumpu Stainless USA LLC, Inc. ("Outokumpu"), were petitioning firms during the original investigations. Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-548 and 731-TA-1298 (Final), Publication 4644, November 2016 ("Original publication"), p. 1.

[6] In 2017, Bristol Metals' parent company, Synalloy Corporation ("Synalloy"), acquired Marcegaglia's stainless and galvanized steel pipe and tube operations. AMM, "Synalloy's Buy of Mercagaglia Tube Ops Done," March 2, 2017, https://dashboard.fastmarkets.com/launch?url=/a/3666018.

[7] In 2017, Primus' parent company, Ta Chen International Inc. ("Ta Chen"), acquired Outokumpu's stainless steel tube and pipe plant in Wildwood, Florida. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, pp. 3 n. 3, 21 n. 75, exh. 2; domestic interested parties' supplemental response to the notice of institution, November 19, 2021, p.6, exh. 18.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties request that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders on WSSPP from India.[8]

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on September 30, 2015 with Commerce and the Commission by Bristol Metals (Bristol, Tennessee), Felker Brothers (Marshfield, Wisconsin), Marcegaglia (Munhall, Pennsylvania), and Outokumpu (Wildwood, Florida).[9] On September 29, 2016, Commerce determined that imports of WSSPP from India were being sold at less than fair value ("LTFV") and subsidized by the Government of India.[10] The Commission determined on November 9, 2016 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of imports of WSSPP from India that had been found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV and subsidized by the Government of India.[11] On November 17, 2016, Commerce issued its antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders with a final weighted-average dumping margin of 12.66 percent and net subsidy rates ranging from 3.13 to 6.22 percent.[12]

[8] Domestic interested parties' comments on adequacy, December 14, 2021, pp. 2-5.

[9] Original publication, pp. 1, I-1.

[10] 81 FR 66921, September 29, 2016 (antidumping duty determination); 81 FR 66925, September 29, 2016 (countervailing duty determination).

[11] 81 FR 80683, November 16, 2016.

[12] 81 FR 81062, November 17, 2016. Foreign producers/exporters Sunrise Stainless Pvt. Ltd. and Sun Mark Stainless Pvt. Ltd. received a weighted-average final dumping margin of zero and were excluded from the antidumping duty order. These firms, however, were subject to the countervailing duty order with a subsidy rate of 6.22 percent. *Id*. Original publication, p. I-7.

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on WSSPP or similar merchandise. Table I-3 presents data on previous and related title VII investigations.

Table I-3
WSSPP or similar merchandise: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of the orders

Date	Number	Country	Product Scope	Determination	Current Status of Order
1978	AA1921-180	Japan	Welded stainless steel pipe and tube	Negative	ITC negative determination, order never issued.
1986	701-TA-281	Sweden	Welded stainless steel pipe and tube excluding grade 409 pipe	Negative	ITC negative determination during final, order never issued.
1986	731-TA-354	Sweden	Welded stainless steel pipe and tube excluding grade 409 pipe	Negative	ITC negative determination during final, order never issued.
1991	731-TA-540	Korea	Certain welded stainless steel pipe (“Certain ASTM A-312 pipe”)	Affirmative	ITA continuation order effective 6/30/2017 (Review 4).
1991	731-TA-541	Taiwan	Certain welded stainless steel pipe (“Certain ASTM A-312 pipe”)	Affirmative	ITA continuation order effective 6/30/2017 (Review 4).
2008	701-TA-454	China	Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Affirmative	ITA continuation order effective 12/6/2019 (Review 2).
2008	731-TA-1144	China	Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Affirmative	ITA continuation order effective 12/6/2019 (Review 2).

Table continued.

Table I-3 Continued
WSSPP or similar merchandise: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of the orders

Date	Number	Country	Product Scope	Determination	Current Status of Order
2013	731-TA-1210	Malaysia	Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Affirmative	ITA continuation order effective 12/3/2019 (Review 1).
2013	731-TA-1211	Thailand	Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Affirmative	ITA continuation order effective 12/3/2019 (Review 1).
2013	731-TA-1212	Vietnam	Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Affirmative	ITA continuation order effective 12/3/2019 (Review 1).
2015	701-TA-548	India	Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Affirmative	Order in effect 11/17/2016 (ongoing Review 1).
2015	731-TA-1298	India	Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Affirmative	Order in effect 11/17/2016 (ongoing Review 1).

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.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of WSSPP from India with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than January 31, 2022.[13] Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/. Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anticircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on imports of WSSPP from India are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

[13] Letter from Melissa G. Skinner, Senior Director, Office VII, Office of AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, November 30, 2021.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

> *The merchandise covered by these orders is circular welded austenitic stainless pressure pipe not greater than 14 inches in outside diameter. For purposes of this scope, references to size are in nominal inches and include all products within tolerances allowed by pipe specifications. This merchandise includes, but is not limited to, the American Society for Testing and Materials (''ASTM'') A–312 or ASTM A–778 specifications, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications. ASTM A–358 products are only included when they are produced to meet ASTM A–312 or ASTM A–778 specifications, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.*
>
> *Excluded from the scope are: (1) Welded stainless mechanical tubing, meeting ASTM A–554 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (2) boiler, heat exchanger, superheater, refining furnace, feedwater heater, and condenser tubing, meeting ASTM A–249, ASTM A–688 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; and (3) specialized tubing, meeting ASTM A–269, ASTM A–270 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.*
>
> *The subject imports are normally classified in subheadings 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS''). They may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 7306.40.1010, 7306.40.1015, 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5080, and 7306.40.5090. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.*[14]

[14] 81 FR 81062, November 17, 2016.

U.S. tariff treatment

WSSPP is currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS" or "HTS") statistical reporting numbers 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085. Such merchandise having a wall thickness of less than 1.65 mm is classifiable in subheading 7306.40.10 (statistical reporting numbers 7306.40.1010 or 7306.40.1015); subject goods may be imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5080, and 7306.40.5090 depending upon the dimensions and constituent elements.

WSSPP produced in India and imported into the U.S. market has a column 1-general duty rate of "free." WSSPP is not subject to an additional national security import duty under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[15] Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[15] Flat stainless steel products, the input materials used to make WSSPP, are subject to additional 25 percent national-security duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. The national-security duties on U.S. steel imports were implemented on March 23, 2018 and are presently enforced.

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. §1862), authorizes the President, on advice of the Secretary of Commerce, to adjust the imports of an article and its derivatives that are being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security. Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States, Presidential Proclamation 9705, March 8, 2018 (83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018).

Description and uses[16]

WSSPP refers to welded austenitic stainless steel pressure pipe that is not greater than 14 inches in outside diameter ("OD"). The subject pipe is of a circular cross-section, produced in standard sizes designated by nominal diameter and wall thickness,[17] and is designed for use with standard pipe fittings. WSSPP conveys fluids at high temperatures, high pressures, or both. WSSPP includes pipe manufactured to ASTM International (ASTM) specifications A–312[18] or A–778, or to similar specifications, either foreign or domestic.

Stainless steel is a general class of steel that contains at least 10.5 percent chromium by weight. Chromium gives stainless steel its excellent resistance to corrosion and good strength at high temperatures and pressure. The subject product uses the austenitic class of stainless steel (one of five classes of stainless steel). Austenitic, ferritic, and duplex classes of stainless steel typically have higher ranges of chromium and thus have higher corrosion resistance than the martensitic and precipitation hardening classes.[19] In addition to excellent corrosion resistance, austenitic steel offers unusually good formability and increases in strength after cold working (changes to the shape or structure of steel, for example by rolling, without the application of heat). For these reasons, WSSPP is used in corrosive environments, high temperature and pressure conditions, or in conditions requiring cleanliness and ease of maintenance.

[16] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the original publication, pp. I-8–I-11.

[17] The nominal pipe size ("NPS") defines the size of a pipe. NPS is a dimensionless designator that is a substitute for more traditional terms, such as "nominal diameter." NPS loosely corresponds to, but is not exactly equal to, OD for pipes with ODs of less than or equal to 12 inches; NPS is equal to OD for pipes with ODs greater than 12 inches.

[18] A–312 pipe is stenciled as such. Additional proprietary markings can include information on when the pipe was produced, line on which it was made, and sources of material inputs.

[19] Each class of stainless steel has its own set of alloying elements that impart different characteristics to the steel. Austenitic stainless steel contains the alloying elements of chromium and manganese or chromium and nickel. The chromium content can range from 16.0 to 28.0 percent with nickel between 3.5 and 32.0 percent. Ferritic stainless steel also offers corrosion resistance but has lower strength and ductility characteristics and limited use at high temperatures. Duplex steel offers comparable to better corrosion resistance than austenitic steel, with greater strength, but duplex steel also has limited use for high temperature applications. Specialty Steel Industry North America (SSINA), "Alloy Families," https://www.ssina.com/education/product-resources/alloy-families/, retrieved December 1, 2021.

Typically, subject WSSPP is produced with grade 304 or 316 stainless steel coil. Grade 304 (which contains 18.0–20.0 percent chromium and 8.0–10.5 percent nickel) is the most widely used austenitic grade and is resistant to food processing environments (except possibly for high-temperature conditions involving high acid and chloride contents), organic chemicals, and a wide variety of inorganic chemicals. Grade 316 contains 16–18 percent chromium, 10–14 percent nickel, and 2–3 percent molybdenum. Higher nickel and molybdenum content gives grade 316 better corrosion resistance than grade 304.[20] WSSPP can be produced from austenitic grades 304L and 316L coils, which feature lower carbon content than grades 304 and 316. The lower carbon content helps reduce corrosion at the weld site.[21]

As previously noted, WSSPP specifications are covered by ASTM A–312 or A–778. The A–312 specification covers seamless, straight-seam welded, and heavily cold-worked welded austenitic stainless steel pipe intended for high-temperature and general corrosive service. Welded A–312 pipe requires annealing (heat treatment) after welding,[22] whereas A–778 is a standard specification for welded, unannealed austenitic stainless steel tubular products.[23]

[20] SSINA, *Design Guidelines for the Selection and Use of Stainless Steel,* November 2, 2018, p.5, https://www.ssina.com/education/library/.

[21] In austenitic stainless steel, the application of high temperatures at the weld site causes a carbide precipitation that depletes the area near the weld of chromium. This leaves the weld susceptible to corrosion and pitting (the WSSPP production process begins with annealed and pickled coil, thus only the weld site is of concern). Annealing is the only way to correct this issue, but lower carbon steel types can help reduce and/or prevent the problem as well. When pipes are field welded, the ends of the pipe are also susceptible to corrosion. ASM International, *Stainless Steels: Metallurgy and Properties of Wrought Stainless*, 1994, ASM International: Materials Park, OH, pp. 22-25.

[22] Annealing is the process of heating cold stainless steel to obtain certain characteristics such as corrosion resistance. It also relieves stresses caused by cold working the steel (i.e., bending a steel sheet into a tubular form).

[23] ASTM, "A 312/A 312M—08a," "Standard Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes," and "Standard Specification for Welded, Unannealed Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubular Products," *Annual Book of ASTM Standards 2009*, Section 1, Iron and Steel Products, vol. 01.01, Steel–Piping, Tubing, Fittings, ASTM: West Conshohocken, PA, pp. 180-191 and 557-559.

A–778 pipe is similar to A–312, but may differ in the welding process, since A–778 allows for a filler metal in the weld pass. The A–778 specification, moreover, does not require post-weld annealing of the pipe. Conditions that permit the use of the A–778 pipe are low and moderate temperatures and corrosive service where heat treatment is not necessary for corrosion resistance.[24]

Specification ASTM A–358 is also included in the product scope when produced to the A–312 or A–778 specifications. ASTM A–358 refers to the standard specification for electric-fusion welded austenitic stainless steel pipe for high temperature service and other general applications.[25] The ASTM A–358 specification requires a filler metal in the weld pass while the A–312 specification does not allow for such filler metal. ASTM A–358 pipe also requires radiographic testing of the weld for most applications, which is not required for A–312 or A–778 pipes.

WSSPP is used by various industries including food processing, chemicals, pharmaceutical, energy, petrochemicals, oil and gas, manufacturing, paper and pulp processing, and water treatment. Major uses for welded A–312 pipe include digester lines, pharmaceutical production lines, petrochemical stock lines, automotive paint lines, and various processing lines such as those in breweries, paper mills, and general food-processing facilities. The pulp and paper industry and wastewater industry both use A–778 pipe due to its ability to withstand high temperatures and corrosive contact, although at somewhat lower levels than A–312 pipe. Corn fermentation systems that produce ethanol and low-pressure fluid transfer systems also use A–778 pipe. Critical applications where failure of the weld might have serious consequences, such as in nuclear power plants and liquefied natural-gas facilities, use A–358 pipe.[26]

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[24] Pipe meeting the ASTM A–778 specification is listed in the ASTM standards as requiring a diameter of 3 to 14 inches. However, a note attached to the ASTM standard allows the classification of pipe that meets the other ASTM A–778 specifications, as ASTM A–778, even if the diameter is less than 3 inches or greater than 14 inches. ASTM, "Standard Specification for Welded, Unannealed Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubular Products," *Annual Book of ASTM Standards 2009*, Section 1, Iron and Steel Products, vol. 01.01, Steel–Piping, Tubing, Fittings, ASTM: West Conshohocken, PA, pp. 557-559.

[25] ASTM, "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Austenitic Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service and General Applications," *Annual Book of ASTM Standards 2009*, Section 1, Iron and Steel Products, vol. 01.01, Steel–Piping, Tubing, Fittings, ASTM: West Conshohocken, PA, pp. 231-237.

[26] ASTM, "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Austenitic Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service and General Applications," *Annual Book of ASTM Standards 2009*, Section 1, Iron and Steel Products, vol. 01.01, Steel–Piping, Tubing, Fittings, ASTM: West Conshohocken, PA, pp. 231-237.

Manufacturing process[27]

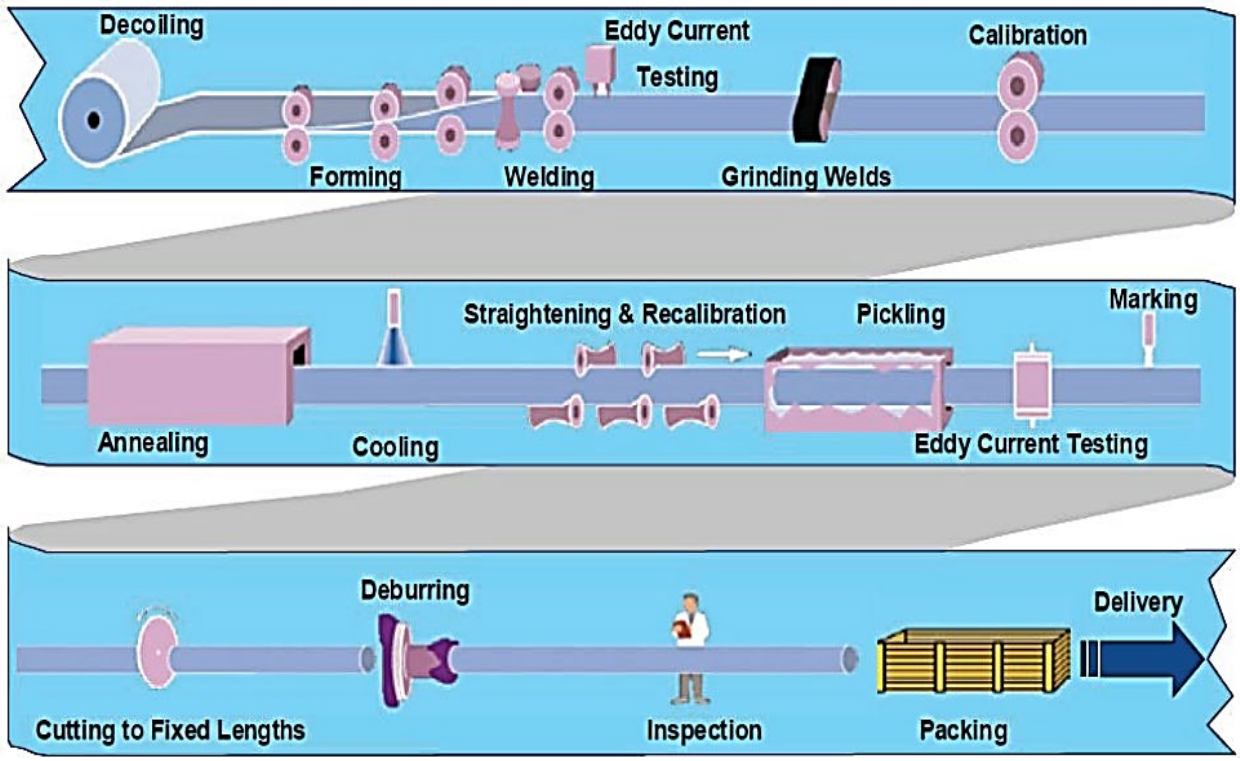
WSSPP production consists of initial tube formation, welding, and final finishing. Production of the subject WSSPP almost exclusively employs a continuous weld mill process (figure I-1), which begins with coils of stainless steel sheet, strip, or plate.[28] Coiled steel, of a width essentially corresponding to the desired circumference of the pipe,[29] is positioned in an uncoiler and then fed into a series of paired forming rolls. As the stainless steel progresses through the rolls, its cross-sectional profile is formed into a tubular shape with the butted edges along its length. Domestic producers' facilities include several continuous weld mills, with each dedicated to a limited range of pipe diameters. The continuous weld is used to produce pipe up to 14 inches OD. Pipe size 16 inches OD and up requires other manufacturing processes, such as the press brake method.

[27] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the original publication, pp. I-11–I-13.

[28] Another manufacturing process, the press brake method, is a batch process that produces one length of pipe at a time. This batch process could be used for WSSPP, but is generally used for stainless steel pressure pipe greater than 14 inches OD. The batch process is slower, more labor-intensive, and more costly than the continuous mill process. Virtually all subject WSSPP, in excess of 95–98 percent, is produced by the continuous mill process in the United States.

[29] Larger coils are slit into smaller diameters.

Figure I-1
WSSPP: Manufacturing process



Source: Original publication, p. I-12.

Note: The figure presents the manufacturing process generally used. However, not all manufacturers perform every manufacturing step displayed in the figure and may not perform them in the order shown in the figure.

In the welding stage, an automatic welding machine using either the tungsten-inert-gas ("TIG") welding process,[30] the plasma welding process, or the laser welding process welds the butt edges together. These methods allow welding without filler material,[31] complete fusion of butted edges, and shielding of the weld area with inert gas to prevent oxidation. In the TIG welding process, the welding heat is provided by an electric arc between a tungsten electrode and the pipe edges. The plasma welding process is similar to the TIG process because it heats the plasma as it passes through an arc torch, created by an electrode within a nozzle. In the laser welding process, a laser beam directed to the butt weld joint forms a deep-penetration fusion weld. The laser process is capable of a higher speed of operation than is the TIG process or plasma process.

The pipe continues after welding to the finishing state. Finishing includes grinding of the outside welding seam, calibrating pipe diameter, in-line annealing in a non-oxidizing atmosphere,[32] cooling, straightening, removing of surface scale (pickling),[33] and finally, cutting to length. During the manufacturing process, the pipe may be marked with its specification information and undergoes visual and/or other types of inspection such as eddy current testing.[34]

[30] Gas tungsten-arc welding ("GTAW") process is another term for the TIG process.

[31] Although the TIG and plasma can be used with filler metal or work without it, the laser process does not allow for the use of filler metal. WSSPP produced in accordance with the standard for ASTM A–312, cannot use filler metal in the weld.

[32] In-line annealing typically occurs in a non-oxidizing atmosphere, a process known as "bright annealing." Product annealed by methods other than bright annealing must be pickled in acid to remove surface oxides and produce a "bright" finish.

[33] Pickling removes scale by submerging the pipe in an acid bath.

[34] In eddy current testing, a probe with a wire coil with an alternating current flowing through it generates an oscillating magnetic field. The probe and its magnetic field move near the pipe and a circular flow of electrons known as an eddy current begins to move through the pipe like swirling water in a stream. The eddy current flowing through the metal will in turn generate its own magnetic field, which will interact with the coil. Defects such as cracks will interrupt or alter the amplitude and pattern of the eddy current and the resulting magnetic field. The eddy current test instrument plots these interruptions and alterations, and a trained operator reads the plot to identify the pipe defects.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from five firms, which accounted for virtually all U.S. production of WSSPP during 2015.[35]

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of seven known and currently operating U.S. producers of WSSPP.[36] Three firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution accounted for an estimated *** percent of production of WSSPP in the United States during 2020.[37]

[35] Original publication, pp. I-4, III-1–III-2. Usable U.S. producer questionnaires were received from Bristol Metals, Felker Brothers, Marcegaglia, Outokumpu, and Webco Industries Inc. ("Webco"). The Commission also issued U.S. producer questionnaires to Alaskan Copper and Brass Co. ("Alaskan Copper") and Rath Gibson LLC ("Rath Gibson"). The Commission did not receive a response from Rath Gibson. Alaskan Copper provided a response, but its questionnaire was ultimately excluded from the analysis because of the firm's limited participation in the WSSPP market. *Id*. Alaskan Copper only produced *** short tons of WSSPP in 2015. Investigation Nos. 701-TA-548 and 731-TA-1298 (Final): Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from India, Confidential Report, INV-OO-093, October 13, 2016 ("Original confidential report"), pp. III-1–III-2.

[36] In addition to (1) Bristol Metals, (2) Felker Brothers, and (3) Primus, domestic interested parties named four additional U.S. producers of WSSPP: (4) Alaskan Copper, (5) Rath Gibson, (6) Swepco, and (7) Webco. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, pp. 20-21.

[37] See table I-2 of this report for an explanation on how the U.S. producers' coverage estimate was calculated.

Recent developments

Table I-4 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission's original investigations.

Table I-4
WSSPP: Recent developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Bristol Metals	On March 2, 2017, Bristol Metal's parent company, Synalloy, acquired Marcegaglia's stainless steel pipe and tube operations.
Acquisition	Primus	On August 1, 2017, Primus's parent company, Ta Chen, acquired Outokumpo's stainless steel tube and pipe plant in Wildwood, Florida.
Expansion	Primus	On May 16, 2018, Primus's parent company, Ta Chen, announced plans for an expansion of its stainless steel pipe mill in Wildwood, Florida. The company planned to create a new facility and upgrade equipment. On November 27, 2018, the local government's zoning commission approved Primus's zoning request related to expand production facilities at their Wildwood, Florida. The current operational status of the expansion is unclear.

Source: AMM, "Outokumpu Divests Florida Pipe Mill to Ta Chen," August 1, 2017, https://dashboard.fastmarkets.com/launch?url=/a/3738028; AMM, "Synalloy's Buy of Mercagaglia Tube Ops Done," March 2, 2017, https://dashboard.fastmarkets.com/launch?url=/a/3666018; American Metals Market ("AMM"), "Ali deficit leads Ta Chen to spend $1 bln in US," May 16, 2018, https://dashboard.fastmarkets.com/launch?url=/a/3807437; and Villages News, "Wildwood commissioners clear way for major expansion at Primus Pipe and Tube," November 27, 2018, https://www.villages-news.com/2018/11/27/wildwood-commissioners-clear-way-for-major-expansion-at-primus-pipe-tube/.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews.[38] Table I-5 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and the current five-year reviews.

Table I-5
WSSPP: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

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

Item	Measure	2013	2014	2015	2020
Capacity	Quantity	62,201	62,853	59,171	***
Production	Quantity	25,849	30,827	22,682	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	41.6	49.0	38.3	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	26,073	28,299	23,006	***
U.S. shipments	Value	104,362	116,233	85,540	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	4,003	4,107	3,718	***
Net sales	Value	106,264	117,117	86,842	***
COGS	Value	106,835	109,592	91,317	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	100.5	93.6	105.2	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	(571)	7,525	(4,475)	***
SG&A expenses	Value	10,188	9,512	10,021	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	(10,759)	(1,987)	(14,496)	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	(10.1)	(1.7)	(16.7)	***

Source: For the years 2013-15, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2020, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, exh. 9.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" section.

Note: For additional details regarding the reporting of capacity, please see the original confidential report at pages III-5–III-6.

[38] Individual company trade and financial data are presented in appendix B.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if "appropriate circumstances" exist.[39] [40]

In its original determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as consisting of welded stainless steel pressure pipe corresponding with scope and defined the domestic industry as consisting of all domestic producers of welded stainless steel pressure pipe.[41] [42]

[39] Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

[40] None of the responding domestic producers is an importer or related to an importer or foreign producer of subject merchandise. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, p. 22.

[41] 86 FR 54470, October 1, 2021.

[42] The domestic interested parties agree with the definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry and do not contest them at the time of this report. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, p. 23.

U.S. imports

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from nine firms, representing virtually all known U.S. imports from India during 2015.[43] Import data presented in the original investigations were based on several sources. Import data for India, Korea, and Taiwan[44] were based on Commission questionnaire responses and data on imports from other sources were based on proprietary records and questionnaire data from prior WSSPP investigations.[45]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 65 potential U.S. importers of WSSPP.[46]

U.S. imports

Table I-6 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from India as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2020 imports by quantity).

[43] Original publication, pp. 3, I-4, IV-1.

[44] Korea and Taiwan were the largest sources of nonsubject imports during 2013-15. Original publication, pp. 13 n. 55, I-3, II-6, IV-1, VII-11.

[45] Original publication, pp. 3, I-4, IV-1 n. 2.

[46] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, p. 22, exh. 10.

Table I-6
WSSPP: U.S. imports, by source and period

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

U.S. imports from	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
India	Quantity	5,841	9,743	19,042	11,426	6,796
Taiwan	Quantity	22,878	27,548	24,146	16,273	13,931
Korea	Quantity	17,724	14,229	10,558	9,396	10,106
Canada	Quantity	9,593	10,763	8,283	6,528	6,206
Vietnam	Quantity	915	1,641	2,069	2,125	2,279
Italy	Quantity	1,625	785	1,378	670	1,557
China	Quantity	2,606	3,185	3,414	2,389	1,319
All other sources	Quantity	6,788	6,784	5,521	3,531	3,274
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	62,130	64,935	55,369	40,911	38,673
All import sources	Quantity	67,971	74,678	74,411	52,337	45,469
India	Value	14,734	26,992	67,260	40,604	21,102
Taiwan	Value	62,570	92,876	104,062	65,607	52,206
Korea	Value	46,591	40,811	33,223	33,594	31,210
Canada	Value	68,046	75,275	56,011	43,666	45,802
Vietnam	Value	2,550	4,816	6,143	6,553	6,632
Italy	Value	9,563	11,872	11,654	4,864	8,421
China	Value	17,193	13,042	16,610	13,022	6,435
All other sources	Value	36,916	36,028	38,880	32,940	30,122
Nonsubject sources	Value	243,429	274,720	266,583	200,246	180,827
All import sources	Value	258,164	301,711	333,843	240,850	201,929
India	Unit value	2,522	2,770	3,532	3,554	3,105
Taiwan	Unit value	2,735	3,371	4,310	4,032	3,747
Korea	Unit value	2,629	2,868	3,147	3,575	3,088
Canada	Unit value	7,093	6,994	6,762	6,689	7,380
Vietnam	Unit value	2,786	2,936	2,969	3,084	2,910
Italy	Unit value	5,884	15,116	8,459	7,257	5,408
China	Unit value	6,598	4,094	4,866	5,451	4,879
All other sources	Unit value	5,438	5,311	7,043	9,330	9,201
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	3,918	4,231	4,815	4,895	4,676
All import sources	Unit value	3,798	4,040	4,486	4,602	4,441

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7306.40.1010, 7306.40.1015, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, 7306.40.5080, 7306.40.5085, 7306.40.5090, accessed November 10, 2021.

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Note: In the original investigations, two foreign producers/exporters in India, Sunrise Stainless Pvt. Ltd. and Sun Mark Stainless Pvt. Ltd., received a weighted-average final dumping margin of zero and were excluded from the antidumping duty order. These firms, however, were subject to the countervailing duty order with a subsidy rate of 6.22 percent. Original publication, p. I-7.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-7 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-7
WSSPP: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; share of quantity is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in percent; share of value is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by value in percent

Source	Measure	2013	2014	2015	2020
U.S. producers	Quantity	26,073	28,299	23,006	***
India	Quantity	2,622	17,318	15,064	6,796
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	36,238	37,962	26,672	38,673
Total imports	Quantity	38,860	55,280	41,736	45,469
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	64,933	83,579	64,742	***
U.S. producers	Value	104,362	116,233	85,540	***
India	Value	7,339	52,645	46,481	21,102
Nonsubject sources	Value	126,023	145,309	108,757	180,827
All import sources	Value	133,362	197,954	155,238	201,929
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	237,724	314,187	240,778	***
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	40.2	33.9	35.5	***
India	Share of quantity	4.0	20.7	23.3	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	55.8	45.4	41.2	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	59.8	66.1	64.5	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	43.9	37.0	35.5	***
India	Share of value	3.1	16.8	19.3	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	53.0	46.2	45.2	***
All import sources	Share of value	56.1	63.0	64.5	***

Source: For the years 2013-15, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2020, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7306.40.1010, 7306.40.1015, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, 7306.40.5080, 7306.40.5085, 7306.40.5090, accessed November 10, 2021.

Note: For 2013-15, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from U.S. shipments of imports, rather than U.S. imports.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

The industry in India

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from five firms. These firms' exports to the United States were equivalent to approximately 57.2 percent of U.S. imports of WSSPP from India in 2015.[47]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 32 possible producers of WSSPP in India.[48]

Due to limited information, domestic industry parties reported no events in the Indian industry since the original investigations. Industry research was unable to identify any developments since the original investigations. *** U.S. purchaser responding to the Commission's questionnaire reported ***.[49] *** reported that ***.[50]

Table I-8 presents export data for Harmonized System ("HS") 7306.40, a category that includes WSSPP and out-of-scope products, from India (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2020).

[47] Three responding firms were not able to provide an estimate of their share of total production of WSSPP in India. The other two responding Indian producers provided vastly different estimates of their total production of WSSPP in India. Original publication, pp. I-4, VII-3.

[48] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, October 29, 2021, p. 22, exh. 11.

[49] See appendix D for more information.

[50] See appendix D for more information.

Table I-8
Pipes, tubes and hollow profiles nesoi, welded, of circular cross section, of stainless steel: Quantity of exports from India, by destination and period

Quantity in metric tons

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Brazil	310	1,456	3,514	6,047	6,847
United States	5,508	8,974	14,522	7,507	6,678
Turkey	617	730	653	215	1,290
United Arab Emirates	476	313	574	99	922
Thailand	25	17	42	259	802
Russia	1	--	2	1	553
Singapore	8	0	3	3	305
Italy	189	129	66	52	252
Nigeria	142	867	306	381	229
Belgium	54	17	--	122	118
All other markets	2,239	3,114	3,068	3,026	1,274
All markets	9,569	15,617	22,750	17,712	19,270

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7306.40. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7306.40 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, WSSPP from India has not been subject to other countervailing duty or antidumping duty investigations outside the United States.[51]

[51] During the original investigations, all responding U.S. importers and foreign producers/exporters in India reported no known trade remedy actions on WSSPP from India in third-country markets. Original publication, p. VII-11.

Since the original investigations, there have been no reported trade remedy action on WSSPP from India in third-country markets. World Trade Organization ("WTO"), "Anti-dumping," https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/adp_e/adp_e.htm, retrieved December 2, 2021; and WTO, "Subsidies and Countervailing Measures," https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/scm_e/scm_e.htm, retrieved December 2, 2021.

The global market

Table I-9 presents information on global exports of circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of stainless steel (HS 7306.40) during 2016-20 as reported by Global Trade Atlas. In 2020, Italy was the top global exporter of the goods classified in HS 7306.40, and China and Taiwan were the second and third largest global exporters, respectively. India was the tenth largest global exporter in 2020.

Table I-9
Pipes, tubes and hollow profiles nesoi, welded, of circular cross section, of stainless steel: Quantity of global exports by country and period

Quantity in metric tons

Exporting country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Italy	307,717	307,744	299,490	303,313	273,605
China	149,682	184,475	225,279	236,178	195,374
Taiwan	158,637	169,263	158,998	133,251	119,570
Germany	82,721	78,850	74,632	71,779	56,718
Thailand	15,906	15,092	15,026	15,304	51,821
South Korea	51,868	43,739	43,654	37,351	34,157
Finland	20,360	20,203	21,681	21,810	20,367
Netherlands	23,656	13,932	20,277	23,008	20,007
Czech Republic	32,944	28,022	30,934	25,064	19,362
India	9,569	15,617	22,750	17,712	19,270
All other exporters	164,909	177,198	175,071	153,047	134,608
All exporters	1,017,969	1,054,135	1,087,792	1,037,817	944,859

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7306.40. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7306.40 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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
86 FR 54423, October 1, 2021	*Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-10-01/pdf/2021-21539.pdf
86 FR 54470, October 1, 2021	*Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe From India; Institution of a Five-Year Review*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-10-01/pdf/2021-21221.pdf

APPENDIX B

COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

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APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Table C-1
WSSPP: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2013-15, January to March 2015, and January to March 2016
(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.-March
	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016	2013-15	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	64,933	83,579	64,742	16,985	19,017	(0.3)	28.7	(22.5)	12.0
Producers' share (fn1)	40.2	33.9	35.5	33.1	37.4	(4.6)	(6.3)	1.7	4.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	4.0	20.7	23.3	***	***	19.2	16.7	2.5	***
All other sources (fn2)	55.8	45.4	41.2	***	***	(14.6)	(10.4)	(4.2)	***
Total U.S. imports	59.8	66.1	64.5	66.9	62.6	4.6	6.3	(1.7)	(4.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	237,724	314,187	240,778	68,249	57,383	1.3	32.2	(23.4)	(15.9)
Producers' share (fn1)	43.9	37.0	35.5	34.8	36.7	(8.4)	(6.9)	(1.5)	1.9
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	3.1	16.8	19.3	***	***	16.2	13.7	2.5	***
All other sources (fn2)	53.0	46.2	45.2	***	***	(7.8)	(6.8)	(1.1)	***
Total U.S. imports	56.1	63.0	64.5	65.2	63.3	8.4	6.9	1.5	(1.9)
U.S. shipments of imports from:									
India:									
Quantity	2,622	17,318	15,064	***	***	474.5	560.5	(13.0)	***
Value	7,339	52,645	46,481	***	***	533.3	617.3	(11.7)	***
Unit value	$2,799	$3,040	$3,086	***	***	10.2	8.6	1.5	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources (fn2):									
Quantity	36,238	37,962	26,672	***	***	(26.4)	4.8	(29.7)	***
Value	126,023	145,309	108,757	***	***	(13.7)	15.3	(25.2)	***
Unit value	$3,478	$3,828	$4,078	***	***	17.3	10.1	6.5	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports:									
Quantity	38,860	55,280	41,736	11,371	11,908	7.4	42.3	(24.5)	4.7
Value	133,362	197,954	155,238	44,521	36,345	16.4	48.4	(21.6)	(18.4)
Unit value	$3,432	$3,581	$3,720	$3,915	$3,052	8.4	4.3	3.9	(22.0)
Ending inventory quantity	8,639	7,625	9,165	7,563	8,196	6.1	(11.7)	20.2	8.4
U.S. producers':									
Average capacity quantity	62,201	62,853	59,171	14,990	15,200	(4.9)	1.0	(5.9)	1.4
Production quantity	25,849	30,827	22,682	6,240	6,753	(12.3)	19.3	(26.4)	8.2
Capacity utilization (fn1)	41.6	49.0	38.3	41.6	44.4	(3.2)	7.5	(10.7)	2.8
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	26,073	28,299	23,006	5,614	7,109	(11.8)	8.5	(18.7)	26.6
Value	104,362	116,233	85,540	23,728	21,038	(18.0)	11.4	(26.4)	(11.3)
Unit value	$4,003	$4,107	$3,718	$4,227	$2,959	(7.1)	2.6	(9.5)	(30.0)
Export shipments:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	4,595	6,974	6,301	7,422	6,009	37.1	51.8	(9.7)	(19.0)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	294	292	256	261	225	(12.9)	(0.7)	(12.3)	(13.8)
Hours worked (1,000s)	619	567	478	135	116	(22.8)	(8.4)	(15.7)	(14.1)
Wages paid ($1,000)	11,844	10,768	9,656	2,728	2,337	(18.5)	(9.1)	(10.3)	(14.3)
Hourly wages (dollars)	$19.13	$18.99	$20.20	$20.21	$20.15	5.6	(0.7)	6.4	(0.3)
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	41.8	54.4	47.5	46.2	58.2	13.6	30.2	(12.7)	25.9
Unit labor costs	$458	$349	$426	$437	$346	(7.1)	(23.8)	21.9	(20.8)
Net sales:									
Quantity	26,536	28,470	23,264	5,752	7,118	(12.3)	7.3	(18.3)	23.7
Value	106,264	117,117	86,842	24,449	21,083	(18.3)	10.2	(25.9)	(13.8)
Unit value	$4,005	$4,114	$3,733	$4,251	$2,962	(6.8)	2.7	(9.3)	(30.3)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	106,835	109,592	91,317	23,275	22,206	(14.5)	2.6	(16.7)	(4.6)
Gross profit or (loss)	(571)	7,525	(4,475)	1,174	(1,123)	683.7	fn3	fn3	fn3
SG&A expenses	10,188	9,512	10,021	2,342	2,696	(1.6)	(6.6)	5.4	15.1
Operating income or (loss)	(10,759)	(1,987)	(14,496)	(1,168)	(3,819)	34.7	(81.5)	629.5	227.0
Net income or (loss)	(12,812)	(4,587)	(17,091)	(1,719)	(4,722)	33.4	(64.2)	272.6	174.7
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	$4,026	$3,849	$3,925	$4,046	$3,120	(2.5)	(4.4)	2.0	(22.9)
Unit SG&A expenses	$384	$334	$431	$407	$379	12.2	(13.0)	28.9	(7.0)
Unit operating income or (loss)	($405)	($70)	($623)	($203)	($537)	53.7	(82.8)	792.8	164.2
Unit net income or (loss)	($483)	($161)	($735)	($299)	($663)	52.2	(66.6)	356.0	122.0
COGS/sales (fn1)	100.5	93.6	105.2	95.2	105.3	4.6	(7.0)	11.6	10.1
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	(10.1)	(1.7)	(16.7)	(4.8)	(18.1)	(6.6)	8.4	(15.0)	(13.3)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	(12.1)	(3.9)	(19.7)	(7.0)	(22.4)	(7.6)	8.1	(15.8)	(15.4)

Notes:

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Refer to Part IV, footnote 2.
fn3.--Undefined.

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties naming the following thirteen firms as top purchasers of welded stainless steel pressure pipe: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these thirteen firms and four firms (***) provided responses, which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for welded stainless steel pressure pipe that have occurred in the United States or in the market for welded stainless steel pressure pipe in India since 2016?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***.
***	***	***.
***	***	***.
***	***	***.

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for welded stainless steel pressure pipe in the United States or in the market for welded stainless steel pressure pipe in India within a reasonably foreseeable time?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Anticipated changes
***	***	***.
***	***	***.
***	***	***.
***	***	***.