INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

FACT SHEET

Commerce Initiates Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Imports of Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from Pakistan, Oman, the Philippines, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

- On November 18, 2015, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced the initiation of antidumping duty (AD) investigations of imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe from Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam and a countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of imports of the same merchandise from Pakistan.

- The AD and CVD laws provide U.S. businesses and workers with a transparent and internationally accepted mechanism to seek relief from the market-distorting effects caused by injurious dumping and unfair subsidization of imports into the United States, establishing an opportunity to compete on a level playing field.

- For the purpose of AD investigations, dumping occurs when a foreign company sells a product in the United States at less than its fair value. For the purpose of CVD investigations, countervailable subsidies are financial assistance from foreign governments that benefit the production of goods from foreign companies and are limited to specific enterprises or industries, or are contingent either upon export performance or upon the use of domestic goods over imported goods.

- The petitioners for these investigations are Bull Moose Tube Company (Chesterfield, MO), EXLTUBE (N. Kansas City, MO), Wheatland Tube (Chicago, IL), and Western Tube & Conduit (Long Beach, CA).

- These investigations cover welded carbon-quality steel pipes and tube, of circular cross-section, with an outside diameter (O.D.) not more than nominal 16 inches (406.4 mm), regardless of wall thickness, surface finish (e.g., black, galvanized, or painted), end finish (plain end, beveled end, grooved, threaded, or threaded and coupled), or industry specification (e.g., American Society for Testing and Materials International (ASTM), proprietary, or other), generally known as standard pipe, fence pipe and tube, sprinkler pipe, and structural pipe (although subject product may also be referred to as mechanical tubing). Specifically, the term "carbon quality" includes products in which:

  (a) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements;
  (b) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and
  (c) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, as indicated:

  (i) 1.80 percent of manganese;
  (ii) 2.25 percent of silicon;
  (iii) 1.00 percent of copper;
  (iv) 0.50 percent of aluminum;
  (v) 1.25 percent of chromium;
  (vi) 0.30 percent of cobalt;
  (vii) 0.40 percent of lead;
  (viii) 1.25 percent of nickel;

(ix) 0.30 percent of tungsten;
(x) 0.15 percent of molybdenum;
(xi) 0.10 percent of niobium;
(xii) 0.41 percent of titanium;
(xiii) 0.15 percent of vanadium; or
(xiv) 0.15 percent of zirconium.

Covered products are generally made to standard O.D. and wall thickness combinations. Pipe multi-stenciled to a standard and/or structural specification and to other specifications, such as American Petroleum Institute (API) API-5L, is also covered by the scope of these investigations when it meets the physical description set forth above. Covered products may also possess one or more of the following characteristics: is 32 feet in length or less; is less than 2.0 inches (50mm) in nominal O.D.; has a galvanized and/or painted (e.g., polyester coated) surface finish; or has a threaded and/or coupled end finish.

Standard pipe is ordinarily made to ASTM specifications A53, A135, and A795, but can also be made to other specifications. Structural pipe is made primarily to ASTM specifications A252 and A500. Standard and structural pipe may also be produced to proprietary specifications rather than to industry specifications.

Sprinkler pipe is designed for sprinkler fire suppression systems and may be made to industry specifications such as ASTM A53 or to proprietary specifications.

Fence tubing is included in the scope regardless of certification to a specification listed in the exclusions below, and can also be made to the ASTM A513 specification. Products that meet the physical description set forth above but are made to the following nominal outside diameter and wall thickness combinations, which are recognized by the industry as typical for fence tubing, are included despite being certified to ASTM mechanical tubing specifications:

O.D. in inches (nominal)	Wall thickness in inches (nominal	Gage
1.315	0.035	20
1.315	0.047	18
1.315	0.055	17
1.315	0.065	16
1.315	0.072	15
1.315	0.083	14
1.315	0.095	13
1.660	0.055	17
1.660	0.065	16
1.660	0.083	14
1.660	0.095	13
1.660	0.109	12
1.900	0.047	18
1.900	0.055	17
1.900	0.065	16

1.900	0.072	15
1.900	0.095	13
1.900	0.109	12
2.375	0.047	18
2.375	0.055	17
2.375	0.065	16
2.375	0.072	15
2.375	0.095	13
2.375	0.109	12
2.375	0.120	11
2.875	0.109	12
2.875	0.165	8
3.500	0.109	12
3.500	0.165	8
4.000	0.148	9
4.000	0.165	8
4.500	0.203	7

The scope of these investigations does not include:

(a) pipe suitable for use in boilers, superheaters, heat exchangers, refining furnaces and feedwater heaters, whether or not cold drawn, which are defined by standards such as ASTM A178 or ASTM A192;
(b) finished electrical conduit, i.e., Electrical Rigid Steel Conduit (aka Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit and Electrical Rigid Metal Steel Conduit), Finished Electrical Metallic Tubing, and Electrical Intermediate Metal Conduit, which are defined by specifications such as American National Standard (ANSI) C80.1-2005, ANSI C80.3-2005, or ANSI C80.6-2005, and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) UL-6, UL-797, or UL-1242;
(c) finished scaffolding, i.e., component parts of final, finished scaffolding that enter the United States unassembled as a "kit." A kit is understood to mean a packaged combination of component parts that contains, at the time of importation, all of the necessary component parts to fully assemble final, finished scaffolding;
(d) tube and pipe hollows for redrawing;
(e) oil country tubular goods produced to API specifications;
(f) line pipe produced to only API specifications, such as API 5L, and not multi-stenciled; and
(g) mechanical tubing, whether or not cold-drawn, other than what is included in the above paragraphs.

The products subject to these investigations are currently classifiable in Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical reporting numbers 7306.19.1010, 7306.19.1050, 7306.19.5110, 7306.19.5150, 7306.30.1000, 7306.30.5015, 7306.30.5020, 7306.30.5025, 7306.30.5032, 7306.50.5030, 7306.30.5040, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5085, 7306.30.5090, 7306.50.1000, 7306.50.5050, and 7306.50.5070. However, the product description, and not the HTSUS classification, is dispositive of whether the merchandise imported into the United States falls within the scope.

- In 2014, imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe from Pakistan, Oman, the Philippines, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam were valued at an estimated $17 million, $33.1 million, $18.6 million, $59.4 million, and $60.6 million, respectively.

NEXT STEPS

- The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) is scheduled to make its preliminary injury determinations on or before December 14, 2015.

- If the ITC determines that there is a reasonable indication that imports of circular welded pipe from Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, United Arab Emirates, and/or Vietnam materially injure, or threaten material injury to, the domestic industry, the investigations will continue and Commerce will be scheduled to make its preliminary CVD determination in January 2016 and its preliminary AD determinations in April 2016, unless the statutory deadlines are extended. If the ITC's preliminary determinations are negative, the investigations will be terminated.

ALLEGED DUMPING MARGINS:

COUNTRY	DUMPING MARGIN
Pakistan	**11.80 percent**
Oman	**98.87 to 105.58 percent**
Philippines	**21.86 percent**
United Arab Emirates	**47.06 to 54.27 percent**
Vietnam	**113.18 percent**

ESTIMATED SUBSIDY RATE:

COUNTRY	SUBSIDY RATE
Pakistan	**Above *de minimis****

* *de minimis* = less than 1% for developed countries, less than 2% for developing countries.

CASE CALENDAR:

EVENT	AD INVESTIGATIONS	CVD INVESTIGATION
Petitions Filed	**October 28, 2015**	**October 28, 2015**
DOC Initiation Date	**November 17, 2015**	**November 17, 2015**
ITC Preliminary Determinations*	**December 14, 2015†**	**December 14, 2015†**
DOC Preliminary Determinations	**April 5, 2016**	**January 21, 2016**
DOC Final Determinations	**June 20, 2016†**	**April 5, 2016**
ITC Final Determinations**	**August 3, 2016**	**May 20, 2016**
Issuance of Orders***	**August 10, 2016**	**May 27, 2016**

NOTE: Commerce preliminary and final determination deadlines are governed by statute. For CVD investigations, the deadlines are set forth in sections 703(b) and 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For AD investigations, the deadlines are set forth in sections 733(b) and 735(a) of the Act. These deadlines may be extended under certain circumstances.

†Where the deadline falls on a weekend/holiday, the appropriate date is the next business day.

* If the ITC makes negative preliminary determinations of injury, the investigations are terminated.

**This will take place only in the event of final affirmative determinations from Commerce.

***This will take place only in the event of final affirmative determinations from Commerce and the ITC.

IMPORT STATISTICS:

OMAN	2012	2013	2014
Volume (metric tons)	43,800	35,300	42,800
Value (USD)	39,411,000	30,037,000	33,134,000
PAKISTAN	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Volume (metric tons)	23,600	11,500	21,600
Value (USD)	23,793,000	9,789,000	17,046,000
PHILIPPINES	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Volume (metric tons)	32,100	25,400	25,800
Value (USD)	29,392,000	20,335,000	18,576,000
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Volume (metric tons)	37,000	41,100	69,900
Value (USD)	35,990,000	36,988,000	59,430,000
VIETNAM	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Volume (metric tons)	46,200	78,400	78,000
Value (USD)	42,081,000	64,542,000	60,598,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, accessed through Global Trade Atlas. (HTSUS 7306.19.1010, 7306.19.1050, 7306.19.5110, 7306.19.5150, 7306.30.1000, 7306.30.5015, 7306.30.5020, 7306.30.5025, 7306.30.5032, 7306.50.5030, 7306.30.5040, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5085, 7306.30.5090, 7306.50.1000, 7306.50.5050, and 7306.50.5070.)

The above HTSUS subheadings may cover both subject and non-subject merchandise.