

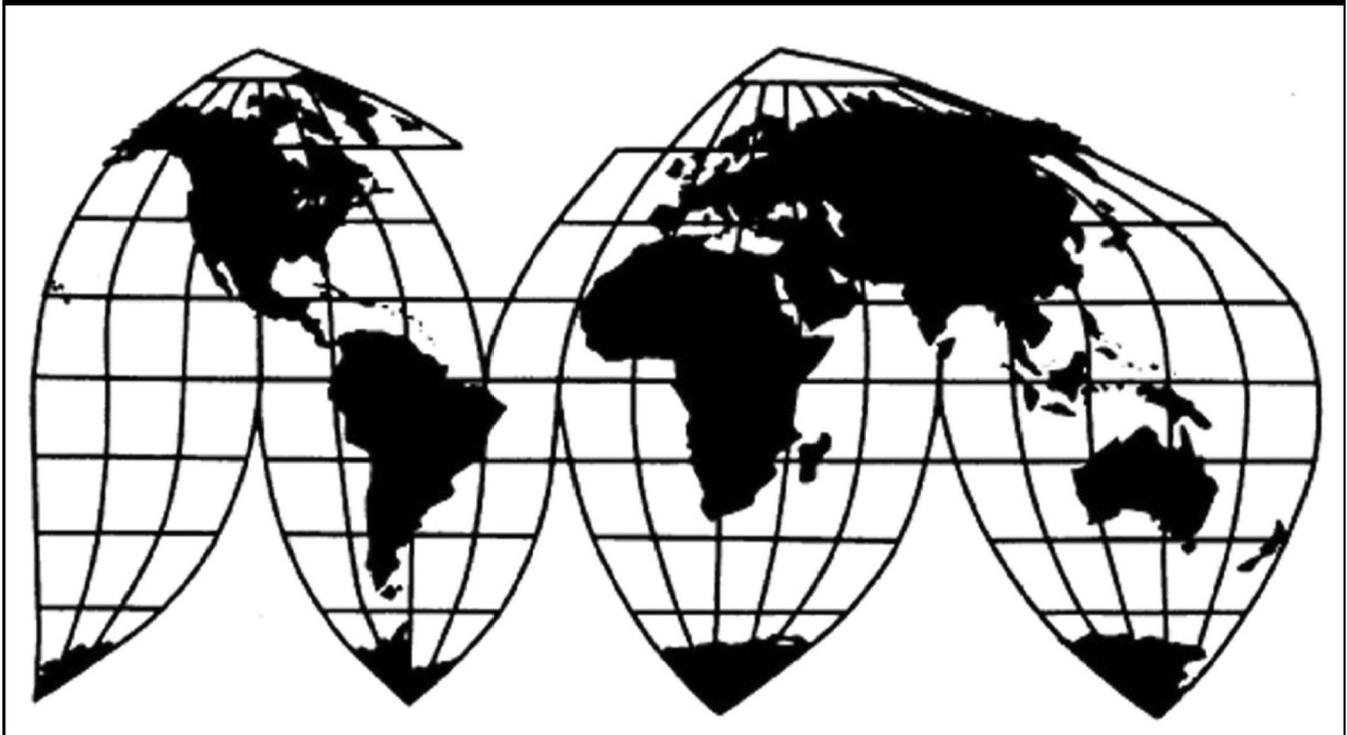
Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Fifth Review)

Publication 5276

February 2022

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Address all communications to
Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

Washington, DC 20436
www.usitc.gov

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Note: Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets or by headings in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks in public reports.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Fifth Review)

Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ 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 antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand 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 July 1, 2021 (86 FR 35133) and determined on October 4, 2021 that it would conduct expedited reviews (86 FR 72620, December 22, 2021).

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

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On July 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 antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.³ ⁴ The following tabulation presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Effective date	Action
July 1, 2021	Notice of initiation by Commerce (86 FR 35070, July 1, 2021)
July 1, 2021	Notice of institution by Commission (86 FR 35133, July 1, 2021)
September 17, 2021	Commerce’s results of its expedited reviews
October 4, 2021	Commission’s vote on adequacy
February 2, 2022	Commission’s determinations and views

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 86 FR 35133, July 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 antidumping duty orders. 86 FR 35070, July 1, 2021. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. 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 app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations and subsequent reviews are presented in app. C.

⁴ Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the subject merchandise. Presented in app. 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 two submissions in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. They were filed on behalf of the following entities:

1. Tube Forgings of America, Inc. (“Tube Forgings”), Mills Iron Works, Inc. (“Mills Iron”), and Hackney Ladish, Inc. (a subsidiary of Precision Castparts Corp.) (“Hackney Ladish”), domestic producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings
2. Weldbend Corporation (“Weldbend”), a domestic producer of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings

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-1.

Table I-1
Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Summary of completed responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Interested party	Type	Number of firms	Coverage
U.S. producer	Domestic	4	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure is the estimated share of total U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in 2020 accounted for by responding firms. In their response to the Commission’s notice of institution, Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish estimated that their combined share of U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in 2020 was *** percent. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish also estimated that Weldbend’s share of total U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in 2020 was *** percent. These firms explained that the estimates provided are based on historical estimates ***. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish’s response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 29-30. In its response to the Commission’s notice of institution, Weldbend reported that it did not know what proportion of total U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in 2020 is accounted for by its production. Weldbend’s response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, p. 7.

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 jointly from domestic interested parties Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish, as well as separately from domestic interested party Weldbend. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish request that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the subject antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings.⁵ Weldbend also requests that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the subject antidumping duty orders.⁶

The original investigations and subsequent reviews

The original investigations

The original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan (Inv. Nos. 731-TA-308-310) resulted from petitions filed on February 24, 1986 with Commerce and the Commission by the U.S. Butt-Weld Fittings Committee, an ad hoc organization consisting of U.S. producers Ladish Co., Inc. (“Ladish”); Mills Iron; and Steel Forgings, Inc (“Steel Forgings”).⁷ On September 9, 1986, Commerce published a notice that it was postponing its final determination with respect to its antidumping duty investigation concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan.⁸ On October 24, 1986, Commerce determined that imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil and Taiwan were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”).⁹ On December 29, 1986, Commerce determined that imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan were being sold at LTFV.¹⁰ The Commission determined on December 9, 1986 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings

⁵ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish’s comments on adequacy, September 9, 2021, pp. 8-9.

⁶ Weldbend’s comments on adequacy, September 10, 2021, p. 3.

⁷ Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil and Taiwan, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-308 and 310 (Final), USITC Publication 1918, December 1986 (“Original Brazil and Taiwan publication”), p. A-1 and Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Japan, Inv. No. 731-TA-309 (Final), USITC Publication 1943, January 1987 (“Original Japan publication”), p. A-1.

⁸ 51 FR 32117, September 9, 1986.

⁹ 51 FR 37770 and 51 FR 37772, October 24, 1986.

¹⁰ 51 FR 46892, December 29, 1986.

from Brazil and Taiwan.¹¹ On December 17, 1986, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil and Taiwan, with the final weighted-average dumping margins of 52.25 percent for Brazil and ranging from 6.84 to 87.30 percent for Taiwan.¹² The Commission determined on January 29, 1987 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan.¹³ On February 10, 1987, Commerce issued its antidumping duty order on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 30.83 to 65.81 percent.¹⁴

The original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand resulted from petitions filed on May 22, 1991 with Commerce and the Commission by the U.S. Fittings Group, an ad hoc trade association consisting of U.S. producers Hackney, Inc. (“Hackney”); Ladish; Mills Iron; Steel Forgings; and Tube Forgings.¹⁵ On May 18, 1992, Commerce determined that imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand were being sold at LTFV.¹⁶ The Commission determined on June 25, 1992 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand.¹⁷ On July 6, 1992, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand, with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 35.06 to 182.90 percent for China and 0.22 (de minimis) to 50.84 percent for Thailand.¹⁸

The first five-year reviews

On August 5, 1999, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.¹⁹ On December 3, 1999, Commerce determined that

¹¹ 51 FR 45188, December 17, 1986.

¹² 51 FR 45152, December 17, 1986.

¹³ 52 FR 3498, February 4, 1987

¹⁴ 52 FR 4167, February 10, 1987.

¹⁵ Certain Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from China and Thailand, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-520-521 (Final), USITC Publication 2528, June 1992 (“Original China and Thailand publication”), p. I-3

¹⁶ 57 FR 21058 and 57 FR 21065, May 18, 1992.

¹⁷ 57 FR 29331, July 1, 1992.

¹⁸ The antidumping duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand excluded imports from Awaji Sangyo (Thailand) Co. (“Awaji”), which Commerce found to have a de minimis dumping margin. 57 FR 29702, July 6, 1992.

¹⁹ 64 FR 44536, August 16, 1999.

revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.²⁰ On December 16, 1999, the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.²¹ Following affirmative determinations in the first five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective January 6, 2000, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.²²

The second five-year reviews

On March 7, 2005, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.²³ On July 8, 2005, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.²⁴ On October 31, 2005, the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.²⁵ Following affirmative determinations in the second five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective November 21, 2005, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.²⁶

The third five-year reviews

On January 4, 2011, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil,

²⁰ 64 FR 67847, December 3, 1999.

²¹ 64 FR 71830, December 22, 1999.

²² 65 FR 753, January 6, 2000.

²³ 70 FR 14713, March 23, 2005.

²⁴ 70 FR 39486, July 8, 2005.

²⁵ 70 FR 66847, November 3, 2005.

²⁶ 70 FR 70059, November 21, 2005.

China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.²⁷ On April 15, 2011, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.²⁸ On April 4, 2011, the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.²⁹ Following affirmative determinations in the third five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective April 15, 2011, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.³⁰

The fourth five-year reviews

On June 6, 2016, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.³¹ On July 7, 2016, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.³² On August 3, 2016, the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.³³ Following affirmative determinations in the fourth five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective August 23, 2016, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand.³⁴

²⁷ 76 FR 5205, January 28, 2011.

²⁸ 76 FR 21331, April 15, 2011.

²⁹ 76 FR 19788, April 8, 2011.

³⁰ 76 FR 21331, April 15, 2011.

³¹ 81 FR 40923, June 23, 2016.

³² 81 FR 44270, July 7, 2016.

³³ 81 FR 52460, August 8, 2016. In the fourth five-year reviews, Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil was not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

³⁴ 81 FR 57562, August 23, 2016.

Previous and related investigations

Title VII investigations

In February 1994, the U.S. Fittings Group filed a petition alleging that LTFV imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from France, India, Israel, Malaysia, Korea, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela were materially injuring or threatening to materially injure the domestic industry and that the governments of India and Israel were granting countervailable subsidies to their domestic industries.³⁵ Commerce determined that imports from France, India, Israel, Malaysia, Korea, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela were sold in the United States at LTFV and that the governments of India and Israel were subsidizing their respective domestic industries. However, the Commission determined that the U.S. industry was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports from any of the subject countries nor by reason of subsidized imports from India or Israel.³⁶ Consequently, Commerce did not issue antidumping or countervailing duty orders against U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from these countries.

Safeguard investigation

In 2001, the Commission conducted a safeguard investigation of steel products (Inv. No. TA-201-73) that included carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings. Following affirmative determinations of serious injury and remedy recommendations by the Commission, the President issued a proclamation on March 5, 2002, imposing temporary import relief, effective March 20, 2002, for a period not to exceed three years and one day, on imports from selected countries.³⁷ Import relief relating to carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings consisted of an

³⁵ The U.S. Fittings Group was an ad hoc association consisting of U.S. producers Hackney; Ladish; Mills Iron; Steel Forgings; and Tube Forgings. The U.S. Fittings Group's petition with regard to Thailand was only applicable to one producer, Awaji. All other producers and exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand were subject to the 1992 antidumping duty order (included in the current five-year reviews) in effect at that time. Certain Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from France, India, Israel, Malaysia, The Republic of Korea, Thailand, The United Kingdom, and Venezuela, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-360-361 and 731-TA-688-695 (Final), USITC Publication 2870, April 1995, p. II-3.

³⁶ 60 FR 18611, April 12, 1995.

³⁷ 67 FR 10553, March 7, 2002. The safeguard measures were applied to imports of subject steel products from all countries except Canada, Israel, Jordan, and Mexico, and developing countries that were members of the World Trade Organization, whose share of total imports of a particular product did not exceed three percent (provided that imports that were the product of all such countries with

(continued...)

additional tariff of 13 percent *ad valorem* on imports in the first year, 10 percent in the second year, and 7 percent in the third year.

On March 5, 2003, the Commission instituted a mid-term review of the President's section 203 imports relief, as required by section 204(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974.³⁸ The Commission issued its assessment of the relief on September 19, 2003, noting that since the safeguard measures were instituted, the U.S. industry producing the pipe fittings increased its market share slightly to 39.9 percent from 36.4 percent, that total quantity of imports of pipe fittings declined, and that demand for pipe fittings during the period also declined.³⁹ On December 4, 2003, the President terminated the steel safeguard tariffs.⁴⁰

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the antidumping duty orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than October 29, 2021.⁴¹ Commerce's Issues and Decision Memoranda, published concurrently with Commerce's final results, will contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the orders, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anti-circumvention. Upon publication, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memoranda can be accessed at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The Issues and Decision Memoranda will also include 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 orders on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

(...continued)

less than a three percent import share collectively accounted for not more than nine percent of total imports of the product).

³⁸ 68 FR 12380, March 14, 2003.

³⁹ Steel: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry, Inv. No. TA-204-9, Volume I, USITC Publication 3632, September 2003, p. xvii.

⁴⁰ 68 FR 68483, December 8, 2003.

⁴¹ Letter from Melissa G. Skinner, Senior Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, August 20, 2021.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

*{C}ertain carbon steel butt-weld type fittings, other than couplings, under 14 inches in diameter, whether finished or unfinished.*⁴²

U.S. tariff treatment

Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings are currently provided for in HTS subheading 7307.93.30. Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings imported from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand enter the U.S. market at a column 1-general duty rate of 6.2 percent. Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Section 232 tariff treatment

Goods in HTS heading 7307 (including carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings) are not subject to Section 232 duties. See U.S. notes 16(a) and 16(b), subchapter III of HTS chapter 99.⁴³

Section 301 tariff treatment

Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended,⁴⁴ authorizes the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative ("USTR"), at the discretion of the President, to take appropriate action to respond to a country's unfair trade practices. Pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, products of China classified under HTS subheading 7307.93.30 were included in USTR's third enumeration ("Tranche 3") that became subject to the additional 10 percent ad valorem duties on or after September 24, 2018.⁴⁵ Effective May 10, 2019, the 10 percent duty was increased to

⁴² 81 FR 57562, August 23, 2016. The scope language varies slightly amongst the subject countries due to the fact the investigations and subsequent orders for China and Thailand occurred after the investigations for Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan. Additionally, the scope language for Taiwan includes a reference to a scope decision.

⁴³ HTSUS (2021) Basic Revision 7, USITC Publication 5224, August 2021, ch. 99, pp. 99-III-5 – 99-III-6.

⁴⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 2411.

⁴⁵ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018.

25 percent for the products enumerated in Tranche 3.⁴⁶ See also U.S. notes 20(e) and 20(f) to subchapter III of HTS subchapter 99.⁴⁷

Description and uses⁴⁸

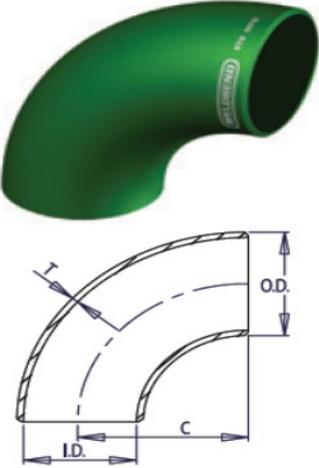
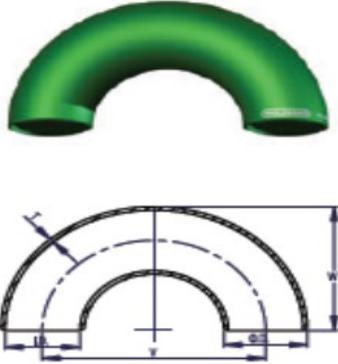
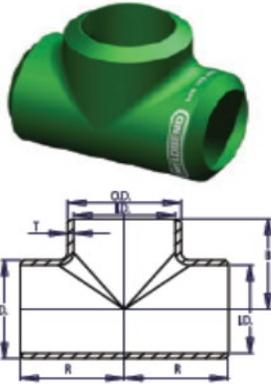
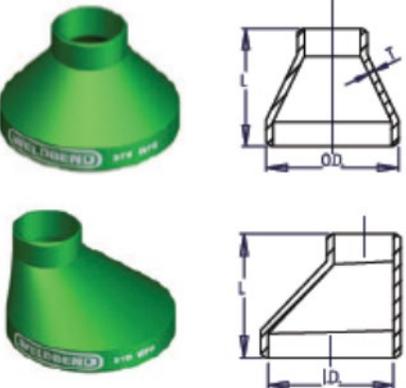
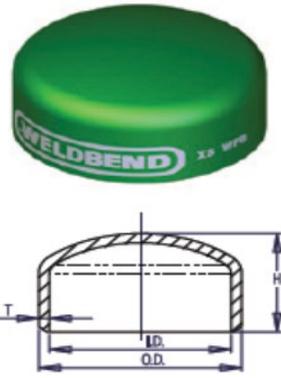
Butt-weld pipe fittings are used to connect pipe sections where conditions require permanent, welded connections. The beveled edges of butt-weld pipe fittings distinguish them from other types of pipe fittings, such as threaded, grooved, or bolted fittings, which rely on different types of fastening methods. When placed against the end of a beveled pipe or another fitting, the beveled edges of a butt-weld pipe fitting form a shallow channel that accommodates the “bead” of the weld that fastens the two adjoining pieces. Butt-weld pipe fittings can be produced from various materials, including carbon steel, alloy steel, and stainless steel; however, only those butt-weld pipe fittings produced from carbon steel and which are under 14 inches (356 mm) in inside diameter are covered by these reviews. Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings come in several basic shapes, the most common of which are elbows, tees, reducers, and caps (figure I-1). Elbows are two-outlet fittings usually having a 45-degree or 90-degree bend, tees are T-shaped fittings having three outlets, and reducers are two-outlet fittings that connect pipes of two different diameters. Caps are used to seal the end of a pipe. There are further variations within each class of fitting based on differences in the size of one or more of the outlets (for example, there are reducing elbows and reducing tees).

⁴⁶ 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019.

⁴⁷ HTSUS (2021) Basic Revision 7, USITC Publication 5224, August 2021, ch. 99, pp. 99-III-23 – 99-III-46.

⁴⁸ Unless otherwise noted, information in this section is from Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Fourth Review), USITC Publication 4628, August 2016 (“Fourth review publication”), pp. I-4-I-6.

Figure I-1
Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Representative products

Elbow with 90-degree bend	180-degree return bend
	
Elbow with 45-degree bend	Tee
	
Reducers	Cap
	

Source: Images and drawings excerpted from Weldbend Corp., *Weldbend: Carbon Steel Weld Fitting & Weld Flange Products for Piping and Construction, Sixty-Third Edition*, 2010.
<https://www.weldbend.com/catalog.pdf> (accessed August 11, 2021).

The subject product is utilized in residential, commercial, or industrial pipe systems in chemical synthesis, petroleum refining, electric-power generation, construction, and shipbuilding. Butt-weld pipe fittings join pipes in straight lines and change or divide the flow of fluids (oil, water, natural gas or other gases, or steam). They are welded into permanent, fixed piping systems that convey gases or liquids in plumbing, heating, refrigeration, air-conditioning, automatic fire sprinklers, electrical conduit, irrigation, and process-piping systems. Butt-weld pipe fittings are also found in structural applications for construction, where pipes and fittings are used as support members.

Manufacturing process⁴⁹

The manufacture of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings typically begins with seamless carbon steel pipe which is first transformed into the rough shape of an elbow, tee, reducer, etc., through a cold- or hot-forming (or forging) process. At this stage of production, the fittings are considered to be in a rough, "as formed," state. After forming, the pipe often must undergo a "reforming" or "sizing" operation to ensure that the fitting will match the pipe to which it is to be welded. The finishing steps may include shot blasting, or other cleaning, machine beveling of the fitting edges, boring and tapering, grinding, die stamping, inspection, and painting.

Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings historically were manufactured by firms that entered the production process at various stages. Integrated producers generally begin with seamless pipe as the raw material and perform both forming and machining operations. Converters purchase rough formed or semifinished pipe fittings and perform only machining and finishing operations. Combination producers produce some fittings in an integrated process and others in a conversion process. All carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings, whether imported or domestically produced, must meet American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") and American National Standards Institute ("ANSI") specifications.

⁴⁹ Unless otherwise noted, information in this section is from fourth review publication, p. I-6.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

Since the original investigations, the U.S. industry has experienced consolidation and the exit of a number of U.S. producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings. During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan, the Commission identified 12 U.S. producers of such fittings. The twelve firms included: Flo-Blend, Inc. ("Flo-Blend"); Hackney; ITT Grinnell; Ladish; L.A. Boiler Works, Inc. ("L.A. Boiler"); Mills Iron; Standard Fittings Co. ("Standard Fittings"); Steel Forgings; Tube Forgings; Tube-Line Co. ("Tube-Line"); Tube Turns, Inc. ("Tube Turns"); and Weldbend. The Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 11 of the 12 identified firms, which accounted for virtually all production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in 1985.⁵⁰

During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand, the Commission identified seven U.S. producers of such fittings: Hackney, Ladish, Mills Iron, Steel Forgings, Tube Forgings, Tube-Line, and Weldbend.⁵¹ The Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from all seven identified firms, accounting for an estimated 100 percent of U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings at that time.⁵²

During the first five-year reviews concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, there were five known U.S. producers of such fittings: Mills Iron; Trinity Fittings and Flange Group, Inc. ("Trinity"); Tube Forgings;

⁵⁰ Six of these 12 firms were integrated producers, four were combination producers, and two were exclusively converters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings. Integrated producers begin with seamless pipe as the raw material and perform both forming and machining operations. Converters purchase rough formed or semifinished pipe fittings and perform only machining and finishing operations. Combination producers produce some fittings in an integrated process and others in a conversion process. Original Brazil and Taiwan publication, p. A-10.

⁵¹ ITT Grinnell ceased production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in 1985, Tube Turns ceased production in 1987, and L.A. Boiler ceased production in 1988. Additionally, Standard Fittings ceased production of the subject merchandise and Flo-Blend shifted its production to specialty alloy steel fittings. Original China and Thailand publication, p. I-16.

⁵² Two responding U.S. producers, Tube-Line and Weldbend, added capital equipment since the original investigations concerning Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan that granted them some integrated production capability, thereby making them combination producers instead of mere converters. *Ibid.*, pp. I-16-I-17.

Tube-Line; and Weldbend.⁵³ ⁵⁴ Four domestic producers that submitted a response to the Commission's notice of institution in those reviews (Mills Iron, Trinity, Tube Forgings, and Weldbend) accounted for approximately *** percent of estimated U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings during 1998.⁵⁵

During the second full five-year reviews, the Commission identified five firms as U.S. producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings.⁵⁶ The Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from four firms (Mills Iron, Trinity, Tube Forgings, and Weldbend), which accounted for an estimated *** percent of U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings during that proceeding.⁵⁷

During the third five-year reviews, four firms provided U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution (Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, Hackney Ladish (formerly Trinity), and Weldbend) and estimated that collectively they accounted for *** percent of total U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings during 2009.⁵⁸

⁵³ Trinity (under the name of Hackney) was a party to the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand. Another U.S. producer that participated in that proceeding, Steel Forgings, shifted its production to specialty products. Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Review), USITC Publication 3263, December 1999 ("First review publication"), p. I-10.

⁵⁴ Ladish sold its production facilities and brand name to Hackney (referred to herein as "Hackney Ladish"), which *** . Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Review): Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Confidential Report, INV-W-252, November 3, 1999, as supplemented in INV-W-274, December 9, 1999, p. I-13.

⁵⁵ Ibid, p. I-13.

⁵⁶ Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Second Review), USITC Publication 3809, October 2005 ("Second review publication"), p. I-16.

⁵⁷ Domestic interested parties in the second full five-year reviews estimated that Tube-Line (the fifth identified U.S. producer, which did not submit a questionnaire response) accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings during that proceeding and that the remainder of U.S. production may have been accounted for by specialty fittings makers producing small quantities of subject product. Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Second Review): Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Confidential Report, INV-CC-166, September 29, 2005 ("Second review confidential report"), pp. I-19, I-21-I-22.

⁵⁸ Domestic interested parties estimated that there were a number of U.S. firms that produce predominantly specialty pipe fittings that would not be within the scope of the reviews but may also produce small quantities of pipe fittings that would be within the scope. These firms were believed to account for approximately *** percent of total U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in 2009. Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Third Review): Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Confidential Report, INV-JJ-018, March 2, 2011 ("Third review confidential report"), p. I-16.

During the fourth five-year reviews, four firms provided U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution (Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, Hackney Ladish, and Weldbend) and estimated that collectively they accounted for *** percent of total U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings during 2015.⁵⁹

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current five-year reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of five known and currently operating U.S. producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings. Four firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution (Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, Hackney Ladish, and Weldbend) are estimated to account for approximately *** percent of total U.S. production of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings during 2020.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Fourth Review): Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Confidential Report, INV-OO-048, May 23, 2016 ("Fourth review confidential report"), p. I-22.

⁶⁰ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 29-30 and Weldbend's response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, p. 5. In their response to the Commission's notice of institution in the current five-year reviews, Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish also identified eight firms believed to produce principally specialty products. They further stated that to the extent that any of these identified firms produce commodity-type products within the scope of these reviews, such production is small and incidental to their specialty products. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 29-30.

Recent developments

Since the Commission's fourth five-year reviews, Weldbend began installation in 2018 of a new cold-form tee press (table I-2). In addition to this company-specific event, U.S. producers reported that the decline in oil prices in late 2019 and 2020 adversely affected demand for carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings.⁶¹

U.S. producers report that both the subject product and the industry are "technologically mature." The subject product is "not susceptible to technological advances" and that "production techniques remain essentially unchanged."⁶²

Table I-2 presents events in the U.S. industry since the last five-year reviews.

Table I-2
Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Recent developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Weldbend	In October 2018, Weldbend began installation of a new cold-form tee-press with the capacity to forge up to 20-inch tees.

Source: Supply House Times, "Weldbend begins installation of newest, biggest Tee-Press," October 17, 2018, <https://www.supplyht.com/articles/101678-weldbend-begins-installation-of-newest-biggest-tee-press>, retrieved August 18, 2021.

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.⁶³ Table I-3 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews.

⁶¹ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 27, 38. "Oil prices fell in early 2019, before recovering later in the year. However, the average price of Brent crude oil, the international benchmark, was \$64 per barrel in 2019, lower than the 2018 average by \$7 per barrel (11 percent). Famously, the price of crude oil fell below zero in April 2020. Spot prices on December 31, 2020 were \$14.62 per barrel (23 percent) lower than they were on December 31, 2019. Crude oil production in the United States fell by 8 percent in 2020, the largest annual decrease in history. The businesses that rely upon the oil and gas industry suffered accordingly."

⁶² Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, p. 38.

⁶³ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

Table I-3
Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit value in dollars per pound; Ratio is in percent; NA is not applicable or available

Item	Measure	1985	1991	1998	2004	2009	2015	2020
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	NA	114,000	96,421	72,671	85,750
Production	Quantity	47,580	***	***	67,809	30,172	34,889	18,101
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	NA	59.5	31.3	48.0	21.1
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	63,213	28,226	31,322	16,909
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	84,173	109,794	111,314	62,189
U.S. shipments	Unit value	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$1.33	\$3.89	\$3.55	\$3.68
Net sales	Value	44,908	***	NA	85,048	109,994	111,314	***
COGS	Value	43,116	***	NA	67,523	83,336	80,407	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	96.0	***	NA	79.4	75.8	72.2	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	1,792	***	NA	17,525	26,658	30,907	***
SG&A expenses	Value	5,858	***	NA	11,367	15,851	23,391	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	(4,066)	***	NA	6,158	10,808	7,516	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	(9.1)	***	NA	7.2	9.8	6.8	***

Source: For the year 1985, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations concerning imports from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan. For the year 1991, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations concerning imports from China and Thailand. For the years 1998, 2004, 2009, and 2015, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's grouped (concerning imports from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand) first five-year reviews, second five-year reviews, third five-year reviews, and fourth five-year reviews, respectively. For the year 2020, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 36-38; Weldbend's response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, attachment A; and Weldbend's supplemental response to the notice of institution, August 20, 2021, p. 1.

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

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.⁶⁴

In its original determinations, its expedited first five-year review determinations, its full second five-year review determinations, and its expedited third and fourth five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as all carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings corresponding to Commerce's scope.⁶⁵

In its original determinations, its expedited first five-year review determinations, and its full second five-year review determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic industry: producers of finished and unfinished carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings having an inside diameter of less than 14 inches, including integrated producers, converters, and combination producers which perform both integrated production and conversion. One Commissioner defined the domestic industry differently in the original determinations concerning Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan. In the original determinations concerning China and Thailand, the Commission excluded two domestic producers, Tube Line and Weldbend, from the domestic industry under the related parties provision. In its expedited first five-year review determinations, the Commission once again excluded Tube Line from the domestic industry under the related parties provision but found that Weldbend was no longer a related party eligible for exclusion. Certain Commissioners did not exclude Tube Line from the domestic industry in the expedited first five-year reviews. In the full second five-year review determinations, the Commission determined that appropriate circumstances did not exist for excluding any domestic producer from the domestic industry as a related party. In its expedited third and fourth five-year review determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic industry consisting of all domestic producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings.⁶⁶

⁶⁴ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

⁶⁵ 86 FR 35133, July 1, 2021.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

U.S. imports

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 24 firms, which accounted for virtually all U.S. imports of such fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan in 1985.⁶⁷ Import data presented in the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan are based on official Commerce statistics and questionnaire responses.

During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 27 firms. Of the 27 importing firms, 17 firms imported finished fittings from China, 10 firms imported finished fittings from Thailand, six firms imported unfinished fittings from China, and five firms imported unfinished fittings from Thailand.⁶⁸ Import data presented in the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand are based on questionnaire responses for imports from China and Thailand and official Commerce statistics for imports from all other sources.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified one firm that may have imported carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan at that time, four firms that may have imported from Taiwan, and two firms that may have imported from Thailand at that time. No U.S. importers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil or China could be identified during that proceeding.⁶⁹ Import data presented in the first five-year reviews are based on official Commerce statistics. During that proceeding, staff were unable to identify the exact quantity of U.S. imports from Thailand that were subject to the corresponding antidumping duty order. However, staff believed that the great majority of U.S. imports from Thailand were manufactured and/or exported by nonsubject Thai producer Awaji.

During the second full five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from four firms that reported importing from subject sources, which accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from

⁶⁷ Original Brazil and Taiwan publication, p. A-13.

⁶⁸ Original China and Thailand publication, p. I-18.

⁶⁹ First review publication, p. I-15.

Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand during 2004.⁷⁰ Import data presented in the second five-year reviews are based on official Commerce statistics with adjustments to reclassify merchandise from nonsubject Thai producer Awaji. During that proceeding, nonsubject U.S. imports from Thailand accounted for *** of total U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand during each year of the period of review, with the exception of 2001 where nonsubject imports accounted for *** of total imports from Thailand.⁷¹

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its third five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified seven firms that may have imported carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from subject countries at that time.⁷² Import data presented in the third five-year reviews are based on official Commerce statistics with adjustments to reclassify merchandise from nonsubject Thai producer Awaji. During that proceeding, nonsubject U.S. imports from Thailand accounted for *** of total U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand during each year of the period of review.⁷³

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its fourth five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified six firms that may have imported carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from subject countries at that time.⁷⁴ Import data presented in the fourth five-year reviews are based on official Commerce statistics with adjustments to reclassify merchandise from nonsubject Thai producer Awaji. During that proceeding, nonsubject U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand accounted for *** of total U.S. imports from Thailand during each year of the period of review.⁷⁵

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in their responses to the Commission's notice of institution, domestic interested parties provided a list of eight potential U.S. importers of carbon steel butt-

⁷⁰ Second review confidential report, p. I-22.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p. IV-2.

⁷² Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308-310 and 520-521 (Third Review), USITC Publication 4222, April 2011 ("Third review publication"), p. I-13.

⁷³ Third review confidential report, p. I-19.

⁷⁴ Fourth review publication, p. I-20.

⁷⁵ Fourth review confidential report, I-32.

weld pipe fittings.⁷⁶ Import data presented in these current five-year reviews are based on official Commerce statistics.

U.S. imports

Table I-4 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, and combined nonsubject sources.

⁷⁶ In their response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current five-year reviews, Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish cited to a Commerce circumvention determination (see 84 FR 29164) and Customs & Border Protection Enforce and Protect Act ("EAPA") investigations (see EAPA Inv. Nos. 7297 and 7335) indicating that a portion of imports from third country sources in fact originate in China. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 31-32 and Weldbend's response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, p. 5.

Table I-4
Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars

U.S. imports from	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Brazil	Quantity	---	0	---	4	---
China	Quantity	286	247	2,677	1,715	265
Japan	Quantity	1	36	0	10	5
Taiwan	Quantity	560	1,722	2,501	3,396	1,153
Thailand (subject)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand (nonsubject)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	55,320	64,786	83,388	86,016	44,519
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	61,045	73,840	100,400	103,229	53,124
Brazil	Value	---	3	---	14	---
China	Value	239	402	3,198	2,728	505
Japan	Value	5	200	4	15	25
Taiwan	Value	636	1,647	2,293	3,740	1,174
Thailand (subject)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand (nonsubject)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	54,852	57,919	94,919	110,077	46,123
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	61,930	67,528	114,254	131,539	55,996

Table continued on next page.

Table I-4 Continued
Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit value in dollars per pound

U.S. imports from	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Brazil	Unit value	---	8.55	---	3.35	---
China	Unit value	0.84	1.63	1.19	1.59	1.91
Japan	Unit value	3.66	5.58	9.89	1.42	4.74
Taiwan	Unit value	1.14	0.96	0.92	1.10	1.02
Thailand (subject)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand (nonsubject)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	0.99	0.89	1.14	1.28	1.04
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	1.01	0.91	1.14	1.27	1.05

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7307.93.3010 and 7307.93.3040, accessed August 10, 2021. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data are reported based on a landed, duty-paid basis.

Note: Quantities shown as “0” represent values greater than zero, but less than 500 pounds.

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

Note: As previously discussed, Thai producer Awaji is excluded from the subject antidumping duty order on U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand. During prior proceedings, staff found that these nonsubject imports accounted for *** of total U.S. imports from Thailand. In the current five-year reviews, domestic interested parties believe that the bulk of the merchandise exported from Thailand was manufactured by nonsubject Thai producer Awaji. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish’s response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, p. 34. Based on information from previous five-year reviews and information submitted in response to the Commission’s notice of institution in the current five-year reviews, staff believes approximately *** percent of the merchandise imported from Thailand under the relevant statistical reporting numbers were imported from nonsubject Thai producer Awaji. As such, import data from Thailand in this table has been adjusted to reclassify this estimated share of imports as nonsubject.

Cumulation considerations⁷⁷

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated in five-year reviews, the Commission considers, among other things, whether there is a likelihood of a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports and the domestic like product. Additional information concerning geographical markets and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.⁷⁸

U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil were only reported in one month during 2017 and one month during 2019, with no reported imports from Brazil during the years 2016, 2018, and 2020. U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan were reported in nine of the 60 months between 2016 and 2020. In contrast, of the 60 months between 2016 and 2020, U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings were reported for the following: China (58 months), Taiwan (57 months), and Thailand (60 months).

U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China, Taiwan, and Thailand entered through the northern, southern, eastern, and western borders of entry in all years from 2016 through 2020, with the exception of 2016 when U.S. imports from Taiwan did not enter through the eastern border of entry. U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil entered through the southern border of entry in 2017 and the northern border of entry in 2019. U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan entered through the southern border of entry during 2016-17, the eastern border of entry in 2018, the western border of entry in 2019, and the northern and western borders of entry in 2020.

⁷⁷ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7307.93.3010 and 7307.93.3040, accessed August 10, 2021.

⁷⁸ In addition, available information concerning subject country producers and the global market is presented in the next section of this report.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-5 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-5
Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; NA is not applicable or available

Source	Measure	1985	1991	1998	2004	2009	2015	2020
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	63,213	28,226	31,322	16,909
Brazil	Quantity	***	NA	---	---	---	---	---
China	Quantity	NA	***	14	177	389	648	265
Japan	Quantity	***	NA	32	0	2	---	5
Taiwan	Quantity	***	NA	5,878	2,482	1,203	1,526	1,153
Thailand (subject)	Quantity	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	28,580	***	5,924	***	***	***	***
Thailand (nonsubject)	Quantity	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	31,351	40,070	42,590	89,231	44,519
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	31,351	***	***	***	***
Total imports	Quantity	***	42,029	37,275	55,577	49,537	99,464	53,124
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	79,015	101,784	***	118,790	77,763	130,786	70,033

Table continued on next page.

Table I-5 Continued

Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Share of quantity is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in percent; NA is not applicable or available

Source	Measure	1985	1991	1998	2004	2009	2015	2020
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***	53.2	36.3	23.9	24.1
Brazil	Share of quantity	***	NA	---	---	---	---	---
China	Share of quantity	NA	***	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
Japan	Share of quantity	***	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
Taiwan	Share of quantity	***	NA	***	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.6
Thailand (subject)	Share of quantity	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	36.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand (nonsubject)	Share of quantity	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	34.6	54.8	68.2	63.6
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	41.3	***	46.8	63.7	76.1	75.9

Source: For the year 1985, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations concerning imports from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan. For the year 1991, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations concerning imports from China and Thailand. For the years 1998, 2004, 2009, and 2015, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's first, second, third, and fourth combined five-year reviews, respectively, concerning imports from Brazil, China, Japan, Thailand, and Taiwan. For the year 2020, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' responses to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7307.93.3010 and 7307.93.3040, accessed August 10, 2021. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Table notes continued on next page.

Table I-5 Continued

Carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Note: As previously discussed, Thai producer Awaji is excluded from the subject antidumping duty order on U.S. imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand. During prior proceedings, staff found that these nonsubject imports accounted for *** of total U.S. imports from Thailand. In the current five-year reviews, domestic interested parties believe that the bulk of the merchandise exported from Thailand was manufactured by nonsubject Thai producer Awaji. Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, p. 34. Based on information from previous five-year reviews and information submitted in response to the Commission's notice of institution in the current five-year reviews, staff believes approximately *** percent of the merchandise imported from Thailand under the relevant statistical reporting numbers were imported from nonsubject Thai producer Awaji. As such, import data from Thailand in this table has been adjusted to reclassify this estimated share of imports as nonsubject.

Note: For 1985, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from reported U.S. shipments of imports, rather than U.S. imports. For 1991, import data for imports from China and Thailand are based on questionnaire responses and import data for all other sources are based on official Commerce statistics. Thus, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from reported U.S. shipments of imports for imports from China and Thailand and is derived from official U.S. import statistics for imports from all other sources.

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

Note: Quantities shown as "0" represent values greater than zero, but less than 500 pounds. Shares shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

The industry in Brazil

In the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan, the Commission received a response to its foreign producer/exporter questionnaire from the sole Brazilian producer of such fittings during that proceeding, Conforja, S.A. (“Conforja”).⁷⁹ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent parties during the first five-year reviews concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, domestic interested parties reported that Conforja continued to be the sole Brazilian producer of such fittings during that proceeding.⁸⁰ During the second full five-year reviews, the Commission did not receive any responses to its foreign producer/exporter questionnaire. U.S. producers continued to believe that the sole Brazilian producer of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings was Conforja, which had begun doing business as Uniforja, a cooperative owned by former Conforja employees.⁸¹ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested party during the third and fourth five-year reviews, domestic interested parties maintained that Uniforja remained the sole Brazilian producer of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings, accounting for 100 percent of Brazil’s exports of such fittings to the United States.⁸²

The Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current five-year reviews, but domestic interested parties reported that Uniforja continues to be the sole Brazilian producer of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings.⁸³

Table I-6 presents export data for butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel), a category that includes carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings and out-of-scope products, from Brazil (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2020). The top 5 export markets for Brazilian butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel were the United States, Bolivia, Honduras, Singapore, and Indonesia in 2020. Collectively, those five countries represented 88 percent of Brazil’s total exports of butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel in 2020.

⁷⁹ Investigation Nos. 731-TA-308 and 310 (Final): Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil and Taiwan, Confidential Report, INV-J-173, November 20, 1986 (“Original Brazil and Taiwan confidential report”), p. A-44.

⁸⁰ First review publication, p. I-22.

⁸¹ Second review publication, pp. IV-4-IV-5.

⁸² Third review publication, p. I-19 and fourth review publication, p. I-28.

⁸³ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish’s response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, p. 32 and Weldbend’s response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, p. 5.

Table I-6
Butt-weld fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel): Quantity of exports from Brazil, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	11	1	98	34	66
Bolivia	9	10	29	15	23
Honduras	---	---	---	2	7
Singapore	---	---	2	14	5
Indonesia	---	---	1	0	3
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	2
Paraguay	11	99	8	7	2
Angola	28	14	1	2	2
Uruguay	---	-	1	---	2
Panama	---	45	27	17	1
All other markets	410	60	36	142	5
All markets	468	229	203	234	118

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7307.93. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7307.93 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

Note: Quantities shown as "0" represent values greater than zero, but less than 500 pounds.

Note: In 2016, the leading destinations for Brazil's exports that are included in "All other markets" were Norway (329,000 pounds), Chile (38,000 pounds), and China (24,000 pounds). In 2019, Argentina was the leading destination and accounted for 96,000 pounds of Brazil's exports.

The industry in China

During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand, the Commission received responses to its request for information from seven firms, which accounted for approximately 31 percent of U.S. imports of such fittings in 1991.⁸⁴ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified six possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in China during that proceeding.⁸⁵ During the second full five-year reviews, the Commission did not receive any responses from firms in China to its foreign producer/exporter questionnaire. During that proceeding, U.S. producers claimed that six Chinese firms represented the vast majority of exporting producers in China.⁸⁶ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its third five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified 11 possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in China during that proceeding.⁸⁷ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its fourth five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified 12 possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in China during that proceeding.⁸⁸

The Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current five-year reviews, but domestic interested parties provided a list of 19 possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in China.⁸⁹

Table I-7 presents export data for butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel), a category that includes carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2020). The top 5 export markets for Chinese butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel were India, Russia, the United Arab Emirates, Korea, and Indonesia in 2020. Collectively, those five countries represented 42 percent of China's total exports of butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel in 2020. The United States was the destination market for

⁸⁴ Original China and Thailand publication, pp. I-32-I-33.

⁸⁵ First review publication, p. I-22.

⁸⁶ Second review publication, p. IV-7.

⁸⁷ Third review publication, p. I-20.

⁸⁸ Fourth review publication, p. I-30.

⁸⁹ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 32-33.

only 1,769 thousand pounds of China's exports of products in HS subheading 7307.93 and was the thirty-sixth leading export destination in 2020.

Table I-7
Butt-weld fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel): Quantity of exports from China, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
India	33,262	48,421	53,443	44,081	46,884
Russia	21,951	24,086	27,776	28,029	37,509
United Arab Emirates	22,490	17,257	15,024	37,154	24,622
Korea	22,144	17,241	22,567	29,726	20,225
Indonesia	20,981	13,669	32,204	27,722	16,863
Vietnam	16,168	15,321	14,931	15,293	14,990
Thailand	15,260	9,947	13,530	12,031	13,638
Brazil	7,276	7,005	7,230	13,230	13,332
Singapore	9,286	6,419	6,700	11,255	10,782
Taiwan	9,909	9,059	10,428	11,925	10,429
All other markets	207,259	201,289	186,271	172,007	141,320
All markets	385,985	369,714	390,102	402,453	350,595

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7307.93. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7307.93 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

The industry in Japan

During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan, the Commission received responses to its request for certain data from two firms.⁹⁰ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified three possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Japan during that proceeding.⁹¹ During the second full five-year reviews, the Commission did not receive any responses from firms in Japan to its foreign producer/exporter questionnaire. During that proceeding, U.S. producers believed that three Japanese producers represented the vast majority of exporting producers in Japan.⁹² Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its third or fourth five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified two possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Japan during those proceedings.⁹³

The Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current five-year reviews, but domestic interested parties provided a list of two possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Japan.⁹⁴

Table I-8 presents export data for butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel), a category that includes carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings and out-of-scope products, from Japan (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2020). The top 5 export markets for Japanese butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel were Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, China, and the Philippines in 2020. Collectively, those five countries represented 80 percent of Japan's total exports of butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel in 2020. The United States was the tenth leading export destination in 2020.

⁹⁰ Original Japan publication, p. A-4.

⁹¹ First review publication, p. I-22.

⁹² Second review publication, IV-9.

⁹³ Third review publication, p. I-21 and fourth review publication, p. I-31.

⁹⁴ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, p. 33 and Weldbend's response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, p. 5.

Table I-8
Butt-weld fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel): Quantity of exports from Japan, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indonesia	158	3,084	1,093	1,098	2,385
Saudi Arabia	79	3,735	2,839	1,564	1,297
Singapore	377	153	1,340	1,518	940
China	406	343	299	352	619
Philippines	633	488	830	876	604
Azerbaijan	59	---	---	93	429
United Kingdom	139	96	188	240	205
Vietnam	59	30	34	208	189
Italy	177	84	112	211	188
United States	164	102	237	117	174
All other markets	1,334	1,064	468	824	314
All markets	3,583	9,180	7,440	7,100	7,345

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7307.93. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7307.93 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

The industry in Taiwan

During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil, Japan, and Taiwan, the Commission received responses to its request for certain data from two firms in Taiwan, Gei Bey Corp. and ***.⁹⁵ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year review, domestic interested parties provided a list of four possible producers/exporters in Taiwan during that proceeding.⁹⁶ During the second full five-year reviews, the Commission requested data from two producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Taiwan and neither firm provided the Commission with a response.⁹⁷ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its third five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of four possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Taiwan during that proceeding.⁹⁸ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its fourth five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of four possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Taiwan in that proceeding.⁹⁹

The Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current five-year reviews, but the domestic interested parties provided a list of 12 possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Taiwan.¹⁰⁰

Table I-9 presents export data for butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel), a category that includes carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings and out-of-scope products, from Taiwan (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2020). The top 5 export markets for Taiwanese butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel were the United States, Canada, Turkey, Italy, and Mexico in 2020. Collectively, those five countries represented 96 percent of Taiwan's total exports of butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel in 2020.

⁹⁵ Original Brazil and Taiwan confidential report, pp. A-43-A-45.

⁹⁶ First review publication, p. I-22.

⁹⁷ Second review publication, IV-11.

⁹⁸ Third review publication, I-23.

⁹⁹ Fourth review publication, p. I-33.

¹⁰⁰ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish's response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, pp. 33-34 and Weldbend's response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, p. 5.

Table I-9
Butt-weld fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel): Quantity of exports from Taiwan, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	1,473	4,083	6,446	9,716	4,669
Canada	3,814	4,389	4,685	3,605	3,056
Turkey	2,566	1,290	2,174	2,579	2,317
Italy	2,008	1,307	2,324	2,017	1,561
Mexico	1,512	1,113	1,089	699	472
Germany	---	88	163	203	157
New Zealand	75	104	148	148	86
Japan	75	123	260	269	71
United Kingdom	---	---	---	64	66
Singapore	681	295	185	143	53
All other markets	752	417	185	313	26
All markets	12,957	13,210	17,659	19,756	12,533

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7307.93. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7307.93 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

The industry in Thailand

During the final phase of the original investigations concerning imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China and Thailand, the Commission received responses to its request for certain data from two producers in Thailand, TTU Industrial Corp. Ltd. (“TTU”) and Thai Benkan Co., Ltd. (“Benkan”), which accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of such fittings from Thailand during 1991.¹⁰¹ A third producer in Thailand identified during that proceeding, Awaji, received a de minimis dumping margin and is currently excluded from the subject antidumping duty order on imports of such fittings from Thailand.¹⁰² Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year reviews, domestic interested parties reported that the same three producers in Thailand identified in the original investigations (Awaji, Benkan, and TTU) continued to operate during that proceeding.¹⁰³ During the second full five-year reviews, the Commission requested data from the two subject producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Thailand (Benkan and TTU) and neither firm provided the Commission with a response. These two firms were believed to represent the vast majority of exporting producers of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Thailand during that proceeding.¹⁰⁴ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its third and fourth five-year reviews, domestic interested parties reported that the same three producers in Thailand (Awaji, Benkan, and TTU) continued to operate during those proceedings.¹⁰⁵ Additionally, during the fourth five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified two other possible producers/exporters in Thailand, Thana Lohakit Company Co., Ltd. and Thai-Asia P.E. Pipe Company, Ltd.¹⁰⁶

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current five-year reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of three possible producers/exporters of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings in Thailand: Awaji, Benkan, and TTU.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰¹ Investigation Nos. 731-TA-520-521 (Final): Certain Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from China and Thailand, Confidential Report, INV-P-095, June 9, 1992, pp. I-58.

¹⁰² 57 FR 29702, July 6, 1992.

¹⁰³ First review publication, p. I-22.

¹⁰⁴ Second review publication, IV-13.

¹⁰⁵ Third review publication, p. I-24 and fourth review publication, p. I-34.

¹⁰⁶ Fourth review publication, p. I-34.

¹⁰⁷ Tube Forgings, Mills Iron, and Hackney Ladish’s response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2021, p. 34 and Weldbend’s response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2021, p. 5.

Table I-10 presents export data for butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel), a category that includes carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings and out-of-scope products, from Thailand (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2020). The top 5 export markets for Thai butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel were Japan, the United States, Canada, Indonesia, and the United Arab Emirates in 2020. Collectively, those five countries represented 88 percent of Thailand’s total exports of butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel in 2020.

Table I-10
Butt-weld fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel): Quantity of exports from Thailand, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Japan	20,874	23,170	21,927	22,779	17,930
United States	7,779	10,793	18,369	15,138	7,435
Canada	3,151	5,528	8,470	6,003	2,447
Indonesia	1,974	1,280	3,292	2,610	1,768
United Arab Emirates	1,258	1,226	1,728	2,677	1,280
Singapore	2,435	1,152	1,521	1,740	877
Belgium	520	328	500	298	446
Saudi Arabia	1,432	1,525	872	739	412
United Kingdom	189	287	367	502	343
South Africa	343	330	407	603	316
All other markets	2,742	1,547	2,689	3,421	1,652
All markets	42,696	47,165	60,141	56,511	34,905

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7307.93. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7307.93 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

Third-country trade actions

Antidumping duty orders are currently maintained by Argentina, the European Union (“EU”), Japan, Mexico, and Turkey on imports of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China.

Argentina

In October 2009, Argentina issued an antidumping duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China, with an antidumping duty margin of \$3.94 per kilogram.¹⁰⁸ In October 2015, Argentina renewed the order and raised the duty to \$4.67 per kilogram.¹⁰⁹ Argentina commenced a review of the order in October 2020.¹¹⁰

European Union (EU)

In April 1996, the EU issued an antidumping duty order on certain tube or pipe fittings (including carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings) from China, with an antidumping duty margin of 58.6 percent.¹¹¹ These orders were renewed in June 2003, September 2009, and October 2015.¹¹² The EU commenced a review of the order in October 2020.¹¹³

The antidumping duty margin of 58.6 percent for carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China has also been applied to EU imports of subject products from Indonesia, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines to prevent circumvention of Chinese-origin subject products

¹⁰⁸ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Argentina*, G/ADP/N/195/ARG, February 22, 2010, p. 4. The subject product are carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings of an external diameter of 2 inches or more but not exceeding 12 inches.

¹⁰⁹ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Argentina*, G/ADP/N/280/ARG, March 18, 2016, p. 6.

¹¹⁰ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Argentina*, G/ADP/N/350/ARG, March 19, 2021, p. 8.

¹¹¹ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: European Community*, G/ADP/N/16/EEC, September 23, 1996, p. 3.

¹¹² World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: European Community*, G/ADP/N/105/EEC, September 3, 2003, p. 5. World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: European Union*, G/ADP/N/195/EEC, March 31, 2010, p. 10. World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: European Union*, G/ADP/N/280/EEC, April 8, 2016, p. 8.

¹¹³ *Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel originating in the People's Republic of China (2020/C 361/06)*, Official Journal of the European Union, C 361/6, October 27, 2020. The EU duty orders cover products outside the scope of these reviews. The subject product of the EU antidumping duty order is defined as, "certain tube or pipe fittings (other than cast fittings, flanges and threaded fittings), of iron or steel (not including stainless steel), with a greatest external diameter not exceeding 609,6 mm, of a kind used for butt-welding or other purposes, originating in the People's Republic of China ('the product under review'), currently classified under CN codes ex 7307 93 11, ex 7307 93 19 and ex 7307 99 80 (TARIC codes 7307 93 11 91, 7307 93 11 93, 7307 93 11 94, 7307 93 11 95, 7307 93 11 99, 7307 93 19 91, 7307 93 19 93, 7307 93 19 94, 7307 93 19 95, 7307 93 19 99, 7307 99 80 92, 7307 99 80 93, 7307 99 80 94, 7307 99 80 95 and 7307 99 80 98)."

consigned to these countries and subsequently exported to the EU. The antidumping duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China was first extended to Taiwan in April 2000, to Indonesia and Sri Lanka in December 2004, and to the Philippines in April 2006.¹¹⁴

Japan

In March 2018, Japan issued an antidumping duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China, with an antidumping duty margin of 57.3 percent.¹¹⁵

Mexico

In August 2004, Mexico issued an antidumping duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China with a margin of 81.04 percent.¹¹⁶ In November 2006, Mexico renewed the order and changed to the duty to \$2.07 per kilogram.¹¹⁷ In February 2011, Mexico renewed the order and lowered the duty to \$1.05 per kilogram.¹¹⁸ Mexico again renewed the order in July 2015 and August 2020, with the duty remaining at \$1.05 per kilogram.¹¹⁹

Turkey

In January 2010, Turkey issued an antidumping duty order on pipe fittings (including carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings) from China, with the lesser of an antidumping duty margin

¹¹⁴ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: European Communities*, G/ADP/N/65/EEC, August 17, 2000, p. 4 and 6. World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: European Communities*, G/ADP/N/126/EEC, March 8, 2005, p. 4. World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: European Communities*, G/ADP/N/145/EEC, September 22, 2006, p. 4.

¹¹⁵ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Japan*, G/ADP/N/314/JPN, August 9, 2018, p. 2.

¹¹⁶ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico*, G/ADP/N/126/MEX, February 25, 2005, p. 3.

¹¹⁷ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico*, G/ADP/N/153/MEX, March 22, 2007, p. 4. This report added further detail to the scope by stating that the order covers fittings with an outside diameter of 0.5 to 16 inches.

¹¹⁸ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico*, G/ADP/N/216/MEX, September 29, 2011, p. 5.

¹¹⁹ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico*, G/ADP/N/280/MEX, February 22, 2016, p. 7. World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico*, G/ADP/N/350/MEX, March 11, 2021, p. 6.

of 42.6 percent or \$663 per ton.¹²⁰ In April 2016, Turkey renewed the order with a duty of \$663 per ton.¹²¹

The global market

Table I-11 presents global export data for butt-weld tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel), a category that includes carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of quantity for 2020). In 2020, the United States exported 10,660 thousand pounds of products in HS subheading 7307.93 and was the eleventh leading global exporter.

Table I-11
Butt-weld fittings of iron or steel (other than cast fittings or fittings of stainless steel): Quantity of global exports by country and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Exporting country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
China	385,985	369,714	390,102	402,453	350,595
Korea	151,080	109,694	108,015	115,477	119,026
Italy	114,891	127,978	151,098	114,736	71,155
Thailand	42,696	47,165	60,141	56,511	34,905
Germany	33,917	31,112	30,278	23,016	17,979
Malaysia	32,598	46,883	37,509	33,287	20,211
Austria	31,022	32,660	36,223	31,114	27,739
Belarus	16,470	19,030	18,898	19,347	18,519
France	16,132	16,532	29,730	29,526	15,499
Russia	14,988	10,942	14,762	19,701	21,179
All other exporters	157,002	157,230	177,995	192,239	136,872
All exporters	996,782	968,941	1,054,750	1,037,407	833,679

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7307.93. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7307.93 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

¹²⁰ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Turkey*, G/ADP/N/202/TUR, August 6, 2010, p. 3.

¹²¹ World Trade Organization, *Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Turkey*, G/ADP/N/286/TUR, September 6, 2016, p. 8. The subject product of the Turkish antidumping duty order is defined as, "Certain tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel; 7307.91.00.00.00, 7307.93.11.00.11, 7307.93.11.00.12, 7307.93.19.00.00."

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 35070 July 1, 2021	<i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-07-01/pdf/2021-14111.pdf
86 FR 35133 July 1, 2021	<i>Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From Brazil, China, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand; Institution of Five-Year Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-07-01/pdf/2021-14016.pdf

APPENDIX B
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

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