



OTTAWA, January 6, 2026

OCTG5 2025 IN

STATEMENT OF REASONS

Concerning the preliminary determination with respect to the dumping of

**CERTAIN OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS ORIGINATING IN OR
EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES AND THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND ORIGINATING IN THE
REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE AND EXPORTED OR PRODUCED BY, OR ON
BEHALF OF, BORUSAN MANNESMANN BORU SANAYI VE TICARET
A.Ş., ORIGINATING IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND EXPORTED
OR PRODUCED BY, OR ON BEHALF OF, HYUNDAI STEEL COMPANY,
AND ORIGINATING IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
EXPORTED OR PRODUCED BY, OR ON BEHALF OF, TENARIS S.A.**

DECISION

Pursuant to subsection 38(1) of the *Special Import Measures Act*, the Canada Border Services Agency made a preliminary determination on December 22, 2025, respecting the dumping of certain oil country tubular goods originating in or exported from the United Mexican States and The Republic of the Philippines, and originating in the Republic of Türkiye and exported or produced by, or on behalf of, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş. (or its successors or assigns), originating in the Republic of Korea and exported or produced by or on behalf of Hyundai Steel Company (or its successors or assigns), and originating in the United States Of America and exported or produced by or on behalf of Tenaris S.A. (or its subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, or assigns).

Cet *Énoncé des motifs* est également disponible en français.
This *Statement of Reasons* is also available in French.

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SUMMARY

[1] As a result of a written complaint from Interpro Pipe & Steel, Inc.¹ (Regina, Saskatchewan), and Welded Tube of Canada Corporation (Concord, Ontario) (hereinafter, “the complainants”), on August 11, 2025, pursuant to subsection 31(1) of the Special Import Measures Act (SIMA), the CBSA initiated an investigation respecting the dumping of certain oil country tubular goods (hereinafter, “OCTG”) originating in or exported from the United Mexican States (Mexico) and the Republic of the Philippines (the Philippines), and originating in the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) and exported or produced by, or on behalf of, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Borusan), originating in the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and exported or produced by, or on behalf of, Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai Steel), and originating in the United States of America (U.S.) and exported or produced by, or on behalf of, Tenaris S.A. (Tenaris) (collectively, “the subject countries and exporters/producers”).

[2] Upon receiving notice of the initiation of the investigation, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) commenced a preliminary injury inquiry, pursuant to subsection 34(2) of SIMA, into whether the evidence discloses a reasonable indication that the dumping of the above-mentioned goods have caused injury or are threatening to cause injury to the Canadian industry producing the like goods.

[3] On October 9, 2025, pursuant to subsection 37.1(1) of SIMA, the CITT made a preliminary determination that there is evidence that discloses a reasonable indication that the dumping of certain OCTG from the subject countries and exporters/producers has caused injury to the domestic industry.

[4] On December 22, 2025, as a result of the CBSA’s preliminary investigation and pursuant to subsection 38(1) of SIMA, the CBSA made a preliminary determination of dumping of certain OCTG originating in or exported from the subject countries and exporters/producers.

[5] On the same date, pursuant to subsection 8(1) of SIMA, provisional duties were imposed on imports of dumped goods that are of the same description as any goods to which the preliminary determination applies, and that are released during the period commencing on the day the preliminary determination was made and ending on the earlier of the day on which the CBSA causes the investigation in respect of any goods to be terminated pursuant to subsection 41(1) of SIMA or the day the CITT makes an order or finding pursuant to subsection 43(1) of SIMA.

¹ Exhibit 27 (NC), Letter regarding change of name to Interpro Pipe & Steel, Inc. (previously Evraz Inc. NA Canada), August 13, 2025.

PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION

[6] The Period of Investigation (POI) for the investigation is April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

INTERESTED PARTIES

[7] Interested parties were notified at the initiation of the investigation and were sent Requests for Information (RFI). Refer to the Initiation [*Statement of Reasons*](#) for additional information on interested parties.

Exporters

[8] Five exporters provided substantially complete responses to the CBSA's dumping RFI in sufficient time to be considered for the preliminary determination:

Table 1: Cooperative Exporters – Dumping

Country	Exporter
Mexico	Tubos de Acero de Mexico S.A. ² (TAMSA)
Philippines	HLD Clark Steel Pipe Co. Ltd. ³ (HLD Clark)
South Korea	Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd. ⁴ (HSP)
Türkiye	Borusan Birleşik Boru Fabrikalari Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş. ⁵ (Borusan)
United States	Maverick Tube Corporation ⁶ (MTLP)

Importers

[9] Six importers provided a response to the CBSA's importer RFI: JY Steel Inc.⁷, Tenaris Global Services (Canada) Inc.⁸, IMEX Canada Inc.⁹, IMCO International Steel Trading Inc.¹⁰, Hyundai Canada Inc.¹¹, and Pacific Tubulars Ltd.¹²

² Exhibits 91 (PRO) and 92 (NC) – Response to exporter dumping RFI - Tubos de Acero de Mexico S.A..

³ Exhibits 58 (PRO) and 59 (NC) - Response to exporter dumping RFI – HLD Clark Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.

⁴ Exhibits 77 (PRO) and 78 (NC) - Response to exporter dumping RFI – Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.

⁵ Exhibits 74 (PRO) and 75 (NC) - Response to exporter dumping RFI – Borusan Birleşik Boru Fabrikalari Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.

⁶ Exhibits 77 (PRO) and 78 (NC) - Response to exporter dumping RFI – Maverick Tube Corporation.

⁷ Exhibits 29 (PRO) and 30 (NC) - Response to importer dumping RFI – JY Steel Inc.

⁸ Exhibits 33 (PRO) and 34 (NC) - Response to importer dumping RFI – Tenaris Global Services (Canada) Inc.

⁹ Exhibits 43 (PRO) and 44 (NC) - Response to importer dumping RFI – IMEX Canada Inc.

¹⁰ Exhibits 50 (PRO) and 51 (NC) - Response to importer dumping RFI – IMCO International Steel Trading Inc.

¹¹ Exhibits 68 (PRO) and 69 (NC) - Response to importer dumping RFI – Hyundai Canada Inc.

¹² Exhibits 66 (PRO) and 67 (NC) - Response to importer dumping RFI – Pacific Tubulars Ltd.

Government

[10] The Government of Türkiye provided a response to the CBSA's Government Particular Market Situation (PMS) RFI.¹³

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PRODUCT DEFINITION¹⁴

[11] For the purpose of this investigation, subject goods are defined as:

Oil country tubular goods, comprising casing, tubing, and green tubes made of carbon or alloy steel, welded or seamless, heat-treated or not heat-treated, regardless of end finish or connection (including premium or semi-premium connections), having a nominal outside diameter from 2.375 inches to 13.375 inches (60.3 mm to 339.7 mm), meeting or supplied to meet American Petroleum Institute specification 5CT or equivalent and/or enhanced proprietary standards, regardless of grade, originating in or exported from the United Mexican States and the Republic of the Philippines, and originating in the Republic of Türkiye and exported or produced by, or on behalf of, Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (or its successors or assigns), originating in the Republic of Korea and exported or produced by or on behalf of Hyundai Steel Company (or its successors or assigns), and originating in the United States of America and exported or produced by or on behalf of Tenaris S.A. (or its subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, or assigns), but excluding the following:

- drill pipe;
- pup joints;
- unattached couplings;
- coupling stock;
- insulated tubing and vacuum insulated tubing;
- stainless steel casing, tubing, or green tubes containing 10.5 percent or more by weight of chromium; and
- seamless: casing, tubing, or green tubes originating in the United States of America and exported or produced by or on behalf of Tenaris S.A. (or its subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, or assigns).

[12] For additional product information, the production process, the classification of imports, like goods and classes of goods, and information on the Canadian industry, refer to the Initiation [Statement of Reasons](#).

¹³ Exhibits 62 (PRO) and 63 (NC) – Response to government PMS RFI – Government of Türkiye.

¹⁴ OCTG5 Complaint (NC), para. 5

IMPORTS INTO CANADA

[13] During the preliminary phase of the investigation, the CBSA refined the estimated volume and value of imports based on information from CBSA import entry documentation and other information received from exporters and importers.

[14] The following table presents the CBSA's analysis of imports of certain OCTG for the purposes of the preliminary determination:

Table 2: Import volume of certain OCTG
(April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Country	% of total import volume
Mexico	26.4 %
Philippines	6.7 %
South Korea: HSP	3.1 %
Türkiye: Borusan	3.4 %
United States: MTLP	7.3 %
Other	53.1 %
Total	100 %

INVESTIGATION PROCESS

[15] Regarding the dumping investigation, information was requested from all known and potential exporters, producers, vendors and importers, concerning shipments of certain OCTG shipped to Canada during the POI. The CBSA also requested information from the Government of Türkiye with respect to PMS.

[16] Exporters/producers were also notified that failure to submit all required information and documentation, including non-confidential versions, failure to comply with all instructions contained in the RFI, failure to permit verification of any information or failure to provide documentation requested during the verification visits or the desk audits may result in the margin of dumping and the assessment of dumping duties on subject goods being based on facts available to the CBSA. Further, they were notified that determinations on the basis of facts available could be less favorable to them than if complete, verifiable information was made available.

[17] After reviewing the RFI responses, supplemental RFIs (SRFIs) were sent to responding parties, in order to clarify information provided in the responses and request additional information, where necessary.

[18] For the responding parties that did not provide complete information, deficiency letters were sent, in order to notify them that information was missing and that without the missing information, the preliminary determination would be made on the basis of facts available.

[19] The preliminary determination is based on the information available to the CBSA at the time of the preliminary determination. During the final phase of the investigation, the CBSA will continue to collect and verify information, the results of which will be incorporated into the CBSA's final decisions, which must be made by March 23, 2026.

REPRESENTATIONS

[20] During the preliminary phase of the investigation, counsel for the complainants made representations concerning various exhibits on the administrative records, including certain RFI responses. These representations concern topics including the accuracy and completeness of information provided, and other missing or unclear information provided in the RFI responses. The complainants argued that certain exporter submissions should be considered deficient due to these concerns. Counsel for Tenaris Canada, an importer, also submitted representations regarding the methodology to be used for calculating the margin of dumping specifically in relation to its own imports.

[21] The CBSA has noted the arguments and evidence submitted and will take them into consideration in the course of verifying and analyzing information for the purposes of the final decisions.

DUMPING INVESTIGATION

NORMAL VALUE

[22] Normal values, at the preliminary determination, are generally estimated based on the domestic selling prices of like goods in the country of export, in accordance with the methodology of section 15 of SIMA, or on the aggregate of the cost of production of the goods, a reasonable amount for administrative, selling and all other costs, plus a reasonable amount for profits, in accordance with the methodology of paragraph 19(b) of SIMA.

EXPORT PRICE

[23] The export price of goods sold to importers in Canada is generally estimated in accordance with the methodology of section 24 of SIMA based on the lesser of the adjusted exporter's sale price for the goods or the adjusted importer's purchase price. These prices are adjusted where necessary by deducting the costs, charges, expenses, duties and taxes resulting from the exportation of the goods as provided for in subparagraphs 24(a)(i) to 24(a)(iii) of SIMA.

[24] Where there are sales between associated persons and/or a compensatory arrangement exists, the export price is estimated based on the importer's resale price of the imported goods in Canada to unrelated purchasers, less deductions for all costs incurred in preparing, shipping and exporting the goods to Canada that are additional to those incurred on the sales of like goods for use in the country of export, all costs included in the resale price that are incurred in reselling the goods (including duties and taxes) or associated with the assembly of the goods in Canada and an amount representative of the average industry profit in Canada as provided for in paragraphs 25(1)(c) and 25(1)(d) of SIMA.

MARGIN OF DUMPING

[25] The estimated margin of dumping by exporter is equal to the amount by which the total estimated normal value exceeds the total estimated export price of the goods, expressed as a percentage of the total estimated export price. All subject goods imported into Canada during the POI are included in the estimation of the margins of dumping of the goods. Where the total estimated normal value of the goods does not exceed the total estimated export price of the goods, the margin of dumping is zero.

BACKGROUND OF PARTICULAR MARKET SITUATION INQUIRY

[26] In accordance with paragraph 16(2)(c) of SIMA, and for purposes of determining normal values under section 15, the CBSA will not consider any sales of like goods for use in the country of export that do not permit a proper comparison with the goods sold to Canada due to the existence of a PMS. Further, for the purposes of constructing normal values pursuant to paragraph 19(b), the CBSA will not take into consideration the acquisition price of an input that does not allow a proper comparison as it does not reasonably reflect the actual costs of that input due to a PMS.

[27] Subsection 16(2.1) provides that, for the purposes of paragraph 16(2)(c), a PMS may be found to exist in respect of any goods of a particular exporter or of a particular country, as appropriate in the circumstances.

[28] In order to form an opinion that a PMS exists that impacts the subject goods, the CBSA must determine that there is a PMS and that it has caused a differentiated impact on the domestic and export prices that precludes a proper comparison.

[29] Where the CBSA is of the opinion that the domestic sales of like goods in the country of export do not permit a proper comparison with the sales of the goods to the importer in Canada because of a PMS, the normal value of those goods will be determined under section 19, where possible, or section 29.

[30] Further, data relied upon in the constructed normal values may not allow for a proper comparison between the subject goods and the sale of the subject goods to Canada due to distortions caused by the existence of a PMS. For instance, a PMS may be found where evidence shows that the acquisition cost of the distorted input in question represents a significant portion in the cost of production of the goods of a particular exporter or a particular country.

[31] In these circumstances, to disregard certain acquisition prices used in the cost of production, the CBSA has to form the opinion that in accordance with paragraph 16(2)(c) of SIMA, a PMS exists in the country of export that does not allow a proper comparison with the sale of like goods such that normal values cannot be determined in accordance with section 15 of SIMA and, when constructing a normal value in accordance with section 19 of SIMA, that this PMS distorts the costs of inputs used in the production of subject goods sold to the importer in Canada such that they do not allow for a proper comparison, as per subsection 11.2(2) of the *Special Import Measures Regulations* (SIMR).

ANALYSIS OF PMS

[32] The primary PMS conditions, as provided by the complainants, were:

- Ministry-specific price ceilings for OCTG and its input products distorting prices in the OCTG market;
- Volatile economic conditions due to hyperinflation and currency depreciation;
- Low-priced OCTG imports distorting OCTG prices in Türkiye; and
- Distorted hot-coiled oil inputs due to unfairly traded imports.

[33] The CBSA received responses to the government PMS RFI and subsequent SRFI#1¹⁵ from the Government of Türkiye. Additionally, Borusan provided responses to the Dumping RFI and subsequent SRFI#1¹⁶ which included questions pertaining to PMS.

[34] The CBSA has considered the information on the administrative record with respect to the allegations of a particular market situation in Türkiye. Specifically, the CBSA examined the domestic sales of like goods in Türkiye by Borusan, to determine if there are sufficient sales to conduct a PMS analysis.

¹⁵ Exhibits 197 (PRO) and 198 (NC) – Response to SRFI#1 – Government of Türkiye.

¹⁶ Exhibits 194 (PRO) and 195 (NC) – Response to SRFI#1 - Borusan Birleşik Boru Fabrikaları Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.

[35] In reviewing Borusan's reported domestic sales during the POI, it was determined that a portion of these transactions did not occur in the ordinary course of trade. Sales not within the ordinary course of trade do not permit a proper comparison with the sale of the goods to the importer in Canada, therefore, these sales were excluded for the purposes of the PMS analysis. The remaining sales of like goods were determined to be in the ordinary course of trade, however, given the low volume of remaining sales, it is not possible to assess whether price distortions have occurred in the domestic market in Türkiye and whether these potential price distortions were caused by the alleged PMS factors.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE PMS INQUIRY

[36] For the purposes of the preliminary determination, the CBSA has found that the low volume of domestic sales that may be considered for a PMS analysis are insufficient to assess whether price distortions have occurred in the domestic market in Türkiye and whether these potential price distortions were caused by the alleged PMS factors. As such, for the purposes of the preliminary determination, the CBSA has not formed the opinion that a particular market situation exists with respect to sales of like goods in Türkiye by Borusan.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE DUMPING INVESTIGATION

COOPERATIVE EXPORTERS

[37] For the exporters/producers from the subject countries that submitted substantially complete responses to the dumping RFI, normal values were either estimated using the methodology of section 15 of SIMA based on domestic selling prices of like goods, or paragraph 19(b) of SIMA, based on the aggregate of cost of production, a reasonable amount for administrative, selling and all other costs, and a reasonable amount for profits. The costs of production were estimated pursuant to paragraph 11(1)(a) of *Special Import Measures Regulations* (SIMR), based on the costs associated with the production of the subject goods. The amounts for profits were estimated in accordance with paragraph 11(1)(b) of the SIMR.

[38] For two exporters, TAMSA and HSP, the costs of production were estimated pursuant to SIMR subsection 11.2(1) to account for the supply of raw materials purchased from associated suppliers.

[39] The following table summarizes the cooperative exporters' estimated margins of dumping.

Table 3: Summary of Estimated Margins of Dumping for Cooperative Exporters

Country	Exporter	Domestic Sales of Like Goods	Normal Values (SIMA Provision)	Profits (SIMR Provision)	Margin of Dumping (% of Export Price)
Mexico	TAMSA	Yes	15 & 19(b)	11(1)(b)(ii)	26.2%
Philippines	HLD Clark	No	19(b) and 29 ¹⁷	N/A	5.3%
South Korea	HSP	Yes	19(b)	11(1)(b)(v)	15.5%
Türkiye	Borusan	Yes	19(b)	11(1)(b)(v)	12.1%
United States	MTLP	Yes	19(b)	11(1)(b)(ii)	14.7%

[40] During the POI, all of the subject goods exported to Canada by HLD Clark and Borusan were sold to unrelated importers. Export prices for those subject goods were estimated using the methodology of section 24 of SIMA, as described in the "*Export Price*" section above.

[41] Subject goods exported to Canada by TAMSA, HSP, and MTLP included sales made to related importers (i.e. associated persons). As a result, the CBSA performed a reliability test to determine whether each exporter's section 24 export prices were reliable as envisaged by SIMA. This test was conducted for each of the three exporters by comparing their estimated section 24 export prices with their estimated section 25 export prices. Both section 24 and section 25 prices were calculated using the methodologies as described in the "*Export Price*" section above. The reliability tests revealed that the export prices were reliable for all three exporters. Therefore, export prices for subject goods exported by TAMSA, HSP, and MTLP were all estimated using the methodology of section 24 of SIMA.

ALL OTHER EXPORTERS - PHILIPPINES

[42] As TAMSA, HSP, Borusan, and MTLP all represent 100% of the goods subject to this investigation that were exported to Canada from their respective countries during the POI, an all others rate for exports by other exporters from those countries was not required. However, a small percentage of goods from the Philippines were exported to Canada by parties not participating in the CBSA's investigation.

¹⁷ As HLD Clark did not have domestic sales of like goods, goods of the same general category, or sales of the group or range of goods that is next largest to goods of the same general category as the subject goods sold to the importer in Canada, the amount for profits was estimated based on the weighted average profit made on domestic sales of OCTG by other exporters who provided a complete response in this investigation.

[43] In establishing the methodology for estimating the normal values and export prices for all other exporters from the Philippines, the CBSA considered all of the information on the administrative record, including the complaint filed by the domestic industry, the CBSA's estimates at the initiation of the investigation, information submitted by parties who responded to the Dumping RFI, and CBSA customs entry documentation.

[44] The CBSA decided that the normal values and export prices estimated for all other exporters from the Philippines would be estimated based on information from the exporter in the Philippines that provided a substantially complete RFI response. The CBSA finds this information to be more relevant and reflective of the trading practices of exporters in the Philippines than the information provided in the complaint or estimated at initiation.

[45] The CBSA examined the difference between the estimated normal value and the estimated export price for each individual transaction and considered that the highest amount for the exporter (expressed as a percentage of the export price), was an appropriate basis for estimating normal values. This methodology relies on information related to goods that originated in the Philippines and in general, provides an incentive for exporters to participate by ensuring that exporters who have provided the necessary information requested in a dumping investigation will always have a more favourable outcome than those who have not participated.

[46] As a result, based on the facts available, for all other exporters that did not provide a complete response to the Dumping RFI, normal values of subject goods originating in or exported from the Philippines were estimated based on the highest amount by which an estimated normal value exceeded the estimated export price, on an individual transaction for the cooperative exporter during the POI. The transactions were examined to ensure that no anomalies were considered, such as very low volume and value, effects of seasonality or other business factors. No such anomalies were identified.

[47] The CBSA considered that the information submitted on the CBSA customs entry documentation was the best information on which to estimate the export price of the goods as it reflects actual import data.

ALL EXPORTERS – MEXICO

[48] As discussed above, exports of subject goods by TAMSA represent 100% of the volume of subject goods exported to Canada from Mexico during the POI. Accordingly, there are no other exporters, or goods, for which the CBSA must estimate a margin of dumping. As provisional duties will be imposed on all exports of subject goods from Mexico released by the CBSA on or after December 22, 2025, the CBSA must estimate a provisional duty rate for any goods exported from Mexico by any exporter other than TAMSA.

[49] In establishing the methodology for estimating the provisional duty rate for all potential other exporters from Mexico, the CBSA considered all of the information on the administrative record. This information included the complaint filed by the domestic industry, the CBSA's estimates at the initiation of the investigation, information submitted by parties who responded to the dumping RFI, and CBSA customs entry documentation.

[50] The CBSA decided that the provisional duty rate for all potential other exporters from Mexico would be estimated based on information from the exporter in Mexico that provided a substantially complete RFI response. The CBSA finds this information to be more relevant and reflective of the trading practices of exporters in Mexico than the information provided in the complaint or estimated at initiation.

[51] The CBSA examined the difference between the estimated normal value and the estimated export price for each individual transaction and considered that the highest amount for the exporter (expressed as a percentage of the export price), was an appropriate basis for estimating a provisional duty rate. This methodology relies on information related to goods that originated in Mexico. In general, it provides an incentive for exporters to participate by ensuring that those who provide the necessary information requested in a dumping investigation will always have a more favourable outcome than those who do not participate.

[52] Based on the facts available, for all other potential exporters from Mexico, the provisional duty rate was estimated based on the highest amount by which an estimated normal value exceeded the estimated export price, on an individual transaction for the cooperative exporter during the POI. The transactions were examined to ensure that no anomalies were considered, such as very low volume and value, effects of seasonality or other business factors. No such anomalies were identified.

[53] Using the above methodologies, the provisional duty rate for all other potential exporters from Mexico is 148.4%, expressed as a percentage of the export price.

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS – DUMPING

[54] A summary of the preliminary results of the dumping investigation respecting all subject goods released into Canada during the POI are as follows:

**Table 4: Summary of Preliminary Results – Dumping
Period of Investigation (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)**

Country of Origin or Export	Estimated Margin of Dumping (% of Export Price)	Estimated % of Total Imports (by volume)
Mexico		26.4%
Tubos de Acero de Mexico S.A.	26.2 %	26.4%
Philippines		6.7%
HLD Clark Steel Pipe Co. Ltd.	5.3 %	6.6%
All other exporters	38.6 %	0.1%
South Korea		3.1%
Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.	15.5%	3.1%
Türkiye		3.4%
Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	12.1 %	3.4%
United States		7.3%
Maverick Tube Corporation	14.7 %	7.3%
All other countries		53.1%
Total		100%

NEGLIGIBILITY

[55] Under section 35 of SIMA, the CBSA is required to terminate an investigation prior to the preliminary determination if the volume of goods of a country is negligible.

[56] Pursuant to subsection 2(1) of SIMA, the volume of goods of a country is considered negligible if it accounts for less than 3% of the total volume of all goods of the same description that are released into Canada from all countries.

[57] The table above confirms that the volume of imports from Mexico, the Philippines, South Korea, Türkiye, and the United States are all above 3% of the total volume of goods released into Canada. Based on the definition above, the volume of imports from Mexico, the Philippines, South Korea, Türkiye, and the United States are not negligible.

INSIGNIFICANCE

[58] If, in making a preliminary determination, the CBSA determines that the margin of dumping of the goods of an exporter is insignificant pursuant to section 38 of SIMA, the investigation will continue in respect of those goods, but provisional anti-dumping duties will not be imposed on goods of the same description imported during the provisional period. Pursuant to subsection 2(1) of SIMA, a margin of dumping of less than 2% of the export price of the goods is defined as insignificant.

[59] For all exporters, in Mexico, the Philippines, South Korea, Türkiye, and the United States, the estimated margin of dumping, expressed as a percentage of the export price, is above 2% and is, therefore, not insignificant. In respect of these goods, provisional anti-dumping duties will be imposed on goods of the same description imported during the provisional period.

[60] A summary of the estimated margins of dumping and provisional duties by exporter is presented in **Appendix 1**.

DECISIONS

[61] On December 22, 2025, pursuant to subsection 38(1) of SIMA, the CBSA made a preliminary determination of dumping respecting certain OCTG from the subject countries and exporters/producers.

PROVISIONAL DUTY

[62] Pursuant to subsection 8(1) of SIMA, provisional duties payable by the importer in Canada will be applied to dumped imports of certain OCTG that are released from the CBSA during the period commencing on the day the preliminary determination was made and ending on the earlier of the day on which the CBSA causes the investigation in respect of any goods to be terminated, in accordance with subsection 41(1), or the day on which the CITT makes an order or finding. The CBSA considers that the imposition of provisional duties is needed to prevent injury. As noted in the CITT's preliminary determination, there is evidence that discloses a reasonable indication that the dumping of certain OCTG are threatening to cause injury to the domestic industry.

[63] Imports of certain OCTG originating in or exported from the subject countries and exporters/producers and released by the CBSA on or after December 22, 2025, will be subject to provisional duties equal to the sum of the estimated margin of dumping, expressed as a percentage of the export price of the goods per exporter. **Appendix 1** contains the estimated margins of dumping and the rates of provisional duties.

[64] Importers are required to pay provisional duties in cash or by certified cheque. Alternatively, they may post security equal to the amount payable. Importers should contact their CBSA regional office if they require further information on the payment of provisional duties or the posting of security. If the importers of such goods do not indicate the required SIMA code or do not correctly describe the goods in the import documents, an administrative monetary penalty could be imposed. The imported goods are also subject to the *Customs Act*. As a result, failure to pay duties within the specified time will result in the application of the provisions of the *Customs Act* regarding interest.

FUTURE ACTION

THE CANADA BORDER SERVICES AGENCY

[65] The CBSA will continue its investigation of the dumping of certain OCTG and will make final decision by March 23, 2026.

[66] If the margin of dumping of any exporter is found to be insignificant, the CBSA will terminate the investigation in respect of goods of that exporter and any provisional duties paid or security posted will be refunded to importers, as appropriate. If the CBSA is satisfied that the goods were dumped, a final determination will be made.

THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE TRIBUNAL

[67] The CITT has begun its inquiry into the question of injury to the Canadian industry. The CITT is expected to issue its finding by April 21, 2026.

[68] If the CITT finds that the dumping has not caused injury, retardation or is not threatening to cause injury, the proceedings will be terminated and all provisional anti-dumping duty collected or security posted will be refunded.

[69] If the CITT makes a finding that the dumping has caused injury, retardation or is threatening to cause injury, anti-dumping duty in an amount equal to the margin of dumping will be levied, collected and paid on imports of certain OCTG that are of the same description as goods described in the CITT's finding.

[70] For purposes of the preliminary determination of dumping, the CBSA has responsibility for determining whether the actual and potential volume of goods is negligible. After the preliminary determination of dumping, the CITT assumes this responsibility. In accordance with subsection 42(4.1) of SIMA, the CITT is required to terminate its inquiry in respect of any goods if the CITT determines that the volume of dumped goods from a country is negligible.

RETROACTIVE DUTY ON MASSIVE IMPORTATIONS

[71] Under certain circumstances, anti-dumping duty can be imposed retroactively on subject goods imported into Canada. When the CITT conducts its inquiry on material injury to the Canadian industry, it may consider if dumped goods that were imported close to or after the initiation of the investigation constitute massive importations over a relatively short period of time and have caused injury to the Canadian industry. Should the CITT issue a finding that there were recent massive importations of dumped goods that caused injury, imports of subject goods released by the CBSA in the 90 days preceding the day of the preliminary determination could be subject to anti-dumping duty.

UNDERTAKINGS

[72] After a preliminary determination of dumping by the CBSA, other than a preliminary determination in which a determination was made that the margin of dumping of the goods is insignificant, an exporter may submit a written undertaking to revise selling prices to Canada so that the margin of dumping or the injury caused by the dumping is eliminated.

[73] In view of the time needed for consideration of undertakings, written undertaking proposals should be made as early as possible, and no later than 60 days after the preliminary determination of dumping. Further details regarding undertakings can be found in the [CBSA's Memorandum D14-1-9](#).

[74] Interested parties may provide comments regarding the acceptability of undertakings within nine days of the receipt of an undertaking by the CBSA. The CBSA will maintain a list of parties who wish to be notified should an undertaking proposal be received. Those who are interested in being notified should provide their name, telephone, mailing address and email address to the CBSA using the contact information identified in the “*Information*” section of this document.

[75] If undertakings were to be accepted, the investigation and the collection of provisional duties would be suspended. Notwithstanding the acceptance of an undertaking, an exporter may request that the CBSA’s investigation be completed and that the CITT complete its injury inquiry.

PUBLICATION

[76] A notice of the preliminary determination of dumping will be published in the *Canada Gazette* pursuant to paragraph 38(3)(a) of SIMA.

INFORMATION

[77] This *Statement of Reasons* is available through the CBSA's website at the address below. For further information, please contact the email address identified below:

Email: simaregistry-depotlmsi@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Website: www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sean Borg".

Sean Borg
a/Executive Director
Trade and Anti-dumping Programs Directorate

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1: Summary of Estimated Margins of Dumping and Provisional Duties Payable

APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED MARGINS OF DUMPING AND PROVISIONAL DUTIES PAYABLE

The following table lists the estimated margin of dumping and the provisional duty by exporter as a result of the decisions mentioned above. Imports of subject goods released from the Canada Border Services Agency on or after December 22, 2025, will be subject to provisional duty at the rate specified below.

Exporter	Estimated Margin of Dumping (% of Export Price)	Provisional Duties (% of Export Price)
Mexico		
Tubos de Acero de Mexico S.A.	26.2%	26.2%
All other exporters	N/A	148.4 %
Philippines		
HLD Clark Steel Pipe Co. Ltd.	5.3%	5.3%
All other exporters	38.6%	38.6%
South Korea		
Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.	15.5%	15.5%
Türkiye		
Borusan Birleşik Boru Fabrikalari Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.	12.1%	12.1%
United States		
Maverick Tube Corporation	14.7%	14.7%