treated. Subject merchandise also includes wooden fence pickets that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, sanding, planing or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are wooden fence pickets made exclusively of bamboo (including, but not limited to, Phyllostachys edulis, Bambusa textilis, and Bambusa oldhamii), Brazilian Pine (Paraná pine), or Southern Yellow Pine (including Shortleaf Pine (Pinus echinata), Slash Pine (Pinus ellioti), Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris), or Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda)).

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are wood mouldings and millwork products covered by the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on wood mouldings and millwork products from the People's Republic of China. *See Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order,* 86FR 9486 (February 16, 2021) (amended final antidumping duty determination and antidumping duty order); *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order,* 86 FR 9484 (February 16, 2021) (countervailing duty order).

Imports of subject merchandise are typically classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical numbers 4404.10.0040, 4407.19.0092, 4421.99.7020, and 4421.99.7040. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026–22763 Filed 11–6–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–833–001, A–533–956]

Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe From Georgia and India: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: Applicable November 4, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Janz at (202) 482–2972 (Georgia) and Aislin Salassi at (202) 482–1882 (India), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On October 15, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line, and pressure pipe (seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe) from Georgia and India, filed in proper form on behalf of Tenaris USA (Tenaris), Vallourec Star LP (Vallourec), and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, CLC (USW) (collectively, the petitioners), domestic producers of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe and a certified union, which represents workers engaged in the production of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe in the United States.[1] The Petitions were accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from India.[2]

Between October 20 and 26, 2026, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.[3] Between October 22 and 28, 2026, the petitioners filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[4]

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that imports of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Georgia and India are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (D) of the Act.[5] Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.[6]

Periods of Investigations (POI)

Because the Petitions were filed on October 15, 2026, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the India LTFV investigation is October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026. Because Georgia is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the Georgia LTFV investigation is April 1, 2026, through September 30, 2026.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Georgia and India. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

On October 20 and 26, 2026, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioners regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.[7] On October 22 and 28, 2026, the petitioners provided clarifications and revised the scope.[8] The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage

[1] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,'' dated October 15, 2026 (Petitions).

[2] *Id.*

[3] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated October 20, 2026 (First General Issues Questionnaire); Georgia AD Supplemental Questionnaire, dated October 20, 2026 (Georgia AD Questionnaire), and India AD Supplemental Questionnaire, dated October 20, 2026 (India AD Questionnaire); and ''Second Supplemental Questions,'' dated October 26, 2026 (Second General Issues Questionnaire).

[4] *See* Petitioners' Letters, ''Petitioners' Response to General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated October 22, 2026 (First General Issues Supplement); ''Responses to Supplemental Questions,'' dated October 22, 2026 (Georgia AD Supplement); ''Responses to Supplemental Questions,'' dated October 22, 2026 (India AD Supplement); ''Petitioners' Response to General Issues Second Supplemental Questions,'' dated October 28, 2026 (Second General Issues Supplement).

[5] Tenaris and Vallourec are interested parties under section 771(9)(C) of the Act. The USW is a certified union representing workers engaged in the production of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe in the United States and therefore is an interested party under section 771(9)(D) of the Act.

[6] *See* section on ''Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,'' *infra.*

[7] *See* First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire; *see also* Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire.

[8] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 2–3 and Exhibit I–SUPP–9; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 1–3 and Exhibit I–SUPP2–9.

(*i.e.,* scope).[9] Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.[10] Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on November 24, 2026, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on December 4, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.[11] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production (FOP) or cost of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 24, 2026, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on December 4, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the ''industry.''

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the ''industry'' as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether ''the domestic industry'' has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,[12] they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.[13]

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as ''a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.'' Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is

[9] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining ''factual information'').

[11] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures,* 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name,* 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/help* and a handbook can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/ACCESS%20Handbook%20on%20Electronic%20Filing%20Procedures_March2026.pdf.*

[12] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

[13] *See USEC, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F.Supp.2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F.Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

''the article subject to an investigation'' (*i.e.,* the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.[14] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that corrugated die-cut boxes, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[15]

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided their own shipments of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe in 2025 and compared this to the estimated total shipments of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.[16] Because total production data for the domestic like product for 2025 are not reasonably available to the petitioners, and the petitioners have established that shipments are a reasonable proxy for production data,[17] we relied on data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.[18]

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petitions.[19] First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.,* polling).[20] Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.[21] Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.[22] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.[23]

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[24]

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant increase in the volume of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; negative impact on financial performance; and declines in production, U.S. shipments, and employment variables.[25] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[26]

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigations of imports of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Georgia and India. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the Georgia AD Initiation Checklist and India AD Initiation Checklist.

U.S. Price

For Georgia and India, the petitioners based export price (EP) on POI average unit values derived from official import statistics for imports of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from each of the respective countries.[27] For each country, the petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.

Normal Value [28]

For India, the petitioners based NV on home market pricing information they obtained for seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in India during the POI.[29] The petitioners provided information indicating that the prices for seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe sold or offered for sale in India were below the COP. Therefore, for India, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV. For further discussion of CV, *see* the section ''Normal Value Based on Constructed Value.''

Commerce considers Georgia to be an NME country.[30] In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is

[14] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklists, ''Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Georgia and India,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Georgia and India (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

[15] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[16] *Id.*

[17] *Id.; see also Tenaris Bay City, Inc.* v. *United States,* No. 2025–1382, 2026 LX 545375, at *19 n.5 (Fed. Cir. Sep. 18, 2026).

[18] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[19] *Id.*

[20] *Id.; see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

[21] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[22] *Id.*

[23] *Id.*

[24] For further discussion, *see* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Georgia and India.

[25] *Id.*

[26] *Id.*

[27] *Id.*

[28] In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for the India investigation, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

[29] *See* India AD Initiation Checklist.

[30] Georgia, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), assumed the NME status of the USSR upon the dissolution of the USSR, and, at that time, Commerce explained that such status would remain in effect until revoked. *See Preliminary Determinations of Sales at less Than Fair Value: Uranium from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan; and Preliminary Determinations of Sales at Not Less Than Fair Value: Uranium from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelarus, Georgia, Moldova and Turkmenistan,* 57 FR 23380, 23383 (June 3, 1992). To date, Commerce has not revoked the NME status of Georgia.

an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat Georgia as an NME country for purposes of the initiation of the LTFV investigation. Accordingly, we base NV in Georgia on FOPs valued in surrogate market economy countries in accordance with section 773(C) of the Act.

The petitioners claim that Brazil, Colombia, and Malaysia are appropriate surrogate countries for Georgia because they are market economy countries that are at a level of economic development comparable to that of Georgia and are significant producers of comparable merchandise.[31] The petitioners provided publicly available information from Brazil, Colombia, and Malaysia to value all FOPs. Based on the information provided by the petitioners, we believe it is appropriate to use Brazil, Colombia, and Malaysia as surrogate countries for Georgia to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Brazilian, Colombian, and Malaysian producers/exporters were not reasonably available, the petitioners used a U.S. producer's production experience and product-specific consumption rates as a surrogate to value the Georgia manufacturer's FOPs.[32] Additionally, for Georgia, the petitioners calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses, and profit based on the experiences of Brazilian, Colombian, and Malaysian producers of comparable merchandise.[33]

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above, the petitioners provided information indicating that the prices for seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe sold or offered for sale in India were below the COP. Therefore, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV.[34]

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit.[35] In calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioners relied on a U.S. producer's production experience and input consumption rates for seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe, valued using publicly available information applicable to India.[36] In calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioners relied on the fiscal year 2025–26 financial statements of a producer of comparable merchandise domiciled in India.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Georgia and India, are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) Georgia (Brazil Surrogate)—173.72 to 188.52 percent; Georgia (Colombia Surrogate)—113.87 to 133.00 percent; Georgia (Malaysia Surrogate)—277.69 to 286.29 percent; and (2) India—41.03 to 63.57 percent.[37]

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Georgia and India are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

Georgia

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified three companies in Georgia as producers and/or exporters of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe.[38] Our standard practice in an AD investigation involving an NME country is to select respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires in cases where Commerce has determined that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Given the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to each potential respondent for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-qv-questionnaire.* Producers/exporters of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Georgia that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Georgian producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on November 18, 2026, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

India

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified 16 companies in India as producers and/or exporters of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe.[39] In the event Commerce determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based on Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on Q&V questionnaires issued to potential

[31] *See* Georgia AD Initiation Checklist.

[32] *Id.*

[33] *Id.*

[34] *See* India AD Initiation Checklist.

[35] *Id.*

[36] *Id.*

[37] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[38] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 15 and Exhibit I–13).

[39] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 15 and Exhibit I–14).

respondents. Following the standard practice in AD investigations involving market economy countries, Commerce would normally select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for imports under the appropriate HTSUS subheadings listed in the scope of the investigations. However, for these investigations, some of the main HTSUS subheadings under which the subject merchandise would enter (7304.19.1020, 7304.19.1030, 7304.19.1045, 7304.19.1060, 7304.19.5020, 7304.19.5050, 7304.31.6050, 7304.39.0016, 7304.39.0020, 7304.39.0024, 7304.39.0028, 7304.39.0032, 7304.39.0036, 7304.39.0040, 7304.39.0044, 7304.39.0048, 7304.39.0052, 7304.39.0056, 7304.39.0062, 7304.39.0068, 7304.39.0072, 7304.51.5005, 7304.51.5060, 7304.59.6000) are basket categories under which non-subject merchandise may also enter. Therefore, instead of relying on CBP entry data in selecting respondents, we intend to issue Q&V questionnaires to each potential respondent for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-qv-questionnaire.* Producers/exporters of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from India that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Indian producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on November 18, 2026, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/non-market-economy-separate-rate-applications-and-certifications.* Note that Commerce recently promulgated new regulations pertaining to separate rates, including the separate rate application deadline and eligibility for separate rate status, in 19 CFR 351.108.[40] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.[41] Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. In addition, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(e), exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they fully respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire and participate in the LTFV proceeding as mandatory respondents.[42] Commerce requires that companies from Georgia submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and a separate rate application by the respective deadlines to receive consideration for separate rate status. Companies not filing a timely Q&V questionnaire response will not receive separate rate consideration.

Use of Combination Rates

Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

> {w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of ''combination rates'' because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question and produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.[43]

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public versions of the Petitions have been provided to the Governments of Georgia and India via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide copies of the public versions of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Georgia and/or India are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[44] A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.[45] Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted [46] and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual

[40] *See Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws,* 89 FR 101694, 101759–60 (December 16, 2024).

[41] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).

[42] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(e).

[43] *See* Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, ''Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation involving NME Countries,'' (April 5, 2005), at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/enforcement-and-compliance-policy-bulletins-0.*

[44] *See* section 733(a) of the Act.

[45] *Id.*

[46] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.[47] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that ''if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.'' When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.,* a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent's initial section D questionnaire response

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.,* a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent's initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.[48] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.[49]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[50] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[51] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.,* by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[52]

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: November 4, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is seamless carbon and alloy steel (other than stainless steel) pipes and redraw hollows, less than or equal to 16 inches (406.4 mm) in nominal outside diameter, regardless of wall-thickness, manufacturing process (*e.g.,* hot finished or cold-drawn), end finish (*e.g.,* plain end, beveled end, upset end, threaded, or threaded and coupled), or surface finish (*e.g.,* bare, lacquered or coated). Redraw hollows are any unfinished carbon or alloy steel (other than stainless steel) pipe or ''hollow profiles'' suitable for cold finishing operations, such as cold drawing, to meet the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications referenced below, or comparable specifications. Specifically included within the scope are seamless carbon and alloy steel (other than stainless steel) standard, line, and pressure pipes produced to the ASTM A–53, ASTM A–106, ASTM A–333, ASTM A–334, ASTM A–589, ASTM A–795, ASTM A–1024, and the API 5L specifications, or comparable specifications, and meeting the physical parameters described above, regardless of application, with the exception of the exclusions discussed below.

Specifically excluded from the scope of these investigations are: (1) all pipes meeting aerospace, hydraulic, and bearing tubing specifications, including: (a) aerospace tubing produced to SAE Aerospace Material Specifications (AMS) 6360, 6361, and 6362; (b) hydraulic tubing produced to ASTM A–822, SAE J524, and EN 10305–4 specifications; and (c) bearing tubing produced to the SAE AMS 6440 specification, including bearing tubing manufactured from steel meeting the chemical and metallurgical requirements of ASTM A–295; (2) all pipes meeting the chemical requirements of ASTM A–335, whether finished or unfinished; (3) unattached couplings; (4) all mechanical, boiler, condenser and heat exchange tubing, except when such products conform to the dimensional requirements, *i.e.,* outside diameter and wall thickness, of ASTM A–53, ASTM A–106 or API 5L specifications; (5) oil country tubular goods consisting of drill pipe, casing, tubing, and coupling stock; and

[47] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

[48] *See* 19 CFR 351.301; *see also Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule,* 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm.*

[49] *See* 19 CFR 351.302; *see also, e.g., Time Limits Final Rule.*

[50] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[51] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2023) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at *https://www.trade.gov/sites/default/files/2026-08/FAQ%20for%20Certifications.pdf?v=1787683944756.*

[52] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

(6) all pipes meeting the chemical requirements of ASTM A–335 regardless of their conformity to the dimensional requirements of ASTM A–53, ASTM A–106 or API 5L.

Subject seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe are normally entered under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7304.19.1020, 7304.19.1030, 7304.19.1045, 7304.19.1060, 7304.19.5020, 7304.19.5050, 7304.31.6050, 7304.39.0016, 7304.39.0020, 7304.39.0024, 7304.39.0028, 7304.39.0032, 7304.39.0036, 7304.39.0040, 7304.39.0044, 7304.39.0048, 7304.39.0052, 7304.39.0056, 7304.39.0062, 7304.39.0068, 7304.39.0072, 7304.51.5005, 7304.51.5060, 7304.59.6000, 7304.59.8010, 7304.59.8015, 7304.59.8020, 7304.59.8025, 7304.59.8030, 7304.59.8035, 7304.59.8040, 7304.59.8045, 7304.59.8050, 7304.59.8055, 7304.59.8060, 7304.59.8065, and 7304.59.8070. Subject merchandise may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 7304.31.6010, 7304.39.0002, 7304.39.0004, 7304.39.0006, 7304.39.0008, 7304.51.5015, 7304.51.5045, 7304.59.2030, 7304.59.2040, 7304.59.2045, 7304.59.2055, and 7304.59.2060. The HTSUS subheadings and specifications are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–942, A–560–846, A–553–003]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value; Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From India, Indonesia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Antidumping Duty Orders

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty (AD) orders on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (solar cells), from India, Indonesia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos). In addition, Commerce is amending its final determination with respect to solar cells from Laos to correct a ministerial error.

DATES: Applicable November 9, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Myrna Lobo (202) 482–2371 (Indonesia), Jonathan Schueler (202) 482–9175 (India), and Lilit Astvatsatrian at (202) 482–6412 (Laos), AD/CVD Operations, Offices VII, VIII, and IX, respectively, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on September 16, 2026, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of solar cells from India, Indonesia, and Laos.[1] On September 16, 2026, the Alliance for American Solar Manufacturing and Trade (the petitioner) timely alleged that Commerce made ministerial errors in the *Laos Final Determination*.[2] Section 351.224(f) of Commerce's regulations define ministerial errors as errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error which Commerce considers ministerial. We reviewed the allegations and determined that we made a ministerial error in the *Laos Final Determination*. *See* ''Amendment to the Laos Final Determination'' section below for further discussion.

On November 2, 2026, pursuant to section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of solar cells from India, Indonesia, and Laos within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.[3]

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is solar cells from India, Indonesia, and Laos. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Amendment to the Laos Final Determination

On September 16, 2026, the petitioner timely submitted ministerial error allegations in the *Laos Final Determination*.[4] Commerce reviewed the record and, on October 13, 2026, agreed that one of the petitioner's alleged errors constituted a ministerial error within the meaning of section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).[5] Specifically, Commerce determined that it had erred in removing section 201 duties from reported U.S. duties for all of Solarspace Technology (Laos) Sole Co., Ltd.'s (Solarspace) U.S. sales, instead of limiting the deduction to those U.S. sales which incurred these duties, as the petitioner alleged; however, Commerce also determined that, because the petitioner's allegation regarding the exclusion of Solarspace's U.S. sales through Trina Solar Science & Technology (Thailand) Company Limited and Trina Solar Energy Development Pte. Ltd. in the margin calculation pertained to a methodological decision, it was not a ministerial error.[6] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *Laos Final Determination* to reflect the correction of the ministerial error, as described in the Ministerial Error Memorandum.[7] Correcting this error changes Solarspace's final dumping margin. In addition, in the *Laos Final Determination,* because we based the rate for the non-examined separate rate respondents and the Laos-wide entity on the dumping margin calculated for Solarspace,[8] we have also revised the rate assigned to these entities. The amended weighted-average dumping margins for Laos are listed in the ''Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins'' section, below.

Antidumping Duty Orders

As stated above, based on the ITC's affirmative final determinations that an

[1] *See Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part,* 91 FR 58658 (September 16, 2026); *see also Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from Indonesia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 91 FR 58651 (September 16, 2026); and *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part,* 91 FR 58633 (September 16, 2026) (*Laos Final Determination*).

[2] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Ministerial Error Allegations for the Final Determination,'' dated September 16, 2026 (Ministerial Error Allegations).

[3] *See* ITC's Letter, Investigation Nos. 701–TA–772–774 and 731–TA–1756–1758 (Final), dated November 2, 2026 (ITC Notification Letter).

[4] *See* Ministerial Error Allegations.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Analysis of Ministerial Error Allegations,'' dated October 13, 2026 (Ministerial Error Memorandum).

[6] *Id.*

[7] *Id.*

[8] *See Laos Final Determination,* 91 FR at 58634–35.