U.S. IMPORTERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

SUGAR FROM MEXICO

This questionnaire must be received by the Commission by JANUARY 28, 2015

See last page for filing instructions.

The information called for in this questionnaire is for use by the United States International Trade Commission in connection with its countervailing and antidumping investigations concerning sugar from Mexico (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-513 and 731-TA-1249 (Final)). The information requested in the questionnaire is requested under the authority of the Tariff Act of 1930, title VII. This report is mandatory and failure to reply as directed can result in a subpoena or other order to compel the submission of records or information in your firm's possession (19 U.S.C. § 1333(a)).

City	State Zip Code	
Website		
Has your firm imported	d sugar (as defined on next page) from any country at any time since October 1, 2011?	
NO (Sign the	e certification below and promptly return only this page of the questionnaire to the Commission)	
YES (Comple	ete all parts of the questionnaire, and return the entire questionnaire to the Commission)	
ionowing link. <u>ittps</u>	s://dropbox.usitc.gov/oinv/. (PIN: SUGAR)	
	CERTIFICATION	
	CERTIFICATION	
ledge and belief and unders	herein supplied in response to this questionnaire is complete and correct to the bestand that the information submitted is subject to audit and verification by the Commission also grant consent for the Commission, and its employees and contract personnel, to estionnaire and throughout this proceeding in any other import-injury proceedings cond	on. use th
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PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION

Background. This proceeding was instituted in response to a petition filed on March 28, 2014 by the American Sugar Coalition ("ASC"). The ASC members are: American Sugar Cane League, Thibodaux, LA; American Sugarbeet Growers Association, Washington, DC; American Sugar Refining, Inc., West Palm Beach, FL; Florida Sugar Cane League, Washington, DC; Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Puunene, HI; Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc., Santa Rosa, TX; Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida, Belle Glade, FL; and United States Beet Sugar Association, Washington, DC. Countervailing and antidumping duties may be assessed on the subject imports as a result of these proceedings if the Commission makes an affirmative determination of injury, threat, or material retardation, and if the U.S. Department of Commerce makes an affirmative determination of subsidization and/or dumping. Questionnaires and other information pertinent to this proceeding are available at http://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2014/sugar_mexico/final.htm.

Sugar covered by these investigations as defined by the Department of Commerce scope is raw and refined sugar of all polarimeter readings derived from sugar cane or sugar beets. The chemical sucrose gives sugar its essential character. Sucrose is a nonreducing disaccharide composed of glucose and fructose linked by a glycosidic bond via their anomeric carbons. The molecular formula for sucrose is C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁; the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) International Chemical Identifier (InChl) for sucrose is 1S/C12H22O11/c13-I-4-6(16)8(18)9(19)11(21-4)23-12(3-15)10(20)7(17)5(2-14)22-12/h4-11,13-20H,1-3H2/t4-,5-,6-,7-,8+,9-,10+,11-,12+/m1/s1; the InChl Key for sucrose is CZMRCDWAGMRECN-UGDNZRGBSA-N; the U.S. National Institutes of Health PubChem Compound Identifier (CID) for sucrose is 5988; and the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number of sucrose is 57-50-1.

Sugar described in the previous paragraph includes products of all polarimeter readings described in various forms, such as raw sugar, estandar or standard sugar, high polarity or semirefined sugar, special white sugar, refined sugar, brown sugar, edible molasses, desugaring molasses, organic raw sugar, and organic refined sugar. Other sugar products, such as powdered sugar, colored sugar, flavored sugar, and liquids and syrups that contain 95 percent or more sugar by dry weight are also within the scope of these investigations.

The scope of these investigations does not include (1) sugar imported under the Refined Sugar Re-Export Programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; (2) sugar products produced in Mexico that contain 95 percent or more sugar by dry weight that originated outside of Mexico; (3) inedible molasses (other than inedible desugaring molasses noted above); (4) beverages; (5) candy; (6) certain specialty sugars; and (7) processed food products that contain sugar (e.g., cereals). Specialty sugars excluded from the scope of these investigations are limited to the following: caramelized slab sugar candy, pearl sugar, rock candy, dragees for cooking and baking, fondant, golden syrup, and sugar decorations.

Merchandise covered by these investigations is typically imported under the following headings of the HTSUS: 1701.12.1000, 1701.12.5000, 1701.13.1000, 1701.13.5000, 1701.14.1000, 1701.14.5000, 1701.91.1000, 1701.91.3000, 1701.99.1010, 1701.99.1025, 1701.99.1050, 1701.99.5010, 1701.99.5025, 1701.99.5050, and 1702.90.4000. The tariff classification is provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

¹ This exclusion applies to sugar imported under the Refined Sugar Re-Export Program, the Sugar-Containing Products Re-Export Program, and the Polyhydric Alcohol Program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Raw sugar.—Unrefined sugar destined for further processing.

<u>Refined sugar.</u>—Sugar that is not destined for further processing.

<u>Importer</u>.--Any person or firm engaged, either directly or through a parent company or subsidiary, in importing sugar (as defined above) into the United States from a foreign manufacturer or through its selling agent.

<u>Reporting of information</u>.-- If information is not readily available from your records, provide carefully prepared estimates. If your firm is completing more than one questionnaire (i.e., a producer, importer, and/or purchaser questionnaire), you need not respond to duplicated questions.

<u>Confidentiality</u>.--The commercial and financial data furnished in response to this questionnaire that reveal the individual operations of your firm will be treated as confidential by the Commission to the extent that such data are not otherwise available to the public and will not be disclosed except as may be required by law (see 19 U.S.C. §1677f). Such confidential information will not be published in a manner that will reveal the individual operations of your firm; however, general characterizations of numerical business proprietary information (such as discussion of trends) will be treated as confidential business information only at the request of the submitter for good cause shown.

<u>Verification</u>.-- The information submitted in this questionnaire is subject to audit and verification by the Commission. To facilitate possible verification of data, please keep all files, worksheets, and supporting documents used in the preparation of the questionnaire response. Please also retain a copy of the final document that you submit.

Release of information.--The information provided by your firm in response to this questionnaire, as well as any other business proprietary information submitted by your firm to the Commission in connection with this proceeding, may become subject to, and released under, the administrative protective order provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. §1677f) and section 207.7 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR §207.7). This means that certain lawyers and other authorized individuals may temporarily be given access to the information for use in connection with this proceeding or other import-injury proceedings conducted by the Commission on the same or similar merchandise; those individuals would be subject to severe penalties if the information were divulged to unauthorized individuals.

I-1a.	OMB statisticsPlease report below the actual number of hours required and the cost to your
	firm of completing this questionnaire.

Hours	Dollars

The questions in this questionnaire have been reviewed with market participants to ensure that issues of concern are adequately addressed and that data requests are sufficient, meaningful, and as limited as possible. Public reporting burden for this questionnaire is estimated to average 40 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering data, and completing and reviewing the questionnaire.

We welcome comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate, suggestions for reducing the burden, and any suggestions for improving this questionnaire. Please attach such comments to your response or send to the Office of Investigations, USITC, 500 E St. SW, Washington, DC 20436.

	Firm name	Address	Extent of ownership (percent)
	□ No □ Ye	esList the following information	
I-3.	OwnershipIs your fi	irm owned, in whole or in part, by any o	other firm?
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	h facility of a firm involved in the important or not physic	
I-2.		<u>ed</u> Provide the name and address of of firm is publicly traded, please specify t	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	washington, DC 2043		

reign, that are engage gaged in exporting surpling surpli	ed in importing sugar fugar from Mexico to the common desired the following information and the common desired the common desir	related firms, either dom	Affiliation
elated producersDoggaged in the product	Address Des your firm have any ion of sugar? List the following info	related firms, either dom	nestic or foreign, that a
elated producersDo gaged in the product	pes your firm have any ion of sugar? List the following info		nestic or foreign, that ar
gaged in the product	ion of sugar?List the following info		
gaged in the product	ion of sugar?List the following info		
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gaged in the product	ion of sugar?List the following info		
gaged in the product	ion of sugar?List the following info		
irm name	Address		Affiliation
			ting operations on sug
Impositor of vocand	Takes title to the	_	Customs broker of freight forwarder
		imported products(s)	Treight forwarde
	•	_	
	Importer of record onsigneeIf your firm	Takes title to the imported product(s) onsigneeIf your firm is an importer of reco	Takes title to the Consignee of the

I-8. <u>FTZ, TIB, or bonded warehouses</u>.--Please indicate whether your firm enters sugar into, or withdraws such merchandise from, foreign trade zones or bonded warehouses. Also indicate whether your firm imports sugar under the TIB (temporary importation under bond) program.

"Foreign trade zone" is a designated location in the United States where firms utilize special procedures that allow delayed or reduced customs duty payments on foreign merchandise, as well as other savings. A foreign trade zone must be designed as such pursuant to the rules and procedures set forth in the Foreign-Trade Zones Act.

"Bonded warehouse" is a secured facility supervised by U.S. customs, where dutiable landed imports are stored pending their re-export, or release after payment of import duties, taxes, and other charges. A bonded warehouse must be designed as such pursuant to the rules and procedures set forth in 19 U.S. Code § 1555.

"Temporary Importation under Bond ("TIB") program" is a procedure whereby, imported merchandise may be entered under certain conditions for a limited time into the United States free of duty. Under the program, an importer posts a bond for twice the amount of duty, taxes, etc. that would otherwise be owed on the importation and agrees to export or destroy the merchandise within a specified time or pay liquidated damages. This program is restricted to certain categories of merchandise listed in subheadings 9813.00.05 through 9813.00.75 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS).

	No	Yes
Foreign trade zones		
Bonded warehouses		
Temporary importation under bond		

I-9.	<u>Third-country trade activities</u> To your knowledge, have the products subject to this proceeding been the subject of any other import relief proceedings in the United States or in any other countries?			
	No	Yes-Please specify.		

PART II.--TRADE AND RELATED INFORMATION

Further information on this part of the questionnaire can be obtained from Amy Sherman (202-205-3289, amy.sherman@usitc.gov). **Supply all data requested on a crop-year basis.**

in part II.	staff may contact that in	dividual regardii	ng the confidential information submitte
Name]
Title			
Email			
Telephone			
Fax			
	perationsPlease indical	•	or firm has experienced any of the follow October 1, 2011.

(ched	ck as many as appropriate)	(please describe)
	Office/warehouse openings	
	Office/warehouse closings	
	Relocations	
	Expansions	
	Acquisitions	
	Consolidations	
	Prolonged shutdowns or production curtailments	
	Revised labor agreements	
	Other (e.g., technology)	

	1	~		
U.S.	Importers'	Questionr	naire	- Sugai

<i>"Arrang</i> for subj	ter September 31, 2014? The seed imports" are imports for whice ect merchandise, but delivery of the delivery of the delivery.	h your firm has placed an	<u> </u>
☐ No	Yes–Fill out the table	below.	
	Quantity (in 1,000 short tor	ns raw value)	7
	Source	Arranged Imports	
Mexico			
Other s	ources		
	s for importingIf your firm also ons for importing this product. If		•

from the Commission's website at: http://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2014/sugar_mexico/final.htm

Definitions

"Imports" –Those products identified for Customs purposes as imports for consumption for which your firm was the importer of record (i.e., was responsible for paying any import duty) or consignee (i.e., to which the merchandise was first delivered).

"Import quantities" –Quantities reported should be net of returns.

"Import values"—Values reported should be landed, duty-paid values at the U.S. port of entry, including ocean freight and insurance costs, brokerage charges, and import duties (i.e., all charges except inland freight in the United States).

"Commercial U.S. shipments"— Shipments made within the United States as a result of an arm's length commercial transaction in the ordinary course of business. Report net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods) in U.S. dollars, f.o.b. your point of shipment.

"Internal consumption" - Product consumed internally by your firm.

"Transfers to related firms" – Shipments made to related domestic firms. Such transactions are valued at fair market value.

"Related firm" —A firm that your firm solely or jointly owns, manages, or otherwise controls. Such transactions are valued at fair market value.

"Export shipments"— Shipments to destinations outside the United States, including shipments to related firms.

"Inventories" -- Finished goods inventory, not raw materials or work in progress.

II-5. <u>IMPORTS FROM MEXICO</u>.—Report your firm's imports and your firm's shipments and inventories of sugar imported from Mexico by your firm during the specified periods. <u>+Link to definitions</u>

MEXICO

Crop years		
2012/13	2013/14	
	market value. In the chat basis (e.g., cost,	

II-5. IMPORTS FROM MEXICO.—Continued

<u>RECONCILIATION OF SHIPMENTS, IMPORTS, AND INVENTORIES</u>.--Generally, the data reported for the end-of-period inventories (i.e., line K) should be equal to the beginning-of-period inventories (i.e., line A), plus imports (i.e., line B), less total shipments (i.e., lines E, G, and I). Please ensure that any differences are not due to data entry errors in completing this form, but rather actually reflect your firm's records; and also provide any likely explanations for any differences (e.g., theft, loss, damage, record systems issues, etc.) if they exist.

	Crop years		
Reconciliation	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A + B - E - G - I - K = should equal zero ("0") or provide an			
explanation. ¹	0	0	0

¹ Explanation if the calculated fields above are returning values other than zero (i.e., "0") but are nonetheless accurate.

<u>RECONCILIATION OF CHANNELS.</u>--Please ensure that the quantities reported for channels of distribution (i.e., lines L, M, N, O, P and Q) in each time period equal the quantity reported for commercial U.S. commercial shipments (i.e., line E) in each time period. If the calculated fields below return values other than zero (i.e., "0"), the data reported must be revised prior to submission to the Commission.

	Crop years			
Reconciliation item	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
L + M + N + O + P + Q - E = zero ("0"), if not revise.	0	0	0	

II-6. <u>Imports from Mexico by polarity.</u>--Please estimate the share of your firms' U.S. imports from Mexico by the following categories.

	Crop years			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Source	Share (Percent)			
U.S. imports from Mexico (MX) Less than or equal to 99.4 polarity Destined for further processing				
Greater than 99.4 and less than or equal to 99.6 polarity Destined for further processing				
Not destined for further processing				
Greater than 99.6 polarity Destined for further processing				
Not destined for further processing				
Total should sum to 100% (if there are reported imports in line B of the previous question)	0.0	0.0	0.0	

II-7. <u>IMPORTS FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES</u>.—Report your firm's imports and your firm's shipments and inventories of sugar imported from all other sources combined by your firm during the specified periods. . <u>+Link to definitions</u>

ALL OTHER SOURCES COMBINED

Quantity (in 1,000 short					
ltem	2011/12	Crop years 2011/12 2012/13			
Beginning-of-period inventories (quantity) (A)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		
Imports: ¹					
Quantity (B)					
Value (C)					
Average polarity of U.S. imports (D)					
U.S. shipments: Commercial U.S. shipments: Quantity (E)					
Value (F)					
Internal consumption/company transfers: Quantity (G)					
Value ² (H)					
Export shipments: ³ Quantity (I)					
Value (J)					
End-of-period inventories (quantity) (K)					
Channels of distribution: Commercial U.S. shipments of sugar: To distributors (quantity) (L)					
To grocery chains (quantity) (M)					
To <u>restaurants</u> and <u>restaurant chains</u> (quantity) (N)					
To industrial end users (quantity) (O)					
To <u>U.S. refiners</u> (quantity) (P)					
To <u>U.S. melt houses</u> (quantity) (Q)					
¹ Please identify the foreign producers, if known: ² Sales to related firms (including internal consumption uses a different basis for valuing these sales within your of provide value data using that basis for each of the period	company, please speci				

³ Identify your firm's principal export markets:

II-7. IMPORTS FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.—Continued

<u>RECONCILIATION OF SHIPMENTS, IMPORTS, AND INVENTORIES</u>.--Generally, the data reported for the end-of-period inventories (i.e., line K) should be equal to the beginning-of-period inventories (i.e., line A), plus imports (i.e., line B), less total shipments (i.e., lines E, G, and I). Please ensure that any differences are not due to data entry errors in completing this form, but rather actually reflect your firm's records; and also provide any likely explanations for any differences (e.g., theft, loss, damage, record systems issues, etc.) if they exist.

		Crop years	
Reconciliation	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A + B - E - G - I - K = should equal zero ("0") or provide an			
explanation. ¹	0	0	0

¹ Explanation if the calculated fields above are returning values other than zero (i.e., "0") but are nonetheless accurate.

<u>RECONCILIATION OF CHANNELS.</u>-- Please ensure that the quantities reported for channels of distribution (i.e., lines L, M, N, O, P and Q) in each time period equal the quantity reported for commercial U.S. commercial shipments (i.e., line E) in each time period. If the calculated fields below return values other than zero (i.e., "0"), the data reported must be revised prior to submission to the Commission.

	Crop years			
Reconciliation item	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
L + M + N + O + P + Q - E = zero ("0"), if not revise.	0	0	0	

II-8. <u>Imports from all other sources by polarity.</u>--Please estimate the share of your firms' U.S. imports from all other sources (AOS) (e.g., all sources other than Mexico) by the following categories.

	Crop years			
	2011/12 2012/13 2013/			
Source	Share (Percent)			
U.S. imports from <u>All other sources (AOS)</u> Less than or equal to 99.4 polarity Destined for further processing				
Greater than 99.4 and less than or equal to 99.6 polarity Destined for further processing				
Not destined for further processing				
Greater than 99.6 polarity Destined for further processing				
Not destined for further processing				
Total should sum to 100% (if there are reported imports in line B of the previous question)	0.0	0.0	0.0	

II-9.	Other explanationsIf your firm would like to further explain a response to a question in Part II that did not provide a narrative response box, please note the question number and the explanation in the space provided below. Please also use this space to highlight any issues your firm had in providing the data in this section, including but not limited to technical issues with the MS Word questionnaire.

PART III.--PRICING AND RELATED INFORMATION

Further information on this part of the questionnaire can be obtained from John Benedetto (202-205-3270, john.benedetto@usitc.gov).

III-1. <u>Contact information.</u>-- Please identify the responsible individual and the manner by which Commission staff may contact that individual regarding the confidential information submitted in part III.

Name	
Title	
Email	
Telephone	
Fax	

PRICE DATA

III-2. The first of these questions request monthly quantity and value data for your firm's commercial shipments to unrelated U.S. customers since October 1, 2011 of the following products your firm imported from Mexico (question III-2a) and imported from countries other than Mexico (question III-2c). Question III-2b requests information on your firm's contracts for products 1 and 2A. Question III-2d requests data for product 1 that your firm imported and consumed internally.

<u>Product 1</u>.—Sugar, less than 99.6 polarity, sold to sugar refiners.

<u>Product 2A.</u>—Sugar, 99.9 polarity and above, sold to industrial producers of food, beverages or other sugar-containing-products (e.g., General Mills, Mars, Coca Cola, Kraft).

<u>Product 2B.</u>—Sugar, 99.6-99.89 polarity, sold to industrial producers of food, beverages or other sugar-containing-products (e.g., General Mills, Mars, Coca Cola, Kraft).

<u>Product 2C</u>.—Sugar, 99.4-99.59 polarity, sold to industrial producers of food, beverages or other sugar-containing-products (e.g., General Mills, Mars, Coca Cola, Kraft).

<u>Product 3A</u>.—Branded refined sugar sold in packages of 50 lbs. or less to grocery chains (e.g., Safeway, Harris Teeter, Walmart, Costco).

<u>Product 3B.</u>—Private label refined sugar sold in packages of 50 lbs. or less to grocery chains (e.g., Safeway, Harris Teeter, Walmart, Costco).

<u>Product 4.--</u> Refined sugar sold in packages of 50 kgs. (110.23 lbs.) or less to institutional and/or food service providers (e.g., Sysco, restaurant chains, bakeries, schools, hospitals, prisons).

<u>Product 5A</u>.-- Sugar, 99.9 polarity and above, sold in packages of 50 kgs. (110.23 lbs.) or less to distributors (i.e., companies such as Batory Foods that buy sugar to resell to the industrial trade for use as an ingredient).

<u>Product 5B.</u>-- Sugar, 99.6-99.89 polarity, sold in packages of 50 kgs. (110.23 lbs.) or less to distributors (i.e., companies such as Batory Foods that buy sugar to resell to the industrial trade for use as an ingredient).

<u>Product 5C</u>.-- Sugar, 99.4-99.59 polarity, sold in packages of 50 kgs. (110.23 lbs.) or less to distributors (i.e., companies such as Batory Foods that buy sugar to resell to the industrial trade for use as an ingredient).

<u>Product 6A.--</u> Sugar, 99.9 polarity and above, sold in bulk to distributors (i.e., companies such as Batory Foods).

<u>Product 6B.--</u> Sugar, 99.6-99.89 polarity, sold in bulk to distributors (i.e., companies such as Batory Foods).

<u>Product 6C.--</u> Sugar, 99.4-99.59 polarity, sold in bulk to distributors (i.e., companies such as Batory Foods).

Please note that, for questions III-2a and III-2c values should be <u>f.o.b.</u>, <u>U.S.</u> point of shipment and should not include U.S.-inland transportation costs. Values should reflect the *final net* amount paid to your firm (i.e., should be net of all deductions for discounts or rebates).

However, prices for table III-2b should be delivered prices, but still net of all deductions for discounts or rebates

During October 2011-September 2014, did your firm import from Mexico or other countries and sell to unrelated U.S. customers any of the above listed products (or any products that were competitive with these products)?

	YesPlease complete pricing data tables III-2a, III-2b, and III-2c as appropriate.						
□ No.							
•	g October 2011-September 2014, did your firm import from Mexico and internally me product 1 as listed above (or any products that were competitive with this product)?						
	YesPlease complete pricing data table III-2d and questions at III-2e.						
	No.						

MEXICO

	(Quantity in hundred-weight, value in dollars) Product 1 Product 2A Product 2B Product 2C						-+ 20	
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity Value	
2011:	Quantity	value	Quantity	value	Quantity	value	Quantity	value
October								
November								
December								
2012:								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
					<u> </u>			
July								
August								
September								
October					1			
November								
December								
2013:								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
2014:								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September					<u> </u>			

¹ Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

MEXICO

	Produ		ed-weight, valu Produ		Prod	uct 4
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value	Quantity Value		Quantity	Value
2011:	Quantity	74.45		7 4.40	quantity	7 4140
October						
November						
December						
2012:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2013:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2014:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						

¹ Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

MEXICO

	Produ		ed-weight, valu Produ		Produ	ct 5C
Month of shipment	Quantity Value		Quantity Value		Quantity Va	
2011:	Quantity	74.45	Quantity	74.45	quantity	74.40
October						
November						
December						
2012:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2013:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2014:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September					1	

¹ Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

MEXICO

		ict 6A	red-weight, value Produ	ct 6B	Produ	ct 6C
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2011:		7 411 41	quantity	70	quantity	
October						
November						
December						
2012:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2013:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2014:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						

¹ Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

NoteIf your firm's product does not exactly meet the product specification	ations but is competitive
with the specified product, provide a description of your firm's product.	Also, please explain any
anomalies in your firm's reported pricing data.	

Product 1:	
Product 2A, 2B, 2C:	
Product 3A, 3B:	
Product 4:	
Product 5A, 5B, 5C: _	
Product 6A, 6B, 6C:	

III-2b. Contract data for Product 1.--Report below the contract information for your firm's contracts in the October 2011 through September 2014 time period for sales of pricing product 1 of imports from Mexico.

	(0	Quantity in hundred-weigl	ht, price in dollar p	er hundred-weight)			
		Produc	ct 1 from Mexico				
Contract Date	Contract Quantity	Delivery Period	Delivered quantity	Net Delivered Price	Futures Basis (Contract Month)	Point of shipment	Point of delivery
					1		

III-2c. Contract data for Product 2A.--Report below the contract information for your firm's contracts in the October 2011 through September 2014 time period for sales of pricing product 2A of imports from Mexico.

	((Quantity in hundred-weigi	ht, price in dollar բ	per hundred-weight)			
		Produc	t 2A from Mexico				
Contract Date	Contract Quantity	Delivery Period	Delivered quantity	Net Delivered Price	Futures Basis (Contract Month)	Point of shipment	Point of delivery

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN MEXICO

			ındred-weig					
	Product 1			Product 2A Product 2B			Product 2C	
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2011:								
October								<u> </u>
November								
December								
2012:								
January								<u> </u>
February								<u> </u>
March								<u> </u>
April								
May								
June								
July								
August	T							
September								
October								
November								
December								
2013:								
January								
February								
March								<u></u>
April								
May	T							
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
2014:								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								

Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

III-2d. Price data.-- Report below the monthly price data for pricing products imported from all countries other than Mexico and sold by your firm.

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN MEXICO

			ed-weight, valu			
	Product 3A			Product 3B		uct 4
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2011:						
October	- 					
November						
December						
2012:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2013:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October	+					
November	+					
December	-					
2014:	+					
January						
February						
March	+					
April	+					
	+					
May	++					
June						
July	+					
August						
September	an colon values		unto allowanasa		acid fraight, and th	

¹ Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

III-2d. Price data.-- Report below the monthly price data for pricing products imported from all countries other than Mexico and sold by your firm.

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN MEXICO

			ed-weight, valu			
		uct 5A	Produ		Product 5C	
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2011:						
October						
November						
December						
2012:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2013:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
2014:						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						

Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

III-2d. Price data.-- Report below the monthly price data for pricing products imported from all countries other than Mexico and sold by your firm.

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN MEXICO

	(Quan	ict 6A	ed-weight, value	e III dollars)	Dunali	-4.00
Manth of abboning			Product 6B		Product 6C	
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2011: October						
November	+					
	-					
December 2012:						
2012: January						
February						
March	+					
April						
May	+					
June						
July	+ +				+	
August						
September						
October						
November	+					
December	+					
2013:	+				+	
January						
February						
March						
April	+					
May						
June						
July						
August						
September	+					
October	+					
November	+				+	
December	-					
2014:						
January						
February	+				+	
March	+ +				+	
April	+ +				+	
May	+					
June	+				+	
July	+					
	+					
August September						

Net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your firm's U.S. point of shipment.

² Pricing product definitions are provided on the first page of Part III.

III-2e. <u>Purchase cost data</u>.-- Report below your firm's landed duty-paid cost of importing product 1 (see definition in III-2 above) from Mexico for product consumed internally by your firm.

(Quantity in hundred-weight, value in dollars)							
		Product 1					
Month of shipment	Quantity	Value (landed duty-paid)					
2011:							
October							
November							
December							
2012:							
January — :							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
2013:							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
2014:							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
	are provided on the first page of Pa	rt III					

III-2f. Additional transaction costs.

If your firm imported product 1 for use in y following:	our firm's own production, ple	ase answer the					
(i) Does your firm incur additional transacti inventory carrying costs, exchange rate risk Mexican sugar directly compared to when i importer or domestic sugar from a U.S. pro	k, quality control monitoring, e it purchases imported Mexican	tc.) when it imports					
	tors that add to the cost of impourchases you are comparing ynese additional costs.						
Factors	Basis of comparison (source of purchases)	Cost estimate (% of					
Factors	U.S. importers only	purchase price)					
	U.S. producers only						
	Both						
	U.S. importers only						
	U.S. producers only						
	Both						
 (ii) Is your firm able to reduce its transaction costs by importing Mexican sugar directly compared to purchasing imported Mexican sugar from a U.S. importer or domestic sugar from a U.S. producer? No Yes—Please list the factors that reduce the cost of importing directly (e.g., Mexican export logistical structure already in place, transport economies of scale, etc.), indicate the source of the purchases you are comparing your direct imports to, and provide estimates of these cost reductions. 							
Factors	Basis of comparison (source of purchases)	Savings estimate (% of purchase price)					
	U.S. importers only						
	U.S. producers only						
	Both						
	U.S. importers only						
	U.S. producers only						
	Both						

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III-2g.	III-2g. Pricing data methodology.—Please describe the method and the kinds of documents/ that were used to compile your price data.						
III-3.	Price setting.	_					
					nat it charges for sales of sugar (check all that e submit sample pages of a recent list.		
	Transaction		Set				
	by		price		Markey days the		
	transaction	Contracts	lists	Other	If other, describe		
	these pric	es are used. `	Your respon	nse shoul	ting or hedging purposes, please explain how dinclude reference to exchange prices, hedging and any other relevant factors.		
					that have prices fixed at time of sale %, elivery %, and the time of delivery		
III-4. <u>Discount policy</u> Please indicate and describe your firm's discount policies (<i>check all thapply</i>).							
	Quantity discounts	Annual total volume discounts	No discount policy	Other	Describe		

III-5. **Pricing terms.--**

(a) What are your firm's typical sales terms for sugar imported from Mexico?

Net 30 days	Net 60 days	2/10 net 30 days	Other	Other (specify)

(b) On what basis are your firm's prices of imported sugar from Mexico usually quoted *(check one)*?

Delivered	F.o.b.	If f.o.b., specify point

III-6. Contract versus spot.--Approximately what share of your firm's sales of sugar imported from Mexico in the 2013/14 crop year was on a (1) long-term contract basis, (2) annual contract basis, (3) 6 month up to 12 month contract basis, (4) short-term contract basis, and (5) spot sales basis?

		Type of sale							
	Long-term contracts (multiple deliveries for more than 12 months)	Annual contracts (multiple deliveries for 12 months)	6-12 month contracts (multiple deliveries for 6 months up to 12 months)	Short-term contracts (multiple deliveries for less than 6 months)	Spot sales (for a single delivery)	Total (should sum to 100.0%)			
Share of your 2013/2014 crop year sales	%	%	%	%	%	0.0 %			

III-7. <u>Contract provisions.</u>— Please fill out the table regarding your firm's typical sales contracts for sugar from Mexico (or check "not applicable" if your firm does not sell on a long-term and/or short-term contract basis).

Typical sales contract provisions	Item		Annual contracts (multiple deliveries for 12 months)	Long-term contracts (multiple deliveries for more than 12 months)
Average contract duration	# of days		365	
Price renegotiation	Yes			
(during contract period)	No			
Price tied to futures	Yes			
contract	No			
	Quantity			
Fixed quantity and/or price	Price			
ana, er pries	Both			
Meet or release	Yes			
provision	No			
Not applicable				

III-8. <u>Lead times.</u>--What is your firm's share of sales of sugar imported from Mexico both from inventory and produced to order and what is the typical lead time between a customer's order and the date of delivery for your firm's sales of sugar?

Source	Share of 2013/14 crop year sales	Average Lead time (days)
From your firm's U.S. inventory	%	
From foreign manufacturers' inventory	%	
Produced to order	%	
Total (should sum to 100.0%)	0.0 %	

III-9.	Shipping information.—							
	(a)	What is the approximate percentage of the total delivered cost of sugar impo Mexico that is accounted for by U.S. inland transportation costs? perce						
	(b)	Who generally arranges the transportation to your firm's customers' locations? Your firm Purchaser (check one)						
	(c)	When your firm sells sugar imported from Mexico, from where is it shipped? Point of importation Storage facility (check one)						
	(d)	Indicate the approximate percentage of your firm's sales of sugar imported from Nathat are delivered the following distances from your firm's U.S. point of shipment.						
		Distance from your firm's U.S. point of shipment	Share					
		Within 100 miles	%					
		101 to 1,000 miles	%					
		Over 1,000 miles	%					

III-10. <u>Geographical shipments.</u>--In which U.S. geographic market area(s) has your firm sold sugar imported from Mexico since October 1, 2011 (check all that apply)?

0.0 %

Total (should sum to 100.0%)

Geographic area	Mexico
Northeast.–CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT.	
MidwestIL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, and WI.	
Southeast.—AL, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV.	
Central Southwest.–AR, LA, OK, and TX.	
Mountains.—AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, and WY.	
Pacific Coast.–CA, OR, and WA.	
Other .—All other markets in the United States not previously listed, including AK, HI, PR, and VI, among others.	

States

III-11. <u>End uses.</u>--List the end uses of the sugar that your firm imports from Mexico. For each end-use product, what percentage of the <u>total cost</u> is accounted for by sugar and other inputs?

	Share of total cost		
End use product	Sugar	Other inputs	Total (should sum to 100.0% across)
	%	%	0.0 %
	%	%	0.0 %
	%	%	0.0 %

III-12.	Substitutes	- Can other	products	be substitu	ted for	sugarî	?	
	□ N	0	YesP	lease fill ou	t the ta	ble.		
	Have changes in the prices of this substitute affected the price for sugar?							
	Substitute	-	substitute		No	Yes		Explanation
1.								
2.								
3.								
II-13.	II-13. <u>Demand trends.</u> Indicate how demand within the United States and outside of the United States (if known) for sugar has changed since October 1, 2011. Explain any trends and describe the principal factors that have affected these changes in demand.							
	Market	Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease	Fluctu no cle		. • • •	Explanation and factors
	Within the United States							
	Outside the United						_	

П	ıc	Importers'	Question	nairo	Sugar
u	١.১.	importers	Question	maire -	Sugar

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			1.60.00
III-14. <u>Product changes.</u> —Have there been any significant of marketing of sugar since October 1, 2011?				gnificant changes in the product range, product mix or
	No	Yes	If yes, please describ	e.
III-15.	Conditions	of comp	etition.—	
		_	_	ess cycles (other than general economy-wide of competition distinctive to sugar? If yes, describe.
	Check all t	that apply	у.	Please describe.
		No		Skip to question III-15(c)
			usiness cycles (e.g. nal business)	
		Yes-Trends in world sugar prices relative to U.S. prices (e.g. whether U.S. prices are above the loan rate)		
		Yes-Trends in refining capacity		
		Yes-Tr plante	rends in acreage	
		Yes-Tr GMO	rends in usage of seeds	
		Yes-Tr of bio	ends in world's use fuels	
		condit	ther distinctive tions of competition veather, government es)	
			ere been any changes ctober 1, 2011?	in the business cycles or conditions of competition for
	No	Yes	If yes, describe.	

			Busiliess i	торпешту		
U.S. Imp	oorters' Qu	ıestionnaiı	e - Sugar	Pag	e 36	
	(c) Please describe your interaction with the U.S. government in the areas o monitoring, and information sharing regarding supply and demand in the market.					
	Please ans	swer the fo	ollowing questions base	d on your firm's experience.		
	(d) Hov	v does the	U.S. government influe	nce U.S. prices for raw and refined sugar?		
	(e) Hov	v does the	U.S. government intera	ct with U.S. producers of raw and refined sugar?		
	October 1 declining	, 2011 (ext to accept r	amples include placing onew customers or renew	declined, or been unable to supply sugar since sustomers on allocation or "controlled order entry existing customers, delivering less than the nely shipment commitments, etc.)?	γ,"	
	No	Yes	If yes, please describe.			

III-17.	Raw materials How have the prices of the raw materials used to produce sugar changed since
	October 1, 2011?

Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease	Fluctuate with no clear trend	Explain, noting how raw material price changes have affected your firm's selling prices for sugar.

III-18. <u>Interchangeability</u>.--Is sugar produced in the United States and in other countries interchangeable (*i.e.*, can they physically be used in the same applications)?

Please indicate A, F, S, N, or 0 in the table below:

- A = the products from a specified country-pair are *always* interchangeable
- F = the products are *frequently* interchangeable
- S = the products are *sometimes* interchangeable
- N = the products are *never* interchangeable
- 0 = no familiarity with products from a specified country-pair

Country-pair	Mexico	All Other Countries
United States		
Mexico		
	cing sugar which is sometimes or nevender sugar which is sometimes or nevender and explain the factors that limit or pre	

III-20.

III-19. **Factors other than price.--**Are differences other than price (*e.g.*, quality, availability, transportation network, product range, technical support, *etc.*) between sugar produced in the United States and in other countries a significant factor in your firm's sales of the products?

Please indicate A, F, S, N, or 0 in the table below:

A = such differences are *always* significant

F = such differences are *frequently* significant

S = such differences are *sometimes* significant

N = such differences are *never* significant

0 = no familiarity with products from a specified country-pair

Country-pair	Mexico	All Other Countries
United States		
Mexico		
	nich factors other than price <i>always</i> on sees of sugar, identify the country-pair such factors:	
Global sugar prices.— Please describe the trends in that your firm has on global	n global sugar prices since October 1, sugar prices.	2011. Please attach any data
Please describe the relations U.S. sugar related to global s	ship between U.S. and global sugar pr	ices, i.e., how are the prices of

III-21. Raw sugar, refined sugar, and estandar.--

		gar refiner or industrial user, can you use raw sugar, estandar, semi-refined efined sugar interchangeably in one or all of the same applications?
No	Yes	If yes, please describe the specific applications.
that	raw suga estandar semi-refi all types ou are a su	to question III-21(a) is yes, please indicate the sugars of different polarities used interchangeably. r and estandar and semi- or fully refined sugar ned and fully refined sugar gar refiner or industrial user and when sugar suitable for use in your or your plication is available from domestic sources, Mexico or a third country, will bay a premium for sugar from any of these different sources of supply?
No	Yes	If yes, please indicate the source of the sugar for which you will pay a premium price and the amount of the premium you are typically willing to pay.
pric		bility of Mexican sugar in the United States had a material impact on the in the U.S. market over the crop years 2011/2012, 2012/2013, and
No	Yes	If yes, please describe the impact and, in particular, whether Mexican sugar placed downward pressure on U.S. producer prices.

III-22. <u>Customer identification.</u>--List the names and contact information for your firm's 10 largest U.S. customers for sugar since October 1, 2011. Indicate the share of the quantity of your firm's total shipments of sugar that each of these customers accounted for in crop year 2013/14.

Customer's name		Contact person	State	Share of 2013/14 crop year sales (%)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

III-23.	Other explanationsIf your firm would like to further explain a response to a question in Part III that did not provide a narrative response box, please note the question number and the explanation in the space provided below. Please also use this space to highlight any issues your firm had in providing the data in this section, including but not limited to technical issues with the MS Word questionnaire.

PART IV.--ALTERNATIVE PRODUCT INFORMATION

	er information on this amy.sherman@usitc.	•	nnaire can be obtain	ed from Amy Sherr	man (202-205-	
V-1.	HFCS Production: (HFCS)?	HFCS Production Since October 1, 2011, has your firm produced high fructose corn syrup (HFCS)?				
	HFCSA sweetene	r made from corn co	omposed of either 42	2 percent or 55 per	cent fructose.	
	□ No □	Yes <u>COMPLETE AN</u>	ID RETURN A HFCS F	PRODUCER QUESTI	<u>ONNAIRE</u>	
ll im	porters (i.e., whether	or not producers o	of HFCS) should resp	ond to the followir	ng:	
V-2	 Comparability of types of sweetener products For each of the following indicate whether refined sugar and HFCS are: fully comparable or the same, i.e., have no differentiation be them; mostly comparable or similar; somewhat comparable or similar; never or not-at-al comparable or similar; or no familiarity with products. (a) Characteristics and Uses The differences and similarities in the physical characteristics and end uses between refined sugar and HFCS. 				entiation between or not-at-all	
	Fully comparable	Mostly	Somewhat	Not at all	NIA / Constitution	
	Fully comparable	comparable	comparable	comparable	NA/no familiarity	
	Please provide a narrative discussion for the comparability ratings you provided in terms of their characteristics and uses: (b) InterchangeabilityThe ability to substitute refined sugar and HFCS in the same application.					
Fully Mostly Somewhat			Not at all	NA/no		
	interchangeable	interchangeable	interchangeable	interchangeable	familiarity	
	Please provide a na their <u>interchangeab</u>		or the comparability	ratings you provide	ed in terms of	

IV-2	Comparability	of types of	sweetener	products	Continued
------	---------------	-------------	-----------	----------	-----------

(c)	Manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees Whether
	refined sugar and HFCS are manufactured in the same facilities, from the same inputs,
	on the same machinery and equipment, and using the same employees.

	·						
		Somewhat the	Not at all the				
Fully the same	Mostly the same	same	same	NA/no familiarity			
Please provide a narrative discussion for the comparability ratings you provided n terms of their manufacturing processes:							
(d) <u>Channels of distribution</u> Channels of distribution/market situation through which refined sugar and HFCS are sold (i.e., sold direct to end users, through distributors, etc.).							
	Mostly	Somewhat	Not at all				
Fully comparable	comparable	comparable	comparable	NA/no familiarity			
Please provide a narrative discussion for the comparability ratings you provided in terms of their <u>channels of distribution</u> :							

IV-2 Comparability of types of sweetener products.--Continued

(e)	<u>Customer and producer perceptions</u> Perceptions as to the differences and/or
	similarities in refined sugar and HFCS in the market (e.g., sales/marketing practices).

	Mostly	Somewhat	Not at all					
Fully comparable	comparable	comparable	comparable	NA/no familiarity				
Please provide a narrative discussion for the comparability ratings you in terms of their customer and producer perceptions:								
(f) PriceWhether prices are comparable or differ between refined sugar and HFCS.								
	Mostly	Somewhat	Not at all					
Fully comparable	comparable	comparable	comparable	NA/no familiarity				
Please provide a na prices:	errative discussion fo	or the comparability	ratings you provide	d in terms of their				

HOW TO FILE YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

This questionnaire is available as a "fillable" form in MS Word format on the Commission's website at: http://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2014/sugar mexico/final.htm

Please do not attempt to modify the format or permissions of the questionnaire document. Please submit the completed questionnaire using one of the methods noted below. If your firm is unable to complete the MS Word questionnaire or cannot use one of the electronic methods of submission, please contact the Commission for further instructions.

• <u>Upload via Secure Drop Box</u>.—Upload the MS Word questionnaire along with a scanned copy of the signed certification page (page 1) through the Commission's secure upload facility:

Web address: https://dropbox.usitc.gov/oinv/ Pin: SUGAR

• E-mail.—E-mail your questionnaire to amy.sherman@usitc.gov; include a scanned copy of the signed certification page (page 1). Please note that submitting your questionnaire by e-mail may subject your firm's business proprietary information to transmission over an unsecure environment and to possible disclosure. If you choose this option, the Commission warns you that any risk involving possible disclosure of such information is assumed by the submitter and not by the Commission.

If your firm <u>did not </u>**import this product**, please fill out page 1, print, sign, and submit a scanned copy to the Commission.

<u>Parties to this proceeding</u>.—If your firm is a party to this proceeding, you are required to serve a copy of the completed questionnaire on parties to the proceeding that are subject to administrative protective order (see 19 CFR §207.7). A list of such parties may be obtained from the Commission's Secretary (202-205-1803). A certificate of service must accompany the completed questionnaire you submit (see 19 CFR §207.7). Service of the questionnaire must be made in paper form.