U.S. PURCHASERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

CERTAIN CARBON AND ALLOY STEEL CUT-TO-LENGTH PLATE ("CTL PLATE") FROM AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, KOREA, SOUTH AFRICA, TAIWAN, AND TURKEY

This questionnaire must be received by the Commission by <u>October 17, 2016</u> See last page for filing instructions. <u>NO EXTENSIONS WILL BE GIVEN. LATE QUESTIONNAIRES MAY NOT BE INCORPORATED.</u>

The information called for in this questionnaire is for use by the United States International Trade Commission in connection with its countervailing duty and antidumping investigations concerning CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, and Turkey (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-560-561 and 731-TA-1317-1328 (Final)). The information requested in the questionnaire is requested under the authority of the Tariff Act of 1930, title VII. <u>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 possession (19 U.S.C. § 1333(a)).</u> Further information on this questionnaire can be obtained from Craig Thomsen (202-205-3226, <u>Craig.Thomsen@usitc.gov</u>).

Name of fi	rm		
Address			
City		State	Zip Code
Website			
Has your firi since Januar	• • •	on next page) fror	n <u>any</u> source (domestic or foreign) at any time
NO YES			this page of the questionnaire to the Commission) e entire questionnaire to the Commission)
•	estionnaire via the U.S. Internat ink: <u>https://dropbox.usitc.gov/</u>		nmission <i>Drop Box</i> by clicking on the P)

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the information herein supplied in response to this questionnaire is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and understand that the information submitted is subject to audit and verification by the Commission.By submitting this certification I also grant consent for the Commission, and its employees and contract personnel, to use the information provided in this questionnaire and throughout this proceeding in any other import-injury proceedings conducted by the Commission on the same or similar merchandise.

I, the undersigned, acknowledge that information submitted in response to this request for information and throughout this investigation or other proceeding may be disclosed to and used:(i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. I understand that all contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

Name of Authorized Official	Title of Authorized Official	Date
	Phone:	
Signature		Email address
	Fax	

PART I.—<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>

Background.-- This proceeding was instituted in response to petitions filed on April 8, 2016, by ArcelorMittal USA LLC (Chicago, Illinois), Nucor Corporation (Charlotte, North Carolina), and SSAB Enterprises, LLC (Lisle, Illinois). Countervailing and/or antidumping duties may be assessed on the subject imports as a result of these proceedings if the Commission makes affirmative determinations of injury, threat, or material retardation, and if the U.S. Department of Commerce makes affirmative determinations of subsidization and/or dumping. Questionnaires and other information pertinent to this proceeding are available at

https://usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2016/carbon_and_alloy_steel_cut_to_length_plate_austria/fin_al.htm

<u>CTL plate</u> covered by these investigations is certain carbon and alloy steel hot-rolled or forged flat plate products not in coils, whether or not painted, varnished, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances (cut-to-length plate). Subject merchandise includes plate that is produced by being cut-to-length from coils or from other discrete length plate and plate that is rolled or forged into a discrete length. The products covered include (1) Universal mill plates (i.e., flat-rolled products rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm but not exceeding 1250 mm, and of a thickness of not less than 4 mm, which are not in coils and without patterns in relief), and (2) hot-rolled or forged flat steel products of a thickness, and which are not in coils, whether or not with patterns in relief. The covered products described above may be rectangular, square, circular or other shapes and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such non-rectangular cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, i.e., products which have been "worked after rolling", (e.g., products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges).

For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above, the following rules apply:

(1) except where otherwise stated where the nominal and actual thickness or width measurements vary, a product from a given subject country is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above unless the product is already covered by an order existing on that specific country (e.g., orders on hot-rolled flat-rolled steel); and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (e.g., the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, etc.), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of these investigations are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less by weight.

Subject merchandise includes cut-to-length plate that has been further processed in the subject country or a third country, including but not limited to pickling, oiling, levelling, annealing, tempering, temper rolling, skin passing, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, beveling, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the cut-to-length plate.

All products that meet the written physical description, are within the scope of these investigations unless specifically excluded or covered by the scope of an existing order. The following products are outside of, and/or specifically excluded from, the scope of these investigations:

(1) products clad, plated, or coated with metal, whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastic or other non-metallic substances;

(2) military grade armor plate certified to one of the following specifications or to a specification that references and incorporates one of the following specifications:

- MIL-A-12560,
- MIL-DTL-12560H,
- MIL-DTL-12560J,
- MIL- DTL-12560K,
- MIL-DTL-32332,
- MIL-A-46100D,
- MIL-DTL-46100-E,
- MIL-46177C,
- MIL-S-16216K Grade HY80,
- MIL-S-16216K Grade HY100,
- MIL-S-246245A HSLA-80,
- MIL-S-24645A HSLA-100,
- T9074-BD-GIB-010/0300 Grade HY80,
- T9074-BD-GIB-010/0300 Grade HY100,
- T9074-BD-GIB-010/0300 Grade HSLA80,
- T9074-BD-GIB-010/0300 Grade HSLA100, and
- T9074-BD-GIB-010/0300 Mod. Grade HSLA115,

Except that any cut-to-length plate certified to one of the above specifications, or to a military grade armor specification that references and incorporate one of the above specifications, will not be excluded from the scope if I is also dual- or multiple-certified to any other non-armor specification that otherwise would fall within the scope of this order;

(3) stainless steel plate, containing 10.5 percent or more of chromium by weight;

(4) CTL plate meeting the requirements of ASTM A-829, Grade E 4340 that are over 305 mm in actual thickness.

Page 4

(5) Alloy forged and rolled CTL plate greater than or equal to 152.4 mm in actual thickness meeting each of the following requirements:

(a) Electric Furnace melted, ladle refined & vacuum degassed and having a chemical composition (expressed in weight percentages):

- Carbon 0.23-0.28,
- Silicon 0.05-0.20,
- Manganese 1.20-1.60,
- Nickel not greater than 1.0,
- Sulfur not greater than 0.007,
- Phosphorus not greater than 0.020,
- Chromium 1.0-2.5,
- Molybdenum 0.35-0.8,
- Boron 0.002-0.004,
- Oxygen not greater than 20 ppm,
- Hydrogen not greater than 2 ppm,
- Nitrogen not greater than 60 ppm;

(b) With a Brinell hardness measured in all parts of the product including mid thickness falling within one of the following ranges:

(i) 270-300 HBW, (ii) 290-320 HBW, or (iii) 320-350 HBW;

(c) Having cleanliness in accordance with ASTM E45 method A (Thin and Heavy): A not exceeding 1.5, B not exceeding 1.0, C not exceeding 0.5, D not exceeding 1.5; and

(d) Conforming to ASTM A578-S9 ultrasonic testing requirements with acceptance criteria 2 mm flat bottom hole;

(6) Alloy forged and rolled steel CTL plate over 407 mm in actual thickness and meeting the following requirements:

(a) Made from Electric Arc Furnace melted, Ladle refined & vacuum degassed, alloy steel with the following chemical composition (expressed in weight percentages):

- Carbon 0.23-0.28,
- Silicon 0.05-0.15,
- Manganese 1.20-1.50,
- Nickel not greater than 0.4,
- Sulfur not greater than 0.010,
- Phosphorus not greater than 0.020,
- Chromium 1.2-1.5,
- Molybdenum 0.35-0.55,
- Boron 0.002-0.004,
- Oxygen not greater than 20 ppm,
- Hydrogen not greater than 2 ppm, and
- Nitrogen not greater than 60 ppm;

(b) Having cleanliness in accordance with ASTM E45 method A (Thin and Heavy): A not exceeding 1.5, B not exceeding 1.5, C not exceeding 1.0, D not exceeding 1.5;

(c) Having the following mechanical properties:

- (i) With a Brinell hardness not more than 237 HBW measured in all parts of the product including mid thickness; and having a Yield Strength of 75ksi min and UTS 95ksi or more, Elongation of 18% or more and Reduction of area 35% or more; having charpy V at -75 degrees F in the longitudinal direction equal or greater than 15 ft. lbs (single value) and equal or greater than 20 ft. lbs (average of 3 specimens) and conforming to the requirements of NACE MR01-75; or
- With a Brinell hardness not less than 240 HBW measured in all parts of the product including mid thickness; and having a Yield Strength of 90 ksi min and UTS 110 ksi or more, Elongation of 15% or more and Reduction of area 30% or more; having charpy V at -40 degrees F in the longitudinal direction equal or greater than 21 ft. lbs (single value) and equal or greater than 31 ft. lbs (average of 3 specimens);

(d) Conforming to ASTM A578-S9 ultrasonic testing requirements with acceptance criteria 3.2 mm flat bottom hole; and

(e) Conforming to magnetic particle inspection in accordance with AMS 2301;

(7) Alloy forged and rolled steel CTL plate over 407 mm in actual thickness and meeting the following requirements:

(a) Made from Electric Arc Furnace melted, ladle refined & vacuum degassed, alloy steel with the following chemical composition (expressed in weight percentages):

- Carbon 0.25-0.30,
- Silicon not greater than 0.25,
- Manganese not greater than 0.50,
- Nickel 3.0-3.5,
- Sulfur not greater than 0.010,
- Phosphorus not greater than 0.020,
- Chromium 1.0-1.5,
- Molybdenum 0.6-0.9,
- Vanadium 0.08 to 0.12
- Boron 0.002-0.004,
- Oxygen not greater than 20 ppm,
- Hydrogen not greater than 2 ppm, and
- Nitrogen not greater than 60 ppm.

(b) Having cleanliness in accordance with ASTM E45 method A (Thin and Heavy): A not exceeding 1.0(t) and 0.5(h), B not exceeding 1.5(t) and 1.0(h), C not exceeding 1.0(t) and 0.5(h), and D not exceeding 1.5(t) and 1.0(h);

(c) Having the following mechanical properties: A Brinell hardness not less than 350 HBW measured in all parts of the product including mid thickness; and having a Yield Strength of 145ksi or more and UTS 160ksi or more, Elongation of 15% or more and Reduction of area 35% or more; having charpy V at -40 degrees F in the transverse direction equal or greater than 20 ft. lbs (single value) and equal or greater than 25 ft. lbs (average of 3 specimens);

(d) Conforming to ASTM A578-S9 ultrasonic testing requirements with acceptance criteria 3.2 mm flat bottom hole; and

(e) Conforming to magnetic particle inspection in accordance with AMS 2301.

At the time of the filing of the petition, there was an existing antidumping duty order on certain cut-tolength carbon-quality steel plate products from Korea. See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate Products from Korea, 64 FR 73196 (Dep't Commerce Dec. 29, 1999), as amended, 65 FR 6585 (Dep't Commerce Feb 10, 2000) (1999 Korea AD Order). The scope of the antidumping duty investigation with regard to cut-to-length plate from Korea covers only (1) subject cut-to-length plate not within the physical description of cut-to-length carbon quality steel plate in the 1999 Korea AD Order, regardless of producer or exporter; and (2) cutto-length plate produced and/or exported by those companies that were excluded or revoked from the 1999 Korea AD Order as of April 8, 2016. The only revoked or excluded company is Pohang Iron and Steel Company, also known as POSCO.

At the time of the filing of the petition, there was an existing countervailing duty order on certain cut-tolength carbon-quality steel plate from Korea. See Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From the Republic of Korea, 64 FR 73176 (Dep't Commerce Dec. 29, 1999), as amended, 65 FR 6587 (Dep't Commerce Feb. 10, 2000) (1999 Korea CVD Order). The scope of the countervailing duty investigation with regard to cut-to-length plate from Korea covers only (1) subject cut-to-length plate not within the physical description of cut-to-length carbon quality steel plate in the 1999 Korea CVD Order regardless of producer or exporter, and (2) cut-to-length plate produced and/or exported by those companies that were excluded or revoked from the 1999 Korea CVD Order as of April 8, 2016. The only revoked or excluded company is Pohang Iron and Steel Company, also known as POSCO.

Excluded from the scope of the antidumping duty investigation on cut-to-length plate from China are any products covered by the existing antidumping duty order on certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate from the People's Republic of China. See Suspension Agreement on Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From the People's Republic of China; Termination of Suspension Agreement and Notice of Antidumping Duty Order, 68 FR 60081 (Dep't Commerce Oct. 21, 2003), as amended, Affirmative Final Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From the People's Republic of China, 76 FR 50996, 50996-97 (Dep't of Commerce Aug. 17, 2011). On August 17, 2011, the U.S. Department of Commerce found that the order covered all imports of certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate products with 0.0008 percent or more boron, by weight, from China not meeting all of the following requirements: aluminum level of 0.02 percent or greater, by weight; a ratio of 3.4 to 1 or greater, by weight, of titanium to nitrogen; and a hardenability test (i.e., Jominy test) result indicating a boron factor of 1.8 or greater.

The products subject to the investigations are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7208.40.3030, 7208.40.3060, 7208.51.0030, 7208.51.0045, 7208.51.0060, 7208.52.0000, 7211.13.0000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0045, 7225.40.1110, 7225.40.1180, 7225.40.3005, 7225.40.3050, 7226.20.0000, and 7226.91.5000.

The products subject to the investigations may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7208.40.6060, 7208.53.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7210.90.9000, 7211.19.1500, 7211.19.2000, 7211.19.4500, 7211.19.6000, 7211.19.7590, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7214.10.000, 7214.30.0010, 7214.30.0080, 7214.91.0015, 7214.91.0060, 7214.91.0090, 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7225.40.5110, 7225.40.5130, 7225.40.5160, 7225.40.7000, 7225.99.0010, 7225.99.0090, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, 7226.19.9000, 7226.91.0500, 7226.91.1530, 7226.91.1560, 7226.91.2530, 7226.91.2560, 7226.91.7000, 7226.91.8000, and 7226.99.0180.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigations is dispositive.

Purchaser.--Any firm engaged, either directly or through a parent company or subsidiary, in purchasing CTL plate from another firm that produces, imports, or otherwise distributes CTL plate.

<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.

Verification.-- 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.

<u>Release of information</u>.--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-1. **OMB statistics.--**Please report 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 25 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.

I-2. <u>Establishments covered</u>.-- Provide the name and address of your U.S. establishment(s) covered by this questionnaire, if different from that listed on the cover page. Firms operating more than one establishment should combine the data for all establishments into a single report.

"<u>Establishment</u>"--Each facility of a firm involved in the <u>purchase</u> of CTL plate, including auxiliary facilities operated in conjunction with (whether or not physically separate from) such facilities.

- I-3. **Ownership.--**Is your firm owned, in whole or in part, by any other firm?
 - □ No

Yes--List the following information.

Firm name	Address	Extent of ownership (percent)

I-4. <u>**Related SUBJECT importers/exporters.**</u>--Does your firm have any related firms, either domestic or foreign, which import CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, and Turkey into the United States or which export CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, and Turkey to the United States?

No Yes--List the following information.

Firm name	Address	Affiliation

I-5. <u>**Related NONSUBJECT importers/exporters.**</u>--Does your firm have any related firms, either domestic or foreign, which import CTL plate from countries other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, and Turkey into the United States or which export CTL plate from countries other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, and Turkey to the United States?

No Yes--List the following information.

Firm name and country	Address	Affiliation

I-6. **<u>Related producers.--</u>**Does your firm have any related firms, either domestic or foreign, which produce CTL plate?

No

Yes--List the following information.

Firm name	Address	Affiliation

Page 11

PART II.--PURCHASES

<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 this questionnaire.

Name	
Title	
Email	
Telephone	
Fax	

II-1. <u>Purchases</u>.— Report your firm's total U.S. purchases of CTL plate. (Do not include imports for which your firm was the importer of record; such imports should be reported in your U.S. importer's questionnaire.)

	2013	2014	2015	Jan-Sept 2015	Jan-Sept 2016
Item		Quar	tity (in short	tons)	
Purchases of CTL plate produced in					
United States					
Austria					
Belgium					
Brazil					
China					
France					
Germany					
Italy					
Japan					
Korea, POSCO & affiliates					
South Africa					
Taiwan					
Turkey					
All other countries: ¹					
Sources unknown					
Total purchases	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Please identify these countries:

Note.--"All other countries" includes Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates.

II-2. <u>Purchases from one country only</u>.—

- (a) If your firm has purchased CTL plate from only one country, please explain the reasons for doing so.
- (b) If your firm has purchased certain grades/specifications of CTL plate from only one country, please explain the reasons for doing so and identify the grade/specification and country.
- II-3. **Changes in purchasing patterns.--**Please indicate how the shares of your firm's purchases of CTL plate from different sources have changed since January 1, 2013.

Source of purchases	Did not purchase	Decreased	Increased	Constant	Fluctuated	Explanation for trend
United States						
Austria						
Belgium						
Brazil						
China						
France						
Germany						
Italy						
Japan						
Korea, POSCO & affiliates						
South Africa						
Taiwan						
Turkey						
All other countries						
Sources unknown						
¹ "All other countries" includes Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates.						

II-4. <u>Inventories</u>.— Report your firm's end-of-period inventories of you U.S. purchases of CTL plate. Do not include inventories of imports for which your firm was the importer of record; such imported inventories should be reported in your U.S. importer's questionnaire.

	2013	2014	2015	Jan-Sept 2015	Jan-Sept 2016
Item	Quantity (in short tons)				I
End-of-period inventories of CTL plate					
produced in					
United States					
Austria					
Belgium					
Brazil					
China					
France					
Germany					
Italy					
Japan					
Korea, POSCO & affiliates					
South Africa					
Taiwan					
Turkey					
All other countries:1					
Sources unknown					
Total purchases	0	0	0	0	
¹ Please identify these countries:					

¹ Please identify these countries:

Note.--"All other countries" includes Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates.

II-5. **Supplier identification.--**Please list your firm's **FIVE** largest suppliers for CTL plate since January 1, 2013. Also, provide the share of the quantity of your firm's total purchases of CTL plate that each of these suppliers accounted for in 2015.

No.	Supplier's name	City and state	Share of quantity of 2015 purchases
1			%
2			%
3			%
4			%
5			%

PART III.--MARKET CHARACTERISTICS AND PURCHASING PRACTICES

III-1. **<u>Firm type</u>.--**Which of the following best describes your firm as a purchaser of CTL plate (check all that apply)?

Distributor	End User	Other	Describe other

If your firm is a distributor of CTL plate, please answer questions III-2 and III-3. If not, skip to question III-4.

III-2. <u>Competition for sales</u>.--Does your firm compete for sales to customers with the manufacturers or importers from which your firm purchases CTL plate?

No	Yes	If yes, please describe.

III-3. **Types of customers.--**What are the major types of consumers to which your firm sells CTL plate?

If your firm is an end user of CTL plate, please answer questions III-4 and III-5.

III-4. **Type of end user.**--Which of the following sector(s) best describes the end use for which your firm purchases CTL plate?

Sector
Agricultural and electrical equipment
Automotive
Construction/structural appliance
Machinery, tools & industrial equipment
Oil and gas industry
Rail transportation
Shipbuilding and marine equipment
Wind tower/wind power
Other (Please describe .)

III-5. <u>End uses</u>.--List the top 3 products your firm makes using CTL plate and estimate the percent of your <u>total production cost</u> that is accounted for by CTL plate and by other inputs (such as labor, energy, and other raw materials).

	Share of total cost in each of the product(s) your firm produces accounted for by			Total (should	
Product(s) your firm produces	CTL plate		Other inputs		sum to 100.0% across)
	%	+	%	Ш	0.0 %
	%	+	%	=	0.0 %
	%	+	%	=	0.0 %

III-6. Demand for end use products.--

(a) Has the demand for your firm's final products incorporating CTL plate changed since January 1, 2013?

Increased	No change	Decreased	Fluctuated	

(b) Has this had any effect on your firm's demand for CTL plate?

No	Yes	Explain

III-7. Substitutes.--Can other products be substituted for CTL plate?

🗌 No

Yes--Please fill out the table.

	End use in which this . substitute is used		Have changes in the price of this sub affected the price for CTL plate			
Substitute			Yes	Explanation		
1.						
2.						
3.						

III-8. Demand trends.—

(a) Indicate how demand within the United States and outside of the United States (if known) for CTL plate has changed since January 1, 2013. Explain any trends and describe the principal factors that have affected these changes in demand. If not known for a particular sector, please leave that row blank.

	January 1,	2013-Decemb	er 31, 2014	Sinc	e January 1, 2	015
Market	Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease	Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease
Within the United States						
Within the United States for the following sectors: Agricultural and electrical equipment						
Automotive						
Construction						
Machinery, tools & industrial equipment						
Oil and gas industry						
Rail transportation						
Shipbuilding and marine equipment						
Wind towers						
Other ¹						
Outside the United States						
¹ Please describe the "other" sectors:						

(b) Please explain any principal factors contributing to these trends.

III-9. <u>Country preferences</u>.--Do you or your customers ever specifically order CTL plate from one country in particular over other possible sources of supply, or with respect to specific grades/specifications of steel over other sources?

No	Yes	If yes, identify the countries, specifications/grades, and explain.

III-10. <u>Importance of purchasing domestic product</u>.--Please fill out the table below, estimating the percentage of your firm's total 2015 purchases of CTL plate that required CTL plate produced in the United States.

	Estimated percentage of your firm's total 2015 purchases of CTL plate
Purchases that did not require domestic product	%
Purchases that were required by law or regulation to be domestic product (<i>e.g.,</i> government purchases under "Buy American" provisions)	%
Purchases that were not required by law or regulation, but were required by your customers to be domestic product	%
Purchases that were required to be domestic product for other reasons	
(explain:)	%
Total (should sum to 100.0%)	0.0 %

III-11. Conditions of competition.--

(a) Is the CTL plate market subject to business cycles (other than general economy-wide conditions) and/or other conditions of competition distinctive to CTL plate?

Check all that apply.		Please describe.
	Νο	Skip to question III-12.
	Yes-Business cycles (e.g. seasonal business)	
	Yes-Other distinctive conditions of competition	

(b) Have there been any changes in the business cycles or conditions of competition for CTL plate since January 1, 2013?

No	Yes	If yes, describe.

III-12. <u>Decisions based on producer and country-of-origin</u>.--How often does your firm, and if known, do your customers, make purchasing decisions involving CTL plate based on its producer or country of origin?

	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	If at least sometimes, explain.	
Decision based on producer						
Your firm						
Your customers						
		Decis	ion based on c	ountry of	origin	
Your firm						
Your customers						

III-13. **Availability of supply.--**Has the availability of CTL plate in the U.S. market changed since January 1, 2013?

Availability in the U.S.			Please explain, noting the countries and reasons for the
market	No	Yes	changes.
U.Sproduced product			
Subject imports			
Nonsubject imports			

III-14. **Supply constraints.--**Has any firm refused, declined, or been unable to supply your firm with CTL plate since January 1, 2013?

No	Yes	Supply constraint (check all that apply)	Please explain.
		Our domestic supplier(s) have placed our firm on allocation or "controlled order entry".	
		Our import supplier(s) have placed our firm on allocation or "controlled order entry".	
		Our domestic supplier(s) have declined order(s)	
		Our import supplier(s) have declined order(s)	
		Our <u>domestic</u> supplier(s) has accepted order(s) but delivered less than promised and/or contracted	
		Our import supplier(s) has accepted order(s) but delivered less than promised and/or contracted	
		Our <u>domestic</u> supplier(s) have been unable to provide timely order completion or had extended delivery times	
		Our <u>import</u> supplier(s) have been unable to provide timely order completion or had extended delivery times	
		Our <u>domestic</u> supplier(s) have been unable or unwilling to provide specific types of CTL plate/product specifications	
		Our <u>import</u> supplier(s) have been unable or unwilling to provide specific types of CTL plate/product specifications	

III-15. <u>Availability of merchandise</u>.--Are certain grades/types/sizes of CTL plate only available from certain sources?

No	If yes, please identify the sources, firms, the grade/type/size, and approximate cost per short ton in 2015 of these grades/types/sizes.

III-16. Purchasing frequency.--

(a) How frequently does your firm make purchases of CTL plate (check one)?

Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other	If other, specify

(b) Has this purchasing frequency changed since January 1, 2013?

No	Yes	If yes, please describe.

- III-17. <u>Number of suppliers contacted</u>.--How many suppliers does your firm generally contact before making a purchase? Between _____ and _____ firms
- III-18. **Supplier negotiations.--**Does your firm's purchases of CTL plate usually involve negotiations between supplier and purchaser?

No	If yes, explain the factors your firm generally negotiates and note whether your firm quotes competing prices during negotiations.

III-19. Change in suppliers.--Has your firm changed suppliers since January 1, 2013?

No	If yes, please list the supplier(s), whether the firm was added or dropped, and the reasons for the change.

III-20. <u>New suppliers</u>.--Are you aware of any new suppliers, either foreign or domestic, that have entered the market since January 1, 2013?

No	Yes	If yes, please identify the firms.

III-21. **Supplier qualification.--**Do you require your suppliers to be or to become certified or qualified to sell CTL plate to your firm?

If yes, provide the following information.

- The number of days to qualify a new supplier.
- A general description of the certification or qualification process. Also, a brief description of the factors that you consider when qualifying a new supplier (*e.g.*, quality of product, reliability of supplier, etc.).

No	Yes	Number of days	Process and factors

III-22. **Failure to certify**.--Since January 1, 2013, have any domestic or foreign producers failed in their attempts to certify or qualify their CTL plate with your firm or have any producers lost their approved status?

No	If yes, please identify these firms, the countries where they are located, and the reasons why they failed the certification/qualification.

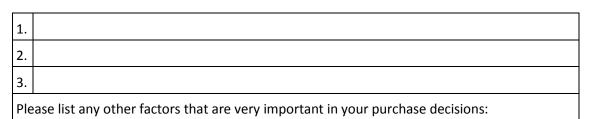
III-23. **Project-specific requirements.**—Do you require qualified suppliers to also meet specific requirements to be awarded a project?

No	Yes	If yes, provide a general description of the typical project-specific requirements that a supplier must meet to be awarded a project by your firm (e.g., physical characteristics, testing capabilities, etc.).

III-24. **Failure to meet project-specific requirements.--**Since January 1, 2013, have any domestic or foreign producers failed to meet your requirements to supply CTL plate for specific projects?

No	Yes	If yes, please identify these suppliers, the countries where they are located, the projects involved including the quantity of CTL plate required for the projects, and the reasons why they failed to meet your requirements (e.g., physical characteristics, testing capabilities, etc.).

III-25. <u>Major purchasing factors</u>.--Please list, in order of their importance, the main factors your firm considers in deciding from whom to purchase CTL plate (examples include availability, extension of credit, contracts, price, quality, range of supplier's product line, traditional supplier, etc.).



III-26. **Purchasing factors.--**Please rate the importance of the following factors in your firm's purchasing decisions for CTL plate.

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Availability			
Delivery terms			
Delivery time			
Discounts offered			
Extension of credit			
Minimum quantity requirements			
Packaging			
Price			
Prior experience with suppliers			
Product consistency			
Product range			
Quality meets industry standards			
Quality exceeds industry standards			
Reliability of supply			
Supplier certification			
Technical support/service			
U.S. transportation costs			

- III-27. **Quality characteristics.--**What characteristics does your firm consider when determining the quality of CTL plate?
- III-28. <u>Minimum quality</u>.--How often does CTL plate from the following countries meet minimum quality specifications for your uses or your customers' uses?

Source	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never	Don't know
United States					
Austria					
Belgium					
Brazil					
China					
France					
Germany					
Italy					
Japan					
Korea, POSCO & affiliates					
Korea, other than POSCO					
South Africa					
Taiwan					
Turkey					
Other:					

III-29. <u>Frequency of decisions based on price</u>.--How often does your firm purchase the CTL plate that is offered at the lowest price?

Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never

- III-30. <u>Choice of product not based on price</u>.--If you purchased CTL plate from one country source although a comparable product was available from another country source at a lower price, please explain your reasons for doing so (please specify by country).
- III-31. **Price leaders.**—A price leader is defined as (1) one or more firms that initiate a price change, either upward or downward, that is followed by other firms, or (2) one or more firms that have a significant impact on prices. A price leader is not necessarily the lowest-priced supplier.

Please list the names of any firms you considered price leaders in the CTL plate market since January 1, 2013.

Firm(s)	Describe how the firm(s) exhibited price leadership	

III-32. Raw material prices.-

(a) If known, how have prices for raw material used to produce CTL plate changed since January 1, 2013?

Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease	Fluctuate with no clear trend	Don't know

(b) Have any changes in raw material costs affected your firm's price negotiations and/or prices paid (including surcharges) with your CTL plate suppliers since January 1, 2013? If there are relevant surcharges, please identify them specifically.

No	Yes	Please explain.

III-33. <u>Raw material prices</u>.—(continued)

(c) Are your firm's purchases of CTL plate indexed to raw material costs?

No	Yes	Please explain, identifying the particular index or indices, and how frequently prices are adjusted based on the index or indices.

III-34. Purchasing subject imports rather than domestic products.-

(a) Since January 2013, did your firm purchase imports of CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, and/or Turkey instead of U.S.-produced CTL plate? Respond for each subject country.

Source	Yes (also respond to parts (b) and (c))	No (If "No" for all countries, skip to next question)
Austria		
Belgium		
Brazil		
China		
France		
Germany		
Italy		
Japan		
Korea, POSCO & affiliates		
South Africa		
Taiwan		
Turkey		

III-35. Purchasing subject imports rather than domestic products.--Continued

(b) If you responded "Yes" to part (a), was the imported product priced lower than the domestic product?

Source	Yes	Νο
Austria		
Belgium		
Brazil		
China		
France		
Germany		
Italy		
Japan		
Korea, POSCO & affiliates		
South Africa		
Taiwan		
Turkey		

III-36. Purchasing subject imports rather than domestic products.--Continued

(c) If you responded "Yes" to part (a) above, was price a primary reason for purchasing subject imports rather than domestic product?

Source	Yes	If Yes, estimate the quantity of imports purchased instead of domestic product since January 2013 because of price (in short tons)	No	If No, please indicate the reason your firm purchased imports instead of domestic product (e.g., availability, logistics, manufacturing capability, etc.)
Austria				
Belgium				
Brazil				
China				
France				
Germany				
Italy				
Japan				
Korea, POSCO & affiliates				
South Africa				
Taiwan				
Turkey				

III-37. U.S. producers and import competition.—

(a) Since January 1, 2013, in connection with a sale or offer to sell CTL plate to your firm, did U.S. producers reduce their prices of domestically produced CTL plate in order to compete with lower-priced imports of CTL plate from any of the subject countries? Respond for each subject country.

Source	Yes (also respond to question part (b))	No (If "No" for all countries, skip next question)	Don't know
Austria			
Belgium			
Brazil			
China			
France			
Germany			
Italy			
Japan			
Korea, POSCO & affiliates			
South Africa			
Taiwan			
Turkey			

III-38. U.S. producers and import competition.—

(b) If your firm responded "yes" to any of the above countries, please provide an estimate of the reduction in U.S. producers' prices, and any additional explanations, such as timing (e.g., months/years), frequency of price reductions, or other market/competitive factors for those countries.

Source	Estimated reduction in U.S. prices (percent)	Additional explanation, including such information as timing (e.g., months/years), frequency of price reductions, or other market/competitive factors
Austria	%	
Belgium	%	
Brazil	%	
China	%	
France	%	
Germany	%	
Italy	%	
Japan	%	
Korea, POSCO & affiliates	%	
South Africa	%	
Taiwan	%	
Turkey	%	

III-39. Global supplier relationship.--

(a) Does your firm or an affiliate of your firm have operations in multiple countries?

Yes	Please continue to question III-39 (b) and (c).
No	Please skip to Part IV.

III-39. <u>Global supplier relationship</u>.—(continued)

(b) Does your firm purchase CTL plate on a consolidated basis for multiple markets including the United States?

No	Yes	If yes, please explain this process and identify the supplier(s) from whom you are purchasing on this basis.

(c) Is your firm directed by any firm in its supply chain to purchase CTL plate from any source inside or outside the United States?

No	Yes	Please explain the details of this relationship.

PART IV.—<u>COUNTRY COMPARISONS</u>

IV-1. **Country knowledge.-**-Please indicate the countries of origin for CTL plate for which your firm has actual marketing/pricing knowledge.

United States	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	China	France			
Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea ¹	South Africa	Taiwan			
Turkey	Other co	ountries ¹	Other countries (specify)					

¹ Korea include product from POSCO for all products, and other producers for high alloy plates; "Other countries" includes Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates.

IV-2. **Interchangeability.--**Is CTL plate 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 = such differences are *always* significant

F = such differences are *frequently* significant

S = such differences are *sometimes* significant

N = such differences are *never* significant

				1			0	- 110	junni	iunity	WILLI	a spe	cineu	cour	try-pa
Country-pair	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea ¹	South Africa	Taiwan	Turkey	Canada	Mexico	Other sources ¹
United States															
Austria	$\left \right>$														
Belgium	\ge	\bowtie													
Brazil	\ge	\bowtie	imes												
China	$\left \right>$	\boxtimes	\times	\succ											
France	\ge	\bowtie	imes	\succ	\ge										
Germany	\ge	\bowtie	imes	\succ	\ge	\succ									
Italy	\succ	\bowtie	imes	\succ	\ge	\succ	\succ								
Japan	\ge	\bowtie	imes	\succ	\ge	\succ	\succ	\succ							
Korea ¹	\ge	\bowtie	imes	\succ	\ge	\succ	\succ	\succ	\succ						
South Africa	\ge	\bowtie	imes	\succ	\ge	\succ	\succ	\succ	\succ	\succ					
Taiwan	\searrow	\bowtie	\ge	\succ	\ge	\searrow	\searrow	\triangleright	\triangleright	\triangleright	\ge				
Turkey	\searrow	\boxtimes	\mathbf{X}	\succ	\ge	\searrow	\searrow	\searrow	\searrow	\searrow	\ge	\times			
Canada	\ge	\boxtimes	\times	\ge	\ge	\ge	\ge	\ge	\geq	\geq	\ge	\times	\ge		
Mexico	\searrow	\triangleright	\succ	\triangleright	\succ	\triangleright	\triangleright	\triangleright	\triangleright	\triangleright	\succ	\succ	\succ	\succ	

0 = *no familiarity* with a specified country-pair

For any country-pair producing CTL plate that is *sometimes* or *never* interchangeable, identify the country-pair and explain the factors that limit or preclude interchangeable use:

¹ Korea include product from POSCO for all products, and other producers for high alloy plates; Other sources includes Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates.

IV-3. Factors other than price.--Are differences other than price (e.g., quality, availability, transportation network, product range, technical support, etc.) between CTL plate produced in the United States and in other countries a significant factor in your firm's purchases 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 a specified country-pair

									·						
Country-pair	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea ¹	South Africa	Taiwan	Turkey	Canada	Mexico	Other sources ¹
United States															
Austria	\succ														
Belgium	\succ	\boxtimes													
Brazil	\succ	\boxtimes	imes												
China	\succ	\boxtimes	imes	\times											
France	\succ	\ge	imes	\times	\ge										
Germany	\searrow	\boxtimes	imes	\times	\mathbf{X}	\times									
Italy	\searrow	\boxtimes	imes	\times	\mathbf{X}	\times	\times								
Japan	\searrow	\ge	\succ	\succ	\succ	\times	\succ	\succ							
Korea ¹	\searrow	\succ	\succ	\succ	\succ	\times	\succ	\succ	\ge						
South Africa	\searrow	\succ	imes	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\times	\times	\times	\ge	\ge					
Taiwan	\ge	\ge	\ge	\ge	\ge	\times	\ge	\times	\ge	\ge	\times				
Turkey		\bowtie	\mathbf{X}	\succ	\succ	\times	$\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{$	\times	\ge	\ge	\times	\times			
Canada	\ge	\ge	\ge	\ge	\ge	\ge	\succ	\ge	\times	\ge	\times	\times	\times		
Mexico	\searrow	\bowtie	$\left \right>$	\succ	\succ	\times	\succ	\succ	\succ	\succ	\ge	\times	\times	\times	

For any country-pair for which factors other than price *always* or *frequently* are a significant factor in your firm's sales of CTL plate, identify the country-pair and report the advantages or disadvantages imparted by such factors:

¹ Korea includes product from POSCO for all products, and other producers for high alloy plates; Other sources includes Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates.

IV-4. **Factor country comparisons.--**For the factors listed below, please rate how CTL plate produced in each country you identified in your response to the first question in Part IV compares with CTL plate produced in each of the other countries you identified.

	<u>Uni</u> cor pro	oduct fr ited Sta mparec oduct fr Austria	a <u>tes</u> I to rom	<u>Uni</u> coi pro	duct fr ited Sta mpared duct fr Belgiun	a <u>tes</u> I to rom	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Brazil</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Extension of credit										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Price ¹										
Prior experience with supplier										
Product consistency										
Product range										
Quality meets industry standards										
Quality exceeds industry standards										
Reliability of supply										
Supplier certification										
Technical support/service										
U.S. transportation costs ¹										
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs than the seco	price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower									

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	<u>Uni</u> cor	oduct fr ited Sta mparec oduct fr <u>China</u>	<u>ates</u> I to	<u>Uni</u> coi pro	duct fr ited Sta mparec duct fr <u>France</u>	a <u>tes</u> I to rom	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Germany</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Extension of credit										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Price ¹										
Prior experience with suppliers										
Product consistency										
Product range										
Quality meets industry standards										
Quality exceeds industry standards										
Reliability of supply										
Supplier certification										
Technical support/service										
U.S. transportation costs ¹										
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs than the seco	transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower le second country.									

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	<u>Uni</u> coi	oduct fr i <u>ted Sta</u> mparec oduct fr <u>Italy</u>	i <u>tes</u> I to	<u>Uni</u> cor	oduct fr ited Sta nparec oduct fr Japan	a <u>tes</u> I to	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Korea, POSCO &</u> <u>affiliates</u>		
Factor	Superior	Superior Comparable Inferior Superior Comparable Inferior					Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Extension of credit									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Price ¹									
Prior experience with supplier									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
Supplier certification									
Technical support/service									
U.S. transportation costs ¹									
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower prices/U.S. transportation costs than the second country.									

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	Product from United States compared to product from Korea, other than POSCO			<u>Uni</u> cor pro	oduct fr i <u>ted Sta</u> mparec oduct fr uth Afr	a <u>tes</u> I to rom	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Taiwan</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Extension of credit										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Price ¹										
Prior experience with supplier										
Product consistency										
Product range										
Quality meets industry standards										
Quality exceeds industry standards										
Reliability of supply										
Supplier certification										
Technical support/service										
U.S. transportation costs ¹										
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs than the seco	nsportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lowe econd country.									

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Turkey</u>			Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from <u>Austria</u> compare to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Extension of credit										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Price ¹										
Prior experience with supplier										
Product consistency										
Product range										
Quality meets industry standards										
Quality exceeds industry standards										
Reliability of supply										
Supplier certification										
Technical support/service										
U.S. transportation costs ¹										
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower prices/U.S. transportation costs than the second country.										

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	Product from <u>Belgium</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from <u>Brazil</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from China compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Extension of credit										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Price ¹										
Prior experience with supplier										
Product consistency										
Product range										
Quality meets industry standards										
Quality exceeds industry standards										
Reliability of supply										
Supplier certification										
Technical support/service										
U.S. transportation costs ¹										
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower prices/U.S. transportation costs than the second country.										

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	Product from <u>France</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from <u>Germany</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from <u>Italy</u> compared product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>		red to rom <u>ect</u>
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Extension of credit									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Price ¹									
Prior experience with supplier									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
Supplier certification									
Technical support/service									
U.S. transportation costs ¹									
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower prices/U.S. transportation costs than the second country.									

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	Product from <u>Japan</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from <u>Korea, POSCO &</u> <u>affiliates</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from <u>Korea, other than</u> <u>POSCO</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Extension of credit										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Price ¹										
Prior experience with supplier										
Product consistency										
Product range										
Quality meets industry standards										
Quality exceeds industry standards										
Reliability of supply										
Supplier certification										
Technical support/service										
U.S. transportation costs ¹										
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower prices/U.S. transportation costs than the second country.										

IV-4. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	Product from South Africa compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			Product from <u>Taiwan</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject</u> <u>countries</u>			<u>Turke</u> to pr <u>No</u>	rom pared from <u>ect</u> es		
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Extension of credit										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Price ¹										
Prior experience with supplier										
Product consistency										
Product range										
Quality meets industry standards										
Quality exceeds industry standards										
Reliability of supply										
Supplier certification										
Technical support/service										
U.S. transportation costs ¹										
¹ A rating of superior on price and U.S. transportation costs indicates that the first country generally has lower prices/U.S. transportation costs than the second country.										

PART V.—FURTHER INFORMATION

V-1. **Other explanations.**--If your firm would like to further explain a response to any question that did not provide a narrative response box, please note the question number and the explanation in the space provided below.

HOW TO FILE YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

This questionnaire is available as a "fillable" form in MS Word format on the Commission's website at: <u>https://usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2016/carbon_and_alloy_steel_cut_to_length_p</u> <u>late_austria/final.htm</u>

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: CTLP

• E-mail.—E-mail the MS Word questionnaire to Craig Thompson (<u>Craig.Thomsen@usitc.gov</u>); include a scanned copy of the signed certification page (page 1). *Submitters are strongly encouraged to encrypt nonpublic documents that are electronically transmitted to the Commission to protect your sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. The USITC secure drop-box system and the Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) use Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 cryptographic algorithms to encrypt data in transit. Submitting your nonpublic documents by a means that does not use these encryption algorithms (such as by email) may subject your firm's nonpublic information to unauthorized disclosure during transmission. If you choose a non-encrypted method of electronic transmission, the Commission warns you that the risk of such possible unauthorized disclosure is assumed by you and not by the Commission.*

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

Parties to this proceeding.—If your firm is a party to this proceeding, it is 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 your firm submits (see 19 CFR § 207.7). Service of the questionnaire must be made in paper form.