U.S. PURCHASERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

CUT-TO-LENGTH CARBON STEEL PLATE ("CTL PLATE") FROM INDIA, INDONESIA, AND KOREA

This questionnaire must be received by the Commission by October 23, 2017

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 review of the countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders concerning cut-to-length carbon steel plate ("CTL plate") from India, Indonesia, and Korea (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-388, 389, and 391 and 731-TA-817, 818, and 821 (Third Review)). 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 possession (19 U.S.C. § 1333(a)). Further information on this questionnaire can be obtained from Fernando Gracia (202-205-2747, Fernando.Gracia@usitc.gov).

City	StateZip Code
Website	
•	purchased CTL plate (as defined on the next page) <u>from any source</u> (domestic or foreign) at any nuary 1, 2011?
☐ NO	(Sign the certification below and promptly return only this page of the questionnaire to the Commission)
YES	(Complete all parts of the questionnaire, and return the entire questionnaire to the Commission)
	obox.usitc.gov/oinv/. (PIN: CTLP)
d understand t	CERTIFICATION tion herein supplied in response to this questionnaire is complete and correct to the best of my know hat the information submitted is subject to audit and verification by the Commission. By mea
d understand t ion I also grant	tion herein supplied in response to this questionnaire is complete and correct to the best of my know that the information submitted is subject to audit and verification by the Commission. By mea consent for the Commission, and its employees and contract personnel, to use the information provi ghout this proceeding in any other import-injury proceedings or reviews conducted by the Commiss
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PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION

Background.-- On February 10, 2000, the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") issued an antidumping order on imports of CTL plate from Japan as well as countervailing and antidumping duty orders on imports of CTL plate from France, India, Indonesia, Italy, and Korea (65 FR 6585 and 65 FR 6587). Following first five-year reviews by Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission"), effective December 6, 2005, Commerce issued continuations of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders on CTL plate from India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, and Korea (70 FR 72607). Following second five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective January 4, 2012, Commerce issued a second continuation of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders on CTL plate from India, Indonesia, and Korea (77 FR 264). On December 1, 2016, the Commission instituted a review pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1675(c)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the orders would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time. If both the Commission and Commerce make affirmative determinations, the orders will remain in place. If either the Commission or Commerce makes a negative determination, Commerce will revoke the orders. Questionnaires and other information pertinent to this proceeding are available at

https://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2016/cut to length carbon quality steel plate india/th ird review full.htm.

<u>CTL plate</u> covered by these reviews is certain hot-rolled carbon-quality steel: (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 nominal or actual thickness of not less than 4 mm, which are cut-to-length (not in coils) and without patterns in relief), of iron or non-alloy-quality steel; and (2) flat-rolled products, hot-rolled, of a nominal or actual thickness of 4.75 mm or more and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness, and which are cut-to-length (not in coils).

Steel products to be included in the scope are of rectangular, square, circular or other shape and of 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")—for example, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges. Steel products that meet the noted physical characteristics that are painted, varnished or coated with plastic or other non-metallic substances are included within the scope. Also, specifically included in the scope are high strength, low alloy ("HSLA") steels. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with microalloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Steel products to be included in the scope, regardless of Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") definitions, are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements, (2) the carbon content is two percent or less, by weight, and (3) none of the elements listed below is equal to or exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated: 1.80 percent of manganese, or 1.50 percent of silicon, or 1.00 percent of copper, or 0.50 percent of aluminum, or 1.25 percent of chromium, or 0.30 percent of cobalt, or 0.40 percent of lead, or 1.25 percent of nickel, or 0.30 percent of tungsten, or 0.10 percent of molybdenum, or 0.10 percent of niobium, or 0.41 percent of titanium or 0.15 percent of vanadium, or 0.15 percent zirconium. All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not equal or exceed any one of the levels listed above, are within the scope unless otherwise specifically excluded. The following products are specifically excluded from the orders:

- (1) Products clad, plated, or coated with metal, whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastic or other non-metallic substances;
- (2) SAE grades (formerly AISI grades) of series 2300 and above;
- (3) products made to ASTM A710 and A736 or their proprietary equivalents;
- (4) abrasion-resistant steels (i.e., USS AR 400, USS AR 500);
- (5) products made to ASTM A202, A225, A514 grade S, A517 grade S, or their proprietary equivalents;
- (6) ball bearing steels;
- (7) tool steels; and
- (8) silicon manganese steel or silicon electric steel.

CTL plate is currently classifiable in the HTSUS under statistical reporting numbers: 7208.40.3030, 7208.40.3060, 7208.51.0030, 7208.51.0045, 7208.51.0060, 7208.52.0000, 7208.53.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7210.90.9000, 7211.13.0000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0045, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7225.40.3050, 7225.40.7000, 7225.50.6000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.91.5000, 7226.91.7000, 7226.91.8000, and 7226.99.0000.The HTSUS provisions are for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

<u>Purchaser</u>.--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.

Reporting of information.--If information is not readily available from your records, provide carefully prepared estimates. If your firm is completing more than one questionnaire in connection with this proceeding (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 of your 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-1.	OMB statisticsPlease 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 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.

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 response.

m owned, in whole or in part, by any other firm?	
List the following information.	
List the following information.	
Extent of o	wnership
Address (percent)	

☐ No		YesList th	e following information.	
Firm nan	ne		Country	Affiliation
Related p produce (_	firm have any related fir	ms, either domestic or foreign, tha
☐ No		_	e following information.	
	ne and co	YesList th	e following information. Country	Affiliation
	ne and co	YesList th		Affiliation
Firm nan	plan D	YesList the puntry oes your complescribe, discu	pany or any related firm	have a business plan or any intermarket conditions for CTL plate?

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	

II-1. Purchases.—

(a) Please estimate your firm's total U.S. purchases of CTL plate in 2016. (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.)

Quantity (in short tons)	
Qualitity (III short tons)	

(b) Estimate the percentage of the quantity of your firm's purchases of CTL plate in 2016 that were produced in each of the specified countries.

CTL plate produced in:	Share of quantity of 2016 purchases
United States	%
India	%
Indonesia	%
Korea (excluding POSCO)	%
All other sources (including Korea POSCO):1	%
Sources unknown	%
Total (should sum to 100.0%)	0.0 %
¹ Please identify these countries:	

II-2.	Changes in purchasing patternsPlease indicate how the shares of your firm's purchases of CTL
	plate from different sources have changed since January 1, 2011.

Source of purchases	Did not purchase	Decreased	Increased	Constant	Fluctuated	Explanation for trend
United States						
India						
Indonesia						
Korea (excluding POSCO)						
Korea (POSCO only)						
All other sources						
Sources unknown						

II-3. <u>Country knowledge.</u>--Please indicate the countries of origin with which your firm has experience or information in the CTL plate market.

			Korea	Korea		
United			(excluding	(POSCO	Other	
Ctataa	11* .	1	DOCCO)	I \		041
States	India	Indonesia	POSCO)	only)	sources	Other countries (specify)

II-4. <u>Supplier identification.</u>--Please list your firm's <u>FIVE</u> largest suppliers for CTL plate since January 1, 2011. Also, provide the share of the quantity of your firm's total purchases of CTL plate that each of these suppliers accounted for in 2016.

No.	Supplier's name	City and state	Share of quantity of 2016 purchases
1			%
2			%
3			%
4			%
5			%

PART III.--MARKET CHARACTERISTICS AND PURCHASING PRACTICES

III-1.	Firm typeWhich of the following best describes your firm as a purchaser of CTL plate (check all
	that apply)?

Distributor	End user construction	Other end user	Describe other

If your firm is a distributor of CTL plate, please answer questions III-2 and III-3.

III-2.	Competition for salesDo you compete for sales to your customers with the manufacturers or
	importers from which you purchase CTL plate?

No	Yes	If yes, please describe.

III-3.	<u>Types of customers</u> What are the major types of consumers to which you sell CTL plate?	?

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

III-4. End uses.—

(a) List the top 3 products you make using CTL plate and estimate the percent of your <u>total</u> <u>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)
	%	+	%	=	0.0 %
	%	+	%	Ш	0.0 %
	%	+	%	Ш	0.0 %

(b) Have there been any changes in the end uses of CTL plate since January 1, 2011? Do you anticipate any future changes?

Changes in end uses	No	Yes	Explain
Changes since January 1, 2011			
Anticipated changes			

III-5. Demand for end use products.--

(a) Has the demand for your firm's final products incorporating CTL plate changed since January 1, 2011?

Increase	d No change	Decreased	Fluctuated

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

No	Yes	Explain

U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire - CTL plate Page 10 III-6. Substitutes. — (a) Can other products be substituted for CTL plate? □No Yes--Please fill out the table. Have changes in the price of this substitute affected the price for CTL plate? End use in which this Substitute Yes substitute is used No **Explanation** 2. 3. Have there been any changes in the number or types of products that can be (b) substituted for CTL plate since January 1, 2011? Do you anticipate any future changes? Changes in substitutes No Yes Explain Changes since January 1, 2011

Anticipated changes

III-7. <u>Demand trends.</u>-- Indicate how demand within the United States and outside of the United States (if known) for CTL plate has changed since January 1, 2011, and how you anticipate demand will change in the future. Explain any trends and describe the principal factors that have affected, and that you anticipate will affect, these changes in demand.

Market	Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease	Fluctuate with no clear trend	Explanation and factors	
		Dema	nd since Jan	uary 1, 2011		
Within the United States						
Outside the United States						
	Anticipated future demand					
Within the United States						
Outside the United States						

- III-8. Market studies.--Please provide as a separate attachment to this request any studies, surveys, etc. that you are aware of that quantify and/or otherwise discuss CTL plate supply (including production capacity and capacity utilization) and demand in (1) the United States, (2) each of the other major producing/consuming countries, including India, Indonesia, and/or Korea (excluding POSCO), and (3) the world as a whole. Of particular interest is such data from 2011 to the present and forecasts for the future.
- 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?

No	Yes	If yes, identify the countries and explain.

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III-10.	Importance of purchasing domestic productPlease fill out the table below, estimating the
	percentage of your firm's total 2016 purchases of CTL plate that required CTL plate produced in
	the United States.

	Estimated percentage of your firm's total 2016 purchases of CTL plate
Purchases that did not require domestic product	%
Purchases that were required by law or regulation to be domestic product (e.g., 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?

		T
Check all th	at apply.	Please describe.
	No	Skip to question III-12.
	Yes-Business cycles (e.g. seasonal business)	
	Yes-Other distinctive conditions of competition	

(b) If yes, have there been any changes in the business cycles or conditions of competition for CTL plate since January 1, 2011?

No	Yes	If yes, describe.

III-12. <u>Decisions based on producer and country-of-origin.</u>—How often does your firm, and if you know, 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							
Decision based on country of origin							
Your firm							
Your customers							
·			·		<u>- </u>		

III-13. **Availability of supply.--**Has the availability of CTL plate in the U.S. market changed since January 1, 2011? Do you anticipate any future changes?

Availability in the U.S. market	No	Yes	Please explain, noting the countries and reasons for the changes.
Changes since January 1, 2011:			
U.Sproduced product			
Imports from India			
Imports from Indonesia			
Imports from Korea (Excluding POSCO)			
Imports from all other sources			
Anticipated changes:			
U.Sproduced product			
Imports from India			
Imports from Indonesia			
Imports from Korea (Excluding POSCO)			
Imports from all other sources			

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III-15.		ility of specific product typesAre certain grades/types/sizes of CTL plate only available rtain country sources?							
	No	Yes	If yes, please identify the countries and	d the grade/type/size.					
III-16.		/ constraint since Januar	s Has any firm refused, declined, or be y 1, 2011?	en unable to supply your firm with CTL					
No	Yes	Supply con	straint (check all that apply)	Please explain.					
			stic supplier(s) have placed our firm on or "controlled order entry".						
			Our <u>import</u> supplier(s) have placed our firm on allocation or "controlled order entry".						
		Our domestic supplier(s) have declined order(s)							
		Our <u>impor</u>	$\underline{\mathbf{t}}$ supplier(s) have declined order(s)						
			stic supplier(s) has accepted order(s) red less than promised and/or						
			t supplier(s) has accepted order(s) but ess than promised and/or contracted						
			stic supplier(s) have been unable to nely order completion or had extended mes						
		_	t supplier(s) have been unable to nely order completion or had extended mes						
		unwilling t	stic supplier(s) have been unable or oprovide specific types of CTL uct specifications						

Our **import** supplier(s) have been unable or unwilling to provide specific types of CTL

plate/product specifications

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III-17.	Purchas	Purchasing frequency						
	(a)	How frequently do you make purchases of CTL plate (check one)?						
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other	If other, specify
	(b) Do you expect this purchasing frequency to change in the next two years?						vo years?	
		No	Yes	If yes, explain	١.			
III-18.	Number of suppliers contactedHow many suppliers do you generally contact before making a purchase? Between and firms.							
III-19.	<u>Supplier negotiations</u> Do your firm's purchases of CTL plate usually involve negotiations between supplier and purchaser?							
	If yes, explain the factors you generally negotiate and note whether							

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III-20.	Change in suppliersHas	your firm changed	l suppliers since Januar	y 1, 2011?
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No	If yes, please list the supplier(s), whether the firm was added or dropped, and the reasons for the change.

III-21. New suppliers.--

(a)	Are you aware of any new suppliers, either foreign or domestic, that have entered the
	market since January 1, 2011?

No	Yes	If yes, please identify the firms.

(b) Do you expect new CTL plate suppliers to enter the U.S. market?

No	Yes	If yes, please explain.

III-22. <u>Supplier qualification</u>.--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	Number of days	Process and factors

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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.).
		Since January 1, 2011, what proportion of your CTL plate needs had such requirements?
		percent

III-24. **Failure to certify.**--Since January 1, 2011, 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	Yes	If yes, please identify these firms, the countries where they are located, and the reasons why they failed the certification/qualification.

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2.			
3.			
Please list any other factors that a	re very important in	your purchase de	cisions:
<u>Purchasing factors.</u> Please rate the purchasing decisions for CTL plate.	e importance of the	following factors i	n your firm's
Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Availability			
Delivery terms			
Delivery time			
Discounts offered			
Extension of credit			
Minimum quantity requirements			
Packaging			
Price			
Product consistency			
Product range			
Quality meets industry standards			
Quality exceeds industry standards	. 🗆		
Reliability of supply			
Technical support/service			

III-28.	Minimum qualityHow 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								
India								
Indonesia								
Korea (excluding POSCO)								
Other:								
III-29. Frequency of decisions based on priceHow often does your firm purchase the CTL plate that								

is offered at the lowest price?

Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never

III-30. 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, 2011.

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

III-31.	Changes	in U.S.	industry	/

	(a)	Please identify and discuss any improvements/changes in the U.S. CTL plate industry since January 1, 2011 and explain the factors, including the order(s) under review, that were responsible for each improvement/change.
	(b)	Please discuss any improvements/changes that you anticipate in the future in the U.S. CTL plate industry. Identify the time period and causes for these improvements/changes.
III-32.	U.S. m	of revocation of ordersWhat do you think will be the effects on your firm and on the arket of any revocation of the antidumping duty order on imports of CTL plate from India, esia, and/or Korea (excluding POSCO)?

PART IV.--PRODUCT COMPARISIONS

IV-1. <u>Interchangeability</u>.--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 = 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	India	Indonesia	Korea ¹	Other countries ¹
United States				
India				
Indonesia				
Korea ¹				

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

¹ "Korea" includes CTL plate from all producers in Korea other than POSCO; "Other countries" includes CTL plate from POSCO.

IV-2. **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 products from a specified country-pair

Country-pair	India	Indonesia	Korea ¹	Other countries ¹
United States				
India				
Indonesia				
Korea ¹				

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

¹ "Korea" includes CTL plate from all producers in Korea other than POSCO; "Other countries" includes CTL plate from POSCO.

IV-3. <u>Factor country comparisons.</u>--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>Un</u>	Product from United States compared to product from India		Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Indonesia</u>			Product from United States compared to product from Korea (excluding POSCO)		
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									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
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-3. <u>Factor country comparisons.--Continued.</u>

	co	Product from India compared to product from Indonesia		Product from India compared to product from Korea (excluding POSCO)			Product from Indonesia compared to product from Korea (excluding POSCO)		
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									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
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-3. <u>Factor country comparisons.--Continued.</u>

	<u>U</u> compare	roduct from nited State ed to producther sour	<u>es</u> uct from	Product from India compared to product from all other sources ²			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability							
Delivery terms							
Delivery time							
Discounts offered							
Extension of credit							
Minimum quantity requirements							
Packaging							
Price ¹							
Product consistency							
Product range							
Quality meets industry standards							
Quality exceeds industry standards							
Reliability of supply							
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. ² Includes Korea (POSCO).							

IV-3. Factor country comparisons.--Continued.

	compare	roduct from Indonesia ed to producther source	uct from	Product from <u>Korea (excluding POSCO)</u> compared to product from <u>all other sources²</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability							
Delivery terms							
Delivery time							
Discounts offered							
Extension of credit							
Minimum quantity requirements							
Packaging							
Price ¹							
Product consistency							
Product range							
Quality meets industry standards							
Quality exceeds industry standards							
Reliability of supply							
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. ² Includes Korea (POSCO).							

IV-4.	Change	nge in price						
	(a)	Since January 1, 2011, has there been a change in the price of CTL plate? If so, has the price of U.Sproduced CTL plate changed more or less than the price of imported CTL plate from India, Indonesia, and/or Korea (excluding POSCO)?						
		☐ No change i	No change in price.					
		Prices have	changed by the same ar	mount.				
		Price of U.S. plate from I	•	s changed relative to the price of CTL				
		Price of U.S. plate from I		s changed relative to the price of CTL				
			-produced CTL plate ha Korea (excluding POSCO	s changed relative to the price of CTL				
	(b)	from India, Indone	f the price of U.Sproduced CTL plate has changed relative to the price of CTL plate from India, Indonesia, and/or Korea (Excluding POSCO), the price of U.Sproduced CTL plate is now relatively					
		Higher	Lower					
				than those from India.				
				than those from Indonesia.				
			than those from Korea (excluding POSCO).					
PART V	.— <u>ADD</u>	ITIONAL INFORMAT	<u>rion</u>					
V-1.	did not		response box, please n	ther explain a response to any question that ote the question number and the explanation				

HOW TO FILE YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

This questionnaire is available as a "fillable" form in MS Word format on the Commission's website at:

https://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2016/cut to length carbon quality stee | plate india/third review full.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: CTLP

• E-mail.—E-mail the MS Word questionnaire to fernando.gracia@usitc.gov; 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 does not purchase 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, 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 you submit (see 19 CFR § 207.7). Service of the questionnaire must be made in paper form.