U.S. PURCHASERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

COMMON ALLOY ALUMINUM SHEET FROM BAHRAIN, BRAZIL, CROATIA, EGYPT, GERMANY, GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, KOREA, OMAN, ROMANIA, SERBIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, TAIWAN, AND TURKEY

This questionnaire must be received by the Commission by <u>December 17, 2020</u>

See last page for filing instructions.

The information called for in this questionnaire is for use by the United States International Trade Commission in connection with its countervailing duty and antidumping investigations concerning common alloy aluminum sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Korea, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, and Turkey (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-639-642 and 731-TA-1475-1492 (Final)). The information requested in the questionnaire is requested under the authority of the Tariff Act of 1930, title VII. This report is mandatory and failure to reply as directed can result in a subpoena or other order to compel the submission of records or information in your possession (19 U.S.C. § 1333(a)). Further information on this questionnaire can be obtained from Lauren Gamache (202-205-3489, lauren.gamache@usitc.gov).

Name of firm

Addrace

City			State		Zip Cod	e			
Website									
•		ACCOUNTS	own use or retail s foreign) at any tim			33b. *	num shee	t (as def	ined
□ NO	(Sign the ce	rtification below and	d promptly return on	ly this pa	age of the	questionr	aire to the	Commis	sion)
☐ YES	(Complete a	II parts of the questi	ionnaire, and return	the entir	re questic	nnaire to t	he Commi	ssion)	
400			national Trade Co v/oinv/. (PIN: CA		sion <i>Dro</i>	<i>p Box</i> by	clicking	on the	
			CERTIFICATIO						
_		(0000000)	sponse to this quantion submitted i	estionn		-			
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PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION

Background.--This proceeding was instituted in response to a petition filed on March 9, 2020, by The Aluminum Association Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet Working Group and its Individual Members, Aleris Rolled Products, Inc., Arconic, Inc., Constellium Rolled Products Ravenswood, LLC, JW Aluminum Company, Novelis Corporation, and Texarkana Aluminum, Inc. Countervailing and antidumping duties may be assessed on the subject imports as a result of these proceedings if the Commission makes an affirmative determination of injury, threat, or material retardation, and if the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") makes an affirmative determination of subsidization and dumping. Questionnaires and other information pertinent to this proceeding are available at https://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2020/common alloy aluminum sheet bahrain brazil croatia/final.htm.

Common alloy aluminum sheet ("CAAS").-- The products covered by this investigation are common alloy aluminum sheet, which is a flat-rolled aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, in coils or cut-to-length, regardless of width. Common alloy sheet within the scope of this investigation includes both not clad aluminum sheet, as well as multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet. With respect to not clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is manufactured from a 1XXX-, 3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy as designated by the Aluminum Association. With respect to multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is produced from a 3XXX-series core, to which cladding layers are applied to either one or both sides of the core. The use of a proprietary alloy or non-proprietary alloy that is not specifically registered by the Aluminum Association as a discrete 1XXX-, 3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy, but that otherwise has a chemistry that is consistent with these designations, does not remove an otherwise in-scope product from the scope.

Common alloy sheet may be made to ASTM specification B209-14 but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all common alloy sheet meeting the scope description is included in the scope. Subject merchandise includes common alloy sheet that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the common alloy sheet.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H-19, H-41, H-48, H-39, or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. Aluminum can stock is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055.

Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set for the above.

Common alloy sheet is imported under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3096, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3095, 7606.91.6095, 7606.92.3035, and 7606.92.6095. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of this investigation may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS

subheadings 7606.11.3030, 7606.12.3015, 7606.12.3025, 7606.12.3035, 7606.12.3091, 7606.91.3055, 7606.91.6055, 7606.92.3025, 7606.92.6055, 7607.11.9090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

CAAS, Re-roll stock, F temper. — Coiled sheet suitable and intended for further rolling, F temper.

<u>Aluminum can stock.</u>--Aluminum can stock is aluminum sheet or foil suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans bodies ("body stock"), lids of such cans, or tabs ("lid stock") used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock, for the purposes of data gathered in this questionnaire, is limited to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm (i.e., thicknesses otherwise matching the in-scope thicknesses for CAAS). Most aluminum can stock is produced with an H-19, H-41, H-48, or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock may have a lubricant applied to its flat surfaces to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. Aluminum can stock is generally classified under HTSUS statistical reporting numbers 7606.12.3045 (body stock) and 7606.12.3055 (lid stock).

Aluminum foil.--Aluminum foil is defined as aluminum with a thickness of 0.2 mm or less.

Aluminum plate.--Aluminum plate is defined as aluminum with a thickness of greater than 6.3 mm.

<u>Non-Common alloy aluminum sheet.</u>— Aluminum sheet 6.3 mm or less but greater than 0.2 in the 2XXX, 4XXX, 6XXX, 7XXX series not part of the definitions of "common alloy aluminum sheet" or "can stock".

<u>Purchaser</u>.--Any firm engaged, either directly or through a parent company or subsidiary, in purchasing CAAS from another firm that produces, imports, or otherwise distributes CAAS.

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 (i.e., a producer, importer, and/or purchaser questionnaire), you need not respond to duplicated questions.

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

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

<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.

•		e cover page. Firms operating more ablishments into a single response.
·		ourchase of CAAS, including auxiliary only sically separate from) such facilit
	ation If your firm or parent firm rading symbol:	is publicly traded, please specify the
	your firm or parent firm is represe se specify the name of the law firn	ented by external counsel in relation and the lead attorney(s).
Law firm:		
Law firm: Lead attorney(s):		
Lead attorney(s): OwnershipIs your	firm owned, in whole or in part, by esList the following information,	·
Lead attorney(s): OwnershipIs your		·
Lead attorney(s): OwnershipIs your f	esList the following information,	relating to the ultimate parent/own Extent of ownership

Telephone

I-3. Related importers/exporters.--Does your firm have any related firms, either domestic or foreign, which import CAAS into the United States or which export CAAS to the United States? No Yes--List the following information. Firm name Country Affiliation I-4. Related producers.--Does your firm have any related firms, either domestic or foreign, which produce CAAS? No Yes--List the following information. Firm name Country **Affiliation PART II.--PURCHASES** Contact information. -- 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

II-1a. <u>Purchases and imports.</u>--Report <u>separately</u> your firm's domestic purchases and imports of CAAS.

"Purchase" – Purchase from a U.S. entity such as a U.S. producer, a U.S. importer, or other U.S. firm.

"Import" – Purchase directly from a foreign supplier and your firm is the importer of record.

	2017	2018	2019		
ltem	Quantity (in short tons)				
Purchases of CAAS produced in—					
United States					
Bahrain					
Brazil					
Croatia					
Egypt					
Germany					
Greece					
India					
Indonesia					
Italy					
Korea					
Oman					
Romania					
Serbia					
Slovenia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Taiwan					
Turkey					
Canada (nonsubject)					
All other countries ¹					
Sources unknown ²					
Total purchases	0	0	0		

II-1b. <u>Purchases and imports (continued).</u>— Report <u>separately</u> your firm's domestic purchases and imports of CAAS.

"Purchase" – Purchase from a U.S. entity such as a U.S. producer, a U.S. importer, or other U.S. firm.

"Import" – Purchase directly from a foreign supplier and your firm is the importer of record.

	2017	2018	2019		
Item	Quantity (in short tons)				
Imports of CAAS from—					
Bahrain					
Brazil					
Croatia					
Egypt					
Germany					
Greece					
India					
Indonesia					
Italy					
Korea					
Oman					
Romania					
Serbia					
Slovenia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Taiwan					
Turkey					
Canada (nonsubject)					
All other countries ¹					
Total imports ³	0	0	(

¹ Please identify these countries:

² Please indicate the firm(s) from which you purchased this merchandise:

³ If your firm imported CAAS at any time since January 1, 2017, please also complete and return a U.S. importers' questionnaire in this proceeding.

II-2. Changes in purchasing patterns.--Please indicate how the shares of your firm's purchases of CAAS from different sources have changed since January 1, 2017. Explain any trends, the relative timeframe, and describe the principal factors (i.e. the impact of COVID-19 pandemic) that have affected these changes in purchases.

Source of purchases	Did not purchase	Decreased	Increased	Constant	Fluctuated	Explanation for trend
United States						
Bahrain						
Brazil						
Croatia						
Egypt						
Germany						
Greece						
India						
Indonesia						
Italy						
Korea						
Oman						
Romania						
Serbia						
Slovenia						
South Africa						
Spain						
Taiwan						
Turkey						
Canada (nonsubject)						
All other countries						
Sources unknown						

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

Country	Experience with country
United States	
Bahrain	
Brazil	
Croatia	
Egypt	
Germany	
Greece	
India	
Indonesia	
Italy	
Korea	
Oman	
Romania	
Serbia	
Slovenia	
South Africa	
Spain	
Taiwan	
Turkey	
Canada (nonsubject)	
Other countries ¹	
¹ Please specify other countries:	

0.0 %

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Foreign producer is unknown

Total (should sum to 100.0)

II-4. Supplier identification.—

(a) Please list your firm's <u>FIVE</u> largest suppliers for CAAS since January 1, 2017. Also, provide the share of the quantity of your firm's total purchases of CAAS that each of these suppliers accounted for in 2019.

No.	Supplier's name	City and state	Share of quantity of 2019 purchases
1			%
2			%
3			%
4			%
5			%

(b)	Please indicate if your firm is aware of the foreign supplier of CAAS it purchases. If known,
	please indicate what share of your firm's purchases since January 1, 2017 were produced by the
	following producers from Italy.

Source	Foreign producer's name	Share of quantity of purchases since January 1, 2017
Italy	Laminazione Sottile	%
,	All other sources	%

Foreign producer is known--Please fill out the table.

PART III.--MARKET CHARACTERISTICS AND PURCHASING PRACTICES

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

End user (Transportation)	End user (Other:)	Converter	Distributor	Other	Describe other

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

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 CAAS?

No	Yes	If yes, please describe.

III-3.	<u>Types of customers</u> What are the major types of consumers to which your firm sells CAA	ASî

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

III-4. <u>End uses.</u>--List the top 3 products your firm makes using CAAS and estimate the percent of your total production cost that is accounted for by CAAS and by other inputs (such as labor, energy, and other raw materials).

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

III-5.	Demand	for	end-use	products

(a) Has the demand for your firm's final products incorporating CAAS changed since January 1, 2017?

Increased	No change	Decreased	Fluctuated

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

No	Yes	Explain

		No	YesPl	ease fill out	the tak	ole.	
			End use in which this substitute is used		Have changes in the price of this substitute affected the price for CAAS?		
Substitute					No	Yes	Explanation
1.							
2.							
3. III-7.	States (if kn	own) for C	AAS has char	nged since J	anuary 19 pand	1, 20 demic	States and outside of the United 17. Explain any trends and describe) that have affected these changes in
	States (if kn the principa demand.	own) for C	NAS has chare. the impac	nged since J	anuary 19 pand	1, 20 demic tuate	17. Explain any trends and describe) that have affected these changes in
III-7.	States (if kn the principa demand.	own) for Call factors (i.	NAS has chare. the impac	nged since J et of COVID-	anuary 19 pand Fluct witl	1, 20 demic tuate	17. Explain any trends and describe) that have affected these changes in
III-7. Mai	States (if kn the principa demand.	own) for Call factors (i.	NAS has chare. the impac	nged since J et of COVID-	anuary 19 pand Fluct witl	1, 20 demic tuate	17. Explain any trends and describe) that have affected these changes in
III-7. Mai	States (if kn the principa demand. • ket Inited States Jnited States	Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease	Fluct with clear	tuate h no	17. Explain any trends and describe) that have affected these changes in
Marthin the Uside the U	States (if kn the principal demand. The states Inited States Country present in particular	Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease Our custome aurces of sup	Fluct with clear	tuate h no trend	17. Explain any trends and describe) that have affected these changes in Explanation and factors ifically order CAAS from one country

III-9.	Importance of purchasing domestic productPlease fill out the table below, estimating the
	percentage of your firm's total 2019 purchases of CAAS that required CAAS produced in the
	United States

	Estimated percentage of your firm's total 2019 purchases of CAAS
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-10. Conditions of competition.--

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

Check all that apply.		Please describe.
	No	Skip to question III-11.
	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 CAAS since January 1, 2017?

No	Yes	If yes, describe.

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III-11.	Decisions based on producer and country-of-originHow often does your firm, and if known,
	do your customers, make purchasing decisions involving CAAS based on its producer or country
	of origin?

Item	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-12. Availability of supply.--Has the availability of CAAS in the U.S. market changed since January 1, 2017?

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-13. <u>Supply constraints.--</u>Has any firm refused, declined, or been unable to supply your firm with CAAS since January 1, 2017 (examples include placing customers on allocation or "controlled order entry," declining to accept new customers or renew existing customers, delivering less than the quantity promised, being unable to meet timely shipment commitments, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, etc.)?

Year	No	Yes	If yes, please describe and identify the firm and/or source.
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			

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III-14.	<u>Availability of specific product types</u> Are certain grades/types/sizes/finishes of CAAS only available from certain country sources?							
	No	Yes	If yes,	please identi	fy the countr	ies and the	grade/ty	pe/size.
III-15.	<u>Purchas</u>	sing frequ	uency					
	(a)	How fre	quently (does your firm	make purch	ases of CAAS	(check o	ne)?
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other	If other, specify
	(b)	Has this	purchasi	ing frequency	changed sinc	e January 1,	2017?	
		No	Yes	If yes, please	describe.			
III-16.	Raw ma	aterial pr	ices.—					
	(a)	Is your f	irm famil	liar with the p	rices for raw	materials us	ed in the	production of CAAS?
		No	D	Yes – please	answer (b)			
]			
	(b) Has information on raw material prices affected your firm's negotiations or contracts to purchase CAAS since 2017?							
		No	Yes Ex	(plain				
III-17.				utactedHow veen a		-	r firm ger	nerally contact before

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III-18.		negotiat and purcl		our firm's purchases of CAAS usually involve negotiations between
	No	Yes		plain the factors your firm generally negotiates and note whether quotes competing prices during negotiations.
III-19.	Change i	n supplie	rs Has yo	our firm changed suppliers since January 1, 2017?
	No	Yes		ease list the supplier(s), whether the firm was added or dropped, easons for the change.
III-20.			-	are of any new suppliers, either foreign or domestic, that have nuary 1, 2017?
	No	Yes	If yes, ple	ease identify the firms.
III-21.		qualifica AAS to yo		ou require your suppliers to be or to become certified or qualified
	• T	The numb Ageneral descriptio	er of days description of the fa	information. to qualify a new supplier. n of the certification or qualification process. Also, a brief ctors that you consider when qualifying a new supplier (e.g., quality y of supplier, etc.).
	No	Yes	Number of days	Process and factors
III-22.		to certif		uary 1, 2017, have any domestic or foreign producers failed in their y their CAAS with your firm or have any producers lost their
	No	Yes		ease identify these firms, the countries where they are located, easons why they failed the certification/qualification.

LLC Dunahaaaaa	0	Camana an allan		abaat /F:mal\
U.S. Purchasers'	Questionnaire –	· Common allo	v aiuminum	sneet (Final)

1.			
2.			
3.			
Please list any other factors that are v	very important in	your purchase de	cisions:
Purchasing factorsPlease rate the impurchasing decisions for CAAS.	portance of the f	ollowing factors in Somewhat	n your firm's
Factor	important	important	important
Availability			
Delivery terms			
Delivery time			
Discounts offered			
Finish			
Minimum quantity requirements			
Packaging			
Payment terms			
Price			
Product consistency			
Product range			
Quality meets industry standards			
Quality exceeds industry standards			
Reliability of supply			
Size range			
Technical support/service			
U.S. transportation costs			
Quality characteristicsWhat charact			

III-26. <u>Minimum quality</u>.--How often does CAAS 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					
Bahrain					
Brazil					
Croatia					
Egypt					
Germany					
Greece					
India					
Indonesia					
Italy					
Korea					
Oman					
Romania					
Serbia					
Slovenia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Taiwan					
Turkey					
Canada (nonsubject)					
Other:					

III-27. <u>Frequency of decisions based on price.</u>—How often does your firm purchase the CAAS that is offered at the lowest price?

Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never

III-28. <u>Price leaders.</u>--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 CAAS market since January 1, 2017.

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

III-29. Purchasing subject imports rather than domestic products.—

(a) Since January 2017, did your firm import and/or purchase imports of CAAS from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Korea, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, or Turkey instead of purchasing U.S.-produced CAAS? Respond for each subject country.

	Yes (also respond to parts (b) and	No (If "No" for all countries, skip to
Source	(c))	next question)
Bahrain		
Brazil		
Croatia		
Egypt		
Germany		
Greece		
India		
Indonesia		
Italy		
Korea		
Oman		
Romania		
Serbia		
Slovenia		
South Africa		
Spain		
Taiwan		
Turkey		

III-29. 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	No
Bahrain		
Brazil		
Croatia		
Egypt		
Germany		
Greece		
India		
Indonesia		
Italy		
Korea		
Oman		
Romania		
Serbia		
Slovenia		
South Africa		
Spain		
Taiwan		
Turkey		

III-29. Purchasing subject imports rather than domestic products (continued).—

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

Source	Yes	If Yes, estimate the quantity of imports purchased and/or imported instead of domestic product since January 2017 (in short tons)	No	If No, please indicate the reason your firm imported and/or purchased imports instead of domestic product
Bahrain				
Brazil				
Croatia				
Egypt				
Germany				
Greece				
India				
Indonesia				
Italy				
Korea				
Oman				
Romania				
Serbia				
Slovenia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Taiwan				
Turkey				

III-30. U.S. producers and import competition.—

(a) Since January 1, 2017, in connection with a sale or offer to sell CAAS to your firm, did U.S. producers reduce their prices of domestically produced CAAS in order to compete with lower-priced imports of CAAS from the subject countries? Respond for each subject country.

	Yes (also respond to	No (If "No" for all countries,	
Source	question part (b))	skip to next question)	Don't know
Bahrain			
Brazil			
Croatia			
Egypt			
Germany			
Greece			
India			
Indonesia			
Italy			
Korea			
Oman			
Romania			
Serbia			
Slovenia			
South Africa			
Spain			
Taiwan			
Turkov			

III-30. <u>U.S. producers and import competition (continued)</u>.—

(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.

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
Bahrain	%	
Brazil	%	
Croatia	%	
Egypt	%	
Germany	%	
Greece	%	
India	%	
Indonesia	%	
Italy	%	
Korea	%	
Oman	%	
Romania	%	
Serbia	%	
Slovenia	%	
South Africa	%	
Spain	%	
Taiwan	%	
Turkey	%	

III-31.	Impact of the section 232 tariffs Did the imposition of tariffs on imported steel/aluminum
	products under section 232 have an impact on the CAAS market in the United States?

Yes— Please indicate the impact in the table below.	No	Don't know

Factor	Overall increase	No change	Overall decrease	Fluctuate with no clear trend	Explain, noting how the imposition of tariffs under section 232 affected each factor of the CAAS market in the United States.
Supply of U.S produced CAAS					
Supply of imported CAAS					
Prices for CAAS					
Overall U.S. demand for CAAS					
Prices for raw materials for CAAS					

PART IV.—PRODUCT COMPARISONS

IV-1. <u>Interchangeability.</u>--Is CAAS 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

	0	= no f	umm	urity v	with h	nouu	CLS III	Jili a	specii	ieu c	Junu	у-рап		1					
Country-pair	Bahrain	Brazil	Croatia	Egypt	Germany	Greece	India	Indonesia	Italy	Korea	Oman	Romania	Serbia	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain	Taiwan	Turkey	Other countries
United States																			
Bahrain	\times																		
Brazil	\times	\times																	
Croatia	\times	\times	\times																
Egypt	\times	\times	\times	\times															
Germany	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times														
Greece	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times													
India	\times																		
Indonesia	\times																		
Italy	\times	\times																	
Korea	\times	\times	\times																
Oman	\times	\times	\times	\times															
Romania	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times														
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	\times						
Slovenia	X	X	\times	\times	X	X	\times	\times	\times	X	X	\times	X	X					
South Africa		X	X	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times		\times	\geq		\times	\times					
Spain		\times	\times	\times	X		\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times			
Taiwan	X	X	X	\times	X	X	\times	\times		\times	\times		\times	\times	\times	\times	$\overline{\times}$		
Turkey	\times	X	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	$\overline{}$	\times	\times	$\overline{}$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	

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

IV-2. **Factors other than price.**--Are differences other than price (e.g., quality, availability, transportation network, product range, technical support, *etc.*) between CAAS 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

			, a i i i i i i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								· , p ·							
Country-pair	Bahrain	Brazil	Croatia	Egypt	Germany	Greece	India	Indonesia	Italy	Korea	Oman	Romania	Serbia	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain	Taiwan	Turkey	Other countries
United States																			
Bahrain	X																		
Brazil	X	X																	
Croatia		X	X																
Egypt	X	X	X	\times															
Germany	X	X	X	\times	X														
Greece		X	X	\times	X	\times													
India	X	X	X	\times	X	X	X												
Indonesia		\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times											
Italy	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times										
Korea	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times									
Oman	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times								
Romania	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times							
Serbia	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times						
Slovenia	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times					
South Africa		\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	\searrow	\times	\times				
Spain		\times	\setminus	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	\times	$\overline{}$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times			
Taiwan		\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times		
Turkey		\times	\times	\times		\times	\searrow	\times	\times	\times	\times			\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	
I										_								-	

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

IV-3. <u>Factor country comparisons.</u>--For the factors listed below, please rate how CAAS produced in each country you identified in your response to the first question in Part IV compares with CAAS produced in each of the other countries you identified. *If you are unfamiliar with the product from a particular country, please leave the boxes for those country comparisons blank.*

	<u>Un</u> compa	oduct from ted Sta red to p from Bahrain	tes product		<u>Uni</u> coi	duct fr ited Sta mpared duct fr Brazil	ites I to		Un co pro	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr Croatia	ites I to om
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior		Superior	Comparable	Inferior		Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability											
Delivery terms											
Delivery time											
Discounts offered											
Finish											
Minimum quantity requirements											
Packaging											
Payment terms											
Price ¹											
Product consistency											
Product range											
Quality meets industry standards											
Quality exceeds industry standards											
Reliability of supply											
Size range											
Technical support/service											
U.S. transportation costs ¹											
¹ A rating of superior on price a	nd U.S. t	ransport	ation cos	ts in	dicates	that the	first co	untry	genera	lly has lo	wer

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. **Continued.**

	<u>Un</u>	oduct from ited Stared to progressive from from Egypt	<u>tes</u>	Uni cor pro	duct frited Standard mpared duct fr	i <u>tes</u> I to om	<u>Un</u> co	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr Greece	i <u>tes</u> I to om
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Finish									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Payment terms									
Price ¹									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
Size range									
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. **Continued.**

	<u>Un</u>	oduct from ited Stared to p from India	<u>tes</u>	Uni cor pro	duct frited Standard mpared duct frindones	i <u>tes</u> I to om	<u>Un</u>	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr <u>Italy</u>	ites I to
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Finish									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Payment terms									
Price ¹									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
Size range									
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. **Continued.**

	<u>Un</u>	oduct from ited Stared to progressive from from Korea	<u>tes</u>	<u>Uni</u> coi	duct fr ited Sta npared duct fr Oman	ites I to	Un co pro	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr Romani	i <u>tes</u> I to om
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Finish									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Payment terms									
Price ¹									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
Size range									
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. **Continued.**

	<u>Un</u>	oduct from ited Stared to posterior from Serbia	<u>tes</u>	Uni coi pro	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr Sloveni	ates I to om	Un co pro	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr outh Afr	i <u>tes</u> I to om
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Finish									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Payment terms									
Price ¹									
Product consistency									
Product range									
Quality meets industry standards									
Quality exceeds industry standards									
Reliability of supply									
Size range									
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. **Continued.**

	<u>Un</u>	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Spain</u>			Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Taiwan</u>				Product from United States compared to product from Turkey		ites I to om
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior		Superior	Comparable	Inferior		Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability											
Delivery terms											
Delivery time											
Discounts offered											
Finish											
Minimum quantity requirements											
Packaging											
Payment terms											
Price ¹											
Product consistency											
Product range											
Quality meets industry standards											
Quality exceeds industry standards											
Reliability of supply											
Size range											
Technical support/service											
U.S. transportation costs ¹											
¹ A rating of superior on price a	nd U.S. t	ransport	ation cos	ts in	dicates	that the	first co	untry	genera	lly has lo	wer

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.

V-1.		g questions regarding the	differences and similarities in unfinished							
	<pre>product(s) and finished product(s) in this proceeding as defined below: "Finished product(s)" - Final temper (O, H, W, T, or other non "F" tempers) common alloy aluminum sheet. "Unfinished product(s)" - Re-roll stock, F temper common alloy aluminum sheet.</pre>									
	No	Yes	If yesPlease describe these uses.							
	b) Is the market for unfinished product(s) separate and distinct from the market for finished product(s)?									
	No	Yes	If yesPlease describe how they are separate and distinct.							
	c) Are there differences in the physical characteristics and functions of the unfinished product(s) and finished products(s)?									
	No	Yes	If yesPlease describe these differences.							
	d) Is there a significant dif finished product(s)?	ference in the cost or val	ue between unfinished product(s) and							
	No	Yes	If yesPlease describe these differences.							

e)	Would you describe the processes used to transform the unfinished product(s) into the
	finished product(s) as significant and particularly labor or capital intensive?

No	If yesPlease describe the labor or capital intensively of the conversion process.

PART VI.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

VI-1.	Other explanationsIf your firm would like to further explain a response to any question that for which a narrative response box was not provided, please note the question number and the explanation in the space provided below.

VI-2. <u>OMB statistics.</u>--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.

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/701731/2020/common_alloy_aluminum_sheet_b ahrain_brazil_croatia/final.htm

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

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

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

• E-mail.—E-mail the MS Word questionnaire to lauren.gamache@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.

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.