U.S. PURCHASERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

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

This questionnaire must be received by the Commission by <u>September 15, 2022</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 reviews of the countervailing duty orders on CTL plate from China and South Korea and the antidumping duty orders on CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-560-561 and 731-TA-1317-1328 (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 Hau Nguyen (202-708-1441, hau.nguyen@usitc.gov).

	City	StateZip Code	
	Website		
	Has your firm p time since Janu	rchased CTL plate (as defined on the next page) <u>from any source</u> (domestic or fry 1, 2016?	oreign) at any
	☐ NO	Sign the certification below and promptly return only this page of the questionnaire to t	he Commission)
	YES	Complete all parts of the questionnaire, and return the entire questionnaire to the Com	mission)
	-	nnaire via the Commission <i>Drop Box</i> by clicking on the following link: x.usitc.gov/oinv/. (PIN: CTLP)	
		CERTIFICATION	
means of information of the united in the un	of this certification provided in a set of the commission of the commission of the commission of the control of	understand that the information submitted is subject to audit and verification. I also grant consent for the Commission, and its employees and control is questionnaire and throughout this proceeding in any other import-injurtion on the same or similar merchandise. Available that information submitted in response to this request for informatedings may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in interpretating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purpose appropriate nondisclosure agreements.	act personnel, to use the cy proceedings or reviews ation and throughout this and Offices, and contractional investigations, audits including under 5 U.S.C.
Name of	f Authorized Offici	Title of Authorized Official Date	
Signatur	re	Phone Email addres	 s

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION

Background.— Effective January 26, 2017, the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") issued antidumping duty orders on imports of CTL plate from Brazil, South Africa, and Turkey (82 FR 8911, February 1, 2017). On March 20, 2017, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of CTL plate from China (82 FR 14346-14352). On May 25, 2017, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of CTL plate from South Korea and antidumping duty orders on imports of CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Taiwan (82 FR 24096-24105). On December 1, 2021, the Commission instituted reviews 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 negative determinations, Commerce will revoke the orders. Questionnaires and other information pertinent to this proceeding are available at

https://www.usitc.gov/investigations/701731/2021/carbon and alloy steel cut to length plate austria/first review full.htm.

<u>CTL plate</u> covered by these orders 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 of 4.75 mm or more and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the 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 orders 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 orders 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 orders 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 orders:

- (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-24645A 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 incorporates one of the above specifications, will not be excluded from the scope if it is also dual- or multiple-certified to any other non-armor specification that otherwise would fall within the scope of these orders;

- (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 305mm in actual thickness;

- (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 0.35–0.80,
 - 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) 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) 320-350HBW;
 - (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 1.20-1.50,
 - 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
 - (ii) 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.

South Korea: At the time of the filing of the petitions, there was existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate products from South 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, December 29, 1999, as amended, 65 FR 6585, February 10, 2000) and Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea (64 FR 73176, December 29, 1999, as amended, 65 FR 6587 February 10, 2000) ("1999 South Korea Orders"). The scope of these reviews with regard to cut-to-length plate from South Korea covers only (1) in-scope cut-to-length plate not within the physical description of cut-to-length carbon quality steel plate in the 1999 South Korea Orders, 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 South Korea Orders as of April 8, 2016. The only revoked or excluded company is Pohang Iron and Steel Company, also known as POSCO.

China: Excluded from the scope of this review of the antidumping duty order 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 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, October 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, 50996–50997, August 17, 2011) ("2003 China AD Order"). On August 17, 2011, the U.S. Department of Commerce found that the existing 2003 China AD 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.

CTL plate subject to these reviews is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") under statistical reporting 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.

CTL plate subject to these reviews may also enter under the following HTS statistical reporting 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, 7206.11.1000, 7226.11.9060, 7229.19.1000, 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. HTS statistical reporting numbers 7225.40.5110, 7225.40.5160, 7226.91.1560, and 7226.91.2560 cover tool/high speed steel CTL plate, 7226.91.0500 covers chipper knife steel CTL plate, and 7225.40.5130, 7226.91.1530, and 7226.91.2530 cover ball bearing steel CTL plate.

The HTS provisions are provided 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.

"South Korea, subject" — (1) In-scope CTL plate produced and/or exported by POSCO in South Korea and (2) in-scope CTL plate not within the physical description of cut-to-length carbon quality steel plate in the 1999 South Korea Orders, regardless of producer or exporter in South Korea (e.g., high alloy CTL plate).

"Nonsubject sources" — (1) CTL plate from any source other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey and (2) cut-to-length carbon quality steel plate products covered by the 1999 South Korea Orders (e.g., non-high alloy (conventional) CTL plate) produced and/or exported by South Korean producers other than POSCO.

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

and the lead attorney(s).

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.

I-2a.	<u>Establishments coveredProvide the name and address of establishment(s) covered by this</u>
	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.

	" <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-2b.	<u>Stock symbol information.</u> If your firm or parent firm is publicly traded, please specify the stock exchange and trading symbol:
I-2c.	<u>External counsel.</u> If your firm or parent firm is represented by external counsel in relation to this proceeding, having filed an entry of appearance, please specify the name of the law firm

Law firm:	
Lead attorney(s):	

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I-3.	I-3. OwnershipIs your firm owned, in whole or in part, by any other firm?							
	☐ No ☐ YesList the following information, relating to the ultimate parent/owner.							
						Extent of ownershi	р	
	Firm name		Country			(percent)		
I-4.						elated firms, either e United States, or ex	vnort	
	CTL plate to the U	•	e CTL plate,	import Ci	L plate into the	officed States, of E	γροιτ	
	"Dalasta d finns" A	firms that	· f: www. a a lali				اممالمما.	
	_				_	ed, or otherwise con your firm; and/or a		
	that was solely or	jointly owned,	managed, o	r otherwi	se controlled b	y a firm that also sol		
	jointly owned, ma	inaged, or othe	rwise contro	olled your	firm.			
	□ No □	YesList the	following inf	ormation				
			., producer,			A (C) !		
	Firm name	exporter	, importer)	Country	<u>/</u>	Affiliation		
PART II	I <u>PURCHASES</u>							
Note: I	n this questionnair	re. "subject coi	untries" refe	rs to CTI	nlate from Aus	tria, Belgium, Brazil		
	France, Germany,	•			•		,	
	-	•	-		ntry and from S	outh Korean produc	cers	
otner t	han POSCO for pro	oducts other th	an nign alloy	y piates.				
		•	•			ner by which Commi		
staff m	ay contact that ind	ividual regardii	ng the confid	lential info	ormation subm	itted in this question	nnaire.	
	Name							
	Title							

Telephone

II-1. Purchases.—

(a) Please estimate your firm's total U.S. purchases of CTL plate in 2021. (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.)

(b) Report or estimate the share of the quantity of your firm's purchases of CTL plate in 2021 that were produced in each of the specified countries.

CTL plate produced in:	Share of quantity of 2021 purchases
United States	%
Austria	%
Belgium	%
Brazil	%
China	%
France	%
Germany	%
Italy	%
Japan	%
South Africa	%
South Korea, subject	%
Taiwan	%
Turkey	%
Nonsubject sources:1	%
Sources unknown	%
Total (should sum to 100.0%)	0.0 %

¹ Please identify these countries:

Note.-- "South Korea, subject" includes product from POSCO for all products, and all South Korean producers for high alloy plates. "Nonsubject sources" includes South Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates and CTL plate from any source other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.

II-2. <u>Pur</u>	<u>chases</u>	ases before and after order							
(a)	Di	Did your firm purchase CTL plate from subject countries before 2016?							
		☐ Noskip to (c) ☐ Yes							
(b)		If yes, has your pattern of purchasing CTL plate from the subject countries changed since 2016?							
		No, our pattern of purchasing	Yes, we discontinued	Yes, we reduced purchases	Yes, we changed the pattern of				
Source		is purchases essentially from this unchanged source from this because of source the order		from this source because of the order	purchases from this source, but for reasons other than the order	Please describe			
Austria									
Belgium									
Brazil									
China									
France									
Germany									
Italy									
Japan									
South Africa									
South Korea, subject									
Taiwan									
Turkey									
(c) Has your pattern of purchasing CTL plate from nonsubject foreign sources (i.e., countries other than 12 subject countries) changed since 2016?									
		We did not purchase from nonsubject foreign sources before or after the order.No, our pattern of purchasing is essentially unchanged.							
		Yes, we i	ncreased purch	nases from no	nsubject foreign sou	rces because of the order.			
		Yes, but we changed our pattern of purchases from nonsubject foreign sources for reasons other than the order (please explain below).							

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, 2016.

Source of purchases	Did not purchase	Decreased	Increased	Constant	Fluctuated	Explanation for trend(s)
United States						
Austria						
Belgium						
Brazil						
China						
France						
Germany						
Italy						
Japan						
South Africa						
South Korea, subject						
Taiwan						
Turkey						
Nonsubject sources						
Sources unknown						

II-4. <u>Country knowledge</u>.-- Please indicate whether your firm has experience or is otherwise familiar with CTL plate produced in the following countries. If you indicate that you have knowledge of CTL plate from a country from which you did not purchase CTL plate during the period of review, please explain how you acquired your knowledge of CTL plate from that country.

United States	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	China	France		
Germany	Italy	Japan	South Africa	South Korea ¹	Taiwan		
Turkey	Nonsubje	ct sources ¹	Nonsubject so	urces (specify)			
If applicable, explanation for how knowledge acquired:							

¹ "South Korea" includes product from POSCO for all products, and all South Korean producers for high alloy plates. "Nonsubject sources" includes South Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates and CTL plate from any source other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.

II-5. <u>Supplier identification.</u>—Please list your firm's <u>FIVE</u> largest suppliers for CTL plate since January 1, 2016, by quantity. Also, provide the share of the quantity of your firm's total purchases of CTL plate that each of these suppliers accounted for in 2021.

No.	Supplier's name	City and state	Share of quantity of 2021 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)?

End user	Distributor	Other	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.	Types of customersWhat are the major types of consumers to which you sell CTL plate

ı	f	vour	firm	is aı	n end	user	of	CTL	plate.	please	answer	questions	III-4 and	<i>III-5</i> .
•		,	,			use.	~,	C	p.a.c.,	picuse !	<i>a</i>	questions	-, aa	

III-4.		end user chases CTL		f the following	g sector(s) best d	lescribes the end use fo	or which your
		Agric	ultural e	quipment			
Appliances							
		Auto	motive				
		Cons	truction	structural/			
		Elect	rical equ	ipment			
		Mach	ninery, to	ools, and indus	strial equipment		
		Oil ar	nd gas				
		Rail t	ransport	ation			
		Shipb	uilding	and marine eq	uipment		
		Wind	turbine	towers			
		Othe	rplease	e describe:			
III-5.	(a) I	Has the der	mand fo		nal products inco	orporating CTL plate ch	anged since
		Increased	d N	lo change	Decreased	Fluctuated	
	(b) I	Has this ha	d any ef	ect on your fi	rm's demand for	CTL plate?	
		No	Yes			Explain	
III-6.				any changes e changes?	in the end uses c	of CTL plate since Janua	ry 1, 2016, or
	No	Yes		explain the ch	anges, noting w	hen these changes occ	curred or are
					<u> </u>		

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III-7.	<u>Substitutes.</u> Have there been any changes in the number or types of products that can be
	substituted for CTL plate since January 1, 2016, or do you anticipate any future changes?

No	If yes, explain the changes, noting when these changes occurred or are expected to occur.

III-8. <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, 2016, 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		Overall decrease Demand si	Fluctuate with no clear trend nce January 1	Explanation and factors , 2016			
Within the United States								
Outside the United States								
	Anticipated future demand							
Within the United States								
Outside the United States								

III-9. <u>Country preferences.</u>-- Do you or your customers ever prefer to order CTL plate produced in a specific country or countries over other possible country sources of supply?

No	Yes	If yes, identify the countries and explain any preferences, including the specific grades, specifications, or product types that are preferred from those countries.

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III-10.	Importance of purchasing domestic productPlease fill out the table below, estimating the
	percentage of your firm's total 2021 purchases of CTL plate that required CTL plate produced in
	the United States.

	Estimated percentage of your firm's total 2021 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 competitionIs the CTL plate market subject to business cycles and/or other
	conditions of competition distinctive to CTL plate?

Check all th	at apply.	Please describe, including any changes since January 1, 2016.
	No	Skip to next question.
	Yes-Business cycles (e.g., seasonal business)	
	Yes-Other distinctive conditions of competition	

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

	No	Yes	-	es, please identifies the countries.	•	untries and	the grad	e/type/size available or
Supply constraintsHas any firm refused, declined, or been unable to supply your firm plate since January 1, 2016 (examples include placing customers on allocation or "contro order entry," declining to accept new customers or renew existing customers, delivering than the quantity promised, being unable to meet timely shipment commitments, been or unwilling to meet a customer's specifications, etc.)?				allocation or "controlledustomers, delivering less				
	No	Yes	If	yes, please	describe.			
	Daily	Wee	kly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other	If other, specify
	Raw material prices.— (a) Is your firm familiar with the prices for raw materials used in the production of CTL plate?							
		No		Yes – ple	ase answer (b)		
(=				terial prices a nuary 1, 2016	•	r firm's n	egotiations or contracts
		No	Yes	Explain				

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III-18.	<u>Supplier negotiations.</u> Do your firm's purchases of CTL plate usually involve negotiation between your firm and suppliers of CTL plate?								
	No	Yes		xplain the factors you generally negotiate and note whether otes prices from competing suppliers during negotiations.	your				
III-19.	Change	in suppli	iers Has	your firm changed suppliers since January 1, 2016?					
	No	Yes		lease list the supplier(s), whether the firm was added or drop reasons for the change.	ped,				
III-20.	New su	<u>ıppliers</u>							
	(a)	(a) Are you aware of any new suppliers, either foreign or domestic, that have entered the market since January 1, 2016?							
		No	Yes I	f yes, please identify the firms.					
	(b)	Do you e	expect ne	w CTL plate suppliers to enter the U.S. market?					
		No	Yes	f yes, please explain.					
III-21.		<u>Supplier certification</u> Do you require your suppliers to be or to become certified or qualified to sell CTL plate to your firm?							
	If yes, p	If yes, provide the following information.							
	 The number of days required 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., qualit of product, reliability of supplier, etc.). 								
	No	Yes	Number of days						

III-22.	Failure to certifySince January 1, 2016, 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 producers, the countries where they are located, and the reasons why they failed or lost the certification/qualification.

III-23.	Major purchasing factorsPlease list, in order of their importance, the three major 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.).

1.		
2.		
3.		
Ple	ase list any other factors that are very important in your purchase decisions:	

III-25.

III-24. <u>Purchasing factors.</u>--Please rate the importance of the following factors in your firm's purchasing decisions for CTL plate.

-	es your firm conside

III-26.	Minimum qualityHow often does CTL plate from the following countries meet minimum
	quality specifications for your uses or your customers' uses?

Source of purchases	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never	Don't know
United States					
Austria					
Belgium					
Brazil					
China					
France					
Germany					
Italy					
Japan					
South Africa					
South Korea, subject					
Taiwan					
Turkey					
Other:					

III-27. <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-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 have considered price leaders in the CTL plate market since January 1, 2016.

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

For questions III-29 and III-30, if your response differs for particular orders, please indicate and explain the particular effect of imposition and/or revocation of specific orders.

III-29.	<u>Effect of orders.</u> Describe the effect on your firm and the U.S. market of the existing countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders covering imports of CTL plate from the subject countries on your firm and the U.S. market.				
III-30.	Effect of revocation of orders What do you think will be the effects on your firm and the U.S. market of any revocation of the countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders on imports of CTL plate from the subject countries? Please also explain how the continued existence of section 232 tariffs/quotas and section 301 duties affects your assessment.				

III-31. Impact of section 232 measures	II-31.	Impact of sec	tion 232	measures.
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(a)	Did the imposition of measures (i.e. tariffs, quotas, or other restrictions) on imported
	steel/aluminum products under section 232 have an impact on the CTL plate 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, identifying the measure (i.e. tariff, quota, or other restriction) and note how the imposition of the measure(s) under section 232 affected each factor of the CTL plate market in the United States.
Supply of U.S produced CTL plate					
Supply of imported CTL plate					
Prices for CTL plate					
Overall U.S. demand for CTL plate					
Raw material costs for CTL plate					

(b) Did your firm seek exclusions from section 232 measures for any CTL plate products from any subject countries?

No	Yes	If yes, please list the countries and CTL plate products, whether the exclusions were granted, and the basis on which your firm requested these exclusions.

III-32.	Impact	of	section	301	tariffs.—

(a)	Did the imposition of tariffs on Chinese-origin products under section 301 have an impact on the
	CTL plate 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 301 affected each factor of the CTL plate market in the United States.
Supply of U.S produced CTL plate					
Supply of CTL plate imported from China					
Supply of CTL plate imported from other countries					
Prices for CTL plate					
Overall U.S. demand for CTL plate					
Raw material costs for CTL plate					

(b) Did your firm seek exclusions from section 301 tariffs for any CTL plate products?

No	If yes, please list the CTL plate products, whether the exclusions were granted, and the basis on which your firm requested these exclusions.

PART IV.--PRODUCT COMPARISIONS

IV-1. <u>Interchangeability.--</u>ls 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	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	South Africa	South Korea ¹	Taiwan	Turkey	Nonsubject sources ¹
United States													
Austria	\times												
Belgium		X											
Brazil	X	X	X										
China	X	X	X	\times									
France	\times	\times	X	X	\times								
Germany	\times	\times	\times	X	X	\times							
Italy	X	X	X	\times	X	X	\times						
Japan	X	X	X	\times	\times	\times	X	X					
South Africa	\times	\times	X	X	\times	\times	\times	X	\times				
South Korea ¹	X	X	X	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	$\overline{\times}$			
Taiwan	X	X	X	\times	\times	X	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times		
Turkey	\times	\times	\times	\times	$\overline{}$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	

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 the interchangeable use of CTL plate produced in the countries:

¹ "South Korea" includes all in-scope CTL plate from POSCO, and high alloy CTL plate from all South Korean producers. "Nonsubject sources" includes CTL plate from South Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates and CTL plate from any source other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.

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	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	South Africa	South Korea ¹	Taiwan	Turkey	Nonsubject sources ¹
United States													
Austria	\times												
Belgium	X	X											
Brazil	X	X	X										
China	X	X	X	\times									
France	X	\times	X	\times	\times								
Germany	\times	X	\times	X	X	\times							
Italy	X	\times	X	X	X	\times	\times						
Japan	\times	X	X	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times					
South Africa	\times	\times	\times	X	X	\times	X	X	\times				
South Korea ¹	X	\times	X	\times	\times	X	X	X	\times	\times			
Taiwan	X	\times	X	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times		
Turkey	\times	\times	\times	\times									

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

¹ "South Korea" includes all in-scope CTL platefrom POSCO, and high alloy CTL plate from all South Korean producers. "Nonsubject sources" includes CTL plate from South Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates and CTL plate from any source other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.

IV-3. <u>Factor country comparisons.</u>--For the factors listed below, please rate how CTL plate produced in each country with which you are familiar, as reported in question II-4, compares with CTL plate produced in each of the other countries with which you are familiar.

	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Austria</u>			Uni coi pro	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr Belgiun	ates I to om	Product from United States compared to product from Brazil			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Payment terms										
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. **Continued.**

	<u>Uni</u> coi	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>China</u>			iduct fr ited Sta mparec iduct fr France	ates I to om	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Germany</u>			
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	
Availability										
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Payment terms										
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										

¹A 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>Uni</u> coi	oduct fr ited Sta mpared oduct fr Italy	ites I to	<u>Uni</u> coi	duct fr ited Sta mpared duct fr Japan	ites I to	Product from United States compared to product from South Africa		
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Payment terms									
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. trans prices/U.S. transportation costs than the seco			indicate	es that t	he first	country	genera	lly has lo	ower

IV-3. **Continued.**

If you are unfamiliar with the product from a particular country, please leave the boxes for those country comparisons blank.

	Product from United States compared to product from South Korea, subject			<u>Uni</u> cor pro	duct fr ted Sta npared duct fr	i <u>tes</u> I to om	Product from United States compared to product from Turkey		
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability									
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses									
Delivery terms									
Delivery time									
Discounts offered									
Minimum quantity requirements									
Packaging									
Payment terms									
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									

Note: "South Korea, subject" includes all in-scope CTL plate from POSCO, and high alloy CTL plate from all South Korean producers. "Nonsubject sources" includes CTL plate from South Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates and CTL plate from any source other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.

¹A 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.**

	Product from <u>United States</u> compared to product from <u>Nonsubject countries</u>									
Factor	Superior	Comparable	Inferior							
Availability										
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses										
Delivery terms										
Delivery time										
Discounts offered										
Minimum quantity requirements										
Packaging										
Payment terms										
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. Note: "South Korea, subject" includes all in-scope CTL plate from POSCO, and high alloy CTL plate from all South Korean producers. "Nonsubject sources" includes CTL plate from South Korean producers other than POSCO for products other than high alloy plates and CTL plate from any source other than Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.										

PART V.—ADDITIONAL INFORMAT	IC	1(۷
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V-1.	<u>Other explanations.</u> If 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.

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/701731/2021/carbon_and_alloy_steel_cut_to_length_plate_austria/first_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 hau.nguyen@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 <u>does not </u>**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 (202-205-1802). 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.