OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

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HEARING REGARDING THE PROPOSED ACTION
IN THE SECTION 301 INVESTIGATION OF
DIGITAL SERVICES TAXES ADOPTED BY TURKEY

FRIDAY
MAY 7, 2021

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The hearing convened, via video teleconference, at 9:30 a.m., Patrick Childress, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, presiding.

Government Panelists
PATRICK CHILDRESS, USTR
BENJAMIN ALLEN, USTR
REBECCA GUDICELLO, USTR
WON CHANG, Department of the Treasury
ALBERT YAM, Department of the Treasury
JESSICA HUANG, Department of Commerce
NABIL ABBYAD, Department of Commerce
DAVID McCALEB, USDA
HEIDI BROEKMEIER, USDA
SARAH BONNER, U.S. Small Business Administration
DAVID MOO, Department of State
JESSICA MAZZONE, Department of State
LEENA KHAN, Department of Labor
RUTH WADDY, Customs and Border Protection

Witnesses

ADEM OGUNC, Well Woven Inc.

ALEX KALYAN, Concord Global

ANDREW PEYKAR, Oriental Rug Importer Association FATIH CITOGLU, Dragos Marble, Inc.

HALDUN CETINBAY, FBR Marble

RECEP COSKUN BOZANLI, Istanbul Mineral Exporters' Association

HANDE ERBORA, Ema Stone

FUNDA GURGOZE, Pera Tile

ERIC ASTRACHAN, The Tile Council of North America

RICK CHURCH, Ceramic Tile Distributors
Association

MICHAEL JACOBSON, Anatolia Stone & Tile/Bedrosians Tile & Stone/MS

International Inc.

DAVID SPOONER, Counsel, Florim

FATIH KEMAHLI, Arpas Ltd.

SHLOMO OZDAMAR, Royal Chain Inc. / JAS Imports LLC

CEYHAN HOSGOR, Jewelry Exporters Association

SADI SEVIMLI, Tayse Rugs

PETER RALEIGH, Houzer Inc.

AKGUN SECKINER, Bocchi

AYDIN DINCER, Turkish Exporters' Assembly

BRIAN SCARPELLI, ACT -- The App Association

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

9:39 a.m.

MR. CHILDRESS: Good morning,
everyone. I think we're ready to get started
now. Welcome to today's hearing.

The Office of the United States Trade Representative, in conjunction with the Section 301 Committee, is holding this public hearing regarding a potential trade action in connection with its Section 301 investigation of Turkey's digital services tax, or DST. The United States Trade Representative initiated this investigation on June 2, 2020.

In a notice published on March 31st,
USTR announced a proposed trade action in this
investigation. That notice can be found at 86 FR
16822. In today's public hearing, USTR and the
Section 301 Committee will hear witness testimony
regarding the proposed trade action.

The deadline for rebuttal comments, which may include written answers to questions that have posed at today's hearing, is May 13th.

The Section 301 Committee will carefully consider the testimony provided at this hearing, as well as the testimony provided at the multi-jurisdictional hearing held on Monday, May 3rd. The Committee will also review written comments received in response to the March 31st notice of the proposed trade action, as well as any post-hearing rebuttal comments from interested parties. The Section 301 Committee will then make a recommendation to the U.S. Trade Representative regarding what, if any, trade action to take.

Before we begin today's testimony, I will provide some procedural and administrative instructions, and introduce the U.S. Government representatives that will participate in today's hearing.

First, today's hearing is organized into five panels of witnesses. Across those 5 panels we will a total of 21 individuals testifying today. Each witness appearing at this hearing is limited to five minutes of direct

testimony.

After that testimony concludes, the Section 301 Committee will have an opportunity to ask questions of the witnesses. And today, given the large number of witnesses that are scheduled to testify, we ask that all witnesses make sure that their answers to the questions are as direct and succinct as possible. And also please recall that you will have the opportunity to provide more extensive responses to any questions in your post-hearing submission.

Between today's panels, we will take a short break to assemble the next panel of witnesses.

And then again, as I mentioned
earlier, there will be an opportunity for posthearing comments and the rules and procedures for
those written submissions are set out in the
March 31st Federal Register notice.

There will be a written transcript prepared of today's hearing and we will post that transcript on USTR's website as soon as possible.

Now, just a few technical points to go over. For those participating in the hearing, when it is not your turn to speak, please be sure to leave your video and microphone muted. And if you would like to respond to a question that has been asked of another witness, please unmute your video and then that will signal to us that you would like to be recognized to speak.

If you are having any technical difficulty and need help, please let us know in the chat within the Bluejeans platform.

We also note that when you are speaking today, you are responsible for keeping your own time.

With that I'd like to move on to introducing the U.S. Government Panel that will be presiding over this hearing.

My name is Pat Childress. I'm from the Office of General Counsel at USTR. I am joined here today by Ben Allen, who is also in the Office of General Counsel at USTR. And our colleague, Rebecca Gudicello, from USTR's Office

of Small Business, Market Access, and Industrial Competitiveness will be joining us for some of the panels today as well.

In addition, we are pleased to be joined by several international trade and economic experts from a range of U.S. Government agencies. From the State Department, we have David Moo, Michael Oskin, and Jessica Mazzone. From the Department of Commerce, we have Nabil Abbyad and Jessica Huang. From Treasury, we have Won Chang and Albert Yam. From the Department of Agriculture, we have Christopher Shirley, David McCaleb, and Heidi Broekmeier. From the Department of Labor, we have Leena Khan. We are also joined by Ruth Waddy from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and finally, Sarah Bonner from the Small Business Administration.

So with that, we should be ready to proceed to our first panel of witnesses.

Nidah can you confirm on the list that we have the full slate of witnesses on the line for Panel 1?

Yes, I think we can start. 1 MS. MAJID: 2 MR. CHILDRESS: All right, that's Thanks very much for that. So we will go 3 great. ahead and announce the witnesses for our first 4 5 panel and we have four witnesses for this initial First, Adem Ogunc from Well Woven, Inc.; 6 George Bulat from Concord Global; Sadi Sevimli 7 8 from Tayse Rugs; and Andrew Peykar from Oriental 9 Rug Importer Association. We will begin with Adem Ogunc, if 10 11 you're ready, you may begin your testimony. 12 MR. OGUNC: Yes, thank you. 13 Is my audio coming through? 14 MR. CHILDRESS: It is. We can both 15 see and hear you well. 16 MR. OGUNC: Perfect. Thank you very 17 much, Patrick, and good morning, Committee. 18 Thank you for the opportunity to comment on 19 USTR's proposal to impose tariffs up to 25 20 percent on imported rugs from Turkey. 21 proposed tariff list by the USTR would negatively 22 impact some Well Woven's imported products

including our machine-made area rugs.

A little bit about Well Woven, Well Woven, established in 2014, is a rug and design and distribution company that develops decorative machine-made rugs for the U.S. and European markets. They have locations in five states, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Massachusetts. Let me correct that. Actually, we have employees in five states. We're headquartered in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is where we have operations.

In 2020, Well Woven shipped out hundreds of thousands of area rugs to homes across the United States, U.K., and EU. Well Woven works with retail partners within the home industry and has direct to consumer marketing channels as well.

Digital commerce has been an emerging focus for business of Well Woven's since its early days. We're responsible for employing employees throughout the five states we mentioned. Well Woven pays competitive wages,

benefits packages including health insurance and competitive PTO programs.

Within the decorative rug niche within our industry, Well Woven -- we regard ourselves as an early emerging brand and has one of the most competitive offerings as it relates to product value and customer experience.

As it relates to our supply chain,
Well Woven contracts production, does our design
development here in the U.S., contracts our
production out to mainly Turkey and India for its
product supply.

For years, especially at the wake of the pandemic, we've researched procuring products of this type in all regions of the world. I travel all the major markets. At the pandemic, I visited states in the South to find products like ours and simply was not able to procure the same type of products. U.S. didn't have the weaving technology and the talents that we were able to procure from Turkey.

Last year, the supply chain, just as

it relates to tariffs, last year our supply chain experienced several shocks due to the pandemic conditions which has created inflation rate effects as it relates to rising of costs, raw materials costs, and ocean freight shipping. On average, our costs of products have increased about 30 percent and ocean freight shipping year to date is around 500 percent. This has seriously impacted our outlook on the future of industry conditions. Layering proposed tariffs is an alarming proposition.

Impacts of the tariffs, U.S. tariffs would reduce Well Woven's U.S. economic contribution, we believe. U.S. tariffs would also weigh in on Well Woven's global competitiveness as an emerging e-commerce brand. The companies we compete with don't have a presence in the U.S. and would not be affected by U.S. tariffs. The tariff, therefore, would tilt the playing field we feel in favor of our global competitors.

In conclusion, we urge you not to

proceed forward with these tariffs. Thank you again, Committee, for taking this time this morning to hear my comments and I yield the mic back to you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for those comments.

We'll move on now to George Bulat from Concord Global.

I'm sorry, Mr. Bulat, we're having some trouble hearing you.

MR. KALYAN: Good morning. This is
Alex Kalyan with Concord Global. I am the CO of
the company. George Bulat is the president of
the company and is also in attendance of this
meeting. I will be leading the testimony of our
company. And at this point, I would like to
begin.

Concord Global, we specialize in machine-made area rugs and have been in the industry for over 20 years providing a number of various qualities and we work with major well-known U.S. retailers, using their private brands

as well as our own.

The products we buy from Turkish companies are not produced in America in enough capacity, variety, and qualities. With the COVID-19, there's even a larger increase in demand for these products and Turkey is already the main supplier in this category.

Twenty-six percent of the last 12
months imports and this number is probably around
70 percent for quilted in woven rugs that
currently have no duty or almost all Turkish rug
imports are quilted woven rugs.

There is existing supply problems due to COVID-19 fallout which affects container availability, backlog in the U.S. ports, et cetera. You guys hear it in the news.

Container rates and raw material prices have more than doubled and tripled within the last five months, even with higher shipping rates, finding available containers have been a logistical nightmare.

At this stage, duties will make it

impossible to run our business as an on-going entity. The U.S. retailers already absorbed or reflected cost increases from raw materials and container rate increases. This data further impacts cost of goods and sales have openly hurt the U.S. consumer and economy and this is the key point.

Turkish manufacturers make the carpet industry more competitive by providing variety of qualities at incredible values. During this process, Turkey became the major supplier which in turn benefitted U.S. customers and U.S. economy. By bringing in goods that are fit for the median consumption where products aren't too cheap or too expensive, this helps stimulate the economy by driving retail sales and consumer spending as opposed to holding back.

Anything you place on Turkish goods will be harmful to the final customers, the U.S. economy, and lower the general quality and availability of products. This at the end will push everyone to Egyptian and Chinese suppliers

and create additional supply constraints that are there already.

We totally understand the logic behind these taxes, but there needs to be a more amicable solution. U.S. consumers, corresponding economies, which are all domestic businesses involved, especially in distribution and logistics that include four of these products to the U.S. supply chain and the U.S. laborers involved in this trade will be permanently harmed. This tariff will not create any new employment in the U.S. Instead, it will have a negative factor as less money will be spent in retail and less taxes will be collected in turn.

In addition, major U.S. retailers will show less taxable profits, of course, the big increase which further impacts economic growth.

If the U.S. consumer has access to affordable and value items from Turkey, who is already a good partner of the U.S. and has been for many decades, our U.S. customer will spend the savings elsewhere domestically which further stimulates

other local businesses, as opposed to paying higher retail which would reduce the excess money available to spend.

If the goal is to stimulate domestic production, it would not be the case as goods from other countries will continue to further increase and import. They will not have the same value as Turkish products. Furthermore, the domestic production today affects distribution business where currently there are more jobs available to a workforce that is not there to fill those seats.

Whether goods are made in the U.S. or imported, in discussion with some of our Georgia State distributors who work hand-in-hand with U.S. manufacturers, most have claimed that staffing is becoming an issue. Laborers are hard to come by. This defeats the reason for a tariff, for instead the focus should be on maintaining the supply chain and filling those needed domestic positions whether logistics and distribution further expanding domestic growth.

1 Today, courts are backlogged.

Trucking companies are far too busy to make deliveries on time. We only have availability has two to three weeks out once the containers are at the port and the retailers suffer along with the U.S. customers who have less options. This unfairly reduces the number of taxes collected from retail sales.

In summary, there are growth opportunities available without the need of a tariff which would hurt the categories and affect those involved within the supply chain. retailers to distribution to the price of an item that will potentially be replaced by goods from other countries that don't offer the same value. The U.S. consumer is losing at the end. ability to expand domestic operations that enable us to move into other ventures is based on providing value. This is our company model. In turn, these domestic ventures add U.S. jobs in this category and others as well. It's only going one way or another.

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With our current U.S. operation, we have physical warehouses, employ a lot of local people, and run a very high overhead business.

Any increase in costs will harm our business beyond imagination and affecting those jobs. If this was a reciprocal tax against digital services taxes, this is the most unfair tax we've ever seen. Getting additional advertisement doesn't cost anything extra to Google or Facebook. They've already covered their overhead a hundred times over. And they have no competition.

And with this, I'd like to wrap up my testimony. If there's a chance for me to share the screen and show the number of raw material increases, as well as the imports, I'd be more than happy to do so. And if not now, then at the end of this testimony. Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, Mr. Kalyan.

Yes, there's no possibility to share your screen

at the moment. However, we would welcome the

submission of any additional materials and hope

for them. 1 2 MR. KALYAN: Understood. Thank you so much. 3 4 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much 5 for your testimony today. And with that, we will move on to Sadi Sevimli from Tayse Rugs. 6 7 Sadi Sevimli, are you available to 8 begin your testimony? 9 Okay, why don't we pause on that for a moment and move forward with Andrew Peykar of 10 the Oriental Rug Importer Association. And after 11 12 that testimony, we will try Sadi Sevimli again. 13 So Mr. Peykar, if you're ready, you 14 can begin your testimony. MR. PEYKAR: Good morning. 15 Thank you 16 for having me here today. My name is Andrew 17 Peykar. I'm here today on behalf of the Oriental 18 Rug Importers Association which represents over 19 40 leading U.S.-based importers of hand-made and 20 machine-made rugs which we refer to as carpets. 21 I am also a second-generation owner

and president of Nourison Industries, a New

Jersey based, vertically integrated designer, producer, and supplier of carpets. Many of our members are small, family-owned businesses. Many are much smaller than my own company which employs about 400 people. We all create our own designs and we all operate on thin margins. Some have brick and mortar stores. Some sell direct to consumers via e-commerce and some sell to retailers as well.

There are no U.S. producers of these carpets. We have a lot of machines that make tufted carpet in this country. They are fast and make single or two-color carpets with very little design.

The machines in Turkey and other countries are slower and make intricate patterns, something no U.S. manufacturer wants to do. In fact, the multi-billion dollar U.S. carpet manufacturers typically buy from the same foreign factories that us small guys do because they do not deem this product efficient enough to make here.

Turkey has become an extremely important source of machine-made rugs especially since Section 301 duties were imposed on machine-made rugs produced in China.

Business at the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021 was looking up for our industry, especially with consumers redecorating and buying new homes. That created new hope for us after the closures, pay cuts, and employee furloughs we endured when the pandemic hit. Many wholesalers have already increased prices 10 to 12 percent due to significant increases in shipping and raw material costs, as well as delivery delays just to cover some of these increases.

But now the threat of duties on

Turkish carpets is inciting a new crisis for us.

The cost of yet another duty can neither be

absorbed nor passed on to our price-conscious

customers. What Turkish rugs provide and the

reason they now account for such an increased

portion of our business today are value and

price. That allows us to offer quality to entrylevel consumers. Turkey has also allowed us to offer a highly desirable alternative to China.

We have carefully reviewed the tariff lines on the consideration and are providing a table that demonstrates their importance to our members. Some of the imports volumes sounds like small potatoes, but the import data through February of this year show that at least 6 of the 15 lines account for precisely where the growth is now occurring in these specialty rugs. To be clear, the Oriental Rug Importers Association appreciates the importance of the issues raised by the Government of Turkey imposing a digital service tax on U.S. technology firms.

While we urge the U.S. Government to focus its energies and resources on a negotiated solution, the U.S. is only hurting its own when it increases duties. The ripple effect of damage resulting from the imposition of the duty, especially to importers, distributors, and retailers will be far and away any benefits the

Government receives.

Trom past experience, we know that a duty increase would seriously curtail sales.

Lost sales mean reduced business incomes, reduced employment, and other economic reverberations.

We do not have the leverage to push those costs back on the manufacturers for executing our designs. Imposing additional duties will seriously harm the predominantly small U.S. businesses that are importing these rugs and their employees. Thank you for your time.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for that testimony, Mr. Peykar.

Now I'd just briefly like to check in and see if Sadi Sevimli of Tayse Rugs is available to offer testimony.

Okay, with that then, I think we can move forward with questions from the U.S.

Government Panel and I believe today's first question comes from the State Department.

MR. MOO: Thanks, Patrick. And thanks to all the panelists for the testimony today.

Very helpful.

My question is for Mr. Ogunc from Well Woven. You mentioned that Asian economies are viable suppliers for some of your products? Can you discuss in more detail which economies in Asia and the extent to which those Asian suppliers could be suitable alternatives for your business. Thank you.

MR. OGUNC: Sorry, I had a little trouble with my audio. May I ask if you could repeat the question?

MR. MOO: Sure. The question is that you mentioned in your testimony some Asian economies as viable suppliers. And I would like for you to discuss in more detail which economies in Asia and the extent to which those Asian suppliers could be suitable alternatives for your business. Thank you.

MR. OGUNC: Thank you for the question. Yes, my experience as it relates to Asian sourcing is relatively limited. It's based on my traveling the DOMOTEX trade show which is

an international exhibition which is the premiere exhibition in the carpet industry. So traveling those shows typically, you know, the type of products we see coming out of Asia are tufted typed of products, similar in nature to the U.S. type of tufted, but done by hand.

In my experience there and that's something that would be relatively -- we need to explore, but there is a limited supply there.

Asia meaning primarily China, as well as India, as it relates to particularly machine-made rugs, the type of identity carpets with intricate patterns in multiple color rays, color rays more than eight. Turkey is the only source that has the production capacity, the design ingenuity as it relates to that.

I know that there is sales of those type of machinery in India and in China, but as of today, I think that supply chain is mainly for domestic production in those countries and very limited in capacity, not nearing the capacity that's that in Turkey at the moment.

As to the details of that and the 1 2 numbers, I'd have to look into that and get back to you with some more specifics. 3 4 MR. MOO: Thank you very much. MR. OGUNC: You're welcome. 5 Thanks for that. MR. CHILDRESS: 6 And 7 we'll move now to the Department of Commerce, who 8 I believe has a question for Mr. Kalyan of 9 Concord Global. Hello. 10 MR. ABBYAD: Yes. My question 11 for you, Mr. Kalyan, is you mentioned in your written testimony that Egypt and China can also 12 13 supply the items you import. 14 In your opinion, are Egyptian and 15 Chinese rugs the best alternative? 16 data you provided in the attachments to your 17 written testimony, those trade partners from 18 other countries as well, and suppliers in those 19 other countries increased the capacity to supply 20 additional rugs as well. Thank you. 21 MR. KALYAN: We feel that the capacity

is definitely an issue between Egypt and China

and obviously from China there is an existing 25 percent tariff. They don't bring the same value and the same qualities to the U.S. The labor is also cheaper than it is in Turkey. So with this in mind, they're still able to maintain lower quality goods, but they're even lower to some of the products that we bring in.

In terms of our experience and what we've seen with Egypt, their production maybe as long as six to nine months and possibly even longer where in Turkey it's four to six weeks, so we're always able to maintain the supply chain.

We're always able to maintain in stock for the U.S. retailers. Some of them are very well known. You know, we take Ross stores. We take Home Depot and what not, so on and so forth.

So we feel that Turkey has a strong foothold as opposed to Egypt and China and continue to do so. And did that clarify your question?

MR. ABBYAD: It did. That was very helpful. Thank you very much.

MR. KALYAN: Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you. We'll move now to the Department of Treasury who I believe has a question for Mr. Peykar.

MR. CHANG: Yes. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. Peykar, you mentioned in your testimony, you mentioned that you know from past experience that an increase in duties curtails sales.

Is there a specific instance that you are referring to? If so, can you elaborate on that? Thank you very much.

MR. PEYKAR: Yes. Thank you. So
China has with the tariffs that have been imposed
in China, the 25 percent it has decreased our
sales from our company for Chinese-made products
significantly. I think before that, we were
probably 50 to 60 percent of our sales were from
China and that has gone well below half, probably
about 25 percent of our total sales are now
China.

1	And Turkey has taken up the slack and
2	helped us to compete and sell products that are
3	competitively priced. China has basically with
4	tariffs priced themselves out of the market.
5	MR. CHANG: Thank you very much for
6	that information. That's very helpful.
7	MR. PEYKAR: You're welcome. Thank
8	you.
9	MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you. We'll move
10	on now to Customs and Border Protection, I
11	believe has a question for Mr. Peykar as well.
12	MS. WADDY: So this is to all
13	panelists. To your knowledge, have any (Audio
14	interference.) reached out to the Government of
15	Turkey to request that Turkey address U.S.
16	concerns with Turkey's DST?
17	And have you considered making such a
18	suggestion to your suppliers?
19	MR. PEYKAR: So if I may go ahead,
20	Adam, you can answer as well.
21	MR. OGUNC: No, go ahead, Andrew.
22	MR. PEYKAR: So we talked to our

suppliers. Our suppliers have their own association on the Turkish side and they are trying to have conversations with the government. They don't know how far that's progressed or where that's gone.

MR. OGUNC: I was going to say similarly, I know that there are conversations happening there, but I'm not sure -- I'm not aware how far that is and what stages those are.

MR. PEYKAR: Sorry, just to add to that. Our suppliers are very concerned about this as well. Their livelihoods could be greatly impacted, so they -- you know, it's in their best interest, obviously to go after their government and get them to work something out.

MR. OGUNC: Yes, just as an aside

Alex, since the start of this and in coordination

with us and seriously concerned about it from the

hand-made rugs across all tariff codes, our

counterparts over there have been very

communicative.

MR. KALYAN: I wanted to add that our

suppliers are concerned and I'm sure they did reach out. I do want to add that our retail partners in the U.S. have also reached out and written letters to see if we can prevent this from moving forward because obviously, they'll see how it's going to affect the retail prices which will also affect the U.S. consumer. Nobody wants to pay a higher price. I think it will definitely shift things -- they'll continue to run their businesses, too, being that Turkey is a major partner. And some of those are, again, very big, retailers in the U.S. that have written letters on our behalf. Thank you.

MR. OGUNC: Just to add to that. What I would say is that is that U.S. consumers though are not very aware of the current circumstances that their supply chains are experiencing as it relates to costs. 2021 forward, costs have increased. Alex and Andrew have both earlier mentioned, costs have increased 30, 40 percent. Ocean freight shipping has increased. These costs have slowly started to affect our costs to

our retail partners, retail channel partners.

It's quite an unstable period, but the retail consumer, I believe, isn't aware that they're paying more, incrementally more and with tariffs, there would be an even further expense to the product they pay and also the burden it would place on the design companies, entrepreneurs that are timing their investments and their cash flow projections going forward. It's quite an unpredictable period as it relates to that.

As an e-commerce company, we've seen great growth over 2020. However, this year, it's quite a bit of instability and sort of caution as it relates to our investments forward. Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for those answers. I'd now like to ask the U.S. Government Panel if anyone has any further questions for our witnesses on Panel 1?

Okay, great. Now I'd like to give the witnesses an opportunity to make any final comments before we conclude today's panel.

Okay, great. Well, thank you all very much. This was very helpful testimony and we appreciate your time this morning. And with that we will conclude Panel 1 and take a short break while we assemble the witnesses for Panel 2. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:10 a.m. and resumed at 10:20 a.m.)

MR. CHILDRESS: Good morning, again.

I think we're ready to start with our second

panel of the day. And on this panel, we have

five witnesses who will be testifying. The first

is Jacob Goren of Empire Industries, Inc.,

followed by Fatih Citoglu of Dragos Marble, Inc.;

Haldun Cetinbay of FBR Marble; Recep Bozanli of

the Istanbul Mineral Exporters Association; and

then finally, our fifth witness will be Hande

Erbora of Ema Stone.

So the first witness I mentioned is Jacob Goren. Mr. Goren, are you available to testify at the moment or is someone else from

Empire Industries on the line? Okay, hopefully, Mr. Goren will be able to join us throughout the course of the panel and we can come back to him at the end to receive his testimony.

So with that we'll move forward with Fatih Citoglu of Dragos Marble, Inc. If you're ready, you may begin your testimony.

MR. CITOGLU: Hi. I am Fitah Citoglu of Dragos Marble and our company is located in Los Angeles, California. We are an importer of of Turkish natural stone products, they have been in business in Los Angeles for 18 years.

We send our imported stone products to fabricators, builders, installation companies, and home owners. Our imported materials are used both in residential and commercial projects.

Respectfully, we strongly oppose the imposition of the import tariffs on the natural stone products imported under HTS headings which are 86802, 10006802, 21106802, 2150, and 608029200.

Imposing tariffs on these categories

of natural stone products would cause dysfunction and harm to U.S. businesses like ours and to U.S. consumers to whom we service. Turkey have an abundance of natural stone resources due to its topography and it is an important supplier of these materials to the U.S. moderate income market.

Natural stone products like marble, limestones, and travertines which we import from Turkey are very reasonably priced. Therefore, these products are widely used by medium and low-income forms, whenever the natural stone is selected for both new construction and renovation projects.

Imposing tariffs will create to harm this group of homeowners, importers, distributors, and the whole ecosystem that provides services to this sector like fabricators, installers, and trucking companies.

We do not work within high profit
margins and we simply cannot absorb cost increase
the tariffs would give rise to. We must pass any

increase in costs resulting from the tariffs on to our customers. Basically, if tariffs are imposed, those consumers will have to pay the bill, but at the same time, I am afraid as a result of imposed tariffs, trade will decrease from Turkey resulting in materials shortage which, in turn, will result in higher prices, longer direct costs affect all the proposed tariffs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused serious disruptions to the shipping industry. During the last several months, shipping companies have been raising continual ocean freight prices from Turkey. This is adversely affecting our business and forcing us to raise our prices to our customers.

To give you an example, three to four months ago, we used to pay about \$3,000 to \$3,400 per transport container to import materials from Turkey. Right now, we are paying about \$8,000 for the same container shipment. Just for this reason, shipments from Turkey are on hold and

this will cause material shortages and consequent disruptions in the retail market.

I have been talking to different importers in our area for several weeks. They all agree that prices will increase significantly in order to just cover the cost of increase in shipping. Material imports are naturally heavy therefore its prices are very sensitive to shipping costs.

As a U.S. business, we are very concerned about this situation. On top of that, if tariffs are imposed, this will be devastating to our business, workers, and consumers. This poses an extension of the crisis that will affect U.S. consumers, U.S. workers, and U.S. businesses.

I do urge you not to impose tariffs on natural stone imports from Turkey. U.S. jobs and businesses like ours depend on access to these these imports. This concludes my testimony and thank you in advance for your serious consideration to these matters. Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for that testimony. We'll move on now to Haldun Cetinbay of FBR Marble.

MR. CETINBAY: Are you able to see and hear me?

MR. CHILDRESS: Yes. I can see and hear you.

MR. CETINBAY: Okay, great. Thank
you. We are an importer of natural stone
products from countries including Turkey, Egypt,
Greece, and China mainly.

I would like to about why it's going to be a big issue if U.S.A. starts applying additional duties on the products we import from Turkey. The majority of these products coming from Turkey are thick pavers and copings that are used in backyards. When COVID hit, all economies in the world paused for a few months and to revive these economies, governments and central banks flooded the markets in capital which in return caused so much demand, but not enough supplies.

This caused a shortage in containers available worldwide, but more so in the United States as a result of the trade war with China. Average freight from Turkey was around \$2,000 back in November. Now it's almost \$8,000. It's all resulted in an average of 60 to 70 percent price increase for a 3 CM paver product imported from Turkey.

As you probably aver, construction in the United States is booming and demand is much bigger than supply, especially for products that help people spend more time at their homes or outdoors, in general, such as backyards or pools. It is exactly the segment of our industry that has seen a big growth, natural stone pavers, copings, and ledgers. These are thick materials that are heavy, difficult to process, and require a good amount of natural reserves. The U.S. does not have any of these reserves, not anywhere close enough to meet the demand. It takes intensive labor to process the natural stone block into pavers, copings, and tiles.

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if U.S.A. had these quarries, it would be almost impossible to process these stones with the expensive U.S. labor, not to mention the shortage of labor everywhere due to COVID. We are even struggling to get people apply to job postings for office personnel now.

Our company stopped shipping containers as of this week, not only from Turkey, but from all the other countries, because we think consumers will most likely not be able to pay the higher prices that we have to inflict upon them. 2020, import figures may not reflect the struggle yet, as this has become a major issue really in the last couple of months. We will be able to see the impact when you compare first and second quarters of 2021 import figures with last year's.

Domestic trucking costs have increased dramatically as well, since supply cannot meet the demand. It has become a supply shortage story in a booming demand scenario all around.

Increasing ocean freight rates,

booming demand, and supply shortages are already resulting in major price increases to the end customer. And the effects of this now probably will be seen in the figures for the last couple of months. Construction will probably slow down. Construction is a key driver of the economy recovery, so I think it is important that we keep it going rather than risking a slowdown, additional duties on a couple of the existing cost challenges U.S. is facing.

We are a medium-size operation with not too many employees. But when I think about the overall industry, I don't think additional duties on top of the existing logistics costs will leave us with any choice but to scale down immediately. This will hurt the U.S. economy which is about to see inflation everywhere.

As an American, I will be proud to promote American products, but some of the products USTR is trying to put additional duties on are not available domestically. And it carries the risk of slowing down the construction

1	entity dramatically and putting the cost directly
2	on the consumers.
3	I'm here to answer any questions you
4	might have.
5	MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much
6	for that helpful testimony. We will now move on
7	to testimony from the Istanbul Mineral Exporters'
8	Association. Mr. Recep Bozanli, are you
9	available to give your testimony?
10	MR. BOZANLI: Hello.
11	MR. CHILDRESS: Hi, how are you?
12	MR. BOZANLI: I am fine. Can you hear
13	me?
14	MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, I can hear you.
15	I can't see you though.
16	MR. BOZANLI: All right, but it is not
17	I do not know why you cannot see me. Also,
18	there is a black screen here too. It's still
19	black.
20	MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, great. I can
21	see you right now.
22	MR. BOZANLI: Okay. Okay. Good

morning, everyone. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I am a representative of the Istanbul Mineral Exporters' Association in short. I am presenting and defending our comments as it is.

IMEA strongly opposes the imposition of the retaliatory tariffs on natural stone products such as marble, travertine, et cetera. These are imported under HTS U.S. headings 021000, 68022810 68022N2150, and 68029200. Tariffs on these products would cause disproportionate harm on our U.S. business partners without meaningful impact on the underlying dispute.

IMEA is a professional, nonprofit association that deals with all export activities in the mineral sector including natural stone.

Our organization was founded in 1976 and has more than 5,000 members presently.

In Turkey, there are approximately 2,800 natural stone quarries, 2,000 facilities operating at factory scale and 9,000 medium and small scale workshops together employing around 200,000 workers. Turkey is home to the world's

largest natural stone reserves. With more than 150 stone types in more than 650 colors and patterns. Turkey is the top global marble and travertine exporter with \$1.65 billion in product exported in 2020 of which \$900 million was processed stone.

Turkey is the top processed stone supplier to the United States market totaling around \$300 million annually. Italy is the second biggest supplier to the United States, exports totaling around \$350 million annually. But since natural stone is a part of the nature, it is not possible to obtain the exact same material that Turkey exports from anywhere else, making Turkey's exports unique and impossible to replicate from the U.S. domestic and other import sources.

Each year, Turkey exports natural stone to more than 450 U.S. companies ranging from small and medium size enterprises to large distributors. We urge the Section 301 Committee to consider the follow as it assesses how

businesses and U.S. economy would be affected by the imposition of large new tariffs on these goods.

There are many ongoing construction projects currently using Turkish stone products. If the proposed new tariffs are placed on Turkish goods, our customers will be unable to purchase identical product from anywhere in the world causing domestic contractors to bear the highest cost associated with it merely impose the import duty.

Increased tariffs on stone products from Turkey would principally benefit cheaper, lower quality substitutes from other parts of the world, further imbalancing United States trade with that country.

Any small to medium size company,

American companies, we have to continue selling

Turkish stone products since there is no Asia

substitute for the color, pattern, unique design,

and affordable price. Increased tariffs will get

passed on to the U.S. consumers in the form of

higher prices. Just as these companies are recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and at the time the building construction in U.S. is skyrocketing.

If the large new tariffs ultimately make Turkish stone products uncompetitive in the U.S. market, the small and medium sized U.S. businesses that truly rely most heavily on Turkish products will face closures and worker unemployment.

On the other hand, I therefore urge you not to impose tariffs on these already mentioned goods. U.S. jobs and businesses depend on access to these imports.

Also, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments and to appear at the forthcoming hearing. Please let me know if you require any further information regarding these comments or my upcoming hearing testimony. Thank you very much.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for that testimony. We'll move on now to Hande

Erbora from Ema Stone.

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MS. ERBORA: Good morning, committee members. Can you hear me? Hello.

MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, we can hear you and we can see you well.

Thank you. Thank you for MS. ERBORA: the opportunity to testify today on this crucial issue which is affecting so many companies including from Turkey. My company is an importer and distributor of natural stone products mainly from Turkey. We at Stone strongly disapprove of the retaliatory 25 percent digital service tariff to be imposed on our products from Turkey. will hurt us and will have a huge financial burden for our business and the local economy. Since 2020, we have been put under so much threats, namely the challenging threats are as you know, the pandemic. We faced and overcome the closures and restrictions.

Despite a little relief and increasing demand as the pandemic is so unstabalizing.

Global container shortages are tying up our

supply chain. We believe there is a global transportation crisis right now.

Shipping rates have risen 300 percent and we expect shipping rates to go up even more as the container shortages continue and we also expect prices to stay high for the next few years due to price wars and the fact that many shippers have already locked in long-term contracts.

Foreclosures, port closings, causing us to pay double, triple transportation charges, all astronomical demoralizing charges that the transporters cannot pull out of containers with timing.

To recounter more burden and difficulties is supplying for the projects such as the proposed tariff. We are looking at substantial problems meeting our contractual obligations while many construction projects failing to meet competitions and facing possibly of cancellation at this moment.

We are losing so many valid customers as we try to overcome these challenges. Tariffs

at these levels on top of all we have been through will turn those predictions upside down and straining relationships we've built over decades.

Firms like us, or especially those that are operating at low profit margins will have to go out of business or need to make strategic decisions to exit the market that is not economically viable any more. Why we are subject to carry the economic burden of the digital service tariffs. It is simply not fair. You should not enroll us. We are not an ecommerce company. We are corporate in this tariff war, which we are not part of. Why our customers should bear the financial burden to a higher prices, or should we lay off our employees or lower their wages to sustain our existence. We are in chaos right now. sector is in chaos. Any additional unfair expenses incurred upon us could lead to bankruptcies, closing doors, and worse, unemployment of our valued employees.

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We truly hope a much better solution needs to be sought to answer digital service tariffs war that does not come at the expense of our businesses as importers. We truly hope non-digital businesses such as us will be spared from these retaliatory tariffs. It does not make any sense and it is not fair to get punished for something that we are not part of and we hope for your consideration in these extremely difficult and challenging times. And thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for that testimony. I'd now like to circle back and see if Jacob Goren or someone else from Empire Industries, Inc. is available to provide testimony.

Okay, I think then we can move on to questions from the U.S. Government Panel and I believe our first question this morning is from the State Department.

MR. MOO: Thank you, Patrick. Yes, I have a question for -- or comment from Dragos

Marble. You mentioned that you will need to

increase price for your products if these tariffs are put in place. And I'm interested to know how sensitive you are with demand for your products with those price rises. Is the price stay the same for your residential or commercial customers? Thank you.

MR. CITOGLU: Well, especially for the residential customers it is much more price sensitive rather than commercial customers. But at the same time the problem we are facing right now is for example, we have a specific project we priced several months ago and this project is continuing and we already made the price commitment to the project now. The shipping costs have increased as you all know right now.

In addition, if you impose another, you know, 20, 25% additional tax, as a company we will not be able to raise our prices because commitments have already been made and this is going to be very difficult for us to deal with.

MR. MOO: Thank you very much. No further questions from me, Patrick.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you. We will move on now to Treasury for the second question.

MR. CHANG: Hi, hello. I would like to thank the panelists for their testimony. I have a question for Haldun Cetinbay, FBR Marble. You mentioned that U.S. production is not a viable alternative to imports from Turkey, but can you discuss whether or not there are other countries from which you might be able import the stone? Thank you.

MR. CETINBAY: Unfortunately not. We looked at that actually in the past just in case the trade war in China ever were witnessing. But these natural stones are very unique and they come from certain mountains. And the processing is you cut these blocks into several different sizes and then its very labor intensive and the technology behind it and the machinery behind it, there is a lot of investment by certain countries and Turkey is the top country for it.

So some importers tried Mexico, but they failed because, you know, its close by, but

1	they failed. So far, I have not been able to
2	find an alternative to what we're doing.
3	MR. CHANG: Thank you very much for
4	that information.
5	MR. CETINBAY: Thank you.
6	MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, and I
7	believe next we have a question from the SBA. Is
8	Small Business Administration on the line?
9	Okay, I have the question here, so
10	I'll go ahead and ask it. This is a question for
11	Mr. Bozanli, the Istanbul Mineral Exporters'
12	Association. My question is can you explain why
13	stone from a country other than Turkey might be
14	incompatible with a given project?
15	MR. BOZANLI: I can't hear you. Can
16	you repeat it again, please, because at the
17	beginning, I didn't hear you. That was a line
18	cut off, I suppose. I couldn't hear you.
19	MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, sorry about
20	that.
21	MR. BOZANLI: Hello?
22	MR. CHILDRESS: I'm sorry, can you

hear me now?

MR. BOZANLI: Yes, I can hear you now very well now.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, great. My was that what is unique about the Turkish stones that makes them hard to replace?

MR. BOZANLI: Well, I do not know if you have any idea about natural stone. Our stones are -- cannot be seen anywhere because of the pattern, color rays, and also too much varieties, you know. And the most desirable material than in other sources. And also they are not on the list for processed material.

Also, they are the source of the raw material as well, the other countries who gets the raw material from us and to process and to make them finished products and to use in other countries as well.

It makes -- if you put these undesirable taxes on these materials, is the other parts will -- it increases the prices in the U.S. market. Also, we are having

difficulties of getting container costs at the 1 2 moment and also has increased the prices in the market as well. 3 4 MR. CHILDRESS: Understood. Thank you 5 for that clarification. We'll move on now to the question from the Department of Labor. 6 7 MS. KHAN: Hello, can you hear me? MR. CHILDRESS: We can hear you. 8 I 9 can't see you, but I can hear you clearly. 10 MS. KHAN: Okay, yes. I seem to be 11 having a problems with the video, but I'll go 12 ahead and ask my question. My question is for Hande Erbora from Ema Stone. And I want to thank 13 14 you for your testimony. Can you describe any efforts that you 15 have made to seek out alternative non-Turkish 16 17 sources of stone? Thank you. 18 MS. ERBORA: Ms. Khan, we are 19 representing Turkish marble company which is one 20 of the biggest natural stone exporters in Turkey, 21 so we are mainly 95 percent bringing our

materials from our company in Turkey.

Okay. Thank you very much. 1 MS. KHAN: 2 MS. ERBORA: Thank you. MR. CHILDRESS: And Ms. Erbora, if I 3 4 could follow up. Can you give us an idea of who 5 are some of your main competitors from those exporting similar stones to some of the same 6 markets that you target? 7 8 MS. ERBORA: There are so many other 9 Turkish companies who have the wholesale businesses here and also Italian companies, 10 companies from Spain are our main competitors. 11 But we have a niche for our own products that we 12 13 bring from Turkey right now and hopefully, we'll 14 continue, be able to continue to bring the same 15 material as we did before. 16 MR. CHILDRESS: Okay. Thank you for 17 that clarification. Now we'll move on to a 18 question from Customs and Border Protection. 19 MS. WADDY: So this for all panelists. 20 To your knowledge, have any Turkish suppliers 21 reached out to the Government of Turkey to 22 request that Turkey address U.S. concerns with

Turkey UST? And have you considered making such a suggestion to your suppliers?

MS. ERBORA: First of all, again, we are not an e-commerce company, if I may answer first, so we believe this tax does not involve us and yes, natural stone suppliers, we are a wholesale company and we still don't understand why we are being subject to this tax.

MR. CETINBAY: Can I make a comment?

So if it was a product line that U.S. produced,
then I would understand putting tariffs so we can
divert the business to the local businesses that

-- I've been witnessing the quartz business,
quartz conduct of business from China what has
been done in 25 percent -- 300 percent extra
duties on China. But this is an industry, the
natural stone industry is very labor intensive
and U.S. is not ready to take on this duty. U.S.
cannot produce these materials. And import from
several of the countries, we're not only doing
this with Turkey and so far we have not been able
to find an alternative because we have to do our

research and if anything happens like this, 24

percent is extreme. We have to divert the

business to other countries and try to do this

within our country. This is not possible in the

United States. What we're discussing these four

HTC codes, it's not possible to produce in the

United States with the machinery, the labor, and

the quarries we have.

There's a couple quarries in the United States, some in Indiana, some in Houston for some limestone products and therefore, small applications, very unique applications. That's why U.S. imports, majority of the natural stone independent of the country.

And as an importer in the United

States here, cannot just choose Turkey. Every

country is on the same boat in this thing. U.S.

is not ready for it. And there's no relation -
I would understand if you are trying to balance

the trade by making it here or I would understand

our local manufacturing of quartz countertops

within the country, but this is not the case

here.

So this may be a general answer for everybody's question. There are no alternatives, sorry.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, Mr.

Cetinbay. I believe Ms. Waddy's question was a bit more focused on any efforts that your Turkish suppliers have made to contact the Turkish

Government you seek reconsideration of the Turkish Government's approach to digital services taxes. Are you aware of any outreach from your suppliers in that regard?

MR. CETINBAY: I'm sure they are. You know, this is probably lobbying on this end, and lobbying efforts on the other hand to meet in the middle. But for my part, I'm in the U.S. I'm in Los Angeles. I don't know much, but I'm sure there are some negotiations going on in that respect. Again, I try to survive in this environment and I can only do so much in a day, but I'm hearing there are so many negotiations going on.

1 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you. That's 2 very helpful. Would any of the other witnesses like to comment on this question? 3 4 Okay. Thank you. I'd now like to ask 5 if there are any further questions from the USTR Government Panel? 6 Yes. 7 Ms. Gudicello, would you like to ask 8 a question? 9 MS. GUDICELLO: Yes. Thank you. This 10 question is really for anyone, but mainly for 11 Dragos and FBR Marble. After the products are 12 imported into the United States, do either of 13 your companies or any of your partners do any 14 additional processing or further manufacturing to 15 the items or are you pretty much importing a 16 finished product? Thank you. 17 MR. CETINBAY: Well, I've been on and 18 far. We're 100 percent in the line and we are 19 distributing the products. We don't touch the 20 product again. It's finished. 21 MS. ERBORA: Same for us. We bring 22 all palleted material, nothing has been

manufactured, fabricated here.

MS. KHAN: May I ask a follow-up question to that? This is Leena Khan from Department of Labor. And I guess I would perhaps direct the question to Mr. Fatih Citoglu where you describe in your testimony that the products are used by middle and low-income homes, so I would just be curious to hear a little bit more about that product and how that's being used in the United States in middle and low-income homes in particular if you can expand. Thank you.

MS. GUDICELLO: I'm sorry, Mr. Citoglu, I think you're on mute.

MR. CITOGLU: Sorry, Turkish products
-- are you able to hear me?

MS. KHAN: Yes, we are.

MR. CITOGLU: Thank you. Turkish products are very reasonably priced in the market. Therefore, there is abundance of materials in Turkey and there are many quarries, you already heard about that. Because of that, if you are able to get materials that are

reasonably priced, so in this kind of situation, natural stone is selected and they're able offer these materials, for example, for flooring materials, travertine and marble and limestone at very relatively cheap price.

We also get material from Italy and those materials cannot be used in middle or lower income houses. It is impossible. Because of that, Turkish materials have been in the market for a very long time and they are helping this group of customers whenever they would like to use natural stone.

In addition, China is an important sector in this area, but the challenge that they have, I understand your supply has been limited or not really competitive in this area and I hear this from Turkish manufacturers because some of the manufacturers who have been out of the U.S. market for some time, and they stopped exporting to the U.S. after tariffs have been put on Chinese material. So in that regard this helped Turkey to fill some of the holes that tariffs

1 have created in the U.S. market because of Chinese imports have decreased. And so in that 2 regard, the tax is on a lower income class, lower 3 4 income houses, they like to use materials from 5 Turkey. Thank you very much. 6 MS. KHAN: 7 That's very helpful. 8 My pleasure. MR. CITOGLU: 9 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you. Are there 10 any further questions from the U.S. Government 11 Okay, great. Now I'd like to give our Panel? 12 witnesses an opportunity to make any final comments before the panel concludes. 13 14 Okay, hearing none, I'd like to thank 15 all of the witnesses for their helpful testimony 16 this morning and that will conclude our second 17 panel of the day and we will take a short break 18 before convening again for Panel 3. Thank you 19 very much. 20 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 21 went off the record at 11:00 a.m. and resumed at

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11:09 a.m.)

MR. CHILDRESS: Good morning again, I
think we are now ready to begin our third panel.
And that panel has five witnesses, and those
witnesses are, first, Funda Gurgoze from Pera
Tile, Eric Astrachan from the Tile Council of
North America, Don Haynes from Florim, Rick
Church from the Cermaic Tile Distributors
Association, and Michael Jacobson from Anatolia
Stone & Tile/Bedrosians Tone -- Tile & Stone, and
MS International Inc.

So we will begin our testimony for this panel with the representative of Pera Tile. So if you're ready, you may begin.

MS. GURGOZE: Good morning, and thank you for the opportunity to speak at this hearing. My name is Funda Gurgoze and I own a medium-sized tile and stone wholesale distribution company based out of Los Angeles. We strictly work with trade professionals in the construction industry, and we have no ownership in trust in any of the factories overseas or domestically.

I want to start out by giving you an

idea of what the last two years have been like for a business like ours. Back in 2019, we had a portfolio of tile and stone products we used to import from all the usual suspects around the world. A good portion of the tile and stone imports came from China.

First we got hit with additional 25% on all Chinese imports. It had some impact on stone imports, but it was limited, and here's why. Availability and affordability of stone from any country depends on the country's natural resource and production capability. Based on my years of experience in this industry, China and Turkey are the two countries that have both in abundance.

There are other countries with natural stone resource, but they lack in either production capacity, competitiveness, or quality. With the additional tariffs, we import less from China now, a little more from Turkey, but the main impact has been on the U.S. consumer in terms of higher prices.

Then came the 300% penalties on tile imports from China and that was a whole different story. It was impossible to bring tile from China and be competitive. Many people turned to other countries for replacements, including Turkey and other European countries.

We were a bit more careful before rushing to switch to another country. We got into a contract with a domestic factory to produce our own lines of porcelain pavers. That is not the regular thin porcelain tile, that's the 2 cm thicker, porcelain pavers.

Just when we thought we could catch our breath, then came COVID. Contrary to what we initially thought, construction and home improvement have been the categories with the largest spanning in growth since the pandemic started. However, on top of the increasing operational costs, we're now also dealing with backlogs at the port and increasing ocean freight rates, not to mention shortage in trucking capacity domestically.

The biggest issue facing our industry now is supply shortage in both stone and tile.

The factory I had the contract with for the 2 cm porcelain pavers cannot give me the additional capacity I need, and the story is similar with other factories we contacted.

This additional duty on tile and stone products will only exacerbate the existing supply shortage, especially in certain product categories where we don't have the resources domestically to meet the booming demand.

We cannot source natural stone in the U.S., not even a portion of the demand, even if we wanted, because we don't have the resource or the labor force. U.S. factories do not have the capability or capacity to produce certain tile categories, mainly wall tiles, polished tiles, technical products, glass, and 2 cm thick porcelain tiles.

Turkey is one of the few remaining countries that can reliably supply product in these categories. Accordingly, certain segments

of the market focused on these products will be hit especially hard as we will have no replacement products.

There is enough uncertainty in the market with all the input and logistics issues that I'm not how I can continue to operate and employ as many people when the landed cost increases hit us on top of the existing supply shortage.

You may not have seen this in the import data yet, but I know many importers also paused on moving containers from Turkey since ocean freights nearly quadrupled. And an additional tariff will definitely further slowdown imports.

Small to medium-size distributors make up a good chunk of our industry. We're already taking on too much risk, and I'm not sure how many of us have the appetite to continue to bring in material. It certainly feels like we can't get a break and focus on running our businesses because we have to constantly adapt to changing

conditions.

Having said all of these, I understand the need to respond to Turkey. But I strongly believe that additional tariffs will do more harm than good, especially without a closer look at what it will do to specific subcategories of products where we lack the capability domestically.

Construction is one of the driving forces behind economic recovery after the pandemic, and additional tariffs on building materials will cause major disruption in the supply and have trickle-down effects on all players in the industry.

I urge this panel to carefully consider the impact of these tariffs on the construction industry overall versus how much it will move the needle for us in twisting another country's arm. I don't believe that we will gain much, if any, from this action, and it will further harm an industry that's been struggling to keep up with the changes we've been dealing

with in the last two years. 1 2 Thank you. MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks very much for 3 4 that testimony. We'll move on now to hear 5 testimony from the representative of the Tile Council of North America. 6 7 MR. ASTRACHAN: Good morning, can you 8 hear me? 9 MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, I can hear you. 10 I cannot see you, though. But I can see you now. 11 Great. All right, MR. ASTRACHAN: 12 thank you. Good morning, my name is Eric Astrachan, and I serve as the Executive Director 13 of the Tile Council of North America. 14 15 The Tile Council is the trade 16 association for the North American tile industry. 17 Our member companies account for more than 99% of 18 U.S. tile production and over 99% of U.S. mortar, 19 grout, and related installation products 20 manufacturing. 21 In 2020, our member companies shipped 22 \$1.3 billion of domestically made tile, and our

tile-producing member companies employed more than 5700 American workers. Clearly our industry is sizable.

It is also vibrant and diverse. It includes both large and small companies offering aesthetically pleasing, innovative products, which compete alongside dozens of family-owned craft facilities.

I'm here today to ask you to keep ceramic tile products, all of which are classified -- classifiable under HTS 6907, on the list. Specifically, the Tile Council supports the inclusion of items covered by 6907.21.10, up to and including 6907.40.90.

These products are the bread and butter of U.S. manufacturers. U.S. tile manufacturers do produce 2 cm tile, wall tile, polished tile, and large format tile, along with all the other ceramic tiles of which ceramic and porcelain tiles with which you're familiar.

Despite our industry's size, it is threatened by the surging presence of unfairly

Traded Turkish imports in the marketplace.

Imports of Turkish tile merit inclusion on the list of products subject to tariffs because such imports have surged in recent months, significantly undersell U.S.-made tile. And the low prices of Turkish tile imports are caused, at least in part, by subsidies provided by the government of Turkey.

For these reasons, the inclusion of tile on USTR Turkey's DST retaliation list would have broad-based support among U.S. ceramic tile manufacturers, and would be justified on trade policy grounds. I'll add as well anecdotal reports of IP design violations.

According to the latest ITC data,

Turkish tile imports increased by 105% in

February 2020 compared to February 2019, an

increase by an additional 19% in February 2021

compared to February 2020. Meanwhile, Turkish

imports are priced at 74 cents per square foot, a

dramatically lower price than the \$1.51 per

square foot for domestic shipments of ceramic

tile.

This dramatic price discrepancy is indicative of dumping, particularly in light of the fact that some of the best clay deposits in the world are in the United States, close to manufacturing facilities of TCNA members.

Ceramic tile manufacturers in Turkey also enjoy substantial government subsidies. The Turkish government provides energy subsidies and provides support for the capital investments of ceramic tile producers, among other measures. As one can imagine, government support for energy costs and plant upgrades is no minor thing.

Ceramic tile is an energy-intensive industry, and capital equipment such as kilns is an extremely expensive proposition for tile producers. The presence of these subsidies make Turkish ceramic tile an appropriate addition to USTR's retaliation list.

The subsidies are also an indication that the tile industry in Turkey is well-

connected, which in turn is an indication that remedial tariffs on Turkish tile would be an effective means to pressure the government of Turkey to repeal or amend its DST.

Tile importers may claim that Section 301 tariffs on ceramic tile from Turkey will raise costs and limit choices, despite the fact that importers of ceramic tile can choose from a wide variety of sourcing options, many of which are less expensive than Turkish origin tile.

Turkey accounts for little more than two percent of global ceramic tile production.

Turkish tile amounts to 13% of U.S. imports by volume, and ten percent of domestic consumption.

Spain, Mexico, Italy, India, Brazil, Malaysia,

Peru, Vietnam, and Portugal are all substantial exporters of ceramic tile to the United States.

It is worth noting that imports from Turkey have surged in recent months in part as a consequence of trade remedy tariffs on Chinese tile that were establish in May of 2020. This surge in imports of Turkish tile in response to

the China AD/CVD tariffs in and of itself shows that importers can respond quickly to the imposition of tariffs by turning to other country producers.

Moreover, Turkish tile, while significantly underselling U.S.-made tile, is not the least expensive option. The average unit values of ceramic tile from India, Mexico, Brazil and Peru are all lower than Turkey import prices.

U.S. producers, moreover, are not at 100% capacity utilization. I know from discussions with U.S. producers that they have excess capacity sufficient to respond to a change in demand as a result of the proposed tariff.

In sum, the U.S. ceramic tile industry is threatened by subsidized Turkish products, and U.S. producers wholeheartedly support the inclusion of ceramic tile classifiable under HTS 6907 to the list of products subject to additional duty.

Thank you for the opportunity to

testify today, and I look forward to any 1 2 questions. Thank you for your 3 MR. CHILDRESS: 4 testimony, Mr. Astrachan. We will move on now to 5 Don Haynes from Florim. Mr. Haynes, are you available to give your testimony? 6 7 Okay, we will move along and we will 8 try Mr. Haynes at the end of the panel. Our next witness is Rick Church from the Ceramic Tile 9 Distributors Association. 10 11 Mr. Church, if you're ready, you can 12 begin. Good morning. 13 MR. CHURCH: I'm Rick 14 Church, I serve as the Executive Director of the Ceramic Tile Distributor's Association. 15 16 CTDA has over 300 member companies with more than 1000 locations throughout North 17 18 America. CTDA's regular members consist solely 19 of independent distributors of ceramic tile and 20 stone products who primarily sell at wholesale.

Our tile products are used primarily for building

and remodeling purposes, such as flooring, walls,

21

and ceilings.

Independent distributors represent approximately 35-45% of the total market for ceramic tile and stone distribution in the United States. CDTA's members represent at least 90% of the segment of the market, thus we speak for this U.S. market segment.

CDTA is strongly opposed to the imposition of massive additional U.S. tariffs of up to 25% ad valorem on nine U.S. HTS classifications of imported ceramic tile and stone from Turkey for seven key reasons.

First, our members are small businesses. Seventy-five percent of CTDA member companies have fewer than 100 employees. These companies operate on small margins already beset by the negative impact of the COVID pandemic. The impact on our industry of the past 13 months of COVID is shown by shuttered stores, limited access and hours for those which have remained open, and employee layoffs.

These effects have been magnified by

our inability over the past two years to hold our annual trade show where new tiles are displayed and sales completed. Our members can little afford additional costs in the form of punitive tariffs applied to goods which are not the subject of the dispute over the DST tax.

Second, our industry has sustained increasing competition from other types of flooring and wall coverings. For instance, luxury vinyl tile, which is not targeted for additional tariffs, has encroached on the share of the domestic market for floor coverings traditionally held by ceramic tile.

In 2020, the U.S. imported nearly \$3.7 billion worth of such LVT flooring, of which
China accounted for nearly 85% by value. This
comprised a 20% increase in value of U.S. LVT
imports over the -- in the pandemic year. By
contrast, imported tile fell in value by nearly
six percent in 2020, and all ceramic tile imports
are less than half of LVT flooring.

Third, you may have heard that the

building products industry has been booming in sales and pricing increases due to stay-at-home renovators and rising demand for new homes. By one account, the generic lumbar spot price has more than tripled the figure of December 2019.

The National Association of
Homebuilders estimates that in the past year this
alone has added \$24,000 to the average cost of a
new home construction. Given the small margins
prevalent in our industry, the cost of additional
import tariffs can only be passed on to a
consumer already beset by rising prices.

Fourth, our industry has not shared in the increased demand for building products. A report by TCNA indicates that the U.S. consumption of ceramic tile dropped by 11.6% in the first nine months of 2020, compared to that same period of 2019.

Fifth, our independent distributors are heavily dependent on imports. By TCNA's own account, the domestic tile manufacturing industry annually supplies 30-32% of the U.S. tile demand.

CTDA's written statement includes an exhibit of CTDA's statement to the Federal Maritime

Commission describing the additional supply chain interruptions and delivery delays that have been inflicted on our members by the shipping container crisis.

Sixth, ceramic tile imports in question are already subject to the 8.5-10% ad valorem tariff. According to the U.S. Trade Representative, the United States currently applies a trade-weighted average import tariff rate of two percent on industrial goods, while fully one half of all industrial goods entering the U.S. enter duty-free.

The current tariff also dwarfs the 5.3% U.S. tariff applied to luxury vinyl tile flooring, which is not being targeted for the Section 301 tariffs. There's no logic or reason to dramatically increase the already high tariff on ceramic and stone tile from Turkey. Our independent distributor members are already paying four to five times the average U.S. tariff

rate on industrial goods.

Seventh and finally, some may make the point that U.S. imports of ceramic tile from Turkey have increased significantly from 2019 to 2020. This occurred after a decline in Turkish shipments to the U.S. in the prior year, 2018. There's a probable reason for this. In 2018, China, and generally considered to be the low cost supplier, accounted for over 26% of U.S. ceramic tile imports by quantity.

According to TCNA's published figures,
Chinese imports through the third quarter of 2020
were down 98.4% by value, versus third quarter
2019, a decline of 416 million square feet.
Turkey, along with other tile-supplying
countries, filled some of the void created by the
departure of the low-cost supplier. But it still
only accounted for 12.7% of U.S. tile imports by
quantity, and 9% by volume.

In conclusion, the CTDA respectfully requests the Section 301 Committee and the USTR not add to the ongoing pressures on our industry

1 brought on by COVID, shipping container 2 shortages, increased competition from alternative products enjoying lower tariffs and not on the 3 targeted products list, many of which are 4 5 imported from China, and existing higher tariffs 6 compared to those on competing products. 7 For these reasons, we request that the 8 targeted U.S. HTS tariff subheadings covering 9 ceramic tile and the one subheading covering stone tile from Turkey be removed from the 10 11 products list for the Turkey DST review. Thank you, and I welcome any 12 13 questions. 14 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you for your 15 comments, Mr. Church. We will move on now to 16 Michael Jacobson from Anatolia Stone and Tile. 17 Mr. Jacobson, if you're ready, you may 18 begin your testimony. 19 MR. JACOBSON: Can you hear and see 20 me? MR. CHILDRESS: I can hear you, I 21 22 cannot see you.

MR. JACOBSON: I'm not sure why, my view is on. But I'll start with audio and hopefully it kicks in.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, great.

MR. JACOBSON: My name is Michael

Jacobson, I'm an attorney at the law firm Hogan

Lovells. Thank you for the opportunity to appear

before the Committee.

I appear on behalf of Anatolia Stone and Tile, Bedrosians Tile and Stone, and MS
International, U.S. companies that import and distribute tile and stone products. I urge USTR not to impose new tariffs on building material products from Turkey.

Specifically, I request that USTR remove all products classified under HTS U.S. headings 6802 and 6907 from the preliminary list. As I will discuss today, new tariffs on tile and stone products would be devastating to the building sector. The harm would fall at the feet of thousands of small and medium-sized enterprises and millions of average American

homeowners and home buyers.

Nor would tariffs serve to accomplish USTR's goals related to digital services taxing. First, a little background on these products. Stone and tile products that are on the preliminary Turkey list are created by manually cutting raw materials from a quarry on the side of a mountain and then transforming those materials into unique pieces of art.

These tile and stone products are important building materials that are purchased and installed into new single family, multifamily, and affordable housing construction, home remodeling, and commercial buildings, among other applications. You can find these products at large retailers like Home Depot and Lowes, through specialized kitchen and bath stores, and via distributors.

End customers include builders,
developers, installers, many of whom are SMEs,
and also ordinary Americans doing do-it-yourself
projects at home. The first major product -- a

problem with new tariffs on these products is that they would thousands of American SMEs and their workers by creating severe supply shortages and increasing prices.

You've heard today from the Ceramic
Tile Distributors Association and several small
companies about this harm. U.S. industry leader
Mohawk, the parent company of Dal-Tile, recently
discussed higher than normal backlogs and supply
constraints.

Other impacted businesses and workers who are likely unaware of the tariffs would include, for example, contractors, carpenters, installers, craftspeople, floor coverers, architects, developers, builders, logistic workers, many others.

Tariffs would also hurt a large and important sector of the American economy. The building sector has been a rare economic bright spot during the pandemic. Americans are spending more time at home and require more space or better space to live and work. This has caused

demand for new construction and home renovation to increase.

New housing starts, single family home sales, and U.S. construction spending have recently increased. However, building materials, including tile and stone products, have become more scarce and more expensive during the pandemic. Although U.S. tile producers have increased their shipments 2019-2020, tile imports are now declining.

Why is this the case? Mostly because there are major supply shortages for imported products. The IHB stated in its public comments in this proceeding on the record that new tariffs will have a cumulative effect on these rising costs across the building sector and will just add to the problem of the rising costs of building, owning, and remodeling.

Logistics have also become a nightmare for this sector. Shortages, delays, and surging freight expenses are the new normal. And tile and stone products are quite heavy, so their high

weight-to-value ratio magnifies these supply and distribution problems. When supply is short and costs increase, the consumer ends up bearing the brunt of these costs.

In this case, that end consumer is the average homeowner and home buyer. Low and middle income Americans may not be able to achieve the American dream of homeownership if the cumulative cost of building materials continue to push up home prices. New tariffs would make things even worse.

Finally, the Turkish stone and tile sectors are not state-owned, not highly influential, not politically connected. And tile and stone are Turkish products that have been around for centuries. These are truly analog products that have nothing to do with the digital economy or digital services taxes.

If USTR imposes tariffs on tile and stone products from Turkey, it will have no impact on USTR's goals of influencing Turkey's decision whether to impose digital services

taxes.

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In conclusion, tariffs on tile and stone products would be inconsistent with USTR's policy objectives. USTR should not tax the building sector, which is a rare bright spot in the American economy amidst the still ongoing pandemic.

Tariffs would worsen material shortages, increase home costs, and reduce the welfare and employment of small and medium-sized American companies and their workers. And ultimately, the cost of new tariffs would be borne primarily by lower and middle class consumers.

I welcome your questions. Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, Mr. Jacobson. I'd now to circle back to see if we

have some of our technical issues resolved with

Mr. Haynes. So Don Haynes from Florim, are you

available to provide your testimony?

MR. ASTRACHAN: Mr. Moderator, this is

22 Eric Astrachan. As you may have seen in the

1 chat, Mr. Haynes is here but appears to be 2 experiencing some technical problems with his camera and microphone. I mention this because 3 his counsel, David Spooner, is also available and 4 5 has his testimony, if that is acceptable. 6 it as well. Okay, great. 7 MR. CHILDRESS: Yeah, if 8 Mr. Spooner's available to provide the testimony 9 on behalf of Mr. Haynes, that would be great. 10 MR. SPOONER: Great, thank you. 11 have his -- I should ask if you can hear and see 12 me. I can hear you. 13 MR. CHILDRESS: Ι 14 cannot see you but I can hear you -- hear you 15 clearly. 16 MR. SPOONER: Okay. I enabled my 17 video, I'm not sure why it's working -- or why 18 it's not working. I can quickly provide Don 19 Haynes's testimony. And you know, I'd want you 20 to be honest, if you'd prefer that we submit it 21 for the record, we can also do that as well.

But I can quickly run through it now,

and of course, it will be from Don Haynes's perspective. It would be exactly what he would have conveyed, because Don provided this testimony in advance to me.

MR. CHILDRESS: Right, understood.
Thanks very much.

MR. SPOONER: Just briefly to keep us on track, thank you to the Section 301 Committee for holding this hearing today. Don is the Environmental Manager at Florim USA, a ceramic tile producer based in Clarksville, TN.

Florim, where Don works, is one of the largest tile producers in the United States.

Florim employees 290 people at its plant located not too far from Nashville.

Don has over 30 years of experience in environmental compliance and has been with Florim since 2014. As Environmental Manager, Don is responsible for virtually all of the production activities at the company and is for -- is responsible for posted sales, service, and is therefore intimately involved and intimately

aware of all of the operations at Florim.

I'm here today to convey Florim's strong support for the retention of ceramic tile on USTR's proposed Turkey DST retaliation list.

Imports of incredibly cheap tile from Turkey have surged over the last two years.

These imports have surged in part, to be sure, because importers have been able to quickly shift from China after the Commerce

Department in 2020 imposed antidumping and antisubsidy tariffs on Chinese tile.

I understand that our trade
association, the Tile Council of North America,
has uncovered ample evidence of Turkish
government subsidies to its ceramic tile
industry. Surely such subsidies lower the prices
of Turkish imports, putting American companies
such as Florim USA at a disadvantage.

Don is not a trade attorney like myself, but he had written that it sure seems to him that the government of Turkey would make Turkish tile -- that support from the government

of Turkey would make Turkish tile an appropriate product to include on this list. Such government support shows that the Turkish tile is probably -- industry is probably well-connected, and is an indication that such imports are unfairly traded.

U.S. tile are typically comparable in quality and consumers use them interchangeably in the applications where ceramic tile is consumed.

Turkish tile directly competes with Florim, it competes with Florim vigorously. Florim's plant in Clarksville, TN, is a state-of-the-art facility, but it is not operating at full capacity.

I would say in 2016 or 2017, Florim was at a high production utilization. But beginning around mid-2018, Florim's production utilization was significantly reduced due to a lack of sales due to low cost imports. This was especially frustrating for Florim because Florim installed costly new production equipment.

Florim found that it was holding a

great deal of unsold inventory, so Florim was forced to reduce production and unfortunately to lay off some of its value team members at the factory. In recent months, a global lack of international freight capacity with its resulting delays and higher costs is one of the impact of import.

Once the pandemic-induced situation is resolved, though, Florim anticipates that imports will increase more quickly in the U.S. market.

Even in this interim period, the Turkey price point is significantly putting downward pressure on pricing.

In a nutshell, the reason Florim is running below production capacity and the reason why Florim has had to scrap expansion plans is because the price depression in the market from imports, particularly imports from Turkey.

Florim is doing it best to stay

competitive on price, including maximizing

efficiency of its production to the point that

Florim believes it has the lowest cost tile body

in the United States.

Florim also has an aggressive content recycling program, which helps reduce costs. Our plant, as I mentioned earlier, is located in Clarksville, TN, which is within 500 miles of about a third of the U.S. population and over 95% of Florim's raw materials. The strategic location in the southeastern United States places Florim's plant near five major interstates, saving time, money, and resources.

Even then, Florim can't compete with prices coming from Turkey, prices that are about half of U.S. prices. Florim competes with tile imported from Turkey that is priced at or in some cases under Florim's costs of production.

Finally, I'd like to make one point regarding the potential impact of tariffs on importers and distributors. In Florim's humble opinion, in Don's humble opinion, many smaller distributors would be in a better place if cheap subsidized imports were more fairly priced inasmuch as the primary importers are -- have

huge operations.

Their business model is driven by lost cost and low margin. They have adequate mass and market to drive down pricing for everyone. I know this is not a Commerce CBD proceeding, but ensuring that imported tile is not heavily subsidized would increase the margin of smaller distributors.

It's sad to see this happen to Florim in a community Don cares deeply about. Given Florim USA's size, efficiency, and aggressive recycling activities, a company like Florim should be thriving. It's difficult, though, to compete against Turkish imports that are just about half as expensive as American-made product.

We'd encourage USTR to keep ceramic tile on the post-retaliation list for Turkey.

Turkish tile imports have surged, are subsidized, and are ridiculously low priced, harming Florim

USA, and I'm sure harming Florim's fellow domestic producers.

Thank you for your time and attention

1 Apologies for the technical difficulties, today. 2 and we're happy to answer any questions. Thanks very much, Mr. 3 MR. CHILDRESS: 4 Spooner, and also thank you to Mr. Haynes. 5 you can hear us, thanks for preparing that testimony today. 6 7 And with that, we'll turn now to 8 questions from the U.S. Government panel. And I 9 believe Treasury is up first. 10 MR. CHANG: Hello, everyone, thank you 11 very much for your testimonies. My first 12 question goes to Ms. Gurgoze of Pera Tile. 13 In your testimony, you mentioned that 14 in response to tariffs on Chinese tile, you 15 shifted your sourcing to one of the domestic 16 factories. Would you be able to adopt the same 17 approach, that is to source from domestic 18 producers, if the new tariffs on Turkish tile 19 were to materialize? Thank you. Oh, you're on 20 mute, you're on mute. 21 MS. GURGOZE: Sorry, sorry about that. 22 As I said in my testimony, we already are

experiencing an increasing demand for the products in the contract with the domestic factory. And we tried to increase the capacity, even for the existing lines with this factory.

We couldn't increase capacity.

And I hear what TCNA is saying and Florim is saying. With all due respect, that applies to most of the maybe thin tiles or some of the thin tiles.

But there are stock categories of these products included in this proposal that will be very hard to source in the U.S., and that's what we're seeing. Like, you know, the 2 cm porcelain pavers. Some of the technical products. Some of the wall tiles. The U.S. doesn't have capacity to produce, or the infrastructure to produce these.

We've already tried contacting other domestic factories here to shift some of the production to them so that I can meet the increasing demand, and the answer is no. What, I guess what I'm trying to say is some of the

categories can be definitely sourced here, but I 1 2 would urge you to be extra careful because there are a lot of other subcategories that cannot be 3 4 sourced at the moment domestically. 5 Thank you very much for MR. CHANG: 6 that information. Thank you, we'll turn 7 MR. CHILDRESS: 8 now to the Department of Commerce, who I 9 understand has a question for Mr. Astrachan. I 10 believe you're on mute. 11 MR. ABBYAD: Apologize for that. МУ 12 question for you, Mr. Astrachan, is the 13 following. Will you please expand on your 14 testimony related to the surge in imported tile from Turkey? How has the surge impacted U.S. 15 16 tile producers? You spoke some about price 17 effects, but is there anything you would like to 18 add, such as impacts to U.S. labor or business 19 operations, etc.? Yes, thank you. 20 MR. ASTRACHAN: Can 21 you see me or just hear me? 22 MR. CHILDRESS: We can see and hear

you.

MR. ABBYAD: I can hear and see.

MR. ASTRACHAN: Okay, excellent. So I provided you statistics with regards to how much it has surged. And for example, looking at annual data from 2018 to 2020, not just February year to date, but annual information. Imports from Turkey have gone up over 100%. That was '18 to 2020. So it's been a very significant impact.

And as Mr. Spooner and Mr. Haynes spoke regarding testimony from one of our larger manufacturers, that puts negative downward pressure on all of the domestic manufacturers.

And that has impacted their production volumes that they are exporting, as Mr. Church correctly noted from our economic reports that are released annually, and more often in fact.

Domestic shipments I believe, and I'd like to check the number, but were certainly down in 2020, although the pandemic was a economic boon in terms of construction, particularly remodeling construction in the United States.

So we very much feel that imports 1 2 from, you know, any country that is subsidizing tile exports is going to negatively U.S. 3 producers, impact jobs, and impact opportunities 4 5 within the United States. And you know, we believe that this 6 7 type of tariff will have an impact on the 8 government of Turkey. I hope I've answered your 9 question. 10 MR. ABBYAD: That's very helpful. 11 Thank you, Mr. Astrachan. 12 MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks, and Mr. 13 Astrachan, I have a question for you as well. 14 You mentioned in your testimony that the Turkish tile industry is connected within the Turkish 15 16 government. I'm wondering if you could expand on 17 that a bit and explain to us why you believe the 18 tile industry might hold sway with the Turkish 19 Government. 20 MR. ASTRACHAN: Let me say this in 21 public comments, which is we have found evidence

of the Turkish Government providing gas support

as wells as economic incentives as it applies to capital investment.

But for more details, we'd like to submit that answer with some type of business confidentiality as proprietary information, and we'd be happy to do so. Is that sufficient, Mr. Childers?

MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, understood. And absolutely, feel free to submit those additional materials with your post-hearing submissions.

And just you know, be sure to mark them as business confidential.

MR. ASTRACHAN: We will do so. And I will say that participating in international standards organizations meetings, including a meeting we held a few years ago in Turkey, makes it very clear to us the extent, size, and extent, size, and influence of some of the larger Turkish tile companies with their government. And we'll provide more information in our commentary.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, that's great.

Thank you very much.

1 MR. ASTRACHAN: Thank you. 2 MR. CHILDRESS: And for our next question, I believe we're going to the Department 3 4 of Agriculture, who I think has a question for Mr. Church. Oh, sorry, I think you're on mute. 5 MR. McCALEB: Can you hear me? 6 7 MR. CHILDRESS: We can, yes. 8 MR. McCALEB: Okay, great, sorry about 9 Thank you, Mr. Church, for your testimony. that. In that testimony you state that Turkish tile 10 provides a lower to middle priced alternative. 11 12 What possible other sources of lower to middle priced tile exist? And if substitutes are not 13 available in the U.S., are there any import 14 sources that compete in this market? 15 16 MR. CHURCH: Thank you for your 17 question, Mr. McCaleb. And there are, as Mr. 18 Astrachan pointed out during his testimony, many 19 other lower priced alternatives to Turkish tile, including but not limited to tile from Mexico and 20 21 Brazil and other countries. So there are --

there are other price point alternatives to

Turkish tile.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, thank you for that answer, Mr. Church. I also have a question that is coming via our representative from the Small Business Administration, who unfortunately is having some technical difficulties. But she sent me her question to ask you.

And that question is this: in your testimony you mentioned that your membership is made up significantly of small businesses. Can you share if your small business members distribute U.S. products as well, or only international products?

And do you know the percentage of your small business members that are importing Turkish products and whether they would be able to pivot to other sources of supply?

MR. CHURCH: Thank you for the question. Yes, our members distribute product all over the world, including in the United States. And our members, TCNA member suppliers are very important to the businesses.

Unfortunately, as has been pointed out in much of the testimony, the U.S. manufacturing community can't keep up with the demand, they don't have the capacity to keep up with the demand. So our members are forced to look at alternatives in other countries.

So I hope that answers the question.

I think there was a second part to the question, though?

MR. CHILDRESS: Yeah, yeah, the second question was do you know, you know, approximately what percentage of your small business members are importing Turkish products, and then whether they would be able to pivot to other sources of supply.

MR. CHURCH: Right, thank you. I don't know the exact percentage, and we can find that out and submit it in the testimony after the fact. But if I'm sort of guessing based on conversations with our members, at least I would say 30-50% of our members are importing product from Turkey at some level or another.

And while it's been pointed out there 1 2 are definitely alternative options in other countries, I think it was also well pointed out 3 4 by Mr. Haynes's testimony that the Turkish tile 5 is largely considered to be of similar quality to the U.S. tile in terms of quality and production. 6 7 8 So, that makes Turkish tile an 9 important imported product for our members, not just below the median price point, but also of a 10 11 quality product that you might not get from other 12 countries. 13 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you for that 14 Our next question will come from the answer. 15 Department of Labor. 16 MS. KHAN: Thank you. My question is for Mr. Michael Jacobson. 17 In your testimony, you 18 stated that the impacts from tariffs will be felt 19 disproportionately on middle class and low income 20 Americans. 21 There's two parts to my question.

First, can you explain or elaborate on the basis

of this statement. And second, would Turkish companies bear some of the tariffs if those were to be implemented? Thank you.

MR. JACOBSON: Thank you for that question. I'll answer the second part first.

There's a economic model that was done as part of our written comments by Dr. Mitch Ginsburg, who's a PhD economist, and he looked at the impact of the proposed 25% tariffs on supply to the U.S. market and found that it would drop by more than half. And that there would be only a small increase in domestic and other sources of imports. This would create an enormous supply shortage.

Those supply shortages are going to impact the building community and the building sector and downstream, you know, end users, which is the American homeowner, the American home renovator, home buyer. And the vast majority of those Americans are lower and middle income Americans.

In addition, as has been mentioned

today, the U.S. product is on average a lot higher priced than the Turkish products. But the Turkish product is disproportionately going into homes of lower and middle income Americans as compared to a potential small uptick in U.S. sales.

So you know, in terms of your question about the impact on the foreign suppliers, those foreign suppliers that are not able to access the U.S. market will have to find alternative sources for their sales. Not clear what impact that would cause.

But what we do know is there would be an enormous impact on the U.S. market, not only the importers that would be paying the tariffs, the U.S. companies that would pay the tariff, but, you know, in particular all of the related and downstream industries and jobs that are just going to be severely impacted by this.

And a lot of those industries, it's not just the tile distributors, the stone distributors in those companies, but it's all of

the other related jobs across the supply chain, 1 2 including those blue-collar construction jobs and tile-layer jobs, and all the important jobs 3 This would have 4 across the entire supply chain. a disproportionate impact on U.S. jobs mostly. 5 Thank you very much for 6 MS. KHAN: 7 your answer, that's very helpful. MR. CHILDRESS: And we will now turn 8 9 to Customs and Border Protection, who have our 10 next question. 11 MS. WADDY: So I believe this is for 12 in the Funda Gurgoze, but if other panelists want 13 to answer this question, please feel free. So to 14 your -- to your knowledge, have any of your Turkish suppliers reached out to the government 15 16 of Turkey to request that Turkey address U.S. 17 concerns with Turkey DST? And have you considered making such a suggestion to your 18 19 suppliers? 20 MS. GURGOZE: Well, thank you for the 21 question, but based on my limited conversations with my Turkish suppliers, there were some 22

discussions in Turkey to reach out to the government and see what can be done on their end.

But in think the consensus is that

the, you know, the Turkish imports as part of the

-- you know, these products as part of total

Turkish exports is such a -- I mean it's not

going to move the needle. You know, when you

compare it to the digital tax imposed on the U.S.

companies, it doesn't look like it's going to

make huge impact.

So based on my limited knowledge, again, they tried to reach out to the government and there are some lobbying efforts done. I done know the status of those efforts, though, to be honest with you.

MS. WADDY: Thank you. Anyone else?

MR. JACOBSON: Hi, this is Mike

Jacobson. I just wanted to add that there's been several allegations about dumping and subsidies here and in the written comments, but there's been no substantiation of those allegations or proof.

And my understanding is, is those of favor of tariffs are leaning upon alleged subsidies as the basis of their argument that the Turkish industry is somehow highly connected with the government. So not only do we not have evidence of subsidies, we also don't have any sort of evidence of this connection.

And our understanding is that there's no close connection between the Turkish tile and stone industries and the Turkish Government that would cause some sort of disproportionate bargaining power that would somehow cause a change in a totally unrelated issue in terms of digital services taxes.

MR. CHURCH: This is Rick Church from the Ceramic Tile Distributors Association. I'd respectfully add that we have a strong relationship with the manufacturing trade association in Turkey, just as we do with the Tile Council of North America and other manufacturing associations representing manufacturers around the world.

And in advance of this, we actually reached out to that association to ask them of they had a connection of any kind with the government, if any of their companies, their member companies had connections with the government, or had any kind of relationship with the government, whether that was some kind of ownership relationship, etc.

And they told us absolutely no companies are -- have any kind of -- are controlled in any way by the government or have any ownership by the government. And unfortunately, they felt that they didn't have enough influence with the government to make any kind of a case to impact the Turkish Government's position on the digital services tax.

I would add, as I believe Mr. Jacobson sort of just said, with greatest respect for the Tile Council of North America and its members who have largely made their case here today in favor of this tariff based on what they have claimed are some kind of subsidies from the government,

those claims should be made in a countervailing duty case if they are -- if they are in fact appropriate and are there.

And just as the Ceramic Tile

Distributors Association did when the

countervailing duty case, an antidumping case was

made by TCNA a few years ago against China, we

will either not take a position on it, or we will

take a favorable position to support TCNA.

MR. ASTRACHAN: May I comment as well?

MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, please.

MR. ASTRACHAN: Thank you, and thank you for asking this question. As I noted before, we'll be happy to submit the information that we've uncovered in our confidential -- in a confidential submission. But additionally I noted three things.

I noted the very, very low prices, which is indicative of dumping. I noted what we have covered with regards to subsidies, and I, you know, replied as well with regards to design/intellectual property violations.

when considering Section 301 retaliatory tariffs.

And so while I'm not, you know, commenting on

AD/CVD action, at the same time, we spoke in

favor of the Section 301 tariffs as they applied

to tile from China because of exactly these same

kind of issues.

And we feel that this is the appropriate forum at this time to make USTR aware of these issues that are taking place and why this type of retaliatory tariff would be appropriate in response to DST taxes.

So again, we'll submit the information we have, and we appreciate, you know, this opportunity. Thank you.

MS. WADDY: Thank you all so much.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you for those answers. I'd now like to ask the U.S. Government panel if anyone has any further questions for this panel of witnesses. Okay, hearing none, I'd now like to turn to the witnesses. Would anyone like to make any final comments or statements

before this panel concludes? 1 2 MS. GURGOZE: I'd like to say --3 MR. JACOBSON: Oh, sorry, please go 4 ahead. 5 MS. GURGOZE: Yeah, I mean, we talk about the increase in the Turkish tile imports 6 7 over the last two years. And a couple of people 8 commented on the fact -- I want to reiterate, I 9 think part of it was because of the 300%-plus penalty imposed on the Chinese imports. 10 So that 11 shifted some of the demand to Turkey. 12 But also, if you look at the overall 13 demand for building materials, the increase that 14 the TCNA quoted in the Turkish tile imports is not only because Turkish, you know, Turkey is 15 16 exporting cheap material. It's partly driven by 17 demand, right. So it's not only because of what 18 Turkey is doing. It's also partly because of 19 what the U.S. market is demanding. 20 And you asked about other countries 21 where cheap tile can come from. I want to 22 comment on that too. The prices that I'm getting from India or some of the South America countries are actually comparable if not lower compared to what the prices that I'm getting from Turkey.

So the TCNA, you know, urging you to institute these additional tariffs doesn't surprise me, because their members have interests in manufacturing facilities in countries in Europe like Spain, Italy, Portugal.

So any time you make a move to block cheap imports from other countries -- which doesn't mean that those countries are dumping by the way. It just means they may have cheaper labor, and it's part of the economic development of the country. But any time you make a move to block those imports, it benefits TCNA members domestically, as well as in terms of their manufacturing facilities in Europe.

So what happened when you added the 300% penalty on China, it's going to happen with Turkey again. We're going to shift the trade balance a little bit in favor of other countries. But unless the U.S. closes itself off to other

countries like India, South America, anywhere we 1 2 get cheap imports from, this is not going to end. 3 All it does is really make our life as 4 5 small business owners more difficult because we have to constantly shift where we source from. 6 7 So it's, you know, I understand what you're 8 trying to do, but with all due respect, it just 9 ends up making my life more difficult as a small business owner. 10 11 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you for that. And I believe, Mr. Jacobson, you wanted to make a 12 13 comment as well. 14 Thank you, Mr. MR. JACOBSON: 15 Childress. So there was a question earlier about 16 the impact on the U.S. industry and the U.S. 17 market, and I just wanted to correct the record 18 on a couple issues that I heard in response to 19 that question. 20 First, it's important to note that 21 there are massive shortages going on in the U.S.

market for this product, and that's because

imports overall have declined while the U.S. industry has seen increases in their domestic shipments. And this is coming, this is on the record in our comments, and it's coming from TCNA's own data. So the domestic industry has done better in 2020 during the pandemic as compared to 2019.

And there's no better evidence of this than recent statements from Mohawk's CEO. Mohawk is the parent company of Dal-Tile, which is the market leader in the U.S. and abroad. They have several production facilities abroad, including in Mexico and Brazil, etc.

And he said just a few days ago, We believe the present trends, meaning that the shortages, will continue into the second quarter of this year. And the second quarter also including the expected supply limitations that are going on. We are raising our prices, and we expect to run all the facilities at high rates.

And then recently Mohawk raised prices. They indeed, Dal-Tile raised prices on

tile products, and they're basically saying we have shortages and we're going to keep raising our prices. And in the recent financial reports, they celebrated, quote, all-time record sales, eye opening.

So if there's any impact that's going to happen from these tariffs, it's going to be more shortages, and it's going to be harm to the U.S. building community and to the broader industry, while the domestic industry, at least its market leader, appears to be doing very, very well already.

MR. ASTRACHAN: If I may, and this is Eric Astrachan from Tile Council. Of course Mohawk makes a lot more than ceramic tile, and so I don't know if those comments refer to their other materials and other flooring materials that they make. As people probable know, they're manufacturers of carpet as well as plastic products such as LVT.

But I know for a fact that tile manufacturers are not doing as well as has been

represented here. And again, since much of this, in particular with regards to individual manufacturers, is business proprietary data, we will seek their permission to send that information on to USTR.

But I'm telling you here that it is not the rosy picture that Mr. Jacobson has presented to you. And we have the actual data from the manufacturers to speak to that, and not the reports of just Mohawk in general. But with that said, we're happy to make that information available on a proprietary basis. Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay. Thank you.

Would any of the other witness like to make any
final comments?

Okay, if not, I'd like to thank you all for you testimony today. It's been helpful, and we appreciate the contribution that you've made to our investigations.

And with that, we will conclude this panel. And we will take a pause before the fourth panel of the day for lunch. Let's plan to

mark that fourth panel at 1:15 p.m. Eastern Time.

So thank you all again, and enjoy your lunch.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 12:09 p.m. and resumed at 1:17 p.m.)

MR. CHILDRESS: Good afternoon and welcome back to the hearing in this DST Section 301 investigation of Turkey's digital services tax. We will now resume with our fourth panel of the day.

Before we get started, just a couple of technical points. If I could remind all of the participants to please mute your video and your microphone when you're not speaking.

And I also received a note from our court reporter that he's having some trouble with feedback after the members of the U.S. Government panel ask questions. So if I could just ask the folk on the U.S. Government side to please mute your microphone after you ask your question.

Thanks very much.

And I understand that all of the 1 2 panelists for our fourth panel are present, so we can begin. And the witnesses that we'll be 3 4 hearing from in this panel are Fatih Kemahli from 5 Arpas Ltd., Shlomo Ozdamar from Royal Chain Inc./ and JAS Imports LLC, and Ceyhan Hosgor from the 6 Jewelry Exporters Association. 7 8 With that, we'll start with Fatih 9 Kemahli. If you're ready please begin your 10 testimony. 11 MR. KEMAHLI: Hello, Mr. Childress, I 12 hope you hear me. MR. CHILDRESS: 13 I can. I can see and 14 hear you well, thanks. MR. KEMAHLI: Wonderful. I'm Fatih 15 16 Kemahli of Arpas International New York. I have 17 been in the jewelry business since 1998, so that 18 puts a lot of experience about the industry on my 19 shoulders. I can -- I would like to start with a 20 21 point that, as someone from the jewelry industry, I really do not have any idea and I don't want to 22

accept that fact that I am here today due to a digital tax issue in Turkey. We live and operate in the United States, and you know, we have our income there.

And we really do not understand, we don't want to understand why we are dealing with a situation like this, especially at a time kind of like this, you know, with the pandemic and all, given the past two year.

That I would like to explain a little bit about the jewelry industry around the world. The major players of supply in jewelry industry is Turkey, Italy, and Far East countries like India and China, and especially given the sector of gold and diamonds.

China and India are focused more on diamonds part. Italy, being a major player, a wonderful supply to the United States over the years, has been more focused on the machine-made, mechanical products, and Turkey has been traditionally focused more on the U.S. consumer taste in terms of handmade filigree type of

jewelry.

There is definitely a strong demand for the Turk jewelry, and we have been importing through our operations since 1998. This is -- our company is founded since -- in '98 in New York. And this issue is very much reaching up to us because every piece of jewelry that we sell is priced with gold -- price of gold included.

And as you can imagine, gold is a very expensive item and we are already paying five and a half percent duty for imports out of Turkey.

With that said, I would also like to add that, you know, our industry actually makes it profit not from the price of gold but the labor itself. So you know, I have included in my written testimony that, you know, when we buy something, it is the labor that we pay which is our real cost. Because gold is traded at a daily value, so we buy and sell gold, and there's no profit to it, it's just the labor.

So the taxes that we pay includes labor and gold itself, which is coming up to a

very high value. So when we say like, you know, 25 -- up to 25% imposed tax on Turkish jewelry, we are actually thinking about doubling our cost in terms of labor and doubling our prices.

There will definitely be demand for the Turkish jewelry even if this tax is imposed. And the U.S. business will hurt, we will have dwindling business in the coming times. It will not be easy to go to different suppliers such as China because they are not making the same kind of jewelry.

And even if we can somehow convince them to make Turkish type of jewelry, it would definitely be at a higher cost to us because they're not specialized to it, number one. And they will know the need we have for it. So they will absolutely price it a higher point.

And I think this is a lose-lose strategy for U.S. business and U.S., you know, the jewelry that we're supplying distributes to consumers through 40,00 retail stores, roughly speaking. And I said 40,000 retail stores just

to give an idea about, you know, how many outlet sales points there is to it.

But it's going to hurt some major companies, like Helzberg, Zales, Costco, Walmarts, and it's definitely going to hurt family-owned businesses a lot more than it hurts the big companies.

And at this point I would like to make an appeal that this unilateral action will not go forward at this point because a new administration is being elected in. And we really do not want to the habits and the actions of the past administration, which definitely had not been, you know, approved by the -- by the business community.

If you have any questions, I would love to answer them. But my statement will be at this right now.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks very much for that testimony. We'll move on now to hear testimony from Shlomo Ozdamar from Royal Chain, Inc.

MR. OZDAMAR: Good afternoon, this is 1 2 Shlomo, can you see me, can you hear me? 3 MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, we can hear you 4 and we can see you. Thank you. 5 MR. OZDAMAR: I represent Royal Chain and JS Imports LLC. Royal Chain has 6 7 been a large importer of gold and silver jewelry since 1978. We employ currently approximately 70 8 9 people in our New York offices. As my friend Fatih alluded to a little 10 earlier, about 75-80% of the value of the 11 12 products that we bring from Turkey is the 13 precious metal itself, which has the same, exact 14 cost all over the world, every single day. Also, the jewelry tariffs in questions 15 16 were already hit by Turkey being removed from GST 17 a few years ago by five and a half percent. 18 we have been trying to include that into our cost 19 over the past three or four years. As you know, 20 GST refers to generalized system of taxes. 21 Turkey was kicked out of that. To add another 25% to the cost of our 22

goods coming to the U.S. will be a nonstarter for us. No customer will be able to pay this increase, considering that, again, 75-80% of the taxable value is the precious metal itself. And also our industry and our category works with very, very low margin.

So we would have no choice but we would have to resource these items, a 25% tariff is out of question. Resourcing will be disrupting to our business and it will take a long time. We have been working with Turkey for many, many years and we have great business relationships, including credit, delivery, pricing, product development, etc.

And there is hundreds of years of culture and art of making jewelry that is reflected in their products. They have creativity and special production techniques that is unique that would be very difficult to replicate and to resource.

The last point I want to add is there are no current manufacturers in the U.S. that

would be able to produce these categories. So if we are not able to bring these goods from Turkey and the taxes are -- the tariffs are implemented, we would have to go to other countries, where our life would become very, very hard.

And at the end of the day, I think it will disrupt the flow of products, resulting in lost revenues, shortage of product. It might even result in layoffs in U.S. companies due to loss of business.

We could end up laying some people -laying off some people. Our retail accounts
might end up laying off people. There will be
five and a half percent duties that would be
lost. And I think it would be a losing
proposition for everybody.

I am very, very surprised to find out that our category, jewelry, was picked as one of the tariffs to be implemented in this issue.

Again, we are basically trading labor, and to include a precious metal into this whole equation that is the same price all day long, every single

day all over the world just doesn't make sense. 1 2 Thank you. 3 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, Mr. 4 Ozdamar. We'll move on now to Ceyhan Hosgor from 5 the Jewelry Exporters Association. If you're 6 ready, you may begin. Hi, you see me? 7 MR. HOSGOR: Hello? MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, I can see, I can 8 9 see you and hear you. 10 MR. HOSGOR: Okay, perfect. Good evening from Istanbul. I would like to thank for 11 12 all, for giving us opportunity to express our (Audio interference.) And I would like to read 13 14 my testimony. Just bear with me. So jewelry is a form of art. 15 16 precious metals is a way of expressing oneself. 17 As a cradle of civilizations, Turkey has been the 18 leader in this art for centuries. The first 19 jewelry artifacts in Turkish museums date back to 20 5000 BC. Due to that immense past, the country's 21 jewelry masters inherited the most important

aspects of this craft, a mix of history,

heritage, and culture.

A melting pot of Muslims, Jews, and Christians create the most beautiful jewels that reflect the spirits of the Assyrians, Lydians, Byzantines, and the Ottomans. Turkish jewelry has always been the most sought-after in the world. Just to put that in numbers, in 2020 we exported a total of almost two billion U.S. dollars, compared to a mere nine million U.S. dollars in 1985.

In 2020, the U.S. constituted approximately ten percent of the official jewelry exports. I would like to emphasize the word official exports because the tourist purchases, which are as much as half the official export numbers, are not included in the official statistic, export statistics.

Turkish jewelry is imported through either large distributors such as Walmart, federated department stores, chain stores such as Zales and Kay Jewelers. Or, by the 30,000 small to medium sized retailers which you call mom-and-

pops from all around the country. 2020 import numbers rank Turkey number eight in U.S. import numbers.

However, make no mistake about it,

Turkish imports are more important to the U.S.

businesses than the ranking suggests. Turkey and

Italy are the only two countries that sell plain

gold jewelry. And Italy does not have the cost
effectiveness that Turkey possesses while both

countries are known for more or less similar

quality goods.

Thus, if consumers -- thus if an exit duty is imposed on Turkey, cheaper and far inferior quality goods from Asia will flood the U.S. market surely. This will cost consumers more in the long run.

So let's just be honest. Just because you take off the Japanese cars off the streets, people are not going to go and buy the more expensive German sedans. But they will end up buying the cheaper Chinese one just because they can afford it.

So jewelry business is not like any other business. The because of the mastery of the craft, Turkey possesses the optimal efficiency in jewelry production. A substantial jewelry manufacturing has never existed in the Therefore, we had never displaced an U.S. American blue-collar worker out of a job. Rather, any exit duty will definitely have a negative impact on the hardworking American, such as the 30,000 strong mom-and-pop shop owners, their employees, and their customers. duties will raise the prices for all, which will drastically bring down sales. Less revenue means less jobs for people. Less revenue means less tax income for the U.S. Government.

So ladies and gentlemen, these proposed duties benefit no one. In a time of liberal trade between nations, such a duty is not just harmful in principle, but also directly harmful for the American participant. Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for that testimony. We are going to now add one

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witness to this panel before we move forward, and that will be Sadi Sevimli of Tayes Rugs. This was a witness that was scheduled to testify earlier in the day, but due to some technical difficulties, was not able.

So Sadi, if you are ready, you may begin your testimony. I'm sorry, Sadi, I can see you but I can't hear you.

MR. SEVIMLI: Can you hear me now?

MR. CHILDRESS: Yes.

MR. SEVIMLI: Okay, thank you. I'm sorry I had some technical difficulties in the morning. I just want to add a couple things that I think it will be helpful to know. I don't want to repeat what everyone also already mentioned. So a couple things.

First, you know, I'm seeing the questions being asked about alternative sources.

And just a brief information. I'm in the area rug industry since 2005. In my opinion, most rug importers don't have an alternative source simply because no country in the world has capacity,

technology, experience, and talent in the workforce as much as Turkey does.

Imposing tariff on Turkish rugs will only hurt U.S. rug distributors, retailers, and consumers. With the existing cost increases in the raw material and freight due to pandemic, we already had to increase our prices. Additional tariff will increase wholesale and retail prices even more and consumers will pay up to 100% higher prices than they used to pay prior to pandemic.

Turkey has alternative markets to sell to, but we as rug importers don't have alternative sources. Tariff will hurt U.S. side more than it will hurt Turkey side, in my opinion, is this is being considered as a negotiation.

U.S. rug industry as a result will downsize. We will have to lay off employees.

Unemployment in the area rug industry will go up, and we will lose revenue, and we'll end paying less taxes due to lost business.

We haven't taken advantage of low pricing from Turkish factories in the past decade, and we were able to grow the industry, offer competitive, great values to American consumer while we grew revenues and paid taxes.

Major U.S. retailers have Turkish machine-made rugs in their stores, up to 80% of their assortment, and this percentages continue to increase for a simple reason, and that is low price, tremendous value in quality, and innovation.

I can tell most of our -- all our customs are totally against the tariff being discussed. They absolutely don't want to deal with any further -- any more price increases.

I wish we could have the customers, our customers, the area rug buyers, department managers from Walmart, Home Depot, Lowes, Home Goods, TJ Maxx, as well as online retailers like Amazon, Wayfair, and Overstock, and we could have a chance to listen to what they want to say.

Because they keep telling us that they do not

want to deal with any further price increases 1 2 that's going to affect the industry. I do want to mention one more thing. 3 4 We have been having increased demand since last 5 year due to pandemic, and we have made investments, and we have growth projections for 6 this year. And it looks we're already facing big 7 8 challenges to --9 MR. CHILDRESS: Apologies, Mr. Sevimli, it looks like we may have lost you. 10 Sevimli, if I could -- okay. 11 12 MR. SEVIMLI: Can you hear me? 13 MR. CHILDRESS: Yeah, yes, we can hear 14 you now. Oh, sorry, I believe you're on mute 15 again. 16 MR. SEVIMLI: Okay, can you hear me 17 now? Okay. 18 And we are facing pushbacks, a 19 slowdown in sales. So we'll most likely not be 20 able to meet our growth projections. 21 mentioned, we invested in more products, we hired 22 more employees. So are already, you know, facing

challenges. And I think there's more challenges ahead of us already.

And in my opinion, companies like

Facebook, Google, you know, these technology

companies, giant companies, they work on very

high margins, they are in a much larger industry.

Comparing area rug industry to businesses in these industries, import from Turkey is less than a billion dollar to U.S.

It's a very low margin industry. It's not fair to compare taxes imposed on much larger industry with higher profits to a much smaller industry with very low margins.

Our suppliers in Turkey are talking to Turkish Government, they are doing what they can to push them to find a mutually beneficial solution. As a result, I strongly urge you not to move forward with the tariff, as it will only hurt the area rug industry tremendously, resulting in increased unemployment, lost revenue, downsized companies, and increased

retail prices to consumers.

Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks very much for your testimony. With that, I think we can move to questions from the U.S. Government panel. And I believe the first will come from the Department of Agriculture.

Oh, I'm sorry, I believe you're on mute. No, we're still not able to hear you.

Maybe I can go ahead and ask the question, and then we can try to resolve the technical issues in the meantime. Okay, the question from the Department of Agriculture is for Fatih Kemahli of Arpas Ltd.

And the question is your testimony mentioned that imports from Turkey for certain categories of jewelry are very different from imports from Italy and Asia. Can you explain how the imports from these differ? And if you could, please provide us a few concrete examples.

MR. KEMAHLI: Some of the concrete things, concrete examples will be a little

difficult because I (Audio interference.) had a actual (Audio interference.) to mention once again that Turkish jewelry is highly handmade, as opposed to Italian jewelry.

Italy is known for its machine-made chains, chains that are started and finished on a machine after various number of modifications made on them on different machines itself.

The Turkish jewelry is handmade, and as you may all know, like machine-made chain is branded as Italy, and filigree, which is a handmade product, is branded as Turkish. So there are various differences in that department.

When you also -- I would also solidify my point with this agreement, that when we look at the Italian manufacturers, of the Italian manufacturers that we work with, they are factories, little factories, composed of like ten, 20, 30 maximum. The biggest I know is like employs 60 people.

When we look at the Turkish factories,

they are at the minimum of 50, 60, people, going up to like 300, 1000, 1200. Because these companies are building handmade products, they are priced at a handmade price, which is not cheap, absolutely not.

And they are also not being replaced by any U.S. production in Los Angeles whatsoever because even though there's that five and a half percent duty imposed on Turkish and Italian goods, there are no Turkish -- U.S. manufacturers being able to compete with them.

So when we import from them, we definitely know that we are not stealing any U.S. jobs. And I hope this was a good -- there's also a point that I would like to state if I get a chance.

Thank you, Mr. Childress.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, thank you for that. And Mr. Ozdamar, it looks like you may have wanted to make a comment on this question as well? Oh, sorry, you're on mute.

MR. OZDAMAR: Yes, no, I'm just

waiting for the question.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, great. Well, it looks the next question will be directed to you, so that's convenient. And this is a question from the State Department.

MS. MAZZONE: Hello, yes, this is for Mr. Ozdamar. You mention that although Turkey represents one of the leading sources of imported jewelry, there are alternatives available, including sources in Thailand, Indonesia, and other countries. Are there any impediments to shifting your business to focus more on these alternative import sources?

MR. OZDAMAR: Yes. As Mr. Fatih also mentioned, the type of jewelry they produce in Thailand in Indonesia and Bolivia and Peru are not exactly the kind of product that we buy from Turkey.

So in order to shift the type of products that we buy from Turkey, there would be a long curve of teaching how to produce these types of jewelries to these factories, assuming that they have the history and they have the

culture of being able to produce and to create this kind of product.

And even if we are able to resource the items to other countries, I think it would take a very long time. And this is being optimistic and assuming that we might be able to resource. Because every country has their own culture, every country has their own history, every country has their own specialty production techniques.

So specialty gold jewelry is a very, very broad category itself. So it is very hard to explain in a 60-second sentence, but to take a beautiful light, two-tone hoop earring and to just take it to a factory in Indonesia and say okay, can you make this for me, it does not work like that.

I mean, you need to have the infrastructure, you need to have the machinery, you need to have the training, you need to have the tools, you need to have the experience.

And that is exactly, exactly the

reason why I would bet that not 99%, 100% of imports that come from Turkey, not even a penny of it would be manufactured in the U.S. because of all these reasons that I'm giving you.

Nobody in the U.S. is interested to produce those kind of products for those kind of margins. Not because it is impossible, just because it doesn't make sense as far as the investment and return. There is no ROI for those kind of production in the U.S.

So all we would do is at best, at best, what would do, we would ship the business to other countries. And some other countries that this business could go to, U.S. has special GST, or duty agreements, where if I resource an item today from Turkey to Peru and I bring those goods from Peru, compared to Turkey, duty is zero percent.

When I brings goods from Turkey today, we are paying five and a half percent duty. So forgot about not Turkey not being able to sell to the U.S., U.S. Customs would be collecting less

money from me for the same product. And it is assuming that I can really replicate this product.

If I can't replicate this product, we'll miss the duty, I miss my profit, Walmart misses their profit, Sam's Club misses their profit. Everybody loses their business, and the consumer will end up getting either an inferior product, or they will not be able to find the product, which will not serve anybody's purpose.

MS. MAZZONE: Thank you for that, that was very helpful.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, and our next question comes from the Department of Labor.

MS. KHAN: Thank you very much. My question is directed to Mr. Ceyhan Hosgor from the Jewelry Exporters Association. I understand that Sirzat Akbulak is not here today. In your testimony, you mentioned that Turkish jewelry can be sold easily, and thus will lead to increased sales taxes.

Do you have evidence that Turkish

jewelry sells more easily than, for instance,

Indian, Chinese, or Italian jewelry? And if so,

can you please provide this evidence. Thank you.

MR. HOSGOR: Hi, can you hear me?
MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, we can.

MR. HOSGOR: See, as I said that because Turkish jewelry, as my peers mentioned, is different than what the other countries are providing the U.S. I'm looking at your import numbers, and the first country, the number one country, is India. India sells the U.S. mostly loose diamonds, which are used in jewelry, in diamond jewelry.

And number two you have Italy, then
Thailand, which sells silver jewelry, and you
have France, which specializes in watches mostly
and gold watches and diamond watches.

So on that top ten list, you have only Turkey and Italy that makes plain gold jewelry.

No other country is a direct competitor to the Turkish jewelry. And Italian merchandise, of course, does not have the cost advantage that

Turkey.

And as Fatih mentioned, the factories in Italy are much more smaller scale compared to the Turkish ones. Thus, their productivity level is much less, plus their manufacturing time is much longer.

If you order, let's say, ten kg of gold. If they're a Turkish factory, they can deliver you that in three weeks. If you order that at the Italian company, that's going to take them three months to make it and give it to you.

So the turnaround, the turnover ratio of Turkish jewelry is much higher. And (Audio interference.) That's why Turkish jewelry is easy to buy and easy to sell. And once you sell, and you re-buy it, and it's still not past the time base. So there is no other country on that list that actually makes the same merchandise as Turkey.

MS KHAN: Okay, thank you very much for that, Mr. Ozdamar, it's helpful.

MR. OZDAMAR: You're welcome.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, and I have a questions of Sada Sevimli of Tayes Rugs. Thank you again for your testimony earlier. And my question is about price sensitivity for rugs within the U.S. market.

So you mentioned that if prices increase, that consumers tend to buy fewer rugs. But do you have a sense of exactly sensitive the demand for rugs is to price fluctuations? And also curious whether, you know, if you have this today, great, if not you can provide it with a post-hearing submission, but we're curious to see if you have any data that speaks to the price sensitivity.

MR. SEVIMLI: Sure, definitely. I can tell, give you examples that we have been seeing.

Orders being postponed or canceled from our customers due to price increases that need to be passed on.

We have orders that are waiting because they're waiting for us to maintain our prices, but it is impossible at this point

because of increased raw material of prices.

It's impossible because of freight prices, though
we just had to pass as little as possible, as we
had to absorb some of it. But we had to pass as
little as possible.

Even with that small increase, we're seeing a pushback from customers that, you know, they are not willing to move forward. They're willing to wait, they're willing to postpone because there's big instability in the market, you know, everywhere in the world.

Everyone wants to see what's going to happen in the next couple months. There's a big unknown situation. And as I mentioned earlier, our customers are very concerned about additional 25% tariff on top of the existing issues we're facing today.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much for that answer. I'd now like to open --

MR. SEVIMLI: I'm sorry, if I need to provide any communication from customers, I'll be more than happy to. I will have to put those in

emails.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay, that would be great, thanks very much. And with that, I'd like to open the floor to the U.S. Government panel. If any of our panelists have additional questions for the witnesses, please let me know. And I see that Ms. Gudicello would like to ask a question of our witnesses.

MS. GUDICELLO: Yes, thank you. Mr. Hosgor, has your organization or any of its members reached out to the Turkish Government to express or encourage them to respond to some of the concerns that we've laid out with regards to their digital service tax? Thank you.

MR. HOSGOR: Well actually, so far we have not, but we're getting evidence and we're trying to understand what's really happening and how this is going to affect all of us, the Turkish the manufacturers and exporters.

But we'll definitely compiling a file, and in terms of the Turkish Government, and tell them that the digital tax is, you know, posing us

these problems in the U.S., which is one of the 1 2 its biggest markets. So we'll definitely get back to the government about this. But we 3 4 haven't done it yet. MS. GUDICELLO: Thank you. 5 MR. HOSGOR: Good enough. 6 7 MR. KEMAHLI: Mr. Childress, can I 8 make a final comment regarding this issue, at the 9 question also? Sure, yeah, if you'd 10 MR. CHILDRESS: like to answer this question, please feel free. 11 12 MR. KEMAHLI: Thank you, thank you for 13 the opportunity. I strongly believe that Turkish 14 people should pay for the digital tax that is applied by the Turkish Government, just like the 15 16 United States of American consumers will end up 17 paying for this proposed tariff, extra tariff. 18 Like I said before and like my 19 colleagues from the industry mentioned, we 20 definitely would have to, you know, load this 21 extra cost to the consumers, just like the

digital companies should do it to the Turkish

people.

So it shouldn't be us or it shouldn't be a Turkish supplier who reaches out to the government. It should be the Turkish consumers who should reach out to their government and tell them to lower those taxes that they apply on Netflix or Amazon or, you know, Google, and whatsoever.

So that's one point. And the last point that I would like to make, thank you very much for the opportunity, I'm going to cut it very short. Around these days we are working on the 2023 designs.

We have already designed them and we are working with our Turkish counterparts and Italian counterparts to get them into the first prototypes and then, you know, hopefully the future into a, you know, mass production line for 2023, Christmas in 2023 and Mother's Day. Like, Mother's Day being two days, we are already two years ahead of our day.

So it will not be easy, you know. If

our government comes up with a plan that tells clearly, that states that, you know, within two years, within three years, there will be a 25% tariff increase on Turkish goods, then it would be more acceptable for any one of us. You know, I'm only saying more acceptable, not acceptable at all.

Because like others said, the investment that we would have to convince countries, the investment that they have to make is tremendous. We have been working with our Turkish counterparts for over 20, 30 years at least, so there is a relationship and there's a understanding of one another.

And apparently it has been beneficial that five and a half percent duty didn't finish our business together. But talking about 25%, it's going to hurt us on U.S. end. I don't know what, and I don't care what it does to the Turks.

Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks very much for

that. And I believe Sarah Bonner from the SBA 1 2 has a question for our witnesses as well. I believe you're on mute. 3 4 MS. BONNER: Now? 5 MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, we can hear you. MS. BONNER: Good. Mr. Ozdamar, Sarah 6 7 Bonner from SBA. I was wondering if you could 8 share what percentage of your products are coming 9 from Turkey currently. And also if there's any re-sourcing issues that would be unique for small 10 11 businesses in your sector. 12 MR. CHILDRESS: Oh, sorry, Mr. 13 Ozdamar, I believe you're on mute. 14 I'm sorry. When you say MR. OZDAMAR: 15 small businesses, are you referring to our 16 client, Sarah, or are you talking about our 17 smaller competitors? 18 MS. BONNER: So small businesses often 19 have 500 or less employees, but depending on 20 sectors, it can be up to about 1500 or so 21 employees. So firms that are in those size 22 ranges.

MR. OZDAMAR: And you're talking about 1 2 firms that are in the U.S.? In the U.S., yeah. 3 MS. BONNER: Our 4 charge is U.S. small businesses and those that 5 may directly sourcing or sourcing from Turkey. 6 MR. OZDAMAR: Sure. 7 MS. BONNER: And that's what concerns 8 our agency. 9 MR. OZDAMAR: Sure. So I think the way to approach this is first of all to approach 10 11 it from a product point of view. It is very, 12 very clear to all of us in the industry and in 13 the category that the products that we bring from 14 Turkey cannot be sourced from anywhere else as of 15 today. 16 So regardless if you are Royal Chain, where we, I think I believe that we bring in 17 18 excess of \$15 million a year from Turkey, or a 19 small wholesaler that brings \$100,000 from 20 Turkey, or a big corporation that brings \$200 21 million worth of product from Turkey, they are going to face the same, exact hurdle. 22

It will be impossible to import these categories from Turkey, and it'll be a very, very long process to be able to resource them if it can be resourced.

And you know, our industry, again, because it's small in size but big in value, you could have a 30-people operation where you could sell \$200 million, or you could have 35,50 people retail store that sells only \$1 million, obviously with totally different costs and different markets. But I do not see a single company that imports jewelry from Turkey today that would not be impacted negatively because of these tariffs.

It is -- it is inconceivable that there would be any, any type of business left if this 25% goes into effect. Again, the main point being that we do not pay the tariffs and the duties on the labor portion of the product. We pay it on the entire product. And about 80% of the value of the product is the precious metal itself.

So if I can buy gold at \$2000 an ounce 1 2 in the U.S. or in Indonesia or in Italy or in Bolivia, why would I buy this for \$7000 U.S. from 3 4 Turkey? At the end of the day, it is the same, exact gold we're talking about. 5 So either put Turkey totally, totally 6 7 out of the game, they will not be able to export 8 any gold jewelry to the U.S. at this 25%, so all 9 small, medium, large businesses will be impacted from this. 10 11 MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks very much for 12 that answer. Are there any further questions 13 from the U.S. Government panel? Okay, if not, 14 I'd like to give our witnesses a chance to make any final comments on the record before we close 15 16 this panel. 17 Okay, if there are no final comments 18 from the panel -- oh, Mr. Kemahli, would you like 19 to make a comment? 20 Yes, I do, I cannot stop MR. KEMAHLI: 21 myself repeating. We have a new administration

selected -- elected, I'm sorry. And we don't

need interruption like this into our business, especially at a time like, you know, we have been going through. I don't need to go into the details with COVID and all.

So this kind of unilateral action is definitely not acceptable, at least at this point. We need governments to talk to each other, and if there's a tariff that is, you know, imposed by the Turkish Government, the Turkish consumer will end up paying for it.

Why should we be so disrupted all of a sudden? And if we have to, you know, we need a little time and you know, heads up so that we can change our game and adopt it, adopt to it. There is already plenty going on in the world, and you know, the economic scene and all.

So we need help by the government, you know, we need a government who serves the people, not people serving the government. That would be my last words.

Thank you, I appreciate.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you for that.

Any other final comments before we conclude?

Okay, if not, I'd like to thank you all for your important testimony today. It's been very helpful to hear your contributions.

And with that, I will formally close this panel. And we will take a short break while we assemble Panel 5, which will be our final panel of the day. Thanks very much.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:00 p.m. and resumed at 2:09 p.m.)

MR. CHILDRESS: Welcome back,
everyone. We will now begin our fifth panel of
the day. This will be our fifth and final panel
in this hearing regarding Turkey's digital
services tax. And in this fifth panel we have
four witnesses. First we're joined by Peter
Raleigh of Houzer Inc., Akgun Seckiner of Bocchi,
Aydin Dincer from the Turkish Exporters'
Assembly, and lastly Brian Scarpelli from ACT The App Association.

With that we'll begin with Mr. Raleigh

of Houzer Inc.

Mr. Raleigh, if you're ready, you may now begin your testimony.

MR. RALEIGH: Can you hear me?

MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, I can hear you.

I can't see you, but I can hear you.

MR. RALEIGH: Not see me? Thank you,
Mr. Childress and Panel. I appreciate this time
to speak with you. I'll keep my comments brief
as you have already heard four panels today.
It's been a long day and we have put our more
formal commentary in our statements in our letter
to support this testimony.

Back in 1987 I joined the plumbing industry in the United States. I was with the largest independently owned plumbing manufacturer in the United States. It was a fantastic learning experience. An entrepreneurial spirit was instilled in all its employees. We were taught to take risks and be bold. As my career moved forward I worked with a few other plumbing manufacturers; some big, some small, and I always

kept the idea of keeping the American entrepreneurial spirit, taking risks and being bold.

In 2017, and following that idea of American entrepreneurship, I chose to lead a new U.S. division of an Israeli company that wanted to enter the U.S. market, the Hamat Group, a small Israeli company based outside of Tel Aviv made up of approximately 400 employees. too, believed in the U.S. market and they believed they had something unique and special to offer this market. They were ready to take a risk and be bold and to compete with the likes of Kohler, Masco, Fortune Brands and Lixil. Those major brands were acquiring small companies and leaving little room for the small new businesses. And yet the Hamat Group saw this opportunity in the United States.

Hamat purchased a 25-year-old company called Houzer located in Hamilton, New Jersey as its base of operation and a starting point for the new venture into the United States market.

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In just under four years we have made great strides. Sales are up and we now operate under two brands: Houzer for the eCommerce channel and Hamat USA for the traditional brick and mortar customers.

We have invested millions, creating new sink designs exclusively for the U.S. market, creating award winning kitchen faucets and many other new products for the U.S. market. We have weathered the COVID storm, actually adding employees in 2020. Houzer is now in discussions to increase its warehouse space from 43,000 square feet to over 100,000 square feet of office and warehouse space on our property in Hamilton, New Jersey.

This investment in the United States has enabled the Hamat Group to aggressively expand operations in their entrance into the U.S. industry. They have invested millions in their faucet manufacturing facility in Ashdod, Israel in the form of new manufacturing equipment and R&D support for new and creative products for the

U.S. market. Additional employees have been added to meet this increase in demand.

And since the 1940s the Hamat Group has been making fireclay sinks. A decision was made after careful consideration to replace their antiquated fireclay facility in Israel with a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility in Izmir, Turkey. Not only did we build this facility from the ground up, but we've even moved our fabrication equipment from Israel while investing in new molds, new mixing equipment, shuttle kilns and state-of-the-art water recycling and antipollution devices.

This facility formally opened in 2018 and is world class. It was built specifically to meet the needs of the U.S. market by making products for not only Houzer, but other U.S. companies as an OEM supplier. These products are sold daily to support the red hot U.S. new residential home building and remodeling markets, which as you know is one of the shining sectors of the U.S. economy today.

To that end our customers, all independent businesses like plumbing distributors, kitchen and bath showrooms, builders, developers or governmental agencies like those involved in senior housing and low-income housing, have gained tremendous faith in our product and now have invested in displays for their showrooms and are building inventory of our product in their own warehouses. We are building a brand and we are taking market share.

Yes, I am proud of what Houzer and
Hamat have accomplished in a short period of
time. Those of us employed in Hamilton, New
Jersey and the 100 independent sales reps around
the United States have positioned this company
for success.

What I hope to impart to you is the understanding that the proposed Section 301 tariffs on the products we import will harm my company in New Jersey more than they will harm Turkey who imposed the DST. It will harm the Turkish division of an Israeli company, a company

that built that facility as an investment in us, our markets and our consumers. And if enacted, the Section 301 tariff will likely lead to the closure of this U.S. business as we cannot absorb the 30 to 35 percent loss in revenue that this act may and we anticipate will occur.

The tariffs will hurt us and our allies, and worse will enable those who are always at odds with us. As we have laid out in our supporting documentation the proposed 301 tariff will upend the U.S. fireclay sink market and that the U.S. consumer will pay the ultimate price.

We, like other sink manufacturers covered by the tariffs, will be forced to increase selling prices to the consumer.

Countries like China, who have only recently begun to sell fireclay in the U.S. market, will quickly gain a steep price advantage over the established manufacturers. Their products are not subjected to the same quality standards as our and will be available at far lower prices.

You will open the floodgates to lesser-quality products here in the United States.

And the effects will cascade. Other manufacturers will face increased demand, inventories will dry up and lead times will increase putting more pressure on the housing market construction and remodeling industry.

Customers of this small New Jersey company who have invested in displays and inventory will be forced to reevaluate their position and be forced to remove displays and inventory, all at great expense and loss.

Don't get me wrong. We completely understand why the USTR is pursuing action against Turkey and other countries and we agree the United States must be treated fairly in the world of international trade. I ask you remember the small American entrepreneur who has worked hard to enjoy the American dream. I ask that you would consider how you bring Turkey to the realization that their DST is unfair.

For the sake of many in the United

	States like Houzer please reconsider your
2	options, which I am sure there are many, in your
3	efforts to equalize the United States' position
4	relative to international trade. And after today
5	if you conclude that ceramic and porcelain
6	products must be subject to this Section 301
7	tariff, you still have the power to save Houzer
8	if you can exempt a very narrow subset of
9	products: fireclay sinks, and by doing so you can
10	help keep the vibrant growing part of the U.S.
11	economy, the plumbing industry, alive and
12	thriving.
13	Thank you. I appreciate your time and
14	attention and look forward to your comments.
15	MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much
16	for that testimony, Mr. Raleigh.
17	MR. RALEIGH: Thank you.
18	MR. CHILDRESS: We will now move onto
19	our second witness, which is Akgun Seckiner from
20	Bocchi.
21	MR. SECKINER: Can you see and hear
22	me?

MR. CHILDRESS: Yes, we can.

MR. SECKINER: Very good. Thank you for inviting me to testify at this hearing. I'm submitting this testimony on behalf of my company, Bocchi, and based on my 20 years' experience in the U.S. kitchen and bath industry. My testimony is to inform the Committee on the possible effects of the proposed action on the U.S. bath markets, my company, and is to request our company's products not to be included in the list considered for additional tariffs.

The suggested tariffs on our products would inflict economic harm on our company, or American and Turkish business partners in the United States post-consumer at a sensitive time as we're living now. It is also unlikely the proposed tariffs on our imported products have the potential to return the revenue as intended through this measures.

Let me give you a little bit more detail about Bocchi. We are a small business operating here in Great State of Georgia. Our

business operations consist of designing, contracting, purchasing, importing and distributing kitchen and bath products, specifically kitchen sinks, bathroom sinks, kitchen accessories mainly for residential applications.

Our brand, Bocchi, is a wellestablished brand in our industry and we are
performing very well in both eCommerce and
traditional showroom plumbing distribution
markets. We do employ more than 10 personnel
directly here in Alpharetta, Georgia in our
headquarters here with competitive pay rates and
fully company-paid health insurance and other
benefits and indirectly hire over 100-employee
sales force across the country.

And during the hard times of COVID not only we did survive through, but we even expanded our operations. And in fact we are at the point of making additional 25,000-square- foot warehouse and offices extension to our capacity now.

We make high-quality products designed for U.S. consumers' particular needs. Our core product is fine fireclay kitchen sinks in different designs like farmhouse styles. While it could be possible for our company to source these products domestically, application of such tariffs would force us to import these products from other countries like China made out of different materials which are sub-par to fine fireclay and that will result certainly on lower product quality over to the U.S. consumers.

We'd also like to mention that the current tariff has imposed on China for their ceramic exports to the United States to our knowledge is not included in the Chinese 301 Section coverage and as -- the 25 percent Turkey, if it's realized, that will create a very uneven trading purpose for our company.

This will be an added burden on us and also this will be on top of the exclusion of Turkey out of GSP in 2019, which has created 5.8 percent import duty on our products.

The proposed tariff will also affect the price and quality of the fireclay products that U.S. consumers are paying for these popular items and create further inflationary pressure on the U.S. economy in these times of extreme supply chain difficulties due to pandemic.

Just to give you an idea, the freight rates have been more than tripled in the last three months period for U.S. imports. Consumers will be overwhelmed with the inferior goods in the market, mainly from China or other low-cost countries, which may cause rising deficits on the U.S. trade balance.

Once again, I'd like to mention that to our knowledge at the current time there are no large fireclay manufacturers in the United States who could support the high demand for these products.

The proposed additional tariff, if it goes, would have an effect impact between 90 to 95 percent of our company's annual revenue. We will have a drastic sales collapse losing healthy

margins on our operation and our supply chain to initiate layoffs and further cost-cutting measures, damaging our local economies, if not permanently losing our small business.

While we understand and appreciate that the Government is attempting to protect U.S. businesses with this measure, including ceramic sinks, in particular fireclay products, it would have a damaging effect on many small businesses in the U.S. kitchen and bath industry and could result in significant losses for U.S. consumers and those currently employed in that industry. In the end the tariff increase could potentially do irreparable harm to the fireclay market in the U.S. as a whole.

So I respectfully ask that you exclude our products out of the list of the 301 coverage for Turkey. Thank you for your consideration.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks very much for that testimony.

We will move on now to hear testimony from Aydin Dincer from the Turkish Exporters'

Assembly.

MR. DINCER: Good afternoon. I have some problems sometimes hearing you, but I will start now.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. I'm the head of the Mineral Exporters'

Council of the Turkish Exporters' Assembly, or

TIM. TIM represents more than 95,000 exporters

in 27 sectors of the Turkish economy and 61

business associations. TIM strongly opposes the proposed tariffs imposed in connection with the Section 301 investigation of Turkey's digital service tax, or DST. These tariffs would cause disproportionate economic harm to U.S. interests including small and medium-sized businesses and American consumers.

First, U.S. businesses, consumers and workers are among those most likely to be adversely impact by any large new tariffs. TIM partners with U.S. companies of all sizes, conventional chains, department stores and super stores, down to tens of thousands of small

family-owned businesses. Our U.S. partners would have to deal with the consequences of the new tariffs.

Second, the proposed tariffs would limit U.S. consumer choices in goods where design, quality and uniqueness are important.

For example, Turkey exports natural stone each year to more than 450 U.S. companies of all sizes. Marble and travertine are natural products and the varieties exported by Turkey are unique. Many U.S. construction projects already use Turkish stone products and many other have been designed to feature them. American contractors would first be forced to bear the higher cost imposed by the tariff and then for new projects have substantially fewer product choices.

There is also no substitute for Turkish jewelry. Increased tariffs on these goods would potentially empty U.S. stores of these products and deny consumers their high-quality and unique features.

U.S. consumers' costs particularly in the residential building and refurbishment sectors which already are facing major material cost increases. Turkish goods are of great quality and reasonable price. For example, the quality of Turkish rugs is beyond compare. U.S. demand for these goods is only growing as Americans have increased their investment in home improvement during the pandemic. The increased volume and quality demands of U.S. consumers cannot be filled by other countries or U.S. domestic products.

U.S. ceramic tile prices would also likely increase due to the tariffs eliminating a significant source of supply, but the multiple other sources of ceramic tile imports, they, not U.S. tile producers, would be the major beneficiaries of any such action.

The burden would fall on U.S. construction firms and consumers who will face fewer choices and likely higher prices, but this

action would disrupt supply chains and confer a competitive advantage to other sources including China, already the beneficiary of highly-favorable trade laws. Turkey is a prominent supplier of sanitary 22916/23729M products, but has only a small share of the U.S. market. Even a small increase in tariffs on toilets and other goods could shift market share to Chinese imports, but in the meantime would disrupt supply chains and increase prices.

In its comments the Plumbing

Manufacturers International reports that if a

plumbing manufacturer were to re-shore or move

production of ceramic plumbing products to

another country they typically need up to four

years or longer to source the products

22950/23804M. Duties on these products would not

address the underlying dispute.

International negotiations are ongoing at the OECD. We urge the administration to allow the time needed for these talks to progress. If you proceed with tariffs, we urge you to suspend

the action to allow for those negotiations and to 1 2 avoid harm to our U.S. partners and consumers in the interim. President Biden has recommitted the 3 4 U.S. to multilateralism and a global consensus on 5 DSTs is the most effective path forward. Finally, we note that the COVID-19 6 pandemic has severely damaged global supply 7 8 Transportation of raw material prices networks. 9 have increased. The U.S. Government is investing 10 trillions of dollars to support the U.S. economy. Increased tariffs targeting global supply chains 11 12 would only undermine these historic investments. 13 Thank you for your consideration of 14 these comments. 15 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you very much 16 for your testimony. 17 We will now move onto our final 18 witness of the day, and that is Brian Scarpelli 19 from ACT -- the App Association. 20 Mr. Scarpelli, if you're ready, you 21 may begin your testimony.

Thank you.

MR. SCARPELLI:

Thank you for this opportunity to share our views on Turkey's digital service tax and its impact on the American small business digital economy community that it represents.

The App Association represents
thousands of small business software development
application companies and tech firms that create
the software used on mobile devices and in
enterprise systems around the globe. Today the
ecosystem the App Association represents, which
we call the app economy, is valued at
approximately 1.7 trillion and is responsible for
over 5.9 million American jobs.

Alongside the world's rapid embrace of mobile technology our members have been creating innovative solutions that power the Internet of Things across modalities and segments of the country.

One of the largest markets in the world by app downloads Turkey is a very important market for App Association members. Since 2014 annual net revenue for apps on major platforms

has increased from over 69 million in 2014 -U.S. -- it's U.S. dollars -- to over 387 million
in 2020, a 460 percent increase.

Generally the App Association believes that the imposition of DSTs are unreasonable and discriminatory, unilateral DSTs, that they disjoint the digital economy and impede U.S. exports and investment abroad. DSTs imposition on U.S. companies directly impacts America's most innovative service industries and the small businesses that are driving those industries, including the ones that our members lead in: software development and connected devices.

As of March 1st, 2020 Turkey imposes a broadly-scoped DST of 7.5 percent. DSTs like the one being imposed by the Turkish government unduly discriminate against American companies are extraterritorial, would unreasonably increase administrative burdens, and are otherwise unreasonable. DSTs like Turkey's are in effect tariffs on the digital economy and the App Association agrees with the USTR that unilateral

digital taxes are significant trade barriers.

We also agree that the imposition of DSTs gives rise to conflicts with international treaties and taxation principles reflected in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Model Tax Convention on Income and Capital, the U.N. Model Double Taxation

Convention and numerous bilateral tax treaties.

These established approaches recommend taxation on income, not revenue and discourage assessing taxes to entities without considering if they are established in that country and avoid assessing taxes retroactively.

Further, digital service taxes conflict with commitments made under the WTO's General Agreement on Trade and Services, GATS, Articles 2 and 17 in our view, and contravene in effect the WTO moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions that has been in place since 1998.

In its investigation here and in its other DST investigation we strongly encourage

USTR to reinforce how the DSTs at issue, including Turkey's, do not align with those important multilateral and bilateral constructs and that the proposed unilateral DST in Turkey is unreasonable and discriminatory.

We also note our agreement that some changes may be needed with respect to international taxation. We endorse and urge the U.S. Government to support the ongoing OECD efforts to reach consensus on needed tax changes and support the development of such a solution as soon as possible which fortunately have seen significant progress of late.

Country-specific DSTs put into place while the OECD solution is being pursued will ultimately undermine that global consensus needed to reach a workable international taxation agreement that addresses the global digital economy and damages the ability of American digital economy small businesses to innovate and create new jobs here.

Fortunately the OECD's Center for Tax

Policy and Administration has publicly stated an 1 2 agreement in October is likely and that it should include a mechanism and implementation plan for 3 rolling back unilateral digital transactions. 4 Should USTR decide that some or all of 5 the tax policies being investigated here are 6 7 actionable under Section 301 of the Trade Act, we recommend the U.S. Government focus on obtaining 8 9 a consensus multilateral tax agreement through that OECD process and avoid the imposition of 10 11 retaliatory tariffs that would most impact 12 American small businesses like the App Association's members. 13 14 We appreciate the opportunity to provide these views, happy to help in any other 15 16 way that we can, and thank you. 17 MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you, Mr. 18 Scarpelli. 19 And now I'd like to turn to the U.S. 20 Government Panel, and I believe the first agency 21 up with a question is the Department of Commerce. 22 MS. HUANG: Hello. Mr. Raleigh, my

1 question is for you. Thank you for your 2 testimony. Can you give more detail as to why it 3 4 is impossible to source your ceramic fireclay 5 sinks from anywhere else in the world besides Turkey? 6 7 MR. RALEIGH: As I think we stated 8 earlier, we moved our facility from Israel to 9 Turkey into a state-of-the-art facility. We've invested millions and millions of dollars in this 10 11 facility and it would be cost-prohibitive to move 12 that either to someone else's manufacturing 13 facility or to move our facility to a different 14 location in the world. And quite frankly, the 15 Turkish employees and the laborers are 16 traditionally very good working in ceramics. 17 it's -- though it's a great labor force for us, 18 it would in a nutshell be cost-prohibitive. 19 (Audio interference.) is MS. HUANG: 20 completely Houzer-owned and only purchases Houzer 21 22 MR. RALEIGH: It's owned by Hamat out

1	of Israel, the parent company of Houzer.
2	MS. HUANG: Oh, that's right. Thank
3	you.
4	MR. RALEIGH: Thank you.
5	MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks. We'll turn
6	now to the Department of Agriculture who I
7	believe has a question for the representative
8	from Bocchi.
9	MS. BROEKMEIER: Are you able to hear
10	me now?
11	MR. CHILDRESS: Yes.
12	MS. BROEKMEIER: Great. Yes, thank
13	you for your testimony. In your testimony you
14	requested the removal of certain products
15	including ceramic sinks and wash basins from the
16	Turkey tariff list. You noted that 25 percent
17	tariffs would force you to import these products
18	from low-cost countries like China. In addition
19	to China what other low-cost sources of these
20	products are available?
21	MR. SECKINER: Under this particular
22	HTS code of 6910-90 it's ceramic products other

than China clay rather than porcelain, which fireclay falls under.

The raw material availability is very much limited to the Mediterranean Basin for this type of material and currently to our knowledge there is manufacturing in Turkey, in Italy and in Spain and Portugal, basically the Iberian Peninsula.

However, recently in the last three to four-year term, with the rising demand of fireclay we do see also Chinese manufacturer starting to offer fireclay products. China has been always strong on the China clay, which is the major material for toilets and smaller products on the plumbing fixture side, however, fireclay was not existent. We do see that they are coming up with the fireclay offering as well.

So currently our option, if these taxes are imposed on Turkey, will force us to move to China mainly. Other than that we are not aware of any other country that we can source

this material out.

MS. BROEKMEIER: Thank you.

MR. SECKINER: You're welcome.

MR. CHILDRESS: And if I could just follow up with you briefly, Mr. Seckiner, could you either clarify or repeat for us the reasons why you would not be able to import the fireclay sinks from some of the countries that you mentioned like Italy, Spain and Portugal?

MR. SECKINER: Italy, Spain and

Portugal has been traditionally higher cost and

that's been the secondary reason, though. The

major reason is the availability of the capacity

in those countries are far less than what the

U.S. demand currently is. There are -- currently

exports from those countries to U.S. come in, but

much smaller shares. And I do not know the

numbers at the top of my head, but the majority

of the fireclay imports has already shifted to

Turkey for the U.S. consumption. So the capacity

available in Turkey surpasses any other European

source currently.

1	And as I mentioned earlier, China is
2	trying to come up with it, which they will if
3	this 25 percent is applied in Turkish imports
4	much, much rapidly. Again in the short term
5	what's going to happen for all imports is we will
6	have to buy China clay, not fireclay products,
7	which are sub-par in the quality for the U.S.
8	consumers' need and supply them with those. And
9	then when China catches up, the entire fireclay
10	will shift over to China.
11	MR. CHILDRESS: Okay. Thank you.
12	That's very helpful.
13	We'll turn now to the Department of
14	Treasury for our next question. Sorry. We're
15	having a little bit of trouble hearing you. I
16	can see you though.
17	MR. YAM: Can everyone hear me now?
18	MR. CHILDRESS: Yes.
19	MR. YAM: Okay. So my question is
20	directed to the gentleman from the Turkish
21	Exporters' Assembly, and my question is that you
22	mentioned the proposed action would confer a

competitive advantage to other import sources of the products concerning including China. And so what are those other import sources other than China? Are therefore those relevant products? And additionally, are you aware of any domestic U.S. products or sources that could substitute for the impacted Turkish products? Thank you.

MR. DINCER: Here the products we're talking about are rugs, jewelry, natural stone and ceramics. Natural stone is natural and marble and travertine is homeland, for Turkey is the homeland of it. So the source is here. And China is also good at in natural stone. So if you are looking for another source, it's going to be China, no other country.

In jewelry side, as the speakers before talked, that it is also unique and the manufacturing is very important. It's handmade materials and designs are so different. The culture is here so different than Asia. So you cannot replace it with another product from another country.

And also rugs are so unique in Turkey 1 2 with the culture here. And of course ceramics designs and the cost issue is very important. 3 And before sometimes other panelists 4 5 told that there are substitutes, there is a government relationship between the ceramic 6 7 companies, these are not exactly true because 8 government has no economic incentives given to 9 ceramic companies in Turkey. So these four products are so unique. 10 11 Whole design is different than China. And other 12 than China it is not possible to find a better 13 cost. So the source that you are looking is 14 But the unique designs you cannot find it in other other than Turkey. 15 Thank you. 16 MR. YAM: Thank you very much. 17 MR. CHILDRESS: Thanks. Now we'll 18 move onto a question from the State Department 19 for Mr. Scarpelli. 20 MS. MAZZONE: Hello. How have your 21 members reacted to the imposition of Turkey's 7.5

percent DST? What changes have your members made

to the way in which they approach the Turkish market based on the existence of the DST?

MR. SCARPELLI: Thank you for that question. I think at a high level our members have reacted with dismay to the imposition of this DST. I think of all the DSTs being considered through the separate investigations that USTR has going now I believe this is the highest by far, 7.5 percent, the rule there, rather than 2 or 3 percent, which I think you see in some others.

And we've talked about in other
hearings and in the multi-jurisdictional hearing
how even when there may be a threshold that isn't
passed by a small business like an App
Association member, that when the platforms,
which I think are clearly the target of these
DSTs, do meet that threshold, that the costs of
compliance and the tax costs are passed onto the
smaller business members. So their costs have
increased and there's an impact, a negative
impact I think for our members.

It is tough for us. I mean look,
we're always -- we're seeking to find as much
data as possible. One of the challenges that we
always seem to have is, one, capturing costs,
changes in costs and other behaviors that would
happen as a result for our members who are in
that market now, but also trying to measure the
impact on our members who want to go into that
market and are not yet in that market. And that
can be quite difficult.

So we're continuing to survey our membership to get data on that. But anecdotally I think it does create -- like we hear them tell us that the imposition of the DST creates yet another barrier to market entry that has to factor in.

Now to what degree if you look across all our members does that become a non-starter?

I think that that would depend on the circumstances of that particular small business' model and their customer base and the numbers and things like that that they're looking at. But

1	that's something of a long-winded answer to say
2	with dismay and it's viewed very negatively.
3	Thanks.
4	MS. MAZZONE: Thank you.
5	MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you for that.
6	I now would like to ask the U.S.
7	Government Panel generally whether they have any
8	further questions for this fifth and final panel
9	of witnesses.
10	MS. HUANG: I have
11	MR. CHILDRESS: Oh, yes. Jessica,
12	would you like to ask a question?
13	MS. HUANG: Yes, and it would be
14	potentially to Mr. Raleigh or the Bocchi
15	testifier.
16	For the importers and distributors of
17	the fireclay ceramic sinks from the residential
18	markets would the impact of these tariffs be
19	heavily on small/medium enterprises in this
20	business or would it be larger companies also
21	that would be really affected?
22	MR. RALEIGH: For my customers

primarily the smaller businesses on the Hamat USA brick and mortar side. We sell to the independent plumbing distributors, to kitchen and bath dealers, to kitchen cabinet companies, all small, one-two person operations, some of them significantly larger multi-branch, but relatively small in the grand scope.

On our Houzer side of the business, the eCommerce, we do do a lot of business with Amazon, Wayfair, Home Depot, build.com, et cetera. So it would hit both ends of the spectrum, both large and small businesses.

MR. SECKINER: And it will be exactly the same for Bocchi as well. We do also operate in both major distribution channels of online as well as showrooms and plumbing supply houses. The effect will not only be on the direct supply of theirs, but it will be also at the consumer level with the rising prices. At the end U.S. consumer will have to pay for the rising cost of products.

MS. HUANG: Thank you, both.

MR. CHILDRESS: Thank you. And we'll go to Rebecca Gudicello from USTR for the next question.

MS. GUDICELLO: Thank you. My
question is for Mr. Dincer. Have you or any of
your (Audio interference.) reached out to the
government of Turkey to request that they
consider the concerns of the United States with
regards to their digital service tax? Thank you.

MR. DINCER: We are unable to comment on the government's policy. We are removed from the government's deliberations on this issue and we are unable to influence removal of these taxes.

MS. GUDICELLO: Thank you.

MR. CHILDRESS: Okay. Thank you. Any further questions from the U.S. Government Panel?

Okay. I'd now like to give our witnesses an opportunity to make any final comments on the record before we close this panel. Okay. Great.

If there are no final comments, I would like to formally conclude this panel and thank our

1 witnesses for their time today and for their 2 contributions to our investigations. And with that we've now completed our 3 4 fifth and final panel of the day. I would like 5 to give one last thank you to all of our witnesses who've testified today. Your comments 6 7 and your testimony have been enlightening and 8 important to our investigations. 9 And as a reminder for everyone the deadline for rebuttal comments, which include 10 11 written answers to some of the questions that we 12 posed today, those are due on May 13th. 13 those comments should be submitted through USTR's 14 online portal. 15 Thank you all again. And with that 16 today's hearing is adjourned. 17 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 18 went off the record at 2:52 p.m.) 19 20 21 22

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<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Section 301 Investigation

Before: US Trade Representative

Date: 05-07-21

Place: teleconference

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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