

[ITA Remand Determination Remanded.]

Dated: April 20, 2001

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OPINION

RESTANI, Judge: This challenge to Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products from Japan, 64 Fed. Reg. 24,329 (Dep't Comm. 1999) (final admin. rev.) ["Final Results"] is before the court following a remand determination ("Remand Determ.") by the United States Department of Commerce ("Commerce" or "the Department"). Plaintiff Nippon Steel Corporation ("NSC"), one of the respondents in the underlying antidumping duty investigation, argues that (1) the Department has failed to implement properly this court's injunction regarding the placement on record of memoranda on ex parte meetings, and (2)

the Department continues to rely impermissibly on adverse facts available without adequately supporting the requisite finding that NSC "failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability." 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(b) (1994). Familiarity with the opinion ordering remand is presumed. See Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States, 118 F. Supp. 2d 1366 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000) ("Nippon I").

I. *Ex Parte* Meetings

In its earlier opinion, the court found that Commerce violated 19 U.S.C. § 1677f(a)(3) because the Department had failed to place in the administrative record any memoranda recording the agency's *ex parte* meetings with petitioners. See id. at 1372-74. The court therefore ordered the Department to

issue instructions that *ex parte* memoranda required by 19 U.S.C. § 1677f(a)(3) will be drafted expeditiously in all cases, reviewed by a person in attendance at the meeting, and placed in the record as soon as possible, so that parties may comment effectively on the factual matters presented. The memoranda are required whether or not the factual information received was received previously, is expected to be received later in the proceedings, or is expected to be used or relied on.

Id. at 1374. Commerce attempted to comply with this court's injunction by circulating a policy statement on *ex parte* memoranda to Import Administration staff. See Def.'s Reply Br. at 13 & Attach. Because that statement was not published and apparently failed to include all the stated elements of the

court's instruction, NSC challenged the Department's policy statement as inconsistent with the court's injunction. The court subsequently issued an Order to Show Cause as to why the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration should not be held in contempt for not obeying in full the court's injunction. At the show cause hearing on February 15, 2001, while maintaining that the injunction had been obeyed, representatives from the Department agreed to comply more fully with the court's injunction and to take additional measures to ensure that all Commerce officials were aware of their statutory obligations under 19 U.S.C. § 1677f(a)(3).

On March 28, 2001, the Department published in the Federal Register a revised policy statement. See Policy Statement Regarding Issuance of Ex Parte Memoranda, 66 Fed. Reg. 16,906 (Dep't Comm. 2001). This policy statement is also available on the Web site of the International Trade Administration, at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/policy/ex-parte-memo.htm>. Upon reviewing the Department's statement, the court finds that the agency has complied with the court's injunction in Nippon I.

II. Use of Adverse Facts Available

A cooperating respondent's failure simply to respond completely or correctly to the Department's *initial* request for specific information does not warrant resort by the agency to

facts otherwise available under 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(a)(2)(B). See 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677e(a); 1677m(d). See also Ta Chen Stainless Steel Pipe, Inc. v. United States, No. 97-08-01344, 1999 WL 1001194, at *17 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999) ("Ta Chen I"). If a cooperating respondent fails to respond adequately to Commerce's *supplemental* request for information, the Department may then use facts otherwise available in lieu of missing or incomplete data. See 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677e(a); 1677m(d). See also NTN Bearing Corp. v. United States, No. 97-10-01801, 2001 WL 180255, at *7 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2001); SKF USA Inc. v. United States, 116 F. Supp. 2d 1257, 1268 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000). "Once Commerce has determined under 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(a) that it may resort to facts available, it must make additional findings prior to applying 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(b) and drawing an adverse inference." Ferro Union, Inc. v. United States, 44 F. Supp. 2d 1310, 1329 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999) ("Ferro Union I").¹ Where, as here, a respondent gives an incorrect response to one of the Department's requests for information in an original and one supplemental questionnaire, such error may justify reliance on facts otherwise available under 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(a)(2)(B), but does not suffice, in the absence of further evidence, to permit an adverse inference to be

¹ See also Mannesmannrohren-Werke AG v. United States, 77 F. Supp. 2d 1302, 1315-16 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999) ("Mannesmann I"); Borden, Inc. v. United States, 4 F. Supp. 2d 1221, 1246-47 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998) ("Borden I"), rev'd on other grounds, No. 99-1575, 2001 WL 312232 (Fed. Cir. Mar. 12, 2001).

drawn against the respondent. See Nippon I, 118 F. Supp. 2d at 1377-79.

The Department, therefore, must cite factors beyond NSC's failure to respond correctly to the agency's two requests for the weight conversion factor. In its remand determination, Commerce attempts to support its application of adverse facts available against NSC with the following observations: (1) NSC has had significant experience with antidumping proceedings; (2) NSC provided "incorrect" responses when the Department asked repeatedly for the weight conversion factor because NSC failed to make the requisite internal inquiries to retrieve the requested information; and (3) the weight conversion factor was within NSC's control, and NSC was therefore fully capable of complying with the Department's requests. Because these observations still do not support a finding that NSC's actions rose above "a simple mistake," id. at 1379, the Department's determination is unsupported by substantial evidence.

A. Evidence Cited by Commerce to Support the Use of Adverse Facts Available

First, NSC's status as "one of the most successful and sophisticated steel companies in the world [with] significant prior experience with dumping proceedings," Remand Determ. at 3, is irrelevant to whether NSC acted to the best of its ability in

this case. This is not a case where the Department points to the respondent's prior participation in dumping proceedings as a basis for rejecting data that fails to satisfy the Department's procedures or standards for the submission of data.² Nor is this a case where the Department highlights an error made by the respondent in a previous review and which the respondent continues to make in the current review, as evidence of the respondent's unwillingness to comply with the Department's requests for information.³ Rather, Commerce here seeks to base its evaluation of NSC's failure to submit a weight conversion factor, in part, on NSC's experience as a respondent in dumping proceedings. A generalized familiarity with antidumping proceedings, however, cannot support a finding that NSC did not cooperate to the best of its ability because it failed to provide

² Cf. Heveafil Sdn. Bhd. v. United States, No. 98-04-00908, 2001 WL 194986, at *4 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2001) (rejecting documentation submitted during verification because it was not "maintained in the ordinary course of business"); Gourmet Equip. (Taiwan) Corp. v. United States, No. 99-05-00262, 2000 WL 977369, at *4-5 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000) (rejecting submission of unverifiable data).

³ Cf. Chrome-Plated Lug Nuts from Taiwan, 64 Fed. Reg. 17,314, 17,316 (Dep't Comm. 1999) (final admin. rev.) ("Gourmet has been aware of, but has not corrected, deficiencies in its accounting system even though these deficiencies caused the Department to use facts available for the last several administrative reviews."), aff'd, Gourmet Equip., 2000 WL 977369, at *4-5.

the answer to one esoteric question posed by the Department.⁴ In this facts available context, generic experience as a respondent offers no insight into NSC's actions during the current proceeding. The department has not shown, for example, that the inadvertence claimed in this case also occurred in another review, or that the specific element focused on in a previous review (e.g., weight conversion factor, major input valuation) is also at issue in this case. To allow the Department to draw detailed conclusions about respondent because of its generalized knowledge would improperly penalize now those firms that had been the subject of antidumping actions previously.

Second, in reiterating NSC's failure to provide the weight conversion factor, the Department conflates the prerequisites for use of facts available with the additional findings necessary to warrant an adverse inference. See Remand Determ. at 4-5 (citing respondent's inaccurate responses to original and supplemental questionnaire as support for adverse inference); Def.'s Reply Br. at 6 (same). Commerce's reasoning in this regard is encapsulated in the following paragraph from the Remand Determination:

A "reasonable respondent," acting to the "best of its ability" to comply with the Department's request for [weight conversion factors], would minimally have

⁴ See Taiwan Semiconductor Indus. Ass'n v. United States, 105 F. Supp. 2d 1363, 1379 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000) (agency determination not sustained where agency "failed to articulate a 'rational connection between the facts found and the choice made'") (citations omitted) .

contacted the factory, where the steel coils were produced and where weighing was most likely to take place, to determine whether they were weighed and the weight data maintained. A "reasonable respondent" would have attempted to obtain the data when it was first requested, or at least when it was requested for the second time, rather than telling the Department, without any factual basis to support such a claim, that the respondent did not believe the Department needed the information. With respect to this issue, NSC was not acting as a "reasonable respondent" nor was it acting "to the best of its ability," as required by the statute.

Remand Determ. at 5. In other words, according to the Department, NSC did not respond accurately or in a timely fashion to the Department's questionnaire⁵ because the company did not make the proper inquiries of its factory employees, and this error reflects NSC's failure to act "to the best of its ability." The fact that NSC did not make appropriately timely submissions as a result of inadequate inquiries, however, only provides sufficient basis for the use of facts available pursuant to 19

⁵ NSC claims that the Department did not properly request the correct weight conversion data in its supplemental questionnaire. In particular, NSC notes that the Department requested the weight conversion factors "in [NSC's] *home market sales listing*." NSC Obj. at 4 n.1 (quoting Supplemental Questionnaire, Field 16.1 (emphasis added)). The relevant weight conversion data necessary for the Department to perform its comparison, however, was for NSC's *U.S. sales*. Because Commerce's adverse inference was based on the lack of weight conversion data for *U.S. sales*, which the agency had only requested in its original questionnaire, NSC seems to suggest that the Department had not properly sought the information from NSC before applying adverse facts available. Because NSC failed to raise this argument in its original pleadings in this action, and appears to have failed to raise it at the agency level, the court does not address this argument.

U.S.C. § 1677e(a)(2)(B). The Department's explanation for its adverse inference is thus merely a more detailed restatement of the finding⁶ that NSC "fail[ed] to provide [necessary information] by the deadlines for submission." 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(a)(2)(B). Commerce may not in this manner "simply repeat[] its 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(a)(2)(B) finding, using slightly different words," in lieu of making the requisite additional findings before drawing an adverse inference. Borden I, 4 F. Supp. 2d at 1246. See also Ferro Union I, 44 F. Supp. 2d at 1329-31.

Third, Commerce emphasizes the existence of the requested weight conversion data at NSC's factories as further evidence in support of the agency's adverse inference. The Department is undoubtedly correct that, as the court has noted previously, "it is reasonable to charge a respondent with full knowledge of its own operations." Def.'s Reply Br. at 6 (citing Mannesmannrohren-Werke AG v. United States, 120 F. Supp. 2d 1075, 1083 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000) ("Mannesmann II"). The failure to provide information otherwise readily available within the scope of a respondent's business operations may be relevant to determining a respondent's threshold *ability to comply* with its statutory

⁶ NSC does not contest the propriety of this finding or the Department's reliance on (non-adverse) facts available. While Commerce could have waived the deadline and accepted the information, it was not required to do so. Commerce remains free to use NSC's data or other non-adverse data, as it deems appropriate.

obligations. Mannesmann II, 120 F. Supp. 2d at 1083.

Nevertheless, this does not explain whether a respondent may have committed an excusable inadvertence or failed to act as a reasonable respondent should.

In the absence of additional evidence supporting a finding that a respondent "failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability," where a claim of inadvertence is at issue, the simple fact of a respondent's failure to report information within its control does not warrant an adverse inference.⁷ The court in Mannesmann II upheld the Department's resort to adverse facts available in the context of other, more revealing factors: the Department had provided Mannesmann with an original and two supplemental questionnaires, id. at 1078; respondent had offered answers that were non-responsive (i.e., unverifiable, in the wrong form, incomplete) to *four* questions in the course of addressing those requests for information, thereby establishing a "pattern of unresponsiveness," id. at 1077-80, 1084-87; and additional evidence strongly indicating a specific intent on the part of the respondent to evade the Department's requests for

⁷ Cf. Ta Chen Stainless Steel Pipe, Inc. v. United States, No. 97-08-01344, 2000 WL 1225799, at *2-3 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000) ("Ta Chen II") (adverse inference upheld where, in addition to respondent's having access to data requested from affiliate, Commerce noted that respondent had provided other confidential data from affiliate, and that respondent did not fulfill its responsibility to maintain records relevant to administrative review).

information.⁸ This case, in contrast, presents no such additional probative factors to support Commerce's finding that NSC's actions "constitute[] anything more than an inadvertent error." Mannesmann I, 77 F. Supp. 2d at 1316.⁹

In justifying its conclusion that NSC had "failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability," Commerce has

⁸ Specifically, Commerce noted (1) that the respondent sought to re-frame the question posed by the Department through selective reference to the questionnaire's definition section, and (2) that an official working for the respondent acknowledged facts that were patently inconsistent with certain questionnaire responses, and the same official admitted that he had been involved in the preparation of those questionnaire responses. See Mannesmann II, 120 F. Supp. 2d at 1078-79.

⁹ In a supplemental filing, NSC urged this court to consider the recent decision of a WTO dispute settlement panel. The decision arose from the instant underlying investigation and addressed the same challenge to the Department's use of adverse facts available raised by NSC in this case. See United States - Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan, WT/DS184/R, at ¶¶ 7.31-7.57 (Feb. 28, 2001), available at http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/distab_e.htm. The court does not find the reasoning of the WTO panel relevant to the issue here. The WTO panel held that, under the relevant WTO law, an investigating authority may not refuse to consider untimely submitted factual information, provided that the information was submitted with sufficient time to allow for verification of the new data. See id. at ¶ 7.55. As a result, the panel found that the Department should not have resorted to facts available at all, but instead, should have relied on the late data in calculating NSC's dumping margin. See id. at ¶ 7.57. Whatever the merits of this holding in light of WTO rules, it plainly contradicts the applicable statute, which permits the agency to employ at least non-adverse facts available under these circumstances. See 19 U.S.C. § 1677e(a)(2)(B). See also Nippon I, 118 F. Supp. 2d at 1377 (citing Seattle Marine Fishing Supply Co. v. United States, 12 CIT 60, 71, 679 F. Supp. 1119, 1128 (1988)). The panel decision therefore has no bearing on the propriety of the Department's resort beyond facts available to the drawing of an adverse inference.

insufficiently explained how NSC's actions fall "below the standard for a reasonable respondent." Nippon I, 118 F. Supp. 2d at 1379.¹⁰ The record reveals that NSC made significant efforts throughout the investigation to satisfy the Department's requests for information, producing voluminous submissions within the narrow time frame of the investigation. NSC's efforts must also be viewed in the context of what the Department recognized as a difficult case raising "unique and complex issues." Respondent Selection Mem. (Oct. 30, 1998), at 3, P.R. Doc. 62. Admittedly, NSC failed to provide Commerce with the weight conversion factor at the time requested, despite having the information within the company's control. Nevertheless, when NSC did provide the weight conversion data, ten days after issuance of the preliminary results, its delay was not so great as to hinder the progress of the investigation. Cf. Roller Chain, Other Than Bicycle from Japan, 63 Fed. Reg. 63,671, 63,674-75 (Dep't Comm. 1998) (final admin. rev.) (finding continuous errors made by respondent

¹⁰ Commerce rejects this standard and seeks to apply a pure "ability to comply" standard, but a completely errorless investigation is simply not a reasonable expectation. Even the most diligent respondents will make mistakes, and Commerce must devise a non-arbitrary way of distinguishing among errors. See F. Lli De Cecco Di Filippo Fara San Martino S.p.A. v. United States, 216 F.3d 1027, 1032 (Fed. Cir. 2000) ("Commerce's discretion [when drawing adverse inferences] is not unbounded."). See also Bowe-Passat v. United States, 17 CIT 335, 343 (1993) ("This predatory 'gotcha' policy does not promote cooperation or accuracy or reasonable disclosure by cooperating parties intended to result in realistic dumping determinations.").

throughout investigation, "the magnitude of which prevented the Department from using [respondent's] information in the margin calculations").

In cases where a respondent claims an *inability* to comply with the agency's requests for information, the Department may permissibly draw an adverse inference upon a reasonable showing that the respondent, in fact, could have complied. See, e.g., Ta Chen II, 2000 WL 1225799, at *3; Kawasaki Steel Corp. v. United States, 110 F. Supp. 2d 1029, 1036-38 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000). Here, however, where the respondent acknowledges the ability to comply, but claims it did not do so because of simple inadvertence, the Department must show more. As the court observed in its opinion ordering remand, those cases that do not suggest willfulness on the part of the respondent pose particular challenges for the Department to draw appropriate lines in order to determine whether to draw an adverse inference. See Nippon I, 118 F. Supp. 2d at 1378-79. Perhaps in light of such challenges, the Department has understandably resisted attempts to establish definitive rules, proceeding instead to make "[t]he determination of whether a company has acted to the best of its ability . . . on a fact- and case-specific basis." Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, 62 Fed. Reg. 27,296, 27,340 (Dep't Comm. 1998) (final rule). In doing so, however, the Department risks the appearance of acting arbitrarily as to when it forgives

respondents and when it penalizes them.¹¹ This the Department cannot do. See Olympic Adhesives, Inc. v. United States, 899 F.2d 1565, 1572 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (quoting Atlantic Sugar, Ltd. v. United States, 744 F.2d 1556, 1560 (Fed. Cir. 1984)) ("[T]he ITA has not been given power that can be 'wielded' arbitrarily as an 'informal club.'"). Commerce should therefore seek greater coherence and consistency in its application of adverse facts available against respondents claiming simple error.

B. Impact on NSC's Dumping Margins

Finally, the parties dispute the relevance of any impact the missing weight conversion data may have had on NSC's final margin calculations.¹² Commerce argues that it is precluded from

¹¹ Compare Stainless Steel Bar from India, 65 Fed. Reg. 3662, 3664-65 (Dep't Comm. 2000) (final new shipper rev.) (refusing to apply adverse facts available where respondent provided untimely data because data was verifiable, complete, easily usable, and respondent "misunderstood" reporting instructions), and Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from the Republic of Korea, 63 Fed. Reg. 32,833, 32,837 (Dep't Comm. 1998) (final admin. rev.) (refusing to apply adverse facts available where respondent provided untimely data because errors "affect[ed] only a minuscule number of transactions and appear[ed] to be inadvertent"), with Final Results, 64 Fed. Reg. at 24,360-61 (applying adverse facts available despite verifiable and complete data submission, and minimal impact of error).

¹² In responding to this issue raised by NSC in its remand case brief, Commerce properly recognizes that "[i]nformation necessary to the calculation of an antidumping duty margin is important whether it raises or lowers the margin." Remand Determ. at 9. The relative importance of information sought by the Department, however, is separate from the possible benefit a
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evaluating the effects of the missing data because, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 351.104(a) (2000),¹³ the untimely submission of NSC's

¹²(...continued)

respondent may have gained by failing (intentionally or inadvertently) to provide data needed by the agency. Requiring Commerce to examine whether a respondent would benefit from its errors does not undermine or contradict the importance the agency may reasonably ascribe to a particular piece of requested data.

¹³ Section 351.104(a) of Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations provides, in relevant part, as follows:

- (1) . . . The Secretary will include in the official record all factual information, written argument, or other material developed by, presented to, or obtained by the Secretary during the course of a proceeding that pertains to the proceeding.

* * *

- (2) *Material returned.*

- (i) The Secretary, in making any determination under this part, will not use factual information, written argument, or other material that the Secretary returns to the submitter.
- (ii) The official record will include a copy of a returned document, solely for purposes of establishing and documenting the basis for returning the document to the submitter, if the document was returned because:
 - (A) The document, although otherwise timely, contains untimely filed new factual information . . .

* * *

- (iii) In no case will the official record include any document that the Secretary returns to the submitter as untimely filed, or any unsolicited questionnaire response

weight conversion factor was not a part of the record before the agency and therefore may not serve as a basis for the Department's decision on adverse inferences. See Remand Determ. at 9 & n.3; Def.'s Reply Br. at 11-12. The Statement of Administrative Action, however, dictates otherwise:

Where a party has not cooperated, Commerce and the Commission may employ adverse inferences about the missing information to ensure that the party does not obtain a more favorable result by failing to cooperate than if it had cooperated fully. In employing adverse inferences, one factor the agencies will consider is the extent to which a party may benefit from its own lack of cooperation.

SAA, at 870, H.R. Rep. 103-316, reprinted in 1994 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4040, 4199. This language reveals that Commerce is to utilize adverse facts available when the respondent's failure to cooperate may conceivably provide the respondent with a "more favorable result."¹⁴ Id. The SAA states that the Department "will consider . . . the extent to which a party may benefit." Id. In requiring Commerce to undertake this consideration, the SAA apparently presupposes that the respondent could have somehow

¹⁴ Although the SAA foresees a respondent's achieving a "more favorable result" from its non-cooperation as a basis for the use of an adverse inference, the Department is not necessarily limited to using adverse inferences only when respondent's dumping margins would be reduced by respondent's actions. The Department may employ adverse inferences, notwithstanding the impact upon a respondent's margins, provided that Commerce explains how the respondent might receive some benefit as a result of its non-cooperation. For example, a party may be choosing the benefit of avoidance of expenses of cooperation. Commerce does not allege facts supporting such a scenario here.

benefitted from its non-cooperation, for the Department is not to consider *whether* the respondent benefitted, but rather, the *extent* of that benefit.¹⁵

The SAA has been adopted by statute as "an authoritative expression by the United States concerning the interpretation and application of the [URAA] in any judicial proceeding in which a question arises concerning such interpretation or application."¹⁶

19 U.S.C. § 3512(d). Commerce may not circumvent the binding quasi-legislative requirements of the SAA by acting pursuant to the agency's regulatory prohibition against placing certain documents in the administrative record.¹⁷ Therefore, to the extent that 19 C.F.R. § 351.104(a) limits the Department's ability to examine the impact of respondent's submission in cases

¹⁵ Cf. Mannesmann I, 77 F. Supp. 2d at 1323-24 (respondent's errors found to be *de minimis* because "errors in the figures [respondent] provided would have given it almost no advantage compared to the 'correct' figures calculated by Commerce," thereby warranting remand).

¹⁶ Cf. Antonin Scalia, Judicial Deference to Administrative Interpretations of Law, 1989 Duke L.J. 511, 515-16 (1989) (courts do not defer to agency interpretations of a statute where Congress includes a provision in the statute stating that courts should give no deference on issues of interpretation or application of statute).

¹⁷ See Alaskan Arctic Gas Pipeline Co. v. United States, 831 F.2d 1043, 1050 (Fed. Cir. 1987) ("This court will not defer to an agency's interpretation of a statute or an agency's application of regulations promulgated pursuant to a statute if the agency action either 'contravenes clearly discernible legislative intent' or is otherwise unreasonable.") (citation omitted).

involving possible reliance on adverse inferences, that regulation is not in accordance with law.¹⁸

The record indicates that NSC likely would have gained a meaningless benefit by its failure to submit the weight conversion factor.¹⁹ The potential expected benefit is so low that no reasonable fact-finder would find it to be the motivation for NSC's action. Even if the Department had considered this factor, in conjunction with the agency's marginally informative observation that NSC possessed the requested data within its control, Commerce would have lacked substantial evidence to support its conclusion that NSC's error was more than an excusable inadvertence and that reliance on adverse facts available was therefore appropriate.²⁰ While it is true that

¹⁸ In any event, because the Department is mandated by law to consider the impact of respondent's non-cooperation, the court may require Commerce to place the requisite documentation on the administrative record. See Acciai Speciali Terni, S.p.A. v. United States, 120 F. Supp. 2d 1101, 1104 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2000) (discussing F. Lli De Cecco Di Filippo Fara San Martino S.p.A. v. United States, 21 CIT 1124, 980 F. Supp. 485 (1997)).

¹⁹ In terms of its dumping margin, NSC's benefit (as calculated by NSC and uncontested by Commerce and defendant-intervenors) amounted to []. NSC Obj. at 11 n.2.

²⁰ Commerce also identifies NSC's submission of the weight conversion factor data within only ten days of the preliminary determination as additional support for the agency's use of adverse facts available. See Remand Determ. at 3; Def.'s Reply Br. at 7. The court fails to see, and the Department does not explain, exactly how the dispatch with which a respondent provides information that it failed to provide earlier evinces a
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"Commerce must necessarily draw some inferences from a pattern of behavior," Borden II, 1998 WL 895890, at *1, the agency is nevertheless "not free to prescribe what inferences from the evidence it will accept and reject, but must draw all those inferences that the evidence *fairly* demands." Pohang Iron & Steel Co. v. United States, No. 98-04-00906, 1999 WL 970743, at *11 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999) (quoting Allentown Mack Sales & Serv. v. NLRB, 522 U.S. 359, 378 (1998) (emphasis added)).

CONCLUSION

²⁰(...continued)

respondent's failure to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability. In fact, respondents should be encouraged to produce such information as soon as possible, for example, as in this case, before verification, so that the Department may more likely be able to incorporate the reliable data and thereby "determin[e] current margins as accurately as possible." D & L Supply Co. v. United States, 113 F.3d 1220, 1223 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (quoting Rhone Poulenc, Inc., v. United States, 899 F.2d 1185, 1191 (Fed. Cir. 1990)). See also Allied-Signal Aerospace Co. v. United States, 996 F.2d 1185, 1192-93 (Fed. Cir. 1993) ("One of the fundamental purposes of the rules is to induce the timely submission of information to assist the ITA in determining accurate dumping margins."). Undoubtedly, had NSC been unable to procure the necessary information for a much longer period of time, for example, until after verification, the Department would have referred to respondent's significant delay or unverifiable submission as further evidence to support the use of adverse facts available. See, e.g., Heavy Forged Hand Tools, Finished or Unfinished, With or Without Handles, from the People's Republic of China, 65 Fed. Reg. 12,202, 12,204-05 (Dep't Comm. 2000) (prelim. admin. rev.). Commerce may not apply its facts available methodology so as to place respondents who attempt to correct inadvertent errors in such a "catch-22" situation. Silver Reed America, Inc. v. United States, 12 CIT 910, 915, 699 F. Supp. 291, 295 (1988).

Commerce's recently-issued policy statement conforms to the requirements of the court's injunction regarding the placement on record of memoranda detailing *ex parte* communications between parties and Department officials. Commerce's determination that NSC "failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability," however, is unsupported by substantial evidence. Because those factors relied upon by Commerce, from which a reasonable inference could be drawn, do not constitute substantial evidence for a conclusion that NSC's actions were more than an inadvertent error, the court does not remand this case for further examination of the adverse inference issue. Rather, the court remands this case with instructions to the Department to re-calculate NSC's dumping margin without utilizing adverse facts available, in accordance with this opinion.

Jane A. Restani
JUDGE

Dated: New York, New York
This 20th day of April, 2001.