

U.S. Court of International Trade

Slip Op. 20–23

CANADIAN SOLAR INC., et al. Plaintiffs, SUMEC HARDWARE & TOOLS CO., LTD., Consolidated Plaintiff, and CHANGZHOU TRINA SOLAR ENERGY CO., LTD. et al., Consolidated Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES, Defendant, SOLARWORLD AMERICAS, INC., Defendant-Intervenors.

Before: Jane A. Restani, Judge
Consol. Court No. 18–00184
PUBLIC VERSION

[Commerce’s Final Results in the Fourth Administrative Review of Commerce’s Countervailing Duty Order on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells from the People’s Republic of China are partially sustained and partially remanded for reconsideration consistent with this opinion.]

Dated: February 25, 2020

Jeffrey S. Grimson, Bryan P. Cenko, James C. Beaty, Jill A. Cramer, Kristin H. Mowry, and Sarah M. Wyss, Mowry & Grimson, PLLC, of Washington D.C. for Plaintiffs, Canadian Solar Inc., Canadian Solar International, Ltd., Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc., Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc., CSI Cells Co., Ltd., CSI Solar Power (China) Inc., CSI Solartronics (Changshu) Co., Ltd., CSI Solar Technologies Inc., CSI Solar Manufacture Inc., CSI New Energy Holding Co., Ltd., CSI-GCL Solar Manufacturing (YanCheng) Co., Ltd., Changshu Tegu New Materials Technology Co., Ltd., Changshu Tlian Co., Ltd., Suzhou SanySolar Materials Technology Co., Ltd. and Canadian Solar (USA) Inc.

Mark B. Lehnardt and Lindita V. Ciko Torza, Baker & Hostetler, LLP, of Washington D.C. for Consolidated Plaintiff Sumec Hardware & Tools Co., Ltd.

Robert A. Gosselink, Jarrod M. Goldfeder, and Jonathan M. Freed, and Kenneth N. Hammer, Trade Pacific, PLLC, of Washington, D.C., for Consolidated Plaintiffs Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science & Technology Co., Ltd., Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd., Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd., Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., and Changzhou Trina PV Ribbon Materials Co., Ltd.

Joseph H. Hunt, Jeanne E. Davidson, Tara K. Hogan, and Justin R. Miller, International Trade Field Office, U.S. Department of Justice, of New York, NY for the Defendant. Of counsel on the brief was *Paul K. Keith*, Office of Chief Counsel for Trade Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, of Washington, D.C.

Timothy C. Brightbill, Adam M. Teslik, Cynthia C. Galvez, Douglas C. Dreier, Enbar Toledano, John A. Riggins, Laura El-Sabaawi, Maureen E. Thorson, Stephanie M. Bell, and Stephen J. Obermeier, Wiley Rein, LLP, of Washington, D.C., for Defendant-Intervenor SolarWorld Americas, Inc.

OPINION AND ORDER

Restani, Judge:

This action is a challenge to the final determination made by the United States Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) in the Fourth Administrative Review of the countervailing duty order on crystalline

silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") covering the period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

Plaintiffs and Consolidated Plaintiffs Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science & Technology Co., Ltd., Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd., Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd., Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., and Changzhou Trina PV Ribbon Materials Co., Ltd. (collectively, "Trina"); Sumec Hardware & Tools Co., Ltd. ("Sumec");¹ and Canadian Solar Inc., Canadian Solar International, Ltd., Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc., Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc., CSI Cells Co., Ltd., CSI Solar Power (China) Inc., CSI Solartronics (Changshu) Co., Ltd., CSI Solar Technologies Inc., CSI Solar Manufacture Inc., CSI New Energy Holding Co., Ltd., CSI-GCL Solar Manufacturing (Yancheng) Co., Ltd., Changshu Tegu New Materials Technology Co., Ltd., Changshu Tlian Co., Ltd., Suzhou Sanysolar Materials Technology Co., Ltd., and Canadian Solar (USA) Inc. (collectively, "Canadian Solar") request that the court hold aspects of Commerce's final determination unsupported by substantial evidence or otherwise not in accordance with law.

The United States ("government") and Defendant-Intervenor Solar-World Americas, Inc. ("SolarWorld") ask that the court sustain Commerce's Amended Final Results of its fourth administrative review.

BACKGROUND

Commerce published a countervailing duty order on solar cells from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") on December 7, 2012. *See Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 77 Fed. Reg. 73,017 (Dep't Commerce Dec. 7, 2012). Commerce initiated its fourth administrative review of this countervailing duty order, covering the period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. Canadian Solar and Trina were selected as mandatory respondents ("Respondents") and issued questionnaires along with the Government of the PRC ("GOC"). *See Decision Memorandum for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People's Republic of China; 2015, C-570-980* (Dep't Com-

¹ Sumec does not present its own arguments before the court, but rather adopts the arguments made by Trina and Canadian Solar. *See* Rule 56.2 Mot. of Consol. Pl., Sumecht Hardware & Tools Co., LTD, for J. on the Agency R., ECF No. 39 (Feb. 8, 2019); Reply Br. of Consol. Pl. Sumecht Hardware & Tools Co., LTDS, in Supp. of Rule 56.2 Mot. for J. on the Agency R., ECF No. 63 (July 30, 2019).

merce July 12, 2018) (“*I & D Memo*”). On January 10, 2018, Commerce published its preliminary results of the administrative review. *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, and Rescission of Review, in Part*; 2015, 83 Fed. Reg. 1,235 (Dep’t Commerce Jan. 10, 2018) and accompanying issues and decision memorandum (“*Prelim. I & D Memo*”). Commerce issued its final results on July 23, 2018. *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2015, 83 Fed. Reg. 34,828 (Dep’t Commerce July 23, 2018), as amended by *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2015, 83 Fed. Reg. 54,566 (Dep’t Commerce Oct. 30, 2018) (“*Amended Final Results*”). Plaintiff and Consolidated Plaintiffs challenge several aspects of the *Amended Final Results*.

JURISDICTION AND STANDARD OF REVIEW

The court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1581(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1516a(a)(2) (2012).² The court will uphold Commerce’s results in a countervailing duty proceeding unless they are “unsupported by substantial evidence on the record, or otherwise not in accordance with law[.]” 19 U.S.C. § 1516a(b)(1)(B)(i).

DISCUSSION

I. Commerce Requests a Remand on Four Issues

Commerce requests a remand on four of the issues before the court that are substantially similar to the same issues presented in the Third Administrative Review of the order on the merchandise at issue: the application of adverse inferences to facts otherwise available to find that respondents used the Export Buyer’s Credit Program, the determination that China’s provision of aluminum extrusions is a specific subsidy, the decision to average two datasets from IHS technology and U.N. Comtrade in calculating the benchmark for aluminum extrusions, and the determination that China’s provision of electricity is a specific subsidy. *See* Def.’s Resp. in Opp’n. To Pls.’ Mots. for J. Upon the Agency R., ECF No. 52, at 9–12 (June 13, 2019) (“Gov. Br.”). Although Trina asks that the court grant the govern-

² All further citations to the United States Code will be to the 2012 edition unless otherwise noted.

ment's request for a remand, Reply Br. of Consol. Pls. Trina, ECF No. 61, at 3–4 (July 30, 2019) (“Trina Reply”), Canadian Solar argues that the court should grant a remand only on the aluminum benchmark issue and should find that it has enough information on the remaining issues to find Commerce's decisions to be “unsupported by substantial evidence and contrary to law.” Pls.' Canadian Solar Reply Br. in Supp. of Rule 56.2 Mot. for J. on the Agency R., ECF No. 59, at 1–3 (July 30, 2019) (“Canadian Solar Reply”).

The court concludes that in view of its opinions covering the Third Administrative Review of certain photovoltaic cells from the PRC, *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. v. United States*, 352 F. Supp. 3d 1316 (CIT 2018) (“*Changzhou Remand I*”) and, the following opinion on the remand redetermination, *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. v. United States*, Slip Op. 19–137, 2019 WL 5856438 (CIT Nov. 8, 2019) (“*Changzhou Remand II*”), remand here is appropriate. The administrative records of the Third and Fourth Administrative reviews and the government's legal rationales are similar and thus the determination at hand suffers from essentially the same deficiencies that the court has noted in these prior opinions. The court remands with instructions for Commerce to consult these prior opinions and reevaluate its decisions on these four issues accordingly.

II. Polysilicon Benchmark

Canadian Solar argues that Commerce erred in refusing to accept its “arms-length purchases’ of polysilicon as a ‘tier-one’ benchmark source.” Mem. of P. & A. In Supp. of Rule 56.2 Mot. for J. on the Agency R. of Pls. Canadian Solar, ECF No. 38, at 28 (Feb. 8, 2019) (“Canadian Solar Br.”). It points to Commerce's regulation, which evinces a preference for a “market-determined price for the good or service resulting from actual transactions in the country in question.” *Id.* (quoting 19 C.F.R. § 351.511(a)(2)(i)). Commerce found, pursuant to facts otherwise available, that “the GOC's intervention in China's solar grade polysilicon market leads to significantly distorted prices for solar grade polysilicon in China,” and thus discounted Canadian Solar's proffered import data. *I & D Memo* at 35. Commerce did not, however, elaborate on how the GOC's participation in only [[]] of the general polysilicon market led to distorted import prices of solar-grade polysilicon, such that resorting to “tier-two” world market price benchmarks was appropriate. *See* Canadian Solar Br. at 29. The government argues that the GOC's failure to provide information specific to solar-grade polysilicon allowed Commerce to rely on facts otherwise available—namely documents from the petition and an article from IHS Technology on solar glass prices—to determine that

the solar grade polysilicon market is distorted and disregard Canadian Solar's import data. Gov. Br. at 25–29.

The court concludes that the polysilicon issue in this case is substantially like the one in the Third Administrative Review and for the same reasons requires remand. As noted in *Changzhou Remand II*:

Commerce “must explain the evidence which is available, and must offer a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *See Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins.*, 463 U.S. 29, 42 (1983) (quotation and citation omitted). It has not done so here. As noted in the *Preamble; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, unless a “government provider constitutes a majority, or in certain circumstances, a substantial portion of the market,” the effect on the market will normally be minimal. 63 Fed. Reg. 65,348, 65,377 (Dep’t Commerce Nov. 25, 1998) (“*Preamble*”); *see also, Maverick*, 857 F.3d at 1362.

Changzhou Remand II, Slip. Op. 19–137 at 20, 2019 WL 5856438 at *10. Likewise, here, Commerce did not sufficiently explain how the GOC’s minimal participation in the general polysilicon industry led to the price distortion of imported solar-grade polysilicon. It is unclear to the court whether and how the documents cited by Commerce rationally support its finding. Accordingly, the court remands this issue with instructions to consider the court’s decisions in *Changzhou Remand I* and *Changzhou Remand II*. Commerce shall either use Canadian Solar’s import data as a tier-one metric, or provide sufficient evidence demonstrating that the GOC’s participation in the solar-grade polysilicon market renders this import data unreliable.

III. Exclusion of Xeneta Data in the Calculation of International Freight

After relying on an average of Xeneta and Maersk data³ in computing the ocean freight benchmark in its preliminary determination, Commerce relied solely on the Maersk data in the final determination. *See I & D Memo* at 41. Commerce explained that the Xeneta data inconsistently included or excluded terminal handling charges, which Commerce requires to be included under 19 C.F.R. § 351.511(a)(2)(iv) as charges reflective of “the price that a firm actually paid or would pay if it imported the product.” *I & D Memo* at 41–42; *see also* 19 C.F.R. § 351.511(a)(2)(iv).

³ Xeneta collects freight rate data from “short to long term rate-agreements,” *see* Exhibits 7B & 7C to Letter from Mowry & Grimson PLLC to Sec’y of Commerce Pertaining to Canadian Solar Benchmark Submission, C.R. 104–146 (Nov. 1, 2017) (“Canadian Solar Xeneta Data”), while Maersk publishes freight rate quotes. *See I & D Memo*, at 40–41.

Trina and Canadian Solar argue that although Xeneta’s default methodology does not include both origin terminal handling charges (“OTHC”) and destination terminal handling charges (“DTHC”) (collectively “THCs”), the Xeneta data submitted by Canadian Solar [[[REDACTED]]]. Mem. in Supp. of Mot. of Pls. Trina for J. Upon the Agency R., ECF No. 41–2, at 32, 34 (Feb.11, 2019) (“Trina Br.”); Canadian Solar Br. at 30. Trina claims this inclusion is evident⁴ because both Trina and Canadian Solar submitted Xeneta data, but Trina’s submission failed to include [[[REDACTED]]]. Trina Br. at 34–37. By comparing the two sets, Trina claims that Commerce should have realized that the Canadian Solar data included all necessary charges. Trina Br. at 37. Trina claims that because Commerce’s decision to exclude the Xeneta data results from its misreading the data as not including the THCs, its decision is unsupported by substantial evidence. Trina Br. at 38. The government argues that “there is no record information explaining whether the terminal handling charge methodology described by Xeneta is only a [[[REDACTED]]], and that there is no record information describing the [[[REDACTED]]].” Gov. Br. at 30. In the absence of information explaining whether the Xeneta data could be sorted to include all relevant charges, the government argues that Commerce’s decision to exclude the Xeneta data was reasonable and supported by substantial evidence. Gov. Br. at 30–31. SolarWorld additionally argues that it is not clear that the Canadian Solar submission of Xeneta includes all relevant charges. SolarWorld Resp. to Pl.s’ Mot. for J. Upon the Agency R., ECF No. 50, at 34–35 (July 10, 2019) (“SolarWorld Br.”).

The court finds it necessary to remand for Commerce to reconsider whether the Xeneta data submitted by Canadian Solar properly include all terminal handling charges such that it should be averaged with the Maersk data in accordance with 19 C.F.R. § 351.511(a)(2)(iv). The court’s review of the record shows that although Trina’s submission of Xeneta data did not include all terminal handling charges, Canadian Solar’s submission [[[REDACTED]]]

]]. This is most readily apparent from the screenshots of the relevant graphs submitted by the parties. Further, Trina notes that Canadian Solar’s monthly breakdown of ocean freight calculations from Xeneta from various ports is consistently markedly higher than the rates submitted by Trina. *See* Trina Br. at 37; *Compare* Canadian

⁴ Trina explains that results as to whether both THCs are included is “merely a matter of how the user queries the database.” Trina Br. at 36.

Solar Xeneta Data *with* Letter from Trade Pacific PLLC to Secretary of Commerce Pertaining to Trina Benchmark Submission, C.R. 147–164, Exhibit 9.1 (Nov. 1, 2017). Although not definitive, this appears to indicate that Canadian Solar’s submission included costs not included by Trina.

On remand, Commerce should evaluate whether its decision to exclude Canadian Solar’s Xeneta submission was based on a misreading of the evidence. If Commerce remains uncertain or desires further clarification, it may seek additional information from respondents.

IV. Imputing an Electricity Benefit to Respondents after April 20, 2015

Commerce found that the GOC failed to provide adequate information regarding the provision of electricity in the PRC. *I & D Memo* at 14–15, 33. Although Commerce acknowledged the GOC’s claims that following April 20, 2015, the National Development and Reform Commission (“NDRC”) was no longer involved in provincial price adjustments, it found that other record information contradicted the GOC’s assertions. *Id.* at 14.

Canadian Solar argues that record evidence supports that the NDRC has delegated its authority to provincial government agencies after April 20, 2015. Canadian Solar Br. at 35–37. The government avers that although the GOC claims that the NDRC delegated its authority to the provinces, Commerce found that other evidence, specifically the NDRC Notices 748 and 2909, undermined this claim, and so continued to find the provision of electricity to be a countervailable subsidy after that date. Gov. Br. at 22–23.⁵

Because Commerce requests a remand on the electricity issue, the court need not address this issue at this juncture. With that said, if the NDRC Notices state what Commerce claims, its decision to find electricity countervailable after April 20, 2015, may be based on substantial evidence. Commerce should be sure to put all relevant documents, such as the NDRC Notices, on the record following remand as these documents do not appear to be in the submitted appendices.

V. Translation Error in the Calculation of Canadian Solar’s Electricity Benefit

After Commerce issued the preliminary results, Canadian Solar asserted that one of the electricity schedules it submitted contained a

⁵ The court’s understanding is that Commerce has not based its subsidy decision on the Provinces as the governmental authority providing the countervailable benefit.

mistranslation of “sharp” as “peak.” *I & D Memo* at 33–34. Commerce did not alter its benchmarks based on the schedules as originally understood stating that “it is the responsibility of the respondents, and not Commerce, to ensure the documents submitted on the record are translated fully and accurately.” *I & D Memo* at 34.

Canadian Solar argues that Commerce’s stance “contravenes Commerce’s duty to calculate a benefit ‘as accurately as possible.’” Canadian Solar Br. at 38 (quoting *Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. v. United States*, 61 F. Supp. 3d 1306, 1337 (CIT 2015)). It claims that as it alerted Commerce soon after the preliminary results and because the agency had everything it needed on the record to correct the “plainly evident” error, Commerce should have done so. *Id.* at 37–38.⁶ The government responds that the error was not plainly evident and that it was Canadian Solar’s duty to develop the record. Gov. Br. at 24–25. Commerce also asserts that the “record documents do not indicate which translation of the headings is correct, the nature of the translation error, or whether multiple possible translations exist.” *Id.* at 24.

It is unclear to the court whether Canadian Solar is correct regarding the translation of the schedules. Regardless, the court holds that Commerce erred in not considering whether the translation was accurate when timely raised by Canadian Solar following the preliminary results. Typically, Commerce is not required to correct alleged errors first identified after the issuance of the final results, see *Alloy Piping Prods., Inc. v. Kanzen Tetsu Sdn. Bhd.*, 334 F.3d 1284, 1293 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (noting that where “(1) the error was made by the respondent; (2) no request to correct the error was made before the final determination; and (3) there was no showing that the error was apparent to Commerce (or should have been apparent) from the record or the final determination itself, Commerce was not required to correct the alleged error[.]”). In those situations, “the requirement of administrative finality necessarily outweighed [respondent’s] belated concern for correctness.” *Chengde Malleable Iron Gen. Factory v. United States*, 505 F. Supp. 2d 1367, 1374 (CIT 2007). But the same concerns do not exist when a party seeks correction of errors following the preliminary results. See *Timken U.S. Corp. v. United States*, 434 F.3d 1345, 1353 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (holding that the court “however, has never discouraged the correction of errors at the preliminary result stage; we have only balanced the desire for accuracy in antidumping duty determinations with the need for finality at the final results stage.”).

⁶ Canadian Solar does not describe the resulting practical consequence of this alleged mistaken translation.

The court has previously addressed the issue of translation errors raised after final results are issued and refused to remand on that ground. *See Bridgestone Am., Inc. v. United States*, 710 F. Supp. 2d 1359, 1367 (CIT 2010). But here, Canadian Solar raised this issue with ample time for Commerce to correct that alleged error before Commerce issued its final results. Although a prudent respondent would ensure that documents were translated properly before submission, Commerce cannot decide to ignore potential mistakes simply on this basis, at least not in a situation where the issue is easily rectified. To do so results in Commerce failing to assess a counter-vailing duty rate as accurately as reasonably possible.

The court does not opine on whether Canadian Solar's arguments regarding translation are correct, but simply remands for Commerce to consider whether that is the case, and to recalculate the resulting electricity benchmark if necessary.

VI. Incorrect Denominator in the Calculation of the GSDP Benefit

Canadian Solar claims that Commerce should have combined the sales value of all of Canadian Solar's affiliates, including its cross-owned input suppliers,⁷ in computing the denominator for the Golden Sun Demonstration Program ("GSDP").⁸ Canadian Solar Br. at 39–40. Canadian Solar argues that in previous reviews Commerce has used total sales but has since changed its methodology without explanation. *Id.* at 40.

The government first argues that Canadian Solar does not present a case or controversy because even if Commerce alters the denominator as requested, the resulting subsidy rate would be rounded to the same .58 percent. Gov. Br. at 32–33.⁹ Even if the court does not dismiss the claim for a lack of jurisdiction, the government argues that "Commerce's calculations reflect a straightforward application of its regulations," as Commerce found that the input producers at issue were cross-owned by Canadian Solar. *Id.* at 33 (citing 19 C.F.R. § 351.525(b)(6)). Canadian Solar argues that it presents a justiciable case given the potential for change at the three-digit decimal level of

⁷ Commerce combined only some of the sales from Canadian Solar's affiliates resulting in a denominator of [[]] when that number, according to Canadian Solar should have been [[]]. Canadian Solar Br. at 39.

⁸ The benefit received is the "numerator" while the sales value is the "denominator" in calculating a subsidy rate. Canadian Solar does not challenge the composition of the numerator.

⁹ The current subsidy rate is .5843 percent, which Commerce rounds to .58 percent, whereas if Commerce adjusted the denominator it would be .5769, which the government claims it would still round to .58 percent. *See* Gov. Br. at 32.

the subsidy rate. *See* Canadian Solar Reply at 21 n.4. It further argues that the GSDP, as an untied subsidy, “benefited all production related to photovoltaic power generation,” so all of the sales of the input suppliers should also be found to have benefited from the program. *Id.* at 20.

Assuming the government is correct that Commerce would round the countervailing duty rate for GSDP to .58 percent regardless of whether input suppliers are included in the denominator, then the government has a tenable argument that Canadian Solar fails to present a case or controversy as no action by this court would redress the claimed injury. *See e.g., Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561–62 (1992). The government, however, cites to no authoritative source showing that this rounding would definitively occur and as the three-digit decimal rate would change, the court exercises jurisdiction.

Although Canadian Solar claims that this issue was addressed previously, the court did not meaningfully consider the issue. *Cf. Changzhou Remand I*, 352 F. Supp. 3d at 1344 (noting that “an untied subsidy will be attributed to the firm’s total sales”). The court does not find that decision dispositive of the more specific issue of whether the denominator used in the subsidy calculation for Canadian Solar must include all the sales of the cross-owned input suppliers. That question is answered by the regulations.

Canadian Solar does not argue that the input suppliers at issue were not cross-owned by the producers of the subject merchandise or that the input product is not primarily dedicated to the production of the downstream product. The applicable regulations clearly state:

Input suppliers. If there is cross-ownership between an input supplier and a downstream producer, and production of the input product is primarily dedicated to production of the downstream product, the Secretary will attribute subsidies received by the input producer to the combined sales of the input and downstream products produced by both corporations (excluding the sales between the two corporations).

19 C.F.R. § 351.525(6)(iv). In other words, Commerce disregarded the sales between the cross-owned input suppliers and the producers in arriving at the denominator. Accordingly, Commerce followed its regulations in excluding from the denominator certain sales made by cross-owned input suppliers. Canadian Solar has not demonstrated that the regulation is in conflict with the statute. Canadian Solar’s arguments that would require Commerce to deviate from a valid and applicable regulation are unavailing.

VII. Commerce's Refusal to "Offset"

In its final determination, Commerce did not assign a value to countervailable input purchases (aluminum, solar glass, polysilicon, loans, and electricity) made by Canadian Solar at or above the benchmark world market price. *See I & D Memo* at 45–46. Commerce did so because “a positive benefit from certain transactions cannot be masked by ‘negative benefits’ from other transactions.” *Id.* at 46. Commerce claimed that offsetting purchases made at less than adequate remuneration (“LTAR”) with those made above is neither contemplated by the statute nor a department practice. *Id.*

Canadian Solar claims that this practice of “zeroing”¹⁰ is not authorized by statute or regulation. Canadian Solar Br. at 40–42. It claims this results in an over-collection of countervailing duties as “Commerce’s calculation failed to reflect the actual market conditions.” *Id.* at 41. The government and SolarWorld argue that a benefit is conferred so long as respondent purchases an input at a rate lower than would be available without the subsidy. Gov. Br. at 35–37; SolarWorld Br. at 42–44. They assert that the statute allows for offsets in a narrow range of circumstances not at issue here. *See* Gov. Br. at 36 (citing 19 U.S.C. § 1677(6))¹¹ and *Kajaria Iron Castings Pvt. Ltd. v. United States*, 156 F.3d 1163, 1174 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (holding that 19 U.S.C. § 1677(6) “provides the exclusive list of permissible offsets”); *see also* SolarWorld Br. at 43 (same). Canadian Solar responds that the government misunderstands its claim, and that it is not asking for an offset, but is rather asking Commerce to consider “prevailing market conditions,” in the form of accounting for its purchases of inputs made at or above LTAR. Canadian Solar Reply at 21–23 (quoting 19 U.S.C. § 1677(5)(E)(iv)).

Commerce’s method assumes that countervailing duties are not assessed on purchases at or above the world market rate. The gov-

¹⁰ Canadian Solar continually refers to Commerce’s practice as “zeroing,” which is not a term frequently used in the countervailing duty context. It is, however, often referred to in antidumping proceedings as the practice where in “calculating the weighted-average dumping margin, Commerce treats transactions that generate ‘negative’ dumping margins (i.e., a dumping margin with a value less than zero) as if they were zero.” *See Timken Co. v. United States*, 354 F.3d 1334, 1338 (Fed. Cir. 2004). The court does not equate Canadian Solar’s claim of “zeroing” with that practice.

¹¹ The statute defines “net countervailable subsidy” as:

For the purpose of determining the net countervailable subsidy, the administering authority may subtract from the gross countervailable subsidy the amount of—

- (A) any application fee, deposit, or similar payment paid in order to qualify for, or to receive, the benefit of the countervailable subsidy,
- (B) any loss in the value of the countervailable subsidy resulting from its deferred receipt, if the deferral is mandated by Government order, and
- (C) export taxes, duties, or other charges levied on the export of merchandise to the United States specifically intended to offset the countervailable subsidy received.

19 U.S.C. § 1677(6).

ernment is correct that Canadian Solar functionally asks for the offsetting of its LTAR purchases with its at or above LTAR purchases. The government's practice of not calculating a "negative benefit" is in accordance with the statute as a respondent still receives a countervailable benefit in situations where only some of its inputs were provided for less than adequate remuneration. *See* 19 U.S.C § 1677(5)(e)(iv). By countervailing only those purchases made below LTAR, Commerce is simply effectuating its statutory mandate. At base, Canadian Solar has benefitted from receiving reduced-cost inputs and Commerce properly countervailed those benefits, regardless of whether Canadian Solar also purchased some inputs at or above LTAR. A countervailable subsidy remains countervailable regardless of the extent of use by a respondent.

VIII. Entered Value Adjustment on Canadian Solar Entries

Commerce denied Canadian Solar an entered value adjustment ("EVA")¹² to Canadian Solar's subsidy rate.¹³ *I & D Memo* at 47–48. Commerce stated that its practice is to grant an EVA only when six criteria are satisfied:

- 1) the price on which the alleged subsidy is based differs from the U.S. invoiced price; 2) the exporters and the party that invoices the customer are affiliated; 3) the U.S. invoice establishes the customs value to which the CVD duties are applied; 4) there is a one-to-one correlation between the invoice that reflects the price on which subsidies are received and the invoice with the mark-up that accompanies the shipment; 5) the merchandise is shipped directly to the United States; and 6) the invoices can be tracked as back-to-back invoices that are identical except for price.

Id. at 47 (citations omitted). Here, after finding that respondent failed to demonstrate that all sales made via its affiliate were for a higher customs value than the sales value initially used to calculate the subsidy rate, Commerce found that Canadian Solar failed to meet the

¹² This is sometimes referred to as an "export value adjustment." *See I & D Memo* at 47 n.258. The court gave a detailed explanation of EVA and Commerce's practice of granting one in *Jiangsu*. *See Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd. v. United States*, 405 F. Supp. 3d 1317, 1326–1331 (CIT 2019). At base, Commerce grants an EVA, which results in an adjusted subsidy rate, when a party can show that the entered value of the merchandise at issue is higher than the previously assessed sales value on which the subsidy rate was based. *Id.* at 1326–27. Without an EVA in this situation, Commerce potentially would collect excess countervailing duties. *Id.* at 1327.

¹³ Commerce normally computes a subsidy rate by dividing the subsidy benefit (the numerator) by the sales value of a product on an f.o.b. (port) basis if the product is at issue is at the export stage. (the denominator). *See* 19 C.F.R. § 351.525(a).

fourth criterion. *See Id.* at 47–48; Canadian Solar Final Calculation Mem., C-570–980 at 3 (Dep’t Commerce July 12, 2018) (“Calc. Mem.”).

Canadian Solar claims to have satisfied these criteria. Canadian Solar Br. at 42–45. Canadian Solar argues that it does not need to show that all of its sales to made through its affiliate [] were for a higher customs value to merit an EVA, rather, it needed only show that “the total sales represented a higher overall customs value.” *Id.* at 44. It argues that Commerce’s decision results in an overcollection of countervailing duties. *Id.* at 44–45.

The government argues that Commerce’s decision not to make an EVA is correct. Gov. Br. at 38–40. Both the government and SolarWorld argue that Canadian Solar ignores that Commerce will grant an EVA only if “there is a one-to-one correlation” between the invoice reflecting the received subsidies and the invoice with the mark-up, which requires the respondent demonstrate that all sales had a higher customs value. Gov. Br. at 40; SolarWorld Br. at 44. SolarWorld also notes that “Canadian Solar submitted documentation for only a single sales transaction to support its claim for an EVA.” SolarWorld Br. at 45. Additionally, SolarWorld claims that this single sample transaction evinces a manipulation of the sales value in an attempt to lower the subsidy margin. *Id.*

In supplemental briefing, Canadian Solar argues that “there is no reason for Commerce to require that all sales have a markup in order to qualify for an EVA,” Suppl. Br. Per Ct. Order of Pls. Canadian Solar Related to Entered Value Adjustment, ECF No. 80, at 2 (Dec. 9, 2019) (“Canadian Solar Suppl. Br.”), and that Commerce’s failure to grant an EVA in this instance results in an overcollection of countervailing duties. *Id.* at 2–5. The government states that it requires the adjustment to be applied to all sales to serve the “evidentiary purpose of demonstrating that the overall entered value is, with certainty, higher than the overall sales value,” as the record may not always contain the entered value information for all sales. Def.’s Resps. to the Ct.’s Questions Issued Nov. 13, 2019, ECF No. 81, at 2–3 (Dec. 9, 2019) (“Def. Suppl. Br.”). Further, the government argues that the practice of allowing an EVA only when all sales enter with a mark-up helps avoid potential manipulation in which a respondent could “selectively request an entered value adjustment for marked-up sales while Commerce would be unaware that these markups should have been offset by other marked-down sales.” *Id.* at 5. SolarWorld argues that an EVA is based on self-reported “untested, third-party transfer prices” and so is “largely beyond corroboration.” Solarworld Supp. Br. Regarding Export Value Adjustment, ECF No. 82, at 2 (Dec. 9, 2019)

(“SolarWorld Suppl. Br.”). SolarWorld further avers that Canadian Solar failed to offer sufficient evidence proving its entitlement to an EVA. *Id.* at 4–5. Finally, SolarWorld posits that given the prospective nature of CVD rates, respondents could strategically mark up sales in one year “for the purpose of engineering a lower CVD rate and cash deposit rate” in the following year. SolarWorld Suppl. Br. at 6. In rebuttal, Canadian Solar dismisses the potential manipulation scenarios noted by SolarWorld and the government as either farfetched or failing to have a distortive effect. Rebuttal Cmets. Related to Suppl. Br. on Entered Value Adjustment, ECF No. 84, at 6–7 (Dec. 23, 2019) (“Canadian Solar Reb.”). The government responds that Canadian Solar has failed to demonstrate that the higher aggregate value of its sales to its affiliate [] is due to a higher aggregate value of U.S. sales. Def.’s Resp. to Canadian Solar’s Answers to the Ct.’s Questions Issued Nov. 13, 2019, ECF No. 86, at 2–3 (Dec. 23, 2019) (“Def. Reb.”). Accordingly, it is possible that “the overall entered value of Canadian Solar’s U.S. sales could have been marked down, but when combined with marked up sales to other markets the aggregate sales value could still show a markup.” *Id.* at 3.

Commerce makes an adjustment for the calculated subsidy rate when the “sales value used to calculate that subsidy rate does not match the entered value,” and where a respondent satisfies the six criteria noted above. *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Paper from Indonesia: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination* at 12, C-560–829, POI 1/1/2014–12/31/2014 (Dep’t Commerce Jan. 8, 2016). An appropriately granted EVA ensures that the countervailing duties imposed at entry accurately correspond to the calculated subsidy for the product at issue. As described in *Ball Bearings from Thailand*:

[W]e have divided the F.O.B. value of the exports of the subject merchandise before the inter-company transaction (before mark-up) by the value of the same merchandise as it entered the United States (after mark-up). This results in a ratio, which reflects the difference in the export and import values. We then multiplied this ratio by the subsidy rate to obtain an adjusted rate of 8.51 percent ad valorem.

Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from Thailand; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, 57 Fed. Reg. 26,646, 26,647 (Dep’t Commerce June 15, 1992). What appears to matter in this calculation is the total value of the exports before the mark-up and the total value after. If the total value of sales after mark-up is greater than the total value of merchandise before mark-up, then a failure to grant an EVA could lead to an overcollection of countervail-

ing duties. *See Jiangsu*, 405 F. Supp. 3d at 1330. (noting that overcollection of duties occurs when Customs imposes a duty based on a subsidy rate that did not account for a mark-up reflected on the invoice used by Customs to calculate the duty owed).

In its response to Canadian Solar's supplemental brief, however, the government dismisses overcollection concerns in this case because Canadian Solar has failed to demonstrate that the higher aggregate value of sales by its affiliate is caused by a higher aggregate value of U.S. sales. Def. Reb. at 2–3. Accordingly, it is possible that the entered value of merchandise to the U.S. was not higher than the total value of that merchandise assessed prior to any mark-up. Although Canadian Solar asks for an EVA on *all* of its sales through its affiliate [[]], it has not proved that in the aggregate all sales entered into the United States include a mark-up. *See Calc Mem. at Attach. II.*¹⁴ Commerce is understandably focused on limiting an EVA to the mark-up experienced on U.S. entries as an EVA is granted to avoid overcollection, which has the potential to occur only when Customs assesses duties on merchandise that enters the United States. Without record evidence demonstrating that U.S. entries experienced a mark-up that was not accounted for, the court can give no credence to Canadian Solar's claims of overcollection.

Further, Canadian Solar submitted only a single invoice and corresponding customs form, which demonstrates a lower percentage mark-up than the percentage based on the raw aggregate amounts. *Calc. Mem. at 2.* Even if Canadian Solar meets the remaining criteria, this cannot satisfy Commerce's requirement that there be "a one-to-one correlation between the invoice that reflects the price on which subsidies are received and the invoice with the mark-up that accompanies the shipment." *See I & D Memo at 47–48.* Canadian Solar may well be correct that a sample invoice could suffice to demonstrate this "one-to-one" requirement, but here Canadian Solar seeks a markup that is not demonstrated to be applied consistently. Thus, logically a single sample does not suffice.

The court leaves for another day the validity of Commerce's practice to grant an EVA only where every U.S. sale is marked up, rather than where U.S. sales are marked up in the aggregate. Based on what has been presented in this case, the court acknowledges that granting an EVA appears feasible only when a mark-up is added consistently and as a matter of course, given verification concerns. *See Def. Suppl. Br.*

¹⁴ Although Canadian Solar claims that all sales to the United States were made via [[]] the converse, that all sales made via [[]] went to the United States, does not appear to be true. *See id. at Attach. II.*

at 2–3; *see also Ball Bearings from Thailand*, 57 Fed. Reg. at 26,647 (granting an EVA, in part, because respondent in that case has an accounting system “set up to track the mark-up for each individual shipment of bearings via back-to-back invoices that are identical except for price.”). The court, however, does not discount the possibility that respondents could find a way to demonstrate the appropriateness of an EVA in circumstances where not every U.S. sale has a mark-up, consistent or otherwise, but where the respondent can show, nonetheless, that the entered value of sales to the U.S. is in the aggregate higher to a specific degree than the value on which Customs assessed dutiable value. But that is not the case here. The court concludes that Commerce’s decision to deny an EVA to Canadian Solar is supported by substantial evidence and otherwise in accordance with law.

CONCLUSION

The court sustains Commerce’s decision regarding the calculation of Canadian Solar’s GSDP benefit, the refusal to offset certain purchases made by Canadian Solar at or above the benchmark world market price, and the denial of Canadian Solar’s request for an EVA. For the foregoing reasons, the court remands to Commerce for a determination consistent with this opinion on the remaining issues. Remand results should be filed by April 27, 2020. Objections are due May 27, 2020 and Responses to Objections are due June 11, 2020.

Dated: February 25, 2020

New York, New York

/s/ Jane A. Restani
JANE A. RESTANI, JUDGE

Slip Op. 20–25

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of MANUFACTURERS, Plaintiff, THE BEER INSTITUTE, Plaintiff-Intervenor, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, et al., Defendants.

Before: Jane A. Restani, Judge
Court No. 19–00053

JUDGMENT

This case having been duly submitted for decision; and the court, after due deliberation, having rendered a decision herein; now therefore, in conformity with said decision.

1. Holds unlawful and sets aside 19 C.F.R. §§ 190.171(c)(3), 190.22(a)(1)(ii)(C), 190.32(b)(3), 191.171(d), 191.32(b)(4), and the final sentence of 19 C.F.R. § 191.22(a);

2. Holds unlawful and sets aside the final sentence in the definition of “drawback” and the final sentence of the definition of “drawback claim” in 19 C.F.R. § 190.2;

3. Declares that Defendants must process and pay substitution drawback claims that comply with the governing statutory and regulatory requirements;

4. Enters Judgment in favor of Plaintiff.

Dated: February 18, 2020
New York, New York

/s/ Jane A. Restani
JANE A. RESTANI, JUDGE