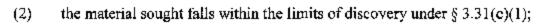
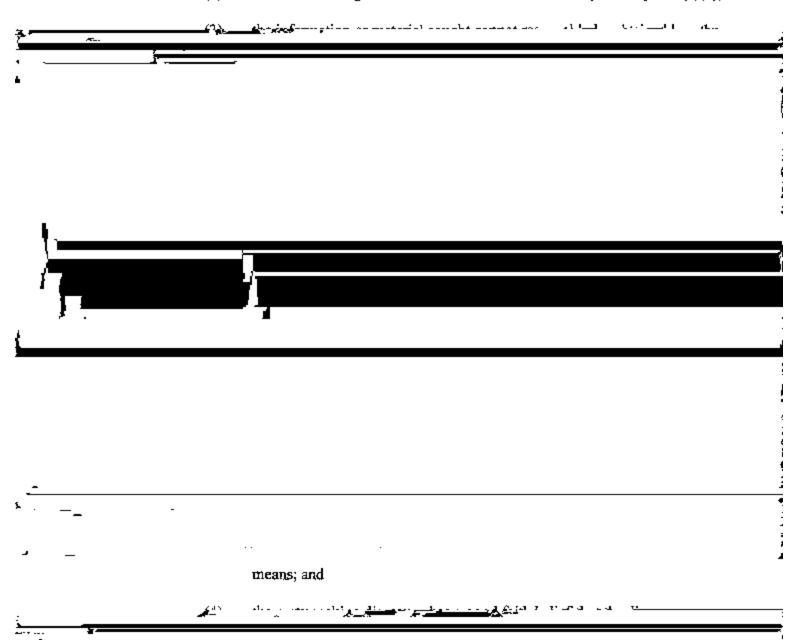
BEFORE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION In the Matter of CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V. a foreign corporation, CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY, DOCKET NO. 9300 a corporation, and PITT-DES MOINES, INC., a corporation.

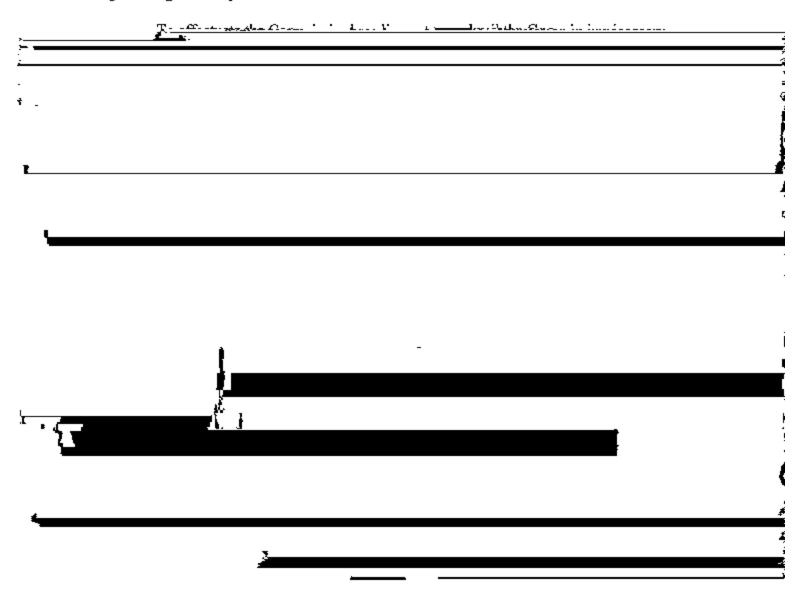




be attempted unless domestic discovery and voluntary arrangements have been exhausted or are not available:

Indeed, the tests provided in § 3.36(b) provide a framework that closely tracks the prerequisites for foreign discovery as commonly recognized by treaty, custom and

"Such an exercise constitutes a violation of international law." *Id.* at 1313. "The exercise of jurisdiction by any governmental body in the United States is subject to limitations reflecting principles of international and constitutional law, as well as the strictures of the particular statute governing that body's conduct." *Id.* at 1315.



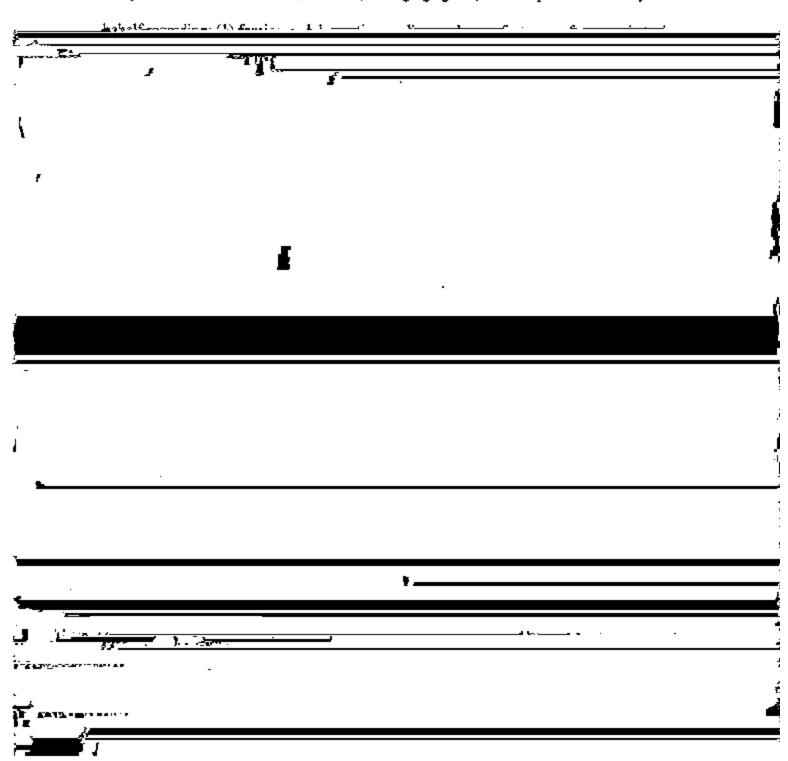
international conflicts, Respondents will be held to the standards the Commission established by amending Rule 3.36(b).

III.

As set forth below, Respondents have failed to satisfy its burden of proof in demonstrating that the four requirements of Rule 3.36(b) have all been met.

discovery outweighs its likely benefit.

Complaint Counsel, in its opposition, states that Respondents have already issued subpoenas duces tecum and subpoenas ad testificandum directing thirteen companies to designate one or more officers, directors, managing agents, or other persons to testify on their



available in a manner that is more convenient, less burdensome, and less expensive than foreign discovery. rannat ressaushly be obtained by other means

showing in their motion that they have contacted the foreign companies to determine whether they will voluntarily provide documents, statements, or deposition testimony.

