

NON-CONFIDENTIAL

PUBLIC RECORD
Date Received 1 April 2016

EXPORTER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

of

PT ASAHIMAS FLAT GLASS TBK

in relation to

CLEAR FLOAT GLASS

from

INDONESIA

1 April 2016

SECTION A

COMPANY STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

This section requests information relating to company details and financial reports.

A-1 Identity and communication

Please nominate a person within your company who can be contacted for the purposes of this investigation:

<i>Head Office and</i>	Name:	Mr. Christoforus Oeij
<i>Jakarta Factory:</i>	Position:	Corporate Secretary
	Address:	Jl. Ancol IX/5 Ancol Barat Jakarta 14430 Indonesia
	Telephone:	+62 21 6904041
	Facsimile:	+62 21 6904705
	E-mail:	christoforus.oeij@agc.com

<i>Sidoarjo Factory:</i>	Address:	Tanjung Sari – Taman Sidoarjo 61257 Jawa Timur, Indonesia
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A-2 Representative of the company for the purpose of investigation

If you wish to appoint a representative to assist you in this investigation, provide the following details:

Name:	Roger D Simpson & Associates Pty Ltd
Address:	Level 1, 2 Mercantile Dock Port Adelaide SA 5015 Australia
Telephone:	61 8 8447 3699
Facsimile:	61 8 8447 2661
E-mail:	roger@panpac.biz

A-3 Company information

1. What is the legal name of your business? What kind of entity is it (eg. company, partnership, sole trader)? Please provide details of any other business names that you use to export and/or sell goods.

PT Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk (AMG)

Public company.

2. Who are the owners and/or principal shareholders? Provide details of shareholding percentages for joint owners and/or principal shareholders. (List all shareholders able to cast, or control the casting of, 5% or more of the maximum amount of votes that could be cast at a general meeting of your company).

Ashimas Glass Co Ltd, Japan [Confidential]%
PT Rodamas, Indonesia [Confidential]%

3. If your company is a subsidiary of another company, list the principal shareholders of that company.

N/A

4. If your parent company is a subsidiary of another company, list the principal shareholders of that company.

N/A

5. Provide a diagram showing all associated or affiliated companies and your company's place within that corporate structure.

Refer to website www.agc.com.

6. Are any management fees/corporate allocations charged to your company by your parent or related company?

Refer to note 25.c to the financial statement at attachment A-4.3.

7. Describe the nature of your company's business. Explain whether you are a producer or manufacturer, distributor, trading company, etc.

Manufacturer of flat glass and safety glass.

8. If your business does not perform all of the following functions in relation to the goods under consideration, then please provide names and addresses of the companies which perform each function:

- produce or manufacture
- sell in the domestic market
- export to Australia, and
- export to countries other than Australia.

• **AMG manufacturers and sells in the domestic market.**

• **AMG exports to Australia and countries other than Australia.**

• **Export sales to Australia and other countries are made through related company AGC Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore (AAP) who is also a respondent to this questionnaire.**

9. Provide your company's internal organisation chart. Describe the functions performed by each group within the organisation.

Refer to page 12 of 2014 Annual Report at attachment C-3.10.

10. Provide a copy of your most recent annual report together with any relevant brochures or pamphlets on your business activities.

2014 Annual Report at attachment C-3.10.

A-4 General accounting/administration information

1. Indicate your accounting period.

January to December.

2. Indicate the address where the company's financial records are held.

Head office as above.

3. Please provide the following financial documents for the two most recently completed financial years plus all subsequent monthly, quarterly or half yearly statements:

- chart of accounts;
- audited consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements (including all footnotes and the auditor's opinion);
- internal financial statements, income statements (profit and loss reports), or management accounts, that are prepared and maintained in the normal course of business for the goods under consideration.

These documents should relate to:

- the division or section/s of your business responsible for the production and sale of the goods under consideration, and
- the company.

Refer to attachment A-4.3.

4. If you are not required to have the accounts audited, provide the unaudited financial statements for the two most recently completed financial years, together with your taxation returns. Any subsequent monthly, quarterly or half yearly statements should also be provided.

N/A

5. Do your accounting practices differ in any way from the generally accepted accounting principles in your country? If so, provide details.

No.

6. Describe:

The significant accounting policies that govern your system of accounting, in particular:

- the method of valuation for raw material, work-in-process, and finished goods inventories (eg last in first out –LIFO, first in first out- FIFO, weighted average);

Refer to note 3.c to the 2015 financial statement at attachment A-4.3.

- costing methods, including the method (eg by tonnes, units, revenue, direct costs etc) of allocating costs shared with other goods or processes (such as front office cost, infrastructure cost etc);

Allocated to kind of glass (KOG) on a [Confidential] basis. Within the KOG, eg CFG, material cost is allocated by [Confidential] and labour and overhead costs by [Confidential].

- valuation methods for damaged or sub-standard goods generated at the various stages of production;

Recycled if possible.

- valuation methods for scrap, by products, or joint products;

N/A

- valuation and revaluation methods for fixed assets;

Refer to notes 3.d and 10 to the 2015 financial statement at attachment A-4.3.

- average useful life for each class of production equipment and depreciation method and rate used for each;

Refer to note 3.d of the 2015 financial statement at attachment A4.3.

- treatment of foreign exchange gains and losses arising from transactions;

Refer to note 3.k of the enclosed 2015 financial statement at attachment A-4.3.

- treatment of foreign exchange gains/losses arising from the translation of balance sheet items;

As above.

- inclusion of general expenses and/or interest;

Income statement.

- provisions for bad or doubtful debts;
N/A

- expenses for idle equipment and/or plant shut-downs;

Allocated to period cost of COGS (non-product) but not charged to COGS products.

- costs of plant closure;

N/A

- restructuring costs;

N/A

- by-products and scrap materials resulting from your company's production process; and

No by-products; Scrap is recycled if possible.

- effects of inflation on financial statement information.

N/A

7. In the event that any of the accounting methods used by your company have changed over the last two years provide an explanation of the changes, the date of change, and the reasons for it.

N/A

A-5 Income statement

Please fill in the following table. It requires information concerning all products produced and for the goods under consideration (‘*goods under consideration*’ (the goods) is defined in the Glossary of Terms in the appendix to this form). You should explain how costs have been allocated.

Refer to attachment A-5.

A-6 Sales

State your company's net turnover (after returns and all discounts), and free of duties and taxes. Use the currency in which your accounts are kept, in the following format:

Refer to attachment A-6.

SECTION B

SALES TO AUSTRALIA (EXPORT PRICE)

All of AMG's exports to Australia are sold to Australia by AGC Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore (AAP). Consequently all data required by this section will be provided in the exporter questionnaire response of AAP.

SECTION C

EXPORTED GOODS & LIKE GOODS

- C-1** Fully describe all of the goods you have exported to Australia during the investigation period. Include specification details and any technical and illustrative material that may be helpful in identifying, or classifying, the exported goods.

Clear float glass	3mm – 12mm
[Confidential]	[Confidential]
[Confidential]	[Confidential]
[Confidential]	[Confidential]

- C-2** List each type of goods exported to Australia (these types should cover all types listed in spreadsheet “**Australian sales**” – see section B of this questionnaire).

Clear float glass – 3mm; 4mm; 5mm; 6mm; 8mm; 10mm and 12mm thickness.

- C-3** If you sell like goods on the domestic market, for each type that your company has exported to Australia during the investigation period, list the most comparable model(s) sold domestically;

- and provide a detailed explanation of the differences where those goods sold domestically (ie. the like goods – see explanation in glossary) are not identical to goods exported to Australia.

The clear float glass exported to Australia and that sold on the domestic market of the same thickness are identical.

- C-4** Please provide any technical and illustrative material that may be helpful in identifying or classifying the goods that your company sells on the domestic market.

Brochure at attachment C-4.

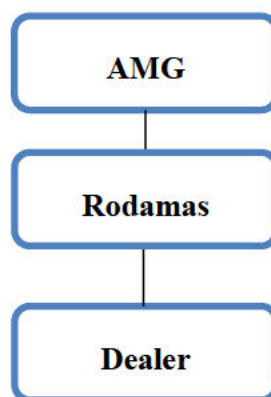
SECTION D

DOMESTIC SALES

D-1 Provide:

- a detailed description of your distribution channels to domestic customers, including a diagram if appropriate;
- information concerning the functions/activities performed by each party in the distribution chain; and
- a copy of any agency or distributor agreements, or contracts entered into.

If any of the customers listed are associated with your business, provide details of that association. Describe the effect, if any, that association has upon the price.



- **A copy of the standard agreement between AMG, Rodamas and customers is at attachment D-1.**
- **Rodamas is a major shareholder of AMG. No customers are related to AMG or Rodamas.**

D-2 Do your domestic selling prices vary according to the distribution channel identified? If so, provide details. Real differences in trade levels are characterised by consistent and distinct differences in functions and prices.

There is only one distribution channel.

D-3 Explain in detail the sales process, including:

- the way in which you set the price, receive orders, make delivery, invoice and finally receive payment; and the terms of the sales; and
- whether price includes the cost of delivery to customer.

If sales are in accordance with price lists, provide copies of the price lists.

Price: **The price from AMG to Rodamas is determined by the price negotiated between AMG and customers as this price is the net**

price paid by customers less Rodamas' [Confidential]% commission.

Prices negotiations between AMG and customers are undertaken as necessary having regard to costs and market competition.

Sales are not in accordance with price lists.

Price includes the cost of delivery to customer.

Orders: Are received by AMG from customers on-line.

Delivery: Delivery to customers is made from stock held by AMG from planned production.

Invoice: 3 invoices per month are prepared by AMG covering deliveries in 3 periods – days 1 – 10; 11-20; 21 – end of month.

Invoices prepared by AMG are for sales by AMG to Rodamas and Rodamas to customer.

Payment: Payment is made by customers to Rodamas according to Rodamas' invoice and on receipt is immediately transferred to AMG (net of Rodamas' commission).

Payment term: Java based customers – [Confidential] days after delivery. Non-Java based customers – [Confidential] days after delivery.

D-4 Prepare a spreadsheet named “domestic sales” listing **all** sales of like goods made during the investigation period. The listing must be provided on a CD-ROM. Include all of the following information.

Refer to attachment D-4.

D-5 If there are any other costs, charges or expenses incurred in respect of the sales listed which have not been identified in the table in question D-4 above add a column for each item (see “other factors”). For example, certain other selling expenses incurred.

N/A

D-6 For each type of commission, discount, rebate, allowance offered on domestic sales of like goods:

- provide a description; and
- explain the terms and conditions that must be met by the customer to qualify for payment.

Where the amounts of these discounts, rebates etc are not identified on the sales invoice, explain how you calculated the amounts shown in your response to question D4.

If you have issued credit notes, directly or indirectly to the customers, provide details if the credited amount has **not** been reported as a discount or rebate.

- **Risk discount** [Confidential]% - all sales.
- **Cash discount** [Confidential]% - all sales.
- **Quantity rebate** Various rates according to target quantities as follows
—

Sales qty per month (converted case)	Rate (%)
3-5,000	[Confidential]
5-10,000	[Confidential]
10-15,000	[Confidential]
15-20,000	[Confidential]
20-25,000	[Confidential]
25-30,000	[Confidential]
>30,000	[Confidential]

- **Stability rebate** [Confidential]% - all sales.
- **Rodamas commission** [Confidential]% - all sales.

Notes: 1. All of the above discounts, rebates and commission are on-invoice.

2. No credit notes are issued – all price adjustments are on-invoice and are reported in attachment D-4.

D-7 Select two domestic sales, in different quarters of the investigation period, that are at the same level of trade as the export sales. Provide a complete set of documentation for those two sales. (Include, for example, purchase order, order acceptance, commercial invoice, discounts or rebates applicable, credit/debit notes, long or short term contract of sale, inland freight contract, bank documentation showing proof of payment.)

Customs and Border Protection will select additional sales for verification at the time of our visit.

Refer to attachment D-7.

SECTION E

FAIR COMPARISON

E-1 Costs associated with export sales

Response to this section will be made by AAP who provided the B-4 “Australian sales” table.

E-2 Costs associated with domestic sales

(These cost adjustments will relate to your responses made at question D-4, “domestic sales”)

The following items are not separately identified in the amounts quantified at question D-4. However, you should consider whether any are applicable.

1. Physical characteristics

The adjustment recognises that differences such as quality, chemical composition, structure or design, mean that goods are not identical and the differences can be quantified in order to ensure fair comparison.

The amount of the adjustment shall be based upon the market value of the difference, but where this is not possible the adjustment shall be based upon the difference in cost plus the gross profit mark-up (i.e. an amount for selling general and administrative costs (S G & A) plus profit).

The adjustment is based upon actual physical differences in the goods being compared and upon the manufacturing cost data. Identify the physical differences between each model. State the source of your data.

N/A

2. Import charges and indirect taxes

If exports to Australia:

- are partially or fully exempt from internal taxes and duties that are borne by the like goods in domestic sales (or on the materials and components physically incorporated in the goods), or
- if such internal taxes and duties have been paid and are later remitted upon exportation to Australia;

the price of like goods must be adjusted downwards by the amount of the taxes and duties.

The taxes and duties include sales, excise, turnover, value added, franchise, stamp, transfer, border, and excise taxes. Direct taxes such as corporate income tax are not included as such taxes do not apply to the transactions.

Adjustment for drawback is not made in every situation where drawback has been received. Where an adjustment for drawback is appropriate you must provide information showing the import duty borne by the domestic sales. (That is, it is not sufficient to show the drawback amount and the export sales quantity to Australia. For example, you may calculate the duty borne on domestic sales by quantifying the total amount of import duty paid and subtracting the duty refunded on exports to all countries. The difference, when divided by the domestic sales volume, is the amount of the adjustment).

In substantiating the drawback claim the following information is required:

- a copy of the relevant statutes/regulations authorising duty exemption or remission, translated into English;
- the amount of the duties and taxes refunded upon *exportation* and an explanation how the amounts were calculated and apportioned to the exported goods;
- an explanation as to how you calculated the amount of duty payable on imported materials is borne by the goods sold *domestically* but is not borne by the exports to Australia;

Substitution drawback systems

Annex 3 of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies provides: *“Drawback systems can allow for the refund or drawback of import duties on inputs which are consumed in the production process of another product and where the export of this latter product contains domestic inputs having the same quality and characteristics as those substituted for the imported inputs”*

If such a scheme operates in the country of export adjustments can also be made for the drawback payable on the substituted domestic materials, provided the total amount of the drawback does not exceed the total duty paid.

N/A

3. Level of trade

Question D-4 asks you to indicate the level of trade to the domestic customer. To claim an adjustment for level of trade differences you will need to quantify the amount by which level of trade influences price.

Trade level is the level a company occupies in the distribution chain. The trade level to which that company in turn sells the goods and the functions carried out distinguish a level of trade. Examples are producer, national distributor, regional distributor, wholesaler, retailer, end user, and original equipment.

It may not be possible to compare export prices and domestic prices at the same level of trade. Where relevant sales of like goods at the next level of trade must be used to determine normal values an adjustment for the difference in level of trade may be required where it is shown that the difference affects price comparability.

The information needs to establish that there are real trade level differences, not merely nominal differences. Real trade level differences are characterised by a consistent pattern of price differences between the levels and by a difference in functions performed. If there is no real trade level differences all sales are treated as being at the same level of trade.

A real difference in level of trade (may be adjusted for using either of the following methods:

- (a) *costs arising from different functions*: the amount of the costs, expenses etc incurred by the seller in domestic sales of the like goods resulting from activities that would not be performed were the domestic sales made at the same level as that of the importer.

This requires the following information:

- a detailed description of each sales activity performed in selling to your domestic customers (for example sales personnel, travel, advertising, entertainment etc);
- the cost of carrying out these activities in respect of like goods;
- for each activity, whether your firm carries out the same activity when selling to importers in Australia;
- an explanation as to why you consider that you are entitled to a level of trade adjustment.

or

- (b) *level discount*: the amount of the discount granted to purchasers who are at the same level of trade as the importer in Australia. This is determined by an examination of price differences between the two levels of trade in the exporter's domestic market, for example sales of like goods by other vendors or sales of the same general category of goods by the exporter. For this method to be used it is important that a clear pattern of pricing be established for the differing trade levels. Such pattern is demonstrated by a general availability of the discounts to the level - isolated instances would not establish a pattern of availability.

N/A

4. Credit

The cost of extending credit on domestic sales is not included in the amounts quantified at question D-4. However, Customs and Border Protection will examine whether a credit adjustment is warranted and determine the amount. An adjustment for credit is to be made even if funds are not borrowed to finance the accounts receivable.

The interest rate on domestic sales in order of preference is:

- the rate, or average of rates, applying on actual short term borrowing's by the company; or

- the prime interest rate prevailing for commercial loans in the country for credit terms that most closely approximate the credit terms on which the sales were made; or
- such other rate considered appropriate in the circumstances.

Provide the applicable interest rate over each month of the investigation period.

If your accounts receivable shows that the average number of collection days differs from the payment terms shown in the sales listing, and if domestic prices are influenced by this longer or shorter period, calculate the average number of collection days.

Where there is no fixed credit period agreed at the time of sale the period of credit is determined on the facts available. For example, where payment is made using an open account system¹, the average credit period may be determined as follows:

1. Calculate an accounts receivable turnover ratio

This ratio equals the total credit sales divided by average accounts receivable. (It is a measure of how many times the average receivables balance is converted into cash during the year).

In calculating the accounts receivable turnover ratio, credit sales should be used in the numerator whenever the amount is available from the financial statements. Otherwise net sales revenue may be used in the numerator.

An average accounts receivable over the year is used in the denominator. This may be calculated by:

- using opening accounts receivable at beginning of period plus closing accounts receivable at end of period divided by 2, or
- total monthly receivables divided by 12.

2. Calculate the average credit period

The average credit period equals 365 divided by the accounts receivable turnover ratio determined above at 1.

The resulting average credit period should be tested against randomly selected transactions to support the approximation.

The credit cost included in the D-4 “Domestic sales” table is calculated by applying the mid-range short term IDR borrowing rate (Confidential% pa) during the IP to the credit term (Confidential days).

¹ Under an open account system, following payment the balance of the amount owing is carried into the next period. Payment amounts may vary from one period to the next, with the result that the amount owing varies.

The following items are identified in the amounts quantified at question D-4:

5. Transportation

Explain how you have quantified the amount of inland transportation associated with the domestic sales (“**Inland transportation Costs**”). Identify the general ledger account where the expense is located. If the amount has been determined from contractual arrangements, not from an account item, provide details and evidence of payment.

The transportation cost included in the D-4 “Domestic sales” table is the actual average cost of delivery of all sales of flat glass.

6. Handling, loading and ancillary expenses

List all charges that are included in the domestic price and explain how they have been quantified (“**Handling, loading and ancillary Expenses**”). Identify the general ledger account where the expense is located. If the amounts have been determined using actual observations, not from a relevant account item, provide details.

N/A

7. Packing

List material and labour costs associated with packing the domestically sold product. Describe how the packing method differs from sales on the domestic market, for each model. Report the amount in the listing in the column headed “**Packing**”.

The different costs of packing for domestic sales and exports for each thickness are reflected in attachments G-4 and G-5. As verified in the 2010/11 investigation, [Confidential] packing cost per thickness for domestic sales and exports.

8. Commissions

For any commissions paid in relation to the domestic sales:

- provide a description
- explain the terms and conditions that must be met.

Report the amount in the sales listing under the column headed “**Commissions**”. Identify the general ledger account where the expense is located.

The [Confidential]% commission payable to Rodamas as reported in section D-3 is not reported in attachment D-4 as Rodamas and Asahimas are considered a single entity (please refer to the findings in the 2010/2011 investigation).

9. Warranties, guarantees, and after sales services

List the costs incurred. Show relevant sales contracts. Show how you calculated the expenses (“**Warranty & Guarantee expenses**” and “**Technical assistance & other services**”), including the basis of any allocations. Include a record of expenses incurred. Technical services include costs for the service, repair, or consultation. Where these expenses are closely related to the sales in question, an adjustment will be considered. Identify the ledger account where the expense is located.

N/A

10. Other factors

There may be other factors for which an adjustment is required if the costs affect price comparability – these are identified in the column headed “**Other factors**”. List the factors and show how each has been quantified in per unit terms. For example:

- *inventory carrying cost*: describe how the products are stored prior to sale and show data relating to the average length of time in inventory. Indicate the interest rate used;
- *warehousing expense*: an expense incurred at the distribution point;
- *royalty and patent fees*: describe each payment as a result of production or sale, including the key terms of the agreement;
- *advertising*; and
- *bad debt*.

AMG employs salesmen in Jakarta and Surabaya to make sales of the GUC into the Indonesian domestic market and incurs promotion and advertising expenses in selling the GUC into the domestic market.

AMG does not employ salesmen or incur promotion and advertising expenses in respect of exports of the GUC to Australia (and other destinations) as these exports are transferred by AMG to AAP who has responsibility to sell them to Australia (and other destinations). There is no sales activity in respect of AMG’s transfers of the GUC to AAP.

Consequently, all expenses incurred by AMG in maintaining domestic salesmen and promoting sales in the Indonesian domestic market are expenses which affect domestic and export price comparability as they relate to the GUC and therefore due allowance must be made for them. Over the IP AMG’s domestic salesmen salaries and promotion and advertising represented a total of [Confidential]% of domestic net sales revenue which has been used to calculate amounts in “Domestic selling expense adjustment” column in attachment D-4.

E-3 Duplication

In calculating the amount of the adjustments you must ensure that there is no duplication.

For example:

- adjustments for level of trade, quantity or other discounts may overlap, or
- calculation of the amount of the difference for level of trade may be based upon selling expenses such as salesperson’s salaries, promotion expenses, commissions, and travel expenses.

Separate adjustment items must avoid duplication.

An adjustment for quantities may not be granted unless the effect on prices for quantity differences is identified and separated from the effect on prices for level of trade differences.

N/A

SECTION F

EXPORT SALES TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN AUSTRALIA (THIRD COUNTRY SALES)

As for sales to Australia, all of our export sales to other destinations are sold by AAP and therefore data required by this section will be provided in AAP's exporter questionnaire response.

SECTION G

COSTING INFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTED VALUE

G-1. Production process and capacity

1. Describe the production process for the goods. Provide a flowchart of the process. Include details of all products manufactured using the same production facilities as those used for the goods. Also specify all scrap or by-products that result from producing the goods.

Refer to attachment G-1.

G-2. Provide information about your company's total production in the following table:

Refer to attachment G-2.

G-3. Cost accounting practices

1. Outline the management accounting system that you maintain and explain how that cost accounting information is reconciled to your audited financial statements.

Our management accounting system combines activity-based costing and traditional cost accounting (not 100% ABC system). We reconcile our Cost of Goods Sold in our cost accounting information to our audited financial statements.

2. Is your company's cost accounting system based on standard (budgeted) costs? State whether standard costs were used in your responses to this questionnaire. If they were state whether all variances (ie differences between standard and actual production costs) have been allocated to the goods - and describe how those variances have been allocated.

Our cost accounting system based on actual costs.

3. Provide details of any significant or unusual cost variances that occurred during the investigation period.

N/A

4. Describe the profit/cost centres in your company's cost accounting system.

Cost centres in our cost accounting system:

1. **Jakarta Factory: F3 furnace, F4 furnace & Mirror furnace**
2. **Sidaorjo Factory: A1 furnace and A2 furnace**
3. **Cikampek Factory: Automotive machines**

- 5 For each profit/cost centre describe in detail the methods that your company normally uses to allocate costs to the goods under consideration. In particular specify how, and over what period, expenses are amortised or depreciated, and how allowances are made for capital expenditures and other development costs.

Allocation could be based on [Confidential].

Depreciation is based on applied depreciation method for a month (straight line, etc.), if no production during a month for certain KOG (stopsol, figure, CVD, etc.) then allocated into period cost (direct charge to COGS, not to products). Capital expenditures are recorded based on its actual expenditures which included some provision based on completion progress.

No other development costs.

- 6 Describe the level of product specificity (models, grades etc) that your company's cost accounting system records production costs.

Our cost Accounting system records level of product based on Kind of Glass (KOG) and Thickness, for example FL or Clear 3mm.

- 7 List and explain all production costs incurred by your company which are valued differently for cost accounting purposes than for financial accounting purposes.

N/A

- 8 State whether your company engaged in any start-up operations in relation to the goods under consideration. Describe in detail the start-up operation giving dates (actual or projected) of each stage of the start-up operation.

N/A

- 9 State the total cost of the start-up operation and the way that your company has treated the costs of the start-up operation in its accounting records.

N/A

G-4 Cost to make and sell on domestic market

1. Please provide (in the format shown in the table below) the actual unit cost to make and sell each model/type (identified in section C) of the like goods sold on the domestic market. Provide this cost data for each quarter over the investigation period. If your company calculates costs monthly, provide monthly costs.
2. Indicate the source of cost information (account numbers etc) and/or methods used to allocate cost to the goods. Provide documentation and worksheets supporting your calculations.

Refer to attachment G-4.

G-5 Cost to make and sell goods under consideration (goods exported to Australia)

- 1 Where there are cost differences between goods sold to the domestic market and those sold for export, give reasons and supporting evidence for these differences.
- 2 Give details and an explanation of any significant differences between the costs shown, and the costs as normally determined in accordance with your general accounting system. Reference should be made to any differences arising from movements in inventory levels and variances arising under standard costing methods.
- 3 In calculating the unit cost to make and sell, provide an explanation if the allocation method used (eg number, or weight etc) to determine the unit cost differs from the prior practice of your company.

Refer to attachment G-5.

G-6 Major raw material costs

List major raw material costs, which individually account for 10% or more of the total production cost.

For these major inputs:

- identify materials sourced in-house and from associated entities;
- identify the supplier; and
- show the basis of valuing the major raw materials in the costs of production you have shown for the goods (eg market prices, transfer prices, or actual cost of production).

Where the major input is produced by an associate of your company Customs and Border Protection will compare your purchase price to a normal market price. If the associate provides information on the cost of production for that input such cost data may also be considered.

Normal market price is taken to be the price normally available in the market (having regard to market size, whether the input is normally purchased at 'spot prices' or under long term contracts etc).

The term associate is defined in section 269TAA of the Customs Act. Included in that definition are companies controlled by the same parent company (a company that controls 5% or more of the shares of another is taken to be an associated company); companies controlled by the other company; and companies having the same person in the board of directors.

If the major input is purchased from an integrated production process you should provide detailed information on the full costs of production of that input.

Soda ash, the only raw material which accounts for more than 10% of total production cost, is supplied by related company Asahi Glass Soda Corporation, USA.

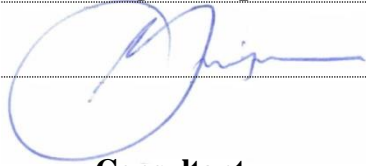
The cost of soda ash into production each month is the average cost of purchases from [Confidential] which are at market prices.

SECTION H

EXPORTER'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that PT Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk did, during the period of investigation export the goods under consideration and have completed the attached questionnaire and, having made due inquiry, certify that the information contained in this submission is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: **Roger Simpson**

Signature: 

Position in company: **Consultant**

Date: **1/4/16**

SECTION I CHECKLIST

This section is an aid to ensure that you have completed all sections of this questionnaire.

Section	Please tick if you have responded to all questions
Section A – general information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Section B – export price	<input type="checkbox"/>
Section C – like goods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Section D – domestic price	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Section E – fair comparison	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Section F – exports to third countries	<input type="checkbox"/>
Section G – costing information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Section H – declaration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Electronic Data	Please tick if you have provided spreadsheet
INCOME STATEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TURNOVER – sales summary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AUSTRALIAN SALES – list of sales to Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>
DOMESTIC SALES – list of all domestic sales of like goods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
THIRD COUNTRY – third country sales	<input type="checkbox"/>
PRODUCTION – production figures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DOMESTIC COSTS – costs of goods sold domestically	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AUSTRALIAN COSTS – costs of goods sold to Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

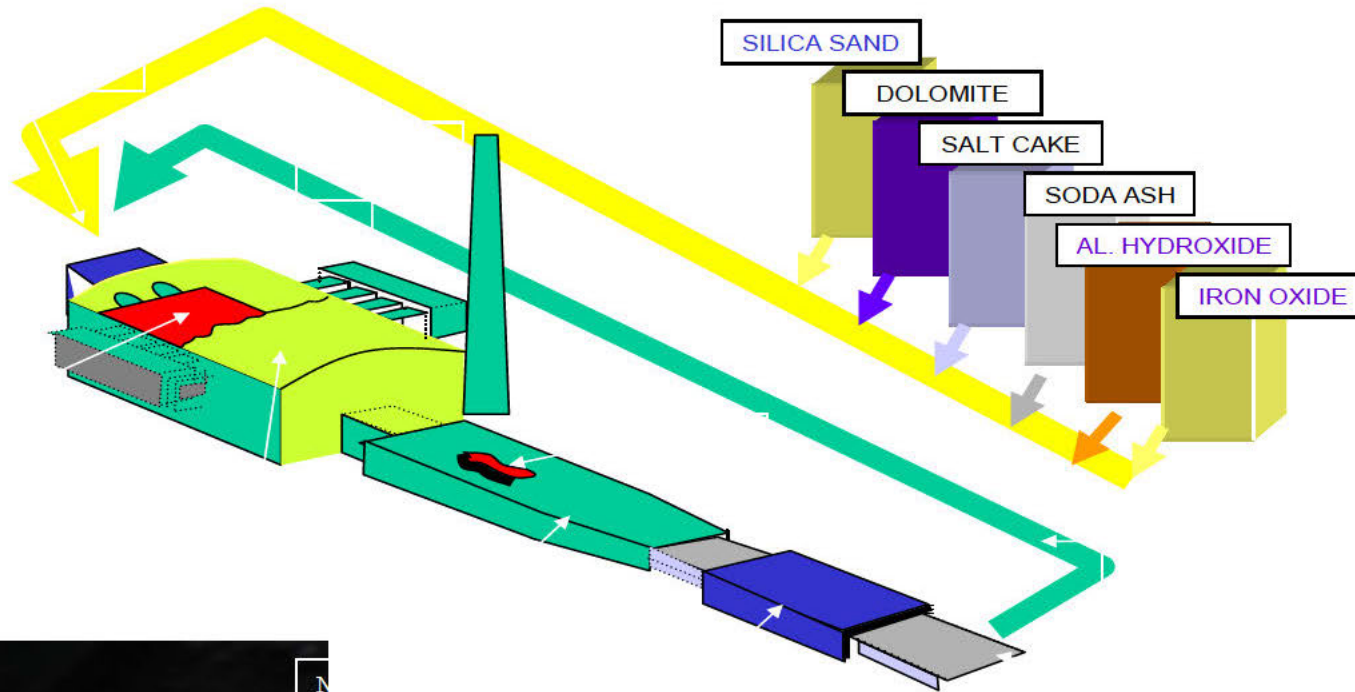
Attachments:

Attachment	A-3.10	2014 Annual Report
	A-4.3	Financial statements (Confidential)
	A-5	Income Statement (Confidential)
	A-6	Turnover (Confidential)
	C-4	Product brochure
	D-1	Purchase agreement (Confidential)
	D-4	Domestic sales (Confidential)
	D-7	Domestic sales documents (Confidential)
	G-1	Production process
	G-2	Production (Confidential)
	G-4	CTMS – domestic sales (Confidential)
	G-5	CTMS – exports to Australia (Confidential)

2014 Annual Report

PRODUCT BROCHURE

PRODUCTION PROCESS



AGC Group

Glass raw
material

Flow Production
Process

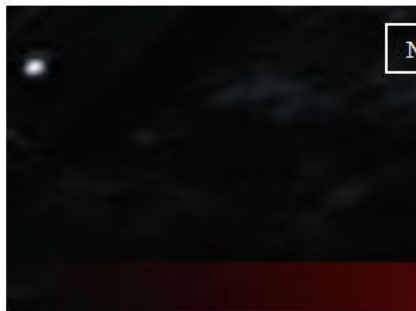
Simple Glass
Processing

Glass
Manufacturing

Movie

Tempering
Process

Laminating
Process



Main content

