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Trade Measures Branch

Exporter Questionnaire

Product: Aluminium Road Wheels (ARW's)

From: The People's Republic of China (China).

Period of Investigation: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Response due by: 23 December 2011

Investigation case manager: David Turner

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Australian Customs and Border Protection website:

www.customs.gov.au

Return completed questionnaire to:

International Trade Remedies

Branch

Australian Customs and Border

Protection Service 5 Constitution Avenue Canberra ACT 2601

AUSTRALIA

Attention: Director Operations 2

Please note that a non-confidential version of the reply to this questionnaire must also be provided.

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SECTION A COMPANY STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

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

Identity and communication

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

Head Office:

Name: [An Individual Name]

Position in the company: General Manager

Address:[An Address] Telephone: [A Number]

Facsimile number: [A Number]

E-mail address of contact person:[An Address]

Factory:

Address: [An Address] Telephone: [A Number]

Facsimile number: [A Number]

E-mail address of contact person:[An Address]

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:

[An Individual Name] [An Individual Name]

Firm Name: Address:

[An Address]

Telephone:

[A Number]

Fax number: [A Number]

E-mail address of contact person: [An Address]

Note that in nominating a representative, Customs and Border Protection will assume that confidential material relating to your company in this investigation may be freely released to, or discussed with, that representative.

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.

The legal name of the company is Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. (the "Company" or "Shuguang"). Shuguang is a limited liability company incorporated pursuant to the Company Law of China.

Besides the legal name, the Company also adopted "PDW International Co., Ltd." ("PDWI") as its trade name to export the goods to Australian, because PDWI is easier for western people to accept and remember than Shuguang.

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).

The Company was established, owned and controlled by a Chinese family, i.e. Family Yan. During the POI, the shareholding structure of the Company is as follows:

Name	Shareholding Percentages (%)
[An Individual Name]	60%
[An Individual Name]	20%
[An Individual Name]	20%

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

Due to all the shareholders of the Company are individuals, this question is not applicable.

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

Due to the shareholders of the Company are individuals, this question is not applicable.

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

The individual shareholders of the Company also owns some equity shares of another Australian trading company, the legal name of which is Prestige Wheels & Accessories Ptv. Ltd. ("**PWA**"). Therefore, there are two affiliated companies involves into the commercial activities of the goods under consideration (the "**GUC**").

Please refer to **Exhibit-1** for the diagram indicating the affiliated companies' structure.

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

There are no such fees/allocations charged to the Company.

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

The Company is an exporting producer of the GUC, and, it also sells the GUC in the domestic market of China.

- 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.

The Company performed all the above mentioned activities.

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

Please refer to **Exhibit-2** for the internal organisation chart and the functions of the department concerned.

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

Due to the Company is not a public listed company, it does not have annual report. Please refer to **Exhibit-3** for the brochures of the Company.

 Provide a list of your business' Board of Directors, Managing Director (or CEO) and Senior Executives.

The Company does not have the Board of Directors, instead, it has a Managing Director. The name and title of the Managing Director and the Senior Executives are as follows:

S.No.	Name	Title
1	[An Individual Nat	Managing Director
2	[An Individual Nar	President
3	[An Individual Nar	General Manager
4	[An Individual Nar	General Accountant

12. Are any of your company's operations in a Special Economic Area, Economic and Technical Development Zone, Bonded Zone, Export Processing Zone, High Technology Industrial Development Zone, the Western Regions, or any other similarly designated area?

No. The Company locates in a quite ordinary area, which does not belong to any of the said special area.

- 13. If your answer to question A-3.12 above is 'yes':
 - advise if any benefits (e.g. grants, reduced liabilities on commercial interest rates, etc) from the GOC (including central, provincial, municipal, county or any other level of government) accrue to your company because of being located in such an area:

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 please explain the nature of the operations, identify the specific zone(s) [or other area(s)] and provide a brief overview of all of the benefits of operating within the specified zone(s) or area(s).

Due to the Company does not locate in any of the special areas indicated in section A-13.2, this question is not applicable.

- 14. Provide details of <u>all</u> transactions between your company and all related parties. For example:
 - · Supplying/selling completed or partially completed products.
 - · Supplying/selling raw materials.
 - · Performing management functions (including any financial functions).
 - Processing (including toll processing) of any raw materials, intermediary or completed products.
 - · Trading in products/materials supplied by related parties.

As explained in section A-3.5, the Company only has one affiliated company (i.e. PWA) acting as the importer and distributor in Australia.

All related transactions between Shuguang and PWA were carried out in arm length mode because during the POI:

- (1) the equity shares of PWA held by Family Yan were less than 50%;
- (2) the managing director of PWA was another member:
- (3) among the three directors of PWA, Family Yan only appointed one director and each director has one vote, thus, Family Yan did not have control power in the Board; and
- (4) the transaction prices between PWA and the Company were decided as per the fair market value.

Please refer to the spread sheet "Export Sales Summary" enclosed for the details of the related transactions incurred during the POI.

A-4 General accounting/administration information

Indicate your accounting period.

The accounting period of the Company is from January 1 to December 31.

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

All the financial records are kept in the same address with the Company.

- 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.

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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.

Please refer to <u>Exhibit-4</u> for the chart of accounts requested, refer to <u>Exhibit-5</u> for the Audit Report for the year 2009 and 2010, and refer to <u>Exhibit-6</u> for the financial statement for the first half year of 2011.

The Company does not prepare internal management reports as the above described.

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.

Since the Company has all its financial accounts audited every year

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

All accounting practice of the Company is strictly in line with the General Acceptance Accounting Practice (the "GAAP") of China.

Describe:

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

Please refer to the accounting notes of the Audit Reports for the detailed description of the general accounting policies of the Company.

 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);

The Company adopts weighted average method to value the inventories of materials, work-in-process and finished goods.

 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);

The major material, i.e. aluminium, is counted based on the actually consumed quantity, and other auxiliary materials are allocated to different patterns (the most detailed category of GUC) according to the actually consumed quantity of aluminium.

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Total labour cost is calculated as per the effective working hours multiply with the hourly rate of different working position, and the total labour cost is allocated to the finished products as per the standard working hour of the pattern concerned. Manufacture overheads are allocated as per the allocated value of the labour cost.

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

Sub-standard goods are directly recycled during the production process, therefore, no sub-standards products are generated.

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

There are no scrap or by products generated during the normal production process. Just as the sub-standard goods, all scraps are directly recycled within the production process.

valuation and revaluation methods for fixed assets:

Fixed assets are booked as per their actual purchase cost.

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

The average useful life and the residual rate for the fixed assets are as follows:

Туре	Average Useful Life (years)	Residual Rate (%)
House and buildings	20	5
Vehicles	5	5
Equipments and machines	10	5
Electric Facilities	5	5

The Company adopts straight line method to calculate the depreciation.

treatment of foreign exchange gains and losses arising from transactions;

The Company use the first working day's exchange rate to book all foreign related transactions incurred in the month. Every month, the Company calculates and books the foreign exchange gains and losses as per the same first day's rate in the month end.

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

The Company only use RMB to book the value of its assets, therefore, this question is not applicable.

inclusion of general expenses and/or interest;

Administrative expenses, operation expenses and financial expenses (including the interest income/expense) will be booked separately.

- provisions for bad or doubtful debts:

The Company does not have the said situation, therefore, this question is not applicable.

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

The Company does not have the said situation, therefore, this question is not applicable.

costs of plant closure;

The Company does not have the said situation, therefore, this question is not applicable.

restructuring costs;

The Company does not have the said situation, therefore, this question is not applicable.

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

There were no by-products generated during the normal production process. Scraps and deficient products were recycled directly within the manufacturing process. The Company only booked the raw materials inputs and the final finished products outputs, and did not book the recycled scraps or deficient products respectively.

effects of inflation on financial statement information.

The Company does not have the said situation, therefore, this question is not applicable.

 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.

The Company has not changed its accounting methods during the last two years, therefore, this question is not applicable.

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.

Prepare this information on a spreadsheet named "Income statement".

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Please refer to the spread sheet "Income Statement" for details.

The consumption quantity of raw aluminium is allocated to different patterns as per the theoretical consumption quantity; other raw materials' consumption quantity is allocated as per the allocated quantity of aluminium; labour cost is allocated as per the theoretical working hours, and manufacture overheads are allocated as per the allocated labour cost.

This information will be used to verify the completeness of cost data that you provide in Section G. If, because of your company's structure, the allocations would not be helpful in this process, please explain why this is the case.

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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:

Prepare this information in a spreadsheet named "TURNOVER".

Please refer to the spread sheet **TURNOVER** for details.

This information will be used to verify the cost allocations to the goods under consideration in Section G.

Also, you should be prepared to demonstrate that sales data shown for the goods is a complete record by linking total sales of these goods to relevant financial statements.

SECTION B SALES TO AUSTRALIA (EXPORT PRICE)

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This section requests information concerning your export practices and prices to Australia. You should include costs incurred beyond ex-factory. Export prices are usually assessed at FOB point, but Customs and Border Protection may also compare prices at the ex factory level.

You should report prices of **all** Goods Under Consideration (the goods) **shipped** to Australia during the investigation period.

The invoice date will normally be taken to be the date of sale. If you consider:

the sale date is not the invoice date (see 'date of sale' column in question B4 below) and;

an alternative date should be used when comparing export and domestic prices

you **must** provide information in section D on domestic selling prices for a matching period - even if doing so means that such domestic sales data predates the commencement of the investigation period.

During the POI, the selling price of the GUC kept increasing, therefore, the Company requests to compare the export price and the domestic sales price on monthly basis. In detail, the Company requests to compare the monthly weighted everage export price with the monthly weighted average domestic selling price to calculate the monthly dumping margin.

B-1 For each customer in Australia to whom you shipped goods in the investigation period list:

name;

address;

contact name and phone/fax number where known; and trade level (for example: distributor, wholesaler, retailer, end user, original equipment).

Please refer to **Exhibit-7** for the information requested above.

- B-2 For each customer identified in B1 please provide the following information.
 - (a) Describe how the goods are sent to each customer in Australia, including a diagram if required.

All GUCs are directly exported and shipped from the Company to the Australian customers

(b) Identify each party in the distribution chain and describe the functions performed by them. Where commissions are paid indicate whether it is a pre or post exportation expense having regard to the date of sale.

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The entire distribution chain only has two ends, i.e. directly from the Company to its Australian customer, and there are no other parties involved. There are no commission incurred.

(c) Explain who retains ownership of the goods at each stage of the distribution chain. In the case of DDP sales, explain who retains ownership when the goods enter Australia.

All transactions are carried out in FOB or CIF term, therefore, the ownership of the goods is transferred from the Company to the Australian customers upon or after the goods physically crossing the board of the ship.

(d) Describe any agency or distributor agreements or other contracts entered into in relation to the Australian market (supply copy of the agreement if possible).

The Company has never signed any agency or distributor agreements.

(e) Explain in detail the process by which you negotiate price, receive orders, deliver, invoice and receive payment. If export prices are based on price lists supply copies of those lists.

When receiving inquiries, the Company provides a quotation to the potential client as per its inquiries, after several turns of negotiation both sides may come into an agreement on the sales terms, and then, a pro forma invoice will be signed, and then, the Company will arrange production and shipment affairs accordingly. The clients will arrange payment as per the payment terms.

The Company does not use price list.

(f) State whether your firm is related to any of its Australian customers. Give details of any financial or other arrangements (eg free goods, rebates, or promotional subsidies) with the customers in Australia (including parties representing either your firm or the customers).

The Company is affiliated with one of the Australian customers, i.e. PWA. Please refer to **Exhibit-8** for the company registration documents of PWA, which can demonstrate the members, the directors and the shareholding structure of PWA during the POI.

During the POI, the Board of Directors of PWA is as follows:

Title	Name ·	Place of Birth	Appointed
Director	[An individual Name]	Melbourne, VIC	14 Aug 2006
Director	[An individual Name]	Hongkong, China	22 April 2009
Director	[An individual Name]	Zhejiang, China	22 April 2009
Director	[An individual Name]	Zhejiang, China	22 April 2009

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As per the above information, it can be seen that during the POI Family Yan did not obtain the major equity shares of PWA and did not obtain controlling voting rights in the Board of Directors either.

In case comparing the selling prices of Shuguang to PWA with the prices to other unaffiliated Australian customers, it can be seen that the related transaction prices are slightly higher than the unrelated transactions. And, PWA and the other Australian importers were at the same trade level, thus, the related transactions carried out between Shuguang and PWA are actually in arms length mode. There were no special arrangement between PWA and the Company.

(g) Details of the forward orders of the goods under consideration (include quantities, values and scheduled shipping dates).

The Company has suspended all the export sales to Australia, therefore, there are no forward orders.

B-3 Do your export 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.

All export sales are made at almost the same pricing policies, which are generally applicable to international importers and wholesalers.

B-4 Prepare a spreadsheet named "Australian sales" listing all shipments (i.e. transaction by transaction) to Australia of the goods under consideration in the investigation period. You must provide this list in electronic format. Include the following export related information:

Please refer to spread sheet AUSTRALIAN SALES for details.

B-5 If there are any other costs, charges or expenses incurred in respect of the exports listed above which have not been identified in the table above, add a column (see "other factors" in question B-4) for each item, and provide a description of each item. For example, other selling expenses (direct or indirect) incurred in relation to the export sales to Australia.

There are no other costs or expenses incurred.

- **B-6** For each type of discount, rebate, allowance offered on export sales to Australia:
 - provide a description; and
 - explain the terms and conditions that must be met by the importer to obtain the discount.

Where the amounts of these discounts, rebates etc are not identified on the sales invoice, explain how you calculated the amount shown in your response to question B4. If they vary by customer or level provide an explanation.

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The Company did not provide discounts.

B-7 If you have issued credit notes (directly or indirectly) to the customers in Australia, in relation to the invoices listed in the detailed transaction by transaction listing in response to question B4, provide details of each credit note if the credited amount has not been reported as a discount or rebate.

The Company have never issued credit notes to its customers in Australia.

B-8 If the delivery terms make you responsible for arrival of the goods at an agreed point within Australia (eg. delivered duty paid), insert additional columns in the spreadsheet for all other costs incurred. For example:

All transactions are carried out under the terms of FOB or CIF, therefore, this question is not applicable.

- **B-9** Select two shipments, in different quarters of the investigation period, and provide a <u>complete</u> set of all of the documentation related to the export sale. For example:
 - the importer's purchase order, order confirmation, and contract of sale:
 - commercial invoice;
 - bill of lading, export permit;
 - freight invoices in relation to movement of the goods from factory to Australia, including inland freight contract;
 - marine insurance expenses; and
 - letter of credit, and bank documentation, proving payment.

Customs and Border Protection will select additional shipments for payment verification at the time of the visit.

Please refer to **Exhibit-9** for the sample export documents requested above.

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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.

The GUCs exported by the Company to Australia during the POI are all aiming to the "After Service" market ("AS Market"), the end users of which are all individual consumers and they purchase the GUCs to refit their private cars. Besides the AS Market, there is another "Original Equipment" market ("OE Market"), the end user of which are motor car manufactures and they purchase the GUCs as spare parts and install the same into their finished products (i.e. the brand new cars).

In the AS Market consumers have more detailed requirements for the ARWs with respect to the surface finishing treatment, colour, milling or lathe processing, because, the purposes of the consumers to refit their cars often include identifying or showing off their unique personalities or tastes.

Therefore, comparing with the OE suppliers, the AS market suppliers have to prepare more specifications with different patterns or colours, and of course, the cost and price of the AS products will usually higher than the OE products and the selling quantity will be less. Only in this way the AS suppliers may satisfy the various demands of the individual consumers.

However, as for the selling price, it cannot rule out the possibilities that some OE products for certain luxury cars will be much higher than the AS products.

Generally speaking, the specifications of the GUCs manufactured and exported by the Company can be categorized by three major parameters: outer diameter, rim width and the finishing treatment. The finishing treatment may be further categorized by some other detailed characters: the colour of the paint (or chrome), whether requiring milling or lathe processing, whether requiring the second chromatic colour etc.

In the products coding system, the first character/number indicates the outer diameter: number "1" to "9" representing "11" inches to "19" inches, and character "A" to "E" representing "20" inches to "24" inches; the middle three numbers indicates different patterns; one to five English characters indicate different finishing treatment. Each pattern may include several sizes, and each size of the same pattern may have several different colours or processing treatment. In this way, the Company codifies thousands of its products into regular codes.

As for the composition of the cost of production, the most important two items are raw materials cost of aluminium and the chrome processing fees, thus, the GUCs with finishing code "C" or "CBK" will be much more expensive than other products with normal finishing treatment.

All GUCs produced by the Company are made by aluminium alloy.

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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).

Please refer to Exhibit-10 for the Specifications List exported to Australia.

- 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.

EXPORTED TYPE	DOMESTIC TYPE	IDENTICAL?	DIFFERENCES
Product code of each model of the goods exported to Australia	Product code of comparable model sold on the domestic market of the country of export	If goods are identical indicate "YES". Otherwise "NO"	Where the good exported to Australia is not identical to the like goods, describe the specification differences. If it is impractical to detail specification differences in this table refer to documents which outline differences

Some of the GUC exported to the Australian market were also sold in the domestic market of China. In case the code numbers are the same, the products concernend shall be identical with each other.

Please refer to the spread sheet **LIKE GOODS** for information requested.

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.

As explained in the above, different specifications have different size, different patterns and different finishing treatment, therefore, in case the product codes for export sales are different from the domestic sold ones, the GUC concerned will be different from each other accordingly.

The Company would like to show the samples physically to the officials during the onsite verification, so as to indicate the different patterns and specifications more vividly.

SECTION D DOMESTIC SALES

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This section seeks information about the sales arrangements and prices in the domestic market of the country of export.

<u>All</u> domestic sales made during the investigation period must be listed transaction by transaction. If there is an extraordinarily large volume of sales data <u>and</u> you are unable to provide the complete listing electronically you **must** contact the case officer **before** completing the questionnaire. If the case officer agrees that it is not possible to obtain a complete listing he or she will consider a method for sampling that meets Customs and Border Protection requirements. If agreement cannot be reached as to the appropriate method Customs and Border Protection may not visit your company.

Customs and Border Protection will normally take the invoice date as being the date of sale in order to determine which sales fall within the investigation period.

If, in response to question B4 (Sales to Australia, Export Price), you have reported that the date of sale is not the invoice date and you consider that this alternative date should be used when comparing domestic and export prices –

you **must** provide information on domestic selling prices for a matching period - even if doing so means that such domestic sales data predates the commencement of the investigation period.

If you do not have any domestic sales of like goods you must contact the case officer who will explain the information Customs and Border Protection requires for determining a normal value using alternative methods.

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.

All products were sold directly to the customers and there were no agency or contractual distributors involved into the distribution channel. All domestic clients were required to pick up the GUCs by themselves.

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.

The Company did not provide different pricing policies to different channel.

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

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- 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.

Domestic customers usually make a phone call to enquire the quotation for certain pattern(s) or visit the Company in person. The Company will provide a counter offer accordingly, and after several turns of negotiation, a sales contract will be made in writing or in oral. The domestic customers will pay cash and then deliver the GUC from the Company by itself. Therefore, no credit will be given to domestic customers.

The Company does not use price list for its domestic sales.

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.

Please refer to the spread sheet **Domestic Sales** for information requested.

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.

There were no such costs or charges incurred during the POI.

- **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.

The Company made no such discounts, rebates or allowances to its domestic customers during the POI.

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.

The Company made no such credit notes as the above mentioned during the POI.

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.

Please refer to **Exhibit-11** for the Sample Domestic Selling Documents requested.

SECTION E FAIR COMPARISON



Section B sought information about the export prices to Australia and Section D sought information about prices on your domestic market for like goods (ie. the normal value).

Where the normal value and the export price are not comparable adjustments may be made. This section informs you of the fair comparison principle and asks you to quantify the amount of any adjustment.

As prices are being compared, the purpose of the adjustments is to eliminate factors that have unequally modified the prices to be compared.

To be able to quantify the level of any adjustment it will usually be necessary to examine cost differences between sales in different markets. Customs and Border Protection must be satisfied that those costs are likely to have influenced price. In practice, this means that the expense item for which an adjustment is claimed should have a close nexus to the sale. For example, the cost is incurred because of the sale, or because the cost is related to the sale terms and conditions.

Conversely, where there is not a direct relationship between the expense item and the sale a greater burden is placed upon the claimant to demonstrate that prices have been affected, or are likely to have been affected, by the expense item. In the absence of such evidence Customs and Border Protection may disallow the adjustment.

Where possible, the adjustment should be based upon actual costs incurred when making the relevant sales. However, if such specific expense information is unavailable cost allocations may be considered. In this case, the party making the adjustment claim must demonstrate that the allocation method reasonably estimates costs incurred.

A party seeking an adjustment has the obligation to substantiate the claim by relevant evidence that would allow a full analysis of the circumstances, and the accounting data, relating to the claim.

The investigation must be completed within strict time limits therefore you must supply information concerning claims for adjustments in a timely manner. Where an exporter has knowledge of the material substantiating an adjustment claim that material is to be available at the time of the verification visit. Customs and Border Protection will not consider new claims made after the verification visit.

E-1 Costs associated with export sales

(These cost adjustments will relate to your responses made at question B-4, 'Australian sales')

1. Transportation

Explain how you have quantified the amount of inland transportation associated with the export sale ("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.

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The Company engaged several third party logistics agents to arrange all the export concerned logistics affairs. The logistics companies will calculate an overall logistics fee for each export transaction, in which the inland transportation cost will be included. The inland transportation costs and other auxiliary costs were booked in the ledger account of "operation expenses – transportation fees".

The inland transportation costs were reported as per the actual booked value.

2. Handling, loading and ancillary expenses

List all charges that are included in the export price and explain how they have been quantified ("Handling, loading & ancillary expenses"). Identify the general ledger account where the expenses are located. If the amounts have been determined using actual observations, not from a relevant account item, provide details.

The various export related ancillary costs are identified in the table at question B4, for example:

- terminal handling;
- wharfage and other port charges;
- container taxes;
- document fees and customs brokers fees:
- clearance fees:
- bank charges, letter of credit fees
- other ancillary charges.

As explained in the above, the logistics agent will charge an overall fee for each export transaction, in which all the handling, loading and auxiliary fees will be included. The handling and auxiliary fees were booked in the account of "operation expenses".

Bank charges were booked in the general ledger account of "finance expenses", and the amount reported was the actual incurred value.

3. Credit

The cost of extending credit on export sales is not included in the amounts quantified at question B4. However, Customs and Border Protection will examine whether a credit adjustment is warranted and determine the amount. Provide applicable interest rates over each month of the investigation period. Explain the nature of the interest rates most applicable to these export sales eg, short term borrowing in the currency concerned.

If your accounts receivable shows that the average number of collection days differs from the payment terms shown in the sales listing, and if export prices are influenced by this longer or shorter period, calculate the average number of collection days. See also item 4 in section E-2 below.

The credit cost has been reported as per the LIBOR rate for USD with the credit terms concerned.

4. Packing costs

List material and labour costs associated with packing the export 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'.

FILE Z44

There are no differences between the domestic sales and export sales with respect to the packing materials or packing cost.

5. Commissions

For any commissions paid in relation to the export sales to Australia:

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

Report the amount in the sales listing in question B-4 under the column headed "Commissions". Identify the general ledger account where the expense is located.

There were no commission incurred for the export transactions concerned.

6. 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.

There were no such costs incurred for the export transactions concerned.

7. 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". For example, other variable or fixed selling expenses, including salesmen's salaries, salesmen's travel expenses, advertising and promotion, samples and entertainment expenses. Your consideration of questions asked at Section G, concerning domestic and export costs, would have alerted you to such other factors.

There were no such costs incurred for the export transactions concerned.

8. Currency conversions

In comparing export and domestic prices a currency conversion is required. Fluctuations in exchange rates can only be taken into account when there has been a 'sustained' movement during the period of investigation (see article 2.4.1 of the WTO Agreement). The purpose is to allow exporters 60 days to adjust export prices to reflect 'sustained' movements. Such a claim requires detailed information on exchange movements in your country over a long period that includes the investigation period.

The Company does not apply for adjustment in this regard.

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

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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.

Some domestic sold GUCs are electroplated with chrome, which usually costs higher than the other ordinary finished products of the same pattern. Therefore, the Company apply to make an adjustment in this regard so as to duly reflect the differences between the electroplated GUC and the other ordinary finished ones.

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;

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 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.

The GUC exported to the Australia and the ones sold in the domestic market of China are standing on the same level with respect to the tax or duties, therefore, the Company does not apply for adjustment in this regard.

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.

The Company does not claim adjustment in this regards.

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

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.

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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.

Payment terms for most of the domestic sales transactions are conducted under "at sight" term. There were no such "credit costs" incurred as indicated as above.

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.

Domestic clients are required to arrange delivery by themselves, therefore, there were no inland transportation incurred.

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.

As explained in the above, all domestic sales were carried out under "EXW" term, therefore, there were no such cost incurred/assumed by the Company.

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".

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Domestic sales package was almost the same with the export sales, therefore, the Company does not claim adjustment for this regard.

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 Company provides no commission to its clients, therefore, this question is not applicable.

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.

There were no such cost/expenses incurred for the domestic sales, therefore, this question is not applicable.

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.

The Company does not have other factors request to make adjustment.

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

f trade may be based upon

 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.

In case the Customs deducts the inland transportation and other auxiliary costs incurred from the gross value of sales to calculate and compare the export price and domestic selling price on the level of "EXW", then, when calculating the cost to make and sell ("CTMS"), the said transportation and auxiliary costs generated after the EXW shall also be deducted from the total CTMS. Otherwise, when the Customs uses the CTMS to construct "Normal Value" or to conduct the "ordinary course of trade" test, the CTMS will stand on different level with the sales price.

Therefore, to avoid duplication with respect to the transportation costs, in the spread sheet "Australian CTMS" and "Domestic CTMS", the Company requests to deduct the transportation cost from the total CTMS just as the same treatment as the "Australian Sales" and "Domestic Sales".

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

Your response to this part of the questionnaire may be used by Customs and Border Protection to select sales to a third country that may be suitable for comparison with exports to Australia.

Sales to third countries may be used as the basis for normal value in certain circumstances. Customs and Border Protection may seek more detailed information on particular third country sales where such sales are likely to be used as the basis for determining normal value.

F-1 Using the column names and column descriptions below provide a summary of your export sales to countries other than Australia.

Please refer to the spread sheet "Third Country" for details requested.

F-2 Please identify any differences in sales to third countries which may affect their comparison to export sales to Australia.

There were no material differences between the export sales to third countries and the ones sold to Australia with respect to the products, customers' level of trade or other sales terms.

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SECTION G COSTING INFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTED VALUE

The information that you supply in response to this section of the questionnaire will be used for various purposes including:

- testing the profitability of sales of like goods on the domestic market;
- determining a constructed normal value of the Goods Under Consideration (the goods) ie of the goods exported to Australia; and
- making certain adjustments to the normal value.

You will need to provide the cost of production of both the exported goods (the goods) and for the like goods sold on the domestic market. You will also need to provide the selling, general, and administration costs relating to goods sold on the domestic market; the finance expenses; and any other expenses (eg. non-operating expenses not included elsewhere) associated with the goods.

In your response please include a worksheet showing how the selling, general, and administration expenses; the finance expenses; and any other expenses have been calculated.

If, in response to question B4 (Sales to Australia, Export Price) you:

- reported that the date of sale is not the invoice date and consider that this alternative date should be used when comparing domestic and export prices, and
- provided information on domestic selling prices for a matching period as required in the introduction to Section D (Domestic Sales)

you must provide cost data over the same period as these sales even if doing so means that such cost data predates the commencement of the investigation period.

At any verification meeting you must be prepared to reconcile the costs shown to the accounting records used to prepare the financial statements.

G-1. Production process and capacity

 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.

The entire production process of the product concerned can be divided into three stages:

- 1) cast raw aluminium alloy into rough blank;
- 2) further process rough blank into fine blank through heating and grinding treatment:
- 3) process fine blank into semi-finished products through CNC machine and MC machine; and
- 4) process the semi-finished products into finished products through painting line or electroplating.

During the production process, some scrap or under-grade products with defects will be directly recycled as raw aluminium and re-input into casting process.

Please refer to **Exhibit-12** for the flowchart of the process.



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

Please refer to the spread sheet "Production" for the information requested.

G-3. Cost accounting practices

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

There are two kinds of major products manufactured by the Company, the motor bicycles wheels and the GUC. The Company booked the cost of production of the said two products separately and on accrual basis.

The Company has a cost allocation reference table for all its products, in which the theoretic net weight and man-hour consumption quantity are specified for each of the patterns. Actual consumed raw materials were allocated to different patterns as per the theoretic net weight, and, actual incurred labour cost (i.e. salaries paid to workers) and the manufacture overheads are allocated as per the theoretic man-hour consumption rate. For some special cost item, such as chrome electroplate fees, they were accounted into the specific chromed patterns on accrued basis.

The Company calculate and booked cost of productions for each pattern, and the value and quantities of each pattern can be reconciled with the accounting records.

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.

The Company does not use standard cost method. As explained in the above, the cost was calculated on accrued basis.

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

There was no significant or unusual cost variances occurred during the POI.

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

The Company only has one cost center, however, cost of production is booked and calculated to the most detailed category (i.e. the patterns).

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.

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As explained in the above, cost was allocated on accrued basis. Expenses are allocated into the cost by month.

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

The cost was calculated directly into patterns, which is the most detailed level of product specificity. As for the meaning of the product code system, please refer to response to section C-1.

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

There were no significant differences between costing accounting system and financial accounting purpose.

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.

The Company is not engaged in any start-up operations.

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 it its accounting records.

As explained in the above, the Company is not engaged in any start-up operations, therefore, this question is not applicable.

G-4 Cost to make and sell on domestic market

This information is relevant to testing whether domestic sales are in the ordinary course of trade.²

 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.

Please refer to spread sheet "Domestic CTMS" for detailed information.

 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.

² Customs applies the tests set out in s.269TAAD of the Customs Act 1901 to determine whether goods are in ordinary course of trade. These provisions reflect the WTO anti-dumping agreement – see Article 2.2.1.

PUBLIC FILE 233

As explained in the above, the actual incurred quantity of raw materials, labour costs and other expenses were booked monthly, and the actual incurred costs were allocated to the respective patterns as per a theoretic unit consumption rate table, in which unit net weight and man-hour rate of each patterns are specified in detail. And, the additional processing fees, i.e. fees generated for Chrome Electroplate, were booked to the specific patterns on accrued basis.

The Company prepared the cost monthly and please refer to the spread sheet "Domestic CTMS" for the information requested. As for the supporting documents, due to the original statistics documents are quit bulky, the Company would like to present the documents to the Custom during the on-site verification.

However, some of the working table supporting the calculation of the CTMS of the GUC was attached after the spread sheet "Domestic CTMS" and some of the quotations were also imbedded for easy reference of the Customs. Moreover, the Company would like to explain that the cost of production of the GUC was not booked as per the selling market, instead, it was booked as per the different patterns. Therefore, as long as the product code is same the cost of production shall be the same either, no matter the products was sold to foreign market or in the domestic market.

All cost items were booked in RMB. Please refer to spread sheet "Domestic CTMS" for details.

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

PUBLIC FILE 232

Prepare this information in a spreadsheet named "Australian CTMS".

Please refer to the spread sheet "Australian CTMS" for details.

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.

The GUC produced and sold by the Company are for After-Service market, in which individual consumers purchase the wheels to refit their beloved cars, therefore, the Company produced and sold hundreds of patterns of the products to different markets. Different patterns have different out appearance design, different net weight, different colour or finishing, thus, their cost of production will be quite different.

So, in case the patterns sold in the domestic market are different from the ones exported, the cost concerned will be different.

Please refer to Exhibit-3 for the Company Brochure, in which there is some introduction on the different patterns of the Company.

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.

Aluminium consumed quantity, man-hour rate and finishing requirements are the three major aspects affecting the unit cost of different patterns. There were significant differences between the cost show and the accounting records.

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.

Selling expenses, financial expenses and administrative expenses are allocated as per the sales income of different patterns. And, the inland transportation costs are deducted from the CTMS, because those costs was incurred beyond ex-factory and has been deducted from the Australian Export Price as indicated in the spread sheet "Australian Sales".

There were no significant differences as the above mentioned.

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:

DUBLIC · identify materials sourced in-house and from associated entities: FILE 231 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.

Important note: If the major input is sourced as part of an integrated production process you should provide detailed information on the full costs of production of that input.

There is only one major raw material as per the definition of the above, i.e. the Alluminium. All of the raw Aluminium was purchased from unaffiliated suppliers and were booked as per the actual purchased price.

Please refer to spread sheet "Aluminium Purchases" for the suppliers name and other information requested.

SECTION H – PARTICULAR MARKET SITUATION

The applicants claim that a 'market situation' exists in respect of ARWs from China due to government influence on both the prices of the goods and the major raw material inputs (aluminium) used in the manufacture of the goods.

The existence of a 'market situation' could affect Customs and Border Protection's approach to calculating normal value within its dumping assessment.

In broad terms, it is generally the case that the normal value of the goods is the price paid for like goods sold for home consumption in the country of export. One of the exceptions to using domestic selling prices for this purpose provides that the domestic selling prices are not an appropriate basis for normal value if the Minister is satisfied that a situation in the market has rendered domestic selling prices unsuitable for establishing normal values (i.e. a 'particular market situation' exists).

One of these situations may be where the domestic selling prices in the country of export have been materially affected by government influence rendering those prices unsuitable for use in establishing normal values.

PUBLIC FILE 230

Through this questionnaire, Customs and Border Protection is providing producers/exporters of the subject goods in China the opportunity to supply evidence that the sector under investigation is operating under market conditions. In examining the matter, Customs and Border Protection will also send questionnaires to the GOC and continue to examine information available from third-party sources.

It may be necessary for Customs and Border Protection to request additional information following receipt and review of your response.

There are three parts to this section:

- PART H-1 Requests information concerning the organisation of your company and the GOC's involvement in the business of your company.
- PART H-2 Requests information concerning the GOC's measures with respect to the aluminium industry in China.
- PART H-3 Requests information concerning the ARWs sector in the region where your company is located.

PART H-1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The information requested in this part will provide an overview of your corporate organisation and the GOC's involvement in your business. In addition to your response to each of the questions, all necessary supporting documentation is requested.

 Specific questions are asked throughout this questionnaire in relation to the GOC's interaction with your businesses.

However, please generally describe all interaction that your business has with the GOC at all levels, including (but not limited to):

- a) reporting requirements;
- b) payment of taxes;
- c) senior management representation within your business:
- d) approval/negotiation of business decisions (e.g. investment decisions, management decisions, pricing decisions, production decisions, sales decisions);
- e) licensing;
- f) restrictions on land use;
- g) provision of loans; or
- h) provision of grants, awards or other funds.

FILE ZZC

Generally speaking, the Company operates independently and autonomously in line with the applicable laws of China, and, GOC performs its administrative authorities strictly pursuant to the governing laws also. Except for filing taxation returns and paying tax in due time, the Company are not required to report to any other organ of the GOC.

The Company is a pure private company which is ultimately owned and controlled by individual shareholders, thus, all senior officials or high-rank officers are appointed or nominated by the shareholders according to the Articles of Association as well as the applicable laws and regulations. The Company has extreme right and discretion to make its daily operation decisions, for example signing contracts, making sales policies, making production or sales plans etc. The Company has obtained its Business Licence in accordance with the applicable law long before. There were no special restrictions on land use in China, and the Company obtains its loans from different commercial banks with fair market terms.

2. Business structure, ownership and management

 a) Indicate whether your company is an SOE (refer to the Glossary of Terms for definition).

The Company is a pure private company and is ultimately owned and controlled by individuals, which does not have any state-owned investment, therefore, the Company is not an SOE.

 b) List the Board of Directors and Board of Shareholders of your business and all other entities/businesses your business is related to.

Indicate the names of common directors and officers between yours and related businesses, where applicable.

The Company is owned and controlled by Family Yan, and all the equity shares are owned by four family members, i.e. father, mother, elder brother and younger brother.

During the POI, the shareholding structure of the Company is as follows:

Name	Share Ratio (%)	Relationship	Position
[An Individual Na	60	Father	Managing Director
[An Individual Na	20	Mother	-
[An Individual Na	20	Elder Son	
[An Individual Na	-	Younger Son	President

On 10 August 2011, the above shareholding structure was changed into:

Name	Share Ratio (%)	Relationship	Position
[An Individual Na	40	Father	Managing Director
[An Individual Na	20	Mother	
[An Individual Na	20	Elder Son	•
[An Individual Na	20	Younger Son	President

PUBLIC FILE 22-8

It's easy to see that the Company is a family enterprise and ultimately owned and controlled by Family Yan.

The Company hereby provide its company registration information as the supporting documents to prove the above information. Please refer to **Exhibit-13** for details.

During the POI, the Directors of PWA are as follows:

Title	Name	Place of Birth	Appointed
Director	[An Individual Name]	Melbourne, VIC	14 Aug 2006
Director	[An Individual Name]	Hongkong, China	22 April 2009
Director	[An Individual Name]	Zhejiang, China	22 April 2009
Director	[An Individual Name]	Zhejiang, China	22 April 2009

Please refer to **Exhibit-18** for the company registration documents of PWA which indicates the members, the directors and the shareholding structure of PWA during the POI.

c) Are any members of your business' (and/or all other entities your business is related to) Board of Directors or Board of Shareholders representatives, employees, or otherwise affiliated with the GOC (at any level, from any agency, party, or otherwise associated entity, including SASAC)?

If so, identify the individuals, their role on that Board and their affiliation with the GOC.

None of the members or officers of the Company is affiliated with GOC.

d) Does your business' (and/or all other entities your business is related to) Board of Directors or Board of Shareholders have a representative from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)? If so, identify their name and title and indicate their position at the board level.

There were no such representatives appointed by the CCP in the Company.

 e) Are any members of your business' (and/or all other entities your business is related to) Board of Directors or Board of Shareholders appointed, managed or recommended by the GOC? If so, identify the government department(s) they represent.

None of the members, directors or officials are appointed or recommended by the GOC, the Company has full discretion to determine its officials' appointment.

f) Indicate who owns what percentage of all shares in your business and identify whether they are:

Please refer to the answer in the above question for the shareholding situation of the Company.

- an affiliate, representative, agency or otherwise representative of the GOC;
- · employees of your business;
- · foreign investors; or



- other (please specify).
- g) Provide the details of any significant changes in the ownership structure of your business during the investigation period.

During the POI, there were no significant changes in the ownership structure.

h) Identify any positions within your business that are appointments or designated to act on behalf of GOC authorities.

There were no such positions in the Company.

 Explain whether there are requirements in law and in practice to have government representation at any level of your business. If there is such a requirement, explain the role of government representatives appointed to any level of your business.

There are no such requirements, thus, this question is not applicable.

j) If your business is a publicly-traded company, what are the rules regarding the issuance of shares by your business? Identify any stock exchanges on which your business is listed.

The Company is not a public listed company, thus, this question is not applicable.

k) Provide the monthly trading volume and average monthly trading price of your listed security between 01 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

The Company is not a public listed company, thus, this question is not applicable.

I) Who has the ability to reward fire or discipline your business' senior managers?

The Managing Director and the CEO of the Company may fire or discipline the senior managers pursuant to their specific authority empowered by the Articles of Association.

m) Do any of your company's senior managers hold positions in any GOC departments or organisations, associations or Chambers of Commerce? If so describe the nature of these positions.

There were no senior mangers or other officials of the Company holding positions in any GOC.

n) Provide the names and positions of your company's pricing committee.

The Company does not have pricing committee.

3. Licensing

a) Provide a copy of your business license(s).

Please refer to **Exhibit-14** for the Business License of the Company.

b) Identify the GOC departments or offices responsible for issuing the license(s).

PUBLIC FILE 1226

The GOC department issuing the Business License is the Administration of Industrial and Commerce of Wuyi County (the "Wuyi AIC"), the address of which is No. 83 Jiefang South Road, Wuyi County, Jinhua City. Zhejiang Province, China.

c) Describe the procedures involved in applying for the license(s).

The applicant needs to fill out and file an application form with the Wuyi AIC, and shall provide all required enclosures as well. In case the submission satisfies all prima face requirements, the Wuyi AIC will issue the Business License to the applicant as per the applicable law.

Generally speaking, the procedure is only a filing process not an administrative approving process.

d) Describe any requirements or conditions that must be met in order to obtain the license(s).

The paid in capital shall meet the basic threshold requirement for the limited liability company, the number of the shareholders shall be more than 2, the Articles of Association and the Capital Verification Reports shall be filed with the Wuyi AIC. In case all the said major conditions are satisfied, the Business Licence shall be issued accordingly.

 e) Describe and explain any restrictions imposed on your business by the business license(s).

There is no limitation indicated by the Business License.

 Describe any sanctions imposed on your business if you act outside the scope of your business license(s).

In case the business is not prohibited by law, the Company may carry out any business activity freely, and such activities shall be deemed effective and valid by the law.

 g) Describe and explain any rights or benefits conferred to your business under the license(s).

Business License is only a company registration document in China, which indicates that the legal person concerned has duly established and may carry out legal actions as an entity. Except for the said function, there were no other special benefits conferred.

h) Describe the circumstances under which your business license(s) can be revoked, and who has the authority to revoke the license(s).

Only if the company concerned significantly violate the law, the business license may be revoked. Only the issuing authority, i.e. Wuyi AIC, has the power to revoke the license.

4. Decision-making, planning and reporting

FUBLIC FILE 225

- a) Provide a description of your business' decision-making structure in general
 and in respect of aluminium products. This should identify the persons or
 bodies primarily responsible for deciding:
 - (i) what goods are produced;
 - (ii) how the goods are produced;
 - (iii) how levels of inputs such as raw materials, labour and energy are set and secured:
 - (iv) how the use of your outputs, such as how your product mix is determined; and
 - (v) how your business' profit is distributed, etc., is determined.

The decision-making structure of the Company is designed and actually operated strict in line with the Articles of Association. In detail, the Meeting of Shareholders have authority to determine significant issues like development plan (i.e. what goods are produced); the Managing Director has authority to determine the appointment of the CEO as well as other very important transactions exceeding certain amount; the CEO presides the daily operation and other senior managers perform their respective functions accordingly.

For export sales, the production is arranged as per the purchase order; for domestic sales, the Company will arrange the production according to the demand situation of the market and will maintain the inventory at certain level.

The CEO, General Manager and other senior managers hold meetings from time to time, in which the pricing policies and new products developing directions will be discussed and decided.

b) Provide a description of any GOC input into the decision-making process respecting your manufacture, marketing and sale of aluminium products.

The GOC does not involve in any decision-making process of the Company.

 c) Provide a list of all government departments/offices that are involved, either directly or indirectly, in your manufacture, sale or purchase of aluminium products.

There are no government departments/offices involved in the daily operation of the Company.

d) List and describe all reports that must be submitted to the GOC periodically by your company, and identify the government department/office where each report is filed.

Except for taxation returns need to be filed with the Administration of Tax, the Company does not need to file any other reports to the GOC.

e) Provide a copy of the last two Provincial/City Five Year Plans (including the appendices) for the province/city in which your business is located, whichever is applicable. The copies should be fully translated including the appendices, along with the original Chinese version.

The Company does not have the said documents.

PUBLIC FILE 224

f) Does your business develop any five-year plans or similar planning documents? If so, provide copies of these plans and advise whether these plans have been submitted, reviewed or approved by the GOC (including the National Development and Reform Commission).

The Company does not prepare any five-year plan or similar planning.

g) Provide copies of the minutes of your Board of Directors and Board of Shareholders meetings over the investigation period.

Please refer to <u>Exhibit-15</u> for the Shareholders' Meeting Minutes. The Company does not have Board of Directors, thus, it does not have Boarding Meeting Minutes during the POI.

h) Provide copies of the notes to company meetings where pricing decisions on aluminium products have been made over the investigation period.

The market situation changes very quickly, thus, the CEO and the General Manager decides the pricing decisions case by case. There were no such special meeting for making pricing policies.

PART H-2 GOC MEASURES IN THE ALUMINIUM SECTOR

The information requested in this part will allow for a better understanding of the GOC's measures in respect of aluminium in China, in addition to your response to each of the questions, all necessary supporting documentation is requested.

1. Are there any other GOC opinions, directives, decrees, promulgations, measures, etc. concerning the aluminium industry/sector that were put in place or operating during the investigation period?

If yes, please provide a copy of that documentation and a translation as well. Also provide documentation concerning the GOC or any association of the GOC's notification of the measures concerning aluminium to your company over the investigation period.

To the knowledge of the Company, there probably were no and probably have never been the said documents or policies as described in the above.

 Provide information concerning the name of any GOC departments, bureaus or agencies responsible for the administration of all GOC measures concerning the aluminium industry in the regions, provinces or special economic zones where your company is located.

Ensure that your response includes contact information regarding the following areas:

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PUBLIC FILE 223

Currently, there were no such special government departments responsible for the ARW industry in China. Just like other enterprises, the Company autonomously operates in accordance with the governing laws and regulations. However, to cooperate with the Authority to conduct the current investigation, the Company hereunder provides the department's name and the contact information responsible for the general affairs concerned.

· industrial policy and guidance on the aluminium industry sector;

To the knowledge of the Company, there were no special government department responsible for the industrial policy on the aluminium industry sector.

· market entry criteria for the aluminium industry sector;

To the knowledge of the Company, there were no special requirements to invest in the aluminium industry sector in China.

· environmental enforcement for the aluminium industry sector;

Wuyi Environment Protection Bereau:

Address: No. 103 Chengdong Road, Wuyi County, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province, China.

Tel: [A number]

Email:

· management of land utilization;

Wuyi Land and Natural Resources Bereau:
Address: Beiling New Zone, Wuyi County, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province, China Tel: [A number]
Email:

the China Banking Regulatory Commission for the aluminium industry sector;

To the best knowledge of the Company, the Banking Regulatory Commission has never involved in the operation of the ARW or aluminium industry.

investigation and inspection of new aluminium expansion facilities;

To the best knowledge of the Company, there were no such special government department responsible for the investigation or inspection of new aluminium expansion facilities.

 the section in the National Development and Reform Commission that is responsible for the aluminium industry sector; and

There were no special department of the National Development and Reform Commission (the "NDRC") responsible for the aluminium industry sector, the contact information of the local bureau of NDRC are as follows:

Wuvi NDRC

Address: No. 63 Hushanxia Road, Wuyi County, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province, China

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Tel: [A number] Email: FILE 222

· import licensing for aluminium and other aluminium raw materials.

There were no special approval or licensing required for import aluminium. Wuyi Foreign Economic and Trade Bureau is the local government department responsible for administration of the international economic and foreign trade affairs, the contact information of which is as follows:

Address: [An Address] Tel: [A number]

Email:

3. Other government approvals

The below questions address the approvals that are necessary from various GOC agencies, including the National Development and Reform Commission, in order to continue or initiate aluminium investments.

 Explain whether your company has undertaken an approval process through the GOC for any aluminium or aluminium related investments in the last 10 years.

Ever since the establishment, the Company has never undertaken any such approvals for the aluminium or aluminium investment.

b) Explain whether any applicable investments received the necessary approval and if so, provide documentation confirming this approval.

The Company has never received any special approval in this regard.

 If your investment was not approved, provide the reasons given for the refusal.

There were no such situations as indicated above.

d) Describe the process your company has to follow to obtain these approvals.

Due to the Company has never applied such approvals, this question is not applicable.

 e) Provide a translated copy of the application form along with the original Chinese version.

Due to the Company has never applied such approvals, this guestion is not applicable.

f) Identify the office that sent communication of these requirements to your company along with the office address, contact names, phone numbers and fax numbers.

Due to the Company has never applied such approvals, this question is not applicable.

FILE_{2/2}\

4. Accelerating the Restructure of Aluminium Industry

Customs and Border protection is aware of the GOC's *guidelines for the* restructuring of the Aluminium Industry. The following questions relate to these guidelines:

a) Explain in detail if there were any directives or measures from GOC that have been communicated to your business since the inception of these guidelines?

The Company has never received any communications in this regard.

 b) Identify the Government department, association or company official that communicated these guidelines or any related measures to your business.

There were no government department or other association communicate the said guidelines or other related measures to the Company.

 c) Identify the Government department, association or company and names of officials who are responsible for the administration of these guidelines.

The Company does not know which department is responsible for the said affairs.

d) Explain in detail how has these guidelines impacted your business investment plans. This may include reference to specific measures considered or taken by your business. Such items may include but are not limited to items such as project approval process, credit and loans tems (including any preferential interest rates),the environmental issues, discounted rate of energy and raw materials (aluminium, pre-alloyed product etc).

The Company does not feel any impact in this regard.

e) Explain the on-going mechanism used by the GOC to measure your business compliance with the policy directives and/or quidelines.

To the known of the Company, there was no mechanism or measures applicable to the Company.

PART H-3 THE ARW SECTOR

The information requested in this part will assist in providing a better understanding of the GOC measures and your business' sales and production of ARWs.

In addition to your narrative response to each of the questions, all necessary supporting documentation is requested.

1. Export quotas and licensing

PUBLIC FILE

a) Are ARWs sold by your company subject to any export quotas?

If so, explain why ARWs are subject to quotas and the method by which the quotas are allocated.

Does this process involve any GOC participation in determining the selling prices of the goods? If so, explain.

There were no export quotas for ARWs, therefore, this question is not applicable.

b) If ARWs is not presently subject to export quotas, indicate if quotas existed during the investigation period and when and why they were removed.

There were no export quotas for ARWs during the POI.

c) Identify which GOC agency legislates and monitors any such quotas.

There were no export quotas for ARWs, therefore, this question is not applicable.

d) Has the GOC set any targets or limits regarding the quantity of ARWs that you may sell on the domestic or export markets? If so, provide details.

There were no such targets or limitations exist.

e) Are there any export licence requirements for ARWs? If so, provide details.

There were no special export licences required for export ARWs.

2. Taxation

a) Were there any export taxes on the exports of ARWs during the investigation period?

There were no export taxes for export ARWs during the POI.

b) What was the VAT rebate applicable to ARWs exports during the investigation period?

The VAT rebate rate applicable to ARWs is 17%, and the tax base is FOB price.

- c) Have there been any changes to the value-added tax rebate applicable to aluminium exports in the last 5 years? If yes, provide:
 - i. a detailed chronological history of the value-added tax rebate rates;
 - ii. products affected;
 - iii. the effective dates of the rate changes;
 - iv. fully translated copies of any GOC notices regarding these changes, including the relevant appendices.

There were no changes to the VAT rebate rate applicable to the ARWs.

d) Are you aware of any tax changes being planned that would impact the ARWs sector? The Company does not aware of the said changes.

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3. Sales terms

 a) Identify the person who authorises the sales terms, prices and other contract provisions for the sale of ARWs by your business.

General Manager of the Company has the authority to review or approve the sales terms prepared by the sales managers.

b) Explain how the selling prices of ARWs by your business are determined, including any GOC involvement in your business' pricing decisions, and indicate if the goods are subject to GOC direct or indirect pricing or government guidance pricing.

The selling prices is determined as per the supplying and demanding situation of the market, and, the Company also considers the complete cost of production and sell when determine certain price. The Company autonomously determine the sales terms and the selling prices according to the market situation, none of the government department involves in the daily operation affairs including the pricing decisions.

c) Does your business coordinate the selling prices or supply of ARWs with other domestic aluminium and aluminium product producers, any GOC departments, or the China Iron and Aluminium Association? If so, provide details.

The Company determines its own prices independently and has never coordinated with other suppliers. Selling prices are quite sensitive business proprietary information, thus, no company can obtain such information from other competitors. Moreover, China has promulgated the Anti-monopoly Law in 2007, thus any malicious price control will be punished.

d) Explain whether your business provides ARWs price information/data to the GOC, other government officials or commercial/industry organisations, including those outside of China, which report on the aluminium sector.

The Company has never provides ARWs price information to GOC or other organizations. As explained in the above, all those information are quite sensitive and are treated as confidential information by the Company.

e) Explain whether your business provides ARWs price data to any other person at the provincial, regional or special economic zone level of government.

The Company has never provided ARWs price data to governmental officials.

5. Industry associations

a) Is your business a member of any industry associations? If so, explain your business' relationship with the association and the involvement of the GOC with the association.

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The Company is a member of Jinhua Association of Automobile & Motorcycle Manufactures (the "JAAM"), which is a Non-Governmental Organization ("NGO") organized and established by the manufactures of automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts thereof of Jinghua City on a equal and voluntary basis. The JAAM organizes its members to attend some exhibitions or visiting activities, and shares some commercial information within its members, such as anti-dumping investigation news etc. To the knowledge of the Company, the JAAM does not have any special relationship with the GOC.

b) If your business is a member of an industry association, indicate whether this membership is voluntary or compulsory. Explain the functions that the association provides for your business. Explain in detail the role of the association with respect to the directives as provided by the GOC concerning the aluminium industry.

The attendance to the JAAM is extremely voluntary. As explained in the above, the major function of the JMWA is to organize its members to attend exhibitions or visiting activities. The Company does not think the JMWA has any involvement in the said GOC's activities.

6. Statistics submission/recording

a) Indicate if your business makes submissions³ to the Chinese Bureau of Statistics and/or any other government organisation. If yes, explain the purpose of these submissions and the type of information submitted.

The Company submits to the Municipal Bureau of Statistics every month. purpose of such submission is to survey the general operation situation of the national economy, and the information reported are mainly the operation data with respect to raw materials purchase, production, and sales revenue etc.

b) Provide a recent example of a submission that has been made to the Bureau of Statistics and/or any other government organisation. For example, monthly data relating to sales, production and costs.

Please refer to Exhibit-16 for the Statistics Submission Sample.

c) Do the organisations approve or assess your submission? If yes, provide a detailed explanation.

The Municipal Statistic Bureau does not approve or assess the submission. however, in case any apparent mistakes were found in the submission, the Municipal Statistic Bureau may remind the Company to make necessary corrections.

 d) Do the organisations provide feedback on your submission? If yes, provide a detailed explanation.

There were no feedbacks to be provided by the Municipal Statistic Bureau.

7. Manufacturing inputs

³For example, monthly data relating to sales, production and costs.

FILE 2.13

a) Is there a price difference in purchase price for raw materials (i.e. aluminium or other raw material) between your suppliers?

Generally speaking, the purchase prices of aluminium were all stipulated as per the spot price of the Shanghai Metal Exchange, thus, there were no significant price differences between the suppliers.

b) Is there a price difference between purchase price of raw materials from SOEs and non-SOEs? Provide explanation.

As explained in above, the purchase price were all stipulated as per the spot price of the Shanghai Metal Exchange (the "SHE Price"), thus, there were no significant differences between the suppliers, no matter the supplier concerned is a SOE or not.

During the POI, the SHE Price were almost at the same level with the LME price consistently, (the former was slight higher than the latter by 3% to 5%). Therefore, in case LME price is widely recognized as reflecting the fair market value, then, there were no reasons to challenge the market driven nature of the SHE price.

Moreover, during the POI, the SHE price was consistently higher than the LME price by 3% to 5%, so, there were no price space or possibilities for GOC to provide subsidiary to the ARWs producers by means of lowering the aluminium supply price.

Please refer to **Exhibit-17** for the Comparison Table of LME price and the SHE price.

Note: the applicant alleges that producers in China of ARWs have benefited from the provision of primary aluminium by the GOC at less than fair market value (see Program 1 in Section I of this questionnaire).

Further questions regarding primary aluminium supply and pricing are asked in Section I of this questionnaire. Your responses to these questions are relevant to the assessment of whether a market situation exists. Ensure responses to these questions are complete.

c) If your supplier is based outside China, what import duty rate is applied on the raw materials (i.e. aluminium or other raw material)?

During the POI, all aluminium purchased were sourced from domestic market, thus, this question is not applicable.

d) Does your business benefit from any concession on the purchase of any utility services (e.g. electricity, gas,,etc)? If so what is the rate of concession?

The Company has never obtained any concession.

8. Regional differences

e) If you have production facilities in more than one region/province, are the laws and regulations in each region the same with respect to pricing? Provide details on any regional differences.

The Company does not have other production facilities, thus, this question is not applicable.

9. ARWs production/output during the investigation period

 a) Is any part of your production of ARWs subject to any national/regional industrial policy or guidance? If so, provide details including a background of the policy/guidance and explain any restriction imposed by the policy/guidance.

The Company has been operating with full autonomy, and it may decide all its production with extreme discretion.

b) To what extent are any of the policies/guidelines identified in a) applicable to your business?

There were no production of the Company subject to any policy or guidance, thus, this question is not applicable.

c) Where applicable, how did your business respond to the policies/guidelines?

This question is not applicable.

 d) Provide details regarding any other restrictions (e.g., geographic/regional, downstream, use, etc.) to the sale of ARWs that may be imposed by the GOC.

There were no such restrictions or limitations.

10. Sales price during the investigation period

a) Explain whether your business has been subjected to any direct or indirect price guidance or controls by the GOC during the investigation period, with respect to domestic aluminium prices.

No, there were no such price guidance or controls with respect to aluminium purchase prices.

b) Explain whether your business has been subjected to any direct or indirect price guidance or controls by the GOC during the investigation period, with respect to raw material inputs (i.e. aluminium, etc.).

No, there were no such price guidance or controls with respect to raw material inputs.

 c) Explain whether your business has encountered any price guidance or controls established by regional, provincial or special economic zone officials and/or organisations.

FILE No, the Company has never encountered any price guidance or controls as the above mentioned.

11. Adding capacity and/or joint ventures

a) Provide a detailed explanation with respect to the government approval process on adding capacity and/or joint ventures in relation to your business.

It's not subject to any approvals to add production capacity or establish joint ventures with other domestic companies. However, in case any sino-foreign joint ventures are intended to be established, a foreign investment approval shall be obtained from the commerce department concerned.

b) Does the government have the right to request modifications in the terms of adding capacity and/or joint ventures? If yes, provide a detailed explanation.

NO, the GOC does not have the right to request modifications with respect to the production capacity expansion or establishing joint ventures.

SECTION I - COUNTERVAILING

The applicant alleges that producers in China of ARWs and upstream suppliers have benefited from a number of subsidies granted by the GOC (meaning any level of government - refer to the Glossary of Terms for further information), and that these subsidies are countervailable

INVESTIGATED PROGRAMS

The following are programs that Customs and Border Protection is currently investigating:

- Program 1: Aluminium provided by government at less than fair market value
- Program 2: Transitional preferential tax policies for tax resident enterprise
- Program 3: Preferential policies on Enterprise Income Tax
- Program 4: Preferential income tax for hi-tech enterprises
- Program 5: "Go west" strategy
- Program 6: Preferential tax policies for FIEs established in the coastal economic open areas and in the economic and technological development zones
- Program 7: Reduced tax rate for productive FIEs scheduled to operate for a period not less than 10 years: "two years of exemption and three years fifty per cent reduction"
- Program 8: Preferential tax policies for FIE export enterprises whose annual output value of all export products amounted to 70% or more
- Program 9: Preferential tax policies for FIEs which are technology-intensive and knowledge-intensive

FILE 2 14

Program 10: Preferential tax policies for enterprises which provide employment to unemployed people

Program 11:Preferential tax policies for FIEs in State high- or new-technology industrial development zones, and for advanced technology enterprises invested in and operated by FIEs

Program 12: 100% refund of income tax paid on direct reinvestment

Program 13: Preferential tax policies for enterprises transferring technology

Program 14:Preferential tax policies for enterprises making little profits

Program 15: Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment in the border cities

Program 16: Preferential tax policies for FIEs in central and western China

Program 17: Preferential tax policies for FIEs established in the Pudong area of Shanghai

Program 18:Preferential tax policies for domestic companies and FIEs in the western regions

Program 19:Preferential tax policies for FIEs in the *Three Gorges of Yangtze River Economic Zone*

Program 20:Preferential tax policies for enterprises established in poverty stricken areas

Program 21:Grants for encouraging the establishment of headquarters and regional headquarters with foreign investment

Program 22:Preferential tax treatments for new hi-tech enterprises (NHTEs) in special zones

Program 23:Preferential policies in industrial zones in China including Economic & Technological Development Zones (ETDZ), High & New Technological Development Zones (High Tech Parks), Export Processing Zones (EPZ), Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Free Trade Cooperation Zones (FTZ), Industrial Zones (IZ) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) - Provinces include Beijing, Dalian, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lianyungang, Nantong, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai

Program 24: Preferential Policies in Xinzhuang Industrial Zone, Shanghai

Program 25: Preferential policies in Shanghai

Program 26:Preferential policies in Weihai Economic Development, High-tech Industry Development and Export Processing zones, Shandong province

Program 27: Tax incentives for manufacturing FIEs in Jiangsu province

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Program 28: Preferential tax rates in Guangzhou, Guangdong province

Program 29: Patent award of Guangdong Province

Program 30:Termination of tax refund policies for FIEs on their purchase of domestically manufactured equipment

Program 31:Exemption of tariff and import VAT for imported technologies and equipments

Program 32:Full refund of VAT to FIEs on purchasing unused domestic equipment with currency in China

Program 33:Preferential tax treatment for casting and forging products

Program 34:Preferential tax treatment to dies product

Program 35: Matching funds for international market development for SMEs

Program 36: "Innovative Experimental Enterprise Grant"

Program 37: Special Support Fund for non-State-owned enterprises (NSOEs)

Program 38: "Venture Investment Fund for Hi-Tech Industry"

Program 39: Superstar Enterprise Grant

Program 40: One-time awards to enterprises whose products qualify for "Well-Known Trademarks of China" or "Famous Brands of China"

Please answer the questions within parts I-1 to I-3 in relation to these programs.

FILE 212

PART I-1 PREFERENTIAL INCOME TAX PROGRAMS (PROGRAMS 2,3,4, 6-20,22,28,33 AND 34)

Did your business or any company/entity related to your business receive <u>any benefit</u> under the following programs during the investigation period (1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011):

No, the Company did not receive any benefits under the following programs.

Program 2: Transitional preferential tax policies for tax resident enterprise

Program 3: Preferential policies on Enterprise Income Tax

Program 4: Preferential income tax for hi-tech enterprises

Program 6: Preferential tax policies for FIEs established in the coastal economic open areas and in the economic and technological development zones

Program 7: Reduced tax rate for productive FIEs scheduled to operate for a period not less than 10 years: "two years of exemption and three years fifty per cent reduction"

Program 8: Preferential tax policies for FIE export enterprises whose annual output value of all export products amounted to 70% or more

Program 9: Preferential tax policies for FIEs which are technology-intensive and knowledge-intensive

Program 10: Preferential tax policies for enterprises which provide employment to unemployed people

Program 11:Preferential tax policies for FIEs in State high- or new-technology industrial development zones, and for advanced technology enterprises invested in and operated by FIEs

Program 12: 100% refund of income tax paid on direct reinvestment

Program 13: Preferential tax policies for enterprises transferring technology

Program 14: Preferential tax policies for enterprises making little profits

Program 15: Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment in the border cities

Program 16: Preferential tax policies for FIEs in central and western China

Program 17:Preferential tax policies for FIEs established in the Pudong area of Shanghai

Program 18:Preferential tax policies for domestic companies and FIEs in the western regions

⁴ Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a definition of benefit in this context.

Program 19:Preferential tax policies for FIEs in the Three Gorges of Yangtze River Economic Zone

Program 20:Preferential tax policies for enterprises established in poverty stricken areas

Program 22:Preferential tax treatments for new hi-tech enterprises (NHTEs) in special zones

Program 28: Preferential tax rates in Guangzhou, Guangdong province

Program 33:Preferential tax treatment for casting and forging products

Program 34:Preferential tax treatment to dies product

 It is our understanding that the general tax rate for enterprises in China from 1 July 2010 was 25%. Confirm whether this is correct and if not, please identify the general tax rate for enterprises in China from 1 July 2010.

Correct. The income tax rate applicable to the Company during the POI was 25%.

3. If your business currently pays corporate income tax at a rate less than 25% (or whatever the rate of general tax is as discussed above), or paid at a rate less than that during the investigation period, please indicate whether the reduced rate relates to any of the preferential income tax programs identified above.

The income tax rate applicable to the Company during the POI was 25%, thus, this question is not applicable.

4. If the income tax rate of less than the general rate does not relate to any of the programs identified above, please provide an explanation for the reduced income tax rate and answer the questions in Part I-1 above in relation to the income tax rate reduction.

The income tax rate applicable to the Company during the POI was 25%, thus, this question is not applicable.

For <u>each program</u> that you have identified above as conferring benefit on your entity, answer the following.

Due to none of the above programs conferred benefits to the Company, none of the below questions are applicable.

 Provide complete details of the amount of the benefit received, including whether it was received in total or in instalments.

Not applicable.

 Indicate which goods you produced that benefited from the program (e.g. the program may have benefited all production or only certain products that have undergone research and development).

Not applicable.



 Describe the application and approval procedures for obtaining a benefit under the program.

Not applicable.

 Where applicable, provide copies of the application form or other documentation used to apply for the program, all attachments and all contractual agreements entered into between your business and the GOC in relation to the program.

Not applicable.

Outline the fees charged to, or expenses incurred by your business for purposes of receiving the program.

Not applicable.

 Outline the eligibility criteria your business had to meet in order to receive benefits under this program.

Not applicable.

11. State whether your eligibility for the program was conditional on one or more of the following criteria:

Not applicable.

- a) whether or not your business exports or has increased its exports:
- b) the use of domestic rather than imported inputs;
- c) the industry to which your business belongs; or
- d) the region in which your business is located.
- 12. If the benefit was provided in relation to a specific activity or project of your entity, please identify the activity and provide supporting documentation.

Not applicable.

13. What records does your business keep regarding each of the benefits received under this program? Provide copies of any records kept in relation to the program.

Not applicable.

14. Indicate where benefits under this program can be found in your accounting system (i.e. specify the ledgers or journals) and financial statements.

Not applicable.

15. To your knowledge, does the program still operate or has it been terminated?

Not applicable.

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16. If the program has been terminated, please provide details (when, why). When is the last date that your business could apply for or claim benefits under the program? When is the last date that your business could receive benefits under the program?

If the program terminated has been substituted for by another program, identify the program and answer all the questions in Part I-1 in relation to this programme.

Not applicable.

17. For each taxation year, complete the table below.

Prepare this information in the attached spreadsheet named "Income Tax" included as part of the ARWS Exporter Questionnaire – CHINA – accompanying spreadsheet provided alongside this questionnaire.

Please refer to the spread sheet "Income Tax" for the information requested.

- Provide a copy, bearing the official stamp of the appropriate level of the GOC of all
 - corporate income tax acknowledgement form(s) and the income tax return(s) that your company filed for the 2008, 2009 and 2010 tax years; and
 - income tax instalment payment receipts, and all applicable income tax forms and schedules for the 2008, 2009 and 2010 tax years.

Please refer to Exhibit-18 for the Income Tax Returns for the year 2008, 2009 and 2010, and refer to Exhibit-19 for the Income Tax Payment Receipt conerned.

Note: If your company did not file an income tax return in any of the tax years indicated, provide an explanation stating the reasons why you were exempt from filing such a return and the applicable section[s] of the Income Tax Act under which you were exempt from doing so.

PART I-2 GRANTS AND PREFERENTIAL POLICIES (PROGRAMS 5,21,23,24,25,26,28,35,36,37,38,39 AND 40)

It is Customs and Border Protection's understanding that the GOC may be providing grants to enterprises in China including the following identified programs:

Program 5: "Go west" strategy

Program 21:Grants for encouraging the establishment of headquarters and regional headquarters with foreign investment

Program 23:Preferential policies in industrial zones in China including Economic & Technological Development Zones (ETDZ), High & New Technological Development Zones (High Tech Parks), Export Processing Zones (EPZ), Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Free Trade Cooperation Zones (FTZ), Industrial Zones (IZ) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) - Provinces include Beijing, Dalian, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lianyungang, Nantong, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai

FILE 208

Program 24: Preferential Policies in Xinzhuang Industrial Zone, Shanghai

Program 25:Preferential policies in Shanghai

Program 26: Preferential policies in Weihai Economic Development, High-tech Industry Development and Export Processing zones, Shandong province

Program 28: Preferential tax rates in Guangzhou, Guangdong province

Program 35:Matching funds for international market development for SMEs

Program 36: "Innovative Experimental Enterprise Grant

Program 37: Special Support Fund for non-State-owned enterprises (NSOEs)

Program 38: "Venture Investment Fund for Hi-Tech Industry"

Program 39: Superstar Enterprise Grant

Program 40:One-time awards to enterprises whose products qualify for "Well-Known Trademarks of China" or "Famous Brands of China"

 Did your business or any company/entity related to your business receive any benefit under the above programs during the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2011?

Yes, the Company did receive a sum of grant under the Program 35 (i.e. matching funds for international market development for SMEs) in 2011.

 Did your business receive benefits under <u>any other</u> grant (including awards, prizes, funds) program during the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2011?

Except for the grant previously described, the Company does not think it received other specific benefits during the period of investigation.

However, in case the Customs and Border Protection (the "Customs") thinks there are/might be any other specific issues or programs that shall be defined as "benefits" or "subsidies", the Company would like to fully cooperate with the Customs to conduct the investigation, including but not limited to answering questions, providing supporting documents, or accepting on-site verification.

For each program identified in your answer to I-2.1 and I-2.2 above, answer the following.

3. Provide complete details involving the amount of the grant received, including whether the grant was received in a lump sum or multiple instalments.

The grant was received in a lump sum, which was received on 6 April 2011.

 Indicate which goods you produced that benefited from the program (e.g. the program may have benefited all production or only certain products that have undergone research and development).

ional

Due to the grant was to support the Company to attend an international exhibition, on which all products of the Company were exhibited, therefore, all products of the Company shall be deemed as being benefited from the grants.

 Describe the application and approval procedures for obtaining a benefit under the program.

The Company used to file an application to the competent department of the local government, in which the purpose and nature of the exhibition were detailed described and the total amount of the expenses were reported. Then, the competent departments carried out a review on the materials and supporting documents concerned, and then, the funds were granted to the Company accordingly.

6. Where applicable, provide copies of the application form or other documentation used to apply for the program, all attachments and all contractual agreements entered into between your business and the GOC in relation to the program.

Please refer to **Exhibit-20** for the Application Form filed by the Company for the program.

 Outline the fees charged to, or expenses incurred by your business for purposes of receiving the program.

The Company was not charged by the GOC for applying or receiving the funds.

8. Outline the eligibility criteria your business had to meet in order to receive benefits under this program.

The funds were provided on the basis of actual incurred amount paid for attending international exhibition and the applicant shall be in compliance with certain definition of "small or medium enterprises"

As for more detailed criteria, the Company can hardly understand.

- State whether your eligibility for the program was conditional on one or more of the following criteria:
 - a) whether or not your business exports or has increased its exports;
 - b) the use of domestic rather than imported inputs;
 - c) the industry to which your business belongs; or
 - d) the region in which your business is located.

None of the above were included as criteria for the Program. According to the Company, the said Program shall be a program generally applicable within the state.

 If the benefit was provided in relation to a specific activity or project of your entity, please identify the activity and provide supporting documentation.

Please refer to Exhibit-20 for detailed information.

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11. What records does your business keep regarding each of the benefits received under this program? Provide copies of any records kept in relation to the program.

The Company only has the bank statements attached to its accounting voucher. Please refer to **Exhibit-20** for the said documents.

 Indicate where benefits under this program can be found in your accounting system (i.e., specify the ledgers or journals) and financial statements.

Yes. The said benefits were booked under the sub ledger account of "non-operation income".

13. To your knowledge, does the program still operate or has it been terminated?

The Company does not know whether the program still operates.

14. If the program has been terminated, please provide details (when, why). When is the last date that your business could apply for or claim benefits under the program? When is the last date that your business could receive benefits under the program?

If the program terminated has been substituted for by another program, identify the program and answer all the questions in Part I-1 in relation to this programme.

As explained in the above, the Company does not know whether the program has been terminated or not.

15. Identify the body responsible for administering the grant.

According to the Company, the local Foreign Trade and Commerce Bureau are mainly responsible for administering the grant.

16. Identify the date of approval of the grant and the date the grant was received.

The Company does not know when the grant was approved. As for the receiving date, please refer to response to question I-2-(3).

 Indicate where the grant was accounted for on your business' financial statements.

The grant was booked in the "non-operation income" ledger in the income and loss statement.

PART I-3 TARIFF AND VAT EXEMPTIONS ON IMPORTED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS (PROGRAMS31 AND 32)

It is our understanding that certain enterprises in China are eligible for exemption from the payment of import duty and import VAT on imported inputs, technologies and equipments including the following identified programs

FILE 205

Program 31:Exemption of tariff and import VAT for imported technologies and equipments

Program 32:Full refund of VAT to FIEs on purchasing unused domestic equipment with currency in China

If your business or any company/entity related to your business received benefits under any such program during the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2011, please answer the following questions.

The Company has never received the benefits as the above indicated, therefore, none of the following questions is applicable.

 Provide complete details involving the exemption of tariff and import VAT received, for any imported technologies and equipments.

Not applicable.

 Provide complete details involving the amount of the VAT refund received, including whether the refund was received in a lump sum or multiple instalments.

Not applicable.

 Describe the application and approval procedures for obtaining a benefit under these programs.

Not applicable.

4. Where applicable, provide copies of the application form or other documentation used to apply for these programs, all attachments and all contractual agreements entered into between your business and the GOC in relation to the program.

Not applicable.

Outline the fees charged to, or expenses incurred by your business for purposes of receiving these programs.

Not applicable.

 Outline the eligibility criteria your business had to meet in order to receive benefits under these programs.

Not applicable.

- State whether your eligibility for these programs was conditional on one or more of the following criteria:
 - a) whether or not your business exports or has increased its exports;
 - b) the use of domestic rather than imported inputs:
 - c) the industry to which your business belongs; or
 - d) the region in which your business is located.

Not applicable.

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 If the benefit was provided in relation to a specific activity or project of your entity, please identify the activity and provide supporting documentation.

Not applicable.

 What records does your business keep regarding each of the benefits received under these programs? Provide copies of any records kept in relation to the program.

Not applicable.

 Indicate where benefits under these programs can be found in your accounting system (i.e., specify the ledgers or journals) and financial statements.

Not applicable.

11. To your knowledge, do these programs still operate or have they been terminated?

Not applicable.

12. If these programs have been terminated, please provide details (when, why). When is the last date that your business could apply for or claim benefits under the program? When is the last date that your business could receive benefits under the program?

Not applicable.

13. If any of these programs has been terminated and is being substituted for by another program, identify the program and answer all the questions in Part I-1 in relation to this programme.

Not applicable.

- 14. Were the materials and/or equipment that were entitled to a refund of VAT used in the production of the goods during the investigation period? If yes, provide the following information:
 - (a) type of inputs;
 - (b) cost of inputs;
 - (c) quantity of inputs; and
 - (d) amount of VAT refunded.

Not applicable.

Has your company received exemption from payment of or refunds of import duty and import VAT for imported material inputs including technologies and equipments at any time that were used in the production of the goods during the investigation period? If yes, provide the following information:

- (a) description of imported product;
- (b) country of origin;

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PUBLIC FILE 2-23

- (c) quantity of imported product;
- (d) purchase price:
- (e) terms of purchase (f.o.b., c.i.f., etc);
- (f) ocean freight;
- (g) value for duty of imported product;
- (h) regular rate of taxes and duties;
- (i) concessionary rate of taxes and duties;
- (j) amount of duties and taxes normally applicable;
- (k) amount of duties and taxes paid;
- (I) amount of duties and taxes exempt;
- (m)date of importation:
- (n) tariff classification number:
- (o) customs entry number; and
- (p) application fee.

Not applicable.

15. Explain if (and how) the GOC determines which imported inputs are consumed by your business in the production of the subject goods and in what amounts, and the amount of duty paid or payable on the inputs (including any allowance for waste).

Not applicable.

16. Explain how the GOC determined the percentage rate of duty exemption.

Please note that goods consumed in the production of exported goods (inputs) include:

- (a) goods incorporated into the exported goods; and
- (b) energy, fuel, oil and catalysts that are used or consumed in the production of the exported goods.

Not applicable.

17. Provide a representative sample of copies of import entry documents (for example: bill of entry, invoice from supplier, etc.) for each type of importation covering duty-exempt inputs and duty-paid inputs imported for use in the manufacturing of the subject goods.

Not applicable.

18. In addition to the import entry documents, you must also provide copies, if applicable, of any applications submitted to and/or approval document received from the GOC relating to the exemption from the payment of import duty and import VAT on imported inputs and in relation to the VAT that is refunded on the exportation of the subject goods.

Not applicable.

19. Provide copies of reports and audits by the GOC authority responsible for administering the duty rebate or duty drawback scheme with respect to the verification of the importation and use of inputs and the remittance or drawback of the related duty paid or payable.

PUBLIC FILE 2.02

Not applicable.

PART I-4 ALUMINIUM PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT AT LESS THAN FAIR MARKET VALUE (PROGRAM 1)

The applicant claims that public bodies (in the form of state-owned enterprises (SOEs)) are supplying aluminium, directly or indirectly, to manufacturers of ARWs at less than fair value. Aluminium is defined as all forms of aluminium, whether in pure form or alloyed.

The term SOE defined in the glossary of this questionnaire.

In relation to this program, provide the following information.

 Did your business or any company/entity related to your business receive any benefit under the above program during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011?

No, the Company did not receive any benefits under the said program during the POI. All aluminium was purchased from limited liability companies at fair market price. And the purchase price was determined as per the SHE price which was consistently higher than the LME price by 3-5 %, thus, there is no possibilities or price space for any public bodies to provide benefits.

Does your business purchase any goods/services from SOEs, e.g., raw materials (energy, water, other utilities, etc)?

To the best knowledge of the Company, all its suppliers are limited liability companies incorporated and operating as per the governing law of China. None of the suppliers are owned or controlled by the GOC.

 Provide a list, including a contact name and address, of all your suppliers of aluminium. Indicate whether the supplier is a SOE and whether they supply pure aluminium, aluminium alloy, or both.

Please refer to Exhibit-21 for the Aluminium Suppliers List.

4. Provide a listing showing the purchase price of aluminium from each supplier during each month of the investigation period.

Prepare this information in the attached spreadsheet named "Aluminium Purchases" included as part of the ARWS Exporter Questionnaire – CHINA – accompanying spreadsheet provided alongside this questionnaire.

Please add more space for additional suppliers and aluminium categories as required.

Please refer to the spread sheet "Aluminium Purchases" for the information requested.

5. Did your business receive any reduction/reduced price for the purchase of these goods/services during the investigation period? If so, describe the eligibility criteria that your business had to meet in order to qualify for any reduction in the price paid for the goods/services.

No, the Company has never received any deduction for the raw materials purchase.

Provide copies of all contractual agreements that detail the obligations of the SOE and your business with reference to the granting and receipt of the assistance/benefits.

The Company did not receive any benefits from the SOE with respect to aluminium purchase, therefore, this question is not applicable.

 Did your business import any raw material during the investigation period? If yes, please provide details of all such imports, including date, source, type, amount and price.

No, the Company did not import any aluminium during the POI.

 Explain the reason/s for your business' decision to purchase imported over domestic raw materials, including the key factors affecting the decision such as price, availability etc.

The Company did not purchase imported aluminium, thus, this question is not applicable.

PART I-5 ANY OTHER PROGRAMS

If the GOC, any of its agencies or any other authorised body has provided <u>any other</u> <u>benefit</u> <u>under any other assistance programs to your entity</u> not previously addressed, <u>identify the program(s)</u>.

There were no other benefits provided by the GOC or other public agencies, thus, below questions are not applicable.

This may have included:

- the provision of grants, awards or prizes;
- the provision of goods or services at a reduced price (e.g. electricity, gas, raw materials (including, for example, transport, etc.));
- the reduction of tax payable including income tax and VAT;
- · reduction in land use fees;
- · loans from Policy Banks at below-market interest rates; or
- · any other form of assistance.

For <u>each program</u> that you have identified above as conferring benefit on your entity, answer the following.

⁵ Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a definition of benefit in this context.

FILE 200

- Indicate which goods you produced that benefited from the program (e.g. the program may have benefited all production or only certain products that have undergone research and development).
- Describe the application and approval procedures for obtaining a benefit under the program.
- 3. Where applicable, provide copies of the application form or other documentation used to apply for the program, all attachments and all contractual agreements entered into between your business and the GOC in relation to the program.
- Outline the fees charged to, or expenses incurred by your business for purposes of receiving the program.
- Outline the eligibility criteria your business had to meet in order to receive benefits under this program.
- 6. State whether your eligibility for the program was conditional on one or more of the following criteria:
 - a) whether or not your business exports or has increased its exports;
 - b) the use of domestic rather than imported inputs;
 - c) the industry to which your business belongs; or
 - d) the region in which your business is located.
- If the benefit was provided in relation to a specific activity or project of your entity, please identify the activity and provide supporting documentation.
- What records does your business keep regarding each of the benefits received under this program? Provide copies of any records kept in relation to the program.
- Indicate where benefits under this program can be found in your accounting system (i.e., specify the ledgers or journals) and financial statements.
- 10. To your knowledge, does the program still operate or has it been terminated?
- 11. If the program has been terminated, please provide details (when, why). When is the last date that your business could apply for or claim benefits under the program? When is the last date that your business could receive benefits under the program?

If the program terminated has been substituted for by another program, identify the program and answer all the questions in Part I-1 in relation to this programme.

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SECTION J EXPORTER'S DECLARATION



7	I hereby declare that <u>Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.</u> 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.
	I hereby declare that(company) did not, during the period of investigation, export the goods under consideration and therefore have not completed the attached questionnaire.
	Name : Adrian Russell
	Signature :
	Position in Company: General Manager

: 23 December 2011

Date

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SECTION K 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	Ø
Section B – export price	Ø
Section C - like goods	Ø
Section D - domestic price	<u> </u>
Section E - fair comparison	<u> </u>
Section F – exports to third countries	ΣĪ.
Section G - costing information	Ø
Section H – particular market situation	Ø
Section I - countervailing	Ø
Section J – declaration	Ø

Electronic Data	Please tick if you have provided spreadsheet
INCOME STATEMENT	Ø
TURNOVER – sales summary	∀
AUSTRALIAN SALES – list of sales to Australia	团
DOMESTIC SALES – list of all domestic sales of like goods	Ø
THIRD COUNTRY – third country sales	Q
PRODUCTION – production figures	2
DOMESTIC COSTS – costs of goods sold domestically	Ø
AUSTRALIAN COSTS – costs of goods sold to Australia	Ø
ALUMINIUM PURCHASES – purchase cost of aluminium during the investigation period	Ø
INCOME TAX – details of income tax paid for the last 3 financial years	Ø



Exhibit List

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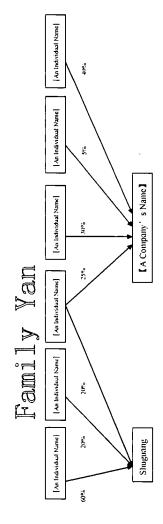
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Exhibit-1

Exhibit-1

External Affliates Diagram



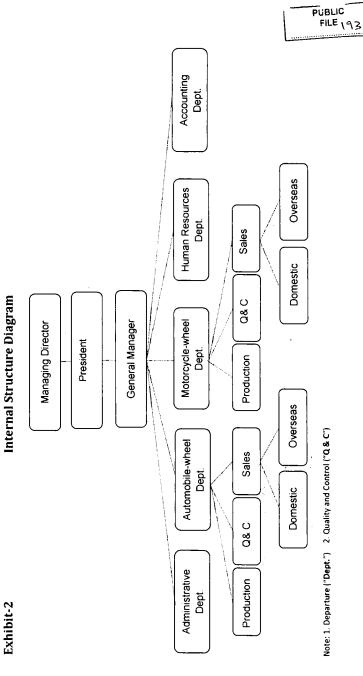
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- 1. Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. ("Shuguang");
- 2. [A Company's Name]

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Exhibit-2



Note: 1. Departure ("Dept.") 2. Quality and Control ("Q & C")

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PUBLIC FILE 192

Exhibit-3

THE PDW LIFESTYLE MAGAZINE 2011

NIERNAT ENAL CATALOG ESITIEN 211

THE FOUNDATION

NEW WEBSITES

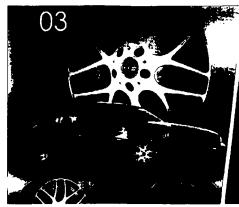
A-Z PDW WHEELS

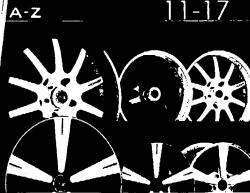
UNLEASHED

TRANSFORMER

KAISER

PDW KAISER THE HOTTEST WHEEL IN 2011











FOUNDATION

THE GUIDANCE THE PUNT THE SPONSORHIP

ARTICLES

2	THE COMMUNITY	8
4	THE DYNAMICS	10
4	THE JOURNEY	10
6	THE FOUNDATION	ì

WHE	ELS	SPOT	LIG	HT

	IRANSFORMER	7	SOVEREIGN
3	KAISER	9	VERTIGO
5	SIGNATUREZ	17	OASIS

A-Z

11	A-C C-G H-K K-O			R-S	
12	C-G	1	6	S-V	
13	H-K	1	7	Z	
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THE NEW DEFINITION OF ALLOY WHEELS

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THE COMMUNITY

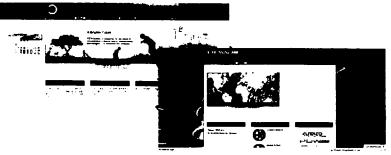
Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Completicic

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AUDO 1 CA DEMICIAL FOLD GROUP, INTERNATIONAL & DISTRIBUTED ALL MANAGEMENT

In this new age where your imputumes a most for all companys, where can we he without rechnology. PDW has decided to embark on an ongoing junties allowing for consecond monerable between websites and a robust system to ensure the corporate image of PDW is kept the know wherever you may see it. All sites also teature a localisation language module that allows for the user to view the site in his or her language depending on which country the user a visiting the esterior. The complete list of features can be seen below.

The Groups in PDW has contribed a new PDW Group site which showcases the Groups businesses and the likes of how to particle in the outliness whether you may be a government official, bunker, supplier or even correspondenting to work for the group. The Group site will be acceled at work playing operation.



The International Site. This site will feature all the latest wheels and tyres PDW has to offer and will also include latest news, articles and car images from around the world. The most exciting tool however is the ilestribution begin feature where distributors can lapin adhoc to view and dewilbailthe latest stock available and also chat with the PDW team at headquarters. The International article is featured at according to the development of the post of the property of the international articles for the property of the international articles.



The Distributor Site. This site will be a replica size where any distributors lotting the family can use instantly ad hoc as their very town site with products feature. How set eature and their own private dealer login section for them to showcase stock on hand and specials on offer. Having this site site means the distributor will be able to concentrate more on bosiness rather rithou updation or reacting websites. This site will have it all including a chalfeature for your very own customers that visit your site. The site address respective to a distributor country will be ways to provide their very own site replical two ways of all provided with the country code, i.e. Australia will be any Altenzo only distributors will also have their very own site replical two ways allento com

		PUW Group Website	PDW International Website	PDW Distributor Website
	Interchangrable Packground	Yer	Yes	Yes
	Admin Acea	- tes	Yen	Yes
	User Lugin Area	Ne	Y~.	(e)
•	Froducts Feature	No	No.	/es
•	Products Management	No	76.5	Yes
	Wheel Stock / Specials	No.	50	761
luebsité reatures	Live Chut / Customer Support	No	161	- Yes
	Product Sourch		—- Ye.	Yes
	Douglostiscle Ares	10	Yes	Yes
	Gallery Modul:	40	Yes	Yes
	News Module	Yes	Yes	Yes
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THE NEW DEFINITION OF ALLOY WHEELS







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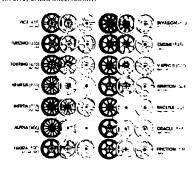
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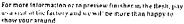
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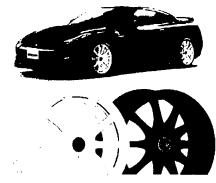
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The RACE-TEK has been the most popular RRR wheel rold and ato however, which violatives a which styles to see what outs your market. Go ahead and take your pick on this array of RSB wheels no after







THE JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF WAIDTE RACING

2009 was a busy year for PDW with the start of the Attenzo tyre project and new wheel designs being made. But what made as what we are today is the involvement we had in the VRI like Rate in the Rate in the Attenzian VRI like Rate ing Science in Australia in VRI like Rate ing Cottagny celebrated its 10 years of exerting on track action. The VRI like Rate was concreted in 2000 and Launched Mari 2001 at the Cipsal 2010 to adelside. The series was a smash, literally, and the fand loved it. Now, 16 idents all find RE Falcon XRR VR's and 16 Holden SS Commoderes make up the entire field with a Cottagn and the Cottagn and Cottagn

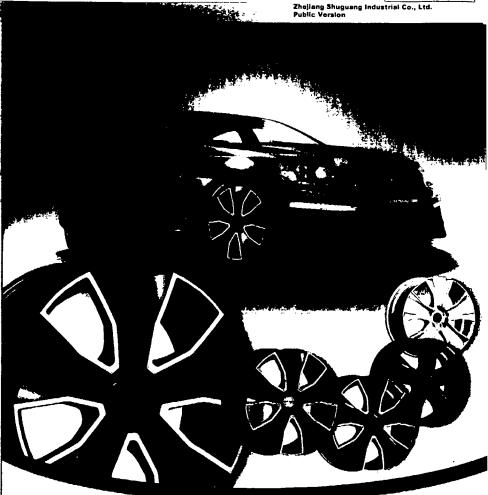
The Uses are production based, and with limited modifications and extremely close lapitimes it makes for some serious on track hump in grinds Holden driver Rod Wilson was the insurance? White Champion, and since then it has been an exciting mix of Ford and Holden wins with five Fords and three Holdens taking the covered top you since 2001. There have been two multiple series witners: Warren Enfl and Dansen White - who dominated the championships between 2002 and 2005. The series has proved a real breeding ground for new tallent with Lutt, Dean Canto and TV weatherman, Grant Denver all moving into VR Supercars and George Miedecke moving to NASCAR development after cutting the mutandar the front of the the series.

The Yokohama VB Racing Use Series covers elabstrounds at various tracks throughout Australia that coincide with the VB Supercars rounds. The unique reverse grid racing format is extremely apopular with lace fairs, ensuring there's always loods of on track action. Drivers come from a range of a roor backgrounds and include ferring reastering in ASCAR charging in Kim Jene, actor George Elliot. Adelaide's own Christine's Handletar's Kovass, driving instructor Gary Baxter, former Warratahs Rugby Union player Ben Duan and former NR. Rooscers player Jack Elegend.

PIME participation in the V8 III. Bace Series in 2009 and 2010 was as the controlled wheel for the race. Which meant all racers had to use the approved PIME wheel. This meant serious business k for us as far as making a wheel that can take the motors port pounding whits tooking creat. We did not that and up until today, the PIME keygo V6 is still used in its race.

Visit sawn volutes com au for more information.





Black / Diacut Face (large picture) - Customisable Face and Decal Kils 975(1848, 1948



THE FOUNDATION

Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co. Ltd.
Public Version

FILE 184

THE ADUNDATION OF FOW

Many whom have dealt with PDW will tell you that wo are not your regular. How wheel hand from hing normwestern idear with access work either, we have butle a increasing our competitives every in fact, come other wheel around shave tried to replicate our flavour, but have failed to get the right tare. The PDW hand dithough young has achieved success that mature wined brands only discuss of Our complete team from top management all the way to our ground stall are a locused set of individuals with a like-mitted vision. To he a section player in the allow wheel industry. From inceptions this day, our story continues, and we invite you to he a part of an exciting journey that sees our brand grow bigger and better your

The very acronym. PDW that we so often say and hear roday was been on the 4th of July 2007 (yes coincidentally on independence Day). It derived from the joint understanding between a company in Australia called. Presitte Wheels' started by Mattree Wig and a wheel manufacture called Dawning! Feaded by George Van. Taking the tirst fetters of the name Presitige Wheels' and streking the first better of "Dawning" fight in the middle, the thought process for this was quite easy (to the extent of Sminister). Then came the next step. The creation of a logo. An identity, that we still keep till lovel.

Matthew by being the more creative party with prior marketing and design experience came up with the idea of integrating a vision within the logo. This lead districts the current PDW logo with the 5 strokes after it signifying the first fively and of business. As each stroke of the logo grows bigger, the intention was the same for our business. Now m 2011, which was donor that the area of track to achieving just that exemplified with the signing of newer and pigger distributors and the faunch of more unique product designs leading to our continual market capitalisation.

As soon as it began, the excitement of the birth of PDW was civident with the numediate invitation by the Yokohama VO Ute flacing series in Australia for PDW to propose a wheel once used as the controlled wheel for the event. At the start of the 2009 series, the PDW 'Vega' wheel was used for the first race of the season and truth be told, there was something about this wheel that the races bowed. The VAI filt exercise organizers deried that they be tound the right partner and asked us to design a hinted edition wheel specifically for their race. In 2010, all participants of the race purchased and raced using the PIW 'Vega' VAI' a limited edition design made specifically for this rigorous motors port event. This which is still used in 2011, and why wouldn't it, as this wheel has proven to be the most unbreakable wheel the VS. Otto excites in Australia and New Zealand has even used.

Midway in 2009 after passing our two year anniverviery mark, the founders decided to launch a tyre program as a value added product to the PDW range. As most will know, the tyre industry is an extremely competitive one with the likes of only a few premium brands incompolising the top sector of the market and the likes of other Chinese cheap brands competing in the lower sectors. As only product prestricting sectange, that always been mid-tier to high, the name, design and unique selling joints of the FDW tyre had to be a compelling one. This lead us to a few months of sections research and development on our tyre graduct.

A tew months later, the name "Interizo" was put on the table by Marthew Ng for the PDW tyre which came from a random explony sitter along day of tyre researching. Although this monthe actual name officially used for the PDW tyre of today, this gave us our starting point Recavellater on in the week, we found out that the name "Interiza" was already used on another tyre but intered of foring hack to the drawing board to retain his or a new name, the name "Interiza" was liked so much that one of the founders decided to switch ("alt" errate) the same name crimoving the "lift" to "Alt" and the last latter "a" in "o" which gave a proper and a more litting meaning to the name "Alterizo". 'Alt" meaning "Alterizo" in "Orber" and "Enzo" in Italian meaning "Rulero I land" or "Fremier". So by putting this in terms of where we would like our hand in the tyre market, the name "Alterizo" sults well as it now meant in short to be the "Other Premier" or in long descriptive, the other premium brand that consumers can choose be eached those that currently monopolise after the precent of the market.

The professionalism, dedication and willingness of the PUW family is what moves our histories forward. In the first annual global contenence launched in 2009, our theme (P.D.W.) derived from this very meaning. Professionalism. D'edication and Willingness, and this set the bar for our fitting confirmed and will represent the professional for the rest of the flucturity. Over 15 countries were represented and over 70 statemetes where present in 2011, our invite only confirmed includes representation from over 30 countries and over 150 participants thus proving the growth steps we are taking year by year.

The business of PDW is about satisfying the end consumer. It is as simple as that, PDW has achieved, its success because of the stand will be continue to do so for years to come by sticking to this very politosophy. The new definition of all by wheel? It what is cread at the bottom of the PDW logo and this is true to the point of what has happened and what will happen for its in the future.

For more information on PDW visit out website at www.powercon.com.



Greige Van and Marthow Ng to the signing of the POW jours restricted that 2007 to Melhourse. Australia.



The POW Lage with it: S strokes of growth



The PDW Vera used up a V8 Use Rause: Car in the 2009 Sesses.



Vega VR limited edition designed for the VB Use Having Serie



PDW's num tyre brand, 'A senso" nunched in 2010.



The limit PDA gratual distributor conference loga in 2008

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version



Dark Agent Diacut Face (large picture), Black / Diacut Face, Silver / Diacut Face, Matte Gun Metal /

Brushed Face

SQF-18×8,20×8.5.20×10,22×8.5.22×10



THE NEW DEFINITION OF ALLOY WHEELS

7

THE GUIDANCE

WHEELS Make The World GO ROUND

We. The without all a wheels make vermean look but what exactly is this wheel thing all about "Here is a beginners guide to All a wheels which should answer your questions...

Alog who let is the term usually given to wheels cast from a mixture of Aluminiam which is extremely light and other overall which had rightly and extremely light and other overall which adding this patient by the heat than their steel functionary better at dissipating brake heat than their steel touritorparts. Fitting ellow wheels also induces your care in spring weight. This means less rotating mass on the end of your suspension which gives you improved destring and braking. So the bottom line is they look not and and make your care handle better?

Some largon Explained...

PCD. This is a measurement of the diameter (distance) between the centre of the holt holes. PCD stands for 'pirch strike diameter'.

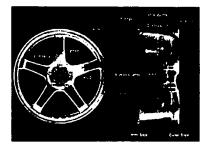
Offset. This measurement determines how close or tar away the rim of the sheed sits from the sar. The offset (FT) measurement is important as it effects fitment and alters the handling that acteristics of the sar.

Rimbian This is measured months. A larger wheel lanks great, fills those arches and can provide better performance. Be aware that acceleration, top speed and the speed of indicated speed wild charge.

Now here show to treat your wheels well...

Treat the friesh of view wheels as you would treat the friesh of your carl

Morrally wheels on the market today leature a painted surface, machined hip or face or than leave control finish. To take case of your wheels without damaging the protective finish frequent washing with a quality can wash, such as Mothers To Polyglace? and water is limitly economic of Polyglace in and water is finished, economic of a bug and stain remover can prevent permanent stanning and wasing will protect the wheels finish from the chemists. Never use abrasive cleaners, steel wool pad's or polishing compounds. Alway's be wary of automatic can washers. Some coactive cleaners to remove diff and prime Others may use



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PUBLIC FILE 182

stiff braishes for steaming wheels and tyres. Both of these could harm your wheels so always ask about equipment and procedures before entering the cut wash.

Accordation, your wheels and syres to be steam cooned. Here the amount of the paint and clear coat tinish on your wheels, fever clean but wheels, always was until may coal down. Water dries for faster as higher temperatures which can cause your solution to dry too quickly leaving post or a tim of suap on your wheels. Cleaning wheels in direct analybra late, causes they wheels to dry too cutchly, leaving posts in the finish. This is a particular problem with chrome pluted and much meet fan excheels. Clean your wheels can a regular hasts, they are often the distributions that of the constantly exposed to the elements, corrosive hashe dust clean and road sait and sticky fat.

fine tracke discrete high problem. If not removed it can actually burn small marks into the wheel, which in turn can lead to justing of the wheel. This can then lead to various problems, especially in chrome plated or machined top / face wheels as it can dismage the protective charactor or brome plating. If you don't clean chrome plated wheels regularly moisture, which is harbored in the bruke dust and grome, can lead to severe pitting and curring of the wheel surface.

Below is the official warranty information applicable to all PDW alloy wheels.

PDW twarrants to the first purchaser that its wheels are free from detect to in materials and workmanship for one (1) was on wheel face finish and lifetime on construction from the date of purchase under normal, reasonable and intended use.

PDW's obligation moder this warranty is limited to the repair or an PDW coption, replacement without charge except for transportation, of any wheel that in PDW's appropriate defective in material and workmarship.

This warranty is valid only for wheels purchased in the purchasers country and when the wheel is returned to the authorised dealer from whom it was purchased.

this Warranty shall not apply to:

- 1. Wheels that have been altered or repaired.
- 2. Wheels that have loven mounted incorrectly or in智alled with the incorrect type sizes or used with excessive vehicle leads.
- 3. Any defect or failure consciently damage due to misuse, off road use, well-cle modification, racing, accident or negligence.
- 4. Wheel currosion or cosmetic flass succurring after purchase due to chemicals, abrasilves, countil or acidic cleaners, high pressure water devices climate conditions or neglect.

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Black / Diacut Face / Stainless Lip (large picture). Dark Agent / Stainless Lip

SIZE:18×6,19×6.19×9,20×8.5, 20×9.5



THE PURT THAT CAME 200 BUT GAVE ALTERZO STREET ORAD

isside, being the Class Asponsor of the Bathurst 12 Hour Enderance, the PDW team decided to take a front on a feature sponsor charter over the Alterror and a bigger or earning the eeam that Alterror appropriate would have nown. Needless to say, the team consisting of Warren Luff and Audi RB came and between this gave more excrement to the fact or Warren Luff was more of an International haurched than the winner tiself.

Cult Western Oil VB Supercardinger Warren Luttinas had an almost perfect preparation for the week's opening round of the VB Supercar Champions hip, the 34 year old Brisking second into Bathurs (12 Hour on the weekend. While his Lucas Dombrell Motorsport team-mates were busy loading his #30 full Western Oil Commodore race car onto the plane for the long hauf flight to Abu Dhabil Luttice-drove an Audi RB LMS GT3 to second place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Lang Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place at Mt Panorama alongside fellow Holden VB Sipercarding Lower Second Place Alongside Second Place Alongside

THere's nothing like to emile: to sharpen your skills and 12 hours at race pace is a great way to get ready for the first round of the VBs. Any time you can get laps around Mt Panorama is also a bonus, expectable with Ortaber's Lindown lace for mind "Linfo and".

Prior to Bathurst. Euff had his first hit-out for the year in the LDM Commodure during the official pressason test day at Sydney's fastern Greek Raceway on January 29. Luff hanpy with improvements mide during the officiasion.

The LDM team patting total long days during the short Christmas break and they we done a great job with the car. It bash? just had a cost of paint, there are a lot of changes under the bodywork that should allow us up up a lot turther towards the front this season. Justisaid.

For those interesting in following Warren Euff and where his career takes him, feel free to visit the following social pages of Warren Euff himself

Lovers respectively Warralists

mownicebook com (people, Warren-Lutt







<u>altenzo class</u> a major sponsor at Bathurst 12 hour endurance







The Bathurst 12 Hour is an enaurance event for production racing cars hold at the Mount Panor ama Circuit, near Bathurst, Australia in February annually. The event was inspired by the long running Bathurst 1000 fouring carrace, which begon in the early 1960 as a race for cars with minimal modifications. As the Bathurst 1000 evolved the touring cars that raced moved utrither and further away from the minimal modifications of the original race. The Bathurst 12 Heur was re-created to achieve the original feel of the Bathurst 1900, while providing a unique test in the longer distance, rather than replication the 1000 kilometric event.

The first race saw Just 24 cars entered, spread over six different classes dependent on engine capacity and upon ting specification. Despite the exemis length the competitors proved extremely reliable with 20 making the finish. The first race was won by Allan Grice. Peter Fix grantla and Nigel Arkell racing Fix grantla and NPCL specification Toward Supra. Second place was taken by the Ford Laser TX3 turbool Ken Douglas and prothers Ken Land Brett Youlden.

In 2002 the concept of a large production car endurance race returned to Mount Panniann as the Bathurs 24 flour. The race was the centreplece of the PROCAR series of racing categories which included Nations Cup GT series, the CT verformance series for Sports Saloons and the GT Production Car series for sedans. While its focus was closer to GT racing, the race successfully attracted Porsche, Forerar, Lamburghia: Audi and Moder I claum from Europe

The star of good movies like Chopper and Minisch (and the face of had films like Troy and Hulk) is returning to the Bathurst 12 Hour to attempt to improve upon his team's 10th place overall mish. No stranger is motorsports (those familiar with his excellent car love epic Love the Beart know thir). Bana has done quite a bit of racing, including several Targe Tasmania events, a Porsche CT3 Challenge and the Australian of Championship.

PDW Australia entered in the brand Altenzo as a major sponsor for the Class A event which meant every Class A car wore an Altenzo number plate, all in-car carms will bear the Altenzo logo and the appearance of the Altenzo logo on all TV avent live and replays. The result, an instant standom of celebrity status for an unknown tyre to a well associated tyre in the motorsport industry in Australia.

laternational TV networks will be urring the replay of this rigorous event all over the world over and over again for years to come. This makes for an investment worth spending.

For more information on the Bathurst 12 Hour Endurance Race, please visit www.nathurst12bquccom.au.

THE SPONSORHIP

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version



ANTRA-5 (555)

18x8 19x8

ATGM (867)

17x7 18x8 19x8

AVENGE (587)

17x8

C-16 (890)

19x8.5 19x9.5 20x8.5 20x9.5

CENTAUR (827)

22×10

. 1



etvic 7/422

A-Z

STYLE-Z (433)

24x10

TRANSFORMER (675)

VEGA (574)

18x8 19x8

VERTISH (738)

18x8 19x8 19x9 20x8.5 20x9.5

VN-10 (572)

18x8 19x8

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A-Z

ZETI (817)

17x8 18x8





OASIS

Shadow Black (above), Gloss Black, Matte Gun Metal SIZE:1556.1677.1777.1878



Exhibit-4

PUBLIC FILE 1724

Exhibit-4

Chart of Accounts

Account	Account Name	Account Name
Number	(Chinese)	(English)
1001	現金	Cash
1002	银行存款	Bank deposit
1009	其他货币资金	Other cash and cash equivalents
1111	应收票据	Note receivable
1131	应收账款	Account receivable
1133	其他应收款	Other receivables
1141	坏账准备	Bad debt reserves
1211	原材料	Raw materials
1231	低值易耗品	Low-value consumption goods
1241	自制半成品	Semi-Finished goods
1243	库存商品	Finished goods
1251	委托加工物资	Work in process-outsourced
1291	发出商品	Send out the goods
1301	待摊费用	Deferred and prepaid expenses
1401	长期股权投资	Long-term investment on stocks
1501	固定资产	Fixed assets
1502	累计折旧	Accumulated depreciation
1603	在建工程	Construction-in-process
1801	无形资产	Intangible assests
2101	短期借款	Short-term borrowing
2111	应付緊据	Notes payabale
2121	应付账款	Account payable
2151	应付工资	Salary payable
2153	应付福利费	Welfarism payable
2171	应交税金	Tax payable
2176	其他应交款	Other fund in conformity with paying
2181	其他应付款	Other payables
2191	预提费用	Drawing expense in advance
3101	实收资本	Paid-up capital
3121	盈余公积	Surplus reserves
3131	本年利润	Current year profits
3141	利润分配	Profit distribution
4101	生产成本	Cost of manufacture
4105	制造费用	Manufacturing overhead
5101	主营业务收入	Prime business revenue
5102	其他业务收入	Other business revenue
5203	补贴收入	Subsidy revenue
5301	营业外收入	Non-operating income
5401	主营业务成本	Prime business cost
5402	主营业务税金及附加	Tax and associate charge
5405	其他业务支出	Other business expense
5501	营业费用	Operation expenses
5502	管理费用	Administrative expenses
5503	财务费用	Finance expenses
5504	利息收入	Interest revenue
5505	利息支出	Interest expense
5601	营业外支出	Non-business expenditure
5701	所得税	Income tax
5801	以前年度损益调整	Prior year income adjustment
2001	小町牛及坝屋青屋	prinor year income adjustment

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC

Exhibit-5

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE 172

[A Company's Name]

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

AUDIT REPORT

YONGWUJINKUAISHENZI [2010] No.40

[An Address] [A Number]

PUBLIC 171

[A COMPANY'S NAME] YONGWUJINKUAISHENZI [2010] No.40

Auditor's Report

To Zhejiang Shuguang IndustrialCo., Ltd.

We have audited the appended financial statements of Zhejiang Shuguang IndustrialCo., Ltd. (the "Company"), including the balance sheet of December 31 2009, income statement and notes to the financial statements for 2009.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

It is the responsibility of the managements of the Company is to make up financial statement in accordance with provisions of accounting standards and accounting rulings for enterprises. This responsibility including: (1) designing, executing and maintaining the internal control relevant to preparation of the financial statements so as to avoid material misstatements leaded by embezzlement or mistake; (2) electing and implementing appropriate accounting policies; (3) making reasonable accounting estimate.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Chinese Auditing Standards for Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether these financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement leaded by embezzlement or error. In making those risk assessments, we considers internal control relevant to preparation of the financial statements in order to design appropriate audit procedures, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the company have been made up in accordance with provisions of accounting standards enterprises and accounting rulings for enterprise and give a

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC
FILE 170
170

true and fair view of the state of affairs as of December 31, 2009 and of the operating results for the year of 2009.

[A company's name]

CPA [An individual's name]

CPA [An individual's name]

China-Yongkang

Feb 1st, 2010

Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

			Balance sheet	heet			
Prepared by Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Company Limited	Industria	I Company Limited	December 31,2009	. 31,2009			
Assets	No.	Opening balance	Closing balance	Liabilities and Owners' equity	No.	Opening balance	Closing balance
Current assets				Current liabilities			
Cash and bank balance	_			Short-term horrowings	89		
Current investment	2			Bills payable	3		
Bilb receivable	3			Accounts payable	70		
Dividend receivable	4			Receipts in advance	7.1		
Interest receivable	S			Payroll payable	72		
Accounts receivable	9			Welfare payable	73		
Other receivable	2			Dividend payable	74		
Prepayment				Taxes payable	7.5		
Subsidies receivable	6			Other fees payable	80		
inventories	10			Other payable	18		
Deferred expenses	Ξ			Accrued expenses	82		
Long-term investments within one year	21			Estimated liabilities	83		
Other current assets	54			Long-term liabilities within one year	89		
Total of current assets	31			Other current liabilities	90		
	L			Total current liabilities	100		
Long-term investment							
Lon-term equity investment	33			Long-term liabilities			
Long-term debt investment	34			Long-term borrowings	101		
Total of long-term investment	38			Bonds payable	102		
Among which: the difference of equity investment	L			Long-term payable	103		
	L			Grants & Subsidies receivable	106		
Fixed assets	L			Other long-term liabilities	108		
Costs of fixed assets	39			Total of long-term liabilities	110		
Less: accumulated depreciation	40			j			
Net bal of fixed assets	4			Deferred tax			
Less provision for impairment on fixed assets	42			Deferred tax liabilities	Ξ		
NBV of fixed assets	43						
Projects materials	\$			Total Habilitles	114		
Construction in progress	45			Minority interests			
Liquidation of fixed assets	46			Shareholders' equity			
Total of fixed assets	20			Paid-in Capital	115		
	L			Less: Capital redemption	116		
Intaggible assets and other assets				Net bal of Paid-in capital	117		
Intangible assets	21			Capital reserve	118		
Long-term deferred expenses	25			Surplus reserve	-16		
Other long-term investment	23			Among which Statutory reserves	120		
Total of intangible assets and other assets	9			Retained profits after appropriation	121		
Deferred taxes							
Deferred Tax assets				Translation reserve			
	19						
				Total shareholders' equity	-		
Total assets	29			Total of liabilities and shareholders'	135		

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC			
FILE	١	68	

Income statements

Year 2009

Prepared by Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Company Limited

Item	No.	Amount of last year	Amount of this year
IRevenue from operation	1		T
Among which: revenue from export	2		
Less: cost of sales	4		
Sales taxes	5	<u> </u>	
II Gross profit	10		
Add: other operating income	11	i	
Less: operating expenses	14		
Administrative expenses	15	1	
Financial expenses	16		
III Profit from operation	18		
Add: investment income	19		
subsidies	22		
Non-operation incomes	23		
Less: non-operation expenses	25		-
Add: adjustment of income of the last year	26		
IV Total Profits	27		
Less: income taxes	28		
Minority interest	29		
V net profits	30		
Add: retained profits	31		
Other transfer-in	32		
VI Profit available for distribution	33		
Less: Appropriation of statutory surplus reserves	35	î	
Appropriation of statutory welfares funds	36		
Appropriation of staff incentive and welfare fund	37		
Appropriation of reserve funds	38		
Appropriation of development funds of enterprise	39		
Capital redemption	40		
VII Profit available for investors' distribution	41		
Less: Appropriation of preference share's dividend	42		
Appropriation of discretionary surplus reserve	43		-
Appropriation of ordinary share's dividend	44		
Transfer from ordinary share's dividend to paid-in capital	45		
VIII Retained profit after appropriation	46		

Supplementary materials for income statements

Item	Amounts of this year	Amounts of last year
Gains on disposal of operating divisions or investments		
Losses from natural disaster		
Increase (decrease) in profit due to changes in accounting policies		1
Increase (decrease) in profit due to changes in accounting estimates		
Losses from debt restructuring		1
Other losses		



Notes to the financial statements for 2009

I. The Basic Information of the Company

The Company was established by contribution of Yan guanwei, Yan Shenggang and Yan Aier and obtained the business license issued by Yongkang Administration of Industrial and Commercial Administration on December 24, 2002 (registration number: 330723000014920). The registered capital of the company is RMB 26,000,000.00. The business scope and method of the company: car wheel, autobike wheels, metals processing machinery, aluminum alloy products, manufacture, processing and sale of metal instruments for gardening and sale of autobikes' parts thereof. The operating period is 50 years.

II. Account Policies, Accounting Estimates and Basis for Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Accounting Standards and Accounting Rulings

The company executes Chinese Accounting Standards for Enterprises and relevant accounting rulings.

2. Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the company coincides with the calendar year, from January 1 to December 31 for a fiscal year.

3. Reporting Currency

The reporting currency of the company is Renminbi.

4. Basis of preparation and principle of measurement

The company's financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

5. Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents held by the companyrepresent short-term (within three months from the purchasing date) and highly liquid investments that are readilyconvertible to known amounts of cash andwhich are subject to insignificant risk of value change.

6. Current investment

- Current investments are investments that are readily realizable and are intended to be held for not more thanone year (including one year), including shares, bonds and investment funds.
- (2) A current investment is recorded at investment cost on acquisition. The investment cost is actual price paid for the shares, bonds and investment funds. Cash dividends declared but unpaid, or bond interest due but unpaid that are included in the price.

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paid is accountedfor separately and does not form part of the investment cost. Cash dividends or interest on a current investment should offset against the carrying amount of the investment upon receipt. On disposal of a current investment, the balance of the carrying amount subtracting the book value of the current investment and unpaid dividends and interest which have been recorded into the receivable account is recognized as an investment gain or loss for the current period.

(3) Current investments are measured at the lower of cost and market value at the end of a period. Approvision for decline in value of current investments is made for the shortfall of market valuebelow cost.

7. Losses due to bad debt

- (1) Bad debt: an account receivable that is not recoverable due to the debtor's bankrupt after liquidation, or an accounts receivable unlikely to be recovereddue to the debtor's dead, which has no heritage and obligor, or an account receivable has been outstanding for more than three years, or others receivable account approved by shareholders' meeting or board of directors meeting to be treated as bad debt.
- (2) Methods for making provisions for bad debts:

Provision for bad debts iscalculated as 0.5% of the balance of the receivable accounts at the end of each year. When the losses due to bad debt occur, the losses should offset the provision for bad debt.

8. Inventory

- (1) Inventories of the Company are commodities.
- (2) Inventories are recorded at actual cost. For inventories received in a non-monetary transaction, the recorded value the measured in accordance with Accounting Standards for Enterprises – Non-monetary Transaction.
- (3) The inventory taking system shall be on a perpetual basis.
- (4) Provision for decline in value of inventories: the provision for inventories impairment is made by comparing cost with net realizable value onan individual item basis.

9. Long-term investment

- (1) Long-term equity investment is recorded at its initial investment cost on acquisition.
 - a. When thecompany holds less than 20% of the voting shares of the investee enterprise, or where it holds20% or more of the voting shares of the investee enterprise but does not have significant influence overthe investee enterprise, it should use the cost method.
 - b. When the company holds 20% or more of the voting shares of the investee enterprise, or where it holds less than 20% of the voting shares of the investee

enterprise but has a significant influence over the investee enterprise, it should adopt the equity method.

- c. When the company holds more than 50% of the voting shares of the investee enterprise, or where it holds less than 50% of the voting shares of the investee enterprise but actually control the investee enterprise, it should prepare consolidated financial statements.
- d. When the equity method is adopted, the investment should initially be measured at the initial investmentcost. The difference between the initial investment cost and the investor's share of owners' equity inthe investee enterprise is referred to as "equity investment difference" and is amortized evenlyover a defined period. The equity investment difference is amortized over the "investment period", if this is stipulated in the investment contract. If an investment period is not stipulated in the contract, the equity investment difference is amortized over a period of not more than 10 years.

A shortfall of the initial investment cost over the investor's share of owners' equity of the investeeenterprise is amortized over a period set in the Answers to Problems Concerning the Implementing of the Accounting Rulings and Relevant Accounting Standards promulgated by Ministry of Finance on March 17, 2003. In case a shortfall of the initial investment cost over the investor's share of owners' equity of the investeeenterpriseoccurs before the promulgation of this document, the equity investment difference is amortized over the "investment period", if this is stipulated in the investment contract. If an investment period is not stipulated in the contract, the equity investment difference is amortized over a period of not more than 10 years. In case a shortfall of the initial investment cost over the investor's share of owners' equity of the investeeenterpriseoccurs before the promulgation of this document, the equity investment difference is recorded as capital reserve — provision for equity investment as stipulated in the document.

(2) Long-term debt investments

- a. A long-term bond investment is recorded at its actual cost on acquisition as the initial investment cost. The difference between the initial investment cost of a long-term bond investment reduced by relevant expenses and anybond interest due but unpaid and the par value of the bond is treated as investment premium or discount. The premium or discount is amortized over the period between the acquisition date and the maturity date in which therelevant bond interest is calculated periodically and is recognized as an investment income for the current period. The amortization method used is straight line method.
- b. Other equity investment is recorded at its actual cost on acquisition as the initial

investment cost. Due interest is recognized as an investment income for the current period.

(3) Impairment test method and impairment provision: the company should examine the book value of the long-term investment one by one at each balance sheet date. If the recoverable amount is lower than itsbook value due to the standing decrease of market value or the operation depravation of the investee enterprise, the difference is recognized as provision for impairment loss on long-term investments.

10. Fixed assets and accumulated depreciation

Fixed assets are assets that have useful lives of more than one year, including properties, buildings, machinery, equipment, transportation vehicles, and other equipment, utensils and tools used inproduction and operating activities. Items that have a unit price over RMB 2,000 and have useful lives ofmore than one year should also be treated as fixed assets, even if they are not directly used as main equipments in production andoperating activities.

Fixed assets are recorded at actual cost on acquisition. For fixed assets obtained by non-monetary traction, its recorded value the measured in accordance with Accounting Standards for Enterprises – Non-monetary Transaction.

The company adopts straight – line methodto calculate the depreciation of fixed assets and determine the depreciation rate as per expected useful lives and 5% of the expected estimated net residual values.

Impairment test method and impairment provision: A physical count of fixed assets is carried out at each balance sheet date. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount due to the standing decrease of market value, destroy and long-term unused, the difference isrecognized as provision for impairment loss on fixed assets.

11. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is recorded at actual costs incurred, including all direct expenditures incurred forconstruction projects and other related expenses, and is transferred to fixed assets on the basis of actual project cost when the construction in progress has been put into use.

Impairment test method and impairment provision: the company should carry out major overhauls to fixed assets regularly. If a construction in progress has stopped for a long time and is not planned to commence with 3 years, or the construction in progress cannot insure the economic interest to the company due poor performance and technology, the losses are recognized as provision for impairment loss on construction in progress.

12. Intangible assetsmeasurement and amortization method

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- (1) An intangible asset is measured at the actual cost of acquisition.
- (2) The cost of an intangible asset is amortized over its expected useful life startingin the month in which it is obtained to be recorded as income.
- (3) Impairment test method and impairment provision: the company should assess the profitability of the intangible asset. Where the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognized as aprovision for impairment loss on intangible assets.

13. Capitalization of borrowing costs

Be treated in accordance with relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Enterprise – Borrowing Costs.

14. Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods:

- company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards ofownership
 of the goods to the purchaser;
- (2) company retains neither continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- (3) the economic benefits associated with the transaction has flow to the enterprise;
- (4) the relevant amount of revenue and costs can be measured reliably.

Revenue from provision of services

- (1) total revenues and costs from provision of services could be measured reliably;
- (2) the economic benefits associated with the transaction has flow to the enterprise;
- (3) the completion level can be measured reliably.

Revenue from transfer of assets use right

- (1) the economic benefits associated with the transaction has flow to the enterprise;
- (2) the amount of revenues can be measured reliably.

15. Income tax

Income tax is recognized as payable tax.

16. Accounting policies and accounting estimate alternation

There are no accounting policies and accounting estimate alternations in this balance sheet date.

17. Accounting errors

There are no accounting errors to disclose.

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- Accounting policies of subsidiaries: the accounting policies of subsidiaries coincide with the
 accounting policies of the company.
- 19. Preparation of consolidated financial statements: prepared on the basis ofoffsetting between the equity investment and shares, Creditor and debtor owners' equity of the company and the subsidiaries and merging the amount of the assets, borrowings, owners' equity and income.

III. Taxation

Value-added Tax: 17% of the sales revenue is recognized as output VAT, and the balance of output VAT minus the input VAT is the payable amount.

Urban maintenance and construction tax: 5% of the payable turnover tax.

Education surtax: 3% of the payable turnover tax

Education surcharge: 2% of the payable turnover tax

Income tax: the income tax rate applicable to the Company is 25%.

IV. Note to major items in financial statements

1. Cash and bank balances

Item	closing balance
Cash	
Cash in bank	
Other cash and bank balances	
Total	

2. Accounts receivable

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Bad debt	Total
Closing balances				
Ratio			•	

(2) Closing balances of major clients

Name	Closing balanc
[A company's name]	Payment for goods
[A company's name]	Payment for goods
[A company's name]	Payment for goods
[A company's name]	Payment for goods
[A company's name]	Payment for goods

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	101

3. Prepayments

Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

4. Other accounts receivable

Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

5. The closing balance of the subsidies receivable is 0 Yuan.

6. Inventories

Item	Total
Closing balances	

7. Deferred Expenses

Item	Closing balance
Network service fee	
Mold	
Information and magazines fee	I
Total	

8. Fixed assets and accumulated depreciation

Original value	Opening balances	Increase	Decrease	Closing balances
Buildings		•		
Machinery				
Vehicles				
Electronic				
devices				
Other	T-			
Total			Ì	
Depreciation	Opening balances	Increase	Decrease	Closing balances
Total				

Constructions in progress

Item	Closing balance
Dormitory buildings	
Product line of paint and assembly of the wheel	
Office buildings	
No. 3 factory building	1
No. 5 factory building	
No. 6 factory building	
Infrastructure	
Total	

10. Intangible assets

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Closing balance	

11. Short-term borrowings

Item	Closing balance
	Closing balance
Wuyi Industrial and Commercial Bank (RMB)	
Wuyi Agriculture Bank(RMB)	
Wuyi Construction Bank(RMB)	
Hangzhou Merchants Bank	
	·
Hangzhou Shenzhen Development Bank Chengxi Branch(RMB)	
Hangzhou Huaxia Bank(RMB)	
Jinhua Commercial Bank(RMB)	
China Minsheng Bank(RMB)	
China CITIC Bank Yiwu Branch(RMB)	
Wuyi Construction Bank(USD)	
Total	

12. Bills payable

item	Closing balance	
Hangzhou Merchants Bank		
Hangzhou Huaxia Bank		
Jinhua Commercial Bank		
Wuyi Agriculture Bank		
Minsheng Bank		
China CITIC Bank Yiwu Branch		
Jinhua Commercial Bank Wuyi Branch		
Wuyi Construction Bank		
Total	-	

13. Accounts payable

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

(2) Closing balances of major clients

Name		Closing balances
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
(A company's name)	Payment for Goods	

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14. Advance from customers

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

(2) Closing balances of major clients

Name		Closing balances
RU	Payment for Goods	
RM	Payment for Goods	
SS	Payment for Goods	
IT	Payment for Goods	
BBS	Payment for Goods	

15. Other accounts payable

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

(2) Closing balances of major clients

Name	Closing balance
China Export Credit Insurance Co., Ltd. Zhejiang Branch	 ·
Work education funds	

16. Taxes payable

Tax types	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
Income tax				
VAT	Ī			
Urban maintenance and construction tax		,		
Stamp duty				
Property tax				
Personal income tax				•
Total				

17. Other fees payable

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
Education surtax				
Education surcharge				_
Water conservancy construction funds			Ī	
Social insurance/ disability insurance				
Total				

18. Paid-in capital

Investor	Closing balance
[An individual's name]	

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[An individual's name]	
[An individual's name]	
Total	

19. Operating expenses

Item	Amount
Total	

20. Administration expenses

Item	Amount
Total	

21. Finance expenses

Item	Amount
Interest income	
Interest expenditure	
Handling charges	
Exchange gains or losses	
Other	
Interest so deduced	
Total	

22. Non-operation expenditures

Item	Amount
Water conservancy construction funds	
Penalty and late fees	
Donation	
Total	

V. Important matters disclosure

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. February 27, 2010

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Persor
Legal
Enterprise's
for
License
Business

(Duplicate copy)

Registered No. 33078400003822

NAME: Yongkang Wujin Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

ADDRESS: People's Bank annex building, Jincheng Road No. 9, Yongkang city

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Li Fengjie

REGISTERED CAPITAL: RMB1,000,000.00

PAID-IN CAPITAL: RMB1,000,000.00

COMPANY TYPE: Limited Liability Company

BUSINESS SCOPE: Audit attestation, capital verification, auditing operations for merger, division and liquidation affairs of enterprises; other auditing operations in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations, accounting consultation and accounting service, conducting bankruptcy, dissolution and liquidation of enterprises.

Establishment Date: August 11, 2004

Operational Term: to August 10, 2024

obtain legal person qualification and legal operation.
2. Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person has an original copy and aduplicate copy. Both of the two copies have the same legal forces.
3. The original copy of Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person shall place in an eye-catching position in the address of enterprise's legal person.
4. The business license shall not be fabricated, altered, leased, lent or Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person is the certificate for enterprise to 5. The enterprise's legal person shall apply an alternation registration to the original registration office for a change of the registered items. 6. The registration office shall conduct yearly check on the enterprise's legal berson between March 1 and June 30 every year. person between March 1 and June 30 every year. 7. After revocation of the Business License, the enterprise may not engage in 8. Return the original and duplicate copies of business license when canceling the 9. The enterprise who has lost or destroyed its Business License mustannounce the loss in the newspaper specified by the registration administration organ liquidation 2 unrelated Notation before it can apply for a replacement. activity registration. transferred.

Status of Annual Review

(Seal of Yongkang Administration of Industry and Commerce)

August25, 2009

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Business Scope

Capital Verification for companies' establishment or variation; financial statements audit; fiscal study report drafting and review; financial management consultation; accounting training; financial software.

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[A Company's Name]

CO. LTD

浙江曙光实业有限公司

审计报告

(2010)第40号

地址: [An

Address]

电话: [A Number]

邮编: [A Number]

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.
Public Version UD11C Version

PUBLIC FILE

(A Company's Name)

公司

CO. LTD

(2010) 第 40 号

审计报告

浙江曙光实业有限公司:

我们审计了后附的浙江曙光实业有限公司财务报表,包括 2009 年 12 月 31 日的 资产负债表,2009 年度的利润表及利润分配表和现金流量表以及财务报表附注。

一、管理层对财务报表的责任

按照企业会计准则和《企业会计制度》的规定编制财务报表是浙江曙光实业有限公司管理层的责任。这种责任包括:(1)设计、实施和维护与财务报表编制相关的内部控制,以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误而导致的重大错报:(2)选择和运用恰当的会计政策;(3)作出合理的会计估计。

二、注册会计师的责任

我们的责任是在实施审计工作的基础上对财务报表发表审计意见。我们按照中国注册会计师审计准则的规定执行了审计工作。中国注册会计师审计准则要求我们遵守职业道德,计划和实施审计工作以对财务报表是否不存在重大错报获取合理保证。

审计工作涉及实施审计程序,以获取有关财务报表金额和披露的审计证据。选择的审计程序取决注册会计师的判断,包括对由于舞弊或错误而导致的重大错报风险评估。在进行风险评估时,我们考虑与财务报表编制相关的内部控制,以及设计恰当的审计程序,但目的并非对内部控制制度的有效性发表意见。审计工作还包括评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计的合理性,以及评价财务报表的总体列报。

我们相信,我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的,为发表审计意见提供了基础。

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三、审计意见

我们认为,浙江曙光实业有限公司财务报表已按照企业会计准则和《企业会计制度》的规定编制,在所有重大方面公允反映 2009 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2009 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

中国注册会计师: [An Individual 'Name]

中国注册会计师: [An Individual Name]

二〇一〇年二月一日

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version Dublic Version

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资产负债表

2009年12月31日

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编制单位,浙江昭光实业有限分	P						學位: 人民币元
第 产	朾	期初款	年末豊	负使和股东权益	15	年初数	年末數
说动资产:				建动负债 。			
發币恢棄	1	[a number]	[a number]	短期借款	68	[a number]	{a number}
经 周竞赛	2	-	-	应付票据	89	[a number]	[a number]
应收票据	3		-	应付账款	70	(a number)	[a number] .
应收款制	•	-	,	预收账款	71	[a number]1	(a number)
应收制度	5		•	应付工资	72	•	•
应收集款	8	[a number]	[a number] .	应付福利費	73	[a number]	[a number]
其私选收款	7	[a number]	(a number)	应付股利	74	-	
位付非款	8	[a number]	[a number] ¹	违交税金	15	[a number]	[ænumber]
应收补贴款	9			其也在交集	80	(a a section)	[a number≱
存货	10	[a number]	[a number]	,其也应付款	81	[a number]	[a number]
作摊贷用	11	[a number]	-	松塊食用	82	(a number]	•
一年內質期的长期債权投資	21			脱计负值 .	83	-	-
其他成功资产	24	-	-	一年內到期的长期負債	86		-
战功资产合计	31	[a number]	(a number)	其他森功负征	90		-
				推动负债合计	100	(a number)	[a number]
长期投资。						is its its its	
长用放牧投资	12	-	la_numberl	长期负债:	-	- + b 135	
长期債权投资	34	,		★咖啡 , 広工入△	73	师事务所	
长湖投资合计	38		(a number)	医	102	4 mm 356	
其中、股权投资效果				KWAGE ETT	133	[a number]	
				\$17.8 (A)	400	and a second district	-
周定资 条				其他长期象值	108	-	-
四世號产車份	39	(a number)	[a number]	长期负债合计	110		-
、减- \$ 针折日	40	[a number]	[a:number] -		\top		
國定裝产净值	41	la_numberl		通红视唱:			
就 固定资产减生物表	42	to:ununeri		边延线数货币	111	-	
国立東产序館	13	([a number] *		+		
工程報告	44	(a-number)		5.债金计	114	[a number]	[a number];
4B18	45	[a number]	[a number]	少数股东収益	-		
. 固定资产情况	46	10.110		股5权益,			<u> </u>
間定號产会社	50	[a number]	[a number]	R≉	115	a number	[a:number]
	Ť			減: 己用还校复	116		
无形安产及其他资产。	_			股本件語	117	la numberl	[a number]
无形资产	51	[a number]	[a number]		:18	ia namoni	Ta nomber
长期持伸發用	52	Ta Truiningi -	[a number]	西 泰公叔	1:9	[a number]	[a number]
Heking/	53			其中: 法定公益会	120	-	
光形势广及其他各产合计	60	[a number]	[a number] ··		121	(a number)	[a mumber]
AVXI ARIERI TITI	~	[a_number]		- // N. 43 M	+**		
透風投來。				外市报表折算推察			
迷球被欺猎项	61	-	-		1_		<u> </u>
				原东収益合 计	122	[a number]	[a number].4
Rr#⁢	67	[a number]	[a number]	() 使和股东权益总计	1:35	la number	[a number]

是定代表人

主甘全计,

이큐:

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利润及利润分配表

2009年

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项 目	行次	1.75 114	
1. +=		上.年数	本年数
一、主营业务收入	1	[a number]	(a number) .
其中: 出口收入	2		
减: 主营业务成本	4	[a number]	[a number] - · ·
<u> 主营业务税金及附加</u>	5	[a number]	[a number] -
二、主营业务利润	10	[a.number]	[a number]
加:其他业务利润	11		fa number)
减. 营业费用	14	[a number]	(à number)
管理费用 .	15	[a number] -	fa number)
财务费用	16	[a number]	{a number}-
2、當业利润	18	[a number] -	[a number]
加:投资收益	19	-	
补贴收入	22		(a number)
當业外收入	23		-
减:营业外支出	25	[a number] ·	[a number] 1
加:以前年度损益调整	26	-	-
四、利润总额	27	(a number)	[a number]
减:所得税	- 28	[a number] 3.3	3
少數股东损益	29	(a number)	[a number]
五、净利润	30	la number)	[a number]
加:年初未分配利润	31	[a number]	- [a number] b
其他转入	32		
六、可供分配利润	33	i	
减: 提取法定盈余公积	35		-
提取法定公益金	. 36	-	-
提取职工奖励及福利基金	37	-	-
提取储备基金	38	-	-
提取企业发展基金	39	-	-
利润归还投资	40	-	-
七、可供投资者分配的利润	41	[a number] 3	[a number]
减: 应付优先股股利	42		
提取任意盈余公积	43	-	
应付普通股股利	44	-	-
转作股本的普通股股利	45		-
		[a number] ^^	(a number)

利润装补充资料:

项 目	本年发生数	本年发生数
1. 电出、处置部门或被投资单位所得收益	•	
2. 自然灾害发生的损失		
3. 会计政策变更增加(或减少)利润总额		
4. 会计估计变更增加(或减少)利润总额		
5. 债务重组损失		
6 149		

边定代表人

1.46公计:

制表:

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浙江曙光实业有限公司 2009年会计报表附注

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一、公司基本情况 (An Individual

本公司现由 [An Individual Name] [An Individue] Name] 康市工商行政管理局颁发的注册号为 [a number]) 营业执照。本公司注册资 本先 万元。经营范围及经营方式:汽车轮、摩托车轮、金属加工机械、铝 合金制品、圆林用金属工具制造、加工、销售;摩托车配件销售。经营期限 50 年。 现对本年度会计报表作如下说明:

- 二、公司采用的主要会计政策、会计估计和合并财务报表的编制方法
- 1、会计准则和会计制度

公司执行中华人民共和国《企业会计准则》和相关具体会计准则:公司执行 《企业会计制度》。

2、会计年度

会计年度为公历年度, 即1月1日至12月31日。

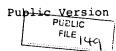
3、记账本位币

以人民币为记账本位币。

- 4、记账基础和计价原则
- 以权责发生制为记账基础,以历史成本为计价原则。
 - 5、现金等价物的确定标准

现金等价物是指公司持有的期限短(一般是指从购买日起,三个月内到期)、 流动性强、易于转化为已知现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

- 6、短期投资核算方法:
 - (1) 短期投资核算公司购入能随时变现并且持有时间不准备超过一年(含 -年) 的投资,包括各种股票、债券、基金等。
- (2) 短期投资在取得时,按取得时的投资成本入账。投资成本是指公司取 得各种股票、债券、基金时实际支付的价款或者放弃非现金资产的账面价值等。 如取得短期投资实际支付的价款中包含己宣告发放但尚未领取的现金股利或已 到付息期但尚未领取的债券利息,则单独核算,不构成投资成本。短期投资持有 期间所收到的股利、利息等收益作为冲减投资成本处理。出售短期投资时,按所 获得的价款减去短期投资的账面价值以及未收到的已计入应收项目的股利、利息



等后的余额,作为投资收益或损失,计入当期损益。

(3) 短期投资跌价准备的确认标准和计提方法: 期末短期投资按成本与市价孰低计量, 当市价低于成本时,按投资单个项目计提跌价准备。

7、坏账损失核算方法

- (1) 坏账的确认:凡因债务人破产,依据法律清偿后确实无法收回的应收款项:债务人死亡,既无遗产可供清偿,又无义务承担人,确实无法收回的应收款项;债务人逾期三年未能履行偿债义务,经股东大会或董事会批准列作坏账的应收账款和其他应收款。
- (2)公司坏账准备的核算方法:采用备抵法核算,按应收账款年末余额的千分之五计提坏账准备,坏账损失发生时冲销已提取的坏账准备。

8、存货核算方法

}

- (1)公司存货为库存商品。
- (2)公司购入的存货采用实际成本入账,通过非货币性交易换入的存货,其 入账价值按《企业会计准则一非货币性交易》的规定确定。
 - (3)公司存货采用永续盘存制。
- (4) 存货跌价准备的确认标准和计提方法: 超支程指按成本与可变现净值孰低计价,并按单个存货项目的成本高于其可变现净值的差额提取存货跌价准备。 9、长期投资核算方法:
 - (1)长期股权投资:在取得时,按取得时的实际成本作为初始投资成本入账。
 - ①公司对其他单位的投资占该单位有表决权资本总额 20%以下,或对其他单位的投资虽占该单位有表决权资本总额 20%或 20%以上,但不具有重大影响,采用成本法核算。
 - ②公司对其他单位的投资占该单位有表决权资本总额 20%或 20%以上,或虽投资不足 20%,但有重大影响,采用权益法核算;
 - , ③公司对其他单位的投资占该单位有表决权资本总额 50%以上(不含 50%), 或虽不足 50%, 但異有实质控制权的, 编制合并会计报表:
 - ④股权投资差额的摊销:采用权益法核算的长期股权投资,取得时的初始投资成本与其在被投资单位所有者权益中所占份额的差额,作为股权投资差额,调

整初始投资成本。股权投资差额出现借方差额时进行摊销,合同规定了投资期限的按投资期限摊销;合同没有规定投资期限的,按不超过10 年的期限摊销。

股权投资差额出现贷方差额时则以 2003 年 3 月 17 日财政部颁布财会 [2003]10 号文《关于执行《企业会计制度》和相关会计准则有关问题解答(二)》的通知时间为界,对于该文颁布以前发生的股权投资贷方差额进行摊销,合同规定了投资期限的按投资期限摊销;合同没有规定投资期限的,按不低于10 年的期限摊销。对于该文颁布之后发生的股权投资贷方差额则按照该文的规定直接计入资本公积一股权投资准备。

(2) 长期债权投资:

①债券投资:在取得时,按取得时的实际成本作为初始投资成本入账。公司购入的长期债券,初始投资成本减去相关费用及尚未到期的债券利息,与债券面值之间的差额,作为债券溢价或折价,在债券存续期间内于确认相关债券利息收入时采用直线法摊销;债券投资按期计提利息,应计的债券投资利息收入。条摊销债券溢价或折价后,计入当期投资收益;②其他便权投资企业分时投资成本个作为初始投资成本入账;按期计算应计利息,计入当期投资收益。

(3)长期投资减值准备的确认标准和计提方法: 公司在期末对长期投资的 账面价值逐项进行检查,如果由于市价持续下跌或被投资单位经营状况恶化等原 医导致其可收回金额低于账面价值,按可收回金额低于长期投资账面价值的差额,计提长期投资减值准备。

10、固定资产及累计折旧

固定资产标准为使用期限在一年以上的房屋、建筑物、机器设备、运输设备、 仪器仪表以及与生产经营有关的工具、器具等资产;不属于生产经营的主要设备, 但单位价值在 2000 元以上,使用期限超过两年的物品也列入固定资产。

固定资产按实际成本计价:通过非货币性交易换入的固定资产。其入账价值 按《企业会计准则一非货币性交易》的规定确定。

; 固定资产折旧采用直线法计算,并按各类固定资产的预计使用年限和预计净 残值 5%确定折旧率。

固定资产减值准备的确认标准和计提方法:公司在期末对固定资产逐项进行

检查,如果由于市价持续下跌,或技术陈旧、损坏、长期闲置等原因导致其可收 回金额低于账面价值的,按单项资产可收回金额低于其账面价值的差额计提固定 资产减值准备。

11、在建工程

在建工程根据实际发生的支出入账,按工程项目分类核算,并在工程完工交付使用时,按工程的实际成本,结转固定资产。

在建工程减值准备的确认标准和计提方法:公司期末对在建工程进行全面检查,如果出现在建工程长期停建并且预计未来 3 年内不会重新开工;或所建项目无论在性能上,还是在技术上已经落后,并且给企业带來的经济利益具有很大的不确定性;或其他足以证明在建工程已经发生减值的情形时计提在建工程减值准备。

- 12、无形资产计价及摊销方法:
 - (1) 无形资产在取得时按实际成本计价。
 - (2) 无形资产自取得当月起枝预计使用年限疑期率均嫌错。 计入损益。
- (3) 无形资产减值准备的确认标准和计提方法:公司期末检查各项无形资产预计带来未来经济利益的能力,按单项无形资产的预计可收回金额低于其账面价值的差额计提无形资产减值准备。
 - 13、借款费用的资本化

按照《企业会计准则——借款费用》的有关规定处理。

14、收入的确认方法

销售商品:

- (1)公司已将商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬转移给购买方:
- (2)公司不再对该商品实施继续管理权和实际控制权;
- (3) 相关的收入价款已经收到或取得收取货款的凭据;
- (4) 与该商品相关的收入和成本能够可靠计量时确认销售收入实现。 提供劳务:

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- (1) 劳务总收入和总成本能可靠地计量;
- (2) 与交易相关的经济利益能够流入企业:
- (3) 劳务的完成程度能够可靠地确定

让渡资产使用权

- (1) 与交易相关的经济利益能够流入企业;
- (2) 收入的金额能够可靠地计量
- 15、所得税核算方法

所得税采用应付税款法核算。

16、会计政策、会计估计的变更

本期会计政策、会计估计均无变更事项。

17、会计差错

本期公司无需披露的重大会计差错。

- 18、子公司执行的会计政策:子公司执行的会计政策与公司执行的会计政策一致。
- 19、合并会计报表编制方法:按照《合并会计报表暂行规定》,以母公司和纳入
- 合并范围的子公司的个别会计报表及其他有关资料为依据,在将其相互之间的权。
- 益性投资与所有者权益中所持份额、债权与债务以及内部销售收入等进行抵销的

基础上、合并资产、负债、所有者权益及损益类各项目的数额而编制。

三、税项

增值税:按销售收入17%计算销项税额抵扣进项税额后计缴。

城市维护建设税:按应交流转税额的5%计缴。

教育费附加:按应交流转税额的3%计缴。

地方教育费附加:按应交流转税额的2%计缴。

所得税:本公司执行所得税税率为25%。

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FULLIC 四、 会计报表主要项目注释: (单位:元) FILE i、货币资金 期末余额 项 目 [a number] 迎金 (a number) 银行存款 其他货币资金 it [a number] -2、 应收载款: (1)帐龄分析 坏帐准备 술하 1年内 1年以上 ΦK 期末余额 [a number] (a number) [a number] 比例 (3)主要客户期末余额 期末余额 单位名称 内容 货款 [a number] [a number] 货款 货款 [a number] 货款 la number) [a number] 数数 3、 族付账款 (1)帐龄分析。 습니 20 1年内 1年以上 期末余额 36, 400, 551. 49 [a number] 比例 100.00 [a number] 4、 其他应收款: (1)帐龄分析 속计 r年以上 \$ P. - 42 1年内 期末余额 27, 118, 468, 29 [a number] 北例 100.00 (a number) 5、应收补贴款期末余额为0元。 6. 存货: 合计 别 期末余額 (a number) 7、待傩费用 団 期末金额 项 网络服务员 模具 信息杂志数 숨 il 8、 固定资产及累计折旧 期末数 值 期初数 增加数 减少数 原 (a number) (a number) [a number] [a number] **房屋及构筑物** (a number) [a number] [a number] 机器设备 [a number] (a number) (a number) 运输设备。 (a number) [a number] 电子改备 [a number] [a number] [a number] [a number] [a number]: 州木釵 折 出 合 la nuffbels it [afflumber] [a number] 9、在建工程 日 期末金额 宿食機

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3#1" 17 5#1 FS 6#1 *ii* 基础综合 10、无形资产 期末金额 ſijŧ 8 主題 (a number) 1:10 [a number] [a number] [a number] 合 11、短期借款 項 期末数 (a number) 武文县工行(人民币) [a number] 武女只农行(人民币) [a number] 武义县建市(人民币) [a number] 杭州州商銀行(人民币) [a number] 杭州深圳发展银行城西支行(人民币 杭州华夏银行(人民币) (a number) [a number] 金华市商业银行(人民币) 中国民生银行(人民币) (a number) 中岛复行文马支征(人民币) (a number) 式叉共建行(美元) [a number] , 计: 合 12、应付票据 目 期末数 Ιijί 杭州拼商银行 抗州华夏银行 金华市商业银行 计文具文件 民任果在 中心犯行义的支持 金华市高亚银行武义支行 式义甚处行 슴 13、应付账款: (1)帐龄分析 14 1年内 1年以上 酞 期未余额 14, 116, 729, 78 比例 100.00 (2)主要客户期末余额 期末余额 內容 单位名称 货款 货款 货款 货款 洗洗

14、预收帐款: (D帐龄分析

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(2)主要客户期末余额 R⁽

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合计

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1年以上

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18、	、 帝	期末余额[a number] [a number] [a number] 发生额 [a number] 发生额 [a number] 发生和 [a number]	ta numberj	[a number]	[a number][a numb	er)
18、 实 收 投 合別 原	(金) 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	期末余额[a number] [a number] [a number] (a number] 发生额 [a number] 发生额 [a number] [a number] [a number] [a number] [a number] [a number]	ta numberi	[a number]	[a number][a numb	er)
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Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.
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五、重要事项披露

PUBLIC FILE 14-2

浙江曙光实业有限公司

二〇一〇年二月二十七日



注册号330784000038222 (1/1)

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人姓名 *

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有限责任公司

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审查企业会计报表,是立、清算事宜中的审议,清算事宜中的审议分,企业登记代理服务,企业登记代理服务

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Public Version

《企业注人营业执照》是企业法人资格和合法经营的凭证。

《企业法人曾业故照》分为正本和翻本,正本和副本共有同等法律处力

《企业法人参业执照》 正本应当置于住所的居日位置

《企业法人营业执照》不得货运、涂改、出租、出货、转让。

登记事项发生变化,应当向公司登记机关申请交更登记,换为《企业法

人世业故照》。

《企业法人营业执照》被转销后,不得开展与精算完长的监督活动 每年三月一日至六月三十日,成当季加年版檢查

沙理技稿發记,应当父回《企业法人帮重执照》正本答题本。

《企业法人营业效照》遗失或者农环的,应当在公司禁记机关指定的银 近上岁见谷殿,中温牛鱼。

网 蓈 硹 壶 Só

每年3月1日至6月30日报送年检资料, 不再兒行進知。

计服务

二〇〇四年八月十一日 H 二〇二四年八月十日止

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二〇〇四年八月十一日

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Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Coudfic Public Version FILE

Public Version

业务范围

公司设立验资、变更验资;会计报表审计; 项目可行性报告编制及评审;财务管理咨询; 会计培训;财务软件。



Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

DUSLIC

[A COMPANY'S NAME]

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

AUDIT REPORT

YONGWUJINKUAISHENZI [2011] No.63

[An Address]

[A Number]

PUBLIC FILE 138

[A COMPANY'S NAME]

YONGWUJINKUAISHENZI [2011] No.63

Auditor's Report

To Zheijang Shuguang Industrial Co. Ltd.

We have audited the appended financial statements of Zhejiang Shuguang IndustrialC (the "Company"), including the balance sheet of December 31 2010, income and loss statement, and the notes to the financial statements for 2010.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

It is the responsibility of the managements of the Company to make up financial statement in accordance with provisions of accounting standards and accounting rulings for enterprises. This responsibility including: (1) designing, executing and maintaining the internal control relevant to preparation of the financial statements so as to avoid material misstatements leaded by embezzlement or mistake; (2) electing and implementing appropriate accounting policies; (3) making reasonable accounting estimate.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Chinese Auditing Standards for Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether these financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement leaded by embezzlement or error. In making those risk assessments, we considers internal control relevant to preparation of the financial statements in order to design appropriate audit procedures, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the company have been made up in accordance

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

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with provisions of accounting standards enterprises and accounting rulings for enterprise and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as of December 31, 2010 and of the operating results for the year 2010.

[A company's name]

CPA [An individual's name] CPA [An individual's name]

> China-Yongkang Feb 27th, 2011

Balance sheet

Prepared by Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

eff. Cybering belance Closery Delance Lutablicies No. Operang Delance 10 Operang Delance								
skit Current Machines Current Machines steller 2 Builty Displace steller 4 Receipts in Advance search 4 Receipts in Advance search 4 Receipts in Advance search 6 Receipts in Advance covariable 7 Description covariable 8 Teach profibe covariable 9 Other search covariable 1 Description and advanced covariable 3 Character Search covariable Character Search Character Search covariable Character Search Character Search covariable Character Search Character Search	Assets	- ON	Opening balance	Closing balance	Liabilities and Owners' equity	οN	Opening balance	Closing balance
state believe to be a big posterior between the big both of	Current assets				Current liabilities			
Statement 2 Bells portable Butchele 4 Accounts portable Butchele 4 Accounts portable Butchele 6 Receight in advance Cowable 7 Accounts portable Cowable 9 Interest portable Cowable 9 Interest portable Cowable 11 Interest portable Accounts and account of the section 24 Interest portable Account of portable 11 Interest portable Interest portable Account of portable 11 Interest portable Interest portable Account of portable 24 Interest portable Interest portable Account of portable 25 Interest Capital reducing portable Interest Capital reducing portable	Cash and bank balance	-			Short-term borrowings	88		
Seed of the control of the c	Current investment	2			Bills payable	69		
Parcelle Barolle Bar	Bills receivable	8			Accounts payable	20		
countable 5 Perceip layeshe countable 6 Mediano possible able 7 Mediano possible countable 7 Dividend Jazabile countable 9 Other possible countable 10 Other possible nerses 10 Other possible countable Activate pression Activate possible nerses 21 Control possible nerses 21 Condition in the control possible nerses 23 Condition in possible def members Condition in possible Lond-current about the control possible def members Condition in possible Lond-current about the control possible def members Condition in possible Condition in possible stand of accesses 33 Condition in possible Condition in possible stand of accesses 41 Condition in possible Condition in possible stand of accesses 42 Condition in possible Condition in possible def Condition in possible<	Dividend receivable	4			Receipts in advance	71		
covable 6 Wicker payable able 7 Incre protein able 7 Incre protein cowubbe 10 Incre protein nonstate 11 Incre protein nonstate 21 Incre protein nonstate 22 Incre protein nu session 23 Incre protein nu session 24 Incre protein et incre protein 10 Incre protein pet uniful medimen 34 Incre protein pet uniful medimen 41 Incre protein pet uniform protein 43 Incre protein pet uniform protein 44 Incre protein pet uniform protein	Interest receivable	s			Payroll payable	72		
Total believe persible Participation Par	Accounts receivable	9			Welfare payable	73		
Control of the portible Estimated between Estimated between 1	Other receivable	7			Dividend payable	74		
covolbée 9 Othor frees begable portes 10 Othor freeshell portes 11 Accused sepeshell portes 12 Accused sepeshell portes 23 Accused sepeshell and seases 31 Accused septimes and seases 33 Accused septimes lufy investment 34 Cong-term labellines n the difference of equity investment 34 Cong-term labellines n the difference of equity investment 40 Cong-term labellines n the difference of equity investment 40 Cong-term labellines n the difference of equity investment 40 Cong-term labellines n the difference of equity investment 41 Cong-term labellines n the difference of equity investment 42 Cong-term labellines seases 43 Cong-term labellines <	Prepayment	8			Taxes payable	75		
Person 10 Other topscable Person 21 Other topscable Vestinents within one year 21 Other topscable Vestinents within one year 21 Accurate secrets Int sessions 31 Accurate secrets Int sessions 32 Condition in the buildines List y meetineed 33 Condition in the buildines List y meetineed 34 Condition in the buildines List of meetineed 35 Condition in the buildines List of meetineed Condition in the buildines Condition in the buildines List of diversions 39 Condition in the buildines In the difference of our prince of equity investing and the buildines Accurate buildines Accurate buildines A the difference of our prince of expenses 40 Defended the buildines Defended the buildines A seets A seets A seet of proportion in the buildines A seet of proportion in the buildines A seets A seet of proportion in the buildines A seet of proportion in the buildines A seet of proportion in the buildines A seets <th< td=""><td>Subsidies receivable</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td>Other fees payable</td><td>80</td><td></td><td></td></th<>	Subsidies receivable	6			Other fees payable	80		
Activities Control of the contro	inventories	10			Other payable	81		
Interesting the passes 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Deferred expenses	F			Accrued expenses	82		
Long team within one year	Long-lum investments within one year	21			Estimated liabilities	83		
out beautiful Other current babelities uvisitient 1 Closed varieties uvisitient 24 Long-larm labelities eth measurement 34 Long-larm labelities eth measurement 38 Long-larm labelities eth measurement 38 Long-larm labelities fellem broedinest Congress (special concerned) Congress (special concerned) of ossests 40 Congress (special concerned) of other measurement on lived assets 41 Conformed law labelities section of tor impairment on lived assets 42 Conformed law labelities on lot impairment on lived assets 43 Conformed law labelities fined seeds and other assets 44 Conformed law labelities fined caperage Annoyal which Statisticy reserves Annoyal which Statisticy reserves selfs and other assets 5 Annoyal which Statisticy reserves form of caperages 5 Annoyal which Statisticy reserves self and reserves 6 Congression form of the label of labelities of labelities Annoyal which Statisticy reserve	Other current assets	24			Long-term labilities within one year	86		
Vestiment Total current backties Leby Land Libration 3.3 Long-latin libration Leby Land Libration 3.4 Long-latin libration Leby Land Libration Books payable Long-latin libration Leby Land Libration Books payable Long-latin libration Leby Land Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration Libration	Total of current assets	31			Other current liabilities	06		
widefined 100ml stem inchities under Investment 3.3 Long-term inchities elem Investment 3.6 Long-term borrowing Fire difference of equity investment 3.6 Long-term borrowing In the difference of equity investment 3.6 Constitution In the difference of equity investment 3.9 Constitution In the difference of equity investment 4.0 Deferred tax is & Subsidies of assets 4.2 Deferred tax is bitted of assets 4.2 Deferred tax is bitted lessels In progress 4.3 Inch is bitted enable 4.3 Inch is bitted Inch is bitted in the assets 4.4 Inch is bitted Inch is bitted search In the bitted of programment on liver assets 4.3 Inch is bitted enable 4.2 Deferred tax is appropriated In the bitted of Paid-in capital seasts 5.1 Annotal which is desired In an					Total current flabilities	100		
by Investment 3.3 Long-term labelities bit in Investment 3.4 Long-term labelities Elem Investment 3.4 Roods payable First and Investment Conduction Element In the difference of equity Investment 4.0 Conduction A the difference of equity Investment 4.0 Conduction A classes 4.2 Deferred from labelities Cold research 4.2 Deferred from labelities A sessels 4.2 Deferred from labelities A classes 4.3 Deferred from labelities A classes 4.3 Deferred from labelities A classes 4.3 Deferred from labelities A classes 4.5 Deferred from labelities A classes 4.5 Deferred from labelities A classes 4.5 Deferred from labelities A classes 5.0 Deferred from labelities A classes 5.0 Deferred from labelities A classes 5.0 Deferred from labelities A classes 5	Long-term investment							
et mostment 34 Long by the converge eter meatment 38 Long by the converge h: It is difference of equity investment 39 County investment of seeds 40 County investment d seeds 41 County investment d seeds 41 County investment on for impairment on freed assets 41 County investment seed in seeds 42 County investment on for impairment on freed assets 43 County investment in progress 43 County investment d seeds Standard lax County incheses in progress 44 Minority inferences d seeds Standard lax County incheses d seeds Standard lax County incheses d seeds Standard lax County incheses d seeds Standard reserves Annex on County incheses d seeds Standard lax Annex on County incheses d seeds Standard lax Standard lax d seeds Standard profits asset	Lon-term equity investment	33			Long-term liabilities			
Lefam investment 38 Bonds bypacke In the difference of equity investment 1 Congleton parable In the difference of equity investment 2 Clears & Subadres of assets 40 Clears & Subadres of assets 40 Clears & Subadres of assets 41 Deferred tax and by in the dispersation 42 Deferred tax of assets 43 Clear & Congleton in seets 43 Clear & Congleton in seets 44 Deferred tax in in progress 45 Clear & Congleton in in progress 45 Clear & Congleton in in progress 45 Clear & Congleton in in median 51 Clear & Congleton inferred capenies 52 Clear & Congleton inferred capenies 52 Among which is life a porcopriation inferred capenies 53 Among which is life a porcopriation inferred capenies 60 Retained profits fine a porcopriation inferred capenies 61 Translation reserve	Long-term debt investment	34			Long-term borrowings	101		
Clark & Subsidior	Total of long-term investment	38			Bonds payable	102		
Committee Comm	Among which: the difference of equity investment					103		
of oscers Offer long-term liabilities of or seeds 40 Offer long-term liabilities of of ossess 41 Offer long-term liabilities of of ossess 42 Offer long-term liabilities consists 42 Offer long-term liabilities on for inserting 43 Offer long-term liabilities strassers 43 Offer long-term liabilities rinks Annown liabilities Offer long-term liabilities					- 1	106		
Control top	Fixed insets				Other long-term liabilities	108		
ubleted degrecation 4.0 Deformed tax of 6 Session 4.1 Deformed tax on for impariment on fixed assets 4.2 Deformed tax inchiles a reasers 4.3 Total inchiles a reasers 4.5 Monthly inferences a reasers 4.5 Monthly inferences a reasers 4.5 Monthly inferences fined assets 5.0 Lease Capital research sets Capital research Among which Statistics research fight assets 5.1 Among which Statistics research fight assets 5.2 Suplate research fights assets 5.3 Among which Statistics research fights assets 5.3 Among which Statistics research fights assets 5.3 Among which Statistics research fights assets 6.0 Realined profits after appropriation fights assets 6.0 Realined profits after appropriation fights assets 6.0 Realined profits after appropriation fights assets 6.0 Realined profits after appropriati	Costs of fixed assets	39			Total of long-term liabilities	110		
on for reseases 4.1 Deficited tax exests 4.2 Deficited tax exests 4.3 Total labelities exests 4.4 Minority interests exests 4.5 Minority interests exests 4.6 Minority interests exests 5.0 Patient Capter at Security exests 5.0 Capter at Security exests 5.1 Capter at Cap	Less accumulated depreciation	40						
A	Net bai of fixed assets	41			Deforred tax			
Resertis 4.3 Total labettion n. in progress 4.4 Monthly indexests n. in progress 4.6 Monthly indexests 1 fixed assets 50 Pard-in Capter softs and other assets 5.1 Capter in Capter	Less, provision for impairment on fixed assets	42			Deferred tax liabilities	Ξ		
Total to table backeton Total	NBV of fixed assets	43						
In progress 45 Minch Inferests	Projects materials	44			Total tabilities	114		
State-products 46 State-products	Construction in progress	45			Minority interests		•	
Accordance 20 Part Capacity	Liquidation of fixed assets	46			Shareholders' equity			
setts and other assets Least Capital colomption setts and other assets 51 Not be of Paid-in captal sets are an other assets 52 Satisfied reserves state investment 53 Among which Statutary reserves total sested and other assets and other assets 60 Realized priorities after appropriation total sested and other assets 61 Translation reserve c strains 61 Total strainbotter's equity form Total strainbotter's equity	Total of fixed assets	50			Paid-in Capital	115		
Notice the desired by the least of the lea					Less: Capital redemption	116		
steps 51 Capability digited cuporises 52 Sugular reserves srm investment 53 Among which Statisticy reserves tybe assets and other seads 60 Relatived prioritis after appropriation os 1 Translation reserves crossets 61 Translation reserves crossets 61 Tobal shareholders equity 67 Tobal shareholders equity	Intangible assets and other assets	I .			Not bal of Paid-in capital	117		
Inferred cupentses 52 Sugulationservines arm investment 5.3 Among which Statutory reserves grad assets and other tessets 6.0 Relating profits after appropriation total total Translation reserve c riskets 6.1 Translation reserve c riskets 6.1 Total shareholder* equity c riskets 6.7 Total of liabilities and shareholder* equity	Intangible assets	51			Capital reserve	118		
Same Among which Statistics Same Among which Statistics Same Among which Statistics Same Sa	Long-turm deferred expenses	52			Surplus resorve	-19		
Option easeds and other assets 60 Retained profits after appropriation cs Translation reserve (assets 61 Total shareholder* equity 67 Total shareholder* equity	Other lang-term investment	53			Among which: Statutory reservos	120		
Transblor reserve	Total of intangable assets and other assets	9			Retained profits after appropriation	121		
c priseds Translation reserve 61 Total shereholders' equity 67 Total of liabilities and shareholders' equity	Deforred taxes							
61 Total shareholders' equity 67 Total of liabilities and shareholders' equity	Deferred Tax assets				Translation reserve	1		
Total ethersholders' equity Total of liabilities and shareholders' equity		61						
57 Total of trabilities and shareholders' equity					Total shareholders' equity	122		
	Total assets	29			Total of liabilities and shareholders' equity	135		

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version PUBLIC

Income statements and Profit appropriation

Year 2010

FILE 135

Prepared by Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.	Unit: CNY		
Item	No.	Opening balance	Closing balance
I Revenue from operation	1		<u> </u>
Among which: revenue from export	2		
Less: cost of sales	4		
Sales taxes	5		
Il Gross profit	10		
Add: other operating income	11		
Less: operating expenses	14		
Administrative expenses	15		
Financial expenses	16		
II Profit from operation	18		
Add: investment income	19		
subsidies	22		
Non-operation incomes	23		
Less: non-operation expenses	25		
Add: adjustment of income of the last year	26		
IV Total Profits	27		
Less income taxes	28		
Minority interest	29		
V net profits	30		
Add: retained profits	31		
Other transfer-in	32		
VI Profit available for distribution	33		
Less: Appropriation of statutory surplus reserves	35		
Appropriation of statutory welfares funds	36		
Appropriation of staff incentive and welfare fund	37		
Appropriation of reserve funds	38		
Appropriation of development funds of enterprise	39	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Capital redemption	40		
VII Profit available for investors' distribution	41		
Less: Appropriation of preference share's dividend	42	_	
Appropriation of discretionary surplus reserve	43		
Appropriation of ordinary share's dividend	44		
Transfer from ordinary share's dividend to paid-in capital	45		
VIII Retained profit after appropriation	46	-	

Supplementary materials for income statements

Item	Amounts of this year	Amounts of last year
Gains on disposal of operating divisions or investments		
Losses from natural disaster		
Increase (decrease) in profit due to changes in accounting policies		
Increase (decrease) in profit due to changes in accounting estimates		_
Losses from debt restructuring		
Other losses		

Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements of 2010

i. The Basic Information of the Company

The Company was established by contribution of Yan guanwei, Yan Shenggang and Yan Aier and obtained the business license issued by YongkangAdministration of Industrial and Commercial on December 24, 2002 (registration number: 330723000014920). The registered capital of the company is RMB 26,000,000.00. The business scope and method of the company: car wheel, motorcycle wheels, metals processing machinery, aluminum alloy products, manufacture, processing and sale of metal instruments for gardening and sale of autobikes' parts thereof. The operating period is 50 years.

II. Account Policies, Accounting Estimates and Basis for Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Accounting Standards and Accounting Rulings

The Company executes Chinese Accounting Standards for Enterprises and relevant accounting rulings. The Company adopted enterprise accounting system.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the company coincides with the calendar year, from January 1 to December 31 for a fiscal year.

3. Reporting Currency

The reporting currency of the company is Renminbi.

4. Basis of preparation and principle of measurement

The company's financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

5. Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents held by the company represent short-term (within three months from the purchasing date) and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of value change.

6. Current investment

- (1) Current investments are investments that are readily realizable and are intended to be held for not more than one year (including one year), including shares, bonds and investment funds.
- (2) A current investment is recorded at investment cost on acquisition. The investment cost is actual price paid for the shares, bonds and investment funds. Cash dividends declared but unpaid, or bond interest due but unpaid that are included in the price paid is accounted for

separately and does not form part of the investment cost. Cash dividends or interest on a current investment should offset against the carrying amount of the investment upon receipt. On disposal of a current investment, the balance of the carrying amount subtracting the book value of the current investment and unpaid dividends and interest which have been recorded into the receivable account is recognized as an investment gain or loss for the current period.

(3) Current investments are measured at the lower of cost and market value at the end of a period. A provision for decline in value of current investments is made for the shortfall of market value below cost.

7. Losses due to bad debt

- (1) Bad debt: an account receivable that is not recoverable due to the debtor's bankrupt after liquidation, or an accounts receivable unlikely to be recovered due to the debtor's dead, which has no heritage and obligor, or an account receivable has been outstanding for more than three years, or others receivable account approved by shareholders' meeting or board of directors meeting to be treated as bad debt.
- (2) Methods for making provisions for bad debts:

Provision for bad debts is calculated as 0.5% of the balance of the receivable accounts at the end of each year. When the losses due to bad debt occur, the losses should offset the provision for bad debt.

8. Inventory

- (1) The inventories of the Company are commodity stocks and raw materials etc.
- (2) Inventories are recorded at actual cost. For inventories received in a non-monetary transaction, the recorded value is the measured in accordance with Accounting Standards for Enterprises – Non-monetary Transaction.
- (3) The inventory taking system shall be on a perpetual basis.
- (4) Provision for decline in value of inventories: the provision for inventories impairment is made by comparing cost with net realizable value on an individual item basis.

9. Long-term investment

- (1) Long-term equity investment is recorded at its initial investment cost on acquisition.
 - a. When the company holds less than 20% of the voting shares of the investee enterprise, or where it holds 20% or more of the voting shares of the investee enterprise but does not have significant influence over the investee enterprise, it should use the cost method.
 - b. When the company holds 20% or more of the voting shares of the investee enterprise, or where it holds less than 20% of the voting shares of the investee enterprise but has a significant influence over the investee enterprise, it should adopt the equity method.
 - c. When the company holds more than 50% of the voting shares of the investee enterprise, or where it holds less than 50% of the voting shares of the investee enterprise but

actually control the investee enterprise, it should prepare consolidated financial statements.

d. When the equity method is adopted, the investment should initially be measured at the initial investment cost. The difference between the initial investment cost and the investor's share of owners' equity in the investee enterprise is referred to as "equity investment difference" and is amortized evenly over a defined period. The equity investment difference is amortized over the "investment period", if this is stipulated in the investment contract. If an investment period is not stipulated in the contract, the equity investment difference is amortized over a period of not more than 10 years.

A shortfall of the initial investment cost over the investor's share of owners' equity of the investee enterprise is amortized over a period set in the Answers to Problems Concerning the Implementing of the Accounting Rulings and Relevant Accounting Standards promulgated by Ministry of Finance on March 17, 2003. In case a shortfall of the initial investment cost over the investor's share of owners' equity of the investee enterprise occurs before the promulgation of this document, the equity investment difference is amortized over the "investment period", if this is stipulated in the investment contract. If an investment period is not stipulated in the contract, the equity investment difference is amortized over a period of not more than 10 years. In case a shortfall of the initial investment cost over the investor's share of owners' equity of the investee enterprise occurs before the promulgation of this document, the equity investment difference is recorded as capital reserve – provision for equity investment as stipulated in the document.

(2) Long-term debt investments

- a. A long-term bond investment is recorded at its actual cost on acquisition as the initial investment cost. The difference between the initial investment cost of a long-term bond investment reduced by relevant expenses and any bond interest due but unpaid and the par value of the bond is treated as investment premium or discount. The premium or discount is amortized over the period between the acquisition date and the maturity date in which the relevant bond interest is calculated periodically and is recognized as an investment income for the current period. The amortization method used is straight line method.
- b. Other equity investment is recorded at its actual cost on acquisition as the initial investment cost. Due interest is recognized as an investment income for the current period.
- (3) Impairment test method and impairment provision: the company should examine the book value of the long-term investment one by one at each balance sheet date. If the recoverable amount is lower than its book value due to the standing decrease of market value or the operation depravation of the investee enterprise, the difference is recognized as provision for impairment loss on long-term investments.



10. Fixed assets and accumulated depreciation

Fixed assets are assets that have useful lives of more than one year, including properties, buildings, machinery, equipment, transportation vehicles, and other equipment, utensils and tools used in production and operating activities. Items that have a unit price over RMB 2,000 and have useful lives of more than one year should also be treated as fixed assets, even if they are not directly used as main equipments in production and operating activities.

Fixed assets are recorded at actual cost on acquisition. For fixed assets obtained by non-monetary traction, its recorded value is the measured in accordance with Accounting Standards for Enterprises – Non-monetary Transaction.

The company adopts straight – line method to calculate the depreciation of fixed assets and determine the depreciation rate as per expected useful lives and 5% of the expected estimated net residual values.

Impairment test method and impairment provision: A physical count of fixed assets is carried out at each balance sheet date. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount due to the standing decrease of market value, destroy and long-term unused, the difference is recognized as provision for impairment loss on fixed assets.

11. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is recorded at actual costs incurred, including all direct expenditures incurred for construction projects and other related expenses, and is transferred to fixed assets on the basis of actual project cost when the construction in progress has been put into use.

Impairment test method and impairment provision: the company should carry out major overhauls to fixed assets regularly. If a construction in progress has stopped for a long time and is not planned to commence with 3 years, or the construction in progress cannot insure the economic interest to the company due poor performance and technology, the losses are recognized as provision for impairment loss on construction in progress.

12. Intangible assets measurement and amortization method

- (1) An intangible asset is measured at the actual cost of acquisition.
- (2) The cost of an intangible asset is amortized over its expected useful life starting in the month in which it is obtained to be recorded as income.
- (3) Impairment test method and impairment provision: the company should assess the profitability of the intangible asset. Where the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognized as a provision for impairment loss on intangible assets.

13. Capitalization of borrowing costs

Be treated in accordance with relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Enterprise - Borrowing Costs.

14. Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods:

- company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the purchaser;
- (2) company retains neither continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods:
- (3) the economic benefits associated with the transaction has flow to the enterprise;
- (4) the relevant amount of revenue and costs can be measured reliably.

Revenue from provision of services

- (1) total revenues and costs from provision of services could be measured reliably;
- (2) the economic benefits associated with the transaction has flow to the enterprise;
- (3) the completion level can be measured reliably.

Revenue from transfer of assets use right

- (1) the economic benefits associated with the transaction has flow to the enterprise;
- (2) the amount of revenues can be measured reliably.

15. Income tax

Income tax is recognized as payable tax.

16. Accounting policies and accounting estimate alternation

There are no accounting policies and accounting estimate alternations in this balance sheet date.

17. Accounting errors

There are no accounting errors to disclose.

- 18. Accounting policies of subsidiaries: the accounting policies of subsidiaries coincide with the accounting policies of the company.
- 19. Preparation of consolidated financial statements: prepared on the basis of offsetting between the equity investment and shares. Creditor and debtor owners' equity of the company and the subsidiaries and merging the amount of the assets, borrowings, owners' equity and income.

III. Taxation

Value-added Tax: 17% of the sales revenue is recognized as output VAT, and the balance of output VAT minus the input VATis the payable amount.

Urban maintenance and construction tax: 5% of the payable turnover tax.

Education surtax: 3% of the payable turnover tax

Education surcharge: 2% of the payable turnover tax

Income tax: the income tax rate applicable to the Company is 25%.

IV. Note to major items in financial statements

Ph. BLIC	
FILE 129	

1. Cash and bank balances

Item	closing	balance
Cash		
Cash in bank		
Other cash and bank balances	_	
Total		

2. Accounts receivable

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Bad debt	Total
Closing balances	i			
Ratio				

(2) Balances of related party

Name	Closing balances
Null	

(3) Closing balances of major clients

Name		Closing
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	

3. Prepayments

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

4. Other accounts receivable

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

5. The closing balance of the subsidies receivable is 0 Yuan.

6. Inventories

Item	Total
Closing balances	

7. Deferred Expenses

Item	Closing balance
Nuli	
Total	

8. Fixed assets and accumulated depreciation

Original value	Opening balances	Increase	Decrease	Closing balances
Buildings				
Machinery				
Vehicles				
Electronic devices				
Other			1	
Total				
Depreciation	Opening balances	Increase	Decrease	Closing balances
Total				-1.

9. Constructions in progress

ltem .	Closing balance
Dormitory buildings	
Product line of paint and assembly of the wheel	
Office buildings	
No. 3 factory building	
No. 5 factory building	
No. 6 factory building	
Infrastructure	
No. 8 factory building	
No. 7 factory building	***
Total	

10. Intangible assets

Item	Closing balance

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Land	
Trade mark	
Total	

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11. Short-term borrowings

Item	Closing balance
Wuyi Industrial and Commercial Bank (RMB)	
Wuyi Agriculture Bank(RMB)	
Wuyi Construction Bank(RMB)	
Hangzhou Merchants Bank	
Hangzhou Shenzhen Development Bank Chengxi Branch(RMB)	
Hangzhou Huaxia Bank(RMB)	
Jinhua Commercial Bank(RMB)	
China Minsheng Bank(RMB)	
China CITIC Bank Yiwu Branch(RMB)	=
Wuyi Construction Bank(USD)	
Wuyi Industrial and Commercial Bank (USD)	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Yiwu Branch (RMB)	
Hengfeng Bank Yiwu Branch (RMB)	
Nanjing Bank (RMB)	
Total	

12. Bills payable

Item	Closing balance
Hangzhou Merchants Bank	
Jinhua Commercial Bank	
Wuyi Agriculture Bank	
Minsheng Bank	
China CITIC Bank Yiwu Branch	
Industrial and Commercial Bank Yiwu Branch	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Yiwu Branch	
Hengfeng Bank Yiwu Branch	" .
Nanjing Bank	
Total	

13. Accounts payable

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total	
Closing balances				
Ratio				

(2) Closing balances of major clients

Name	Nature	Closing
		balances
[A company's name].	Payment for Goods	<u> </u>
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	

14. Advance from customers

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			

(2) Closing balances of major clients

Name	Nature	Closing balances
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	
[A company's name]	Payment for Goods	

15. Other accounts payable

(1) Aging Analysis

Aging	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Closing balances			
Ratio			_

16. Taxes payable

Tax types	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
VAT				
Urban maintenance			,	

17. Other fees payable

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
Education surtax				
Education surcharge				
Water conservancy construction funds				
Social insurance/ disability insurance				
Total				

18. Paid-in capital

Investor	Closing balance
Yan Guanwei	
Yan Shenggang	
Yan aier	
Total	

19. Operating expenses

Item	Amount
Total	

20. Administration expenses

Item	Amount
Total	

21. Finance expenses

Item	Amount
Interest income	
Interest expenditure	
Handling charges	

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Exchange gains or losses	
Other	
Interest so deduced	
Total	

22. Non-operation expenses

Item	Amount
Water conservancy construction funds	
Others	
Total	

V. Important matters disclosure

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

February 27, 2011

Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person

Duplicate copy)

Registered No. 33078400003822

NAME: YongkangWujin Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

ADDRESS: People's Bank annex building, Jincheng Road No.

6

Yongkang city

EGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Li Fengjie

REGISTERED CAPITAL: RMB 1,000,000.00

PAID-IN CAPITAL: RMB 1,000,000.00

COMPANY TYPE: Limited Liability Company

BUSINESS SCOPE: Audit attestation, capital verification, auditing operations for merger, division and liquidation affairs of enterprises, other auditing operations in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations, accounting consultation and accounting service, conducting bankruptcy, dissolution and liquidation of enterprises.

Establishment Date: August 11, 2004

Operational Term: to August 10, 2024

Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person is the certificate for enterprise to 2. Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person has an original copy and 3.The original copy of Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person shall place in 5. The enterprise's legal person shall apply an alternation registration to the original registration office for a change of the registered items. 8. Return the original and duplicate copies of business license when canceling the 9. The enterprise who has lost or destroyed its Business License mustannounce 7. After revocation of the Business License, the enterprise may not engage in any the loss in the newspaper specified by the registration administration organ an eye-catching position in the address of enterprise's legal person. 4. The business license shall not be fabricated, altered, leased, lent or 6. The registration office shall conduct yearly check on the enterprise's legal aduplicate copy. Both of the two copies have the same legal forces. obtain legal person qualification and legal operation. person between March 1 and June 30 every year. business activity unrelated to the liquidation before it can apply for a replacement. transferred.

Status of Annual Review

August 25, 2009

(Seal of Yongkang Administration of Industry and Commerce)

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Business Scope

Capital Verification for companies' establishment or variation; financial statements audit; fiscal study report drafting and review; financial management consultation; accounting training; financial software.

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

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[A Company's Name]

.. 有限公司

浙江曙光实业有限公司

审计报告

'2011)第 63号

^{地址:}[Ān

Address]

^晒编: 「a 'n

[a number]

[A Company's 有限公司 Name]

注(2011)第63号

审计报告

浙江曙光实业有限公司:

我们审计了后附的浙江曙光实业有限公司财务报表,包括 2010 年 12 月 31 日的资产负债表,2010 年度的利润表及利润分配表和现金流量表以及财务报表附注。

一、管理层对财务报表的责任

按照企业会计准则和《企业会计制度》的规定编制财务报表是浙江 曙光实业有限公司管理层的责任。这种责任包括:(1)设计、实施和维护与财务报表编制相关的内部控制,以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误而导致的重大错报:(2)选择和运用恰当的会计政策;(3)作出合理的会计估计。

/二、注册会计师的责任

我们的责任是在实施审计工作的基础上对财务报表发表审计意见。 我们按照中国注册会计师审计准则的规定执行了审计工作。中国注册会计师审计准则要求我们遵守职业道德,计划和实施审计工作以对财务报表是否不存在重大错报获取合理保证。

审计工作涉及实施审计程序,以获取有关财务报表金额和披露的审计证据。选择的审计程序取决注册会计师的判断,包括对由于舞弊或错误而导致的重大错报风险评估。在进行风险评估时,我们考虑与财务报表编制相关的内部控制,以及设计恰当的审计程序,但目的并非对内部控制制度的有效性发表意见。审计工作还包括评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计的合理性,以及评价财务报表的总体列报。

我们相信,我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的,为发表审计意见

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提供了基础。

三、审计意见

我们认为,浙江曙光实业有限公司财务报表己按照企业会计准则和《企业会计制度》的规定编制,在所有重大方面公允反映 2010 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2010 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

中国注册会计师:

[An Individual Name] 中国注册会计师: [

[An Individual

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资产负债表

2010年12月31日

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利润及利润分配表

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利润 步补存资料。

项目	本年发生数	上年同期数
1 出售,处置部门或被投资单位所得收益		
2. 自然灾害发生的损失		
3. 会计政策变更增加(或减少)利润总额		
4. 会计估计变更增加(或减少)利润总额		
5. 债务重组损失		
6 其他		



浙江曙光实业有限公司 2010年会计报表附注

一、公司基本情况

-、公司采用的主要会计政策、会计估计和合并财务报表的编制方法
- I、会计准则和会计制度

公司执行中华人民共和国《企业会计准则》和相关具体会计准则;公司执行 《企业会计制度》。

2、会计年度

会计年度为公历年度,即1月1日至襄阴五红产计别每分别。3、记账本位币

以人民币为记账本位币。

4、记账基础和计价原则

以权责发生制为记账基础,以历史成本为计价原则。

5、现金等价物的确定标准

现金等价物是指公司持有的期限短(一般是指从购买日起,三个月内到期)、流动性强、易干转化为已知现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

- 6、短期投资核算方法:
- (1) 短期投资核算公司购入能随时变现并且持有时间不准备超过一年(含一年) 的投资,包括各种股票、债券、基金等。
- (2) 短期投资在取得时,按取得时的投资成本入账。投资成本是指公司取得各种股票、债券、基金时实际支付的价款或者放弃非现金资产的账面价值等。如取得短期投资实际支付的价款中包含已宣告发放但尚未领取的现金股利或已到付息期但尚未领取的债券利息,则单独核算,不构成投资成本。短期投资持有期间所收到的股利、利息等收益作为冲减投资成本处理。出售短期投资时,按所获得的价款减去短期投资的账面价值以及未收到的已计入应收项目的股利、利息

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等后的余额,作为投资收益或损失,计入当期损益。

(3) 短期投资跌价准备的确认标准和计提方法: 期末短期投资按成本与市价孰低计量, 当市价低于成本时,按投资单个项目计提跌价准备。

7、坏账损失核算方法

- (1)坏账的确认:凡因债务人破产,依据法律清偿后确实无法收回的应收款项:债务人死亡,既无遗产可供消偿,又无义务承担人,确实无法收回的应收款项:债务人逾期三年未能履行偿债义务,经股东大会或董事会批准列作坏账的应收账款和其他应收款。
- (2)公司坏账准备的核算方法:采用备抵法核算,按应收账款年来余额的千分之五计提坏账准备,坏账损失发生时冲销已提取的坏账准备。

8、存货核算方法

- (1)公司存货为库存商品、材料等。
- (2)公司购入的存货采用实际成本入账,通过非货币性交易换入的存货,其 入账价值按《企业会计准则一非货币性交易》的规定确定。
 - (3)公司存货采用永续盘存制。
- (4)存货跌价准备的确认标准和计提方法: 期末存货按成本与可变现净值孰低计价,并按单个存货项目的成本高于其可变现净值的差额提取存货跌价准备。 9、长期投资核算方法:
- (1)长期股权投资:在取得时,按取得时的实际成本作为初始投资成本入账。
- ①公司对其他单位的投资占该单位有表决权资本总额 20%以下,或对其他单位的投资虽占该单位有表决权资本总额 20%或 20%以上,但不具有重大影响,采用成本法核算:
- ②公司对其他单位的投资占该单位有表决权资本总额 20%或 20%以上,或虽投资不足 20%,但有重大影响,采用权益法核算;
- ③公司对其他单位的投资占该单位有表决权资本总额 50%以上(不含 50%), 或虽不足 50%, 但具有实质控制权的,编制合并会计报表;
- ④股权投资差额的摊销:采用权益法核算的长期股权投资,取得时的初始投资成本与其在被投资单位所有者权益中所占份额的差额,作为股权投资差额,调

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整初始投资成本。股权投资差额出现借方差额时进行摊销,合同规定了投资期限的按投资期限摊销;合同没有规定投资期限的,按不超过10年的期限摊销。

股权投资差额出现贷方差额时则以 2003 年 3 月 17 日财政部颁布财会 [2003]10 号文《关于执行〈企业会计制度〉和相关会计准则有关问题解答(二)》的通知时间为界,对于该文颁布以前发生的股权投资贷方差额进行摊销,合同规定了投资期限的按投资期限摊销。合同没有规定投资期限的,按不低于 10 年的 期限摊销。对于该文颁布之后发生的股权投资贷方差额则按照该文的规定直接计入资本公积一股权投资准备。

(2) 长期债权投资:

①债券投资:在取得时,按取得时的实际成本作为初始投资成本入账。公司购入的长期债券,初始投资成本减去相关费用及尚未到期的债券利息,与债券面值之间的差额,作为债券溢价或折价,在债券存续期间内于确认相关债券利息收入时采用直线法摊销;债券投资按期计提利息,应计的债券投资利息收入,经摊销债券溢价或折价后,计入当期投资收益,②真他债权投资,以得时按实际成本作为初始投资成本入账:按期计算应计利息,计一当期投资收益。

(3)长期投资减值准备的确认标准和计提方法:公司在期末对长期投资的 账面价值逐项进行检查,如果由于市价持续下跌或被投资单位经营状况恶化等原 因导致其可收回金额低于账面价值,按可收回金额低于长期投资账面价值的差 额,计提长期投资减值准备。

10、固定资产及累计折旧

固定资产标准为使用期限在一年以上的房屋、建筑物、机器设备、运输设备、 仪器仪表以及与生产经营有关的工具、器具等资产;不属于生产经营的主要设备, 但单位价值在 2000 元以上,使用期限超过两年的物品也列入固定资产。

固定资产按实际成本计价:通过非货币性交易换入的固定资产,其入账价值 按《企业会计准则一非货币性交易》的规定确定。

固定资产折旧采用直线法计算,并按各类固定资产的预计使用年限和预计净 残值 5%确定折旧率。

固定资产减值准备的确认标准和计提方法:公司在期末对固定资产逐项进行

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检查,如果由于市价持续下跌,或技术陈旧、损坏、长期闲置等原因导致其可收回金额低于账面价值的,按单项资产可收回金额低于其账面价值的差额计是固定资产减值准备。

11、在建工程

在建工程根据实际发生的支出入账,按工程项目分类核算,并在工程完工交付使用时,按工程的实际成本,结转固定资产。

在建工程减值准备的确认标准和计提方法:公司期末对在建工程进行全面检查,如果出现在建工程长期停建并且预计未来 3 年内不会重新开工;或所建项目无论在性能上,还是在技术上已经落后,并且给企业带来的经济利益具有很大的不确定性;或其他足以证明在建工程已经发生减值的情形时计提在建工程减值准备。

- 12、无形资产计价及摊销方法:
 - (1) 无形资产在取得时按实际成本试验。
 - (2) 无形资产自取得当月起按预计使用生现分期平均推销。一十入损益。
- (3) 无形资产减值准备的确认标准和计提方法:公司期末检查各项无形资 ,产预计带来未来经济利益的能力,按单项无形资产的预计可收回金额低于其账面价值的差额计提无形资产减值准备。
 - 13、借款费用的资本化

按照《企业会计准则——借款费用》的有关规定处理。

14、收入的确认方法

销售商品:

- (1)公司已将商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬转移给购买方;
- (2)公司不再对该商品实施继续管理权和实际控制权;
- (3) 相关的收入价款已经收到或取得收取货款的凭据;
- (4) 与该商品相关的收入和成本能够可靠证量时确认销售收入实现。 提供劳务:

- (1) 劳务总收入和总成本能可靠地计量;
- (2) 与交易相关的经济利益能够流入企业;
- (3) 劳务的完成程度能够可靠地确定
- 让渡资产使用权
- (1) 与交易相关的经济利益能够流入企业;
- (2) 收入的金额能够可靠地计量
- 15、所得税核算方法

所得税采用应付税款法核算。

16、会计政策、会计估计的变更

本期会计政策、会计估计均无变更事项。

17、会计差错

本期公司无需披露的重大会试差错。

- 18、子公司执行的会计政策:子公司执行的会计政策与公司执行的会计政策一致。
- 19、合并会计报表编制方法:按照《合并会计报表暂行规定》,以母公司和纳入
- 。合并范围的子公司的个别会计报表及其他有关资料为依据, 在将其相互之间的权。
- 。益性投资与所有者权益中所持份额、债权与债务以及内部销售收入等进行抵销的
- · 基础上,合并资产、负债、所有者权益及损益类各项目的数额而编制。

三、税项

增值税:按销售收入17%计算销项税额抵扣进项税额后计缴。

城市维护建设税:按应交流转税额的5%计缴。

教育费附加: 按应交流转税额的 3%计缴。

地方教育费附加:按应交流转税额的 2%计缴。

所得税:本公司执行所得税税率为25%。

Zhejiang Shugua**Bajibduis**@ai **V**டிக்கப் On Public Version

					Fig. Lip
四、 会计报表主要项目注	释:(单位:元)				
1、货币资金	14F: (+ EC:)U/			· ·	an are a second delication
项 自	期末余颖				
現金	[a number]				
银行存款	[a number]				
其他货币资金 合 计	[a number][a	ı			
	number]				
2、 应收帐款: (1)帐龄分析					
核龄 1年内	1年以上			坏帐准备	合计
期末余額 [a num	ber] [a number]]		[a number]	[a number]
比例 (2)关联方余额 [a num	ber] [a number]				[a number]
单位名称	内容	期末余额			•
¥12.50	. • . •				
(3)主要客户期末余额					
单位名称	内容	期末余额			
. 1	货款	[a number]			
i I	黄軟 佐数	[a number]			
1	# ***	(a number)			
•	货品	[a number]			
3、预付账款		[a number]		•	
(1)帐龄分析			,		合计
帐 静 !年内 期末余額 「a numb	に年以上 perl [a number]				
				•	a number]
比例 [a numb 4、 其他应收款:	eil (a number)				a number]
文印帐龄分析					* **
→ 帐 龄 1年内	1年以上			,	合计
脚末余额 [a numb	•			=	a number]
比例 [a numb 5、应收补贴款期末余额	er]			Į.	a number]
6、存货:	,40,00				
类 别					合计
期末余額					[a number]
" 特种贵州	期末金額				
项目	州小亚枫				
合 计					
8、 固定资产及累计折旧	3				
原 值	期初数	增加数	减少数	期末数	
房屋及构筑物	(a number)			[a number]]
机粉改备	[a number]	[a number]		[a number]	
运输设备 电子设备	[à number]	[a number]		[a number]	
更他	[a number]	[a number]	•	[a number]	
, 合 ² 计	[a number]	[a number]		•	
折 日			减少数		
合 计	[a number]	[a number]		[a number]]
9、在建工程 项 目	期末金额				
	[a number]				

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合计

```
生产钱
          办公役
          3#1-51
          5#17方
          6#i* II
          基础综合
          8#厂房
   10、无形资产
         项
                       期末金额
           土地
   口、短期借款
                        期末数
          项
       武义县工行(人民币)
       武义县农行(人民币)
       武义县进行(人民币)
       杭州招商银行(人民币)
   抗州深圳发展银行城西支行(人民币
       杭州华夏银行(人民币)
      全华市前业银行(人民币)
       中国民生银行(人民币)
      中信保证文与支行(人民币)
        武义县建行(癸元)
       武文基工行 (美元)
   上婚禮东发展银行义马支行(人民币
     低丰银行义乌支行 (人民币)
        南京銀行 (人民币)
         合
12、应付票据
              B
                        期末数
         顶
        抗州療期发展銀行
         金华市商业银行
          武义县衣行
```

民生银行 中值银行义乌艾行 武义是了扩

上海埔东发展银行义马支行 文马标子银行 MARKET

1年內

슈 13、应付账款: (1)帐龄分析

帐 龄 期末余额 12/91

(2)主要客户期末余额 单位名称

1年以上

期末余额 内容

货款 货款 货款

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郑武 th M 14、预收帐款: (1)帐龄分析 合计 i年内 1年以上 龄 期末余額 比例 (2)主要客户期末余额 **%**\$ 广东新环球汽车用品有联公司 货款 斯加世风机械有限公司 (阿波() AL AOSA TYRES TRADING 货款 货数 想货 SS 15、其他应付款: (1)帐龄分析 수구 1年以上 1年内 龄 tκ 期末余额 比例 16、 应交税会: 减少数 期末数 增加数 期初数 税 增值税 城建税 印花板 个中形得模 至人所得税 相极效应问题 讣 其他应交款: 减少数 期末数 增加数 期初数 [a number] [a number] [a number] [a number] 教育附加黄 [a number] [a number] [a number] 地方教育附加贾 [a number] [a number] [a number] 水利建设基金 [a number] [a number] [a number] (a number) 计保/线线大保险金 (a number) 合订 [a number] [a number] [a number] [a number] 18、实收资本 期末余額 投资人 [a number] [a number] [a number] 숨 [a number] 19、李华俊用 发生液 E Ιij 合 [a number] 20、管理费用 岩牛麵 E 合证 [a number] ;21、财务费用 岩牛銆 项 昌 利息收入 [a number] 利息支出 [a number] 手续费 la numberl [a number] 狂龙凝溢 其他

[a number]

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[a number] 朝规息 [a number] , ; ; ; 22、資业外支出 发蝜簿。 [a number] 덬 水利基金 [a number] 其他 合计 [a number]

五、重要事项披露

浙江曙光实业有限公司

二〇一一年二月二十七日



注册号330784000038222 (1/1

A Company's Address Name]

An Individual Name]

(a number) a number]

资

二〇〇四年八月十一日

审立多效值,证

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徊

军年3月1日至6月30日报送年检查料,不再另行通知



(企业法人律法执照) 是企业法人资格和合法契财的代证。

《企业法人哲业执照》分为正本和职本,正本和职本具有同等法作政力。

《企业法人舒重数据》正本应当照于住所内腔目住凹。

量记事预发生变化,应当向公司整记机关申请交更登记,须臾《徐生法 《企业法人曾史状版》不得伪造、缘改、出租、出船、转迁。

《企业法人营业执照》 截部稍后,不将并及与精算无关的趋雷标动。 **春年三月一日至六月三十日,应当参加年度检验。**

《企业法人哲业执照》组失戏者取坏的,应当在公司舒记机关指定价报 办理法确理记,应当交回《企业法人给业执讯》正本和图本。

먌 ŒŒ. 鄶 \$2 囡 ₩

華 二〇二四年八月十日止 育 二〇〇四年八月十一日 땑

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川业务范围

公司设立验资、变更验资;会计报表审计; 项目可行性报告编制及评审;;财务管理咨询; 会计培训: 财务软件。



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Exhibit-6

Balance Sheet 30-Jun-11

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

V-000	ģ	Opening Balance	Ending Belance	Debits & Ownership Interests	No.	Opening Balance	Ending Belance
Current Assets:	L			Current Liabitzee.			
Monetary Fund	-	27 10	32.96	Short-term Loan	89	58 69	64 07
Short Term Investment	2			Notes Payable	69	24.98	28.30
Notes Receivable	6	2 89	99'8	Accounts Payable	70	3.17	
Davidenta Receivable				Receive in advance	71	4 86	
Interests Receivable	s			Salary payable	72		
Accounts Receivable	9	20 72	18.41	Employee Benefits Payable	7.3		
Other Receivables	^	18 40	13.38	Dividends payable	74		
Accounts prepare		5 39	100	Тах рауары	75	-0.22	40 38
Subsides Receivable	6			Other Payables	80	10:0	001
lyentones	9	7.52	7.13	Other Payables	- 81	1.27	
Deferred Expenses	Ξ			Accrued Expenses	82		
reev and nithwest and of themselves book met-one	2			Estimated Labilities	83	•	
Other Current Assets	75			Long-term loan due whithin one year	98		
Current Assets Total	ĕ	82.03	79 93	L.,	8		
	L			Current Liabifues Total	91	92.75	92.01
Long-torm investment.							
Long-term Equity Investment	32	900	600	Long-term Labilities			
Long-term Bond Investment	ક			Long-term Loane	ő		•
Total Long-term investment	æ	900	0.00	Bond payable	102		
Including: Balance of Equity Investment	L			Long-term secount payable	503		
				Special purpose payable	8		
Fixed Assets:	L			Other long term liabilities	ğ		
Original Fixed Assets	39	15.57	17.91	Subtotal of long-term liabilities	٤		-
Less: Accumulative Depreciation	40	381	4.83				
Freed Assetta-Net Value	2	11.76	13 08	Deferred tax			
Less Impairment of Fixed Assets	çţ			Deferred tax credit rtem	Ξ		
Net Amoung of Fixed Assets	£3	11,76	13.08				
Project Matenata	4			Leb: ties Total	=	92.75	92.01
Construction in Progress	ŝ	20.5	5.76				
Fixed Assets Disposal	\$		•	Owner's Equity.			
Subtotal of Fixed Assets	ß	16.81	18.84	Pard-in Capital	135	4 76	5.15
				Less Capital Redemption	116		
Intangable Assets & Others	L			Net Balance of Pard-in Capital	=	4.76	5.15
Intançable Assets	51	1 10	1 18	Capital Surplus	٤		
Long-term deferred expenses	25			Surplus Reserves	119	0 12	0 13
Other long-term assets	53			_	130		
Subtotal fo Intangible Assets & Others	90	1 10	1.18	Undiatributed Profits	121	75.7	.,
Deferred Taxabon Item				Foreign Exchange Settlement Difference			
Deferred Taxation Debit Item	19				:33	7.75	6.4
		_		Owner's Equity lots		24	

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Chief Accountation

Legal Representative Yan Guanwei

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Income Statement

2011 June

Prepared by: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Items	No.	Current month	Current year accumulated
i. Major Business Sales Revenue	1	100.00	100.00
Less: Cost of Goods sold	2	85.04	85.20
Operating Expenses	3	2.15	3.06
Major Business Tax and Relavents	4	0.08	0.32
II. Major Businessa Profits	5	12.73	11.42
Add: Other Business Profits	6	0.01	0.01
Less: Administrative Expenses	7	5.07	5.61
Financial Expenses	8	5.74	4.93
III. Operating Profits	9	1.94	0.89
Add: Investment income	10	0.00	0.00
Subsidy Income	11	0.00	0.00
Non-operating Income	12	0.00	0.01
Less: Non-operating Expense	13	0.10	0.10
IV. Total Profits Before Tax	15	1.84	0.79
Less: Income Tax	16	0.83	0.20
V. Net Profits	17	1.01	0.59

Legal Representative : Yan Guanwei

Chief Accountant: Mao Qunying

Zhejiang Shuguang Houstrai eVersion Public Version

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2011年6月

讽制争望: 浙洋曙光实业有限公司

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Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

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Exhibit-7

Exhibit-7

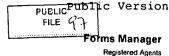
Australian Customers List

S.No.	Company Name	Address	Contact Person	Telphone	Fax
-	[a company's name]	[an address]	[individual's name]	[phone number]	[phone number]
2	[a company's name]	[an address]	[individual's name]	[phone number]	[phone number]

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE C 8

Exhibit-8





ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

Company:

? RESTIGE WHEELS AND ACCESSORIES PTY LTD ACN 121 222 044

Company etails

Date company registered 14-08-2008

Company next review

14-08-2012

date

Australian Proprietary Company

Company type Company status

Registered

Home unit company

No

Superannuation trustee

No

company

No

Non profit company Registered office

29 MERRI CONCOURSE, CAMPBELLFIELD VIC 3061

Principal place of business

29 MERRI CONCOURSE, CAMPBELLFIELD VIC 3061

Officeholders

An Individual

18 COURT, GREENVALE VIC 3059

Office(s) held: Director, appointed 26-09-2011

(An Individual ...

(Name)

CHINA

Office(s) held: Director, appointed 22-04-2009

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Office(s) held: Director, appointed 22-04-2009

Company share structure

Share Share description

Number issued
Total amount paid Total amount unpaid

class

ORD ORDINARY SHARES

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ORD1 ORDINARY SHARES

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Members

[An Individual Name]

Share class ORD1

Total number held 40

Fully

Fully paid Beneficially held Yes Yes

Share class Total number held Fully paid ORD 3 Yes ORD1 57 Yes

Beneficially held Yes Yes

Document history

These are the documents most recently received by ASIC from this organisation.

Received Number FormDescription 27-09-2011 5E2821749 484 CHANGE TO COMPANY DETAILS Status

27-09-2011 5E2821743 484 CHANGE TO COMPANY DETAILS 27-09-2011 5E2821729 484 CHANGE TO COMPANY DETAILS Processed and imaged Processed and imaged Processed and imaged

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Zhejiang Shaghang Jaguskiai Ch., Ltd.

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ACN/ARB	ACN/ARBN: 121 222 044					Quorum: 1
REGISTE	REGISTER OF MEMBERS AT 26 SEPTEMBER 2011	76 SEP	TEMBER 201	-	ed n e)	(* = pending transaction)
21/04/2009	Allotment	ю		8		37
26/09/2011	Transfer Out	(10	į		,	27
26/09/2011	Transfer Out	(27)		01		0
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26/09/2011	Transfer Out	ල				0
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Date Entered Transaction / Ceased Type	Transaction Type	Units	Amount Paid Per Share	Amount Unpaid Certificate Unique Numbers Per Share No	Transferred To/From, Redeemed, Reissued	Balance
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25/05/2011	Transfer Out	(10)		7		15
26/09/2011	Transfer In	5		14		25
26/09/2011	Transfer In	2		13		30
26/09/2011	Transfer In	10	÷	12		40
Name (An Individual Address Name)	(An Individual					
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22/04/2009 Allotment 30 26/09/2011 Transfer In 27	i ranster in	ORD - ORDINARY
22/04/2009 Alk 26/09/2011 Tra		Security

Public Version

PRESTIGE WHEELS AND ACCESSORIES PTY LTD ACN/ARBN: 121 222 044 **REGISTER OF OFFICERS AT 26 SEPTEMBER 2011** Quorum: 1 Name [An Individual Meeting Non Attendee Address Name | Address Place of Birth Tily Date of Birth 19/01/1971 HONGKONG, CHINA Appointed: 22/04/2009 Director Name [An Individual Meeting Attendee Date of Birth Place of Birth 10/09/1983 MELBOURNE, VIC Director Appointed: 14/08/2006 Resigned: 26/09/2011 Name [An Individual Meeting Attended AddressName Address] Date of Birth 23/01/1961 Place of Birth MELBOURNE, VIC Director Appointed: 26/09/2011 Name [An Individual Meeting Non Attendee AddressNapae]Address] Date of Birth 22/12/1977 Place of Birth YONGKANG, ZHEJIANG, CHINA Director Appointed: 22/04/2009 Name [An Individual Meeting Signatory Address) Date of Birth 02/11/1982 Place of Birth YONGKANG, ZHEJIANG, CHINA Director Appointed: 22/04/2009

Zhejiang Shugbang maustrial Cp. Sign

PRESTIGE WHEELS AND ACCESSORIES PTY LTD

ACN/ARBN: 121 222 044

REGISTER OF	FOFFICERS AT 3	1 AUGUST 200	9	Quorum:
Name Address	[An Individual Nameddress]		Meeting Att	endee
Date of Birth	19/01/1971	Place of Birth	HONGKONG, CHINA	
Director	Appointed: 22/0	4/2009		
Name Address	[An Individual	101 55	Meeting Sig	natory
Date of Birth	10/09/1983	Place of Birth	MELBOURNE, VIC	
Director	Appointed: 14/0	8/2006		
Name Address	[An Individual Mamæddress]		Meeting Atte	endee
Date of Birth	22/12/1977	Place of Birth	YONGKANG, ZHEJIANG, CHINA	
Director	Appointed: 22/0	4/2009		
Name Address	[An Individual [체제점하ess]		Meeting Atte	endee
Date of Birth	02/11/1982	Place of Birth	YONGKANG, ZHEJIANG, CHINA	
Director	Appointed: 22/0	4/2009	***	

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

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Exhibit-9

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29 MERRI CONCOURSE, CAMPBELLFIELD VIC 3061 MELBOURNE AUSTRALÍA To: PRESTIGE WHEELS AND ACCESSORIES PIYLID.

Shipping Mark PI Number 2010PDW021

Date 28TH JULY 2010

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6	64.00 CBM		\$53.00	\$63.00	\$63.00	\$33.00	\$53.00	\$53.00	Unit Price (FOBUSD)	Named Port Of Destination PORT MELBOURNE
	CBM	US\$ 53,000.00	\$2,120.00	\$3,180.00	\$5,300.00	\$6,300.00	\$:0,600.00	\$26,500,00	Amount	

Public Version

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Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. **Public Version**

Public Version



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PDW International Substituting of Thejiang Slinguage Industrial Co., Ltd.

PROFORMA INVOICE

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Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

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PUBLIC FILE Set

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Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PDW International Subsiduary of Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Public Version

INVOICE

F. 23 1-72 1-7-10

To: PF

Invoice No. URP101020 Date: 14 October 2010

Shipped By SEA Named Port Of Despatch

Payment Term:

SEA iich Til

NINGBO

ETD 17 October 2010

Named Port Of Destination MELBOURNE

MPN	CPN	SIZE	PCD	ET	CB	Finish	Quantity	Ugit Price	Amount
BLADE		1686 6	12100	 -		I	1	(FOBUSO)	
NOVA		15.6.5	4*100	40	73.1	MB	188 PCS	USS	L'
		15*6.5	5*114.3	40		MB	20 PCS	USS	US:
SL-M63		18.8.5	5*112	33	66 6	MG	60 PCS	US\$	US
SL-M63		18*9.5	5*112	3.5	66.6	MG	20 PCS	USS	US)
NOVA		13*3	5*114.3		73.1	MB	32 PCS	US\$^7	Ur ;
NOVA		18'8	5*120	42	69.6	MB	56 PCS	USS TO 3	T u
VEGA V8		18"8.0	5*120	42	69.6	MWO/MB	48 PCS	USS)	
FUZION		18*8.0	5-120	42	69.6	MB	100 PCS	USS	0
M3-08		18*8.0	5"120	40	72.6	мв	64 PCS	USS	1
M3-08		18*8.0	5*120	20	74.1	MG	64 PCS	USS	Ur-
HB-R		18*8.0	5*120	45	69.6	MB	52 PCS	USS	····
SL-M63		19*8.5	5*112	33	66.6	MG	64 PCS	22U	US.
SL-M63		19*9.5	5*112	33	66.6	MG	20 PCS		USe
SOVEREIGN		20*8.5	5*120	45	73.1	мв	96 PCS		US'
K-10		20*8.5	5*114.3	35	73.1	MS	25 PCS		
K-10		20*8.5	5*114.3	35	73.1	MB	30 PCS		hi. —
K-10		20-8.5	5*114.3	35	73.1	MIB	32 PCS		USS
SOVEREIGN		18"8.0	5*120	42	69.6	MTBS	14 PCS		USS
SOVEREIGN		18*8.0	5*120	42	69.6	MS	2 PCS		USS
SOVEREION		13*8.0	5*114.3	35	73.1	МВ	8 PCS		USS
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Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

Public Version

PUBLIC FILE 82

PDWIII

PDW International Subsidiary of Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Address: Quanty Industrial Fark, 1979; County, Jinhua Cuy, Eherjang, P.R., China 321200 Tel: +86-519-87960568 - Tay +86-519-87960009

PACKING LIST

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PRESTIGE WHEELS & ACCESSORIES PTY LTD 19 MERRI CONCOURSE, CAMPBELLFIELD VIC 3041 MELBOURNE AUSTRALLA CONTACT NUMBER. +6142183650946140308380 Invoice No. URP101020
Date 14 October 2010
Shipping Mark

N.M

Suipped By SEA

Named Port Of Desputch NINGBO

EFD 17 October 2010

Named Part Of Destination MELBOURNE

MPN	CPN	SIZE											
BLADE		SOLE	PCD	ET	CB	Finish	Packing Quantity	G.W. WKGS		N.W. ≆KGS	;	Measur ment	
		15*6.5	3,100	40	73.1	418		8.20	KGS	7.50	KGS	7.144	
NOVA		15*6.5	5*114.3	न्त)	66.6	MB		7.00	KGS	6.50	KGS	0.740	
SL-M63		18*8.5	5*112	33	66.6	мG	N	11.20	KG5	10.25	KGS	3.900	
SL-M63		18*9.5	5*112	35	66.6	MG		11.40	KGS	10.40	KGS	1.300	
NOVA		18*8	5*114.3	45	73.1	мв	N .	12.00	KGS	11.05	KGS	2.080	
AVON		18*8	5*120	42	69.6	МВ	_ A	12.00	KGS	11.05	KOS	3.640	Ė
VEGA V8		18*3.0	5*120	42	69.6	MWOMB	124	12.00	KGS	10.96	KGS	3.120	
FUZION		18*8.0	51120	42	69.6	MB	r.V.	12.00	KGS	10.98	KGS	6.500	
M3-08		18*8.0	5°120	40	72.6	MB		12.00	KGS	10.02	KGS	4.160	
M3-08		18*8.0	5*120	20	74.1	MG	.134	12,00	KG\$	10.02	KGS	4.160	•
HB-K		18*8.0	5*120	45	69.6	MB	F 3	12.60	KGS	11.48	KGS	3.380	•
SIM63		1998.5	5*112	33	66.6	MG	ા હૈ	18.20	KGS	17.10	KGS	4.736	•
SL-M63		1909.5	59112]33	66.6	MG		18.20	KOS	. 17.10	KOS	1.480	•
SOVEREIGN		20*8.5	5*120	45	73.1	MB	া ব	17.00	KGS	.15.80	KGS	7.968	-
K-10		20*8.5	5*114.3	35	73.1	MS	11. <u>1</u>	16.80	KGS	15.40	KGS	2.075.	•
K-10		20*8.5	5*114.3	35	73.1	MB		16.80	KGS	15.40	KGS	2.490	•
K-10		20*8.5	5*114.3	35	73.1	MIB	TN	16:80	KGS	15.40	KGS	2.656	-
SOVERFIGN		18*8.0	5*120	42	69.6	MTBS	UT:	16.60	KGS	15.50	KGS	0.896	-
SOVEREIGN		18*8.0	54120	43	69.6	MS	_ = N	16.70	KGS	15.50	KGS	0.128	-
SOVEREIGN		18*8.0	5*114.3	3.5	73.1	NB	<u> </u>	16.70	KGS	15.50	KGS	0.512	•
SOVEREIGN		13*8.0	5*114.3	35	73.1	MTBS	CIN	16.80	KGS	15.30	KGS	0.832	-
SOVEREIGN		18.80	5*114.3	35	73.1	MS	TN	16.80	KGS	15.50	KGS	0.128	-
SAY TOTAL O				C . D .			1010 CTN	12878.60	KÇS	11736.50	KGS	64.025	3

70.左5 0579-87961809

Public Versign

COMBINED TRANSPORT BILL OF LADING

FILE 81

Consignor ZHEDIANG ENUSUANG INDL QUANKI INDUSTRIAL PARK PRINTACE, CHINA SPITOG	PRICEL CO. LTD			5860660	119	
PRINTACE, CHINA STITUS	ANTE (BERTY, INEDICAL		Shipper's Refer	Su-pe		ŀ
			Fotwarder's Ref			
CONSIGNED TO CITE OF PRESTIGE WHEELS & ACCI	IZORIES PTY LTD		COPY] }.
AUSTRAL [A		OURINE	NEGOTIABLE		a ::	
7EL.+61414888600/+6146	1098890		COMBINED			•."
			BILL OF LAD	N3		١.
SAVE AS CONSIGNEE			1.5			. :
3 R/2 #3 C5#318426		_2.				
	30 M		UTi			
		DIVISION	OF UTI, Vinited States,	ine.		
Ommer Kurthe:	Place of Receipt NORGEO, CHIRMA; EN	BIC 179		*		
Cean Vecsel	For of Loading					.:-
SINCTRANS DALIAN / 100 Pon of Disprange	Place of Delivery					
PELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA	MELBOURNE, AUSTRA	uex, cv				
fairs and Numbers	Number and Kind of Pedia	ngles Description		Gross Weight		1
	7 y 40HC CONTAINEN STC 2102 Cartoi(s) ALLOY WHEEL			(45 7 3.300 KG .	121,025 113	
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	c eleer and condition, unless of	The state of the s			manisoned above.	
Ti United States, Inc. 569's to US Empping Act of 1818	code, against payment (office as amenced.	tation of receipt of any mo	ate; directly or inclinacil	y; which would be	ontewity under	
ne of these Combined Tra riginal Combined Transpo	sport Sitts of Eading.must be all or the lie on Ead of the	e currendered duly endor	sed in exchange for thi igned in the number s	e goods. In Wilh lated below, on	ess whereof the of which being	1
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ordennery of genetic please at TI (AUST) PTY LITO 1-10 TRADE PARK DRIVE	A.m.					1
ULLAMARTEE VICTORIA ISLIBOURNE VIC 3641					پنيد	- <u>i</u> -
	1	<a>			dead Stand	1
н: 61 (3) <u>8318 5318</u>	FAX: 51	(3) 8318 839C	As Corner	AVEN	proced Signature(s	نلا

Zhejiang Province Ningbo City Local Tax Bureau General Machine-Printed Invoice

Invoice

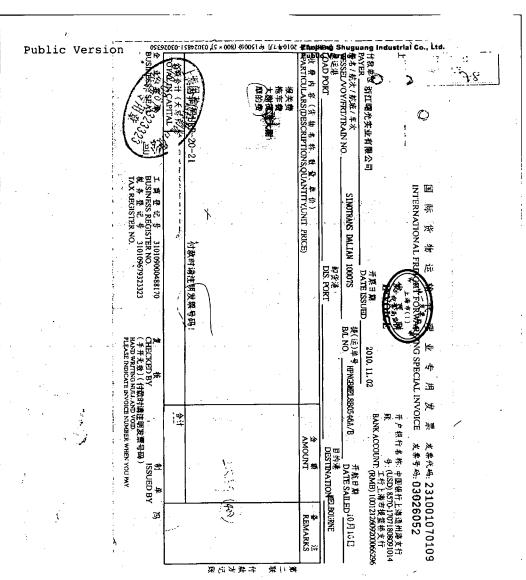
Invoice Date: 2010-10-19 Industry: International Logistics

Invoice Number: 01154983

Invoice Code: [omitted]

Chadung Port. Nob. Chadung Fort. Amount: Document Fee 1 CNY: Ship Booking Fee 1 CNY: C	
Quantity: Unit Price:	
na fee	Remark:
1 1	ZHESHUJHA1
•	2X40' HQ
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E-Release Fee 1 CNY	
THC 1 CNY	
Total Amount (in Capital): RMB	

Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co. Public Version PUBLIC FILE JE **北京日期** 较文订吊电下资件能机放C 资件能机效C 内获费费费 容 支付时语注明发票号码,谐磁台作 **公民书** 金额合计(大写)。人民币 Public Version 94010155300002036 行业分类 Î-194 K 第二次 面對 BY MEEBOURNER 表 第二五 接降号 5860660119 聖安治 ŁŅ: 3 发集号码 01154983 发票代码 233021001003 并是田林 10/15/10 人以



[A.number]

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SAY US DOLLARS TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIRTY NINE POINT TWELVE ONLY.

Suler's Authorized Signature

Buyer's Audiorized Signanting

1904 International Subsiduary of Thejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., C.t.d.

PROFORMA INTOICE

PLIVIMBER : Data 19TH JUNE 2010

Shipping Mark

Tu: BOBIANE CORPORATION

ETO ZBITHANIGUST DOLO

NINGBO, CHIDIA

Naveral Port Of Despatch Other Terms & Conditions

Shipped By SEA fayment Term:

Named Port Of Destination FOB INTHIGBO LC 90 DAYS.

The lad time (EID) is calculated from the date that the layer has seat a late topy of Down Paymen.

The product accessing the pricings requestment.

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(A number) [A number] [A number] _[A.number] [A number] A humber] [Asrīumber] A number A number [A number] [A number] [A.number] [A.number] [A.number] Linit Price SSd S ္မ PC5 PCS SSE 7. PCS PCS PCS PCS PCS 500 SOG CHEMOLY TOTAL : × Center > ä 15 E 7,7 5 3 g g <u>م</u> G, E.F. K.B. 2 S. CAPBUT | CAMBUS CAPBIT3 CAPB03 CAPRID3 CAPBITS CAPRO3 CAPBRIB 2 CAPORT CDS-CO CAPEDS CAPR03 CAPB03 CAPBOL (B) 3 Finish Ē Ž, 3.5 3 3 Š Š PMS ŝ 3 Ŝ 1 SIV. 5/11/3 4/114.3 5,114,3 5/114.3 5/11/13 5/11/4 J Q.7 4100 E311/5 5/114.3 4/100 3 2/12 4/100 513 5128 73.1 G.B F7 1 57.1 73.1 Ē 67.1 <u>ئ</u> 73.1 5 . 2 73.1 2 Ē 5 2 3 ŝ ₹ 8 4 Ж ŧ æ Ÿ 1455 1770 18.40 15'6.0 15.60 15.50 39.91 167 0 167.0 17-8 0 1879.0 1878.0 3718 16.0.5 17.7 0 17-8 0 ЫĊ. W289145510038 W2891£0611438 W289150G11440 W28916E510040 W2891FC711436 vv289170710042 W28915US1UMU W289166511440 WANTHAR W769170811436 WZEB170B12045 W209180811436 W289170711445 W28918TH11445 W280100812045 STATE OF HYPE HYPE HYPE HYPE HYPE HYPE HYPE HYIZE HYPE HYPE H,PE HYPE HYPF HVP IIYPE 15283B 7289A 72093 6289A 6289A 38 5369 EE.5 67856 788 7,3855 9,68 6,0 820%

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Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Shipped By SEA Named Port Of Despatch

ETD SEP 9,2010
Named Port Of Destination SYDNEY

Inoice No. BJC100902 Date SEP.42010

MPN	CPN	SIZE	LCD LCD	ET	CB	Finish	Finish Quantity	(FOBUSD)	Amount	
428905		14*5.5	4/100	38	67.1	M/TBS	M/TBS 436 PCS			
528905		15*6.0	4/100	40	67.1	MTBS	WTBS 352 PCS			
528907		15*60	5/114.3	38	73.1	M/TBS	M/TBS 400 PCS			
528909		15*6.0	4/114.3	40	73.1	W/TBS	M/TBS 80 PCS	 - -		
289A02		16*6.5	4/100	-04	1.79	M/TBS	M/TBS 40 PCS			
289A04		16*6.5	5/114.3	40	73.1	M/TBS	M/TBS 280 PCS			
289A04	•	17.70	4/100	42	67.1	M/TBS	M/TBS 60 PCS	 -		
289A05		17*7.0	5/114.3	45	73.1	WIBS	80 PCS	21111		. 9
							-	Marine Freight US\$	US\$	
							Insur	Insurance Premium US\$	uss	
								TOTAL:	USS	
AY US I	OLLARS	FIFTY SIX	THOUSAN	ID ANI	SAY US DOLLARS FIFTY SIX THOUSAND AND EIGHTY TWO AND SIXTY CENTS ONLY	AND SIX	TY CENTS	VINO		
Remark:) }

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

To: BOB JANE CORPORATION P/L
471 WILLIAMSTOWNRD PORT MELBOURNE VIC 3207
Named Port Of Despatch NINGBO, CHINA
SIZE PCD ET
4*5.5 4/100 38 67.1
5*6.0 4/100 40 67.
5*6.0 5/114;3 38 73.
15*6.0 4/114.3 40 73.1
16*6.5 4/100 40 67.1
16*6.5 5/114.3 40 73.1
17*7.0 4/100 42 67.1
17*7.0 5/114.3 45 73.1
SAV TOTAL ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT CARTONS ONLY

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd **Public Version**

FILE 74

BILL OF LADING

₱ EASTRONG INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS CO.,LTD

BILL OF LADING NO COMBINED TH EXPORT REFERENCES(6)

ZHE JIANG SHUGUANG INDUSTRIAL COLT ! DUANXI INDUSTRIAL PARK WUY! COUNTY JINHUA CITY ZHE HANG PROVINCE CHINA

CONSIGNEE: (3) (Complete Name and Address)

SHIPPER EXPORTERIZY Complete Name and Address)

FORWARDING AGENT, REFERENCES(7)

TO THE URDER OF SHIPPER

DUORBAN CTOSF ALTONAVIC 3018 AUSTRALIA

CONTACT RENZO REVINETTO

NOTIFY PARTY (4)(Complete Name and Address)

ALSO NOTIFY PARTY ROLITINGS INSTRUCTIONS

OCEAN VESSEL(11) PORT OF LOADING MSC FIRENZE 1017 NINGEO CHINA

SYDNEY AUSTRALIA SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

PLACE OF DELIVERY BY PARTICIPATING

TYPE OF MOVEMENT OF MORELLINE DESCRIPTION OF PICKAGES AND GOOD

CHECK HAY COLUMN IF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL! CNTRINGS WISEAL NOS

PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY SHIPPER DESCRIPTION OF PSCHAGES AND GOODS (20)

ALLOYS AS PER PROFORMA CE FOR MINGBO PORT CHINA

TRILU6549711/40'HQ/AF#6172388

HREE, 3,

SHIPPER'S LOAD COUNT

SAY ONE 1X40 HO CONTAINER ONLY

NOTICE: CAuda 2 on the reverse soon hurson timbs Carreir e Rability to a missipurport U.S. \$500 per package or custo Marchism derhibes effective cargo valuations and pays Comism and valuation of teaching and value in the charge of teaching small real apply and the est value mean will be charged

These commodities, lechnology, or notivere were exported from the United States in accordance with the Export Administration Regulation. Diversion contrary to U.S. law probibited: "

FREIGHT & CHARGES PAYABLE AT/BY CODE TARFFITEM COLUECT

Received from the shipper on this side, the goods of packar herein mentioned to be transported to the port of discharge Terms of this SN at Leading continued on reverse such herec n withness whereof the carrier by its agent has signed the number of original Bills of Lading.

stated above All of this force and date, one of which being

accomplished the others to stand void: PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE

PUBLIC 73

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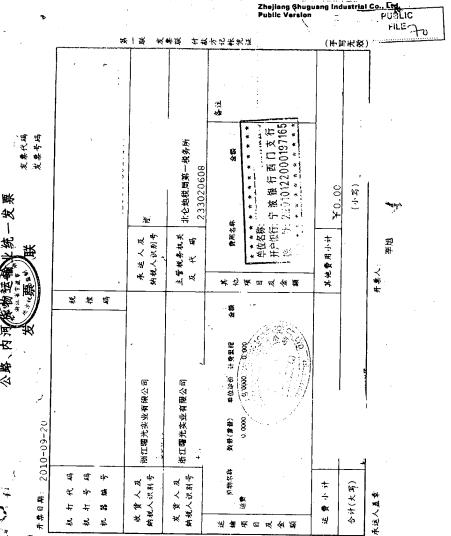
PUBLIC FILE

2010 替表方语帐 Public Public 操用器 发票代码: 233021073070 发杂号码: **0150**0454 开机日却 DATE SAILE 1910-09 69 REMARKS ISSUED BY DESTINATION . **台款时谞在付款凭证上注明发票号码1请直接汇入我司帐号1不得以拖金方式支付个人1** AMOUNT 发 核 叶城梅 制 CHECKED BY ISS (手并无效) HAND WRITING NULL AND VOID. 台 计 LUMP SUM NG SPECIAL INVOICE 等 提(运)单号 B/L NO APLU065268276 * **E** 2010-09-10 4.江省中央市 并禁日期 DATEISSUED 字字稿 DIS. PORT UNIT PRICE 工商登记号 BUSINESS REGISTER NO. 税多登记号 TAX REGISTER NO. 国际货物运 INTERNATIONAL FREM V. 1017 <u>.</u>_ MSC FIRENZE يرد PARTICULARS (DESCRIPTIONS, QUANTITY. 人民币叁佰元整 烂 라 usi 近千典 REBS00746Hx1 149 U.P. 1083 42 日本令令 雅姓爾米魯斯英國公司 智言:能法之權權之事決 VESSEE TVOY:FRETZTRAINNO. 司奉白命(平方古称)数 NINGBU 金額合計(大馬) TOTALIN CAPITAL 表表 整 基 BUSINESS SEAL THORIGH Parameter of the consession of 2000 0000

Uniform Invoice for High-way and/or Inland River Cargo Delivery Industry Invoice

Invoice Code: [omitted]

Invoice Number: 00222668 Remark Beilun Local Tax Bureau First Branch Amount [Omitted] [Omitted] 00:0 Expense Type Other Fees Subtotal Taxpayer ID Code: Tax Bureau: [Omitted] Carrier: Amount Code: Other E and Tax Control Code Amount Distance 0.000 Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Unit Price 0.000 Invoice Date: 2010-09-20 Quantity 0.000 00222668 [Omitted] [Omitted] [Omitted] [Omitted] Transportation Fee Transportation Fee Subtotal Machine Printing Number: Machine Printing Code: Taxpayer ID Code: Taxpayer ID Code: Cargo Machine Number: Total (In Capital) Consignee: Shipper: Delivery amount lten. and



Public Version

渐纯税准字第0910号2010年2月印300000份×4联 浙江總邦印务有限公司承印

Zhojiang Baifu International Logistics Operation Breakdown 2010-09-20

Public Version

Export.	Invoice Delivery	Number Code													
	Invoice	Currency Invoice Date Amount	2010-09-20	3010-60-30	2010-09-20	2010-08-20		2010-09 20	8	9-20		2010-09 20	2010-09 20		1
		Currenc	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMS	RM8	RMB		
	Shipping Bill of Lading	Date Number	2010-09-04 [Omitted]	2010-09-04 [Omitted]	2010 09-07 (Omitted)	2010-09-09 APLII065268276		స	•	2010-09-10 [Omitted]	0.1	2010-09-14 [(mitted]	2010-09-14 [Omitted]		
	Relevant Sales In	Shipper Party Charge	Shuguang Shuguang f	Shuguang Shuguang	Shuguang Shuguang	:	. 20	é t		÷ 50	: 1-1		. !		OSD
	Reference	Code	JL8106635	11.8106666	JL8108131	JL8108342	JL8108343	JL8108345	11,8108:381	JL8109135	JL8110941	11.8111099	JI.8111100	Total	

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始流有取公司业务清单 2010-5-20

D.	委托人	相关公司	明信员	开汽日期	我也编号	恒	开联日期 发票金额		发展号码 外运输号	化系数子
52,36635	※打器七米	岩白岛光探		10-09-01	10-09-04 EPHGBBEL8B0254 RVB	8	10-09-20	0222668 / UM-15	(SI -18)	
99990:50	松江岛大米	遊打國光水		10-09-04	10-09-04 HPHGBMELBH0254 RMB	RVB	10-69-20	0222668	7-12	
าเลเลาะเ	粉光器以發	差に配え来		10-60-01	10-05-07 CCSUG035G25740 RMB	E	02-60-01	0222868	88-16	
JL8109342	沒门题书状	斯几语北夹		60-60-01	0-09-49 APL1065268276	22	10-09-20	0222568 (8)0-2		
1.8103342	近日配光妆	美田亞光火		£0-60-c1	13-03-07 COSU6036526650 RMB	10	10-69-20	0222988	1 - 25	:
JLB10834E	遊口攝光炎	游江昭光东	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	60-60-91	[G-09-09 556393604	RAGB	10-09-20	0222865	8.F1)	•
JLE108381	海过陽光與	遊江縣大公	•	10-09-12	10-09-12 NSSLXTCRHQZZ36 RMB	, 2	10-03-20	0222659	ALISE IS	
7LS109136	当红蜡光彩	浙江昭光实	! ! ! !	10-09-10	10-09-10 CYBUL037927	200	10-03-20	0.722658	1.16-2	
[F] 1084	断红塔九次	机压器光实		10-39-11	0-39-11 COLUZU14428460 RMB	S.	εῦ-03-20	0222608	3EN 3	
1.2111099	所任場方法	売ご題光教		10-29-14	10-29-14 COSHG036627730 RND	. 22	10-09-20	0.222668	E1-13	
)18::11 00	物汇码光头	施行配劣权		10-39-14	10-29-14 COSUG035627500 REB	1	10-09-20	0.222668	9K-12	
41:11	FM8				; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	:		2449348		

129

Zhojiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.
PUBLIC
FILE (7-

Exhibit-10

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.
Public Version PUBLIC

FILE 66

Exhibit-10

S.No.	Full Code	Product	Patem	Size	Finishing
1	426402MS	Code 426402	Code	14	Code MS
2	426404MB	426404	4264	14	MB
3	428905M/TBS	428905	4264 4289	14	M/TBS
4	4289N05M/TBS	4289N05	4289	14	M/TBS
5	457102MB	457102	4571	14	MB
6	457105MB	457105	4571	14	MB
7	457108MS	457108	4571	14	MS
8	464302MB	464302	4643	14	MB
9	525823MB	525823	5258	15	MB
10	525824MB	525824	5258	15	МВ
11	526402MB	526402	5264	15	мв
12	526402MS	526402	5264	15	MS
13	526404MS	526404	5264	15	MS
14	526405MS	526405	5264	15	MS
15	528905M/TBS	528905	5289	15	м/твѕ
16	528907M/TBS	528907	5289	15	M/TBS
17	528909M/TBS	528909	5289	15	M/TBS
18	528917CBK-2	528917	5289	15	CBK-2
19	528918CBK-2	528918	5289	15	CBK-2
20	528920CBK-2	528920	5289	15	CBK-2
21	5289N05M/TBS	5289N05	5289	15	M/TBS
22	5289N07M/TBS	5289N07	5289	15	M/TBS
23	5289N09M/TBS	5289N09	5289	15	M/TBS
24	553933MB	553933	5539	15	МВ
25	5571B02MB	5571B02	5571	15	MB
26	564302MB	564302	5643	15	мв
27	564318MS	564318	5643	15	MS
28	621807MB	621807	6218	16	мв
29	6289A02M/TBS	6289A02	6289	16	M/TBS
30	6289A04M/TBS	6289A04	6289	16	M/TBS
31	6289A28CBK-2	6289A28	6289	16	CBK-2
32	6289A29CBK-2	6289A29	6289	16	CBK-2
33	6289AN02M/TBS	6289AN02	6289	16	M/TBS
34	6289AN04M/TBS	6289AN04	6289	16	M/TBS
35	6289B04M/TBS	6289B04	6289	16	M/TBS
_ 36	6289B05M/TBS	6289B05	6289	16	M/TBS
37	6289BN04M/TBS	6289BN04	6289	16	M/TBS
38	6289BN05M/TBS	6289BN05	6289	16	M/TBS
39	653745MWO/R/B	653745	6537	16	MWO/R/B
40	664202MB	664202	6642	16	MB
41	664231MB	664231	6642	16	МВ
42	664245MIB	664245	6642	16	MIB
43	664324MB	664324	6643	16	МВ
44	664325MB	664325	6643	16	МВ
45	668704MB	668704	6687	16	MB
46	6687A02MB	6687A02	6687	16	МВ
47	682659MC/UCR/R/B	682659	6826	16	MC/UCR/R/B
48	7202ML4MG	7202ML4	7202	17	MG

Exhibit-10

Specification List

PUBLIC FILE GS

0.11		Product	Patern	Ī	Finishing
S.No.	Full Code	Code	Code	Size	Code
49	7289A04M/TBS	7289A04	7289	17	M/TBS
50	7289A05M/TBS	7289A05	7289	17	M/TBS
51	7289A14CBK-2	7289A14	7289	17	CBK-2
52	7289A15CBK-2	7289A15	7289	17	CBK-2
53	7289AN04M/TBS	7289AN04	7289	17	M/TB\$
54	7289AN05M/TBS	7289AN05	7289	17	M/TBS
55	7289B02M/TBS	7289B02	7289	17	M/TBS
56	7289B04M/TBS	7289804	7289	17	M/TBS
57	7289B05CBK-2	7289B05	7289	17	CBK-2
58	7289B07CBK-2	7289B07	7289	17	CBK-2
59	7289BN02M/TBS	7289BN02	7289	17	M/TBS
60	7289BN04M/TBS	7289BN04	7289	17	M/TBS
61	751812MG	751812	7518	17	MG
62	753739MWO/R/B	753739	7537	17	MWO/R/B
63	753741MWO/R/B	753741	7537	17	MWO/R/B
64	753933MB	753933	7539	17	мв
65	753934MB	753934	7539	17	МВ
66	753938MB	753938	7539	17	МВ
67	755328C	755328	7553	17	c
68	755329C	755329	7553	17	С
69	755330C	755330	7553	17	С
70	755331MIB	755331	7553	17	мів
71	755332MIB	755332	7553	17	МІВ
72	755333MIB	755333	7553	17	MIB
73	757602MB	757602	7576	17	МВ
74	757604MIB	757604	7576	17	MIB
75	757608MB	757608	7576	17	МВ
76	757611MIB	757611	7576	17	MIB
77	757628MB	757628	7576	17	МВ
78	782621UCR/R-W	782621	7826	17	UCR/R-W
79	8001A07HS	8001A07	8001	18	HS
80	8001A08HS	8001A08	8001	18	HS
81	8202AML6MG	8202AML6	8202	18	MG
82	820711MUG	820711	8207	18	MUG
83	8207M05MB	8207M05	8207	18	MB
84	8213B04MB	8213B04	8213	18	МВ
85	821718S	821718	8217	18	S
86	821724MG	821724	8217	18	MG
87	8282A05MG	8282A05	8282	18	MG
88	8282B02MG	8282B02	8282	18	MG
89	828904M/TBS	828904	8289	18	M/TBS
90	828905M/TBS	828905	8289	18	M/TBS
91	828907M/TBS	828907	8289	18	M/TBS
92	828908CBK-2	828908	8289	18	CBK-2
93	828911CBK-2	828911	8289	18	CBK-2
94	828912CBK-2	828912	8289	18	CBK-2
95	8289N04M/TBS	8289N04	8289	18	M/TBS
96	8289N05M/TBS	8289N05	8289	18	M/TBS

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S.No.	Full Code	Product Code	Patem	Size	Finishing Code
97	8289N07M/TBS	8289N07	8289	18	M/TBS
98	850611MB	850611	8506	18	МВ
99	8506M11MB	8506M11	8506	18	MB
100	851805MG	851805	8518	18	MG
101	851809MG	851809	8518	18	MG
102	852707MS	852707	8527	18	MS
103	852708MUB	852708	8527	18	MUB
104	852709MS	852709	8527	18	MS
105	852711MUB	852711	8527	18	MUB
106	8539A12MB	8539A12	8539	18	MB
107	8539B01MB	8539B01	8539	18	МВ
108	8539B04MB	8539B04	8539	18	MB
109	8539B07MB	8539B07	8539	18	MB
110	8541AML4MS	8541AML4	8541	18	MS
111	855305MIB	855305	8553	18	MIB
112	855307C	855307	8553	18	C
113	855311MIB	855311		18	MIB
114			8553	18	MIB
	855322MIB	855322	8553		MIHB
115	855323MIHB	855323	8553	18	
116	855325MIHB	855325	8553	18	MIHB
117	855326C	855326	8553	18	C
118	855358MIB	855358	8553	18	MIB
119	8560M11MB	8560M11	8560	18	MB
120	8572A13SCLC/B	8572A13	8572	18	SCLC/B
121	8572A31MIB	8572A31	8572	18	MIB
122	8574A11MB	8574A11	8574	18	МВ
123	8574A11MWO/MB	8574A11	8574	18	MWO/MB
124	8574A12MB	8574A12	8574	18	MB
125	8574A12MWO/MB	8574A12	8574	18	MWO/MB
126	857604MIB	857604	8576	18	MIB
127	857608MB	857608	8576	18	МВ
128	857611MIB	857611	8576	18	MIB
129	857614MIB	857614	8576	18	MIB
130	857615MB	857615	8576	18	MB
131	857616MIB	857616	8576	18	MIB
132	857617MB	857617	8576	18	MB
133	864220MB	864220	8642	18	MB
134	868704MB	868704	8687	18	MB
135	8705A35R/UB	8705A35	8705	18	R/UB
136	8705A36R/UB	8705A36	8705	18	R/UB
137	872318HS	872318	8723	18	HS
138	872322HS	872322	8723	18	HS _
139	872323HS	872323	8723	18	HS
140	872324HS	872324	8723	18	HS
141	872332HS	872332	8723	18	HS
142	872333B	872333	8723	18	В
143	873402MB	873402	8734	18	MB
144	873403MTBS	873403	8734	18	MTBS

Version PUBLIC FILE (?

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	-	Product	Patem		Finishing
S.No.	Full Code	Code	Code	Size	Code
145	873404MS	873404	8734	18	MS
146	873405MB	873405	8734	18	MB
147	873406MTBS	873406	8734	18	MTBS
148	873407MS	873407	8734	18	MS
149	873408MB	873408	8734	18	МВ
150	873802MWO/B/SCL	873802	8738	18	MWO/B/SCL
151	873804MWO/TBS/SCL	873804	8738	18	MWO/TBS/SCL
152	873805MWO/B/SCL	873805	8738	18	MWO/B/SCL
153	873807MWO/B/SCL	873807	8738	18	MWO/B/SCL
154	873811MWO/MXL/B/SCL	873811	8738	18	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
155	873812MWO/MXL/B/SCL	873812	8738	18	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
156	873813MWO/MXL/B/SCL	873813	8738	18	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
157	8833B10MWO/TBS	8833B10	8833	18	MWO/TBS
158	885824MUB	885824	8858	18	MUB
159	885825MB	885825	8858	18	мв
160	8860A11MB	8860A11	8860	18	МВ
161	8860A21MG	8860A21	8860	18	MG
162	886812MB	886812	8868	18	MB
163	886828CBK-2	886828	8868	18	CBK-2
164	887101MB	887101	8871	18	MB
165	887126MB	887126	8871	18	MB
166	887136CBK-2	887136	8871	18	CBK-2
167	887137CBK-2	887137	8871	18	CBK-2
168	9001A07HS	9001A07	9001	19	HS
169	9001A08HS	9001A08	9001	19	HS
170	9202AML4MG_	9202AML4	9202	19	MG
171	9202BML4MG	9202BML4	9202	19	MG
172	9282A06MG	9282A06	9282	19	MG
173	9282B06MG	9282B06	9282	19	MG
174	9541A09MG	9541A09	9541	19	MG
175	9541AML6MG	9541AML6	9541	19	MG
176	9541B02MG	9541B02	9541	19	MG
177	9541BML2MG	9541BML2	9541	19	MG
178	955302C	955302	9553	19	С
179	955303C	955303	9553	19	С
180	955305MIB	955305	9553	19	MIB
181	955308MIB	955308	9553	19	MIB
182	955309C	955309	9553	19	С
183	955311C	955311	9553	19	С
184	955317MIB	955317	9553	19	MIB
185	955318MIHB	955318	9553	19	MIHB
186	955321MIHB	955321	9553	19	МІНВ
187	955327UB	955327	9553	19	UB
188	9572A12MIHB	9572A12	9572	19	МІНВ
189	9572A15B\SCLC	9572A15	9572	19	B\SCLC
190	9572A17B/SCLC	9572A17	9572	19	B/SCLC
191	9572A25HB/SCLC	9572A25	9572	19	HB/SCLC
192	9572A27HB/SCLC	9572A27	9572	19	HB/SCLC

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Exhibit-10

	<u> </u>	Product	Patem		Finishing
S.No.	Full Code	Code	Code	Size	Code
193	9572A28MIHB	9572A28	9572	19	МІНВ
194	957313MI/TBS	957313	9573	19	MI/TBS
195	957414MUB	957414	9574	19	MUB
196	957437MB	957437	9574	19	MB
197	957438MB	957438	9574	19	MB
198	9723A18B	9723A18	9723	19	В
199	9723A20HS	9723A20	9723	19	HS
200	9723A24HS	9723A24	9723	19	HS
201	9723A25HS	9723A25	9723	19	HS
202	9723A26B	9723A26	9723	19	В
203	9733A39CBK-2	9733A39	9733	19	CBK-2
204	986004MB	986004	9860	19	MB
205	9860A04MB	9860A04	9860	19	MB
206	987111MB	987111	9871	19	MB
207	987115MB	987115	9871	19	MB
208	987119CBK-2	987119	9871	19	CBK-2
209	9890A16W/SCL	9890A16	9890	19	W/SCL
210	9890A18HS/SCL	9890A18	9890	19	HS/SCL
211	9890A19HB/SCL	9890A19	9890	19	HB/SCL
212	9890A23HB/SCL	9890A23	9890	19	HB/SCL
213	9890A31HS/SCL	9890A31	9890	19	HS/SCL
214	9890A33PW/SCL	9890A33	9890	19	PW/SCL
215	A202AML5MB	A202AML5	A202	20	МВ
216	A202BML4MB	A202BML4	A202	20	МВ
217	A279A021MB	A279A021	A279	20	MB
218	A279A02M/R/B	A279A02	A279	20	M/R/B
219	A52702MS	A52702	A527	20	MS
220	A52704MUB	A52704	A527	20	MUB ·
221	A55320MIHB	A55320	A553	20	МІНВ
222	A55322MIB	A55322	A553	20	MIB
223	A55323MIHB	A55323	A553	20	MIHB
224	A55324C	A55324	A553	20	С
225	A55349MIB	A55349	A553	20	MiB
226	A579A21S	A579A21	A579	20	S
227	A579B21S	A579B21	A579	20	S
228	A734A04MB	A734A04	A734	20	MB
229	A734A05MUB	A734A05	A734	20	MUB
230	A734A06MS	A734A06	A734	20	MS
231	A734A07MTBS	A734A07	A734	20	MTBS
232	A734A08MTBS	A734A08	A734	20	MTBS
233	A734A11MB	A734A11	A734	20	MB
234	A734A13MS	A734A13	A734	20	MS
235	A734B05MB	A734B05	A734	20	MB
236	A734B05MTBS	A734B05	A734	20	MTBS
237	A734B06MUB	A734B06	A734	20	MUB
238	A734B07MS	A734B07	A734	20	MS
239	A734B11MUB	A734B11	A734	20	MUB
240	A734B12MS	A734B12	A734	20	MS

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S.No.	Full Code	Product	Patern	Size	Finishing
3.NU.	Full Code	Code	Code	SIZE	Code
241	A734B13MB	A734B13	A734	20	МВ
242	A734B13MTBS	A734B13	A734	20	MTBS
243	A738F02MWO/B/SCL	A738F02	A738	20	MWO/B/SCL
244	A738F02MWO/MXL/B/SCL	A738F02	A738_	20	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
245	A738F04MWO/TBS/SCL	A738F04	A738	20	MWO/TBS/SCL
246	A738F05MWO/B/SCL	A738F05	A738	20	MWO/B/SCL
247	A738F07MWO/TBS/SCL	A738F07	A738	20	MWO/TBS/SCL
248	A738F11MWO/MXL/B/SCL	A738F11	A738	20	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
249	A738F12MWO/MXL/B/SCL	A738F12	A738	20	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
250	A738R02MWO/B/SCL	A738R02	A738	20	MWO/B/SCL
251	A738R04MWO/TBS/SCL	A738R04	A738	20	MWO/TBS/SCL
252	A738R05MWO/B/SCL	A738R05	A738	20	MWO/B/SCL
253	A738R07MWO/TBS/SCL	A738R07	A738	20	MWO/TBS/SCL
254	A738R11MWO/MXL/B/SCL	A738R11	A738	20	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
255	A738R12MWO/MXL/B/SCL	A738R12	A738	20	MWO/MXL/B/SCL
256	A81613MIB	A81613	A816	20	MIB
257	A81614MB	A81614	A816	20	мв
258	A86604MB	A86604	A866	20	MB
259	A86607MS	A86607	A866	20	MS
260	A86608MB	A86608	A866	20	MB
261	A86626MIB	A86626	A866	20	MIB
262	A86627MS	A86627	A866	20	MS
263	A86638MB	A86638	A866	20	МВ
264	A890A02BL\SCL	A890A02	A890	20	BL\SCL
265	C227M11MB	C227M11	C227	22	МВ
266	C734A07MUB	C734A07	C734	22	MUB
267	C734A08MB	C734A08	C734	22	MB
268	C734A09MS	C734A09	C734	22	MS
269	C734A15MTBS	C734A15	C734	22	MTBS
270	C734B17MS	C734B17	C734	22	MS
271	C734B25MB	C734B25	C734	22	МВ
272	C734B26MTBS	C734B26	C734	22	MTBS
273	C86621MB	C86621	C866	22	мв

Exhibit-11

Zhojlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. **Public Version**

Public Version

PUBLIC FILE_S

PROCUREMENT CONTRACT

Buyer: V[A Company's..... ...

.el: [Omitted] Fax: [Omitted]

Seller: Zheriang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Tel: (Omitted) Fax: (Omitted)

Address:

This Contract is hereby made and concluded by and between the Buyer and the Seller through equal and amicable consultation and according to the relevant regulations of China's Contract Law, whereby Buyer agrees to buy and the Seller agrees to sell the under-mentioned goods subject to the terms and conditions as stipulated hereinafter

Description of Commodities, Specification and Price

No.	Description	Quality	Specification	Quantity	Unit Price (VAT included, free of freight)	Value
	Aluminum Road Wheel 601	15×7 0	PDC: 139.7.6 holes	18	[A number]	[A numbe
Total	Value:					
Rema						

Requirements:

Seller shall warrant that the technique and quality of the goods are all in conformity with the requirements of buy[A number] Selfer shall assume the relevacontract price) and shall comp

be no quality defects, otherwise, reach of contract (i.e. 20% of the ss concerned...

3. Delivery terms:

- (1) Seller shall ensure to arrai eceipt of deposit and shall engage a logistics company on behalf of Buyer and send out the goods within two days. Seller shall present the shipping documents to Buyer. Seller shall be responsible for delivering the goods to the place designated by Buyer, while, transportation fee shall be assumed by Buyer. Seller shall be exempted from the loss due to Fore Major of transportation, however, shall be responsible for any loss caused or attributable to Seller. Buyers will inspect on-site before the delivery of the rest
- (2) If Seller fails to make delivery on time as stipulated in the Contract, it should be liable for daily liquidated damages of 3% of the purchase order for any late delivery after the specified period. The penalty, however, shall not exceed 50% of the total value of the goods involved in the late delivery.

4. Payment:

Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version Public Version

- (1) Buyer shall pay 30% of the total amount of value as down payment after the signature of this Contract. The rest of the payment should be paid prior to the delivery of the corresponding goods. Seller shall issue formal VAT Invoice with 17% rate to Buyer.
- (2) Upon receipt of this fax, please confirm it with signature and seal and send it back by fax. Silence will be regarded as acceptance.

Buyer: '[A Company's Authorized Representative: [An Individual

Date:

presentative: [An Individual Name] Seller: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.
Authorized Representative: [An Individual Date: Name]



VAT Invoices of Zhejiang Province

. {A number}

No.

	Not	to be u	sed as the	Not to be used as the voucher of reimbursment	oursment	_	Date: 2010/11/16
Name: Wuyi Beite Trailer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	r Manufacturing (Co. Ltd.		Pin	Pin Zone		
Identity Number of Tax Payer:	ayer					[A number]	lber]
Address and Phone:							
Bank and Account: Whyi branch of ABC	branch of ABC						
Goods or Taxable	Specification	Chrit	Volume	Unit Price	Value	Tax	Тах
Service						Rate	
				[A number]	[A number]		[A number]
Aluminum Wheel		PCS	18			[Agumber]	nber]
Total					[A'flumber]	Ţ	
Total Value and Tax					[A number]	-[10	
(in Capital)							
Name: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.	ing Industrial Co.	Ę		Ren	Remarks		
Identity Number of Tax Payer	ayer			_			
Address and Phone:							
Bank and Account: Wuyi Branch of ICBC	Branch of ICBC			-			
Cashier	Check		Issued by	6			Sales company: (seal)
5				•			

Public-Version PUBLIC FILE 50

SALES CONTRACT

Seller: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Buyer: Nan Individual Selection Singed at: Ningbo
Name]

Date: 2011-01-10

1. Commodity & Specification, Quantity, Unit Price, Time of delivery

Name	Unit	Amount	Unit Price	Total Value	Time of Delivery
Aluminum Alloy	Kilogram	fA numberl	[A number]	[A number]	2011-03-20
Wheels		,			

- 2. Quality: Seller shall arrange manufacture in conformity with Buyer' requirement. If there are any claims of quality defects raised by customers, Seller shall undertake the economic liabilities.
- 3. Place and Manner of Delivery: Delivered to the designated warehouse within specified time.
- 4. Manner and Costs during the Process of Transportation and Arrival: shall be borne by Buyer.
- 5. Reasonable Loss and Calculation Method:
- Packing: Delivery and recycling of packaging: to be packed in conformity with the requirements of foreign customers. For specific instruction for packing please see the attachments.
- 7. Criteria and Manner of Inspection and Duration for Challenge: Subject to the confirmation of foreign Customers, challenge shall be raised within 6 months since the receipt of goods by the foreign customers.
- 8. Manner and duration of Payment: Seller can collect claim payment with Buyer upon a valid and real VAT Invoice.
- 9. To provide security, shall sign a guarantee contract separately, as an annex to this contract.
- 10. Breach of Contract:
- 11. Disputes Settlement: Disputes shall be settled friendly through negotiations. Incase no settlement can be reached, disputes shall be subjected to the jurisdiction Court of Buyer' Location.
- 12. Other Terms:
- 13. This contract will be valid since signed by both parties.

Seller: (Seal)
Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.
Address: [An Address]
Representative: [An Individual
Tel: [A number [ne]]

Tel: [A number Name]



VAT Invoices of Zhejiang Province

3300102140

No. 04789370

			:	Pin Zone	Dio Zona		
Name: [An Individual Identity Number of Tax Papane] [A number]	[An Individual Mage ne] [A numt	Jec.		Ē	9107		
Address and Phone:	4	[A number]	<u>-</u>				
Bank and Account: [A number]							
Goods or Taxable	Specification	Onit	Volume	Unit Price	Value	ř	. Tax
Service						Rate	
Aluminum Wheel		χ	(A numb	[A number] [A number]	[A number]		[A number]
Total							[A number]
Total Value and Tax							
(in high case)							[A number]
Name: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.	ing Industrial Co	Ltd		, R	Remarks		
Identity Number of Tax Payer:	ayer:						
Address and Phone:							
Bank and Account: Wuyi Branch of ICBC	Branch of ICBC						
Cachier	Check		Issued by	7			Sales company: (seal)

Public Version

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

> PUBLIC FILE_ SY

采购单

电话,[A Number]

传真: [A Number]

地址,

电流: L [A Number]

传真: [A Number]

报指(宁都人民共和国合同法)的有关规定,经甲乙双方平等友好协商,达成如下协议,以 供双方共同逐守。

一,产品规格型号及价格

序 产品多数				合同構号。BT-201	0-007
5			数量	単价 (含税不含运费)	金級
601	15×7.0	PDC:139.7,6 fl	:↑	[A Number]	[A Number
总企额: 5400)	τ∰				
各注:					

二、产品要求

- 乙为必须保证产品技术、质量符合甲方要求,且无任何质量问题。否则要承担相应的 运约费用即合同金额的 20%。并赔偿甲方因此受到的某他损失。 三、交货制限及方式。
- 1. 乙放保证收到定金后安律生产,于2天内,联系好运费公司,将货物容出,以单据为证。乙方格司物运送到甲方指定的地点,运费由甲放承担。运输期间发生不可抗拒的损失。乙方不承担任何责任,由于乙方原因造成的损失。乙方给与甲方相应的赔偿。后面的货产发发之间,我可要去公司验费。
- 2: 省不能抗对提货,乙方成从最远的交货次口起,每门向甲方支付延迟交货部分债款的 3%进约会,并赚得闪此给甲方造成其他损失,此项违约会额以逾期移交物品部分资款总价 约50%为覆额。
- 14. 付款方式
- 》 1: 甲乙双万签定合同后,甲方先付 30%定金,余款在货物每次发出前付法,乙方要给甲方开具 17 个点的增值税发票。
 - 2: 收到传真后,请确认签名并总章后回传,否则示为默认!

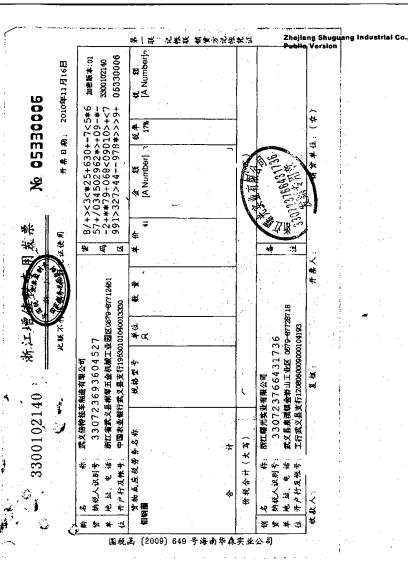
委托代理人签字。基础 以用,200 中别胜用34种以24人



S\$10111112 T2:12

Z8682128625955 . DN :

FROM : BETTER TRAILER



.iC

Public Version



商品购销合同

供方: 浙江昭光实业有限公司

喬方: 宁波市鄞州铭恒汽车部件有限公司

合同编号: 1120N

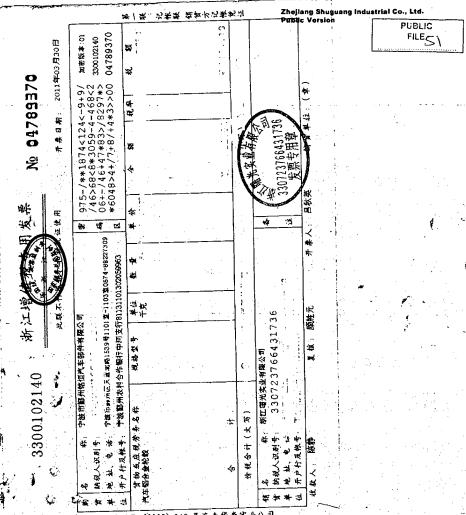
签定地点: 宁波 签定日期:2011.1.10

一、产品名称、规格、数量、金额、交货时间

产品名称	计量单位	数量	单价	总金额	交(提)货日期
汽车铝合金轮毂	千克	[A Number]	[A Number]	[A Number]	2011.03.20

- 二、质量要求:供方应按需方的质量要求组织生产。若因产品质量问题引起的国外客户提出 索赔的,由供方承担经济责任。
- 三、交(提)货地点、方式:在规定时间内货进指定仓库。
- 四、运输方式及到达站(港)和费用负担由需方负责:
- 五、合理损耗及计算方法:
- 六、包装标准:包装物的供应与回收:按国外客户要求,具体包装见附页。
- 七、晚货标准、方法及提出异议期限:以国外客户确认为准,提出异议期限自国外客户收到 货物后六个月内。
- 、八、结算方式及期限,供方凭真实有效的增值税发票向需方结算。
 - 九、如需提供担保,另立合同担保书,作为本合同附件。
 - 上、违约责任:
- 一一、解决合同纠纷的方式:未尽事宜,双方友好协商,协商不成的,由需方所在地法院管练。





国税函 [2009] 649 号海南华森实业公司

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

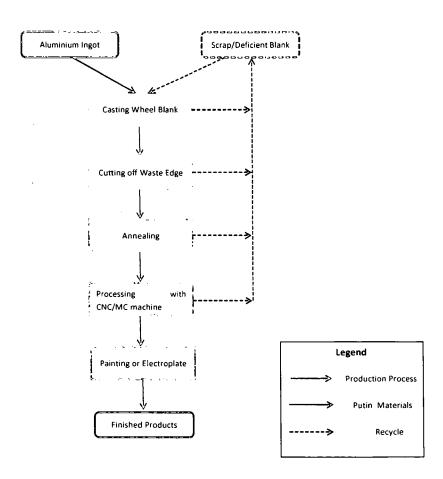


Exhibit-12



Exhibit-12

Production Flow Chart



Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version



Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE 4-7

General Information (Registered)

Registration No.: [A number] Legal Representative: [An individual's name]

Zip Code: [A number]

Enterprise Name: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Registered Capital: [A number]

Enterprise Harne: Enepaing enagualing modatrial Co., Etc.

Paid-in Capital: [A number]

Residence: [An address]

Business Scope: Automobile Wheel; Motorcycle Wheel; Metal Processing Machinery; Aluminum Alloy Products; Manufacture; Processing and Sales of Gardening Metal-tool; Sales of Wheel, Auto Parts Metal Shelf, Clothing, Accessory, Stationary, and other daily commodities, excluding Flammable and Explosive daily commodities. Import and Export of Techniques; Import and Export of Goods.

Type of Enterprise: Private Limited LiabilityCompany (Held by Natural Person or Private Enterprise)

Contacting Organ: [An organ's name]

Date of change: August 10, 2011 Date of Establishment: December 24, 2002 File No.: Duplicate Copy: 1

Term of Business: From December 24, 2002 to December 23, 2052

Issuing Authority: [An authority's name]

Legal Representative

Name: [An individual's name]

Gender: Male Da

Date of Birth: [A number]

Tel: [A number]

Type of Certificate: ID Card

Certificate No.: [A number]

Current Residence:

Natural Person Investment

Name: [An individual's name]	Investment Amount (Ten Thousand Yuan): [A number]	Ratio (%): 40
Name: [An individual's name]	Investment Amount (Ten Thousand Yuan): [A number]	Ratio (%): 20
Name: [An individual's name]	Investment Amount (Ten Thousand Yuan): [A number]	Ratio (%): 20
Name: [An individual's name]	Investment Amount (Ten Thousand Yuan): [A number]	Ratio (%): 20

Organization Situation

Name: [An individual's name] Gender: Male Position: Executive Director

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE 4-6

Type of Certificate: Resident Identity Card Certificate No.: [A number]

Name: [An individual's name] Gender: Male Position: Supervisor

Type of Certificate: Resident Identity Card ID No.: [A number]

Name: [An individual's name] Gender: Female Position: Supervisor

Type of Certificate: Resident Identity Card ID No.: [A number]

Annual Review

Year: 2008	Results: Passed	Date: [A number]	
Year: 2009	Results: Passed	Date: [A number]	
Year: 2010	Results: Passed	Date: (A number)	

Date of Print: September 9, 2011

、司基本情况

Zhejlang Shuguang Industral Bol. 140. Version **Public Version**

事 号: 330723000014920

超数编码: 1 法定代表人姓名: ... 柱册资本(万元):

PUBLIC

(i.fri. ...

全亚名称。浙江昭光实业有限公司

实收资本(万元): 4. -----

FILE

· 共型:私营有限责任公司(自然人控股或私清性质企业) 昝辖单位: 桐琴正商乐

3 - 31 - 2011/08/10

成立日期: 2002/12/24

执照副本数:1

9183: 13/2002/12/24

56 2052/12/23

迪夫:武义县工商行政管理局

法定代表人情况

^{姓名} [An Individual 油件名称: **网络由田**研

性别: 出生年月: 1 证件号码: [A number] --- 电话: [Armumber]

现住地址: [An

自然人投A或In的S記:

然人姓名: [An Individual	投资额(万元): [A number]	投资比例(%): [A number]
点人性名: Name Affindividual	投资额(万元): [A number]	投資比例(%): [A number]
M 人性名: (Name)	投资额(万元): [A number]	投资比例(%): [A number]
· 然人姓名: Namedividual	投资额(万元): [A number]	投资比例(%): [A number]

沒织机构 render

性别: 男性 4 8 TAn Individual

取务: 执行董事

a份证件**的Yan程子**身份证

身份证件号码:

#18: (An Individual 身份证件 **斜板加速保身份证**

了价证件**和enfer**身份证

性别: 男性 职务: 益事 身份证件号码: ^^^~

性别:女性 性名: [An Individual

职务: 為基

身份证件号码: 9

5 拾 樓 况

197 <u>1</u> : 2008	审核结果: 己年检	年检日期: 2009/03/30	_
4.4g - 2009	市核结果: 己年检	年检日期: 2010/04/26	_
5 Z: 2010	市核结果: 己年检	年检日期: 2011/04/07	_

2011年09月09日 H

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Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE 44

Business License for Enterprise's Legal Person

(Duplicate copy)

Registration No.: [A number] (1/1)

Enterprise Name: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Residence: [An address]

Legal Representative: [An individual's name]

Registered Capital: [A number]

Paid-in Capital: [A number]

Type of Enterprise: Limited Liability Company

Scope of Business:

business itemsrequired approval: None

General business items: Automobile Wheel, Motorcycle Wheel, Metal Processing Machinery, Aluminum Alloy Products, Manufacture, Processing and Sales of Gardening Metal-tool, Sales of Wheel, Auto Parts, Metal Shelf, Clothing, Accessory, Stationary, and other daily commodities, excluding Flammable and Explosive daily commodities. (Scope of Business does not include items prohibited, restricted or licensed by law, administrative provisions or regulations of the State

Date of Establishment: December24, 2002

Council.)

Term of Business: From December 24, 2002 to December 23, 2052

344.014

This license is a proof of eligible qualification and legal operation for the enterprise juridical representative.

Both the original and duplicate version of this license is authority conferred by law.

The original license is supposed to locate into an outstanding place.

This license is not allowed to be faked, altered, leased, borrowed and transferred.

Any difference from original registrations should report to the relevant bureau for a new one.

The enterprise must engage in the annual survey from March to June.

Any activities related to financial reckoning is prohibited if this

license was revoked.

8. Both the original and duplicate version of this license should be submitted to the authorities when applying a license cancellation.

 A statement should be provided on the authorized publication once the license was lost or destroyed.

Annual Review

Special Seal for 2010	Roview
Special Scal for 2009	Review

Please submit the annual survey results before June 30, there will be no further notes

([An authority's name]) April 2, 2010 FUELIC FILE 43

‡[0]

注册号 330723000014920 (1/1)

浙江曙光实业有限公司

武义县泉溪金岩山工业区 忠

生

颜关伟 法定代表人姓名 或仟陆佰万元 或仟陆伯万元 Ħ 泫 串 卅

有限责任公司 疅 窟 拟 米 ᄳ 实 公 经

许可给替闽田:无一份经婚国国:无一份经婚姻国司:无马回林国国:活产中央国本国国:济安里本、安慰安徽为泰国口:安徽泰安田田田)完 强制和的产品。

规

...《企业法人普业执照》是企业法人资格和合法短借的凭证。

2.《企业法人曾坚执照》分为正本和副本,正本和副本具有同格法体效力。

3.《企业法人常业技服》正本应当置于住所的瞠目位壁。

5 . 歷记事项发生变化,应当内公司登记机关申请变更昼记,挟领《企业法 4.《企业法人营业扶服》不得份通、淤政、出租、出债、转让。

人信业效用》。

6. 每年三月一日至六月三十日,应当参加年度检验。

7.《企业法人营业裁照》效吊结后,不构开展与演算无关的处皆活动。 8 . 办理注册登记,应当交回《企业法人管业执照》正本和副本。

9、《企业法人曾业执照》遗失或者额坏的,应当在公司登记机关指定的报 刊上声别各版,申谥华金。

Ę 年度检验情况



0101

不再另行通知

二〇〇二年十二月二十四日

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二〇五二年十二月二十三日止 KH 二〇〇二年十二月二十四日

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Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version



Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Shareholders' Meeting Minutes

Date: March 8, 2011

Address:[An address]

Attendants: [An individual's name], [An individual's name], [An individual's

name]

Through fully discussion, shareholders unanimously agree to the following:

Concerning the undistributed net profits of the company for the year 2010
amount to [a number], it will not be distributed and will be reserved for
further development.

Shareholders signature: [an individual's name]

[an individual's name]

[an individual's name]



浙江曙光实业有限公司 股东会纪要

日期: 2011年3月8日

地点:浙江曙光实业有限公司二楼会议室

参加股东 [An Individual Name] [An Individual Name] 经全体股东讨论,一致同意以下几点决议:

1、 关于 2010 年公司税后未分配利润 ([a number] 不进行分配 用于以后扩大生产使用。

股东签名: , [An Individual Name] [An Individual Name] [An Individual Name]

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE 38

Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co. Lid.

Public Version



Industrial Enterprise Financial Status

Entity ID Code: 766431736

Form Number: B202

Form Designed By: State Statistics Bureau Document Number: GUOTONGZI [2010] No. 87

Enterprise Name: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. January - June of 2011 Valid Period Till January 2012

Unit	Code	Current Year January to this month	Corresponding Period of the Last Year
]В	С	··	2
Thousand Yuan	01		
Thousand Yuan	02		I
Thousand Yuan	04		
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Thousand Yuan	06		T
Thousand Yuan	07		
Thousand Yuan	08		
Thousand Yuan	09		
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Thousand Yuan	13		1
Thousand Yuan	14		
Thousand Yuan	17	i	
Thousand Yuan	16		
Thousand Yuan	18		
Thousand Yuan	20 .		
Thousand Yuan	21		
Thousand Yuan	31	T	
Thousand Yuan	25	Ī	
Thousand Yuan	32	I	
Thousand Yuan	27	T	
Person	28		
	Unit B Thousand Yuan	Unit Code B C Thousand Yuan 01 Thousand Yuan 02 Thousand Yuan 04 Thousand Yuan 04 Thousand Yuan 06 Thousand Yuan 06 Thousand Yuan 07 Thousand Yuan 08 Thousand Yuan 09 Thousand Yuan 10 Thousand Yuan 11 Thousand Yuan 12 Thousand Yuan 13 Thousand Yuan 14 Thousand Yuan 17 Thousand Yuan 16 Thousand Yuan 18 Thousand Yuan 21 Thousand Yuan 21 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 32 Thousand Yuan 32 Thousand Yuan 32 Thousand Yuan 32	Unit Code Current Year January to this month B C 1 Thousand Yuan 01 Thousand Yuan 02 Thousand Yuan 04 Thousand Yuan 03 Thousand Yuan 06 Thousand Yuan 06 Thousand Yuan 07 Thousand Yuan 08 Thousand Yuan 09 Thousand Yuan 09 Thousand Yuan 10 Thousand Yuan 11 Thousand Yuan 12 Thousand Yuan 12 Thousand Yuan 14 Thousand Yuan 17 Thousand Yuan 17 Thousand Yuan 18 Thousand Yuan 19 Thousand Yuan 19 Thousand Yuan 20 Thousand Yuan 21 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 31 Thousand Yuan 32

Legal Representative: Yan Guarwei Statistics Officer: Mao Qunying Filling Person: He Qunying Tel: 8/960806 Date: July 13, 2011

Note 1 Enterprises adopting 2006 accounting standards: "Major Business Revenue", "Major Business Cost of Self and "Major Business Tax and Relevant" shall be replaced by "Operation Revenue", "Operation Cost" and "Operation Tax and Relevants", "Operation Expenses" shall be replaced by "Sales Expenses" 2. Major logic relatoinship:

(1) Total Assets (10) > Accounts Receivables (12): (2) Total Assets (10) > Finished Products (14), Total Assets (10) > Total Current Assets (11) (4) Major Business Income (01)> Major Business Tax and Relevants (04), (5) Acutal Investment of Fixed Assets (21) > Equipments Purchase (31)

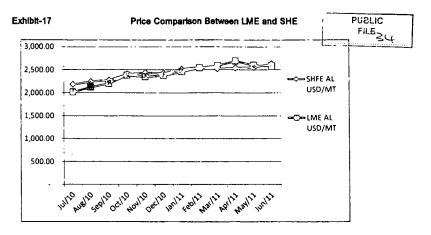
Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version Public Version

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(An Individual Name) 会市人	: [An Individ	ua. Namel	. [An Individual Name] .	[a number]	ni:KEIXE. <u>201</u>	1年7月13日
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Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version



Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version



Period	SHFE AL	LME AL	Difference	Difference
r en lou	USD/MT	USD/MT	(SHE minus LME)	Ratio (%)
Jul-10	2,177.06	2,012.59	164.47	8%
Aug-10	2,239.86	2,121.12	118.74	5%
Sep-10	2,272.59	2,202.41	70.18	3%
Oct-10	2,409.01	2,376.45	32.56	1%
Nov-10	2,435.64	2,350.59	85.05	3%
Dec-10	2,423.86	2,371.36	52.50	2%
Jan-11	2,514.24	2,457.95	56.29	2%
Feb-11	2,548.63	2,539.70	8.93	0%
Mar-11	2,517.37	2,585.87	-68.50	-3%
Apr-11	2,543.64	2,687.92	-144.28	-6%
May-11	2,554.21	2,593.18	-38.97	-2%
. Jun-11	2,632.57	2,583.39	49.18	2%

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUZLIC FILE 33

PUBLIC FILE 32

Income Tax on Enterprises Annual Tax Return of People's Republic of China (Class Tax Period: 2008-01-01 to 2008-12-31

Taxpayer: Zhejiang		lang Industrial Co., Ltd. No. of Taxpayer: [a mumber] Amount Unit: Yuan (to Jiao, Fen)	
Туре	Line	Items	Amounts
	_	I. Operating Income (Filling in additive-sheet I)	[a mumber]
	2	Less: Operating Cost (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumber]
	3	Operating Tax and Additional	[a mumber]
	4	Selling Expense (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumber]
	5	Administrative Expense (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumber]
	6	Financial Expenses (Filling in additive-sheet II)	(a mumber)
Calculation of total	7	Asset Impairment Loss	<u>to mamber</u>
amount of profits	8	Plus: Income from Change Of fair Value	
	9	Investment yield	
	_	II. Operating Profits	[a mumber
		Plus: Non-main operating Expense (Filling in additive-sheet I)	La mamaer
		Less: Non-main Operating Income (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumber
		III. Total Profit (10+11-12)	(a mumber
		Plus: Increased amount of tax adjustment (Filling in additive-sheet III)	[a mumber
		Less: Reduced amount by tax adjustment. (Filling in additive-sheet III)	[a mumber
		In which: Non-tax Income	la mama
	17	Tax-free income	
	18	Reduction of income	
Calculation of	19	Income from deduction or exemption items	
taxable income	20	Add the deduction	[a mumber
amount	21	Deduct the income tax payable	
	22	Plus: Foreign income tax payable make up domestic loss	
	23	Income after adjustment of tax (13+14-15+22)	[a mumber
	24	Less: To make up annual loss for previous years (Filling in additive-sheet IV)	J
	25	Taxable Income Amount (23 – 24)	(a mumber
	-	Tax Rate (25%)	(a mumber
	27	Taxable Income Amount (25×26)	ja mumber
	28	Less: Deduction or exemption of income tax. (Filling in additive-sheet V)	
	29	Less: setoff of income tax. (Filling in additive-sheet V)	[a mumber
	30	Tax Amount Payable (27-28-29)	[a mumber
	31	Plus: Amount of foreign income tax payable. (Filling in additive-sheet VI)	†
	32	Less: Amount of foreign income tax credit (Filling in additive-sheet VI)	1
Calculation of	33	Actual amount of income tax payable (30+31-32)	fa mumber
amount of tax	34	Less: Accumulative Actually Pre-paid Income Tax in Current Year	[a mumber
payable	35	In which: Amount of tax allocated by the general agency collecting tax	
	36	Amount of tax pre-paid through financial treasury adjustment by the general agency collecting tax	
	37	Amount of pre-paid tax allocated by the branch belonging to the general agency collecting tax	
	38	Percentages pre-paid locally by member enterprises of which taxes are combined (parent company and subsidiary system)	
	39	Percentages pre-paid locally by enterprises of which taxes are combined	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	40	Amount of income tax owed or overpaid in this year (33-34)	(a mumber
	41	The deduction amount of income tax in this year which was overpaid in previous year	
Material attached	10	Amount of income tax entering the treasury in this year which was payable but	
	42	has not been paid in previous year	•
Official seal of taxpayer:	•	Official Seal of Deputy Declaration Agency:	Special Seal for Competent Tax Authority to Accept
Handled by:		Responsible person and No. of Practice Certificate	the Transaction: Accepted by:
Date of Application: YY / MM / DD		Deputy Declaration Date: YY / MM / DD	Accepted Date: YY / MM / DD

Income Tax on Enterprises Annual Tax Return of People's Republic of China (Class A) Tax Period: 2009-01-01 to 2009-12-31

Туре	Line	Items	Amounts
	1	I. Operating Income. (Filling in additive-sheet I)	[a mumbe
	2	Less: Operating Cost (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumbe
	3	Operating Tax and Additional	[a mumbe
	4	Selling Expense (Filling in additive-sheet II)	(a mumbe
	5	Administrative Expense (Filling in additive-sheet II)	(a mumbe
_	6	Financial Expenses (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumbe
Calculation of total	7	Asset Impairment Loss	io momeo
amount of profits	8	Plus: Income from Change Of fair Value	
	9	Investment yield	
	10	II. Operating Profits	[a mumbe
	11	Plus: Non-main operating Expense (Filling in additive-sheet I)	[a mumbe
	12	Less: Non-main Operating Income (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumbe
	13	III. Total Profit (10+11-12)	fa mumbe
	14	Plus: Increased amount of tax adjustment (Filling in additive-sheet III)	(a mumbe
	15	Less: Reduced amount by tax adjustment (Filling in additive-sheet III)	ja mumbe
	16	In which: Non-tax Income	[a mombe
	17	Tax-free income	
	18	Reduction of income	
Calculation of	19	Income from deduction or exemption items	
taxable income	20	Add the deduction	In mumbe
amount	21	Deduct the income tax payable	[a mumbe
	22	Plus: Foreign income tax payable make up domestic loss	
	23	Income after adjustment of tax (13 ± 14 – 15 ± 22)	(a mumbe
	24	Less: To make up annual loss for previous years (Filling in additive-sheet IV)	[a mumbe
	25	Taxable Income Amount (23-24)	
	26	Tax Rate (25%)	[a mumbe
	27	Taxable Income Amount (25×26)	[a mumbe
	28	Less: Deduction or exemption of income tax. (Filling in additive-sheet V)	[a mumbe:
	29	Less: setoff of income tax. (Filling in additive-sheet V)	(5.00.00)
	30		[a mumbe
	31	Tax Amount Payable (27 – 28 - 29)	[a mumbe
	$\overline{}$	Plus: Amount of foreign income tax payable (Filling in additive-sheet VI)	_
	32	Less: Amount of foreign income tax credit (Filling in additive-sheet VI)	
Calculation of	33	Actual amount of income tax payable (30+31-32)	[a mumbe
amount of tax	34	Less: Accumulative Actually Pre-paid Income Tax in Current Year	[a mumbe
payable	35	In which: Amount of tax allocated by the general agency collecting tax	
	36	Amount of lax pre-paid through financial treasury adjustment by the general agency collecting tax	
	37	Amount of pre-paid tax allocated by the branch belonging to the general agency collecting tax	
	38	Percentages pre-paid locally by member enterprises of which taxes are combined (parent company and subsidiary system)	
	39	Percentages pre-paid locally by enterprises of which taxes are combined	ļ
	40	Amount of income tax owed or overpaid in this year (33 – 34)	[a mumbe
Material attached	41	The deduction amount of income tax in this year which was overpaid in previous year	
	42	Amount of income tax entering the treasury in this year which was payable but	1
Official seal of axpayer:		has not been paid in previous year Official Seal of Deputy Declaration Agency:	Special Seal for Competent Tax Authority to Accept th
landled by: Date of Application:		Responsible person and No. of Practice Certificate	Transaction: Accepted by:
YY / MM		Deputy Declaration Date: YY / MM / DD	Accepted Date: YY / MM /

PUELIC FILE 30

Income Tax on Enterprises Annual Tax Return of People's Republic of China

Tax Period: 2010-01-01 to 2010-12-31

Taxpayer: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

ID No. of Taxpayer: [a mumber] Amount Unit: Yuan (to Jiao, Fen)

Туре	Line	O No. of Taxpayer: [a mumber] Amount Unit: Yuan (to Jiao, Fen) Items	Amounts
туре	1	I. Operating Income (Filling in additive-sheet I)	[a mumber]
	2	Less: Operating Cost (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumber]
	3	Operating Tax and Additional	(a mumber)
	4	Selling Expense (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumber]
	5	Administrative Expense (Filling in additive-sheet II)	[a mumber]
	6	Financial Expenses (Filling in additive-sheet II)	(a mumber)
Calculation of total	7	Asset Impairment Loss	(a mumber)
amount of profits	8	Plus: Income from Change Of fair Value	
	9		
	10	II. Operating Profits	(a mumb ar)
	11		[a mumber]
	12	Plus: Non-main operating Expense (Filling in additive-sheet I) Less: Non-main Operating Income (Filling in additive-sheet II)	(a mumber)
	13	III. Total Profit (10+11-12)	[a mumber]
		Plus: Increased amount of tax adjustment (Filling in additive-sheet III)	[a mumber]
	15	Less: Reduced amount by tax adjustment (Filling in additive-sheet III)	[a mumber]
	16	In which: Non-tax Income	
'	17	Tax-free income	
Calculation of	18	Reduction of income	
taxable income	19	Income from deduction or exemption items	
amount	20	Add the deduction	
	21	Deduct the income tax payable	
	22	Plus: Foreign income tax payable make up domestic loss	
	23	Income after adjustment of tax (13+14-15+22)	[a mumber]
	24	Less: To make up annual loss for previous years. (Filling in additive-sheet IV)	
	25	Taxable Income Amount (23-24)	[a mumber]
	26	Tax Rate (25%)	[a mumber]
	27	Taxable Income Amount (25×26)	[a mumber]
	28	Less: Deduction or exemption of income tax. (Filling in additive-sheet V)	
	29	Less: setoff of income tax. (Filling in additive-sheet V)	[a mumber]
	30	Tax Amount Payable (27-28-29)	[a mumber]
	31	Plus: Amount of foreign income tax payable (Filling in additive-sheet VI)	
	32	Less: Amount of foreign income tax credit (Filling in additive-sheet VI)	
Calculation of	33	Actual amount of income tax payable (30+31-32)	[a mumber]
amount of tax	34	Less: Accumulative Actually Pre-paid Income Tax in Current Year	[a mumber]
payable	35	in which: Amount of tax allocated by the general agency collecting tax	
	36	Amount of tax pre-paid through financial treasury adjustment by the general	
	<u> </u>	lagency collecting tax	
	37	Amount of pre-paid tax allocated by the branch belonging to the general agency collecting tax	
	├─	Percentages pre-paid locally by member enterprises of which taxes are	
	38	combined (parent company and subsidiary system)	1
	39	Percentages pre-paid locally by enterprises of which taxes are combined	
	40	Amount of income tax owed or overpaid in this year (33-34)	[a mumber
		The deduction amount of income tax in this year which was overpaid in	
Material attached	41	previous year	1
Material attached	42	Amount of income tax entering the treasury in this year which was payable but	
	42	has not been paid in previous year	
			Special Seal for
Official seal of		Official Seal of Deputy Declaration Agency:	Competent Tax
taxpayer:		· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Authority to Accept
Mandad Sur		Becausible serves and No. of Direction Contidents	the Transaction:
Handled by:		Responsible person and No. of Practice Certificate	Accepted by:
Date of Application: YY / MM		Deputy Declaration Date: YY / MM / DD	Accepted Date: YY / MM /
		Deputy Decidatation Date 11/ WIN1/ DD	DD
, ,,,,,,			122

Public Version

中华人民共和国企业所得税年度纳税申报表 (A类)

税款所属期间: 2008 年1 月1日至2008 年12月31日

纳税人名称:浙江曙光实业有限公司

行次 1	项目	金 種	
	attention to a contract of		
	一、营业收入(填附表一)	_[a number]	
2	滅: 营业成本(填附表二)	î (a number)	
3	营业税金及附加	[a number]	
4	销售费用(填附表二)		
5	管理费用(填附表二)	[a number]	1.11
6	財务费用(填附喪二)	19.10.1.0	
7	资产减值损失	The street of th	
8			**
9			• •
10		[a numbor]	
		[a number]	:. *
		la numberl	111
			11
			112
			-49
_		la number)	:
_			
_			
		[a number]	.5
		[a number]	•
		<u> </u>	
		[a number]	
		[a number]	
28	减:减免所得税额(填附表五)		
29	减:抵免所得税额(填附表出)		•
30	应纳税额(27-28-29)	[a number]	
31	加:境外所得应纳所得税额(填附表六)	•	
32	碳:境外所得抵免所得税额(填附表六)		
33	实际应纳所得税额 (30 ± 31-32)	[a number]	
34	减:本年累让实际已预缴的所得税额	[a number]	
$\overline{}$		[A Humber]	
$\overline{}$		r de la companya de 	٠
		- [a numbor]	
	经办人及执业证件号码:		
期:	年 月 日 【代理申报日期: 年 月 日	对建四期: 李湖-日	
	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 33 33 33 34 44 42 42 42 42 42 43 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	5 管理费用(填附表二) 6 財务费用(填附表二) 7 资产减值损失 8 加:公允价值变动收益 9 投资收益 10 二、营业利润 11 加:营业外收入(填附表一) 12 减:营业利润 11 加:营业外收入(填附表一) 13 三、利润总额(10+11-12) 14 加:纳税调整增加额(填附表二) 15 减:纳税调整增加额(填附表二) 16 其中:不征投收入 17 免税收入 18 减计收入 19 减、免税项目所符 20 加计扣除 21 抵扣应纳税所得额 22 加:域外应视所得济补境内亏损 20 加计扣除 21 抵扣应纳税所得额 22 加:域外应视所得济补境内亏损 23 纳税调整后所符(13+14-15+22) 24 碱:涂补以前年度亏损(填附表四) 25 应纳税所得额(23-24) 26 税率(25%) 27 应纳所得税额(25×26) 28 减:减免所得税额(25×26) 28 减:减免所得税额(25×26) 29 减:减免所得税额(4期表五) 29 减:抵免所得税额(4期表五) 20 域:概免所得税额(4期表五) 30 应纳税额(27-28-29) 31 加:场外所得股额(填附表五) 32 减:减免所得税额(填附表五) 33 实际应纳所得税额(填附表五) 34 减:本年累计实际已预缴的所得税额(填附表六) 35 其中:汇总纳股的总机构分增预整的税额 36 产生动税的总机构则对调度内致的税额 37 汇总纳税的总机构则对资度的税额 38 合并纳税(每于体制)成员企业或地项缴比例 39 合并的税企业就地预缴的所得税额 30 本年应补(退)的所得税额(33+34) 40 以前年度多缴的所得税额(33-34) 41 以前年度多缴的所得税额(42 平年取中介机构公率:	15 管理费用(項附表二)

Public Version

中华人民共和国企业所得税年度纳税申报表(A类) 模数所属期间: 2009 年1 月1日至2009 年12月31日

纳税人名称:浙江曙光实业有限公司

	人识		金额单位:元(列至角分)
突刑	行次		金額
	1	一、营业收入(填附表一)	
	2	域: 营业成本(填附衰二)	
	3	营业税金及附加	[a number]
4	4	销售费用(填附表二)	[a number]
	5	管理费用(填附表二)	[a number]
利润	6	财务费用(填附表二)	[a number] _
总额	7	资产减值损失	
计算	8	加:公允价值变动收益	
	9	投资收益	
	i 0	苦业利润	[a number]
	11	加:营业外收入(填附表一)	[a number] _
	12	减: 营业外支出(填附表二)	[a number] [a number]
	13	三、利润总额(10+11-12)	[a number][a
	14	加: 纳税调整增加额(填附表三)	n (ambien) ber
	15	滅: 纳税调整减少额(填附表量)	[a number]
i	16	其中: 不征税收入	
	17	免税收入	
应纳	18	减计收入	<u> </u>
税所	19	减、免税项目所得	
得领	20	加计扣除	[a number]
计算	21	抵扣应纳税所得额	
	· 22	加:境外应税所得弥补境内亏损	
.		納税调整后所得(13+14-15+22)	[a number]
		滅: 弥补以前年度亏损(填附表四)	
1		应纳税所得额(23-24)	[a number]
.	. 26	模率 (25%)	
- 1	_	应纳所得税额 (25×26)	
	28	减: 减免所得税额(填附表五)	
- 1	29	碳: 抵免所得税额(填附表五)	1,[a number]
4		应纳税额 (27-28-29)	[a number]
	31	加:境外所得应纳所得税额(填附表六)	
应纳		碱:境外所得抵免所得税额(填附表六)	
税额		实际应纳所得税额 (30+31-32)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
计算		减:本年累计实际已预缴的所得税额	
		其中:汇总纳税的总机构分摊预缴的税额	
	36	汇总纳税的总机构划政调库预缴的税额	
	_37	汇总纳税的总机构所属分支机构分摊的预缴税额	
.	38	合并纳税 (用子体制) 成员企业就地预缴比例	
	.39	合并纳税企业就地预缴的所得税额	
		本年应补(退)的所得税额(33-34)	005 015 01
附列		以前年度多缴的所得税额在本年抵减额	
资料	42	以前年度应缴未缴在本年入库所得税额	200
	公章:	代理中报中介机构公童:	主管50多机关受性心用度0
そか人		经办人及执业证件号码:	受理人 「一〇」。以
17排1	班:	年月日 代理中报日期: 年月日	受租民期: 年月日 。 (

Public Version

中华人民共和国企业所得税年度纳税申报表

单位名称:浙江曙光实业有限公司		金额单位:元(列至角分)	
华世春柳,初在明儿天里有政公司	450013例:4001年3月22日	- 亚钡甲似: 兀(列王州分。	,

类别	行次	项目	余额
\Box	1	一、营业收入(填附表一)	[a number]
1.	2	减: 营业成本(填附衰二)	^ [a number]
	3	营业税金及附加	
	4	销售费用(填附表二)	
	5	管理费用 (填附炭二)	[a number]
利润	6	财务费用(填附表二)	[a number]
总额	7	资产减值损失	
计算	8	加:公允价值变动收益	
	9	投资收益	
	10	、营业利润	- [a number]
1	11	加: 营业外收入(填附表一)	
1.	12	减: 营业外支出(填附表二)	[a_number]
	13	三、利润总额(10+11-12)	
.	14	加:纳税调整增加额(填附表三)	[a number]
	15	域: 纳税调整减少额(填附表三)	[a nûmber]
	16	其中: 不征税收入	
	. 17	免税收入	
应纳		减计收入	
税所	19	减、免税项目所得	
符额	_	加计扣除	
!! 算	21	抵扣应纳税所得額	
}	22	加:境外应税所得弥补境内亏损	
		纳税调整后所得(13+14-15+22)	[a ńumbér]
		减: 弥补以前年度亏损(填附表四)	
<u> </u>		应纳税所得额 (23-24)	![a number]
		税率 (25%)	
1		应纳所得税额(25×26)	la number]
1		减: 减免所得税额(填附表五)	[a number]
1.	29	域:抵免所得税额(填附表五)	· · —
		应纳税额(27-28-29) 	[a number]
61:44.		加:境外所得应纳所得税额(填附表六)	
应纳 税额		減: 境外所得抵免所得税额 (填附表六) 实际应纳所得税额 (30+31-32)	
计算		展:本年累计实际已预缴的所得税额	[a_number]
1"7		其中:汇总纳税的总机构分摊预缴的税额	114.0,0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1	36	汇总纳税的总机构财政调库预缴的税额	
1.	37	汇总纳税的总机构所属分支机构分摊的预缴税额	
	38	合并纳税(母子体制)成员企业就地预缴比例	
	39	合并纳税企业就地预缴的所得税额	
1	40	本年应补(退)的所得税额(33-34)	-
排列		以前年度多缴的所得税额在本年抵减额	
資料		以前年度应缴未缴在本年入库所得税额	
_	人公章:		主管税务机关处理业用量
经办		经办人及执业证件号码:	受理人 一
		年 月 日 代理申报日期: 年 月 日	受理日期:年月日
L 10	₩ 1 9 11:	<u> 中 </u>	<u> </u>

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.
Public Version

PUBLIC FILE 26

ICBC Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

Transfer Voucher (Payment Advice)

Booking Date: 2009-07-15

Reference number: [Omitted]

Remittee: Central Government Budget Revenue Remitter: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Remitter Bank Account: [Omitted] Remittee Bank Account:[Omitted]

¥ [a number]

Brief: National Tax

Amount: RMB (In Capital)

Terminal Code: 100 Financing Self-service Card No.: [Omitted] Bank Verification Code: [Omitted] Area Code: 1208

Authorized Teller Code: Print Time: once Printing Time: 2009-07-16 [Omitted] Printing Mode: Self-Service Teller Code: [Omitted]

FUELIC FILE 20

ICBC Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

Transfer Voucher (Payment Advice)

Reference number: [Omitted]

Booking Date: 2009-07-15

Remitter Bank Account: [Omitted] Remittee Bank Account:[Omitted]

Amount: RMB (In Capital)

Remittee: Central Government Budget Revenue

Remitter: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

¥ [a number]

Brief: National Tax

Authorized Teller Code: Print Time: once Printing Time: 2009-07-16 [Omitted] Printing Mode: Self-Service Teller Code: [Omitted] Terminal Code: 100 Financing Self-service Card No.: [Omitted] Bank Verification Code: [Omitted]

Area Code: 1208

ICBC Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

Transfer Voucher (Payment Advice)

Booking Date: 2010-10-21 F

Reference number: [Omitted]

DOONING DAIC: 2010-10

Remitter Bank Account: [Omitted] Remittee Bank Account:[Omitted]

Remitter: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Remittee: Central Government Budget Revenue

¥ [a number]

Brief: National Tax

Amount: RMB (In Capital)

Financing Self-service Card No.: [Omitted] Bank Verification Code: [Omitted]

Printing Time: 2009-07-16 [Omitted]
Printing Mode: Self-Service Print Time: once
Teller Code: [Omitted] Authorized Teller Code:

Terminal Code: 100

Area Code: 1208

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PUBLIC FILE 22

The People's Republic of China Taxation E-transfer Special Certificate

Invoicing Date: 2009 April 22

(071) ZHEGUODIAN

Number: 00248907

Tax Registration Certificate [Omitted]	[Omitted]			Collectic	Collection Organ:	
Full Name of Tax Payer:	Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.	ng Industria	I Co., Ltd.	Collectic	Collection Bank:	ICBC Jinhua Branch
Tax (Fee) Type		Grade	Belonging Period		Actual P	Actual Paid-in Amount
Enterprise Income Tax Enterprise Income Tax	•	1050 1050	20090101-20090331		[a number]	- -
Total Amount:		(In Capital)	(In Capital) ¥ [a number]			
Provincial National Tax Bureau Tax Receiving Bank Collection Special Seal (Seal)	ax Receiving Ba (Seal)		Handler R	Remark		

PUELIC FILE 21

The People's Republic of China Taxation E-transfer Special Certificate

(071) ZHEGUODIAN

Invoicing Date: 2008 November 3

Number: 00766456

Tax Registration Certificate [Omitted])mitted]			Collection Organ:	Organ:	
e of Tax Payer:	Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.	Industrial	Co., Ltd.	Collection Bank:	Bank:	ICBC Jinhua Branch
	9	Grade	Betonging Period		Actual P	Actual Paid-in Amount
Enterprise Income Tax-Other Equipment Manufactur		1050	20080701-20080930		[a number]	عر]
	!					
Total Amount:	=	n Capital)	(In Capital) ¥ [a number]		ļ	
Provincial National Tax Bureau Tax Receiving Bank Collection Special Seal	(Seal)		Handler Remark (Seal)	논 		

The People's Republic of China

Taxation E-transfer Special Certificate

Number: 00762178

(071) ZHEGUODIAN

Invoicing Date: 2008 July 22

ICBC Jinhua Branch Actual Paid-in Amount [a number] [a number] Collection Organ: Collection Bank: Remark 20080401-20080630 20080401-20080630 Belonging Period (In Capital) ¥ [a number] Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Handler (Seal) Grade 1050 1050 Receiving Bank Enterprise Income Tax-Other Equipment Manufactur (Seal) Certificate [Omitted] Provincial National Tax Bureau Tax Enterprise Income Tax-Delay Fine Full Name of Tax Payer: Collection Special Seal Registration Tax (Fee) Type Total Amount: Number: Tax

1

2				此联	父纳税人作	完視先证		
Zhojang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version	(071) 新国电 No 00762178	9715540	[A Company's Name]	(10401) 兴 魏 쉥 徽	[a number] [a number]			
(民) 和	祝收电子练账专用完税证 (071)新发发日期 (071)新	431736	術江暗光实业有限公司	级 次 税费所属时基 (Up	1050. 20000405f. 20080630		(大写) {a mimber}	数 根 行
		税务登记证代码 330723766451736	纳税人全称 浙江昭光3	税(费)种	企业所得税-共电波给制造企业所得税-税税需额		金额合计(大	在 在

此联交纳税人作完税凭证 [A Company's Name] . 和 国 沈税证 (071)新国电 No 00766456 巤 [a number] ₩ 征收机关 收數银行 Ш 卅 [a number] × 如发日期: 1050 浙江昭光实业有限公司 (雅雄) 330723766431736 数微 鉄 (大海) 企业所得税-其他设备制造 짰 忐 (数) 华 ζu 换 税务登记证代码 ₩ 数 鉃 ~ 付 岀 苯

Public Version

			女会体	(学校人在优势权)3
開完稅证 (081)新聞电 No 00248907 4.月22 日 245907	既义县国浆税务均税承管理	[A Company's Name]	实物金额	
加完税证 (081)》 04 月22 日	征收机关 1	收款银行	稅款所風时期	20090101 - 20090331 20090101 - 20090331 人
税收电子转账专用	61736	的口保光实业有限公司	£S	1050 1050 (大写) [a number] 数 银 行 经 手
	母今登记证代码 330723766451736	纳税人全称 斯拉斯·安	数(鞍)	企业所得货

Zhojiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd

付款人户名 浙江曙光实业有限公司

记帐日期: 2009-07-15

2009071535218500

[a number] [a number]

收款人户名: 待报解中央预算收入

[a number]

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

ICBC 图 中国工商银行

转帐凭证(付款通知) 记帐出期 2009-10-27 检察号 付款人户名: 浙江曙光实业有限公司

金额: 人民币 ' Tanumber] 術要: 国税

待报解中央预算收入

收款人户名:

符数人联号: · [a number] · 安敦人來号: [a number]

[a number] [a number] 网点号 130

金融自助卡号 模行验证码: 地区号: 120

Public Nersion

ICBC (3) 中国工商银行

新江陽光实业有限公司 付款人 ア名:

a number]

金额: 人早币 ' [a number] TIPSージャナ形質

收款人产名:

所属时期:20100701-20100930 税种:企业所得利

[a number]

银行验证码:地区号:1208 金融白助 卡号:

热斯中岛公东间中岛

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

FUZLIC 13

Exhibit-20

ICBC Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

Small Amount Paying System Special Voucher (Collection Notice)

Reference number: [Omitted] Booking Date: 2011-04-06

Remittee: Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Remitter: Wuyi Finance Bureau

Remitter Bank Account: [Omitted] Remittee Bank Account:[Omitted]

Amount: RMB (In Capital)

Telex receiving date: 2011-04-06

¥ [a number]

Business Type: ordinary credit

Brief: 11

Receiving Bank Name: Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Wuyi Branch Sending Bank Name: Construction Bank of China Zhejiang Branch

P.S.: allownce

Type of the telex: ordinary credit

Receiving Bank No.:[Omitted] Sending Bank No.: [Omitted]

Print Time: once Authorized Teller Code: Printing Mode: Self-Service Printing Time: 2011-04-07 Teller Code: 23

Terminal Code: 600

Financing Self-service Card No.: [Omitted]

Bank Verification Code: [Omitted]

Area Code: 1208

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PUZLIC FILE 12

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version 무료되어 무료되어 무료로 \

Allowance Granting Application From

Name of the Program: the World's Biggest Exhibition For Tires And Relevant

Products REIFEN2010

Applicant:

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Telephone:

[a number]

Fax:

[a number]

2010 September 20 (Company Seal)

Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUBLIC FILE \o

Allowance Granting Application Form

				tion Information			
Opening Bank:	Industrial			hina Wuyi Brai			
Bank Account:	[omitted]						
Name of Account:		Shuguang Indi	istrial Co. L	td			
			_	ffshore exhibiti	on)		_
Project Name:				ibition of tires		roject	[Omitted]
		relevant prod				0.:	(0
Person in charge:		[Inividual name]	Tel:	[Omitted]	F	ax:	[Omitted]
Hosting country Project:	of the	Europe Germ	nany				
Scheduled date:		2010-06-01		Actual com	pletenes	s date:	2010-06-04
Planed area of the position	exhibition	36 M ²	•	Actual Ex area:	hibition	position	36 M ²
Planed number of position:	exhibition	4		Actual num	ber of e	xhibition	4
Intended deal amou	int:	[a number] U	SD	Actual dea	amount	: -	[a number] USD
Number of Clients n	net:	[a number]					
		Co	ontent of the	Granting			
Supporting Co.	ntent	Actua	I incurred a	mount	Α	oplied an	nount to grant
Exhibition po-	sition fee:		[a	number] CNY			[a number] CNY
Total incurred	d amount:	[a number] C	:NY				
Total applied	d amount:	[a number] C	:NY				
Opinion			0	pinion			
Competen Year	t Authority Month	of Commerce Day		Com		uthority of Month C	

Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

FILE 9

Briefing of the project

On accepting the invitation of the exhibition company, our company attended the World's Biggest Exhibition for Tires and Relevant Products. Through elaborate preparation, our company successfully completed all the exhibition plans, concluded deal intention with tens of clients and received orders amount to around 600 thousand USD. Through this exhibition, our company enhanced the popularity of our company as well as our products, moreover, the market share of our company was also enlarged a little and the export sales revenue were also increased a little comparing with the last year.

	Relevant Materials List
S.No.	Materials
1	Project Allowance Granting Application Form
2	Vouchers of paying expenses
3	Other relevant materials
4	Enterprises Registration Form
5	Invitation letter of the exhibition company or other approvals concerned issued by relevant authorities
6	In case a company attended the exhibition with a team organizing entity but applies the allowance by itself, a certificate establishing "not apply or receive allowance for SME to develop overseas market" shall be issued by the team organizing entity.
7	Exhibition Contract concluded with the exhibition company or the team organizing entity.
8	Passport of the persons attending the exhibition
9	Pictures of the exhibition position
10	Copy of the invitation letter of the exhibition company
11	Copy of the approval for going abroad
12	Copy of the person attended the exhibition
13	Copy of the exhibition contract concluded with the exhibition company
14	Bank statement for paying foreign exchanges
15	Copy of the invoices (or other relevant documents) indicating the actual incurred amounts
16	Pictures of working status during the exhibition

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PUPLIC FILE 8

Certificate of the applicant:

In accordance with the implementation regulation and the governing rules of developing funds for small or medium size enterprise to develop international market and other relevant regulations, the project 'the world's biggest exhibition for tires and relevant products' applied by our company has been approved, therefore, we apply to grant allowance amount to 20,000 CNY. Our company has submit through internet the Allowance Granting Application, and now, provides the supporting materials hereby.

We certify that all materials provided are true, complete and effective, and agree with the amount verified by the competent authority based on the materials submitted by our company. As for the received amount of the SME funds for developing international market, we will book into the account strictly as per the governing rules of the state. In case of any breach or violation to the above certificate or other governing rules or regulations of the state, our company would like to assume all legal liabilities incurred.

Hereby certificate.

Legal representative of the company: [individual's name] (Company Seal)

September 20, 2010

A工商银行

Public Version

小额支付系统专用凭证(收账通知) 记帐计期: 2011-04-06

校款人账号: · [A numbed].... 存款人张母。[A numbed]。 **检案号: 2011040679726675**

イオ人と名:近江曝光安坐有限公司

海人产名 武义县财政应

[A number]

金额人民币

校报日期: 2011-04-06

支付交易序号。2685933

发投行行号。 收报作件号

Y [Anumber] 中国建设银行新建省公行 香油放泥 发报行行名: 收报行行名: 子公本公

> [A number] [A number]

打印时间: 2011-04-07 1434:07 (303) 中間工資银行武义县支行 **新**

[A number]

市(≤ ♀ [A number]

)

[A number]

金色自然本母。[A number]

但有数征码

發展探測

投充建装。

3

打印方式,自助打印,已打印次敷气; 柜员号: 23 投权包分号: 0

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Public Version Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial

301076643173 601000

资金项目拨付申请表

项目名称: 世界最大轮胎及其相关产品展REIFEN2010

申请单位: 浙江曙光实业有限公司

话: [A number]

Π: [A number]



Public Version

贝码. 2 4 Zhejiang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd. Public Version

PUZLIC FILE S

桌目资金拨付申诺表。

	₩	医质信息		
开户银行:	中国工商银行武义县支行	A 24 III		
银行压号。	1203060009000104193			
银行户名:	浙江昭光实业有限公司			
		(境外展览会)		
项目名称:	世界最大轮胎及其相关产	品級REIFEN2010	项目编号:	201076643173-601000
项目负责人:	TATT ITION TOUGHT	[A number]	传真:	[A number]
项目所在国别(地区):	Mama]III			
计划执行时间:	2010-06-01	实	际完成时间:	2010-06-04
计划展位面积	36 平方米	Ţ.	际展位面积:	36 平方米
计划展位数量	: 4	<u> </u>	际展位数量:	4
意向成交额	[A number]		实际成交额。	[A number]
会见客商数量				
	项目资金	金拨付内容		
支持内容	实际发生和		ļ	申请拨付金额
展位费	: [A num	nber]		[A number
实际发生金额合计	: [A number]			
申请拨付金额合计	· . [A number]			
7	核意见		市核总	足
商务	(主管部()		財政主管	部门
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Public Version

其句, 3, 4 Zhejlang Shuguang Industrial Co., Ltd.

Public Version PUBLIC 万日今世 FILE 工

通过联会公司的通讯。我公司总统专加了在范围状态内学行的2010年世界最大稳矩及非相关产品局。经过相心的准备。我公司总统当时成功完成各项参展。 这成意何多户,几家、承接订单50多万元元。通过此次参展、我公司不但现并公司及产品的知名度。产品的市场分配也略有扩大,出口销售机较去运也略有扩大。

	相关资料得单
序号	资料名称
1	项目资金级付申请表
2	支付费用的凭证
3	其它相关资料
4	企业食记表
5	展方的遗济函复印件或国家有关部委批准参展的批复文件
	随组团单位参展的企业自行申报时,需要供组团单位出类的"未通过其他规划申请并领取中小企业局
	际市场开拓资金补贴的证明"
7	与展方或组团单位签订展位的合同(协议)
8	参展人员的护照(复印首页和出入境记录页)
9	企业参展版位效果图或照片
10	展方的邀请函复印件
11	参展人员的出国任务批件复印件
12	台展人
13	与威力鉴定规位的合同复印件
14	支出外汇的银行付汇水单复印件
15	项目实际发生费用的合法凭证(发票)复印件
16	展会期间的工作照片

en year en als es

申报单位说明:

複態中小企业関制。市场开拓资金管理办法和实施和、有关程定、我单位审报的。世界最大轮胎及其相关产品 概能IFEN2010项目(项目编号为)已使推准。申请按付金额为20,000元。我单位已在属于提出资金按付申请。 现一并畏交相关材料。

我单位保证,所提交全部材料完整、真实、有效、并同意资金主管部门根据我单位提交材料核定的实际支持 金额:对于收到的中小企业国际市场开拓资金、将严格按国家股定进行区券处理、如有违反上述说明及国家法律、法规程定的行为。我单位将承担由此带法的一切法律责任。

特此说明

Individual 单级原

单位法人签字。

[An Individual Name]

2010/# 9 A 201

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> PUBLIC FILE 2

Exhibit-21

Aluminium Suppliers List

Exhibit-21

١		11-000		Control of the contro	Talanhana	Contract Dances
ó	Lombary Name	IS SUE!	Address	OWINGTHAIR NAMES	i ordinalia	COMPG PERSON
-	[A company's name]	NO	[An address]	Limited Liability Company	[A number]	An individual's name
2	[A company's name]	ON	[An address]	Limited Liability Company	(A number)	An individual's name
3	(A company's rame)	ON	[An address]	Limited Liabstry Company Connected or Contrated Assets to Industrials	[A number]	An Individual's name
4	[A company's name]	Q.	[An address]	Limited Liability Company	[A number]	(An individual's name
5	(A company's name)	O _N	An address	Limited Lability Company	(A number)	(An individual's name
				(Invested or Controlled directly by Individuals)		
، ا	(A company's pama)	CN	(An addings)	Limited Liability Company	(A number)	(An Individual's name
,	facing a fundamental		(a constant)	(natural person sole proprietorship)		
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	(aring a gaine)	?	(2001000)	(Invested or Controlled directly by Individuals)	1	
	The state of the s	9	(An addisser)	Limited Lability Company	(A number)	Appropriate page
0	farmer of parties of	, L	(v) Bourday	(Invested or Controled directly by Individuals)	(100)	
۰	It was an an an an an	O IX	(An addisser)	Limited Liability Company	(A number)	(An individual's name
n	familiar of tradition of	2	(A) accides)	(invested or Controled directly by Individuals)	(
9	f A company of company	Ç.	(An addrage)	Limited Liability Company	(A number)	Amen s'leubidind's
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;				Limited Lability Company	(A cumber)	(An individual's name
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:		9	(Am addition)	Limited Llability Company By Shares	(A number)	emen silenbridgi dyj
2	(A company's rame)	2	(sealine)	(uot publicity listed)	(
:		Ç	(An addings)	Limited Liability Company	(A number)	(An individual's name
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:		Ĭ		Limited Liability Company	, mp. m.	(A conditional or comp
4	[A company's rame]	2	(An accirects)	(invested or Controlled cirectly by individuals)	50115	District of the control of the contr