

**EXPORTER QUESTIONNAIRE**

**RESPONSE**  
**Non – Confidential**

Of

**KUIBURI FRUIT CUP CO., LTD.**

*In relation to*

**CANNED PINEAPPLE (CONSUMER)**

*From*

**THAILAND**

## SECTION A COMPANY INFORMATION

### A-1 Company representative and location

1. Please nominate a contact person within your company:  
Name: Doungkamon Jongsuebchoke  
Position in the company: Deputy Managing Director  
Telephone: (66-32)681-578-9  
E-mail address: doungkamonjo@kuiburifruit.co.th
2. If you have appointed a representative, provide the their contact details:  
Name: John McDermott & Associates Pty Ltd  
Address: PO Box 3414 Belconnen Canberra ACT2617  
Telephone: 0412543792  
E-mail address: jmcd49@optusnet.com.au

*In nominating a representative, you are granting authority to the Commission to discuss matters relating to the case with the nominated representative, including your company's confidential information.*

3. Please provide the location of the where your company's financial records are held.  
Kuiburi Fruit Cup Co., Ltd.  
1 Moo 7 Tambol Kuiburi, Amphur Kuiburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan 77150 Thailand
4. Please provide the location of the where your company's production records are held.  
Kuiburi Fruit Canning Co., Ltd.  
1 Moo 7 Tambol Kuiburi, Amphur Kuiburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan 77150 Thailand
5. Please provide the location of your company's production plant manufacturing the goods under consideration.  
Kuiburi Fruit Canning Co., Ltd.  
1 Moo 7 Tambol Kuiburi, Amphur Kuiburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan 77150 Thailand

### A-2 Company information

1. What is the legal name of your business?  
Legal Name: Kuiburi Fruit Cup Co., Ltd.  
Kind of Entity: Company Limited.  
Export under named: Kuiburi Fruit Cup Co., Ltd.
2. Does your company trade under a different name and/or brand? If yes, provide details.  
• N/A
3. Was your company ever known by a different legal and/or trading name? If yes, provide details  
• N/A

4. Provide a list of your current board of directors and any changes in the last two years.

Shareholders	%
Kuiburi Fruit Canning Co., Ltd.	99.9990
Anupong	0.0005
Chuang	0.0005

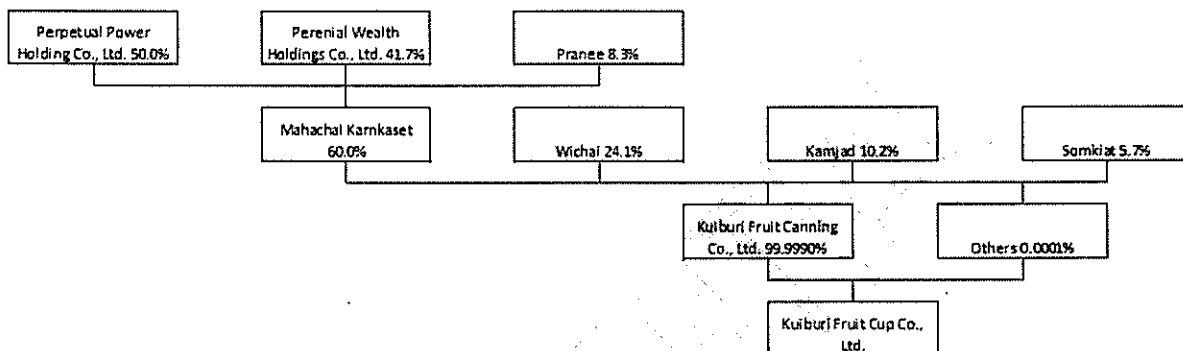
5. Is your company part of a group (e.g. parent company with subsidiaries, common ownership, joint-ventures)? If yes, provide:

PUBLIC RECORD

Shareholders	%
Kuiburi Fruit Canning Co., Ltd.	99.9990
Anupong	0.0005
Chuang	0.0005

6.

(a) A diagram showing the complete ownership structure; and



(b) A list of all related companies and its functions

Shareholders	%
Perpetual Power Holding Co., Ltd.	50.0
Perennial Wealth Holdings Co., Ltd.	41.7
Pranee	8.3

7.

Is your company or parent company publically listed?

If yes, please provide:

- N/A

(a) The stock exchange where it is listed; and

(b) Any principle shareholders<sup>1</sup>

If no, please provide:

(a) A list of all principal shareholders and the shareholding percentages.

Shareholders	%
Kuiburi Fruit Canning Co., Ltd.	99.9990
Anupong	0.0005
Chuang	0.0005

8.

What is the overall nature of your company's business? Include details of the products that your company manufactures and sells and the market your company sells into.

- Manufacturer and exporter of plastic cup pineapple fruit and tropical fruit salad.

9.

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:

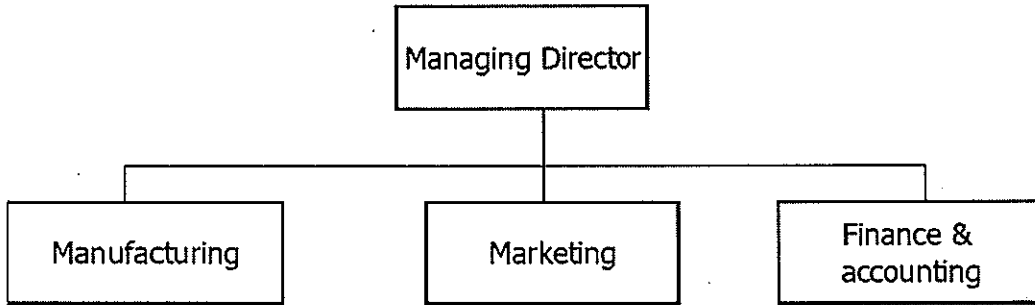
- produce or manufacture;
- sell in the domestic market;
- export to Australia; and
- export to countries other than Australia.

- We are manufacture of Thailand which is exported to other countries.

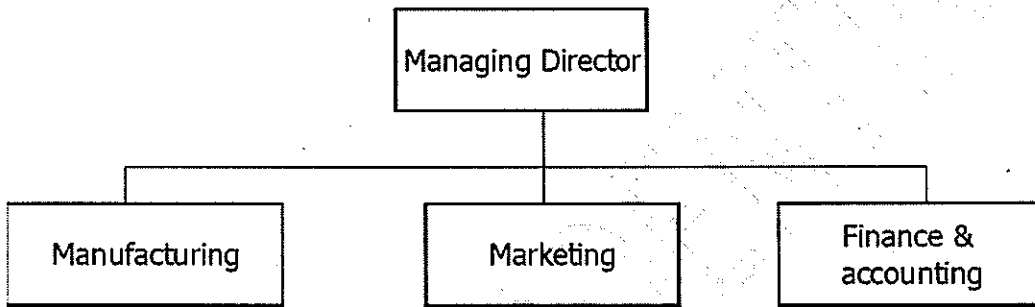
<sup>1</sup> Principal shareholders are those who are able to cast, or control the casting of, 5% or more of the maximum amount of votes that could be cast at a general meeting of your company.

PUBLIC RECORD

10. Provide your company's internal organisation chart.



11. Describe the functions performed by each group within the organisation.



12. Does your company produce brochures, pamphlets or other promotional material? If yes, please provide them.

- Refer to attachment A-2.11

**A-3 General accounting information**

1. What is your financial accounting period?
  - January 01 – December 31
2. Are your financial accounts audited? If yes, who is the auditor?
  - Yes, They are auditing.
  - She is Ms. Angsumalee Srisuthisaard, From Abundance Consulting Co., Ltd.
3. What currency are your accounts kept in?
  - Bath
4. What is the name of your financial accounting system?
  - Express Program
5. What is the name of your sales system?
  - Express Program
6. What is the name of your production system?
  - Express Program

## PUBLIC RECORD

7. If your financial accounting, sales and production systems are different, how do the systems interact? Is it electronically or manual? Please provide a detailed explanation and include diagrams.
  - It's electronically.
8. Do your accounting practices differ in any way from the generally accepted accounting principles in your country? If yes, please provide details.
  - Our accounting practices do not differ from the generally accepted accounting principles in Thailand.
9. Have there been any changes to your accounting practices and/or policies over the last two years? If yes, please provide details.
  - No, our accounting practices and/or policies do not change over the last two years.

### A-4 Financial Documents

1. Please provide the two most recently completed annual reports and/or financial statements for your company and any other related companies involved in the production and sale of the goods.
  - Refer to confidential attachment A-4.1
2. If the financial statements in A-4.1 are unaudited, provide for each company:
  - (a) the tax returns relating to the same period; and
  - (b) reconciliation of the revenue, cost of goods sold, and net profit before tax between the financial statements and tax returns.
3. Does your company maintain different profit centres? If yes, provide profit & loss statements for the profit centre that the goods falls into for:
  - (a) the most recent financial year; and
  - (b) the period.
  - N/A
4. If the period is different to your financial period, please provide:
  - (a) Income statements directly from your accounting information system covering the most recent financial period and the period; or
  - (b) Quarterly or half yearly income statements directly from your accounting system covering the most recent financial period and the period
  - N/A
5. Please provide a copy of your company's trial balance (in Excel) covering the period and the most recent financial year.
  - Refer to confidential attachment A-4.5
6. Please provide your company's chart of accounts (in Excel).
  - Refer to confidential attachment A-4.6

*If any of the documents are not in English, please provide a complete translation of the documents.*

## SECTION B EXPORT SALES TO AUSTRALIA

### B-1 Australian export sales process

1. Provide details (and diagrams if appropriate) of the export sales process of your company and representatives (e.g. agents) including:
  - (a) Marketing and advertising activities
  - (b) Price determination and/or negotiation process
  - (c) Order placement process
  - (d) Order fulfilment process and lead time
  - (e) Delivery terms and process
  - (f) Invoicing process
  - (g) Payment terms and process
  - N/A
  
2. In what currency do you invoice your customers for goods exported to Australia? If it is not in your local currency:
  - (a) Do your customers pay you into a foreign currency denominated account? If yes, provide details;
  - (b) Do you use forward contracts to lock in the foreign exchange rate relating to the export sales? If yes, provide details;
  - (c) How is the exchange rate determined in your accounting system and how often is it updated?
  - N/A
  
3. Are there any customers of the goods exported to Australia related to your company? If yes, please provide a list of each related customer and provide details on how the selling price is set.
  - N/A
  
4. If sales are in accordance with price lists or price extras list, provide copies of these lists.
  - N/A
  
5. Do your export selling prices vary according to the distribution channel identified? If yes, provide details. Real differences in trade levels are characterised by consistent and distinct differences in functions and prices.
  - N/A
  
6. Did you provide on-invoice discounts and/or off-invoice rebates to any customer or an associate of the customer in relation to the sale of the goods exported to Australia during the period? If yes, provide a description and explain the terms and conditions that must be met by the customer to obtain the discount and/or rebate.
  - N/A
  
7. Did you issue any credit or debit notes (directly or indirectly) to the customer or associate of the customer in relation to the sale of the goods exported to Australia during the period? If yes, provide details of the credit/debit notes including the reasons the credit/debit notes were issued.
  - N/A
  
8. In establishing the date of sale, the Commission will normally use the date of invoice as it best reflects the material terms of sale. If you are making a claim that a different date should be taken as the date of sale:

## PUBLIC RECORD

- N/A
- (a) What date are you claiming as the date of sale?
- (b) Why does this date best reflect the material terms of sale?

### **B-2 Australian sales listing**

1. Complete the worksheet named "B-2 Australian sales"
  - N/A
  - This worksheet lists all sales (i.e. transaction by transaction) exported to Australia of the goods invoiced within the period. This includes exports to Australia sold through a domestic customer.
  - If you have claimed in B-1.8 that the date of sale is one other than the invoice date, then add the sales within your claimed date of sale.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
  - If there are any direct selling expenses incurred in respect of the exports to Australia not listed in the spreadsheet, add a column. For example, if the delivery terms make you responsible for arrival of the goods at an agreed point within Australia (e.g. delivered duty paid), insert additional columns in the spreadsheet for all other costs incurred.
2. Complete worksheet "B-2.2 Australian sales source" showing the relevant source of the data used for each column of worksheet "B-2 Australian sales".
  - N/A

### **B-3 Sample export documents**

1. Select the two largest invoices by value and provide the following documentation:
  - N/A
  - Contracts
  - Purchase order and order confirmation
  - Commercial invoice and packing list
  - Proof of payment and accounts receivable ledger
  - Documents showing bank charges
  - Invoices for inland transport
  - Invoices for port handling and other export charges
  - Bill of lading
  - Invoices for ocean freight & marine insurance (if applicable)
  - Country of origin certificates (if applicable)

*If the documents are not in English, please provide a translation of the documents.*

2. For each document, please annotate the documents or provide a table reconciling the details in the "B-2 Australian sales" listing to the source documents in B-3.1.
  - N/A

### **B-4 Reconciliation of sales to financial accounts**

1. Please complete the worksheet named "B-4 Upwards sales" to demonstrate that the sales listings in B-2, D-2 and F-2 are complete.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - Please use the currency that your accounts are kept in.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
    - Refer to confidential excel sheet B-4

## PUBLIC RECORD

2. Please provide all documents, other than those in A-4, B-2 and D-2, required to complete the "B-4 Upwards sales" worksheet. If the documents include spreadsheets, all formulas used must be retained.
3. For any amount in the "B-4 Upwards sales" worksheet that is hard coded (i.e. not a formula), please cross-reference by providing:
  - the name of the source document, including the relevant page number, in column D of the worksheet; and
  - highlight or annotate the amount shown in the source document; and
  - provide the account code and sub-account code (if applicable) at column E of the worksheet.

### **B-5 Reconciliation of direct selling expenses to financial accounts**

1. Please complete the worksheet named "B-5 Upwards selling expense" to demonstrate that the direct selling expenses (e.g. Inland transport) in B-2 and D-2 are complete.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - Please use the currency that your accounts are kept in.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
2. Please provide all documents, other than those in A-4, B-2 and D-2, required to complete the "B-5 Upwards selling expense" worksheet. If the documents include spreadsheets, all formulas used must be retained.
3. For any amount in the "B-5 Upwards selling expense" worksheet that is hard coded (i.e. not a formula), please cross-reference by providing:
  - the name of the source document, including the relevant page number, in column C of the worksheet; and
  - highlight or annotate the amount shown in the source document; and
  - provide the account code and sub-account code (if applicable) at column D of the worksheet.



## SECTION C EXPORTED GOODS & LIKE GOODS

The Commission considers the MCC structure in and of itself is not likely to be commercially sensitive information. Any claim that disclosing the MCC information is confidential or would adversely affect your business or commercial interests must be raised by lodging a submission as soon as practicable, but no later than the time this questionnaire is due.

### C-1 Models exported to Australia

1. Fully describe all of the goods your company exported to Australia during the period. Include specification details and any technical and illustrative material that may be helpful in identifying, or classifying, the goods exported to Australia.
  - N/A
2. Provide a list of MCCs of the goods exported to Australia. This must cover all MCCs listed in the Australian sales listing in B-2.
  - This list must be disclosed in the public record version of the response.
  - N/A

### C-2 Models sold in the domestic market

1. Fully describe all like goods your company sold on the domestic market during the period. Include specification details and any technical and illustrative material that may be helpful in identifying, or classifying, the like goods sold on the domestic market.
  - N/A
2. Provide a list of MCCs of like goods sold on the domestic market. This must cover all MCCs listed in the domestic sales listing in D-2.
  - This list must be disclosed in the public record version of the response.
  - N/A

### C-3 Internal product codes

1. Does your company use product codes or stock keeping unit (SKU) codes?  
If yes:
  - (a) Provide details of the product or SKU coding system for the goods, such as a legend or key of the meaning for each code within the product or SKU code.
  - (b) Provide details on how you mapped the product or SKU codes to the MCC for the purpose of completing this questionnaire.
  - (c) Provide a table of showing the product or SKU codes for each MCC.
    - Refer to confidential attachment C-3.1  
If no:
  - (a) Provide details on the method used to identify the MCC in the sales and cost spreadsheets.

## SECTION D DOMESTIC SALES

### D-1 Domestic sales process

1. Provide details (and diagrams if appropriate) of the domestic sales process of your company and any other related entities including:
  - (a) Marketing and advertising activities
  - (b) Price determination and/or negotiation process
  - (c) Order placement process
  - (d) Order fulfilment process and lead time
  - (e) Delivery terms and process
  - (f) Invoicing process
  - (g) Payment terms and process
  - N/A
  
2. Are any domestic customers related to your company? If yes, please provide a list of each related customer and provide details on how the selling price is set.
  - N/A
  
3. If sales are in accordance with price lists or price extras list, provide copies of these lists.
  - N/A
  
4. Do your domestic selling prices vary according to the distribution channel identified? If yes, provide details. Real differences in trade levels are characterised by consistent and distinct differences in functions and prices.
  - N/A
  
5. Did you provide on-invoice discounts and/or off-invoice rebates to the customer or an associate of the customer in relation to the sale of the like goods during the period? If yes, provide a description; and explain the terms and conditions that must be met by the customer to obtain the discount and/or rebate.
  - N/A
  
6. Did you issue any credit or debit notes (directly or indirectly) to the customer or associate of the customer in relation to the sale of the like goods during the period? If yes, provide details of the credit/debit notes including the reasons the credit/debit notes were issued.
  - N/A
  
7. In establishing the date of sale, the Commission will normally use the date of invoice as it best reflects the material terms of sale. If you are making a claim that a different date should be taken as the date of sale:
  - (a) What date are you claiming as the date of sale?
  - (b) Why does this date best reflect the material terms of sale?
  - N/A

### D-2 Domestic sales listing

1. Complete the worksheet named "D-2 Domestic sales"
  - This worksheet lists all domestic sales (i.e. transaction by transaction) of like goods invoiced within the period, even if they are models not exported to Australia

## PUBLIC RECORD

- If you have claimed in B-1.8 and/or D-1.7 that the date of sale is one other than the invoice date, then add the sales within your claimed date of sale.
- You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
- If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
- 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-2 above, add a column for each item. For example, certain other selling expenses incurred.

- N/A

2. Complete worksheet "D-2.2 domestic sales source" listing the source of the data used for each column in worksheet "D-2 domestic sales".

- N/A

### D-3 Sample domestic sales documents

1. Select the two largest invoices by value and provide the following documentation:

- Contracts
- Purchase order and order confirmation
- Commercial invoice and packing list
- Proof of payment and accounts receivable ledger
- Documents showing bank charges
- Delivery invoices

- N/A

*If the documents are not in English, please provide a translation of the documents.*

2. For each document, please annotate the documents or provide a table reconciling the details in the "D-2 Domestic sales" listing to the source documents in D-3.1.

### D-4 Reconciliation of sales to financial accounts

This section is not required if you have completed B-4.

1. Please complete the worksheet named "B-4 Upwards sales" to demonstrate that the sales listings in D-2 and F-2 are complete.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - Please use the currency that your accounts are kept in.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
2. Please provide all documents, other than those in A-4, D-2 and F-2, required to complete the "B-4 Upwards sales" worksheet. If the documents include spreadsheets, all formulas used must be retained.
3. For any amount in the "B-4 Upwards sales" worksheet that is hard coded (i.e. not a formula), please cross-reference by providing:
  - the name of the source document, including the relevant page number, in column D of the worksheet; and
  - highlight or annotate the amount shown in the source document.

## SECTION E DUE ALLOWANCE

### E-1 Credit expense

1. Do you provide credit to any domestic customers in relation to sales of like goods (i.e. payment terms that are not on a cash or pre-payment basis)? If yes:
  - (a) Do you provide a rolling credit facility to your domestic customers (i.e. no specific payment terms agreed at the time of sale)? If yes:
    - i. Calculate the accounts receivable turnover for each domestic customer (credit sales divided by the average accounts receivable).
    - ii. Calculate the average credit term for each domestic customer by dividing 365 by the accounts receivable turnover
  - (b) Do you have short term borrowings or an overdraft facility? If yes, what is the interest rate, or average of interest rates?
  - (c) Do you have term deposits or other cash product (e.g. bonds)? If yes, what is the interest rate, or average of interest rates?
    - N/A
  
2. Do you provide credit to any Australian customers in relation to sales of the goods (i.e. payment terms that are not on a cash or pre-payment basis)? If yes:
  - (a) Do you provide a rolling credit facility to your Australian customers (i.e. no specific payment terms agreed at the time of sale)? If yes:
    - i. Calculate the accounts receivable turnover for each Australian customer (credit sales divided by the average accounts receivable).
    - ii. Calculate the average credit term for each Australian customer by dividing 365 by the accounts receivable turnover
  - (b) If your Australian customers pay you into a foreign currency denominated account (question B-1.2(a) refers):
    - i. Do you have short term borrowings or an overdraft facility denominated in the same foreign currency? If yes, what is the interest rate, or average of interest rates?
    - ii. Do you have term deposits or other cash product (e.g. bonds) denominated in the same foreign currency? If yes, what is the interest rate, or average of interest rates?
      - N/A

### E-2 Packaging

1. What is the packaging used for your domestic sales of like goods?
  - N/A
  
2. What is the packaging used for your export sales of the goods to Australia?
  - N/A
  
3. If there are distinct differences in packaging between your domestic and export sales:
  - (a) Provide details of the differences
  - (b) Calculate the weighted average packaging cost for each model sold on the domestic market
  - (c) Calculate the weighted average packaging cost for each model exported to Australia
    - N/A

### E-3 Delivery

1. Are any domestic sales of like goods delivered to the customer? If yes, how were the transportation costs calculated in the domestic sales listing in D-2?

PUBLIC RECORD

- N/A
2. What are the delivery terms of the export sales of the goods to Australia?
    - N/A
  3. If the delivery terms of the Australian sales includes delivery to the port, how were the inland transport and port charges calculated in the Australian sales listing in B-2?
    - N/A
  4. If the delivery terms of the Australian sales includes ocean freight, how was the ocean freight cost calculated in the Australian sales listing in B-2?
    - N/A
  5. If the delivery terms of the Australian sales includes marine insurance, how was the marine insurance calculated in the Australian sales listing in B-2?
    - N/A
  6. If the delivery terms of the Australian sales includes delivered duty paid, how were the Australian importation and delivery costs calculated in the Australian sales listing in B-2?
    - N/A

**E-4 Other direct selling expenses**

1. Do you provide sales commissions for domestic sales of like goods and/or export sales of the goods? If yes, provide details.
  - Yes, commissions paid in relation to the export sales to United States.  
621300 Agency Fees/Commission is the general ledger account where the commission expense is located.
2. Are there any differences in tax liability between domestic and export sales? If yes, provide details, for example:
  - What is the rate of value-added tax (VAT) on sales of the goods and like goods?
  - How is VAT accounted for in your records in relation to sales of the goods and like goods?
  - Do you receive a VAT refund in relation to sales of the goods and/or like goods?
  - Do you receive a remission or drawback of import duties on inputs consumed in the productions of the goods or like goods?
  - N/A
3. Are there any other direct selling expenses incurred by your company in relation to domestic sales of like goods?
  - These direct selling expenses must be included in the reconciliation of direct selling expenses in B-5
  - N/A
4. Are there any other direct selling expenses incurred by your company in relation to export sales of the goods to Australia?
  - These direct selling expenses must be included in the reconciliation of direct selling expenses in B-5
  - N/A

### E-5 Other adjustment claims

1. Are there any other adjustments required to ensure a fair comparison between the export price and the normal value (based on domestic sales, costs and/or third country sales)? If yes, provide details.
  - An adjustment will only be made where there is evidence that the difference affects price comparability.
  - Refer to Chapter 15 of the *Dumping and Subsidy Manual (November 2018)* for more information.
    - N/A

## SECTION F THIRD COUNTRY SALES

### F-1 Third country sales process

1. Are your sales processes to any third country (i.e. exports to countries other than Australia) different to the sales process described in B-1.1? If yes, provide details of the differences.
  - N/A
2. Are there any third country customers related to your company? If yes, please provide a list of each related customer and provide details on how the selling price is set.
  - No there are no related parties in the USA.
3. In establishing the date of sale, the Commission will normally use the date of invoice as it best reflects the material terms of sale. If you are making a claim that a different date should be taken as the date of sale:
  - N/A
  - (a) What date are you claiming as the date of sale?
  - (b) Why does this date best reflect the material terms of sale?

### F-2 Third country sales listing

1. Complete the worksheet named "F-2 Third country sales"
  - This worksheet lists all export sales, summarised by country and customer, to third countries of like goods invoiced within the period.
  - If you have claimed in F-1.3 that the date of sale is one other than the invoice date, then add sales with your claimed date of sale.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
    - Refer to confidential attachment F-2.1
2. Complete worksheet "F-2.2 third country sales source" listing the source of the data for each column in the worksheet "F-2 third country sales".
  - Refer to confidential attachment F-2.1 and F-2.2

### F-3 Differences in sales to third countries

1. Are there any differences in sales to third countries which may affect their comparison to export sales to Australia? If yes, provide details.
  - N/A

## SECTION G COST TO MAKE AND SELL

### G-1. Production process

1. Describe the production process for the goods and provide a flowchart of the process. Include details of all products manufactured using the same production facilities as those used for the goods. Also specify all scrap or by-products that result from producing the goods.
  - Refer to confidential attachment G-1.
2. Are any of your suppliers related to your company (regardless of whether it is relevant to the manufacture of the goods)? If yes, please provide details including the product or services supplied by the related company.
  - N/A

### G-2. Cost accounting practices

1. Is your company's cost accounting system based on actual or standard costs (budgeted)?
  - Actual costs
2. If your company uses standard costs:
  - N/A
  - (a) Were standard costs used as the basis of actual costs in your responses G-3.1 & G-5.1?
  - (b) Have all variances (i.e. differences between standard and actual production costs) been allocated to the goods?
  - (c) How were those variances allocated?
  - (d) Provide details of any significant or unusual cost variances that occurred during the period.
3. Do you have different cost centres in your company's cost accounting system? If yes, list the cost centres, provide a description of each cost centre and the allocation methodology used in your accounting system.
  - Refer to confidential attachment G-2.3
4. To what level of product specificity (models, grades etc.) does your company's cost accounting system normally record production costs?
  - Pineapple cost is allocated by usage of pineapple weight follow QA specification.  
Cost is determined by weighted average method.
5. Are there any costs for management accounting purposes valued differently to financial accounting purposes? If yes, provide details of the differences.
  - N/A
6. Has your company engaged in any start-up operations in relation to the goods? If yes:
  - (a) Describe in detail the start-up operation giving dates (actual or projected) of each stage of the start-up operation.
  - (b) State the total cost of the start-up operation and the way that your company has treated the costs of the start-up operation in its accounting records.
  - N/A
7. What is the method of valuation for raw material, work-in-progress, and finished goods inventories (e.g. last in first out –LIFO, first in first out- FIFO, weighted average)?



## PUBLIC RECORD

- Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by weighted average method.
8. What are the valuation methods for damaged or sub-standard goods generated at the various stages of production?
- N/A
9. What are the valuation methods for scrap, by products, or joint products?
- N/A
10. Are any management fees/corporate allocations charged to your company by your parent or related company? If yes, provide details
- [REDACTED]

### G-3 Cost to make on domestic market

1. Complete the worksheet named "G-3 Domestic CTM".
- This worksheet lists the quarterly cost to make the domestic models of like goods by MCC manufactured within the period, even if they are models not exported to Australia.
  - The costs must be based on actual cost of production (i.e. not standard costs or cost of goods sold) for each MCC.
  - If any imputation tax (e.g. value-added tax) is payable on the purchase of goods or services to manufacture like goods, report the costs excluding the imputation tax. All other taxes payable (e.g. import duty) must be included as 'other costs' if not already included, for example, under material costs.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
  - If you have claimed in B-1.8 and/or D-1.7 that the date of sale is one other than the invoice date, then provide the cost for the quarters that all domestic sales are made within your claimed date of sale, even if doing so means that such cost data predates the commencement of the period.
  - N/A
2. Complete worksheet titled "G-3.2 domestic CTM source" listing the source of the data for each column of the worksheet "G-3 domestic CTM".
- N/A

### G-4 Selling, General & Administration expenses

1. Complete the worksheet named "G-4.1 SG&A listing".
- This worksheet lists all selling, general and administration expenses by account code for the most recent accounting period and the period.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
2. Complete the worksheet named "G-4.2 Domestic SG&A calculation".
- This worksheet calculates the unit domestic SG&A for each MCC.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - Please use the formulas provided.

**G-5 Cost to make the goods exported to Australia**

1. Complete the worksheet named "G-5 Australian CTM".
  - This worksheet lists the quarterly cost to make the Australian models of the goods under consideration by MCC manufactured within the period.
  - The costs must be based on actual cost of production (i.e. not standard costs or cost of goods sold) for each MCC.
  - If any imputation tax (e.g. value-added tax) is payable on the purchase of goods or services to manufacture the goods, report the costs excluding the imputation tax. All other taxes payable (e.g. import duty) must be included as 'other costs' if not already included, for example, under material costs.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
  - If you have claimed in B-1.8 that the date of sale is one other than the invoice date, then provide the cost for the quarters that all Australian sales are made within your claimed date of sale, even if doing so means that such cost data predates the commencement of the period.
    - N/A
  
2. Complete worksheet titled "G-5.2 Australian CTM source" listing the source of the data for each column of worksheet "G-5 Australian CTM".
  - N/A

**G-6 Cost allocation methodology**

1. What is the allocation methodology used to complete in G-3 domestic CTM and G-5 Australian CTM for:
  - (a) Raw materials
  - (b) Labour
  - (c) Manufacturing overheads
  - Cost centre 3110, 3130 and 4110 are cost and are allocated by kilogram net weight.

**Note that, for the purposes of this questionnaire, the net realisable value method should be used for allocating costs between joint products.** Refer to the Attachment at the end of this questionnaire for further information on Net Realisable Value.

2. Select the domestic model (export model if you have no domestic production of like goods) with the largest production volume over the period and provide worksheets demonstrating the allocation methodology described in G-6.1 from your normal cost accounting system to the cost for that model reported in G-3.1.
  - N/A

**G-7 Major raw material costs**

1. What are the major raw materials used in the manufacture of the goods?
  - Refer to confidential attachment G-7.1


2. Are any raw materials sourced as part of an integrated production process or from a subsidiary company which your company exercise control? If yes, complete the worksheet named "G-7.2 Raw material CTM" for these raw materials.
  - N/A

## PUBLIC RECORD

- This worksheet lists the quarterly cost to make the raw material manufactured within the period.
  - The costs must be based on actual cost of production (i.e. not standard costs or cost of goods sold).
  - If any imputation tax (e.g. value-added tax) is payable on the purchase of goods or services to manufacture the raw material, report the costs excluding the imputation tax. All other taxes payable (e.g. import duty) must be included as 'other costs' if not already included, for example, under material costs.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
3. Using the domestic cost data in "G-3 Domestic CTM" (use "G-5 Australian CTM" if you have no domestic production of like goods), calculate the weighted average percentage of each raw material cost (listed in G-7.1) as a proportion of total cost to make.
- N/A
4. For each raw material identified in G-7.3 which individually account for 10% or more of the total cost to make, complete the worksheet named "G-7.4 Raw material purchases"
- This worksheet lists all raw material purchases (i.e. transaction by transaction) purchased by your company within the period.
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
  - N/A
5. Provide a table listing the source of the data for each column of the "G-7.4 Raw material purchases" listing.
6. For each raw material:
- (a) Select the two largest invoices by value and provide the commercial invoice and proof of payment.
- Refer to confidential attachment G-7.6-(a)
- (b) Reconcile the total value listed in "G-7.4 Raw material purchases" listing to relevant purchase ledgers or trial balances in your accounting system. Provide copies of all documents used to demonstrate the reconciliation.
- Refer to confidential attachment G-7.6-(b)
7. Are any of the suppliers in "G-7.4 Raw material purchases" listing related to your company? If yes, please provide details on how the price is set.
- N/A

## **G-8 Reconciliation of cost to make to audited financial statements**

1. Please complete the worksheet named "G-8 Upwards costs" to demonstrate that the cost listings in G-3 and G-5 are complete.
- You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - Please use the currency that your accounts are kept in.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
2. Please provide any documents, other than those in A-4, G-3 and G-5, required to complete the "G-8 Upwards costs" worksheet.
3. For any amount that is hard coded (i.e. not a formula), please cross-reference by providing:

## PUBLIC RECORD

- the name of the source document, including the relevant page number, in column D of the worksheet; and
- highlight or annotate the amount shown in the source document; and
- provide the account number and sub-account number (if applicable) at column E of the worksheet.

### G-9 Production of the goods under consideration

1. Describe your company's practices for capturing the production quantities reported at worksheets "G-3 domestic CTM" and "G-5 Australian CTM". Consider using a flowchart in answering this question.
  - N/A
2. Outline the types of source documents kept by the company in relation to production quantities and how the production quantities are entered into the accounting system. Consider using a flowchart in answering this question.
  - N/A
3. Briefly explain the reasons for any differences between:
  - (a) the production quantities reported at worksheet "G-3 domestic CTM" and the sales volumes reported at worksheet "D-2 domestic sales"; and
  - (b) the production quantities reported at worksheet "G-5 Australian CTM" and the sales volumes reported at worksheet "D-2 domestic sales".
  - N/A
4. Do you have warehousing facilities for the goods exported to Australia or sold domestically? If no, what do you do with excess inventory? If yes, please outline:
  - (a) the volume capacity of these facilities;
  - (b) the monthly amount of inventory maintained during the period; and
  - (c) the average period of time that inventory is retained, and how this is calculated.
  - N/A

### G-10 Capacity Utilisation

1. Please complete the worksheet named "G-9 Capacity Utilisation".
  - You must provide this list in electronic format using the template provided.
  - If you have used formulas to complete this worksheet, these formulas must be retained.
2. Explain how the production capacity and capacity utilisation has been calculated.
  - Total quantities of the production facility used to manufacture the goods under consideration (In cups) 1cups = 0.113 kg.

## EXPORTER'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that Kuiburi Fruit Cup Co., Ltd.....( company)  
have completed the attached questionnaire and, having made due inquiry, certify that the  
information contained in this submission is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge  
and belief.

**Name :** Mr. Chuang Jongsuechoke

**Signature :** .....

**Position in**

**Company :** Managing Director

**Date :** 03/03/2021

## APPENDIX GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary is intended to provide you with a basic understanding of technical terms that appear in the questionnaire.

### **Adjustments**

To enable a fair comparison between the export price and the normal value Australian legislation provides for the adjustment of the domestic price paid for like goods. Adjustments are made to account for sales occurring at different times, specification differences, and differences in the terms or circumstances of the sales. The adjustment to the normal value may be upward or downward. Areas where you believe an adjustment is necessary should be identified. Section E of the questionnaire refers.

Examples of adjustments that may be made include: *sales occurring at different times* (it is sometimes necessary to compare domestic and export sales made at different times - in these circumstances an adjustment may be made to reflect price movements during that time); *specification differences; packaging; taxes; level of trade; advertising; servicing/warranty; inland freight; warehousing; export charges; credit terms; duty drawback; commissions.*

Adjustments may also be required where the normal value is based on costs to make and sell.

### **Arms length**

Sales are not considered to be at "arms length" on your domestic market if there is any consideration payable for the goods other than their price, or there is an association between the buyer and the seller which affects the price, or there will be a reimbursement, compensation or benefit for, or in respect of, the price.

### **Constructed value**

In cases where prices paid for like goods sold in the country of export cannot be used for the determination of normal value, i.e. when there are no or insufficient sales or where such sales were not made in the ordinary course of trade, normal value may be based on a constructed value. Constructed value is calculated on the basis of the cost of production of the goods under consideration plus a reasonable amount for selling, general and administration costs, and for profits, that are associated with sales on the domestic market of the country of export.

### **Cost of production/manufacturing**

The cost of production or manufacture consists of all manufacturing costs associated with the goods. It is the sum of direct materials, direct labour and factory overheads.

### **Cost to make and sell**

The cost to make and sell is the sum of the cost of production or manufacture, and the selling, general and administration costs associated with the sale of those goods.

### **Country of origin**

The country in which the last significant process in the manufacture or production of the goods was performed.

### **Date of sale**

The Commission will normally use the invoice date as recorded in the exporter or producer's records. Another date may be used if this better reflects the material terms of sale. The questionnaire directs attention to matching data sets of domestic and export sales where some other date is used, as well as matching cost information.

### **Direct labour cost**

## PUBLIC RECORD

Direct labour is categorised as a variable cost, i.e. the value varies with the level of production.

### Dumping

Dumping occurs when the products of one country are exported to another country at a price less than their normal value.

### Dumping margin

Where the export price is less than the normal value the dumping margin is the amount of the difference. It can be expressed as a value or as a percentage of the export price.

### Export price

The export price of the goods is usually the price paid or payable to the exporter in arms length transactions, in most instances calculated at the Free on Board (FOB) level.

### Exporting country

The country of export is normally the country of origin from which the goods are shipped. The country of export may be an intermediate country, except where the products are merely transhipped through that country, or the products concerned are not produced in that country, and there is no comparable price in that country.

### Factory overheads

Factory overheads consist of variable costs e.g. power, supplies, indirect labour and fixed costs e.g. factory rent, factory insurance, factory depreciation etc.

### Goods under consideration (the goods)

The goods to which the application for anti-dumping action relates. That is, the goods that you have exported to Australia allegedly at dumped prices.

### Incoterms

The following abbreviations are commonly used (comment is provided concerning costs that are normally borne by the seller):

EXW	ex works (the seller's minimum obligation as costs relate to goods being made available at the sellers premises)
FCA	free carrier (main carriage not paid by seller. Pay costs until such time that the goods have been delivered at the named point into custody of a carrier named by the seller. Customs formalities, taxes etc. paid if required)
FAS	free alongside ship (main carriage not paid by seller. Deliver the goods alongside the ship)
FOB	free on board (main carriage not paid by seller. Deliver the goods on board, provide export clearance if required, pay loading costs to the point the goods have passed the ship's rail, pay customs formalities, taxes etc. payable upon exportation)
CFR	cost and freight (main carriage paid by seller. Pay all costs until delivered as well as freight, loading and unloading, pay customs formalities, taxes etc. payable upon exportation)
CIF	cost, insurance and freight (main carriage paid by seller. Pay all costs as under CFR as well as marine insurance)
CPT	the terms CFR and CIF are only used where goods are carried by sea or waterway transport
CIP	carriage paid to carriage and insurance paid to
DAF	the terms CPT and CIP are used as alternatives to CFR and CIF where the goods are carried by air, road, rail etc.
DAF	delivered at frontier (goods carried by rail or road and cleared for export at the named place at the frontier. Pay costs until delivered at the frontier plus any discharge costs incurred to place the goods at the customer's disposal)
DES	delivered ex ship (goods made available to the buyer on board the ship uncleared for import at

## PUBLIC RECORD

	the named port of destination. Pay all costs incurred in placed at the disposal of the buyer, pay customs formalities, taxes etc. payable upon exportation, and where necessary for transit through another country)
DDU	delivered duty unpaid (Pay all costs for carriage to the agreed point, pay customs formalities, taxes etc. payable upon exportation, and where necessary for transit through another country)
DDP	delivered duty paid (goods made available at the named place in the country of importation – all risks and costs being incurred by the seller including duties, taxes etc. incurred upon importation)

### **The period**

A period defined by the Commission over which importations of the goods are examined.

### **Like goods**

Like goods are goods sold on the domestic market of the country of export (or to a third country) that are identical in all respects to the goods or that, although not alike in all respects have characteristics closely resembling those of the goods. The term 'like goods' also refers to the goods produced by the Australian industry allegedly being injured by dumped imports.

### **Normal value**

Australian legislation sets out several ways to assess "normal value".

The preferred method is to use the price paid for like goods sold for domestic consumption in the country of export. Usually, these sales are made by you, but there may be circumstances where it is appropriate to use sales made by other sellers on the domestic market.

Sale prices must be at arms length and in the ordinary course of trade. In the absence of relevant or suitable domestic sales, the normal value may be determined by constructing a price based on all costs to make and sell the goods, and an amount for profit. Alternatively the normal value may be ascertained using the price paid for like goods sold in the ordinary course of trade at arms length to customers in a country other than Australia, however this option is rarely used.

Finally, when a normal value cannot be ascertained by any of the above methods, or if no information is provided, the Commission will determine the normal value by considering all the relevant information, including the applicant's information. This allows the applicant's information to be used where sufficient information has not been furnished or is not available.

Where domestic price generally, and the trade of the exporting country are determined or substantially influenced by the government of the exporting country, an alternative/surrogate market economy is selected by the Commission and the normal value is determined as if the surrogate country were the export source.

### **Ordinary course of trade**

Testing for "ordinary course of trade" includes a comparison of the selling price and the unit cost to make and sell for the same period. If sales in respect of a substantial quantity of goods over an extended period of time, usually 12 months, do not recover all costs and these losses are not likely to be recovered within a reasonable period of time, (again usually 12 months) then the sales are regarded as being not in the ordinary course of trade.

There may be circumstances where it is appropriate to use a period other than 12 months in assessing whether sales are in the ordinary course of trade.

Unprofitable sales are to be taken to have occurred in substantial quantities during an extended period where the unprofitable sales amount to 20% or more of the total volume of sales of the goods by the exporter over the period. An extended period of time is usually taken to be a period not less than 12 months. Where unprofitable sales are rejected, normal value is based upon remaining profitable sales provided they occur in sufficient number. Where all sales have been made at a loss, or profitable sales are insufficient, the normal value may be constructed from costs to make and sell.



**Selling, general and administration expenses (SG&A)**

The selling, general and administration expenses includes all selling, distribution, general and administration expenses including finance costs that would be incurred if the goods were sold for domestic consumption in the country of export. The amounts are determined in each case using all the available information and may include expenses incurred in:

- . domestic sales of like goods;
- . sale of goods of the same general category by the exporter; or
- . sales in the industry in the country of export.

The expenses must, however, reflect the selling, general and administration costs of the goods. Administrative and selling expenses include: director's fees, management salaries and benefits, office salaries and benefits, office supplies, insurance, promotion, entertainment, depreciation and corporate overheads.

## ATTACHMENT A DESCRIPTION OF NET REALISABLE VALUE

### DEFINITIONS

**Net realisable value** is one method for allocating costs between joint products.

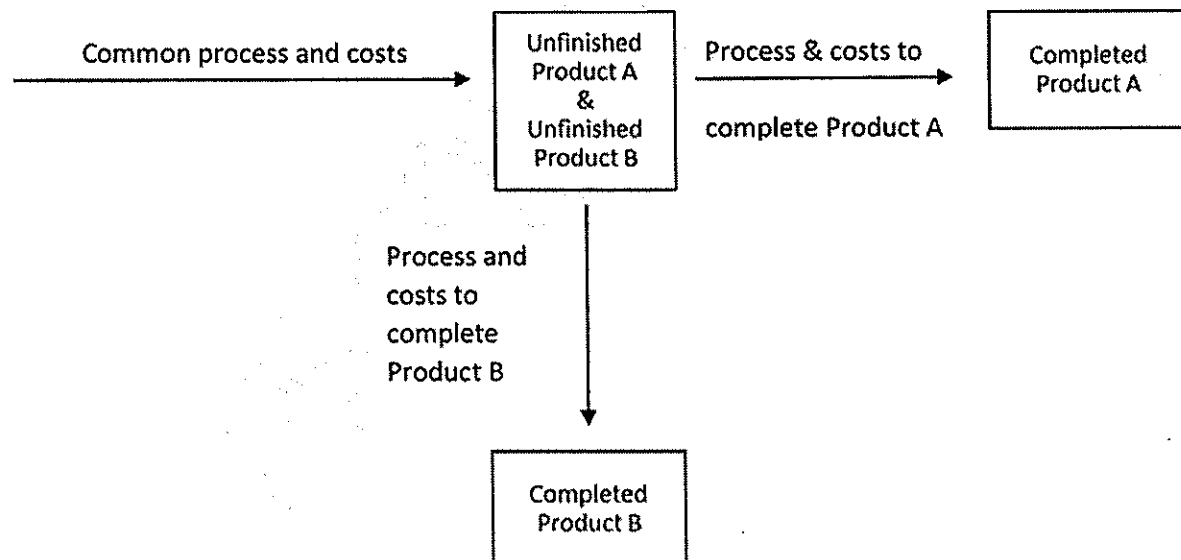
The net realisable value method can be used when it is not considered reasonable to use a weight allocation method. The weight allocation method only considers the physical weight of the final products and does not take into account the different qualities of each product. The weight method basis of allocation also has no relationship to the different revenue streams earned by the two products.

**Joint products** are two or more products produced using common materials and a common manufacturing process to a point where they are split-off and they can become separately identifiable products.

**Joint costs** are the costs (including materials, labour and overheads) incurred to the split-off point in the manufacture of two or more products.

**Split-off point** is the point of production when the joint products can be individually identified and removed from the common process.

**Separable costs** are the costs (including materials, labour, overheads and selling expenses) incurred by an individual product beyond the split-off point.



The net realisable value method allocates costs on the basis of the product's final sales value less any separate costs of production to further process the joint products to their final stage of completion and an allowance for selling and distribution costs. This method assumes that the sales value is reflective of any additional costs to product the products into their final saleable stage. The allocation is calculated by obtaining the final sales value for each product, deducting the costs required to further process each product and calculate the comparative ratio. The ratio is then used to allocate the joint costs between the two products.

The net realisable value is calculated as:

$$\text{Net realisable value} = \text{sales value} - \text{costs to further process} - \text{selling and distribution costs}$$

**EXAMPLE**

**Cost elements**

	\$
Materials	60,000
Direct labour	100,000
Manufacturing overheads	20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180,000</b>

These are the joint costs of two products at the point of split-off. The two products are unfinished at this point and cannot be sold in their current form.

The production quantities of the two products are as follows:

Product	Quantity (kg)
Product A	12,000
Product B	6,000

The costs of further processing are as follows:

Product	Cost (\$)
Product A	80,000
Product B	110,000

The sales price of the finished products is as follows:

Product	Sales price (\$/kg)
Product A	15
Product B	40

**Cost allocation on a net realisable value basis**

Product A

	\$
Sales revenue (12,000 kg × \$15/kg)	180,000
Less: Costs of further processing	80,000
<b>Net realisable value</b>	<b>100,000</b>

Product B

	\$
Sales revenue (6,000 kg × \$40/kg)	240,000
Less: Costs of further processing	110,000
<b>Net realisable value</b>	<b>130,000</b>

Total net realisable value = 100,000 + 130,000 = 230,000

Allocation of cost

Product	Ratio	Joint cost	Allocated cost
A	$\frac{100,000}{230,000}$	180,000	78,260.87
B	$\frac{130,000}{230,000}$	180,000	101,739.13
			<b>180,000.00</b>