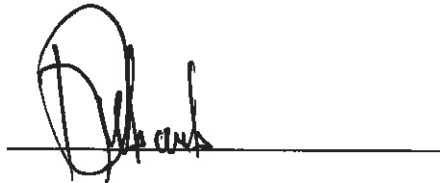


REPORT NO. 572

**SUNSET REVIEW OF THE ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON CLEAR
FLOAT GLASS ORIGINATING IN OR IMPORTED FROM
INDONESIA: FINAL DETERMINATION**

The International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa hereby presents its **Report No. 572: SUNSET REVIEW OF THE ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON CLEAR FLOAT GLASS ORIGINATING IN OR IMPORTED FROM INDONESIA: FINAL DETERMINATION**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Mbambo', is written over a horizontal line.

Mr Dumisani Mbambo
ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

PRETORIA
5/01/2018

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SUNSET REVIEW OF THE ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON CLEAR FLOAT GLASS ORIGINATING IN OR IMPORTED FROM INDONESIA: FINAL DETERMINATION

SYNOPSIS

On 24 June 2016, the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (the Commission) notified interested parties through Notice No. 365 of 2016 in *Government Gazette* No. 40088, that unless a substantiated request is made indicating that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty against imports of clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury, the anti-dumping duty on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia will expire on 26 July 2017.

On 21 July 2017, the Commission initiated a sunset review of the anti-dumping duties on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia through Notice No. 547 of *Government Gazette* No. 40998.

The application was lodged by PFG Building Glass, a division of PG Group (Pty) Ltd, being the only producer for the subject product in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

The investigation was initiated after the Commission considered that *prima facie* information was submitted to indicate that the expiry of the anti-dumping duties on imports of clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and recurrence of injury.

On initiation of the investigation, the known producers/exporters of the subject product in Indonesia were sent the relevant questionnaires to complete. Importers of the subject product were also sent questionnaires to complete.

No properly documented responses from any manufacturer in Indonesia, or any importer of the subject product were received.

On 11 October 2017 the Commission sent out “Essential facts” letters to all interested parties. The deadline to submit responses was 24 October 2017. A response to the Commission’s “Essential facts” letters was received from the Applicant stating that it is in agreement with the Commission’s findings.

After considering all interested parties’ comments, the Commission made a final determination that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and the recurrence of material injury.

The Commission therefore made a final determination to recommend to the Minister of Trade and Industry that the current anti-dumping duties be maintained.

1. APPLICATION AND PROCEDURE

1.1 Legal framework

This investigation was conducted in accordance with the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (ITA Act), and the International Trade Administration Commission Anti-Dumping Regulations (ADR), read with the World Trade Organization Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 (ADA).

1.2 Applicant

The application was lodged by PFG Building Glass, a division of PG Group (Pty) Ltd, being the only producer of the subject product in the SACU.

1.3 Investigation process

On 24 June 2016 the Commission notified interested parties through Notice No. 365 of 2016 in Government Gazette No. 40088, that unless a substantiated request is made indicating that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty against imports of clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury, the anti-dumping duty on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would expire on 26 July 2017.

A detailed response to the Commission's sunset review questionnaire was received from PFG Building Glass, a division of PG Group (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant), indicating that the expiry of the anti-dumping duties on the subject product originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury. Verification of the information was done on 7 June 2017.

On 21 July 2017, the Commission initiated a sunset review of the anti-dumping duties on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia through Notice No. 547 of *Government Gazette* No. 40998.

On initiation of the investigation, the known producers/exporters of the subject product in Indonesia were sent the relevant questionnaires to complete. Importers of the subject product were also sent questionnaires to complete.

On 28 July 2017 a letter was received from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade in Indonesia requesting an extension of the period to submit a response to the initiation. Extension was granted until 14 September 2017. A response was submitted on 29 August 2017.

Letters were received from two exporters, namely PT Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk (AFG) and PT Matahari Silverindo Jaya (PT Matahari) stating that it will not be participating in the sunset review.

A letter was received from the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Republic of Botswana on 24 August 2017, stating that it will not be affected by the expiry or continuation of the anti-dumping duties.

No properly documented responses from any manufacturer in Indonesia, or any importer of clear float glass were received.

On 11 October 2017 the Commission sent out “Essential facts” letters to all interested parties. The deadline to submit responses was 24 October 2017. A response to the Commission’s “Essential facts” letters was received from the Applicant stating that it is in agreement with the Commission’s findings.

1.4 Investigation period

The investigation period for dumping was from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016, and the injury investigation involved evaluation of data for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2016, as well as an estimate should the duty expire.

1.5 Parties concerned

1.5.1 SACU industry

The application was lodged by PFG Building Glass, a division of PG Group (Pty) Ltd, being the only producer of the subject product in the SACU.

The Commission decided that the application can be regarded as being made “by or on behalf of the domestic industry” under the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Regulations.

1.5.2 Foreign Manufacturers/Exporters

No properly documented responses were received from any manufacturer/exporter in Indonesia.

1.5.3 Importers

No properly documented responses were received from any importer in the SACU.

1.6 Comments

After considering all the information available, the Commission issued “Essential facts” letters and that it was considering making a final determination that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and the recurrence of material injury. A response to the Commission’s essential facts letter was only received from the Applicant, who was in agreement with the Commission.

1.7 Final determination

The Commission made a final determination that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and the recurrence of material injury. The Commission therefore made a final determination to recommend to the Minister of Trade and Industry that the current anti-dumping duties be maintained.

2. PRODUCTS, TARIFF CLASSIFICATION AND DUTIES

2.1 Product

2.1.1 Description

The subject of this application is clear float glass, of a thickness of 3mm or more but not exceeding 6mm.

2.1.2 Like product

In the original investigation, the Commission found that the SACU product and the imported product from Indonesia are like products, for purposes of comparison, in terms of section 1 of the Anti-Dumping Regulations.

2.1.3 Tariff classification

The subject product is classifiable as follows:

Tariff heading	Tariff subheading	Description	Statistical unit	Rate of duty				
				General	EU	EFTA	SADC	MERCUSOR
7005		Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked:						
7005.29		Other:						
	7005.29.17	Of a thickness exceeding 2.5 mm but not exceeding 3 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	m ²	10%	free	free	free	10%
	7005.29.23	Of a thickness exceeding 3 mm but not exceeding 4 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	m ²	10%	free	free	free	10%
	7005.29.25	Of a thickness exceeding 4 mm but not exceeding 5 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	m ²	10%	free	free	free	10%
	7005.29.35	Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 6 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	m ²	10%	free	free	free	10%

2.1.4 Other applicable duties

The following anti-dumping duties are applicable:

Item	Tariff heading	Description	Imported from or originating in	Rate of anti-dumping duty
213.03	7005.29.17	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 2.5 mm but not exceeding 3 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	India	720c/m ²
213.03	7005.29.17	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 2.5 mm but not exceeding 3 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	Indonesia	45%
213.03	7005.29.17	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 2.5 mm but not exceeding 3 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	Indonesia	45%
213.03	7005.29.17	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 2.5 mm but not exceeding 3 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	China	802c/m ²
213.03	7005.29.23	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 3 mm but not exceeding 4 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	India	886c/m ²
213.03	7005.29.23	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 3 mm but not exceeding 4 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass) (excluding that manufactured by PT Muliaglass Industrino and PT Abdi Rakyat Bakti)	Indonesia	10%
213.03	7005.29.23	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 3 mm but not exceeding 4 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	China	802c/m ²

Item	Tariff heading	Description	Imported from or originating in	Rate of anti-dumping duty
213.03	7005.29.25	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 4 mm but not exceeding 5 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass) (excluding that manufactured by PT Muliaglass Industrino and PT Abdi Rakyat Bakti)	Indonesia	12,51%
213.03	7005.29.25	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 4 mm but not exceeding 5 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	China	802c/m ²
213.03	7005.29.35	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 6 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	India	1387c/m ²
213.03	7005.29.35	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 6 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	Indonesia	30,5%
213.03	7005.29.35	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 6 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	China	802c/m ²

3. INDUSTRY STANDING

- 3.1** The Application was lodged by PFG Building Glass, a division of PG Group (Pty) Ltd, being the only producer for the subject product in the SACU.

The Commission made a final determination that the application can be regarded as being made “by or on behalf of the domestic industry” in terms of Section 7 of the Anti-Dumping Regulations.

4. CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF DUMPING

The margin of dumping is calculated by subtracting the export price from the normal value of the product (after all adjustments have been made). The margin is then expressed as a percentage of the f.o.b. export price. If the margin is less than two percent, it is regarded as *de minimis* in terms of ADR 12.3 and no anti-dumping duty will be imposed.

4.1 Methodology in this investigation for Indonesia

4.1.1 Normal Value

Since no properly documented responses were received from any exporter from Indonesia, the Commission decided to use the best information available, being that provided by the Applicant, for purposes of its final determination.

In calculating the normal value for Indonesia, the Applicant submitted information with average domestic prices for 2016 for the 3mm to 6mm thicknesses of clear float glass, obtained from a trader in India.

4.1.2 Export Price

Since no properly documented responses were received from any exporter from Indonesia, the Commission decided to use the best information available, being that provided by the Applicant, for purposes of its final determination.

The average FOB import price was obtained from South African Revenue Service (SARS) import statistics for the dumping period 1 January to 31 December 2016 for 4mm to 6mm thickness. As a result of no imports of 3 mm clear float glass in the period January to December 2016 into SACU, a price obtained from the trader in India was used to calculate an export price for 3 mm clear float glass.

4.2 Margin of Dumping

The dumping margin for Indonesia was calculated as follows for 3 mm to 6mm thickness:

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)	INR/Sqm
Normal value per sqm	22 496.13
FOB Export price	18 652.89
FOB Costs	908.57
Ex-Factory Export price	17 744.32
Dumping Margin	4 751.81
Dumping Margin as % of the export price	26.78%
Dumping Margin as % of the ex-factory price	25.47%

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)	INR/Sqm
Normal value per sqm	38 159.83
FOB Export price	34 742.22
FOB Costs	1 726.28
Ex-Factory Export price	33 015.95
Dumping Margin	5143.88
Dumping Margin as % of the export price	15.58%
Dumping Margin as % of the ex-factory price	14.81%

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)	INR/Sqm
Normal value per sqm	47 936.01
FOB Export price	44 941.18
FOB Costs	2 271.42
Ex-Factory Export price	42 669.76
Dumping Margin	5 266.25
Dumping Margin as % of the export price	12.34%
Dumping Margin as % of the ex-factory price	11.72%

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)	INR/Sqm
Normal value per sqm	72 885.27
FOB Export price	70 570.69
FOB Costs	2 634.85
Ex-Factory Export price	67 935.84
Dumping Margin	4 949.43
Dumping Margin as % of the export price	7.29%
Dumping Margin as % of the ex-factory price	7.01%

4.3 Final determination: dumping

The Commission made a final determination that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping.

5. RECURRENCE OF MATERIAL INJURY

5.1 Domestic industry – Major proportion of production

The following injury analysis relates to PFG Building Glass, a division of PG Group (Pty) Ltd. As their production volume represents 100 per cent of the total SACU production, the Commission decided that this constitutes “a major proportion” of the total domestic production, in accordance with the Anti-Dumping Regulations.

5.2 Import volumes and the effect on prices

5.2.1 Import volumes

The following table shows the volume of allegedly dumped imports of the subject product obtained from SARS:

Table 5.2.1: Import volumes

Import Volumes (tons):	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Indonesia - 3mm	38	24	-	8 755
Other Imports - 3mm	9 488	13 658	12 476	12 476
Indonesia - 4mm	802	895	399	4 314
Other Imports - 4mm	8 176	13 876	25 708	25 708
Indonesia – 5mm	110	136	215	1 175
Other Imports- 5mm	1 743	1 493	2 461	2 461
Indonesia- 6mm	2	-	4	944
Other Imports – 6mm	2 222	3 608	2 222	2 222
Total	22 581	33 691	43 484	58 054

5.2.2 Effect on Domestic Prices

5.2.2.1 Price undercutting

Table 5.2.2.1: Price undercutting

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Selling price (R/ton)	100	115	127	141
Indonesia (R/ton) Landed	4 569.30	4 765.53	4 709.88	3 450.49
Undercutting per ton	No	No	Yes	Yes
Undercutting as a percentage	No	No	Yes	Yes

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Selling price (R/ton)	100	110	121	134
Indonesia (R/ton) Landed	4 099.39	4 467.72	5 173.75	4 778.44
Undercutting per ton	No	No	No	Yes
Undercutting as a percentage	No	No	No	Yes

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Selling price (R/ton)	100	107	118	130
Indonesia (R/ton) Landed	4 319.74	4 572.36	5 406.31	4 899.27
Undercutting per ton	No	No	No	No
Undercutting as a percentage	No	No	No	No

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Selling price (R/ton)	100	109	117	129
Indonesia (R/ton) Landed	7 424.67	-	7 993.12	6 382.67
Undercutting per ton	No	Yes	No	No
Undercutting as a percentage	No	Yes	No	No

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The table above does not indicate price undercutting for the years 2014 to 2016, due to the anti-dumping duties being in place. If the price of the trader is used, there will have been price undercutting in 2016 with regard to 3mm. Further, the import price from Indonesia estimates for 2017 for 3mm and 4mm indicates price

undercutting, while 5mm and 6mm do not indicate price undercutting in 2017. The Applicant stated that it must be noted that the selling prices of 2017 of the imports are based on the 2016 data and that it can reasonably be expected that in an attempt to capture the market share of the Applicant, the Indonesian exporters will reduce its selling prices to close or below the level of the selling price of the Applicant in 2017, resulting also in price undercutting with regard to 5mm and 6mm.

5.2.2.2 Price depression

The following table shows the domestic industry's selling price for the years 2014 to 2016 and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.2.2: Price depression

Clear Float Glass R/ton	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
HS 7005.29.17 (3mm)	100	115	127	147
HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)	100	110	121	139
HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)	100	107	118	136
HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)	100	109	118	134

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The Applicant's prices showed a slight decrease in the last months of 2016. The Applicant stated that it did not experience price depression for the years over the investigation period as a result of the anti-dumping duties that is in place. It also stated that if the anti-dumping duties are revoked, it will not be able to depress its selling prices immediately as it has to retain the profit margin to allow it to re-invest and maintain the plant. If the duty is withdrawn, it is estimated that the subject product from Indonesia will be sold below its prices in 2017, resulting to material injury to the SACU industry.

The Applicant further indicated that the estimated price for 2017 is based on the reduced production volume while maintaining the same profit margin in order to remain viable. Should the anti-dumping duty expire, it will be under pressure to reduce its selling prices in order to retain market

share. This will result in it selling at lower profit margins that will cause the SACU industry to suffer material injury.

5.2.2.3 Price suppression

The following table shows the Applicant's cost of production and its selling prices for the subject product for the years 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.2.3: Price suppression

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ex-factory price per ton	100	115	127	141
Cost (production) per ton	100	118	122	136
Cost (total) per ton	100	118	121	134
Gross profit per ton	100	108	139	152
Net profit per ton	100	104	151	166
Gross %	100	94	109	108
Net %	100	91	118	118
Cost as a % of selling price	100	103	95	95

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ex-factory price per ton	100	110	121	134
Cost (production) per ton	100	118	122	136
Cost (total) per ton	100	118	121	134
Gross profit per ton	100	96	119	130
Net profit per ton	100	87	120	133
Gross %	100	87	99	97
Net %	100	79	100	99
Cost as a % of selling price	100	107	100	100

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ex-factory price per ton	100	107	118	130
Cost (production) per ton	100	116	120	134
Cost (total) per ton	100	116	119	132
Gross profit per ton	100	80	112	121
Net profit per ton	100	52	108	119
Gross %	100	75	95	93
Net %	100	48	92	91
Cost as a % of selling price	100	109	101	102

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ex-factory price per ton	100	109	117	129
Cost (production) per ton	100	116	120	133
Cost (total) per ton	100	116	119	132
Gross profit per ton	100	96	111	122
Net profit per ton	100	89	110	121
Gross %	100	88	96	94
Net %	100	82	94	94
Cost as a % of selling price	100	107	102	102

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The Applicant did not experience price suppression during the period 2014 to 2016, as result of the anti-dumping duties that are in place. However, if the anti-dumping duties are revoked, the Applicant will have to reduce its selling prices to the level of the imported product and it is clear that price suppression will prevail as costs will increase while the selling prices decline, indicating price suppression.

The Applicant indicated that as a result of the import volume from Indonesia that will capture its sales, its sales will decline and production will be reduced to prevent unnecessary inventory increases. As it must retain the 2016 profit margins it will need to increase its selling prices and pass on the cost increases. It is estimated that it will continue to lose sales to the dumped imports causing material injury to it. If the Applicant reduces its selling prices to the same estimate level of the Indonesian imports or even

lower to ensure increased sales, it will experience substantial price suppression, causing material injury to the Applicant. It was stated that the existing anti-dumping duty has limited the dumped imports from Indonesia to relative low or zero levels. The official import data also indicated an increase in imports from other countries confirming the demand for imports. Therefore, the Applicant estimated that should the duties be revoked, dumped imports from Indonesia will again enter the SACU market and that it is expected that at least 15 187 tons of the Applicant's sales volumes will initially be lost to the dumped imports. However, as Indonesia will aim to capture again substantial market share as was the case in 2004, it is estimated that the import price will be further reduced in 2017 which will result in price suppression.

5.2.3. Economic factors and indices having a bearing on the state of the industry

5.2.3.1 Actual and potential decline in sales volumes

The following table shows the Applicant's sales volumes of clear float glass in 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.1: Sales volumes

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Sales volume to SACU (tons)	100	96	97	83

HS 7005.29.17 (4 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Sales volume to SACU (tons)	100	93	103	88

HS 7005.29.17 (5 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Sales volume to SACU (tons)	100	89	90	77

HS 7005.29.17 (6 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Sales volume to SACU (tons)	100	91	112	96

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The above table indicates that sales volume with regard to 3mm and 5mm declined in 2016, compared with the 2014 volumes. It can reasonably be expected that if the anti-dumping duties are revoked that the dumped imports would initially surge again to the same volume as in 2004. Therefore, the sales volume of the Applicant is estimated to decline with at least 15 187 tons in 2017.

The decline in the sales volumes of each of the four thicknesses are apportioned based on the sales volumes of each thickness compared to the total 2016 sales volumes of these products. Therefore, in order to ensure that stock does not increase, the Applicant will reduce production.

Table 5.2.3.1 (b): Sales values

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
SACU Sales	100	110	124	122
Total Sales	100	109	121	121

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
SACU Sales	100	102	124	123
Total Sales	100	102	119	118

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
SACU Sales	100	95	105	104
Total Sales	100	95	102	101

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
SACU Sales	100	99	131	129
Total Sales	100	95	131	130

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The above table indicates that sales values increased over the period 2014 to 2016. However, in 2017 it is estimated that the Applicant's sales volumes will decline notwithstanding increasing prices to counter price suppression

which will lead to the recurrence of material injury. However, if the Applicant is forced to reduce its selling prices to counter the dumped import prices, the sales values will decline even further causing the Applicant to suffer material injury.

5.2.3.2 Profit

The following table shows the Applicant's profit before interest and tax for the years 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.2: Profit

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Gross profit margin (%) ton	100	94	109	108
Gross profit per ton	100	108	139	152
Tons sold: Local	100	96	97	83
Tons sold: Export	100	103	103	103
Tons sold: Total	100	99	99	91
Gross profit R	100	104	135	127
Net profit margin (%)	100	91	118	118
Net profit per ton	100	104	151	166

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Gross profit margin (%) ton	100	87	99	97
Gross profit per ton	100	96	119	130
Tons sold: Local	100	93	103	88
Tons sold: Export	100	100	89	89
Tons sold: Total	100	95	99	88
Gross profit R	100	89	123	115
Net profit margin (%)	100	79	100	99
Net profit per ton	100	87	120	133

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Gross profit margin (%) ton	100	75	95	93
Gross profit per ton	100	80	112	121
Tons sold: Local	100	89	90	77
Tons sold: Export	100	93	90	90
Tons sold: Total	100	90	90	81
Gross profit R	100	72	100	93
Net profit margin (%)	100	48	92	91
Net profit per ton	100	52	108	119

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Gross profit margin (%) ton	100	88	96	94
Gross profit per ton	100	96	111	122
Tons sold: Local	100	91	112	96
Tons sold: Export	100	99	133	133
Tons sold: Total	100	93	117	69
Gross profit R	100	88	125	117
Net profit margin (%)	100	82	94	94
Net profit per ton	100	89	110	121

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The table above indicates the gross profit level with regard to 3mm to 6mm. The Applicant indicated that if the anti-dumping duties against Indonesia are revoked, it is estimated that the imports will re-enter the SACU market at dumped prices. The Applicant stated that it will then lose sales and will reduce production to keep the inventory at reasonable levels. The Applicant will need to increase its selling price to maintain the same profit levels as in 2016 in order to prevent it from suffering substantial injury. However, as the tables above indicate, the total gross profit will decline in 2017 compared with 2016.

5.2.3.3 Output

The following table outlines the Applicant's domestic production volume of the subject product for the years 2014 to 2016, and estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.3: Output

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ton	100	96	97	83
Production for SACU consumption (Ton)	100	96	97	83
HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ton	100	93	103	88
Production for SACU consumption (Ton)	100	93	103	88

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ton	100	133	112	101
Production for SACU consumption (Ton)	100	133	112	101
HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Ton	100	91	112	96
Production for SACU consumption (Ton)	100	91	112	96

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The import volume from Indonesia in 2004 prior to the imposition of the duties was 15 187 tons. Therefore, it can reasonably be expected that if the anti-dumping duties are revoked that the dumped imports would initially surge again to the same volume as in 2004. Therefore, as it is estimated that the sales volumes of the Applicant will decline with at least 15 187 tons in 2017 and it is also estimated that the production volume will also be reduced with the same volume to prevent increased inventory levels.

The tables above reflect a decreasing trend in output over the period 2014 to 2016 with regard to 3mm, 4mm and 5mm. The Applicant indicated that should the anti-dumping duties expire, it is estimated that the imports at dumped prices would gain at least 15 187 tons of the Applicant sales volume. These volumes will replace the sales volumes of the Applicant and as a result it would be forced to cut back on production to reduce inventory levels and therefore it is estimated that production volumes will decline in 2017 with regard to the subject products.

5.2.3.4 Market share

The following table shows the market share for the subject product for the years 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.4: Market share (Volumes)**HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)**

Market share Volume (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Applicant's market share	100	96	97	83
Other SACU producers' market share				
Total SACU producers' market share	100	96	97	83
Market share of alleged dumped imports by country				
Indonesia	38	24	-	8 755
Market share of other imports	9 488	13 658	12 476	12 476
Total SACU market (local produced & imports)	100	102	102	102

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)

Market share Volume (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Applicant's market share	100	93	103	88
Other SACU producers' market share				
Total SACU producers' market share	100	93	103	88
Market share of alleged dumped imports by country				
Indonesia	802	895	399	4 314
Market share of other imports	8 176	13 876	25 708	25 708
Total SACU market (local produced & imports)	100	110	147	146

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)

Market share Volume (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Applicant's market share	100	89	90	77
Other SACU producers' market share				
Total SACU producers' market share	100	89	90	77
Market share of alleged dumped imports by country				
Indonesia	110	136	215	1 175
Market share of other imports	1 743	1 493	2 461	2 461
Total SACU market (local produced & imports)	100	89	99	97

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)

Market share Volume (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Applicant's market share	100	91	112	96
Other SACU producers' market share				
Total SACU producers' market share	100	91	112	96
Market share of alleged dumped imports by country				
Indonesia	2	-	4	944
Market share of other imports	2 222	3 608	2 222	2 222
Total SACU market (local produced & imports)	100	111	109	109

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The tables above indicate that the Applicant's market share with regard to 3mm and 5mm declined over the period 2014 to 2016. Although 4mm and 6mm market share increased marginally, the market share was still at very low levels. The Applicant indicated that should the anti-dumping duties expire, the importers will revert to the dumped Indonesian imports and sales volume will be lost by the Applicant and as a result the market share of the Applicant will reduce even further to below the 2014 market share while the Indonesian market share increases, causing material injury to the Applicant. The Applicant stated that the market share is still at very low levels, but should the anti-dumping duties expire, the importers will revert to the dumped Indonesian imports and sales as volume will be lost, as well as sales value will decline and as a result the market share of the Applicant will decline even further in 2017, this while the Indonesian market share increases, causing material injury to the SACU industry.

5.2.3.5 Productivity

The following table shows the Applicant's productivity for the subject product for the years 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event of the expiry of the duty:

Table 5.2.3.5: Productivity**HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)**

Sales volume to SACU (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total production volume (ton)	100	93	99	90
Number of employees (manufacturing only)	100	107	107	98
Tons per employee	100	86	92	92

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)

Sales volume to SACU (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total production volume (ton)	100	91	99	89
Number of employees (manufacturing only)	100	106	113	100
Tons per employee	100	86	88	89

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)

Your sales volume to SACU (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total production volume (ton)	100	86	72	65
Number of employees (manufacturing only)	100	100	67	67
Tons per employee	100	86	108	98

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)

Your sales volume to SACU (ton)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total production volume (ton)	100	99	112	102
Number of employees (manufacturing only)	100	100	133	100
Tons per employee	100	99	84	102

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The tables above indicate that productivity declined over the period 2014 to 2016 and for 3mm to 5mm but productivity increased for 6mm for the period of 2016. If the anti-dumping duties are revoked and the production decline, while the employment level remains the same as in 2016, productivity will decline even further. Therefore, if the Applicant wanted to

retain more or less the same productivity levels in 2016 employment will have to be reduced.

The Applicant stated that if the anti-dumping duties are revoked and the production decline, while the employment level remains the same as in 2016, productivity will decline even further. If it wanted to retain more or less the same productivity levels as in 2016, employment will have to be reduced as indicated in the table above.

5.2.3.6 Return on investment

The following table shows the Applicant's return on investment on earnings before interest and tax, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.6: Return on investment

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Net profit (product concerned)	100	100	147	138
Sales volume to SACU (ton)	100	96	97	83
Net assets (product concerned)	100	100	100	100
Return on net assets (%)	100	100	147	138

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Net profit (product concerned)	100	81	124	117
Sales volume to SACU (ton)	100	93	103	88
Net assets (product concerned)	100	100	100	100
Return on net assets (%)	100	81	124	117

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Net profit (product concerned)	100	46	97	91
Sales volume to SACU (ton)	100	89	90	77
Net assets (product concerned)	100	100	100	100
Return on net assets (%)	100	46	97	91

HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Net profit (product concerned)	100	81	123	116
Sales volume to SACU (ton)	100	91	112	96
Net assets (product concerned)	100	100	100	100
Return on net assets (%)	100	81	123	116

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The Applicant stated that if it wishes to retain more or less the same profit percentage that the return on investment for the subject products will decrease as result of declining sales volume, value and profit that will be realized as a result of the dumped imports from Indonesia entering the SACU market again. If the Applicant reduces its selling prices to retain market share the return on investment will decline even further.

5.2.3.7 Utilization of production capacity

The following table provides the Applicant's capacity and production for the subject products for the years 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.7: Utilization of production capacity

Clear Float Glass	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Capacity (ton)	100	100	100	100
Actual production (ton)	100	92	97	88
Capacity utilization %	100	92	97	88

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The table above indicates that the Applicant's capacity utilization decreased over the period 2014 to 2016 and should the duty be revoked, it will decline further in 2017.

The Applicant stated that the import volume from Indonesia in 2004, prior to the imposition of the duties was 15 187 tons, and that it can reasonably be expected that if the anti-dumping duties are revoked that the dumped imports would initially surge again to the same volume as in 2004. These imported volumes will replace the sales volumes of the Applicant and as a result it will be forced to cut back on production to reduce inventory levels or reduce selling prices. A further result is that capacity utilization will decrease to the lowest level over the period 2014 to 2017, whilst overheads would be remaining the same, causing the Applicant to suffer material injury.

It must also be noted that it is estimated that the Applicant's selling prices in 2017 must be increased in an effort to retain the same profit margin as in 2016, whilst the volume of sales is expected to decrease, should the anti-dumping duties be revoked, as the importers would turn to exporters offering competitive prices, resulting in Applicant selling less products causing material injury.

5.2.3.8 Actual and potential negative effects on cash flow

The following table provides the Applicant's cash flow for year 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.8: Cash flow**HS 7005.29.17****(3 mm)**

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Cash flow: incoming	100	454	90	-43
Cash flow: outgoing	100*	91	98	83
Net cash flow	100*	65	99	91
Debtors (value)	100	110	124	122
Debtors: average days outstanding	100	100	100	100

HS 7005.29.23**(4 mm)**

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Cash flow: incoming	100	45	159	136
Cash flow: outgoing	100*	22	212	166
Net cash flow	100	53	143	126
Debtors (value)	100	102	124	123
Debtors: average days outstanding	100	100	100	100

HS 7005.29.25**(5 mm)**

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Cash flow: incoming	100	33	1029	939
Cash flow: outgoing	100*	102	11	11
Net cash flow	100*	107	-56	-51
Debtors (value)	100	95	105	104
Debtors: average days outstanding	100	100	100	100

HS 7005.29.35**(6 mm)**

Rand	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Cash flow: incoming	100	8	104	90
Cash flow: outgoing	100*	161	96	120
Net cash flow	100	-104	110	68
Debtors (value)	100	99	131	129
Debtors: average days outstanding	100	100	100	100

100 The base total is negative, which would imply that any figure indicated in the row sequence that reflects a "-", will in fact be a profit margin reflection.*
Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The above table indicates that there was an increase in cash flow over the period 2015 to 2016. It is estimated by the Applicant, based on the estimated reduced sales value in 2017 compared with 2016, that if the anti-dumping duties are revoked, the net cash flow will decline in 2017 with the declining sales value causing the SACU industry to suffer material injury.

5.2.3.9 Inventories

The Applicant provided the following inventory levels for 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.9: Inventories

HS 7005.29.17
(3 mm)

	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Volume (Ton)	100	51	67	97
Value (Rand)	100	60	82	129

HS 7005.29.23
(4 mm)

	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Volume (Ton)	100	71	73	85
Value (Rand)	100	83	89	114

HS 7005.29.25
(5 mm)

	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Volume (Ton)	100	109	52	99
Value (Rand)	100	127	62	131

HS 7005.29.35
(6 mm)

	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Volume (Ton)	100	146	148	64
Value (Rand)	100	170	178	85

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The information in the above table shows that the Applicant's inventories decreased for 3mm to 5mm float glass, but increased on 6mm float glass over the period of 2014 to 2016.

It was stated that if it continues to produce at the 2016 level and does not reduce production while sales decline in 2017, it is clear that the total inventory level will increase, so also the value based on total cost of production in 2017, causing material injury. The Applicant stated that inventory levels are maintained at fairly constant levels in the order of 6 to 7 weeks of sales volume. However, if the anti-dumping duties are revoked the inventory levels and values will increase and as a result impact on the cash flow of the industry.

5.2.3.10 Employment

The following table shows the Applicant's employment levels for the years 2014 to 2016 and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.10: Employment

Clear Float Glass - All subject product	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Direct labour (units) : production	100	106	106	95
Indirect labour (units) : production	100	105	102	93
Total labour (units) : production	100	105	103	94

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The Applicant stated that as the manufacturing of the subject product is capital intensive and thus a small number of employees are involved. Therefore, it is not a meaningful indicator of material injury although it is estimated that one job will be lost in order to retain the productivity rate as in 2016.

5.2.3.11 Wages

Using the production wages and employment figures sourced from the Applicant, its production wages per employee in respect of the subject product is as follows:

Table 5.2.3.11: Wages

Direct labour (units) : production	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Direct wages: Production	100	108	116	111
Indirect wages: Production	100	112	119	117
Total wages: Production	100	111	118	115
Wage cost per ton produced	100	120	121	131

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The Applicant pointed out that remuneration is not a meaningful indicator of material injury. There will be decline in wages in 2017, if the anti-dumping duties are revoked.

5.2.3.12 Growth

The following table provides the Applicant's growth information for the years 2014 to 2016 and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.12: Growth

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Size of the SACU market	100	102	102	102
% Growth from previous year	-	100	0	0
Sales volume (ton)	100	96	97	83
Growth %		100*	-35	359
Rest of SACU producers volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of SACU growth %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Clear Float Glass

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)

Clear Float Glass	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Size of the SACU market	100	110	147	146
% Growth from previous year	0	100	4	0
Sales volume (ton)	100	93	103	88
Growth %		100*	-151	194
Rest of SACU producers volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of SACU growth %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Clear Float Glass

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)

Clear Float Glass	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Size of the SACU market	100	89	99	97
% Growth from previous year	0	100*	-1	0
Sales volume (ton)	100	89	90	77
Growth %		100*	-1	136
Rest of SACU producers volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of SACU growth %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Clear Float Glass
HS 7005.29.35 (6 mm)

Clear Float Glass	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Size of the SACU market	100	111	109	109
% Growth from previous year	0	100	0	0
Sales volume (ton)	100	91	112	96
Growth %		100*	-259	165
Rest of SACU producers volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of SACU growth %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

100* *The base total is negative, which would imply that any figure indicated in the row sequence that reflects a "-", will in fact be a profit margin reflection.*

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The import volume from Indonesia in 2004 prior to the imposition of the duties was 15 187 tons. It is estimated that if the anti-dumping duties are revoked that the dumped imports would initially surge again to the same volume as in 2004. It is estimated that the Applicant will show no growth in 2017, in fact, it will show negative growth as sales will decline as a result of lost sales to the dumped imports from Indonesia.

5.2.3.13 Ability to raise capital or investments

The following table shows the Applicant's ability to raise capital and investment for the years 2014 to 2016, and an estimate in the event the duty expires:

Table 5.2.3.13: Ability to raise capital or investment

HS 7005.29.17 (3 mm)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total capital/investment in the subject product	100	100	100	100
Capital expenditure during year on subject product	100	556	1 821	1 821

HS 7005.29.23 (4 mm)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total capital/investment in the subject product (Rand)	100	100	100	100
Capital expenditure during year on subject product (Rand)	100	537	1 926	1 926

HS 7005.29.25 (5 mm)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total capital/investment in the subject product (Rand)	100	100	100	100
Capital expenditure during year on subject product (Rand)	100	518	1 675	1 675

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 Estimate if duty expires
Total capital/investment in the subject product (Rand)	100	100	100	100
Capital expenditure during year on subject product (Rand)	100	529	2 094	2 094

Table indexed due to confidentiality using 2014 as base year

The Applicant stated that it has no difficulty in raising capital or drawing investment to expand production where such investment can be shown to be viable. Viability includes effective protection from unfair and harmful trading practices such as dumping injuries.

It indicated further that if the effective anti-dumping duty is revoked while it is clear that there would be a continuation of dumping, and that the SACU industry would suffer material injury, it is estimated that it is unlikely that

capital will be forthcoming for additional investment in the SACU industry as the return on investment would not warrant investment in SACU, making the industry less competitive.

Comments made by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Indonesia

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Indonesia responded to the initiation of the investigation by stating that in its view, the Commission failed to examine the relevant industry indicators in a fair and objective manner which can justify the continuation of the current anti-dumping duty.

It indicated that the facts in the application undisputedly reveal that five year application of anti-dumping duty has removed any possible injury of the Petitioner (SACU's Domestic Industry), as a result of which the SACU Industry now enjoy a strong growth and have become a robust and sustainable industry. It therefore argued that any removal of anti-dumping duty on import of clear float glass from Indonesia would not result in continuation or recurrence of injury to the SACU industry.

It further stated that Indonesia's import role is small compared to imports from other countries and that the trends from Indonesia tend to decline in 2014 – 2016 and it is therefore not justified that the imports originating in or imported from Indonesia, will result in a negative impact or will injure the domestic industry in SACU because all indicators are positive.

Comment by the Applicant to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Indonesia

The Applicant responded to comments received from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Indonesia by stating that it is evident from the response of the Indonesian Directorate and quotations that they confuse the initiation of a

sunset review with the making of a final determination. It stated that the Applicant submitted sufficient substantiated evidence and established a prima facie case to enable the Commission to arrive at a reasonable conclusion that there will be a continuation or recurrence of dumping and that therefore the expiry of the dumping duty will lead to a recurrence of material injury.

The Applicant further stated that no industry player in the clear float glass industry in Indonesia responded and submitted verifiable information to contest the substantiated information that the Applicant submitted.

The Commission's consideration:

The Commission considered Article 11.3 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement where investigating authorities, based on substantiated evidence submitted by the Applicant, are to determine whether the expiry of the anti-dumping duties would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury.

The Commission concluded that it is evident from the information submitted by the Applicant that although the Applicant is not experiencing material injury over the period of investigation, there will be a recurrence of material injury should the anti-dumping duty be revoked.

5.3 Conclusion – recurrence of material injury

After considering all the information available, the Commission made a final determination that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty would likely lead to the recurrence of material injury to the SACU industry.

6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6.1 Continuation or recurrence of dumping

The Commission made a final determination that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping of the subject product originating in or imported from Indonesia.

6.2 Recurrence of material injury

The Commission made a final determination that the expiry of the anti-dumping duty would likely lead to the recurrence of material injury to the SACU industry.

7. RECOMMENDATION

The Commission made a final determination that:

- the expiry of the duty would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping; and
- the expiry of the duty would likely lead to the recurrence of material injury.

The Commission therefore decided to recommend to the Minister of Trade and Industry that the anti-dumping duty on clear float glass originating in or imported from Indonesia be maintained as follows:

Item	Tariff heading	Description	Imported from or originating in	Rate of anti-dumping duty
213.03	7005.29.17	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but otherwise not worked, of a thickness exceeding 2.5 mm but not exceeding 3 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	Indonesia	45%
213.03	7005.29.23	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 3 mm but not exceeding 4 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass) (excluding that manufactured by PT Muliaglass Industrino and PT Abdi Rakyat Bakti)	Indonesia	10%
213.03	7005.29.25	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 4 mm but not exceeding 5 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass) (excluding that manufactured by PT Muliaglass Industrino and PT Abdi Rakyat Bakti)	Indonesia	12.51%
213.03	7005.29.35	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 6 mm (excluding solar glass and optical glass)	Indonesia	30,5%