ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

Notice to readers:
The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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Review Report of Independent Accountants

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

To Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

Except as explained in the following paragraph, we conducted our reviews in accordance with Statement of Auditing Standards No. 65, "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

As explained in Note 4(3), the financial statements of certain insignificant subsidiaries were not reviewed by independent accountants. Those statements reflected total assets of NTD 221,158 thousand and NTD 198,355 thousand, constituting 3.35% and 3.30% of the consolidated total assets, and total liabilities of NTD 23,197 thousand and NTD 15,527 thousand, constituting 1.03% and 1.00% of the consolidated total liabilities as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively; and total comprehensive income of NTD 1,681 thousand and NTD (7,740) thousand, constituting 2.23% and (6.26)% of the consolidated total comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The financial statements of certain associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method were not reviewed by independent accountants. Those associates' and joint ventures' investments under equity method amounted to NTD 54,690 thousand and NTD 59,022 thousand as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The related shares of profits from the associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NTD (1,640) thousand and NTD (4,099) thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. The information related to the above subsidiaries, and associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method disclosed in Note 13 was also not reviewed by independent accountants.

Qualified Conclusion

Based on our reviews, except for the effect of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the financial statements of certain insignificant subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method been reviewed by independent accountants described in the preceding paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2018 and 2017, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Emphasis of Matter – Applying the New Accounting Standards

As described in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements, which stated that describes the Company and its subsidiaries applied the International Financial Reporting Standard 9, "Financial Instruments" and 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" starting from January 1, 2018, and elected not to restate the consolidated financial statements for prior periods. Our conclusion is not to make modifications in respect of this matter.

Yen, Wen Pi
Tu, Chin Yuan
Ernst & Young, Taiwan
May 3, 2018

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2018 and 2017 are unaudited)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As of		
Assets	Notes	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	$3,107,532	$3,095,629	$2,377,763
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 12	1,307	132	5,722
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4, 12	29,609	-	-
Debt instrument investments with no active market, current	4, 12	-	59,463	14,240
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(2), 6(15)	926,667	1,311,147	929,195
Other receivables	12	36,042	28,876	17,296
Inventories, net	4, 6(3)	664,371	390,272	707,572
Prepayment		30,860	28,131	26,264
Other current assets		71,184	67,450	79,642
Total Current Assets		4,867,572	4,981,100	4,157,694
Non-current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, noncurrent	4, 12	32,056	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, noncurrent	4, 8	200	-	-
Financial assets measured at cost, noncurrent	4, 12	-	19,096	19,096
Debt instrument investments with no active market, noncurrent	8, 12	-	13,198	200
Investments accounted for under the equity method	4	54,690	56,330	59,022
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(4), 8	1,263,129	1,280,479	1,377,594
Investment property	4, 6(5)	69,514	69,822	70,744
Intangible assets	4, 6(6)	40,493	44,560	42,292
Deferred tax assets	4	78,447	61,199	51,041
Deposits-out		7,462	4,434	12,559
Other long-term investments		4,485	4,485	4,485
Other non-current assets	4, 6(7)	190,110	204,587	225,078
Total non-current assets		1,740,586	1,758,190	1,862,111
Total assets		$6,608,158	$6,739,290	$6,019,805

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

(continued)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2018 and 2017 are unaudited)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	As of March 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2017
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans	6(8)	$558,500	$672,585	$281,680
Short-term notes and bills payable	6(9)	250,000	230,000	100,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 12	947	4,628	16,404
Contract liabilities, current		14,865	-	-
Notes payable		11,446	12,765	18,470
Accounts payable		730,539	652,306	623,675
Other payables		192,048	250,043	175,108
Current tax liabilities	4	113,557	122,263	120,451
Other current liabilities		3,688	25,028	19,297
Total current liabilities		1,875,590	1,969,618	1,355,085
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term loans	4,6(11)	160,000	160,000	-
Deferred tax liabilities	4	175,022	143,905	138,705
Accrued pension liabilities	4	36,662	39,870	64,331
Deposits-in		360	360	360
Total non-current liabilities		372,044	344,135	203,396
Total liabilities		2,247,634	2,313,753	1,558,481
Equity attributable to the parent company	4, 6(12)			
Capital				
Common stock		605,526	605,526	605,526
Additional paid-in capital				
Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital		1,308,533	1,308,533	1,308,533
Capital Surplus-Donated Assets Received		314	314	314
Capital Surplus-Other		78,498	78,498	78,498
Total Additional paid-in capital		1,387,345	1,387,345	1,387,345
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve		730,563	730,563	645,420
Special reserve		45,286	45,286	-
Retained earnings		1,742,679	1,797,553	1,879,221
Total Retained earnings		2,518,528	2,573,402	2,524,641
Other components of equity				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(199,640)	(176,886)	(87,023)
Unrealized gains and losses on equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income,		10,368	-	-
Treasury stock		(2,163)	(2,163)	(2,163)
Non-controlling interests	6(13)	40,560	38,313	32,998
Total equity		4,360,524	4,425,537	4,461,324
Total liabilities and equity		$6,608,158	$6,739,290	$6,019,805

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017
(Reviewed, Not Audited)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

	Notes	For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018	2017
Net Sales	6(14)	$1,048,095	$973,525
Cost of Sales	6(17)	(826,579)	(738,979)
Gross Profit		221,516	234,546
Operating Expenses	6(17)		
Selling and marketing		(31,078)	(37,183)
Management and administrative		(86,759)	(99,285)
Research and development		(28,038)	(31,496)
Expected credit losses	6(15)	(4,133)	-
Total Operating Expenses		(150,008)	(167,964)
Operating Income		71,508	66,582
Non-operating income and expenses	6(18)		
Other revenue		19,354	18,176
Other gain and loss		(103,661)	(163,972)
Financial costs		(2,832)	(1,614)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures		(1,640)	(4,099)
Subtotal		(88,779)	(151,509)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(17,271)	(84,927)
Income tax (expense) benefit	6(20)	(35,364)	3,082
Loss from Continuing Operations, Net of Tax		(52,635)	(81,845)
Other comprehensive income	6(19)		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently		8	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(38,750)	(50,285)
Income tax related to items that will be reclassified subsequently		15,996	8,548
Total other comprehensive loss , net of tax		(22,746)	(41,737)
Total comprehensive loss		$(75,381)	$(123,582)
Net loss attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		$(54,882)	$(82,756)
Non-controlling interests		2,247	911
		$(52,635)	$(81,845)
Comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Stockholder of the parent		$(77,628)	$(124,493)
Non-controlling interests		2,247	911
		$(75,381)	$(123,582)
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(21)		
Earnings per share-basic		$(0.91)	$(1.37)
Earnings per share-diluted		$(0.91)	$(1.37)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Legal Reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive	Treasury stock	Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2017	6(12)	$605,526	$1,387,345	$645,420	$ -	$1,961,977	$(45,286)	$ -	$(2,163)	$4,552,819	$32,087	$4,584,906
Net (loss) income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017						(82,756)				(82,756)	911	(81,845)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax for the three-month periods ended March 31,2017							(41,737)			(41,737)		(41,737)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	(82,756)	(41,737)	-	-	(124,493)	911	(123,582)
Balance as of March 31, 2017	6(12)	$605,526	$1,387,345	$645,420	$ -	$1,879,221	$(87,023)	$ -	$(2,163)	$4,428,326	$32,998	$4,461,324
Balance as of January 1, 2018	6(12)	$605,526	$1,387,345	$730,563	$45,286	$1,797,553	$(176,886)	$ -	$(2,163)	$4,387,224	$38,313	$4,425,537
Impact of retroactive applications								10,368		10,368		10,368
Adjusted balance as January 1, 2018		605,526	1,387,345	730,563	45,286	1,797,553	(176,886)	10,368	(2,163)	4,397,592	38,313	4,435,905
Net (loss) income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018						(54,882)				(54,882)	2,247	(52,635)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the three-month periods ended March 31,2018						8	(22,754)			(22,746)		(22,746)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	(54,874)	(22,754)	-	-	(77,628)	2,247	(75,381)
Balance as of March 31, 2018	6(12)	$605,526	$1,387,345	$730,563	$45,286	$1,742,679	$(199,640)	$10,368	$(2,163)	$4,319,964	$40,560	$4,360,524

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss before tax	$(17,271)	$(84,927)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	48,139	46,890
Amortization	11,272	13,474
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(284)	(534)
Net loss of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22,317	39,981
(Gains) loss from market value decline, obsolete and slow-moving of inventories	(2,439)	587
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	1,640	4,099
Expected credit loss	4,133	3,918
Interest revenue	(8,217)	(3,882)
Interest expense	2,832	1,614
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(27,173)	(12,713)
Decrease in accounts receivable	380,347	476,656
Increase in inventories, net	(271,660)	(246,788)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(7,166)	4,037
Increase in prepayments	(4,921)	(3,123)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(3,734)	3,367
Increase in other noncurrent assets	(4,857)	(39,889)
Increase in contract liabilities	14,865	-
Decrease in notes payable	(1,319)	(7,591)
Increase in accounts payable	78,233	1,035
Decrease in other payables	(57,995)	(66,068)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(21,340)	(20,921)
Decrease in accrued pension liabilities	(3,208)	(2,106)
Cash generated from operations	132,194	107,116
Interest received	8,217	3,882
Income tax paid	(16,789)	(7,297)
Net cash provided by operating activities	123,622	103,701

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

(continued)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017
(Reviewed, Not Audited)
(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	42,852	-
Disposal of debt instrument investments with no active market	-	19,432
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(47,773)	(41,368)
Acquisition of investments accounted for under the equity method	-	(18,515)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,391	797
Increase in deposits-out	(3,028)	(1,626)
Increase in intangible assets	(821)	(4,459)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,379)	(45,739)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	1,065,755	693,840
Decrease in short-term loans	(1,174,552)	(723,555)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	810,000	310,000
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(790,000)	(290,000)
Interest paid	(2,832)	(1,614)
Net cash used by financing activities	(91,629)	(11,329)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(14,711)	(41,696)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	11,903	4,937
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,095,629	2,372,826
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$3,107,532	$2,377,763

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three-month Periods Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in 1968 to manufacture and market household sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, and the spare parts used on these products. The Company applied to be listed on the GreTai Securities Market on April 2004, and was authorized for trading over the counter on December 28, 2007. On December 23, 2014, the Company was authorized to be listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd. is controlled by the Company, which was incorporated in 1998 to manufacture household sewing machines in Jiangsu Province, China.

Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (VN) is controlled by the Company, which was incorporated in 2004 to manufacture household sewing machines in BinhDuong Province, Vietnam.

Shinco Technologies Limited (VN) is controlled by the Company, which was incorporated in 2007 to die-cast metal alloy of aluminum, zinc and magnesium in BinhDuong Province, Vietnam.

2. DATE AND PROCEDURES OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “the Group”) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors’ meeting held on May 3, 2018.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment that has a material effect on the Group is described below:

(a) *IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (including Amendments to IFRS 15 "Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers")*

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 11 *Construction Contracts,* IAS 18 *Revenue* and related interpretations. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 15, the Group elected to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 at the date of initial application (January 1, 2018). The Group also elected to apply this standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application.

The Group's principal activities consist of the sale of goods. The impacts arising from the adoption of IFRS 15 on the Group are summarized as follows:

A. Please refer to Note 4 for the accounting policies before or after January 1, 2018.

B. Before January 1, 2018, revenue from sale of goods was recognized when goods have been delivered to the buyer. Starting from January 1, 2018, in accordance with IFRS 15, the Group recognized revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good to a customer. IFRS 15 has no impact on the Group's revenue recognition from sale of goods. Besides, the Group has the right to transfer the goods to customers and also to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Therefore, the recognition of trade receivables has no difference from treatment under IFRS 15.

C. The Group received consideration in advance from customers before transferring a promised good to a customer and had the obligation to provide the services subsequently. Before January 1, 2018, the Group recognized the consideration received in advance from customers under other current liabilities. Starting from January 1, 2018, in accordance with IFRS 15, it should be recognized as contract liabilities. The amount reclassified from other current liabilities to contracts liabilities of the Group as at the date of initial application was $19,787. In addition, compared with IAS 18, other current liabilities decreased by $14,865 and the contract liabilities increased by $14,865 as at March 31, 2018.

D. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 6 for additional disclosure note required by IFRS 15.

(b) *IFRS 9"Financial Instruments"*

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the Group elected not to restate prior periods at the date of initial application (January 1, 2018). The adoption of IFRS 9 has the following impacts on the Group:

A. The Group adopted IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018 and it adopted IAS 39 before January 1, 2018. Please refer to Note 4 for more details on accounting policies.

B. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the assessment of the business model and classification of financial assets into the appropriate categories are based on the facts and circumstances that existed as at January 1, 2018. The classifications of financial assets and its carrying amounts as at January 1, 2018 are as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

IAS 39		IFRS 9	
Measurement categories	Carrying amounts	Measurement categories	Carrying amounts
Fair value through profit or loss	$132	Fair value through profit or loss	$132
Fair value through other comprehensive income		Fair value through other comprehensive income	32,056
Available-for-sale financial assets (including measured at cost)	19,096		
At amortized cost		At amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand) , notes receivables, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables)	4,508,023
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand) , notes receivables, trade receivables, debt instrument investments with no active market and other receivables)	4,508,023		
Total	$4,527,251	Total	$4,540,211

C. The transition adjustments from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 for the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities as at January 1, 2018 are as follows:

IAS 39		**IFRS 9**			**Deferred tax liabilities**	**Other components of equity**
Class of financial instruments	Carrying amounts	Class of financial instruments	Carrying amounts	Difference	**Adjustment**	**Adjustment**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Held-for-trading	$132	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	$132	-	-	-

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

IAS 39		**IFRS 9**			**Deferred tax liabilities**	**Other components of equity**
Class of financial instruments	Carrying amounts	Class of financial instruments	Carrying amounts	Difference	**Adjustment**	**Adjustment**
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent (including investments measured at cost with initial investment cost of $19,096, reported as a separate line item) (Note 1)	19,096	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)	32,056	12,960	2,592	10,368
Loans and receivables (Note 2)						
Cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand)	3,095,339	Cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand)	3,095,339	-	-	-
Debt instrument investments with no active market, current	59,463	Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	59,463	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	1,311,147	Accounts receivable, net	1,311,147	-	-	-
Other receivables	28,876	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	28,876	-	-	-
Debt instrument investments with no active market, noncurrent	13,198	Financial assets measured at amortized cost, noncurrent	13,198	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,508,023	Subtotal	4,508,023	-	-	-
Total	$4,527,251	Total	$4,540,211	$12,960	$2,592	$10,368

Notes:

(1) In accordance with of IAS 39, the Group's available-for-sale financial assets included investments in funds, stocks and bonds of listed companies and stocks of unlisted companies. Adjustment details are described as follows:

a. Stocks (unlisted companies)

The Group assessed the facts and circumstances existed as at January 1, 2018, and determined these stocks were not held-for-trading; therefore, the Group elected to designate them as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. As at January 1, 2018, the Group reclassified available-for-sale financial assets (including measured at cost) to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of $19,096. Other related adjustments are described as follows:

(a) The stocks of unlisted companies previously measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 had an original cost of $19,096. In accordance with IFRS 9, stocks of unlisted companies must be measured at fair value. The fair value of the stocks of unlisted companies was $32,056 as at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the Group adjusted the carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of $32,056 and also adjusted other equity and deferred tax liabilities by $10,368 and $2,592, respectively.

(2) In accordance with IAS 39, the cash flow characteristics for held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The assessment of the business model is based on the facts and circumstances that existed as at January 1, 2018. These financial assets were measured at amortized cost as they were held within a business model whose objective was to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, there was no adjustment arising from the assessment of impairment losses for the aforementioned assets as at January 1, 2018. Therefore, there is no impact on the carrying amount as at January 1, 2018. As at January 1, 2018, debt instrument investments with no active market-current of $59,463 and debt instrument investments with no active market-noncurrent of $13,198 were reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost-current of $59,463 and financial assets measured at amortized cost-noncurrent of $13,198, respectively.

D. Please refer to Notes 4, 5, 6 and 12 for the related disclosures required by IFRS 7 and IFRS 9.

(c) *IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"*

The interpretation clarifies that when applying paragraphs 21 and 22 of IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The Group originally recorded their foreign currency sales transactions based on the exchange rate on the date of revenue recognition and converted into its functional currency. The exchange difference was recognized when the foreign currency advance payment was written off. The Group elected to apply this application prospectively on January 1, 2018. This change in accounting principle did not significantly impact the Group's recognition and measurement.

(2) The Group has not adopted standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended by IASB and endorsed by FSC listed below:

None.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB but not yet endorsed by FSC at the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below:

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

New/Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments"	January 1, 2019
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"	January 1, 2019
Amendment to IFRS 9 "Negative Compensation Prepayment Features"	January 1, 2019
Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015 – 2017 cycle)	January 1, 2019
Amendment to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement"	January 1, 2019

(a) *IFRS 10"Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures*

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) *IFRS 16"Leases"*

The new standard requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model (subject to certain exemptions). Lessor accounting still uses the dual classification approach: operating lease and finance lease.

(c) *IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments"*

The interpretation clarifies application of recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 "Income Taxes" when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

(d) *IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"*

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model. Under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

(1) estimates of future cash flows
(2) Discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows
(3) a risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts..

(e) *IAS 28"Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Amendments to IAS 28*

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture before it applies IAS 28, and in applying IFRS 9, does not take account of any adjustments that arise from applying IAS 28.

(f) *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)*

The amendment allows financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require a party to a contract either to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract, to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(g) *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle):*

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"
The amendments clarify that an entity that has joint control of a joint operation shall remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.

IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"
The amendments clarify that an entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes"

The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

The amendments clarify that an entity should treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing made specifically to obtain an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

(h) *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)*

The amendments clarify that when a change in a defined benefit plan is made (such as amendment, curtailment or settlement, etc.), the entity should use the updated assumptions to remeasure its net defined benefit liability or asset.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed under (b), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. All other standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

(a) Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

(a)power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
(b)exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
(c)the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a)the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
(b)rights arising from other contractual arrangements
(c)the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

(a)derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
(b)derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
(c)recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
(d)recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
(e)recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
(f)reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are as follows:

			Percentage of ownership (%)		
Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
the Company	Shinco Worldwide Ltd. (BVI) [Shinco (BVI)]	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
the Company	Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (BVI) [Zeng Hsing (BVI)]	Trading and holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

			Percentage of ownership (%)		
Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
the Company	Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (VN) [Zeng Hsing (VN)]	Manufacturing household sewing machines	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
the Company	Shinco Technologies Limited (VN) [Shinco (VN)]	Material die-casting of metal of aluminum, zinc and magnesium alloy	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
the Company	Mitsumichi Industrial Co. Ltd. [Mitsumichi]	Manufacturing household sewing machines	53.00%	53.00%	53.00%
Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (BVI) [Zeng Hsing (BVI)]	Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd. [Zhangjiagang]	Manufacturing household sewing machines	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (BVI) [Zeng Hsing (BVI)]	Zhangjiagang Free Trade Zone Cheau Hsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd. [Cheau Hsing]	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (BVI) [Zeng Hsing (BVI)]	Arcoris Pte Ltd.	Holding Company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd. [Zhangjiagang]	Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Trading Co., Ltd. [Zhangjiagang trading]	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Certain investments were accounted for under the equity method based on the financial statements of the investees, which were not reviewed by the independent accountants. The assets of the investments amounted to $221,158 and $198,355 of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2018, and 2017, respectively. The liabilities of the investments amounted to $23,197 and $15,527 of the total consolidated liabilities as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The related comprehensive income of the investments amounted to $1,681 and $(7,740) of the consolidated comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars (NTD), which is also the parent company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

a. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

b. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (Before January 1, 2018: IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*) are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.

c. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NTD at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In the partial disposal of an associate or jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

a. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
b. The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
c. The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
d. The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as a current when:

a. The Group expects to settle the liability in normal operating cycle
b. The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
c. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
d. The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Term of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within three months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (Before January 1, 2018: IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*) are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(1) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

<u>**The accounting policy from January 1, 2018 as follows:**</u>

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

A. the Group's business model for managing the financial assets
B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

<u>*Financial assets measured at amortized cost*</u>

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

A. purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition
B. financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

(a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.

(b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

(ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

In addition, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

The accounting policy before January 1, 2018 is as follows:

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

Financial assets of the Group are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

i. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term
ii. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
iii. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial asset may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

i. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
ii. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Dividends or interests on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss (including those received during the period of initial investment).

If financial assets do not have quoted prices in an active market and their far value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial assets measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any, as at the reporting date.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or those not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, or loans and receivables.

Foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method relating to monetary available-for-sale financial assets, or dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument, are recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of available-for-sale financial assets at fair value is recognized in equity until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If equity instrument investments do not have quoted prices in an active market and their far value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial assets measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any, as at the reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Group upon initial recognition designates as available for sale, classified as at fair value through profit or loss, or those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment.

Loans and receivables are separately presented on the balance sheet as receivables or debt instrument investments for which no active market exists. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or transaction costs. The effective interest method amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The accounting policy from January 1, 2018 is as follows:

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

(a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
(b) the time value of money
(c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

A. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
C. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

The accounting policy before January 1, 2018 is as follows:

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset other than the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. The carrying amount of the financial asset impaired, other than receivables impaired which are reduced through the use of an allowance account, is reduced directly and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale equity instrument below its cost is considered a loss event.

Other loss events include:

i significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor
ii. a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
iii. it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
iv. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties

For loans and receivables, the Group first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial asset that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exits for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. Interest income is accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Receivables together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
ii. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
iii. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (before January 1, 2018: IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are) are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

i. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term
ii. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
iii. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

i. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
ii. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Before January 1, 2018, if the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss do not have quoted prices in an active market and their far value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial liabilities measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost as at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Derivative instruments

The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations, which is recognized in equity.

Before January 1, 2018, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative. The aforementioned policy are applicable to host contracts as financial liabilities or non-financial assets on January 1, 2018.

(10) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Materials	— Purchase cost under weighted average cost method.
Work in process and finished goods	— Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Finished goods and work in process are accounted for under the weighted average method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Starting from January 1, 2018, rendering of services is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(12) Investments accounted for under the equity method

The Group’s investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group’s share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Group’s percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a prorata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group’s interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (before January 1, 2018: IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*). If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the ‘share of profit or loss of an associate’ in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

(a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or

(b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets.*

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 "*Property, plant and equipment*". When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings and facilities	20～50 years
Machinery and equipment	5～17 years
Tooling equipment	2～ 4 years
Transportation equipment	5～10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3～11 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3～15 years
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of lease terms or economic useful lives

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(14) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 for that model, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	25 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(15) Leases

Group as a lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in profit or loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(16) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Accounting policies of the Group’s intangible assets is summarized as follows:

	Software	Trademarks	Patents	Others
Useful lives	1~5 years	1~5 years	1~5 years	4 years
Method of amortization	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Sources	Outside	Outside	Outside	Outside

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s (“CGU”) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(18) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(19) Treasury Stock

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(20) Revenue recognition

<u>The accounting policy from January 1, 2018 is as follows:</u>

The Group’s revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. The accounting policies are explained as follows:

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells machinery. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group are sewing machines and vacuum cleaners and spare parts and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 45 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract.

The accounting policy after January 1, 2018 is as follows:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

a. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

i. the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer;
ii. neither continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods sold have been retained;
iii. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
iv. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
v. the costs incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

b. Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost (including loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets) and available-for-sale financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate method and recognized in profit or loss.

c. Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

(21) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(22) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of :

(a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
(b) the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted and disclosed for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

(23) Income Tax

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

i. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Interim period income tax expense is accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings, that is, the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period. The estimated average annual effective income tax rate only includes current income tax. The recognition and measurement of deferred tax follows annual financial reporting requirements in accordance with IAS 12. The Group recognizes the effect of change in tax rate for deferred taxes in full if the new tax rate is enacted by the end of the interim reporting period, by charging to profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or directly to equity.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

(1) Judgement

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

(a) Operating lease commitment－Group as the lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Accounts receivables–estimation of impairment loss

<u>Starting from January 1, 2018:</u>

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

Before January 1, 2018:

The Group considers the estimation of future cash flows when there is objective evidence showed indications of impairment. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the impairment of short-term receivables is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated undiscounted future cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(b) Inventories

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flows model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(d) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(e) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Cash on hand	$246	$290	$353
Checking and savings accounts	1,205,468	2,697,743	2,330,941
Time deposits	1,901,818	397,596	46,469
Total	$3,107,532	$3,095,629	$2,377,763

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Accounts receivable - non related parties	$935,599	$1,315,946	$943,250
Less: loss allowance	(8,932)	(4,799)	(14,055)
Accounts receivable, net	$926,667	$1,311,147	$929,195

Trade receivables are generally on 45-90 day terms. The Group adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment on January 1, 2018. Please refer to Note 6(15) for more details on impairment of trade receivables. The Group adopted IAS 39 for impairment assessment before January 1, 2018. The movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables for the three months ended March 31, 2017 are as follows: (Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk disclosure):

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
As of January 1, 2017	$-	$10,137	$10,137
Charge for the current period	-	3,918	3,918
As of March 31, 2017	$-	$14,055	$14,055

Ageing analysis of trade receivables that are past due as of the end of the reporting period but not impaired is as follows:

		Past due but not impaired				
	Neither past due nor impaired	1~30 days	31-90 days	91-360 days	Upon 361 day	Total
December 31, 2017	$1,272,075	$22,170	$16,895	$7	$-	$1,311,147
March 31, 2017	$725,827	$178,486	$16,670	$8,212	$-	$929,195

No accounts receivables were pledged.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Inventories, net

a. Details as follows

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Raw materials	$251,017	$269,890	$240,340
Work in progress	66,891	2,721	109,164
Semi-manufactured goods	36,591	18,275	16,186
Finished goods	309,872	99,386	341,882
Total	$664,371	$390,272	$707,572

b. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized $826,579 and $738,979, respectively, in operating cost, of which $2,439 was related to gains recognized and $587 of loss, respectively, as a result of the net realizable value of inventory being lower than its cost.

c. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017, the gains from inventory price recovery were recognized due to the fact that the inventory that has been established a valuation loss earlier has been scrapped and the sluggish inventory has been consumed.

d. No inventories were pledged.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(4) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and Facilities	Machinery and equipment	Tooling equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Miscellaneous equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:										
As of January 1, 2018	$21,075	$639,454	$884,874	$295,125	$29,688	$20,057	$3,280	$314,413	$69,507	$2,277,473
Additions	-	-	9,333	25,520	1	20	-	3,758	9,141	47,773
Disposals	-	-	(1,825)	(7,172)	(686)	(80)	(3,280)	(363)	-	(13,406)
Transfers	-	-	2,037	14,429	1,244	-	-	768	(7,809)	10,669
Exchange differences	-	(10,386)	(16,173)	(3,216)	(446)	(471)	-	(5,188)	(312)	(36,192)
As of March 31, 2018	$21,075	$629,068	$878,246	$324,686	$29,801	$19,526	$-	$313,388	$70,527	$2,286,317
As of January 1, 2017	$21,075	$754,034	$866,263	$249,567	$32,318	$27,209	$3,280	$333,041	$40,514	$2,327,301
Additions	-	-	9,664	17,641	1,627	318	-	2,539	9,579	41,368
Disposals	-	-	(257)	(1,543)	(2,570)	(11)	-	(180)	-	(4,561)
Transfers	-	-	5,654	6,598	55	159	-	207	(3,380)	9,293
Exchange differences	-	(7,819)	(9,158)	(4,282)	(327)	(8)	-	(2,599)	(105)	(24,298)
As of March 31, 2017	$21,075	$746,215	$872,166	$267,981	$31,103	$27,667	$3,280	$333,008	$46,608	$2,349,103

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Land	Buildings and Facilities	Machinery and equipment	Tooling equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Miscellaneous equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Depreciation and impairment:										
As of January 1, 2018	$-	$173,775	$453,133	$200,478	$16,320	$12,073	$3,280	$137,935	$-	$996,994
Depreciation	-	5,657	19,724	14,593	773	743	-	6,341	-	47,831
Disposals	-	-	(1,825)	(4,087)	(664)	(80)	(3,280)	(363)	-	(10,299)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	(774)	(6,745)	(2,193)	(186)	(279)	-	(1,161)	-	(11,338)
As of March 31, 2018	$-	$178,658	$464,287	$208,791	$16,243	$12,457	$-	$142,752	$-	$1,023,188
As of January 1, 2017	$-	$197,739	$404,198	$184,564	$16,132	$14,536	$2,937	$125,825	$-	$945,931
Depreciation	-	6,494	20,180	11,401	853	949	171	6,534	-	46,582
Disposals	-	-	(255)	(1,543)	(2,313)	(11)	-	(176)	-	(4,298)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	(4,433)	(6,754)	(3,340)	(259)	(3)	-	(1,917)	-	(16,706)
As of March 31, 2017	$-	$199,800	$417,369	$191,082	$14,413	$15,471	$3,108	$130,266	$-	$971,509
Net carrying amount as of:										
March 31, 2018	$21,075	$450,410	$413,959	$115,895	$13,558	$7,069	$-	$170,636	$70,527	$1,263,129
December 31, 2017	$21,075	$465,679	$431,741	$94,647	$13,368	$7,984	$-	$176,478	$69,507	$1,280,479
March 31, 2017	$21,075	$546,415	$454,797	$76,899	$16,690	$12,196	$172	$202,742	$46,608	$1,377,594

a. Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral.
b. There is no capitalization of interest due to purchase property, plant and equipment for the three-month periods ended of March 31, 2018 and 2017.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(5) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As of January 1, 2018	$41,124	$30,747	$71,871
Additions	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2018	$41,124	$30,747	$71,871
As of January 1, 2017	$41,124	$30,747	$71,871
Additions	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2017	$41,124	$30,747	$71,871
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of January 1, 2018	$-	$2,049	$2,049
Depreciation	-	308	308
As of March 31, 2018	$-	$2,357	$2,357
As of January 1, 2017	$-	$819	$819
Depreciation	-	308	308
As of March 31, 2017	$-	$1,127	$1,127
Net carrying amount:			
As of March 31, 2018	$41,124	$28,390	$69,514
As of December 31, 2017	$41,124	$28,698	$69,822
As of March 31, 2017	$41,124	$29,620	$70,744

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Rental income from investment property	$574	$574
Less:		
Direct operating expenses from investment property generating rental income	-	-
Total	$574	$574

No investment property was pledged.

Investment properties held by the Group are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized within Level 3. The fair value of the Group's investment properties was $80,690 determined based on valuations performed by an independent valuer appointed on March 15 2016. The fair value has been supported by prices in the active market. The valuation methods used are comparison approach and direct capitalization method, and the inputs of direct method used were net profit in the amount of $1,342 and capitalization rate of 1.60%.

The Group assessed the fair value by comparing the actual selling price to cases with similar conditions in the neighborhood registered on the website of Real Estate Actual Transaction Price Inquiring System of Ministry of the Interior on March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017. The fair value of the abovementioned investment properties assessed by the Group was almost the same as the one determined by the independent valuer appointed on March 15, 2016.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(6) Intangible assets

	Software	Patents	Trademarks	Goodwill	Others	Total
Cost:						
As of January 1, 2018	$119,551	$8,865	$2,149	$1,181	$6,872	$138,618
Addition-acquired separately	736	-	85	-	-	821
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(94)	-	-	-	-	(94)
As of March 31, 2018	$120,193	$8,865	$2,234	$1,181	$6,872	$139,345
As of January 1, 2017	$98,528	$8,273	$2,004	$1,181	$6,872	$116,858
Addition-acquired separately	4,402	57	-	-	-	4,459
Transfers	1,400	-	-	-	-	1,400
Exchange differences	(121)	-	-	-	-	(121)
As of March 31, 2017	$104,209	$8,330	$2,004	$1,181	$6,872	$122,596

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Software	Patents	Trademarks	Goodwill	Others	Total
Amortization and impairment:						
As of January 1, 2018	$79,040	$6,183	$1,963	$-	$6,872	$94,058
Amortization	4,798	60	5	-	-	4,863
Exchange differences	(69)	-	-	-	-	(69)
As of March 31, 2018	$83,769	$6,243	$1,968	$-	$6,872	$98,852
As of January 1, 2017	$61,218	$5,972	$1,936	$-	$6,872	$75,998
Amortization	4,317	51	10	-	-	4,378
Exchange differences	(72)	-	-	-	-	(72)
As of March 31, 2017	$65,463	$6,023	$1,946	$-	$6,872	$80,304
Net carrying amount as of:						
March 31, 2018	$36,424	$2,622	$266	$1,181	$-	$40,493
December 31, 2017	$40,511	$2,682	$186	$1,181	$-	$44,560
March 31, 2017	$38,746	$2,307	$58	$1,181	$-	$42,292

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

Intangible asset amortization expenses are summarized as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Operating cost	$1,560	$1,507
Selling and marketing	139	107
Management and administrative	2,886	2,237
Research and development	278	527
Total	$4,863	$4,378

(7) Other non-current assets

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Long-term prepaid rent expenses	$154,063	$162,739	$149,475
Prepayment for equipment	13,565	18,909	46,453
Others	22,482	22,939	29,150
Total	$190,110	$204,587	$225,078

As of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 all of long-term prepaid rent expenses were land use rights.

(8) Short-term loans

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Unsecured bank loans	$558,500	$672,585	$281,680

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Interest rates	0.88%-1.02%	0.88%-2.10%	0.88%~1.52%

The Group’s unused short-term lines of credits amounted to $829,620, $455,610 and $440,672 as of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, respectively.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(9) Short-term notes and bills payable

Accounting title	Guarantee	As of March 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2017
Commercial paper payable	Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	$-	$80,000	$80,000
	Mega Bills Finance Corporation	250,000	150,000	20,000
Less: discount on short-term notes and bills payable		-	-	-
Net commercial paper payable		$250,000	$230,000	$100,000

	As of March 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2017
Interest rates	0.64%	0.56%-0.64%	0.56%-0.75%

(10) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan were $2,710 and $2,758 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

Pension expenses under the defined benefits plan were $419 and $660 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The Group recognized pension cost for high-ranking officers amounting to $300 and $300 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(11) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans as of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

(a) Details of long-term loans in March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Creditor	March 31, 2018	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	$160,000	1.02%	Interests are paid monthly from December 7, 2017 through December 7, 2022. Principals are paid in 48 installments starting from the second year.
Subtotal	160,000		
Less: current portion	-		
Total	$160,000		

(b) Details of long-term loans in December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Creditor	December 31, 2017	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	$160,000	1.02%	Interests are paid monthly from December 7, 2017 through December 7, 2022. Principals are paid in 48 installments starting from the second year.
Subtotal	160,000		
Less: current portion	-		
Total	$160,000		

(c) Details of long-term loans in March 31, 2017 are as follows: none.

(d) Certain land and buildings are pledged as first priority security for secured bank loans with Bank of Taiwan, please refer to Note 8 for more details.

(12) Equities

a. Share capital

As of January 1, 2017, the Company's authorized capital was $850,000, divided into 85,000,000 shares with par value of $10 (in dollar) each. The issued and outstanding capital stocks were $605,526, divided into 60,552,631 shares with par value of $10 (in dollar) each.

b. Capital surplus

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except when offsetting the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

c. Treasury Stock

(a) As of March 31, 2018, the Company's treasury stocks amounted to $2,163, divided into 17,000 shares.

(b) The board meeting held on August 28, 2015 approved to repurchase 1,200,000 shares, which would be transferred to employees to motivate them. The expected period to execute the decision will take place between August 29, 2015 and October 27, 2015; the repurchase price will be between $100 to $150.

(c) No treasury stock has been transferred to employees as of March 31, 2018.

(d) According to the Securities and Exchange Act of R.O.C., the total shares of treasury stock shall not exceed 10% of issued stock, and the total purchase amount shall not exceed the sum of retained earnings, additional paid-in capital in excess of par and realized additional paid-in capital.

(e) In compliance with Securities and Exchange Act of R.O.C., treasury stocks shall not be pledged, nor should they be entitled to voting rights or receiving dividends.

d. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order: payment of all taxes and dues; offset prior years' operation losses; set aside 10% of the remaining amount; set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with relevant rules and regulations. However, when accumulated legal reserve reach to the capital stock, it is not required to set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with relevant rules and regulations. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be proposed by the board of directors to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

The Company operates in a traditional industry and is currently at its mature stage of business life cycle, with a relatively well established financial structure and fairly consistent earnings year-over-year. In addition to adhering to the Company Act and the Company's bylaws, the actual distribution of earnings would depend on the Company's projected capital expenditure and operational results which will be reviewed by the board of directors before voting in the annual stockholder' meetings. Cash dividend would be no less than 30% of the total dividend to be distributed.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total authorized capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

Following the adoption of IFRS, the FSC on April 6, 2012 issued Order No Jin-Guan-Cheng-Fa-Zi-1010012865, on a public company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. Following the Company's adoption of the IFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, the special reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other components of shareholders' equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements in the preceding point, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

The Company's special reserve resulted from first-time adoption of IFRS on January 1, 2012 (adoption date) was $0.

Details of the 2017 and 2016 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the board of directors' meeting and share-holders' meeting on March 20, 2018 and June 14, 2017, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NTD)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Legal reserve	$-	$85,143		
Special reserve	131,600	45,286		
Cash dividends-common stock	514,553	575,088	$8.5	$9.5
Total	$646,153	$705,517		

The Company estimated the amounts of the employee's compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors, please refer to Note 6 (17) for more details.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(13) Non-controlling interests

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Balance as of January 1	$38,313	$32,087
Profits attributable to non-controlling interests	2,247	911
Balance as of March 31	$40,560	$32,998

(14) Sales

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
Revenue from contracts with customers	2018(Note)	2017
Sale of goods	$1,047,741	$973,525
Commissions	354	-
Net sales	$1,048,095	$973,525

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 15 on January 1, 2018. The Group elected to apply the standard retrospectively by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard at the date of initial application (January 1, 2018)

The Group adopted IFRS 15 on January 1, 2018. Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the year is as follows:

(1) Disaggregation of revenue

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Total
Sale of goods	$939,906	$63,588	$44,247	$1,047,741
Commissions	354	-	-	354
Total	$940,260	$63,588	$44,247	$1,048,095
Timing of revenue recognition :				
At a point in time	$940,260	$63,588	$44,247	$1,048,095
Over time	-	-	-	-
Total	$940,260	$63,588	$44,247	$1,048,095

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Contract balances

Contract liabilities - current

	Beginning balance	Ending balance	Difference
Sales of goods	$19,787	$14,865	$4,922

During the period, contract liabilities decreased as performance obligations are partially satisfied.

(3) Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

None.

(4) Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(15) Expected credit losses / (gains)

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses	
Trade receivables	$4,133

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk

The Group measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables (including note receivables and trade receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Not yet due	Overdue					
		<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-360 days	>=361 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$763,746	$134,800	$8,431	$25,546	$186	$2,890	$935,599
Loss ratio	-%	-%	10%	20%	50%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(843)	(5,109)	(90)	(2,890)	(8,932)
Carrying amount	$763,746	$134,800	$7,588	$20,437	$96	$-	$926,667

Note: The Group's note receivables are not overdue.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

The movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables during the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Trade receivables
Beginning balance (in accordance with IAS 39)	$4,799
Transition adjustment to retained earnings	-
Beginning balance (in accordance with IFRS 9)	4,799
Addition for the current period	4,133
Ending balance	$8,932

(16) Operating lease

The Group as lessee

The Group has entered into commercial leases on certain buildings. These leases have an average life of three to five years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017, and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Lower than 1 year	$7,080	$7,080	$6,405
Between 1 to 5 years	7,460	9,230	10,715
Total	$14,540	$16,310	$17,120

The expenses of operating lease were as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Minimum lease payments	$1,770	$1,770

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(17) The Group's personnel, depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized as follows:

Function / Nature	For the three-month periods ended March 31,					
	2018			2017		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$113,486	$65,780	$179,266	$110,371	$69,151	$179,522
Labor and health insurance	14,113	6,487	20,600	13,968	6,797	20,765
Pension	821	2,608	3,429	888	2,830	3,718
Others	7,884	1,663	9,547	7,885	2,533	10,418
Depreciation	41,091	7,048	48,139	38,633	8,257	46,890
Amortization	3,617	7,655	11,272	4,637	8,837	13,474

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 2% to 6% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 4% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on the profit, operating performance and seasonal changes of the three-month period ended March 31, 2018, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 to be $7,000 and $1,450, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. Employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 amount to $7,000 and $1,450, respectively.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

A resolution was passed at a board of directors meeting held on March 20, 2018 to distribute $28,000 and $4,600 in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2017, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2017.

No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2016.

(18) Non-operating income and expenses

a. Other income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Interest income	$8,217	$3,882
Rental income	574	860
Others	10,563	13,434
Total	$19,354	$18,176

b. Other gains and losses

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Foreign exchange losses, net	$(81,562)	$(124,352)
Losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note)	(22,317)	(39,981)
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	284	534
Others	(66)	(173)
Total	$(103,661)	$(163,972)

Note: Balance in both periods arose from gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(19) Components of other comprehensive income

a. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018

	Arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note)	$-	$-	$8	$8
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(38,750)	(38,750)	15,996	(22,754)
Total of other comprehensive income	$(38,750)	$(38,750)	$16,004	$(22,746)

b. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017

	Arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	$(50,285)	$(50,285)	$8,548	$(41,737)
Total of other comprehensive income	$(50,285)	$(50,285)	$8,548	$(41,737)

Note: The Company’s applicable corporate income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 has changed from 17% to 20%.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(20) Income tax

Based on the amendments to the Income Tax Act announced on February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable corporate income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 has changed from 17% to 20%. The corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings has changed from 10% to 5%.

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

a. Income tax recorded in profit or loss

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	$8,083	$6,445
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	-	316
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred income tax expense (benefit) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,778	(9,843)
Deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax rate or the imposition of new taxes	23,503	-
Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	$35,364	$(3,082)

b. Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred income tax benefit:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	$(15,996)	$(8,548)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(8)	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$(16,004)	$(8,548)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

The assessment of income tax returns

As of March 31, 2018, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2015
Mitsumichi Industrial Co., Ltd	Assessed and approved up to 2015
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd.	Assessed to 2017
Zhangjiagang Free Trade Zone Qiao Xing Electrical Co., Ltd.	Assessed to 2017
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Trading CO., Ltd.	Assessed to 2017
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Assessed to 2017
Shinco Technologies Limited (VN)	Assessed to 2017

(21) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

a. Earnings per share-basic

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$(54,882)	$(82,756)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share(thousand shares)	60,536	60,536
Earnings per share-basic (NTD)	$(0.91)	$(1.37)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

b. Earnings per share-diluted

	For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018	2017
Net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$(54,882)	$(82,756)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share(thousand shares)	60,536	60,536
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation- stock(thousand shares)	(Note1)	(Note1)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (thousand shares)	60,536	60,536
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	$(0.91)	$(1.37)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorized for issue.

Note1: Due to net loss for the three-period ended March 31, 2018, no dilution effect is concerned.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follows:

(1) Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
Lin Zhi Cheng and other 22 people	Directors and Deputy General Manager of the Company

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Key management personnel compensation

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Short-term employee benefits	$12,062	$13,091
Post-employment benefits	501	477
	$12,563	$13,568

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

The following assets were pledged:

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Property, Plant and Equipment-land	$21,075	$21,075	$-
Debt instrument investments with no active market, noncurrent	(Note)	200	200
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, noncurrent	200	(Note)	(Note)
Total	$21,275	$21,275	$200

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) As of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group provided guarantee notes in the amount both of $0 and $100,000, respectively, as guarantees for loans, forward exchange agreements and a subsidy research project of Industrial Development Bureau Ministry of Economic Affairs.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) The important contracts of construction in progress

a. As of 31 March 2018

Contracting parties	Subject matter	Total contract amount	Contract amount paid as of March 31 2018
Company A	Building	$450,612	$45,953
Company B	Building	41,975	13,111

b. As of 31 March 2017

None.

(3) The Group entered into the financial guarantees to related parties: refer to Table 1 on pages 99.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Financial Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	(Note)	$132	$5,722
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	1,307	(Note)	(Note)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,056	(Note)	(Note)
Available-for-sale financial assets			
Financial assets measured at cost, noncurrent	(Note)	19,096	19,096

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand)	3,107,286	(Note)	(Note)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	29,609	(Note)	(Note)
Notes and accounts receivable	926,667	(Note)	(Note)
Other receivables	36,042	(Note)	(Note)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, noncurrent	200	(Note)	(Note)
Subtotal	4,133,167	(Note)	(Note)
Loans and receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand)	(Note)	$3,095,339	$2,377,410
Debt instrument investments with no active market, current	(Note)	59,463	14,240
Notes and accounts receivable	(Note)	1,311,147	929,195
Other receivables	(Note)	28,876	17,296
Debt instrument investments with no active market, noncurrent	(Note)	13,198	200
Subtotal	(Note)	4,508,023	3,338,341
Total	$4,133,167	$4,527,251	$3,363,159

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term loans	$558,500	$672,585	$281,680
Short-term notes and bills payable	250,000	230,000	100,000
Notes and accounts payables	741,985	665,071	642,145
Other payables	192,048	250,043	175,108
Long-term loans	160,000	160,000	-
Subtotal	1,902,533	1,977,699	1,198,933
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	947	4,628	16,404
Total	$1,903,480	$1,982,327	$1,215,337

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant financial activities, due approval process by the board of directors and audit committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Group also uses forward exchange contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD, RMB and VND. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

a. When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 is decreased/increase by $26,893 and $20,456, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

b. When NTD strengthens/weakens against RMB by 1%, the profit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 is increase/decreased by $245 and $712, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

c. When NTD strengthens/weakens against VND by 1%, the profit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 is decreased/increase by $46 and $78, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to Group's bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on the borrowings with variable interest rates as of the end of the reporting period. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period will result in a decrease of $160 and $0 for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group’s listed and unlisted equity securities and conversion rights of the Euro-convertible bonds issued are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group’s listed and unlisted equity securities are classified under held for trading financial assets or available-for-sale financial assets, while conversion rights of the Euro-convertible bonds issued are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as it does not satisfy the definition of an equity component. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group’s senior management on a regular basis. The Group’s Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Please refer to Note 12.(9) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group’s established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counterparties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group’s internal rating criteria, etc. Certain counter parties’ credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancement procedures, such as requesting for prepayment.

As of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, amounts receivables from top ten customers represented 86.63%, 92.58% and 88.69% of the total trade receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments and bank borrowings. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities	< 1 year	2 ~ 3 years	4 ~ 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of March 31, 2018					
Short-term loans	$558,500	$-	$-	$-	$558,500
Short-term notes and bills payable	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Payables	741,985	-	-	-	741,985
Long-term loans	14,829	41,496	41,280	67,467	165,072
As of December 31, 2017					
Short-term loans	$672,585	$-	$-	$-	$672,585
Short-term notes and bills payable	230,000	-	-	-	230,000
Payables	665,071	-	-	-	665,071
Long-term loans	1,632	41,632	41,440	80,960	165,664
As of March 31, 2017					
Short-term loans	$281,680	$-	$-	$-	$281,680
Short-term notes and bills payable	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Payables	642,145	-	-	-	642,145

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

Derivative financial liabilities	< 1 year	2 ~ 3 years	4 ~ 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of March 31, 2018					
Inflow	$1,307	$-	$-	$-	$1,307
Outflow	(947)	-	-	-	(947)
Net	$360	$-	$-	$-	$360
As of December 31, 2017					
Inflow	$132	$-	$-	$-	$132
Outflow	(4,628)	-	-	-	(4,628)
Net	$(4,496)	$-	$-	$-	$(4,496)
As of March 31, 2017					
Inflow	$5,722	$-	$-	$-	$5,722
Outflow	(16,404)	-	-	-	(16,404)
Net	$10,682	$-	$-	$-	$10,682

The table above contains the undiscounted net cash flows of derivative financial liabilities.

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018:

	Short-term loans	Short-term notes and bills payable	Long-term loans	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2018	$672,585	$230,000	$160,000	$1,062,585
Cash flow	(108,797)	20,000	-	(88,797)
Currency change	(5,288)	-	-	(5,288)
As of March 31, 2018	$558,500	$250,000	$160,000	$968,500

Reconciliation of liabilities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017:

Not applicable

(7) Fair value of financial instruments

a. the methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

i. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

ii. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures, etc.) at the reporting date.

iii. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

iv. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

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v. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

c. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Investment financial instruments

The Group’s derivative financial instruments include a foreign exchange swap and a cross currency swap. The related information for derivative financial instruments not qualified for hedge accounting and not yet settled as of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 is as follows:

Foreign Exchange Swap and Cross Currency Swap

The Group entered into a foreign exchange swap and a cross currency swap to manage its exposure to financial risk, but these contracts are not designated as hedging instruments.

Unit: Thousands

Contract	Contract amount		Maturity
As of March 31, 2018			
Foreign Exchange Swap	Sell USD	39,000 thousand	2018.01.16-2018.06.26
As of December 31, 2017			
Foreign Exchange Swap	Sell USD	38,000 thousand	2017.10.13-2018.03.26
As of March 31, 2017			
Foreign Exchange Swap	Sell USD	17,000 thousand	2017.02.06-2017.06.09
Cross Currency Swap	Sell USD	5,000 thousand	2017.03.10-2017.05.19

The Group entered into derivative transactions to manage exposures related to exchange rate fluctuations. Because the Group held sufficient working capital, there were not significant impacts on cash flow when the derivative transactions were completed.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

(a)Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

(b)Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

As of March 31, 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap	$-	$1,307	$-	$1,307
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	32,056	32,056
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap	-	947	-	947

As of December 31, 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap	$-	$132	$-	$132
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap	-	4,628	-	4,628

As of March 31, 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap and cross currency swap	$-	$5,722	$-	$5,722

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap and cross currency swap	-	16,404	-	16,404

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets	
	At fair value through other comprehensive income	
	Stocks	
	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2018	$19,096	(Note)
Impact of retrospective application and retrospective restatement	12,960	
Retrospective balances as of January 1, 2018	32,056	
Acquisition(Disposal)	-	
Ending balances as of March 31, 2018	$32,056	

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As at March 31, 2018

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	10%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	10% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in (decrease) increase in the Group's profit or loss by $3,206

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's Financial Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

(c)Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company’s assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed.

As of March 31, 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment property (Note 6. (6))	$-	$-	$80,690	$80,690

As of December 31, 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment property (Note 6. (6))	$-	$-	$80,690	$80,690

As of March 31, 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment property (Note 6. (6))	$-	$-	$80,690	$80,690

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

Unit: Thousands

	As of								
	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017			March 31, 2017		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets									
Monetary item:									
USD	$124,758	29.120	$3,632,953	$130,558	29.848	$3,896,895	$92,313	30.3360	$2,800,407
CNY	46,565	4.6419	216,150	57,917	4.5835	265,463	67,235	4.4019	295,962
VND	68,242,398	0.001278	87,214	47,707,715	0.001314	62,688	73,962,135	0.001424	105,322

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

	As of								
	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017			March 31, 2017		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial liabilities									
Monetary item:									
USD	$9,318	29.120	$271,340	$8,138	29.848	$242,903	$11,070	30.3360	$335,820
CNY	53,162	4.6419	246,773	54,053	4.5835	247,752	47,740	4.4019	210,148
VND	63,752,883	0.001278	81,476	204,160,124	0.001314	268,266	67,362,480	0.001424	95,924

Due to the large number of functional currencies used in the Group, it's impossible to disclose foreign exchange gains and losses on the basis of each monetary item which has significant impact. The Group recognized $81,562 and $124,352 for foreign exchange losses for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(11) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize the shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

13. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

The following information is required additional disclosures for the Company and its investees:

(1) Financing provided: none.

(2) Endorsement/guarantee provided: Table 1 on page 99.

(3) Marketable securities held: Table 2 on page 100.

(4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of that cost or amounted to at least $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: none.

(5) Acquisition of individual real estate that cost at least $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: none.

(6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: none.

(7) Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20% of capital stock: refer to Table 3 on page 101.

(8) Receivable from related parties amounting to at least $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: refer to Table 4 on page 102.

(9) Information about derivatives of investees over which the Group has a controlling interest: refer to Note 12. (8).

(10) Inter-company relationships and significant intercompany transactions: refer to Table 3 on page 101.

(11) Names, locations, and related information of investees on which the Group exercises significant influence: refer to Table 5 on pages 103 to 104.

(12) Information about transactions of financial derivatives: none.

(13) Information on investment in Mainland China

The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, equity in the net gain or net loss, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: refer to Table 6 on page 105.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

14. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on operating strategies and has three reportable segments as follows:

Taiwan segment produces computerized and electronic sewing machines.

China segment produces computerized, electronic and mechanical sewing machines.

Vietnam segment produces mechanical sewing machines.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured based on accounting policies consistent with those in the consolidated financial statements. However income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segment are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

(1) The reportable segments' profit and loss, information are listed as follows:

a. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Adjustments and eliminations (Note 1)	Consolidated
Revenue					
External customers	$940,260	$63,588	$44,247	$-	$1,048,095
Inter-segment	16,078	300,431	485,794	(802,303)	-
Total revenue	$956,338	$364,019	$530,041	$(802,303)	$1,048,095
Segment profit	$(45,976)	$(16,605)	$38,613	$6,697	$(17,271)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

b. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Adjustments and eliminations (Note 1)	Consolidated
Revenue					
External customers	$873,824	$56,786	$42,915	$-	$973,525
Inter-segment	9,773	311,325	429,016	(750,114)	-
Total revenue	$883,597	$368,111	$471,931	$(750,114)	$973,525
Segment profit	$(96,813)	$16,206	$136	$(4,456)	$(84,927)

Note1: Inter-segment transactions are eliminated on consolidation and recorded under the "adjustment and elimination" column.

The related information of operating segment asset as of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 are listed as follows:

Operating segment Assets

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
March 31,2018	$7,524,947	$1,038,782	$2,276,630	$(4,232,201)	$6,608,158
December 31, 2017	$7,948,131	$1,106,827	$2,407,409	$(4,723,077)	$6,739,290
March 31, 2017	$6,875,799	$1,103,464	$2,236,815	$(4,196,273)	$6,019,805

The related information of operating segment liabilities as of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 are listed as follows:

Operating segment liabilities

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
March 31,2018	$2,125,221	$322,221	$563,899	$(763,707)	$2,247,634
December 31, 2017	$2,496,586	$379,770	$681,832	$(1,244,435)	$2,313,753
March 31, 2017	$1,334,257	$289,305	$488,540	$(553,621)	$1,558,481

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ENDORSEMENT/GUARANTEE PROVIDED
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

TABLE 1

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/ Guarantor	Company name	Relationship (Note 2)	Limit of guarantee/ endorsement amount for receiving party (Note 3)	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Amount of collateral guarantee/ endorsement	Ratio of Accumulated Amount of Guarantee Provided to Net Equity of the Latest Financial Statements	Guaranty Limited Amount (Note 4)	Parent company to subsidiary	Subsidiary to parent company	To Mainland China
0	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., LTD.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	(2)	$1,295,989	$393,120 (USD13,500,000)	$393,120 (USD13,500,000)	$-	$-	9.10%	$1,727,986	Yes	No	No

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:
(1) The Company is coded "0".
(2) The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: According to the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" issued by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau, receiving parties should be disclosed as one of the following:
(1) A company that has a business relationship with ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
(2) A subsidiary in which ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD holds directly over 50% of equity interest.
(3) An investee in which ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD and its subsidiaries hold over 50% of equity interest.
(4) An investee in which ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD holds directly and indirectly over 50% of equity interest.
(5) A company that has provided guarantees to ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD, and vice versa, due to contractual requirements.
(6) An investee in which ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD invests jointly with other shareholders, and for which ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD has provided endorsement/guarantee in proportion to its shareholding percentage.

Note 3: The amount of guarantees/endorsements shall not exceed 30% of ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD's net assets value as of March 31, 2018.

Note 4: Limit of total guarantee/endorsement amount shall not exceed 40% of ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD's net assets value as of March 31, 2018.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

TABLE 2

Securities Held By	Type	Type and name of securities	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	March 31, 2018			
					Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage	Market Value or Net Asset Value
ARCORIS PTE LTD	Stocks	HEYDAY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	non-relationship	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	604,800 shares	$32,056	15%	$32,056

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS FOR PURCHASES AND SALES AMOUNTS EXCEEDING THE LOWER OF $100 MILLION OR 20% OF CAPITAL STOCK
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

TABLE 3

Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 1)	Transactions				Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	% to Total	Term	Unit price	Term	Balance	% to Total	
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	2	Sales	$204,695	19.53%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account receivable $192,086 (RMB41,410,661)	2.91%	-
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics CO., Ltd.	1	Purchases	$204,695	19.53%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account payable $(192,086)	2.91%	-
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	2	Sales	$474,739	45.30%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account receivable $362,906 (VND282,383,382,401)	5.49%	-
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	1	Purchases	$474,739	45.30%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account payable $(362,906)	5.49%	-

Note 1: “1” represents the transactions from the parent company to a subsidiary.
“2” represents the transactions from a subsidiary to the parent company.
“3” represents the transaction between subsidiaries.

Note 2: Related party transactions are eliminated in prepare of the consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO OVER NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

TABLE 4

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts	Note
					Amounts	Action Taken			
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Subsidiary	$362,906 (VND 282,383,382,401)	3.54	$-	-	$240,117 (VND 187,884,716,111)	$-	accounts receivable-customers
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Subsidiary	$192,086 (RMB 41,410,661)	3.24	$-	-	$102,207 (RMB 474,436,898)	$-	accounts receivable-customers

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

NAMES, LOCATIONS AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES ON WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

TABLE 5

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of March 31, 2018			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Equity in the Earnings (Losses)	Note
				March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value			
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Shinco Worldwide Limited (BVI)	P. O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	$3,086 (USD100,000)	$3,086 (USD100,000)	10,000	100%	$14,285	$(831)	$(831)	
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (BVI)	P. O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Trading and holding company	547,316 (USD16,573,452)	547,316 (USD16,573,452)	16,573	100%	804,012	(19,006)	(19,006)	Note 1
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd (BVI)	ARCORIS PTE LTD	8 CROSS STREET #24-03/04 PWC BUILDING SINGAPORE (048424)	Holding company	125,273 (USD3,900,000)	125,273 (USD3,900,000)	3,900,000	100%	106,318	(2,430)	(2,430)	
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Bing Doung, Vietnam	Manufacturing household sewing machines.	1,049,544 (USD35,000,000)	1,049,554 (USD35,000,000)	-	100%	1,412,626	VND24,722,520,545	31,892	

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of March 31, 2018			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Equity in the Earnings (Losses)	Note
				March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value			
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Shinco Technologies Limited (VN)	Bing Doung, Vietnam	Material die-casting of metal of aluminum, zinc and magnesium alloy.	347,158 (USD11,173,331)	347,158 (USD11,173,331)	-	100%	300,684	VND2,218,256,732	2,862	
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Taiwan Carbon Technology CO., Ltd.	Taichung, Taiwan	Manufacturing carbon fiber, fire resistant fiber and related products.	24,105	24,105	2,500,000	19.53%	-	-	-	
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Mitsumichi industrial CO. Ltd	Taichung, Taiwan	Manufacturing household sewing machines	31,330	31,330	1,378,000	53.00%	46,920	4,781	2,534	

Note 1: The long-term investment losses under equity method incurred by Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd (BVI) included the gains from investees.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

INFORMATION OF INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
(a)

TABLE 6

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2018	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of March 31, 2018	Percentage of Ownership	Equity in Earnings (Losses) Note 1	Carrying Value as of March 31, 2018	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of March 31, 2018
					Outflow	Inflow					
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics CO., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling household sewing machines, vacuum cleaners and spare parts	USD13,000,000	Indirect investments through Zeng Hsing (BVI)	$304,199 (USD9,103,039)	-	-	$304,199 (USD9,103,039)	100%	$(25,335)	$552,513	$416,843 (USD9,288,961) (RMB27,000,000)
Zhangjiagang Free Trade Zone Cheau Hsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd.	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts.	USD500,000	Indirect investments through Zeng Hsing (BVI)	$14,931 (USD500,000)	-	-	$14,931 (USD500,000)	100%	$9,085	$142,825	$-
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Trading Co., Ltd.	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	RMB1,000,000	Indirect investments through Zeng Hsing (BVI)	$-	-	-	$-	100%	RMB(733,677)	RMB4,572,233	RMB9,197,561

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of March 31, 2018	Investment Amounts Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$319,130 (USD9,603,039)	$459,409(Note2) (USD13,848,355)	$2,591,978

Note 1: The financial statement was reviewed by independent accountants.
Note 2: Investment amounts authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA were $459,409 (USD 13,848,355). The capitalization of retained earnings in China in the amount of USD 4,245,316 were exempted to be included in the upper limit on investment.

(b) As of March 31, 2018, information on significant transactions and prices, payments, etc. between the parent company and subsidiaries, please refer Table 3 on page 101. The amount of unrealized gains arising from the aforementioned significant transactions was $528.