ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018

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.

Address: NO. 78, Yong Cheng Rd., Taiping Dist., Taichung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Telephone: 886-4-22785177

Review Report of Independent Accountants

<u>English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese</u>

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, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 287,083 thousand and NTD 221,158 thousand, constituting 4.26% and 3.35% of the consolidated total assets, and total liabilities of NTD 29,269 thousand and NTD 23,197 thousand, constituting 1.63% and 1.03% of the consolidated total liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively; and total comprehensive income of NTD 1,871 thousand and NTD 1,681 thousand, constituting 1.79% and 2.23% of the consolidated total comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 58,404 thousand and NTD 54,690 thousand as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The related shares of profits from the associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NTD (3,493) thousand and NTD (1,640) thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. 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, 2019 and 2018, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 the Company and its subsidiaries applied the International Financial Reporting Standard 16, "Lease" starting from January 1, 2019, and elected not to restate the consolidated financial statements for prior periods. Our conclusion is not to make modifications in respect of this matter.

Tu, Chin Yuan
Chen, Ming Hung
Ernst & Young, Taiwan
May 2, 2019

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, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2019 and 2018 are unaudited)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As of		
Assets	Notes	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1),12	$2,759,039	$3,023,147	$3,107,532
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4, 12	57,438	-	29,609
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(2), 6(15),12	807,144	1,044,659	926,667
Other receivables	12	20,398	23,100	36,042
Inventories, net	4, 6(3)	878,603	613,996	664,371
Prepayment		67,934	73,540	30,860
Other current assets		108,832	95,652	72,491
Total Current Assets		4,699,388	4,874,094	4,867,572
Non-current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, noncurrent	4, 12	32,056	32,056	32,056
Investments accounted for under the equity method	4	58,404	53,465	54,690
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(4), 8	1,478,076	1,431,041	1,263,129
Right of use assets	4, 6(16)	202,203	-	-
Investment property	4, 6(5)	68,284	68,592	69,514
Intangible assets	4, 6(6)	34,082	34,557	40,493
Deferred tax assets	4	68,882	75,530	78,447
Other non-current assets	4, 6(7)	101,213	242,284	202,257
Total non-current assets		2,043,200	1,937,525	1,740,586
Total assets		$6,742,588	$6,811,619	$6,608,158

(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, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2019 and 2018 are unaudited)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As of		
Liabilities and Equity	Notes	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans	4, 6(8), 12	$286,628	$220,000	$558,500
Short-term notes and bills payable	4, 6(9), 12	-	100,000	250,000
Contract liabilities, current	6(14)	24,652	21,779	14,865
Notes payable		6,435	7,877	11,446
Accounts payable		621,476	678,924	730,539
Other payables		221,529	313,361	192,048
Current tax liabilities	4	183,365	169,193	113,557
Long-term borrowings(including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	4, 6(10), 12	40,000	40,000	-
Other current liabilities		22,144	21,194	4,635
Total current liabilities		1,406,229	1,572,328	1,875,590
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term loans	4, 6(10), 12	110,000	120,000	160,000
Deferred tax liabilities	4	224,273	225,240	175,022
Accrued pension liabilities	4	43,778	46,598	36,662
Deposits-in	6(16)	6,932	360	360
Total non-current liabilities		384,983	392,198	372,044
Total liabilities		1,791,212	1,964,526	2,247,634
Equity attributable to the parent company	4, 6(12)			
Capital				
Common stock		605,356	605,356	605,526
Additional paid-in capital		1,385,352	1,385,352	1,387,345
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve		730,563	730,563	730,563
Special reserve		176,886	176,886	45,286
Retained earnings		2,148,664	2,067,432	1,742,679
Total Retained earnings		3,056,113	2,974,881	2,518,528
Other components of equity				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(153,015)	(173,468)	(199,640)
Unrealized gains and losses on equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, noncurrent		10,368	10,368	10,368
Treasury stock		-	-	(2,163)
Non-controlling interests	6(13)	47,202	44,604	40,560
Total equity		4,951,376	4,847,093	4,360,524
Total liabilities and equity		$6,742,588	$6,811,619	$6,608,158

(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, 2019 and 2018
(Reviewed, Not Audited)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

		For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	Notes	2019	2018
Net Sales	4,6(14)	$1,075,897	$1,048,095
Cost of Sales	6(3),6(16),6(17)	(825,812)	(826,579)
Gross Profit		250,085	221,516
Operating Expenses	6(16),6(17)		
Selling and marketing		(32,224)	(31,078)
Management and administrative		(100,651)	(86,759)
Research and development		(25,063)	(28,038)
Expected credit losses	6(15)	3,218	(4,133)
Total Operating Expenses		(154,720)	(150,008)
Operating Income		95,365	71,508
Non-operating income and expenses	6(18)		
Other revenue		16,571	19,354
Other gain and loss		1,645	(103,661)
Financial costs		(1,127)	(2,832)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures		(3,493)	(1,640)
Subtotal		13,596	(88,779)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax		108,961	(17,271)
Income tax expense	4,6(20)	(25,131)	(35,364)
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax		83,830	(52,635)
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		25,566	(38,750)
Income tax related to items that will be reclassified subsequently		(5,113)	15,996
Total other comprehensive income (loss) , net of tax		20,453	(22,746)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		$104,283	$(75,381)
Net loss attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		$81,232	$(54,882)
Non-controlling interests		2,598	2,247
		$83,830	$(52,635)
Comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Stockholder of the parent		$101,685	$(77,628)
Non-controlling interests		2,598	2,247
		$104,283	$(75,381)
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(21)		
Earnings per share-basic		$1.34	$(0.91)
Earnings per share-diluted		$1.34	$(0.91)

(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, 2019 and 2018

(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 Income	Treasury stock	Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2018	6(12)	$605,526	$1,387,345	$730,563	$45,286	$1,797,553	$(176,886)	$ -	$(2,163)	$4,397,592	$38,313	$4,435,905
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)	6(13)	-	-	-	-	(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
Balance as of January 1, 2019	6(12)	$605,356	$1,385,352	$730,563	$176,886	$2,067,432	$(173,468)	$10,368	$ -	$4,802,489	$44,604	$4,847,093
Net (loss) income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019						81,232				81,232	2,598	83,830
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the three-month periods ended March 31,2019							20,453			20,453		20,453
Total comprehensive income (loss)	6(13)	-	-	-	-	81,232	20,453	-	-	101,685	2,598	104,283
Balance as of March 31, 2019	6(12)	$605,356	$1,385,352	$730,563	$176,886	$2,148,664	$(153,015)	$10,368	$ -	$4,904,174	$47,202	$4,951,376

(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, 2019 and 2018

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss) before tax	$108,961	$(17,271)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	55,099	48,139
Amortization	10,787	11,272
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(163)	(284)
Net (gain) loss of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(850)	22,317
Gain from market value decline, obsolete and slow-moving of inventories	(4,607)	(2,439)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	3,493	1,640
Expected credit profit or loss	(3,218)	4,133
Interest income	(9,746)	(8,217)
Interest expense	1,127	2,832
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	672	(27,173)
Decrease in accounts receivable	240,733	380,347
Increase in inventories, net	(260,000)	(271,660)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	2,702	(7,166)
Increase in prepayments	(2,284)	(4,921)
Increase in other current assets	(13,002)	(3,734)
Increase in contract liabilities	2,873	14,865
Decrease in notes payable	(1,442)	(1,319)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(57,448)	78,233
Decrease in other payables	(91,832)	(57,995)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(2,302)	(21,340)
Decrease in accrued pension liabilities	(2,820)	(3,208)
Cash (used) generated from operations	(23,267)	137,051
Interest received	9,746	8,217
Income tax paid	(10,391)	(16,789)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(23,912)	128,479

(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, 2019 and 2018

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from investing activities:		
(Acquisition) disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(57,438)	42,852
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(100,079)	(47,773)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	12,822	3,391
Increase in investments accounted for under the equity method	(8,432)	-
Decrease (increase) in deposits-out	1,666	(3,028)
Increase in intangible assets	(2,125)	(821)
Increase in non-current assets	(60,083)	(4,857)
Net cash used in investing activities	(213,669)	(10,236)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	266,628	1,065,755
Decrease in short-term loans	(200,000)	(1,174,552)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	150,000	810,000
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(250,000)	(790,000)
Decrease in long-term loans	(10,000)	-
Lease principal repayment	(990)	-
Interest paid	(1,127)	(2,832)
Net cash used in financing activities	(45,489)	(91,629)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	18,962	(14,711)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(264,108)	11,903
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,023,147	3,095,629
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$2,759,039	$3,107,532

(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, 2019 and 2018
(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, 2019 and 2018 were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors’ meeting held on May 2, 2019.

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, 2019. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment that has a material effect on the Group is described below:

(a) *IFRS 16"Leases"*

IFRS 16 "Leases" replaces IAS 17 "Leases", IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease", SIC-15 "Operating Leases - Incentives" and SIC-27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease".

The Group followed the transition provision in IFRS 16 and the date of initial application was 1 January 2019. The impacts arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 are summarized as follows:

A. Please refer to Note 4 for the accounting policies before or after 1 January 2019.

B. For the definition of a lease, the Group elected not to reassess whether a contract was, or contained, a lease on 1 January 2019. The Group was permitted to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 but not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. That is, for contracts entered into (or changed) on or after 1 January 2019, the Group needs to assess whether contacts are, or contain, leases applying IFRS 16. When compared with IAS 17, IFRS 16 provides that a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group assessed most of the contracts are, or contain, leases and no significant impact arose.

C. The Group is a lessee and elects not to restate comparative information in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16. Instead, the Group recognized the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application.

(a) Leases previously classified as operating leases

For leases that were previously classified as operating leases applying IAS 17, the Group measured and recognized those leases as lease liability on 1 January 2019 at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019, and the Group chose, on a lease-by-lease basis, to measure the right-of-use asset at either:

i. its carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019; or

ii. an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before 1 January 2019.

On 1 January 2019, the Group's right-of-use asset increased by $203,449, lease liability increased by $10,814.

Besides, on 1 January 2019, for leases that were previously classified as operating leases applying IAS 17 and those who have paid the rent in full, the Group reclassified the long-term rental prepayment of $1,204 and other non-current assets-others in the amount of $191,431 to the right-of-use asset.

In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16, the Group used the following practical expedients on a lease-by-lease basis to leases previously classified as operating leases:

i. Apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
ii. Rely on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before 1 January 2019 as an alternative to performing an impairment review.

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

iii. Elect to account in the same way as short-term leases to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of 1 January 2019.
iv. Exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset on 1 January 2019.
v. Use hindsight, such as in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

(b) Please refer to Note 4 and Note 6 for additional disclosure of lessee and lessor which required by IFRS 16.

(c) As at 1 January 2019, the impacts arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 are summarized as follows:

i. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized in the balance sheet on 1 January 2019 was 2%~2.67%.
ii. The explanation for the difference of $2,354 between: operating lease commitments disclosed applying IAS 17 as at 31 December 2018, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019 is summarized as follows:

Operating lease commitments disclosed applying IAS 17 as at 31 December 2018	$13,168
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019	$12,959
Less: adjustment to leases that meet and elect to account in the same way as short-term leases	(4,980)
Add: adjustments to the options to extend or terminate the lease that is reasonably certain to exercise	2,835
The carrying value of lease liabilities recognized as at 1 January 2019	$10,814

D. The Group is a lessor and has not made any adjustments. Please refer to Note 4 and Note 6 for the information relating to the lessor.

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

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
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	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	1 January 2021
c	Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	1 January 2020
d	Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)	1 January 2020

(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. The effective date of the amendments has been postponed indefinitely, but early adoption is allowed.

(b) 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; and
(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:

(1) a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach);
(2) a simplified approach mainly for short-duration contracts (Premium Allocation Approach).

(c) *Definition of a Business* (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments clarify the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments are intended to assist entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.

IFRS 3 continues to adopt a market participant's perspective to determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business. The amendments clarify the minimum requirements for a business; add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive; and narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs; etc.

(d) *Definition of a Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)

The main amendment is to clarify new definition of material. It states that "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

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, it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time.

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, 2019 and 2018 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.

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.

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

The consolidated entities are as follows:

			Percentage of ownership (%)		
Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
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%
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%
Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (BVI) [Zeng Hsing (BVI)]	Jetsun Technology Co.,Ltd (Seychelles)	Holding company	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%

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

			Percentage of ownership (%)		
Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Zhangjiagang Free Trade Zone Cheau Hsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd. [Cheau Hsing]	Shanghai Debra Trading Company Limited	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	100.00%	100.00%	-
Jetsun Technology Co.,Ltd (Seychelles)	Jetsun Technology Company Limited	Research and design of filtration equipment	100.00%	100.00%	-

The financial statements of some of the consolidated subsidiaries listed above have not been reviewed by auditors. As at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, the related assets of the subsidiaries which were unreviewed by auditors amounted to $287,083 and $221,158, respectively; and the related liabilities amounted to $29,269 and $23,197, respectively. The comprehensive income of these subsidiaries amounted to $1,871 and $1,681 for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019: 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* 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

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

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.

(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* 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 liabilities or financial assets and, financial liabilities 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.

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.

When the principal contracts is a non-financial asset or financial liability, 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.

(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.

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*. 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.

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

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
Right-of-use assets	1～50 years
Prepaid rent expenses (Note)	
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of lease terms or economic useful lives

Note: The Group reclassified long-term prepaid rents as right-of-use assets after the adoption of IFRS16 from January 1, 2019.

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

The accounting policy adopted on 1 January 2019 is as follows:

The Group's owned 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, 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*, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

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.

The Group transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. 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.

The accounting policy adopted before 1 January 2019 is as follows:

The Group's 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.

The Group transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets.

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

The accounting policy adopted on 1 January 2019 is as follows:

For contracts entered on or after 1 January 2019, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

(a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and

(b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Group elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease on 1 January 2019. The Group is permitted to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 but not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

(a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
(b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
(c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
(d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option
(e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:
(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
(b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
(c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee
(d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.
For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

The accounting policy adopted before 1 January 2019 is as follows:

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

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.

(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

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.

(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.

(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.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry-forward 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, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Cash on hand	$663	$397	$246
Checking and savings accounts	1,561,949	2,039,957	1,205,468
Time deposits	1,196,427	982,793	1,901,818
Total	$2,759,039	$3,023,147	$3,107,532

(2) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	As of		
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Accounts receivable - non related parties	$811,423	$1,052,214	$935,599
Less: loss allowance	(4,279)	(7,555)	(8,932)
Accounts receivable, net	$807,144	$1,044,659	$926,667

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

Trade receivables are generally on 45-90 day terms. The total carrying amount as of 31 March 2019, 31 December 2018 and 31 March 2018 were $811,423, $1,052,214 and $935,599, respectively. Please refer to Note 6 (15) for more details on loss allowance of trade receivables for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2019 and 2018. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

No accounts receivables were pledged.

(3) Inventories, net

a. Details as follows

	As of		
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Raw materials	$382,396	$349,533	$251,017
Work in progress	34,353	5,932	66,891
Semi-manufactured goods	38,476	16,879	36,591
Finished goods	423,378	241,652	309,872
Total	$878,603	$613,996	$664,371

b. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group recognized $825,812 and $826,579, respectively, in inventory cost, of which $4,607 and $2,439 were related to gain from inventory price recovery.

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

(4) Property, plant and equipment

	As of		
	March 31, 2019 (Note)	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$1,478,076		
Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases	-		
Total	$1,478,076		

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

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

(1) Owner occupied property, plant and equipment (applicable under IFRS 16 requirements)

	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, 2019	$21,075	$645,651	$905,949	$360,329	$31,855	$19,807	$-	$327,810	$242,437	$2,554,913
Additions	-	-	19,916	4,424	870	107	-	2,031	72,731	100,079
Disposals	-	-	(37,474)	(1,701)	(2,599)	(11)	-	(153)	-	(41,938)
Transfers	-	-	32,264	663	48	-	-	2,854	(29,143)	6,686
Exchange differences	-	4,944	6,112	2,201	191	57	-	1,838	38	15,381
As of March 31, 2019	$21,075	$650,595	$926,767	$365,916	$30,365	$19,960	$-	$334,380	$286,063	$2,635,121

(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, 2019	$	$195,225	$515,130	$220,526	$18,708	$14,213	$-	$160,070	$-	$1,123,872
Depreciation	-	5,786	19,956	19,011	669	603	-	6,667	-	52,692
Disposals	-	-	(24,891)	(1,701)	(2,599)	(10)	-	(78)	-	(29,279)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	2,587	4,211	1,624	131	40	-	1,167	-	9,760
As of March 31, 2019	$-	$203,598	$514,406	$239,460	$16,909	$14,846	$-	$167,826	$-	$1,157,045
Net carrying amount as of:										
March 31, 2019	$21,075	$446,997	$412,361	$126,456	$13,456	$5,114	$-	$166,554	$286,063	$1,478,076

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

(2) Property, plant and equipment leased under operating leases (applicable under IFRS 16 requirements)

	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
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

	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
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

(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
Net carrying amount as of:										
December 31, 2018	$21,075	$450,426	$390,819	$139,803	$13,147	$5,594	$-	$167,740	$242,437	$1,431,041
March 31, 2018	$21,075	$450,410	$413,959	$115,895	$13,558	$7,069	$-	$170,636	$70,527	$1,263,129

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, 2019 and 2018

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

(5) Investment property

The Group's investment properties includes owned investment properties.
The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its owned investment properties with a lease term of one year.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As of January 1, 2019	$41,134	$30,747	$71,871
Additions	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2019	$41,134	$30,747	$71,871
As of January 1, 2018	$41,124	$30,747	$71,871
Additions	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2018	$41,124	$30,747	$71,871
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of January 1, 2019	$-	$3,279	$3,279
Depreciation	-	308	308
As of March 31, 2019	$-	$3,587	$3,587
As of January 1, 2018	$-	$2,049	$2,049
Depreciation	-	308	308
As of March 31, 2018	$-	$2,357	$2,357
Net carrying amount:			
As of March 31, 2019	$41,124	$27,160	$68,284
As of December 31, 2018	$41,124	$27,468	$68,592
As of March 31, 2018	$41,124	$28,390	$69,514

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

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
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 $77,894 determined based on valuations performed by an independent valuer appointed on November 7, 2018. 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 $3,449 and capitalization rate of 1.80%.

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

(6) Intangible assets

	Software	Patents	Trademarks	Goodwill	Others	Total
Cost:						
As of January 1, 2019	$126,410	$9,753	$2,234	$1,181	$6,782	$146,450
Addition-acquired separately	1,843	282	-	-	-	2,125
Transfers	1,437	-	-	-	-	1,437
Exchange differences	102	-	-	-	-	102
As of March 31, 2019	$129,792	$10,035	$2,234	$1,181	$6,872	$150,114
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

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

	Software	Patents	Trademarks	Goodwill	Others	Total
Amortization and impairment:						
As of January 1, 2019	$96,592	$6,438	$1,991	$-	$6,872	$111,893
Amortization	3,998	76	8	-	-	4,082
Exchange differences	57	-	-	-	-	57
As of March 31, 2019	$100,647	$6,514	$1,999	$-	$6,872	$116,032
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
Net carrying amount as of:						
March 31, 2019	$29,145	$3,521	$235	$1,181	$-	$34,082
December 31, 2018	$29,818	$3,315	$243	$1,181	$-	$34,557
March 31, 2018	$36,424	$2,622	$266	$1,181	$-	$40,493

(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,	
	2019	2018
Operating cost	$2,003	$1,560
Selling and marketing	93	139
Management and administrative	1,817	2,886
Research and development	169	278
Total	$4,082	$4,863

(7) Other non-current assets

	As of		
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Deposits-out	$6,454	$8,120	$154,063
Other long-term investments	4,485	4,485	4,485
Long-term prepaid rent expenses(Note)	-	158,650	154,063
Prepayment for equipment	35,933	41,978	13,565
Others	54,341	29,051	22,482
Total	$101,213	$242,284	$202,257

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

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

(8) Short-term loans

	As of		
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Unsecured bank loans	$286,628	$220,000	$558,500

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

	As of		
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Interest rates	0.85%-0.98%	0.85%-0.98%	0.88%-1.02%

The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to $1,034,845, $1,169,896 and $829,620 as of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

(9) Short-term notes and bills payable

		As of		
Accounting title	Guarantee	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Commercial paper payable	Mega Bills Finance Corporation	$-	$100,000	$250,000
Less: discount on short-term notes and bills payable		-	-	-
Net commercial paper payable		$-	$100,000	$250,000

	As of		
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Interest rates	-	0.94%	0.64%

(10) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans as of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

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

(a) Details of long-term loans in March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Creditor	March 31, 2019	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	$150,00	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	150,000		
Less: current portion	(40,000)		
Total	$110,000		

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

Creditor	December 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	(40,000)		
Total	$120,000		

(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) 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.

(11) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan were $2,866 and $2,710 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

Pension expenses under the defined benefits plan were $367 and $419 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Group recognized pension cost for high-ranking officers amounting to $450 and $300 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(12) Equities

a. Share capital

As of January 1, 2018, 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.

On November 8, 2018, the Company resolved to cancel 17,000 shares of treasury shares that were not transferred to employees over the period, with a total amount of $2,163. The base date for capital reduction was November 8, 2018. After the capital reduction, the paid-in capital was $605,356, and the registration of the change was completed on December 4, 2018.

As of March 31, 2019, the issued share capital of the Company was $605,356, and the face value of each share was $10, divided into 60,535,631 shares. Each share has one right to vote and receive dividends.

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) The board meeting was held on August 28, 2015 and 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. On November 8, 2018, the Company resolved to cancel 17,000 shares of treasury shares that were not transferred to employees over the period, with a total amount of $2,163. The base date for capital reduction was November 8, 2018, and the registration of the change was completed on December 4, 2018.

(b) 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.

(c) 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) According to the Securities and Exchange Act of R.O.C., the shares purchased for the transfer of shares to employees shall be transferred within three years from the date of purchase. If the overdue is not transferred, it shall be regarded as the unissued shares of the company and shall be subject to change registration. In addition to shares. In order to maintain the company's credit and shareholders' rights to buy back shares, the change registration and sales shares shall be processed within six months from the date of purchase.

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 2018 and 2017 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the board of directors' meeting and share-holders' meeting on March 21, 2019 and June 13, 2018, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NTD)	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Legal reserve	$-	$-		
(Reversal) Special reserve	(13,786)	131,600		
Cash dividends-common stock	665,892	514,552	$11	$8.5
Total	$652,106	$646,152		

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

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.

(13) Non-controlling interests

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance as of January 1	$44,604	$38,313
Profits attributable to non-controlling interests	2,598	2,247
Balance as of March 31	$47,202	$40,560

(14) Sales

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
Revenue from contracts with customers	2019	2018
Sale of goods	$1,075,094	$1,047,741
Commissions	803	354
Net sales	$1,075,897	$1,048,095

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the three-month period ended 31 March 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

(1) Disaggregation of revenue
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Total
Sale of goods	$972,150	$55,812	$47,132	$1,075,094
Commissions	803	-	-	803
Total	$972,953	$55,812	$47,132	$1,075,897

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

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018

	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

The Group recognizes revenues when control of the products is transferred to the customers, therefore the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

(2) Contract balances

Contract liabilities - current

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Sales of goods	$24,652	$21,779	$14,865	$19,787

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, contract liabilities increased as new performance obligations were not satisfied.

During for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018, 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.

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

(15) Expected credit losses / (gains)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses		
Trade receivables	$(3,218)	$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, 2019, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

As at 31 March 2019

	Not yet due	Overdue					
		<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-360 days	>=361 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$783,129	$17,641	$3,141	$164	$6,348	$1,000	$811,423
Loss ratio	-%	-%	10%	20%	50%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(72)	(33)	(3,174)	(1,000)	(4,279)
Carrying amount	$783,129	$17,641	$3,069	$131	$3,174	$-	$807,144

As at 31 December 2018

	Not yet due	Overdue					
		<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-360 days	>=361 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$1,013,527	$17,593	$7,972	$351	$11,716	$1,055	$1,052,214
Loss ratio	-%	-%	10%	20%	50%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(642)	-	(5,858)	(1,055)	(7,555)
Carrying amount	$1,013,527	$17,593	$7,330	$351	$5,858	$-	$1,044,659

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

As at 31 March 2018

	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.

The movement in the provision for impairment of contract assets, note receivables, trade receivables and other receivables during the three-month periods ended 31 March 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Note receivables	Trade receivables
Beginning balance at 2019.1.1	$-	$7,555
Reversal for the current period	-	(3,218)
Exchange differences	-	(58)
Ending balance at 2019.3.31	$-	$4,279
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) Lease

(1) Group as a lessee (applicable to the disclosure requirement under IFRS 16)

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, office equipment and other equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 50 years. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

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

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

a. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of		
	March 31,2019	December 31,2018(Note)	March 31,2018(Note)
Land	$192,426	$-	$-
Buildings	5,109	-	-
Transportation equipment	3,999	-	-
Other equipment	669	-	-
Total	$202,203	$-	$-

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

During the three-month period ended 31 March 2019, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to $0.

b. Lease liabilities

	As of		
	March 31,2019	December 31,2018(Note)	March 31,2018(Note)
Lease liabilities			
Current	$3,252	$-	$-
Non-current	6,572	-	-
Total	$9,824	$-	$-

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

Please refer to Note 6 (18)(c) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the three-month period ended 31 March 2019 and refer to Note 12 (5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at 31 March 2019.

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2019	2018 (Note)
Land	$1,063	$-
Buildings	334	-
Transportation equipment	549	-
Other equipment	143	-
Total	$2,099	$-

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2019	2018 (Note)
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$3,153	$-

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

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

D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the three-month period ended 31 March 2019, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounted to $990.

(2) Group as lessee – operating lease (applicable to the disclosure requirement in IAS 17)

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, 2019, December 31, 2018, and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

	As of		
	March 31, 2019(Note)	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Lower than 1 year	$-	$8,566	$7,080
Between 1 to 5 years	-	4,602	7,460
Total	$-	$13,168	$14,540

The expenses of operating lease were as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Minimum lease payments	$-	$1,770

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

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

(17) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function during the three-month periods ended 31 March 2019 and 2018:

Function / Nature	For the three-month periods ended March 31,					
	2019			2018		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$106,613	$75,608	$182,221	$113,486	$65,780	$179,266
Labor and health insurance	14,496	6,760	21,256	14,113	6,487	20,600
Pension	644	3,039	3,683	821	2,608	3,429
Others	8,180	2,332	10,512	7,884	1,663	9,547
Depreciation	46,132	8,967	55,099	41,091	7,048	48,139
Amortization	5,292	5,495	10,787	3,617	7,655	11,272

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.

The Company estimated the amounts of the employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration based on the profit of current year and recognized as salary expenses. If the board of directors resolves to distribute employees’ compensation through stock, the number of stocks is calculated based on the closing price one day prior to the date of the meeting. The difference between the estimation and the resolution will be recognized as profit or loss of the subsequent year. The Company estimated the amounts of the employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 as follows:

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

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Employees' compensation	$8,000	$7,000
Directors' remuneration	1,150	1,450

A resolution was passed at a board of directors meeting held on March 21, 2019 to distribute $32,000 and $4,700 in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2018, respectively. No material differences existed between the book amount and the amount determined at the board meeting for the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2018.

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.

(18) Non-operating income and expenses

a. Other income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest income	$9,746	$8,217
Rental income	574	574
Others	6,251	10,563
Total	$16,571	$19,354

b. Other gains and losses

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Foreign exchange profit or losses, net	$1,084	$(81,562)
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note)	850	(22,317)
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	163	284
Others	(452)	(66)
Total	$1,645	$(103,661)

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

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

c. Finance costs

	Three-month periods ended Mar. 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest on loans from bank	$1,023	$2,832
Interest on lease liabilities	104	(Note)
Total	$1,127	$2,832

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with IFRS 16.

(19) Components of other comprehensive income

a. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019

	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	$-	$-	$-	$-
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	25,566	25,566	(5,113)	20,453
Total of other comprehensive income	$25,566	$25,566	$(5,113)	$(20,453)

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

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

	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	$-	$-	$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)

(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,	
	2019	2018
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	$24,563	$8,083
Deferred income tax expense :		
Deferred income tax expense related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	568	3,778
Deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax rate or the imposition of new taxes	-	23,503
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$25,131	$35,364

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

b. Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	$5,113	$(15,996)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	(8)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$5,113	$(16,004)

The assessment of income tax returns

As of March 31, 2019, 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 2016
Mitsumichi Industrial Co., Ltd	Assessed and approved up to 2016

As of March 31, 2019, the foreign subsidiaries of the Company have been subject to foreign taxation jurisdiction and have been declared in 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.

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

a. Earnings per share-basic

	For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019	For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018
Net profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$81,232	$(54,882)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share(thousand shares)	60,536	60,536
Earnings per share-basic (NTD)	$1.34	$(0.91)

b. Earnings per share-diluted

	For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019	For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018
Net profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$81,232	$(54,882)
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)	53	(Note1)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (thousand shares)	60,589	60,536
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	$1.34	$(0.91)

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.

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

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 24 people	Directors and Deputy General Manager of the Company

(2) Key management personnel compensation

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	$15,091	$12,062
Post-employment benefits	487	501
	$15,578	$12,563

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

The following assets were pledged:

	As of			
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	Secured liabilities
Property, Plant and Equipment-land	$21,075	$21,075	$21,075	Bank loan
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, noncurrent	200	200	200	Customs import customs clearance deposit
Total	$21,275	$21,275	$21,275	

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

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) The important contracts of construction in progress

a. As of 31 March 2019

Contracting parties	Subject matter	Total contract amount	Contract amount paid as of March 31, 2019
Company A	Building	$450,612	$233,827
Company B	Building	41,975	20,848
Company C	Building	53,626	17,480
Company D	Building	57,029	11,976
Company E	Building	17,029	5,109

b. 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

(2) The Group entered into the financial guarantees to related parties: refer to Table 1 on pages 103.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

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

(1) Categories of financial instruments

	As of		
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Financial Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	$743	$565	$1,307
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,056	32,056	32,056
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand)	2,758,376	3,022,750	3,107,286
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	57,438	-	29,609
Notes and accounts receivable	807,144	1,044,659	926,667
Other receivables	20,398	23,100	36,042
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, noncurrent	200	200	200
Total	$3,676,355	$4,123,330	$4,133,167
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term loans	$286,628	$220,000	$558,500
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	100,000	250,000
Notes and accounts payables	627,911	686,801	741,985
Other payables	221,529	313,361	192,048
Long-term loans(Long-term loans due within one year)	150,000	160,000	160,000
Lease liability	9,824	(Note)	(Note)
Subtotal	1,295,892	1,480,162	1,902,533
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	-	-	947
Total	$1,295,892	$1,480,162	$1,903,480

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16.

(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

The market risk of the Group is the risk that the financial instruments will be subject to fluctuations in fair value or cash flows due to changes in market prices. Market risks mainly include exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks (such as equity instruments).

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, 2019 and 2018 is decreased/increase by $20,951 and $26,893, 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, 2019 and 2018 is increase/decreased by $495 and $245, 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, 2019 and 2018 is decreased/increase by $531 and $46, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

<u>Interest rate risk</u>

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 the Group's debt instrument investments at variable interest rates, 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 $160 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, 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 counter parties based on their financial position, ratings from credit rating agencies, historical experiences, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria, etc. Certain counterparties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment.

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

As of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, amounts receivables from top ten customers represented 87.83%, 84.47% and 86.63% of the total trade receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

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, 2019					
Short-term loans	$286,628	$-	$-	$-	$286,628
Payables	672,911	-	-	-	672,911
Long-term loans	39,030	81,148	32,890	-	153,068
Lease liability	3,628	6,488	450	-	10,566
As of December 31, 2018					
Short-term loans	$220,000	$-	$-	$-	$220,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Payables	686,801	-	-	-	686,801
Long-term loans	41,632	81,224	40,480	-	163,336

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

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

Derivative financial liabilities

	< 1 year	2 ~ 3 years	4 ~ 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of March 31, 2019					
Inflow	$743	$-	$-	$-	$743
Outflow	-	-	-	-	-
Net	$743	$-	$-	$-	$743
As of December 31, 2018					
Inflow	$565	$-	$-	$-	$565
Outflow	-	-	-	-	-
Net	$565	$-	$-	$-	$565
As of March 31, 2018					
Inflow	$1,307	$-	$-	$-	$1,307
Outflow	(947)	-	-	-	(947)
Net	$360	$-	$-	$-	$360

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

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

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019:

	Short-term loans	Short-term notes and bills payable	Long-term loans	Lease liability	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2019	$220,000	$100,000	$160,000	$10,814	$490,814
Cash flow	66,628	(100,000)	(10,000)	(990)	(44,362)
Currency change	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2019	$286,628	$-	$150,000	$9,824	$446,452

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

(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.).

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).

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

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(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Derivative 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, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 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, 2019		
Foreign Exchange Swap	Sell USD 3,000 thousand	2019.01.03-2019.05.17
As of December 31, 2018		
Foreign Exchange Swap	Sell USD 3,000 thousand	2018.10.02-2019.02.20
As of March 31, 2018		
Foreign Exchange Swap	Sell USD 39,000 thousand	2018.01.16-2018.06.26

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:

As of March 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap	$-	$743	$-	$743

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

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	-	-	-	-

As of December 31, 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap	$-	$565	$-	$565
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	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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,	
	2019	2018
Beginning balances	$32,056	$19,096
Impact of retrospective application and retrospective restatement		12,960
Retrospective balances		32,056
Acquisition(Disposal)	-	-
Ending balances	$32,056	$32,056

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, 2019

	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

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

As at December 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

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

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

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.

(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, 2019

	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. (5))	$-	$-	$77,894	$77,894

As of December 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. (5))	$-	$-	$77,894	$77,894

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. (5))	$-	$-	$80,690	$80,690

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

(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, 2019			December 31, 2018			March 31, 2018		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets									
Monetary item:									
USD	$92,957	30.825	$2,865,400	$97,440	30.733	$2,994,629	$124,758	29.120	$3,632,953
CNY	45,538	4.5869	208,878	62,438	4.4762	279,484	46,565	4.6419	216,150
VND	61,725,048	0.001329	82,033	50,087,547	0.001325	66,366	68,242,398	0.001278	87,214

Unit :Thousands

	As of								
	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018			March 31, 2018		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial liabilities									
Monetary item:									
USD	$7,999	30.825	$246,569	$609	30.733	$18,703	$9,318	29.120	$271,340
CNY	32,062	4.5869	147,065	46,776	4.4762	209,380	53,162	4.6419	246,773
VND	111,699,922	0.001329	148,449	262,268,883	0.001325	347,506	63,752,883	0.001278	81,476

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 $1,084 and $(81,562) for foreign exchange profit or losses for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 103.

(3) Marketable securities held: Table 2 on page 104.

(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 105.

(8) Receivable from related parties amounting to at least $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: refer to Table 4 on page 106.

(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 105.

(11) Names, locations, and related information of investees on which the Group exercises significant influence: refer to Table 5 on pages 107 to 108.

(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 109 to 110.

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.

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

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, 2019

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Adjustments and eliminations (Note 1)	Consolidated
Revenue					
External customers	$972,953	$55,812	$47,132	$-	$1,075,897
Inter-segment	19,580	181,330	616,156	(817,066)	-
Total revenue	$992,533	$237,142	$663,288	$(817,066)	$1,075,897
Segment profit	$91,397	$(2,466)	$(3,941)	$23,971	$108,961

b. 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)

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, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 are listed as follows:

Operating segment Assets

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
March 31,2019	$7,716,652	$1,070,901	$2,556,821	$(4,601,786)	$6,742,588
December 31, 2018	$8,006,731	$1,128,293	$2,592,346	$(4,915,751)	$6,811,619
March 31, 2018	$7,524,947	$1,038,782	$2,276,630	$(4,232,201)	$6,608,158

The related information of operating segment liabilities as of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 are listed as follows:

Operating segment liabilities

	Taiwan	China	Vietnam	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
March 31,2019	$1,526,777	$216,909	$626,331	$(578,805)	$1,791,212
December 31, 2018	$1,927,243	$289,549	$662,366	$(914,632)	$1,964,526
March 31, 2018	$2,125,221	$322,221	$563,899	$(763,707)	$2,247,634

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, 2019

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)	$1,471,252	$416,138 (USD13,500,000)	$416,138 (USD13,500,000)	$66,755	$-	8.49%	$1,961,670	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, 2019.

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, 2019.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

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

(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, 2019

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	
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	2	Sales	$609,322	56.63%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account receivable $260,956 (VND195,812,574,538)	32.33%	-
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	1	Purchases	$609,322	56.63%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account payable $(260,956)	32.33%	-
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	1	Sales (Note 2)	$142,401	13.24%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account receivable $137,615	17.05%	-
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	2	Purchases	$142,401	13.24%	There is no difference with other clients	Regular	Regular	Account payable Account Payable equipment Other payable $(137,615) (VND103,597,859,664)	17.05%	-

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: The Company reported the sales of triangle trade and recognized commission of $9,619 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019.

Note 3: 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, 2019

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	$260,956 (VND 195,812,574,538)	6.41	$-	-	$227,097 (VND 170,878,424,130)	$-	accounts receivable-customers
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Subsidiary	$137,615 (VND 103,597,859,664)	3.93	$-	-	$48,842 (VND 36,600,338,600)	$-	accounts receivable-customers

(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, 2019

TABLE 5

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as at December 31, 2017			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Equity in the Earnings (Losses)	Note
				March 31, 2019	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%	$14,633	$57	$57	
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	586,375 (USD17,873,452)	586,375 (USD17,873,452)	17,873	100%	956,177	(9,035)	(9,035)	Note1
Zeng Hsing Industrial Co.,Ltd. (BVI)	Arcoris Pte Ltd.	8 Cross Street #24-03/04 Pwc Building Singapore (048424)	Holding company	129,291 (USD4,030,000)	129,291 (USD4,030,000)	4,030,000	100%	108,222	(3,518)	(3,518)	
Zeng Hsing Industrial Co.,Ltd. (BVI)	Jetsun Technology Co.,Ltd (Seychelles)	Global Gateway 8, Rue de la Perle Providence Mahe Seychelles	Holding company	33,239 (USD1,100,000)	33,239 (USD1,100,000)	1,200,000	100%	34,530	(196)	(196)	

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as at December 31, 2017			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Equity in the Earnings (Losses)	Note
				March 31, 2019	December 31, 2017	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value			
Jetsun Technology Co.,Ltd (Seychelles)	Jetsun Technology Company Limited	Bing Doung, Vietnam	Research and design of filtration equipment	39,494 (USD1,204,000)	39,494 (USD1,204,000)	-	100%	34,530	VND (147,296,041)	(196)	
Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd.	Zeng Hsing Industrial CO., Ltd. (VN)	Bing Doung, Vietnam	Manufacturing household sewing machines	1,049,554 (USD35,000,000)	1,049,554 (USD35,000,000)	-	100%	1,550,819	VND (9,375,020,774)	(12,459)	
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%	339,049	VND5,520,905,073	7,337	
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%	54,409	5,528	2,930	

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

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

INFORMATION OF INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(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, 2019	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%	$(11,122)	$647,640	$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%	$5,141	$165,238	$-
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Trading Co., Ltd.	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	RMB1,000,000	Indirect investments through Zeng Hsing (BVI)	$-	-	-	$-	100%	RMB456,646	RMB8,309,926	RMB9,197,561
Shanghai Debra Trading Company Limited	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	RMB1,000,000	Indirect investments through Zeng Hsing (BVI)	$-	-	-	$-	100%	RMB(400,918)	RMB653,191	$-

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

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of March 31, 2019	Investment Amounts Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$319,130 (USD9,603,039)	$459,409(Note2) (USD13,848,355)	$2,942,504

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 was exempted to be included in the upper limit on investment.

(b) As of March 31, 2019, for information on significant transactions and prices, payments, etc. between the parent company and subsidiaries, please refer to Table 3 on page 105.