

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023

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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.

REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

To ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of 30 September 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, and consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, 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 the Standard on Review Engagements 2410, “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 the Standards on Auditing of 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 825,913 thousand and NTD 928,420 thousand, constituting 6.37% and 7.72% of the consolidated total assets, and total liabilities of NTD 218,298 thousand and NTD 250,187 thousand, constituting 5.36% and 7.38% of the consolidated total liabilities as of 30 September 2024 and 2023, respectively; and total comprehensive income of NTD (90,742) thousand, NTD (84,123) thousand, NTD (238,004) thousand and NTD (305,110) thousand, which represented (33.11)%, (26.86)%, (27.09)% and (55.17)% of the consolidated comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, 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 111,830 thousand and NTD 113,012 thousand as of 30 September 2024 and 2023, respectively. The related shares of profits from the associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NTD 1,571 thousand, NTD 4,991 thousand, NTD 3,347 thousand and NTD 7,982 thousand for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, respectively. 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 30 September 2024 and 2023, and their consolidated financial performance for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, 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.

Chen, Ming Hung
Huang, Ching Ya
Ernst & Young, Taiwan
8 November 2024

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

30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	As of					
		30 September 2024		31 December 2023		30 September 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1), 12	\$1,849,314	14	\$2,845,230	24	\$2,415,044	20
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4, 6(2), 8, 12	568,994	4	179,591	1	274,608	2
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(3), 6(14), 12	2,096,737	16	1,504,490	13	1,808,037	15
Other receivables	12	107,404	1	89,031	1	99,000	1
Inventories, net	4, 6(4)	1,467,126	11	1,254,186	10	1,258,695	10
Prepayments		60,006	1	44,869	-	54,429	1
Other current assets		120,255	1	120,352	1	144,839	1
Total current assets		6,269,836	48	6,037,749	50	6,054,652	50
Non-current assets							
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	4, 6(2), 8, 12	582,867	5	200	-	200	-
Investments accounted for under the equity method	4	111,830	1	111,099	1	113,012	1
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(5), 8	3,915,947	30	3,710,655	31	3,282,216	27
Right of use assets	4, 6(15)	370,552	3	248,005	2	272,934	2
Intangible assets	4, 6(6), 6(21)	1,546,715	12	1,590,148	14	1,606,608	13
Deferred tax assets	4	29,943	-	31,340	-	33,860	1
Other non-current assets	4, 6(7), 12	136,048	1	265,958	2	655,434	6
Total non-current assets		6,693,902	52	5,957,405	50	5,964,264	50
Total assets		\$12,963,738	100	\$11,995,154	100	\$12,018,916	100

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

(continued)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	As of					
		30 September 2024		31 December 2023		30 September 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities							
Short-term loans	4, 6(8), 12	\$950,000	7	\$393,000	3	\$540,000	4
Contract liabilities, current	6(13)	115,827	1	69,573	1	68,109	1
Notes payable	12	106,246	1	144,735	1	49,922	1
Accounts payable	12	836,500	6	738,279	6	770,129	6
Other payables	12	497,421	4	464,149	4	438,534	4
Current tax liabilities	4	122,065	1	140,633	1	136,095	1
Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	4, 6(9), 12	107,525	1	132,525	1	145,024	1
Other current liabilities	4, 6(15), 12	123,651	1	116,185	1	126,080	1
Total current liabilities		2,859,235	22	2,199,079	18	2,273,893	19
Non-current liabilities							
Long-term loans	4, 6(9), 12	643,059	5	723,702	6	579,853	5
Deferred tax liabilities	4	441,322	3	408,157	3	472,536	4
Accrued pension liabilities	4	13,773	-	19,672	-	30,081	-
Other non-current liabilities	4, 6(15), 12	118,563	1	33,056	1	35,999	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,216,717	9	1,184,587	10	1,118,469	9
Total liabilities		4,075,952	31	3,383,666	28	3,392,362	28
Equity attributable to the parent company	4, 6(11)						
Capital							
Common stock		665,356	5	665,356	6	665,356	6
Additional paid-in capital		1,890,261	15	1,890,261	16	1,890,261	16
Retained earnings							
Legal reserve		730,563	6	730,563	6	730,563	6
Special reserve		265,979	2	202,396	2	202,396	2
Unappropriated earnings		2,132,250	16	2,125,301	17	2,083,202	17
Total Retained earnings		3,128,792	24	3,058,260	25	3,016,161	25
Other components of equity							
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations - the parent company		(202,774)	(1)	(265,978)	(2)	(164,221)	(1)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		5,481,635	43	5,347,899	45	5,407,557	46
Non-controlling interests	6(12), 6(22)	3,406,151	26	3,263,589	27	3,218,997	26
Total equity		8,887,786	69	8,611,488	72	8,626,554	72
Total liabilities and equity		\$12,963,738	100	\$11,995,154	100	\$12,018,916	100

(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 and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

	Notes	For the three-month periods ended 30 September				For the nine-month periods ended 30 September			
		2024		2023		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Net Sales	4, 6(13)	\$2,442,963	100	\$2,120,139	100	\$6,310,081	100	\$5,682,602	100
Cost of Sales	6(4), 6(16)	(1,734,244)	(71)	(1,542,699)	(73)	(4,487,378)	(71)	(4,297,966)	(76)
Gross Profit		708,719	29	577,440	27	1,822,703	29	1,384,636	24
Operating Expenses	6(16)								
Selling and marketing		(71,411)	(3)	(107,769)	(5)	(217,004)	(4)	(272,448)	(5)
Management and administrative		(210,361)	(9)	(181,212)	(9)	(584,889)	(9)	(550,989)	(9)
Research and development		(98,001)	(4)	(79,959)	(4)	(279,165)	(4)	(224,065)	(4)
Expected credit (losses) gains	6(14)	(1,096)	-	155	-	(1,994)	-	33,419	1
Total Operating Expenses		(380,869)	(16)	(368,785)	(18)	(1,083,052)	(17)	(1,014,083)	##
Operating Income		327,850	13	208,655	9	739,651	12	370,553	7
Non-operating income and expenses	6(17)								
Other income		41,382	2	20,396	1	116,018	2	95,433	2
Other gain and loss		(33,158)	(1)	44,606	2	72,726	1	92,657	1
Financial costs		(5,254)	-	(4,047)	-	(14,006)	-	(17,809)	-
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures		1,571	-	4,991	-	3,347	-	7,982	-
Subtotal		4,541	1	65,946	3	178,085	3	178,263	3
Income before income tax		332,391	14	274,601	12	917,736	15	548,816	10
Income tax expense	4, 6(19)	(62,270)	(3)	(51,711)	(2)	(182,246)	(3)	(61,065)	(1)
Income, net of tax		270,121	11	222,890	10	735,490	12	487,751	9
Other comprehensive income, net	6(18)								
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		33,031	1	113,173	5	183,095	3	81,944	1
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently		(29,075)	(1)	(22,912)	(1)	(40,115)	(1)	(16,700)	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		3,956	-	90,261	4	142,980	2	65,244	1
Total comprehensive income		\$274,077	11	\$313,151	14	\$878,470	14	\$552,995	10
Net income attributable to:									
Stockholders of the parent		\$135,900		\$111,496		\$367,450		\$215,504	
Non-controlling interests		134,221		111,394		368,040		272,247	
		\$270,121		\$222,890		\$735,490		\$487,751	
Comprehensive income attributable to:									
Stockholder of the parent		\$155,867		\$140,945		\$430,914		\$252,257	
Non-controlling interests		118,210		172,206		447,556		300,738	
		\$274,077		\$313,151		\$878,470		\$552,995	
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(20)								
Earnings per share-basic		\$2.04		\$1.68		\$5.52		\$3.24	
Earnings per share-diluted		\$2.04		\$1.68		\$5.51		\$3.24	

(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 nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of 1 January 2023	6(11)	\$665,356	\$1,890,261	\$730,563	\$326,214	\$2,118,459	\$(200,974)	\$5,529,879	\$3,217,737	\$8,747,616
Appropriations of earnings, 2022:										
Special reserve					(123,818)	123,818		-		-
Cash dividends						(365,945)		(365,945)		(365,945)
Net income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023						215,504		215,504	272,247	487,751
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023							36,753	36,753	28,491	65,244
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	215,504	36,753	252,257	300,738	552,995
Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price and carrying amounts of subsidiaries						(8,634)		(8,634)	(16,529)	(25,163)
Cash dividends of subsidiary									(282,949)	(282,949)
Balance as of 30 September 2023	6(11)	\$665,356	\$1,890,261	\$730,563	\$202,396	\$2,083,202	\$(164,221)	\$5,407,557	\$3,218,997	\$8,626,554
Balance as of 1 January 2024	6(11)	\$665,356	\$1,890,261	\$730,563	\$202,396	\$2,125,301	\$(265,978)	\$5,347,899	\$3,263,589	\$8,611,488
Appropriations of earnings, 2023:										
Special reserve					63,583	(63,583)		-		-
Cash dividends						(252,836)		(252,836)		(252,836)
Net income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2024						367,450		367,450	368,040	735,490
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2024							63,464	63,464	79,516	142,980
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	367,450	63,464	430,914	447,556	878,470
Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price and carrying amounts of subsidiaries						(44,082)	(260)	(44,342)	(56,162)	(100,504)
Cash dividends of subsidiary									(248,848)	(248,848)
Changes in non-controlling interests									16	16
Balance as of 30 September 2024	6(11)	\$665,356	\$1,890,261	\$730,563	\$265,979	\$2,132,250	\$(202,774)	\$5,481,635	\$3,406,151	\$8,887,786

(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 nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	\$917,736	\$548,816
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	416,640	456,306
Amortization	72,251	69,573
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,046)	(5,464)
Gain on disposal of right-of-use asset	-	(671)
Net gain of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(8,775)
(Gain) loss from market value decline, obsolete and slow-moving of inventories	(12,833)	3,750
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	(3,347)	(7,982)
Expected credit losses (profit)	1,994	(33,419)
Interest income	(48,248)	(45,605)
Interest expense	14,006	17,809
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	7,460
(Increase) decrease in note receivables	(16,361)	693
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(557,654)	257,098
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(18,373)	18,419
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(179,917)	337,472
Increase in prepayments	(16,942)	(24,442)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	180	(43,494)
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	46,254	(1,875)
Decrease in notes payable	(38,489)	(58,591)
Increase in accounts payable	103,881	170,502
Increase (decrease) in other payables	36,201	(107,429)
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities	(7,427)	54,257
(Decrease) increase in accrued pension liabilities	(5,899)	741
Cash generated from operations	701,607	1,605,149
Interest received	48,248	45,605
Income tax paid	(166,044)	(226,859)
Net cash provided by operating activities	583,811	1,423,895
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(972,070)	(103,658)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(330,420)	(68,057)
Acquisition of investments under equity method	-	(12,499)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	17,758	22,128
Proceeds from disposal of right-of-use asset	-	3,477
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	321	2,151
Acquisition of intangible assets	(5,840)	(5,365)
Dividends received	3,550	2,500
Increase in other non-current assets	(117,475)	(236,842)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,404,176)	(396,165)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	2,341,000	2,109,000
Decrease in short-term loans	(1,784,000)	(3,007,839)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	-	90,000
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	-	(90,000)
Increase in long-term loans	18,000	74,924
Decrease in long-term loans	(123,643)	(116,406)
Lease principal repayment	(53,245)	(58,127)
Cash dividends	(252,836)	(365,945)
Interest paid	(13,770)	(17,809)
Cash dividends of subsidiary	(248,848)	(282,949)
Acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries	(99,843)	(25,175)
Net cash used in financing activities	(217,185)	(1,690,326)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	41,634	30,587
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(995,916)	(632,009)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,845,230	3,047,053
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,849,314	\$2,415,044

(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 Nine-month Periods Ended 30 September 2024 and 2023

(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 in April 2004, and was authorized for trading over the counter on 28 December 2007. On 23 December 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.

Turvo International Co., Ltd. is controlled by the Company, which was incorporated on 29 December 1987 to manufacture pneumatic tools, mechanical parts, hardware parts, woodworking lathes, wood planer, etc., processing, manufacturing, trading of optical parts and import and export trade of the aforesaid products.

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 nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors’ meeting held on 8 November 2024.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

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

Item	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025

- (a) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

These amendments specify whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

The abovementioned amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and have no material impact on the Group.

- (3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Item	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 2023
c	IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	1 January 2027
d	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	1 January 2027
e	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
f	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

- (b) IFRS 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 carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

(c) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are as below:

(1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)

IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities’ performance and make it easier to compare entities.

(2) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

(3) Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- (d) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This standard permits subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

- (e) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- (2) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- (3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- (4) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

- (f) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

- (1) Amendments to IFRS 1
- (2) Amendments to IFRS 7
- (3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
- (4) Amendments to IFRS 9
- (5) Amendments to IFRS 10
- (6) Amendments to IAS 7

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 new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (c) and (e), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 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 (“NTD”) unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

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

The consolidated entities are as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	Percentage of ownership (%)		
			30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
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%

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	Percentage of ownership (%)		
			30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
the Company	Mitsumichi Industrial Co., Ltd. [Mitsumichi]	Manufacturing household overlock machines	53.00%	53.00%	53.00%
the Company	Turvo International Co., Ltd. [Turvo]	Manufacturing precision parts for automotive and industrial applications	25.18% (Note 1)	23.96% (Note 1)	23.81% (Note 1)
the Company	Taiwan Cheer Champ Co., Ltd.	Selling household sewing machines	85.68% (Note 2)	-	-
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)]	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%	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%
Zhangjiagang Zenghsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd. [Zhangjiagang]	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%
Zhangjiagang Free Trade Zone Cheau Hsing Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd. [Cheau Hsing]	Shanghai Debra Trading Company Limited	Selling household sewing machines and spare parts	- (Note 3)	100.00%	100.00%
Jetsun Technology Co., Ltd (Seychelles)	Jetsun Technology Company Limited	Research and design of filtration equipment	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Arcoris Pte Ltd.	Zorca Worldwide Ltd.	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Zorca Worldwide Ltd.	Taiwan Cheer Champ Co., Ltd.	Selling household sewing machines	- (Note 2)	85.68%	85.68%

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	Percentage of ownership (%)		
			30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (VN)	Zeng Hsing Vietnam Trading Co., Ltd. (VN) (Note 4)	Import and export trading, wholesale and selling	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Turvo International Co., Ltd. [Turvo]	TIPO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.(SAMOA) [TIPO]	Financial investment, import and export trading	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Turvo International Co., Ltd. [Turvo]	T&M Joint (Cayman) Holding Co., Ltd. [T&M] (Note 5)	Holding company	35.71%	35.71%	35.71%
Turvo International Co., Ltd. [Turvo]	TUF Technology CO., LTD. [TUF]	Import and export trading	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TIPO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.(SAMOA) [TIPO]	Hong-Kong Xin-Feng Co., Ltd. [HK Xin-Feng]	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TIPO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.(SAMOA) [TIPO]	Zhejiang Yu-Zuan Precision Component Co., Ltd.	Producing and selling computers, medical equipment, optics, automobile, photoelectric, precision hardware and other parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Hong-Kong Xin-Feng Co., Ltd. [HK Xin-Feng]	Dong-Guan Xin-Feng Hardware Machinery Plastics Industry Co., Ltd.	Producing and selling computers, medical equipment, optics, automobile, photoelectric, precision hardware and other parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
T&M Joint (Cayman) Holding Co., Ltd. [T&M]	Matec Southeast Asia (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing forging spare parts	99.9991%	99.9991%	99.9991%

Note 1. The Company acquired 21.56% equity of Turvo International Co., Ltd., and became the largest shareholder of Turvo International Co., Ltd. On 31 August 2022, Turvo International Co., Ltd. held an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to reelect all directors and independent directors. The Company has obtained a majority of the directors' seats, and the legal representative of the Company has been appointed as the chairman by the board directors of Turvo International Co., Ltd. The Company leads and controls the major activities of Turvo International Co., Ltd., which have been included in the consolidated statements since the date of acquisition of control. From the date of acquisition to 30 September 2024 the company acquired an additional 3.62% equity of Turvo International Co., Ltd. (Turvo), holding total 25.18% equity of Turvo International Co., Ltd. Please refer to Note 6(21) for details.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- Note 2. For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024, the Company adjusted the investment structure for operational purposes by transferring 85.68% ownership of the subsidiary, Taiwan Cheer Champ Co., Ltd. from ZORCA WORLDWIDE LTD. to the Company. Therefore, the Company acquired 85.68% ownership of the subsidiary and gained control over Taiwan Cheer Champ Co., Ltd.
- Note 3. Shanghai Debra Trading Company Limited was dissolved on 21 May 2024.
- Note 4. On 6 December 2023, Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. (VN) invested one million US dollars to establish Beauty Lady CO., Ltd. (VN). Therefore, Beauty Lady Co., Ltd. (VN) is included in the preparation of consolidated financial statements. On 19 January 2024, the name was changed to Zeng Hsing Vietnam Trading Company Limited.
- Note 5. On 1 January 2018, T&M has been included in the preparation of consolidated financial statements by Turvo International Co., Ltd. because Turvo International Co., Ltd. became the major shareholder of T&M, and the remaining equity of T&M are held by many other shareholders. In the absence of contractual rights, Turvo International Co., Ltd. has obtained the authorization for a relative majority of the voting rights, and has the right to appoint key management personnel capable of leading the relevant activities of T&M. Therefore, Turvo International Co., Ltd. determines that it has control over T&M even if Turvo International Co., Ltd. holds less than 50% of T&M's voting rights.

Except for Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd.(VN), Shinco Technologies Limited(VN), and Turvo International Co., Ltd.,the financial statements of some of the consolidated subsidiaries listed above have not been reviewed by independent accountants. As at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023, the related assets of the subsidiaries which were unreviewed by auditors amounted to \$825,913 and \$928,420, respectively; and the related liabilities amounted to \$218,298 and \$250,187, respectively. The comprehensive income of these subsidiaries amounted to \$(90,742), \$(84,123), \$(238,004) and \$(305,110) for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, 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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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 of 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 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.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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 the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise 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.

A. 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 of 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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- (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:
 - 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.

Besides, 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 represent 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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

B. 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.
- (D) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- (A) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- (B) The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- (C) 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.

D. 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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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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 of fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- (A) it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- (B) 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; or
- (C) 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:

- (A) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- (B) 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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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.

E. 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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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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 hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

When the host contracts are either a non-financial assets or liabilities, 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 designated at fair value through 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.

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(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.

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.

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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 affect 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*.

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

(13) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings and facilities	5~50 years
Machinery and equipment	2~15 years
Tooling equipment	2~ 5 years
Transportation equipment	2~10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3~10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2~30 years
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of lease terms or economic useful lives

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

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

(14) Leases

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.

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, maximizing 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:

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- (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 of 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; and
- (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 amortized 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; and
- (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.

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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.

(15) 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 of 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.

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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.

A summary of the policies information applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	<u>Software</u>	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>
Useful lives	1~10 years	1~10 years	1~25 years	40 years	Indefinite
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	No amortization
Sources	Outside	Outside	Outside	Outside	Outside

(16) 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.

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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.

(17) 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.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

(18) 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:

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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 is 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.

(19) 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.

(20) 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.

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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.

(21) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

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Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stocks issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the vesting period. The Group recognized unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

(22) 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.

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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:

- A. 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; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- B. 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:

- A. 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; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- B. 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.

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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.

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

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.

(23) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

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When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, 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.

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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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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 and changes of the future salary etc.

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 countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all 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.

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F. Measure lease liabilities and right-of-use assets

The Group is required to measure lease liabilities and estimated right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16. This includes: determining the duration of the lease and determining the implied interest rate of the lease.

The Group has decided that the lease period shall be the non-cancellable period of the lease. and the following:

- (A) For the period covered by the lease extension option, if the Group can reasonably determine that it will exercise such right; and
- (B) The period covered by the option to terminate the lease will not be exercised if the Group reasonably determines that the option will not be exercised.

The lease liability is to estimate the present value of the lease payment according to the implied lease interest rate, which is not easy to determine. The Group uses the increased borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The assumptions used to measure lease liabilities. Please refer to Note 3 and 6 for more details.

G. Impairment of goodwill

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on 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 less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

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6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Cash on hand	\$1,863	\$2,034	\$1,656
Checking and savings accounts	1,455,888	2,130,685	1,873,383
Time deposits	232,193	402,557	372,731
Repurchase agreements	158,547	308,592	161,837
Cash equivalents	823	1,362	5,437
Total	\$1,849,314	\$2,845,230	\$2,415,044

No cash and cash equivalents were pledged.

(2) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Time deposits	\$1,141,259	\$168,165	\$263,383
Restricted deposits	10,602	11,626	11,425
Total	\$1,151,861	\$179,791	\$274,808
Current	\$568,994	\$179,591	\$274,608
Non-current	582,867	200	200
Total	\$1,151,861	\$179,791	\$274,808

Please refer to Note 8 for details on the restricted deposits under pledge.

(3) Accounts receivables, net

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Accounts receivable - non related parties	\$2,113,178	\$1,518,739	\$1,821,789
Less: loss allowance	(16,441)	(14,249)	(13,752)
Accounts receivable, net	\$2,096,737	\$1,504,490	\$1,808,037

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Trade receivables are generally on 45-90 day terms. The total carrying amount as of 30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023 were \$2,113,178, \$1,518,739 and \$1,821,789, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(14) for more details on loss allowance of trade receivables for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

No accounts receivables were pledged.

(4) Inventories, net

a. Details as follows

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Raw materials	\$639,112	\$508,433	\$575,552
Finished goods	494,384	490,133	445,578
Work in progress	213,935	177,812	161,324
Semi-manufactured goods	119,695	77,808	76,241
Total	<u>\$1,467,126</u>	<u>\$1,254,186</u>	<u>\$1,258,695</u>

- b. The Group cost of inventories recognized in cost of sales amounts to \$1,734,244 for the three-month period ended 30 September 2024, including the loss from market value decline, obsolete and slow-moving of inventories \$2,428. The Group cost of inventories recognized in cost of sales amounts to \$4,487,378 for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2024, including the gain from price recovery of inventories in the amount of \$12,833. 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.
- c. The Group cost of inventories recognized in cost of sales amounts to \$1,542,699 for the three-month period ended 30 September 2023, including the loss from market value decline, obsolete and slow-moving of inventories \$2,108. The Group cost of inventories recognized in cost of sales amounts to \$4,297,966 for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023, including the loss from market value decline, obsolete and slow-moving of inventories \$3,750.
- d. No inventories were pledged.

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(5) Property, plant and equipment

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	<u>\$3,915,947</u>	<u>\$3,710,655</u>	<u>\$3,282,216</u>

A. Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and Facilities	Machinery and equipment	Tooling equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Miscellaneous equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:										
As of 1 January 2024	\$90,626	\$2,030,304	\$3,549,928	\$573,701	\$45,198	\$38,500	\$150,404	\$989,774	\$157,281	\$7,625,716
Additions	-	28,632	92,801	17,389	453	1,845	1,143	49,234	53,131	244,628
Disposals	-	(390)	(53,914)	(39,609)	(1,556)	(1,141)	(11,706)	(17,370)	-	(125,686)
Transfers	-	122,611	35,684	30,960	246	186	-	94,152	2,527	286,366
Exchange differences	497	18,640	91,605	9,665	870	373	4,406	17,539	2,258	145,853
As of 30 September 2024	<u>\$91,123</u>	<u>\$2,199,797</u>	<u>\$3,716,104</u>	<u>\$592,106</u>	<u>\$45,211</u>	<u>\$39,763</u>	<u>\$144,247</u>	<u>\$1,133,329</u>	<u>\$215,197</u>	<u>\$8,176,877</u>
Cost:										
As of 1 January 2023	\$90,574	\$1,458,738	\$3,599,470	\$589,641	\$46,247	\$40,022	\$153,789	\$1,005,312	\$130,883	\$7,114,676
Additions	-	-	48,820	15,876	1,495	1,259	262	5,635	27,335	100,682
Disposals	-	(772)	(54,221)	(25,586)	(1,812)	(2,763)	(6,396)	(15,199)	-	(106,749)
Transfers	-	-	24,852	16,590	85	149	4,065	5,246	(11,368)	39,619
Exchange differences	(70)	6,297	49,391	6,153	474	209	2,110	9,828	1,750	76,142
As of 30 September 2023	<u>\$90,504</u>	<u>\$1,464,263</u>	<u>\$3,668,312</u>	<u>\$602,674</u>	<u>\$46,489</u>	<u>\$38,876</u>	<u>\$153,830</u>	<u>\$1,010,822</u>	<u>\$148,600</u>	<u>\$7,224,370</u>

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	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 1 January 2024	\$-	\$465,179	\$2,177,328	\$485,849	\$34,781	\$30,625	\$102,101	\$619,198	\$-	\$3,915,061
Depreciation	-	42,589	203,328	43,393	2,323	2,373	8,933	61,260	-	364,199
Disposals	-	(303)	(48,191)	(32,682)	(1,545)	(1,050)	(11,001)	(15,202)	-	(109,974)
Exchange differences	-	9,548	57,347	8,258	725	329	2,871	12,566	-	91,644
As of 30 September 2024	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$517,013</u>	<u>\$2,389,812</u>	<u>\$504,818</u>	<u>\$36,284</u>	<u>\$32,277</u>	<u>\$102,904</u>	<u>\$677,822</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,260,930</u>
As of 1 January 2023	\$-	\$425,447	\$1,985,645	\$465,827	\$33,738	\$30,669	\$94,910	\$552,611	\$-	\$3,588,847
Depreciation	-	34,918	226,250	54,428	2,504	2,262	11,172	70,483	-	402,017
Disposals	-	(141)	(40,754)	(24,669)	(1,631)	(2,762)	(5,926)	(14,202)	-	(90,085)
Transfers	-	-	(739)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(739)
Exchange differences	-	2,036	27,119	5,023	370	176	1,315	6,075	-	42,114
As of 30 September 2023	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$462,260</u>	<u>\$2,197,521</u>	<u>\$500,609</u>	<u>\$34,981</u>	<u>\$30,345</u>	<u>\$101,471</u>	<u>\$614,967</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,942,154</u>
Net carrying amount as of:										
30 September 2024	<u>\$91,123</u>	<u>\$1,682,784</u>	<u>\$1,326,292</u>	<u>\$87,288</u>	<u>\$8,927</u>	<u>\$7,486</u>	<u>\$41,343</u>	<u>\$455,507</u>	<u>\$215,197</u>	<u>\$3,915,947</u>
31 December 2023	<u>\$90,626</u>	<u>\$1,565,125</u>	<u>\$1,372,600</u>	<u>\$87,852</u>	<u>\$10,417</u>	<u>\$7,875</u>	<u>\$48,303</u>	<u>\$370,576</u>	<u>\$157,281</u>	<u>\$3,710,655</u>
30 September 2023	<u>\$90,504</u>	<u>\$1,002,003</u>	<u>\$1,470,791</u>	<u>\$102,065</u>	<u>\$11,508</u>	<u>\$8,531</u>	<u>\$52,359</u>	<u>\$395,855</u>	<u>\$148,600</u>	<u>\$3,282,216</u>

- B. The major components of the Group's buildings are main buildings, factory buildings and are depreciated according to their useful life of 50 and 35 years, respectively.
- C. Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral.

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- D. The capitalization amount of the borrowing costs of the Group for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023., and its interest rates are as follows:

Items	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2023
Construction in progress	\$4,189	\$1,983
Borrowing cost capitalization interest rate interval	1.720%	1.595%

(6) Intangible assets

	Patents	Trademarks	Software	Goodwill	Others	Customer Relationship	Total
Cost:							
As of 1 January 2024	\$7,099	\$3,607	\$174,108	\$767,157	\$9,130	\$855,221	\$1,816,322
Addition-acquired separately	700	113	5,027	-	-	-	5,840
Reclassification	-	-	474	-	-	-	474
Exchange differences	-	-	314	-	74	-	388
As of 30 September 2024	<u>\$7,799</u>	<u>\$3,720</u>	<u>\$179,923</u>	<u>\$767,157</u>	<u>\$9,204</u>	<u>\$855,221</u>	<u>\$1,823,024</u>
As of 1 January 2023	\$6,744	\$2,888	\$168,906	\$767,157	\$9,258	\$855,221	\$1,810,174
Addition-acquired separately	318	504	4,543	-	-	-	5,365
Reclassification	-	104	1,587	-	-	-	1,691
Exchange differences	-	-	211	-	69	-	280
As of 30 September 2023	<u>\$7,062</u>	<u>\$3,496</u>	<u>\$175,247</u>	<u>\$767,157</u>	<u>\$9,327</u>	<u>\$855,221</u>	<u>\$1,817,510</u>
Amortization and impairment							
As of 1 January 2024	\$3,261	\$2,183	\$149,190	\$-	\$272	\$71,268	\$226,174
Amortization	337	124	9,261	-	103	40,089	49,914
Exchange differences	-	-	216	-	5	-	221
As of 30 September 2024	<u>\$3,598</u>	<u>\$2,307</u>	<u>\$158,667</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$380</u>	<u>\$111,357</u>	<u>\$276,309</u>
As of 1 January 2023	\$2,847	\$1,839	\$137,084	\$-	\$140	\$17,817	\$159,727
Amortization	308	100	10,521	-	105	40,088	51,122
Reclassification	-	104	(190)	-	-	-	(86)
Exchange differences	-	-	137	-	2	-	139
As of 30 September 2023	<u>\$3,155</u>	<u>\$2,043</u>	<u>\$147,552</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$247</u>	<u>\$57,905</u>	<u>\$210,902</u>
30 September 2024	<u>\$4,201</u>	<u>\$1,413</u>	<u>\$21,256</u>	<u>\$767,157</u>	<u>\$8,824</u>	<u>\$743,864</u>	<u>\$1,546,715</u>
31 December 2023	<u>\$3,838</u>	<u>\$1,424</u>	<u>\$24,918</u>	<u>\$767,157</u>	<u>\$8,858</u>	<u>\$783,953</u>	<u>\$1,590,148</u>
30 September 2023	<u>\$3,907</u>	<u>\$1,453</u>	<u>\$27,695</u>	<u>\$767,157</u>	<u>\$9,080</u>	<u>\$797,316</u>	<u>\$1,606,608</u>

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Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	three-month periods ended 30		nine-month periods ended 30	
	September		September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating expenses	\$16,501	\$16,862	\$49,914	\$51,122

(7) Other non-current assets

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Advance payments in equipment	\$90,627	\$233,839	\$619,969
Refundable deposits	20,440	20,761	18,827
Deferred expenses	14,455	7,502	9,397
Other non-current assets-others	10,526	3,856	7,241
Total	\$136,048	\$265,958	\$655,434

(8) Short-term loans

	Interest Rates (%)	As of		
		30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Unsecured bank loans	1.65%-1.725%	\$935,000	\$370,000	\$517,000
Secured bank loans	2.49%	15,000	23,000	23,000
Total		\$950,000	\$393,000	\$540,000

The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to \$4,218,287, \$4,602,629 and \$3,958,008 as of 30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023, respectively.

(9) Long-term loans

A. Details of long-term loans as of 30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023 are as follows:

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Creditor	30 September 2024	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	\$220,968	1.720%	The term of the loan is 10 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are repaid in 84 installments from the fourth year with each month as one installment. The loan shall be repaid equally by installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	214,433	1.720%	The term of the loan is 10 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are repaid in 84 installments from the fourth year with each month as one installment. The loan shall be repaid equally by installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	198,000	1.871%	Interests are paid monthly from 2 September 2020 through 7 December 2032. Principals are paid in 144 installments.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	117,183	1.720%	The term of the loan is 7 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. Each month is deemed as one installment starting from the first drawdown date. The principals are paid in 84 installments and interests are repaid monthly. The principal shall be repaid on the 15th day of each month.
Subtotal	750,584		
Less: current portion	(107,525)		
Total	<u>\$643,059</u>		

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Creditor	31 December 2023	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	\$255,857	1.595%	The term of the loan is 10 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are repaid in 84 installments from the fourth year with each month as one installment. The loan shall be repaid equally by installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	216,000	1.739%	Interests are paid monthly from 2 September 2020 through 7 December 2032. Principals are paid in 144 installments.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	214,433	1.595%	The term of the loan is 10 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are repaid in 84 installments from the fourth year with each month as one installment. The loan shall be repaid equally by installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	144,937	1.595%	The term of the loan is 7 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. Each month is deemed as one installment starting from the first drawdown date. The principals are paid in 84 installments and interests are repaid monthly. The principal shall be repaid on the 15th day of each month.
Bank of Taiwan (Unsecured)	25,000	1.595%	The term of loan is 5 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are paid in 24 installments from the fourth year with one month as one installment and interests are repaid monthly. The loan shall be repaid equally in installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.

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Creditor	31 December 2023	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Subtotal	856,227		
Less: current portion	(132,525)		
Total	<u>\$723,702</u>		

Creditor	30 September 2023	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	\$267,487	1.595%	The term of the loan is 10 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are repaid in 84 installments from the fourth year with each month as one installment. The loan shall be repaid equally by installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	222,000	1.739%	Interests are paid monthly from 2 September 2020 through 7 December 2032. Principals are paid in 144 installments.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	154,187	1.595%	The term of the loan is 7 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. Each month is deemed as one installment starting from the first drawdown date. The principals are paid in 84 installments and interests are repaid monthly. The principal shall be repaid on the 15th day of each month.
Bank of Taiwan (Secured)	43,703	1.595%	The term of the loan is 10 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are repaid in 84 installments from the fourth year with each month as one installment. The loan shall be repaid equally by installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.

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Creditor	30 September 2023	Rate (%)	Repayment period and methods
Bank of Taiwan (Unsecured)	37,500	1.595%	The term of loan is 5 years, and it could be appropriated separately. The loan is not a revolving loan. The grace period starts on the first drawdown date until the expiration of 3 years, during which time the interest is repaid monthly. The principals are paid in 24 installments from the fourth year with one month as one installment and interests are repaid monthly. The loan shall be repaid equally in installments and repay the principal on the 15th day of each month.
Subtotal	724,877		
Less: current portion	(145,024)		
Total	\$579,853		

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.

(10) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan were \$7,009, \$6,861, \$20,134 and \$21,213 for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

Pension expenses under the defined benefits plan were \$3, \$108, \$9 and \$325 for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Group recognized pension cost for high-ranking officers amounting to \$450 for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, \$1,350 for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023.

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(11) Equities

A. Common stock

The Group's authorized and issued capital amounted to \$850,000 and \$665,356 as of 30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023, respectively, with a par value of \$10 (in dollar) per share, which were divided into 85,000,000 shares and 66,535,631 shares.

B. Capital surplus

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Premium from common stock issuance	\$1,779,549	\$1,784,638	\$1,784,638
Employee stock option	92,101	92,101	92,101
Increase through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	9,364	4,275	4,275
Other	9,247	9,247	9,247
Total	<u>\$1,890,261</u>	<u>\$1,890,261</u>	<u>\$1, 890,261</u>

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. 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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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 complying with the Company Act and the Company's Articles of Association, the dividend distribution will be determined based on the Company's capital planning and operating results. However, the principle of dividend stability and balance is adopted in principle. Before the annual shareholders' meeting, the board of directors formulates the method of surplus distribution based on the financial situation, and at least 50% of the surplus is distributed as shareholders' dividends. The cash dividend ratio is not less than 30% of the total dividend. However, the Company shall not distribute dividends if there is no surplus earning.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in 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.

According to existing regulations, when the Company 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, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders' equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve in the first-time adoption of the IFRS, 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 from the special reserve.

On 31 March 2021, the FSC issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, 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 special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the special reserve in the amount equal to the reversal may be released for earnings distribution.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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The Company did not have any special reserve due from first-time adoption of the IFRS.

Details of the 2023 and 2022 earnings distribution and dividends per share as resolve by the shareholders' meeting on 21 June 2024 and 20 June 2023, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NTD)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Special reserve	\$63,583	\$(123,818)		
Cash dividends-common stock	252,836	365,945	\$3.8	\$5.5

The Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, please refer to Note 6(16) for more details.

(12) Non-controlling interests

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023
Balance as of 1 January	\$3,263,589	\$3,217,737
Profits attributable to non-controlling interests	368,040	272,247
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	79,516	28,491
Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price and carrying amounts of subsidiaries	(56,162)	(16,529)
Cash dividends	(248,848)	(282,949)
Changes in non-controlling interests	16	-
Balance as of 30 September	<u>\$3,406,151</u>	<u>\$3,218,997</u>

(13) Operating Revenue

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of goods	\$2,442,934	\$2,119,948	\$6,309,815	\$5,682,244
Commissions	29	191	266	358
Net sales	<u>\$2,442,963</u>	<u>\$2,120,139</u>	<u>\$6,310,081</u>	<u>\$5,682,602</u>

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

For the three-month period ended 30 September 2024

	Sewing machine division	Precision metal parts processing division	Total
Sale of goods	\$1,478,937	\$963,997	\$2,442,934
Commissions	29	-	29
Total	<u>\$1,478,966</u>	<u>\$963,997</u>	<u>\$2,442,963</u>

For the three-month period ended 30 September 2023

	Sewing machine division	Precision metal parts processing division	Total
Sale of goods	\$1,222,431	\$897,517	\$2,119,948
Commissions	191	-	191
Total	<u>\$1,222,622</u>	<u>\$897,517</u>	<u>\$2,120,139</u>

For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2024

	Sewing machine division	Precision metal parts processing division	Total
Sale of goods	\$3,540,657	\$2,769,158	\$6,309,815
Commissions	266	-	266
Total	<u>\$3,540,923</u>	<u>\$2,769,158</u>	<u>\$6,310,081</u>

For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023

	Sewing machine division	Precision metal parts processing division	Total
Sale of goods	\$3,209,614	\$2,472,630	\$5,682,244
Commissions	358	-	358
Total	<u>\$3,209,972</u>	<u>\$2,472,630</u>	<u>\$5,682,602</u>

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.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

B. Contract balances

Contract liabilities – current

	As of			
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023	1 January 2023
Sales of goods	<u>\$115,827</u>	<u>\$69,573</u>	<u>\$68,109</u>	<u>\$69,984</u>

During the nine-month period ended 30 September 2024, contract liabilities increased as performance obligations were not satisfied. During the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023, contract liabilities decreased as performance obligations were satisfied.

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract assets during the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023
The opening balance transferred to revenue	<u>\$(63,779)</u>	<u>\$(62,607)</u>
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	110,033	60,732

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

None.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(14) Expected credit losses / (gains)

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses (gains)				
Trade receivables	<u>\$1,096</u>	<u>\$(155)</u>	<u>\$1,994</u>	<u>\$(33,419)</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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 of 30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023 is as follows:

30 September 2024

Sewing machine division

	Not yet due	Overdue					Total
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-360 days	>=361 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$1,021,469	\$188,767	\$4,257	\$1,366	\$78	\$4,841	\$1,220,778
Loss ratio	-%	-%	0-10%	10-20%	20-50%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(194)	(273)	(39)	(4,841)	(5,347)
Carrying amount	\$1,021,469	\$188,767	\$4,063	\$1,093	\$39	\$-	\$1,215,431

Precision metal parts processing division

	Not yet due	Overdue					Total
	(Note)	<=90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	361-720 days	>=721 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$840,245	\$49,985	\$800	\$1,365	\$5	\$-	\$892,400
Loss ratio	0-1%	4-5%	30%	29-30%	60%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(8,172)	(2,270)	(240)	(409)	(3)	-	(11,094)
Carrying amount	\$832,073	\$47,715	\$560	\$956	\$2	\$-	\$881,306

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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31 December 2023

Sewing machine division

	Not yet due	Overdue					Total
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-360 days	>=361 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$592,282	\$131,040	\$2,108	\$51	\$320	\$4,700	\$730,501
Loss ratio	-%	-%	0-10%	10-20%	20-50%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(128)	(1)	(310)	(4,700)	(5,139)
Carrying amount	\$592,282	\$131,040	\$1,980	\$50	\$10	\$-	\$725,362

Precision metal parts processing division

	Not yet due	Overdue					Total
	(Note)	<=90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	361-720 days	>=721 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$741,055	\$43,724	\$3,276	\$183	\$-	\$-	\$788,238
Loss ratio	0-1%	4%	30%	30%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(6,321)	(1,751)	(983)	(55)	-	-	(9,110)
Carrying amount	\$734,734	\$41,973	\$2,293	\$128	\$-	\$-	\$779,128

30 September 2023

Sewing machine division

	Not yet due	Overdue					Total
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-360 days	>=361 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$844,762	\$156,573	\$3,707	\$3,691	\$806	\$4,933	\$1,014,472
Loss ratio	-%	-%	0-10%	10-20%	20-50%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(186)	(712)	(324)	(4,933)	(6,155)
Carrying amount	\$844,762	\$156,573	\$3,521	\$2,979	\$482	\$-	\$1,008,317

Precision metal parts processing division

	Not yet due	Overdue					Total
	(Note)	<=90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	361-720 days	>=721 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$767,394	\$39,583	\$183	\$157	\$-	\$-	\$807,317
Loss ratio	0-1%	4-5%	29-30%	50-51%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(5,802)	(1,662)	(54)	(79)	-	-	(7,597)
Carrying amount	\$761,592	\$37,921	\$129	\$78	\$-	\$-	\$799,720

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

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The movement in the provision for impairment of note receivables and trade receivables during the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Note receivables	Trade receivables
Beginning balance at 1 January 2024	\$-	\$14,249
Addition for the current period	-	1,994
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	198
Ending balance at 30 September 2024	\$-	\$16,441
Beginning balance at 1 January 2023	\$-	\$47,052
Reversal for the current period	-	(33,419)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	119
Ending balance at 30 September 2023	\$-	\$13,752

(15) Leases

A. Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, transportation 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.

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		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Land	\$162,971	\$165,913	\$172,666
Land improvement	124	274	295
Buildings	200,513	73,472	90,210
Transportation equipment	6,626	7,884	9,293
Other equipment	318	462	470
Total	\$370,552	\$248,005	\$272,934

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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During the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounting to \$152,771 and \$7,050, respectively.

b. Lease liabilities

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Lease liabilities			
Current	\$42,697	\$27,804	\$31,625
Non-current	113,102	27,606	35,640
Total	<u>\$155,799</u>	<u>\$55,410</u>	<u>\$67,265</u>

Please refer to Note 6(17)(c) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

(B) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	\$1,908	\$1,987	\$5,700	\$5,917
Land improvement	14	21	57	64
Buildings	13,628	14,477	41,894	43,129
Transportation equipment	1,486	1,668	4,638	5,095
Other equipment	51	10	152	84
Total	<u>\$17,087</u>	<u>\$18,163</u>	<u>\$52,441</u>	<u>\$54,289</u>

(C) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
The expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$1,255</u>	<u>\$1,323</u>	<u>\$3,948</u>	<u>\$4,499</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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(D) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to \$62,076 and \$65,014, respectively.

(16) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses:

Function Nature	For the three-month periods ended 30 September					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$224,016	\$176,346	\$400,362	\$233,791	\$143,250	\$377,041
Labor and health insurance	25,814	15,324	41,138	25,564	14,536	40,100
Pension	1,942	5,520	7,462	1,686	5,733	7,419
Others	14,476	9,733	24,209	12,867	8,472	21,339
Depreciation	98,653	37,598	136,251	112,524	36,842	149,366
Amortization	2,732	23,874	26,606	1,743	22,145	23,888

Function Nature	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$635,329	\$497,539	\$1,132,868	\$628,124	\$452,310	\$1,080,434
Labor and health insurance	75,789	44,735	120,524	75,585	43,733	119,318
Pension	5,355	16,138	21,493	5,364	17,524	22,888
Others	40,202	26,405	66,607	34,646	25,173	59,819
Depreciation	305,008	111,632	416,640	345,475	110,831	456,306
Amortization	6,771	65,480	72,251	5,139	64,434	69,573

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 2% to 6% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no more than 4% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. 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 can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

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The Company recognized the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors as employee benefits expense based on profit of current year. If the board of directors resolved to distribute employees' compensation in the form of stocks, the number of stocks distributed was calculated based on the closing price one day prior to the date of resolution. The difference between the estimates and the figures resolved at shareholders' meeting will be recognized in profit or loss of the subsequent year. The details of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Employees' compensation	\$3,750	\$1,932	\$11,250	\$8,068
Remuneration to directors	1,625	1,000	5,125	3,000

A resolution was passed at a board of directors meeting held on 8 March 2024 to distribute \$12,000 and \$4,000 in cash as the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2023, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the amount determined at the board meeting for the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2023.

No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2022.

(17) Non-operating income and expenses

a. Other income

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest income	\$11,437	\$12,776	\$48,248	\$45,605
Rental revenue	138	141	302	314
Others	29,807	7,479	67,468	49,514
Total	\$41,382	\$20,396	\$116,018	\$95,433

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b. Other gains and losses

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gains, net	\$(32,591)	\$65,024	\$72,261	\$99,444
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit	-	-	-	8,775
Compensation	-	(21,335)	-	(21,335)
Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	145	1,108	2,046	6,135
Others	(712)	(191)	(1,581)	(362)
Total	<u>\$(33,158)</u>	<u>\$44,606</u>	<u>\$72,726</u>	<u>\$92,657</u>

c. Finance costs

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest on loans from bank	\$3,579	\$3,382	\$9,123	\$15,421
Interest on lease liabilities	1,675	665	4,883	2,388
Total	<u>\$5,254</u>	<u>\$4,047</u>	<u>\$14,006</u>	<u>\$17,809</u>

(18) Components of other comprehensive income

a. For the three-month period ended 30 September 2024

	Arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	<u>\$33,031</u>	<u>\$33,031</u>	<u>\$(29,075)</u>	<u>\$3,956</u>

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b. For the three-month period ended 30 September 2023

	Arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	\$113,173	\$113,173	\$(22,912)	\$90,261

c. For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2024

	Arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	\$183,095	\$183,095	\$(40,115)	\$142,980

d. For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023

	Arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	\$81,944	\$81,944	\$(16,700)	\$65,244

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(19) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

a. Income tax recorded in profit or loss

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current income tax expense:				
Current income tax charge	\$56,433	\$53,452	\$163,386	\$124,569
Income tax accounted for in prior financial periods adjusted in current financial period	-	(17,422)	-	(68,752)
Deferred income tax expense:				
Deferred income tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	5,837	15,681	18,860	5,248
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$62,270</u>	<u>\$51,711</u>	<u>\$182,246</u>	<u>\$61,065</u>

b. Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax expense:				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>\$29,075</u>	<u>\$22,912</u>	<u>\$40,115</u>	<u>\$16,700</u>

c. The assessment of income tax returns

As of 30 September 2024, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2022
Mitsumichi Industrial Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2022
Taiwan Cheer Champ Co., Ltd	Assessed and approved up to 2022
Turvo International Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2021

As of 30 September 2024, the foreign subsidiaries of the Company have been subject to foreign taxation jurisdiction and have been declared in 2023.

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(20) Earnings per share

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

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

a. Basic earnings per share

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NTD)	\$135,900	\$111,496	\$367,450	\$215,504
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	66,536	66,536	66,536	66,536
Basic earnings per share (NTD)	\$2.04	\$1.68	\$5.52	\$3.24

b. Diluted earnings per share

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NTD)	\$135,900	\$111,496	\$367,450	\$215,504
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	66,536	66,536	66,536	66,536
Effect of dilution:				
Employees' compensation – stock (in thousands)	23	19	126	74
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	66,559	66,555	66,662	66,610
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	\$2.04	\$1.68	\$5.51	\$3.24

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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.

(21) Changes in ownership interests of subsidiaries of the Company

Acquisition of issued shares of subsidiaries

During the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group acquired an additional 1.22% and 0.40% of the voting shares of Turvo International Co., Ltd., increasing its ownership to 25.18% and 23.81%, respectively. The cash paid to non-controlling shareholders amounted to \$99,843 and \$25,175, respectively. The additional acquired interests of Turvo International Co., Ltd., including the reduction of non-controlling interests and other cumulative comprehensive profit and loss adjustments, are as follows:

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023
Cash paid by the Group to non-controlling shareholders	\$99,843	\$25,175
Decreases in noncontrolling interests	(56,162)	(16,529)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	401	(12)
Difference of retained surplus recognized in equity	\$44,082	\$8,634

(22) Subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation and operation	Percentage of non-controlling interests		
		30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Turvo International Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	74.82%	76.04%	76.19%

The consolidated financial information of the above subsidiary has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the FSC and has reflected the fair value adjustments made by the Group as of the acquisition date and adjustments for accounting policy differences.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

The information of Turvo International Co., Ltd. is summarized as follows:

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
Current assets	\$2,860,955	\$2,942,940	\$2,736,129
Non-current assets	3,070,719	2,224,143	2,107,500
Current liabilities	(1,423,521)	(983,865)	(863,999)
Non-current liabilities	(623,718)	(599,640)	(471,635)
Equity	\$3,884,435	\$3,583,578	\$3,507,995
The carrying amount of non-controlling interests	\$3,353,958	\$3,204,320	\$3,161,174

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating revenue	\$963,997	\$897,517	\$2,769,158	\$2,472,630
Profit from continuing operations	\$186,441	\$154,228	\$516,553	\$384,262
Other comprehensive income	(21,790)	79,805	103,831	37,453
Current comprehensive income	\$164,651	\$234,033	\$620,384	\$421,715
Profits attributable to non-controlling interests	\$(131,265)	\$(109,090)	\$(365,340)	\$(267,559)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	\$(115,254)	\$(169,902)	\$(444,857)	\$(296,050)

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities	\$717,938	\$251,422	\$568,885	\$480,909
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,232,079)	(68,228)	(1,319,183)	(204,586)
Cash flows from financing activities	48,866	(346,017)	27,168	(400,605)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(11,570)	22,899	26,282	11,318
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$(476,845)	\$(139,924)	\$(696,848)	\$(112,964)

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(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
CHIH-CHENG LIN and other 41 people	Directors and Deputy General Manager of the Company and Turvo International Co., Ltd.

(2) Key management personnel compensation

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$25,160	\$23,609	\$70,194	\$73,083
Post-employment benefits	456	455	1,398	1,421
Total	\$25,616	\$24,064	\$71,592	\$74,504

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as security:

	As of			Secured liabilities
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023	
Property, Plant and Equipment-building	\$556,934	\$571,277	\$576,058	Bank loan
Property, Plant and Equipment-machinery and equipment	182,516	202,889	209,340	Bank loan
Property, Plant and Equipment-land	38,343	38,343	38,343	Bank loan
Property, Plant and Equipment-miscellaneous equipment	7,730	8,770	9,117	Bank loan
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	10,402	11,426	11,225	Product agency and launch
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	200	200	200	Customs import customs clearance deposit
Total	\$796,125	\$832,905	\$844,283	

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1)The Company issued guaranty notes as security for borrowings in the sum of \$2,803,083, \$2,580,058 and \$2,570,787 as at 30 September 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2023.

(2)The important contract of construction in progress

a. As of 30 September 2024

Contracting parties	Subject matter	Total contract amount (Not taxed)	Contract amount paid as of 30 September 2024 (Not taxed)
Company A	Building	\$76,190	\$68,571

Above of constructions are paid based on the progress of the project.

b. As of 31 December 2023

Contracting parties	Subject matter	Total contract amount (Not taxed)	Contract amount paid as of 31 December 2023 (Not taxed)
Company A	Building	\$76,190	\$61,577

Above of constructions are paid based on the progress of the project.

c. As of 30 September 2023

Contracting parties	Subject matter	Total contract amount (Not taxed)	Contract amount paid as of 30 September 2023 (Not taxed)
Company C	Building	\$586,552	\$448,586
Company B	Building	171,429	71,394
Company A	Building	76,190	24,914
Total		\$834,171	\$544,894

Above of constructions are paid based on the progress of the project.

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

(3) The Group entered into the financial guarantees to related parties: refer to Note 13 (1) (B).

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

	As of		
	30 September 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	\$1,847,451	\$2,843,196	\$2,413,388
Notes and accounts receivable	2,096,737	1,504,490	1,808,037
Other receivables	107,404	89,031	99,000
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	568,994	179,591	274,608
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	582,867	200	200
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term loans	\$950,000	\$393,000	\$540,000
Long-term loans (Long-term loans due within one year)	750,584	856,227	724,877
Notes and accounts payables	942,746	883,014	820,051
Other payables	497,421	464,149	438,534
Lease liability	155,799	55,410	67,265

(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.

ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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