



**8VI HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET (ASX APPENDIX 4E)
&
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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About 8VI Holdings Limited

8VI Holdings Limited ("8VI") is a Singapore-based FinEduTech company operating under the brand name VI.

Established in 2008, VI is the representation of our beliefs and roots in Value Investing and empowers the average man-on-the-street to achieve sustainable wealth as part of their mission to make investments smarter, faster and easier.

VI App, a unique, proprietary stock analysis tool developed through 8BIT Global Pte Ltd ("8BIT"), crunches traditional financial data and simplifies the complex stock analysis and decision-making process for equity investors into easy-to-use visuals under a comprehensive framework. As a licensed Financial Adviser approved by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, 8BIT provides financial advice concerning securities and units in collective investment scheme through research analyses and research reports, through VI App.

With numerous offices across the Asia Pacific region, VI College supports a community of graduates and value investors from 29 cities globally through its flagship "VI Bootcamp" and other programmes. As the region's leading FinEduTech provider, VI College leverages the power of technology and transforms the perception and application of value investing.



8VI Holdings Limited (ASX: 8VI)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Company Registration Number: 201505599H
ARBN 605 944 198

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET (ASX APPENDIX 4E)

For the financial year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

(All comparisons to financial year ended 31 March 2021)

	S\$	Up/Down	% Movement
Revenue from ordinary activities	31,353,141	Up	21%
Profit after tax from ordinary activities attributable to members	1,985,400	Down	-66%
Net profit attributable to members	1,985,400	Down	-66%

EXPLANATION FOR REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES, PROFIT AFTER TAX FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AND NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS

The increase in revenue from ordinary activities is mainly attributable to overall growth in the FinTech arm and financial education in Taiwan. The reduction in profit after tax from ordinary activities and net profit attributable to members is due to rising business costs, particularly in branding and marketing expenses. Please refer to the Operating and Financial Review for more details.

Dividend information	Amount per share (Singapore cent)	Franked amount per share (Singapore cent)	Tax rate for franking credit
Final FY2022 dividend per share	NIL	NIL	NIL
		31.3.2022	31.3.2021
Net tangible assets per security		S\$0.31	S\$0.26

This information should be read in conjunction with the FY2022 Annual Financial Report of 8VI Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries and any public announcements made in the period by 8VI Holdings Limited in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Companies Act (Chapter 50) and Listing Rules.

Additional Appendix 4E disclosure requirements can be found in the Directors' statement and the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

This report is based on the consolidated financial statements which have been audited by KLP LLP.

Operations and Financials Review

Financial Year 2022



Overview

In 2020, the COVID-19 global pandemic accelerated 8VI's overall digitalization plan and transformation journey, which catalysed the growth of the Group, resulting in exceptional growth for the following 2 financial periods. While 8VI rode on the strong momentum from the previous financial year, the team has not rested on its laurels and continued to adapt, innovate, and invest heavily in several projects and initiatives in FY2022, aimed at propelling the Group to the next level in the new post-pandemic world

FY2022 in review

As such, the Group recorded revenue of S\$31.4 million in FY2022 as compared to S\$26.0 million in the corresponding period in the previous year (FY2021), representing growth of 21%.

The Group's Adjusted EBITDA for FY2022 is S\$7.2 million, a 22% reduction as compared to S\$9.3 million in FY2021. Accordingly, our net profit after tax is recorded at S\$3.6 million (FY2021: S\$6.5 million), mainly due to increased branding and marketing expenses.

Adjusted EBITDA

	FY2022 S\$'000	FY2021 S\$'000
Net profit after tax	3,584	6,496
Adjust:		
Income tax (credit)/expense	(380)	1,037
Finance cost	114	34
Depreciation & amortisation	2,400	1,944
EBITDA	5,718	9,511
Adjust:		
Government grants	(280)	(699)
Legal compensation	(1,112)	-
Stock-based compensation	1,026	666
Secondary listing costs	331	-
Investment loss/(gain)	1,501	(209)
Adjusted EBITDA	7,184	9,269

Revenue

(S\$'million)



As businesses compete to attract and acquire customers exclusively online, marketing expenses, especially those on social and digital media have rocketed across the board, weighing down on the margins of businesses. 8VI was not exempted from this phenomenon, and therefore it was salient for us to step up our branding efforts across the region. While the initial costs involved may be deemed intensive and its effects may not be apparent immediately, the relationship that we build with the public in the long-term will be crucial in our future development.

Cash flow from operations have decreased significantly to S\$8.6 million compared to S\$16.8 million in FY2021, while free cash flow stands at S\$5.5 million, as compared to S\$15.6 million in the previous year. This result was not unexpected given the record industry growth rates last year in Financial Education and FinTech segments. However, when we disregard the outlying results from the pandemic period, the Group continues to see growth in all aspects.

Operations and Financials Review

Financial Year 2022



Acquisition, Retention and Technology Development Efforts

i. Acquisition

The Group experienced significant growth over the past several years, with our growth rates varying between the different markets depending on the respective region's micro and overall macro environment. In Malaysia and Singapore where we have been operating for a longer period now, the growths have tapered as compared to a newer market like Taiwan. However, our strategy to leverage edutainment and drive conversation about VI and its offerings, remain the common focus across markets in the past financial year. As outlined in the FY2021 annual report, the team has broadened its content creation efforts on multiple platforms and in language-specific formats to build engagement across a wider set of audience, thereby strengthening our brand as well as enhancing our digital footprint.

With a dedicated creative and media team in Singapore, we ramped up production in FY2022 by rolling out several content and edutainment series covering a variety of angles. Our popular Money Money Home series in Malaysia was refreshed in partnership with Mediacorp, by adapting it for relatability through a cast of local artistes, Darren Lim and Sharon Au, and expanding the content to cover areas relevant to the Singaporean viewer. While initial results of our content strategy in Singapore have been encouraging, we do expect a longer runway before we are able to achieve a significant local following and greater digital presence.



In Malaysia, riding on our past successes with local satellite television and IPTV provider, Astro, we also launched a reboot of our “Bijak Labor” Malay-language web series to cater to its predominant ethnic population. The 6-episode series aired in November and December 2021 and garnered 594,000 television viewers throughout its run and a total of 1.1M views across Astro's digital media platforms during the campaign.

Meanwhile in Taiwan, the content series curated for its audience has started to command a steady growing viewer base over the past year. On top of that, purposeful investment made on our branding efforts locally not only brought about positive reception to our products and offerings, but we have also seen a boost on other opportunities for our acquisition effort.



Operations and Financials Review

Financial Year 2022



Some key mentions are listed in the table below:

Channel	Series		
EBC Super TV (東森超視)	Wonder Mom 媽媽好神- 俗女家務事		A Taiwanese talk show which features various financial specialists on money matters and financial management.
YouTube Channel The Storm Media (風傳媒)	Worked Money 下班經濟學		One of Taiwan's most popular finance YouTube Channels which features financial experts and investment professionals.
FTV News (民視)	FTV News Site 民視新聞網		A segment feature of Will, the GM of 8VI Taiwan on one of Taiwan's key mainstream TV news channels.
Business Weekly (商周)	The Top Leaders (百大顧問)		One of Taiwan's most influential finance magazines featuring the most recent economic, highlights, career, lifestyle, and finance news.

In summary, we have published the following content and programmes in FY2022:

Singapore

- **“Talk Money with VI”** is a podcast series discussing money-related topics and features four different personalities to share their thoughts and experiences. Each episode tackles a topic in an informative yet light-hearted way.
- **“Dr VI”** is a YouTube Shorts series featuring VI’s trainer, as Dr VI. Each episode showcases stock updates and company analyses.
- **“Inside an Investor’s Mind”** is a video series featuring VI’s master trainers while exploring various topics from financial management to value investing.
- **“Money Money Home”** is a remake of the same series in Malaysia that sets out to help Singaporeans learn about and navigate wealth management and investment.
- **“Women of Wealth”** is a video series featuring inspiring women with their extraordinary stories, and how they abide by and create their own definition of Wealth.
- **“ChooseMe”** is a video series that follows the journey of 4 mentees’ from the VI Community in growing their first \$100,000 portfolio with the help of VI’s trainers.

Operations and Financials Review

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Malaysia

- “Wokao!” (我靠理财活下去) made a comeback for a second season in April 2021. This series is designed for those who have burning questions about investment or financial management with practical solutions, ideas and answers for the everyday investor.
- “Bijak Labur” series on Astro Awani is a reboot from its YouTube predecessor. This series is presented in the Malay language and features VI’s key trainers in Malaysia while exploring fundamental topics like financial literacy and Syariah Investment.
- “Not Experts” is a series involving commentaries on the latest news and trends on money and lifestyle in Malaysia and around the world.
- “理财 E 计划” is a talk show hosted by our VI College trainers covering topics sent in from viewers asking for advice ranging from career, life, interpersonal relationships to investment woes.

VI SYARIAH BRANDED CONTENT



Bijak Labur, a Malay language financial literacy and Syariah Investment series (6 episodes) produced by VI College in partnership with Astro Awani



Reached **594K** cumulative TV viewers between November and December 2021



Awanibytes garnered a total of **1.1mil** views across Astro’s digital media platforms during the campaign

VI Syariah
SocMed



VI Syariah



VI Syariah



VI Syariah

Taiwan

- “即時 VI 快訊” are short videos which allows viewers to understand the market and current affairs within a short time frame.
- “大師系列” introduces key investors or entrepreneurs to the audience, sharing the history, background and philosophy in approaching life, business and investments.

Operations and Financials Review

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Thus far, our teams across the region have created a total of 729 videos, garnering over 65 million views, translating to more than 2 million hours of content watched across the globe.

As with our 80:20 strategy, the Group has also been focusing much of its efforts in the past year to work towards generating 80% of its revenue outside of Singapore through our overseas core markets. In FY2022, revenue contribution from Singapore operations accounted for 35%, Malaysia 30% while remaining came from other segments.

We are also seeing benefits stemming from the network effect through our acquisition activities, where new partnerships with third-party service providers have been forged, thus creating new business verticals to increase our organic growth and expansion revenue. Most recently, we secured partnerships on property-related services which we believe will serve to add value to our community and allow us to reach out to a new target audience.

The Group enjoyed rapid exponential growth in both our VI App subscriber base and VI College graduate base throughout FY2020/2021 as it rode on the tailwind of our transformation journey following the outbreak of the pandemic. As most of the world transitions to a new normal and embraces the concept of living with COVID-19, our growth rates have normalized over the course of this financial year. While we are cognizant of the ever-changing landscape in the market and thus always on the lookout for new revenue verticals to reduce our customer acquisition cost as part of our Group's overall strategy, the dampened growth rates did not come unexpected, especially when our user base increased significantly, and the base became sizeable as compared to the previous year.

As such, in FY2022 our Total User Growth Rates and Subscriber Growth Rates for VI App in the last twelve months were recorded at 41% and -11% accordingly. The number of graduates under VI College across the region grew by 24,069 in FY2022, as compared to 25,926 in FY2021 and 4,714 in FY2020.

ii. Retention

The key to ensure our continued success was to build retention amongst our community and graduates through a customer-centric culture and mindset focused on creating lifetime value. First off, with potentially upcoming new revenue verticals, we have been working to build the strength of our customer support team for improved user experience as the community grows.

We also see long-term potential to build our insights and improve the overall experience for our graduates. To achieve that, we have in the past year, started to build our CRM system in phases; when completed, it allows us to link and leverage data for optimization of our operations and offerings with the appropriate business intelligence.

As of end March 2022, we have migrated our Singapore and Malaysia operations into the new Salesforce CRM while our customer support and service module are currently being fine-tuned and optimized for backend efficiency. As we continue integrating more features from different customer touchpoints under a single platform, we believe this will provide us with an increasingly holistic view of our customer journey in the long term.

The VI Community will attest that our strength lies in the active engagement of the community through meaningful exchanges on VI Social Bubble and providing language-specific content and support through the weekly VI Coaching sessions. As we continue to grow our user base, we will look



FY2023 Focus & Strategy

into maximizing data intelligence for insights into our retention strategy.

iii. Technology Development

In the past year, we have continued our improvement works in both new and existing features on VI App, designed to enhance the overall experience for users.

A few significant updates include:

- **New Mobile App:** Unified user experience across iOS and Android; especially Android users where they can now experience native level performance.
- **Zoom Integration:** Users are now able to join Zoom sessions using the same email and login maintained with VI App, reducing stepped processes and allowing for faster onboarding of Zoom sessions.
- **Broker Integration:** Singapore-based users can now set up and be directed to iFast Financial Pte Ltd ("iFast") accounts from within VI App, which simulates a more seamless experience for follow up action following the appropriate analytical processes.
- **Option Screener:** Newly launched screener which allows users to screen for and narrow down potential option contracts that matter before market opens.
- **VI Score:** An aligned way to screen and compare potential performances of different companies.

With several major updates expected for VI App in the coming financial year, we have been conscientiously growing the development team with both talented and passionate individuals in all things FinEduTech. We believe our people are our greatest asset and we will continue cultivating their talent and invest the team's growth and development.

The Group has undergone major structural shifts in both our business as well as operations in the past 2 years. However, we are not resting on our laurels and are pressing ahead to adapt and innovate for the disruptive and possibly volatile times ahead.

We have seen a shift in the trend over the years amongst the investing crowd; younger audiences like Millennials and Gen Z have taken responsibility into their own hands and started investing for their future using digital platforms. While VI App was designed to meet the needs of this group of audience, we are aware that new untapped opportunities are burgeoning, and we are keen to rise to the occasion.

Since COVID-19 and the proliferation of fully remote workplaces, there has been an explosion in technologies deployed to enable these kinds of work strategies. The grouping of these technologies has been seen as a sign of the emergence of a new iteration of the web (i.e. Web 3.0), where decentralization and token-based economics are the central tenets.

We believe that 8VI is currently suitably positioned to explore and develop opportunities that comes with Web 3.0. We see this opportunity in bridging to the future; for our business, our VI Community, as well as the public, and that our strategies for the coming year ahead will revolve around this aspect.





Growing our recurring revenue, creating new revenue verticals and increasing our customer lifetime value

Previously, the unit economics of our unique business model have worked well for us, in which our entry-level product range covers our cost of acquiring a new potential graduate. As we leverage this strategy, our focus on this financial year is to grow our recurring revenue for VI College through expansion of our range of programmes revolving around the Web 3.0 theme. In fact, within the last quarter of FY2022, we incorporated MetaVI World Pte Ltd to support the Group's efforts in introducing a series of new programmes focusing on educating the public and investing community on the emerging Web 3.0, the Metaverse, Non-Fungible Tokens ("NFTs") and other forms of digital assets.

If there was any indication that we may be on the right track or on the precipice of an evolution, the inaugural METAVI Summit would be a positive hint. Held virtually on 28th and 29th May 2022, the Summit featured speakers, trainers, and investors who are early adopters and pioneers in the blockchain, NFTs, and Metaverse spheres as they shed light on varied cutting-edge concepts, successful use cases, as well as anticipated upcoming trends and possibilities. Through the conference, more than 5,000 attendees from the Asia Pacific were exposed to Metaverse must-knows married with practical applications – from real estate Metaverse investing, educating parents on children's safety in the Metaverse, to the roles of education, regulation and ethics in Metaverse investing – which allows them to prepare themselves in navigating the future of investments.

The same rings true for VI App, where based on inputs from extensive backend user data, we will be launching refined product offerings based on the differing needs of users. VI App was first

conceptualised and designed with the needs of our VI College graduates in mind. When our transformation plans took off in the early days of the pandemic, our operations and services expanded rapidly and continued to do so for more than 2 consecutive financial years. While normalisation of growth for our VI App users were within our expectations, the speedy growth of our user base has also allowed us to move into the next phase: The Blue Ocean strategy for VI App. As we delve into our quest to acquire more users from the wider investing community, data intelligence has enabled us to create better products with improved pricing strategies for the appropriate target audience. In addition to simplifying our VI App subscription tiers and benefits for paid users, the team is now ready to launch a Freemium model which provides free-to-view information to the public looking for insights into the preliminary user experience. Product differentiation coupled with dedicated marketing efforts and potential licensing in other regions is expected to better drive VI App's organic customer acquisition. In the long run, the ultimate vision is to create a platform that can cater to the holistic investing needs of our community; a blueprint which we are still working on.

Moreover, the new initiatives in both VI College and VI App's acquisition strategy outlined earlier may be replicated in other core markets, which expands the size of our addressable market, bringing in new, potential graduates and subscribers.

The rate of engagement and user time spent on the platform directly translates to our ability to retain our customers. An investor's journey begins with screening for and analysing companies that matter, but that journey would not be complete without the opportunity to take action. This feature came to fruition earlier in January 2022 when we announced the integration of iFast's brokerage services into VI App, thus allowing our Singapore-based users the opportunity to seamlessly trade through their iFast accounts linked to VI App. This development paves the way

Operations and Financials Review

Financial Year 2022



for deeper collaborative opportunities with iFast in the region, and opens doors for us to explore similar partnerships with other brokerages to better serve our community and users.

Similarly, with the benefits of the network effect from the 8VI ecosystem coming into play, we have also seen increased opportunities to drive initiatives aimed at reducing our overall cost of acquisition. With direct marketing costs quickly outweighing its value, the team geared up its efforts and looked inwards to garner the support of our community in promoting our products and services through the likes of referral and affiliate programmes. Being customers who are familiar with our methodology and enjoy our offerings, their experience and word-of-mouth referrals will naturally be more effective in reaching out to channels that may otherwise not have been on our radar.

The strength in numbers of our VI Community also makes for an attractive target for cross channel partnerships. Likewise, we will also be looking to work with other brands and service providers more extensively in view of the evolving needs of our growing community this coming year. Such effort not only will be effective in reducing our cost of acquisition, it is also to reinforce our customer-centric culture and mindset focused on creating lifetime value for our community.

We are firm believers that one's financial need evolves with his/her life journey. As our community grows in numbers, their needs become more complex and varied. While we spot the gaps in the community's overall wealth management journey, we have also identified potential new revenue verticals. In FY2022, the Group incorporated Valiant Wealth Advisory to provide ancillary financial services such as financial and insurance advisory. We foresee that this will not only be a source to attract new, potential graduates, but will expand our offerings for existing members of our VI Community. Currently, we are in the process of licensing applications in both Singapore and Malaysia, and will advise of further details in due course as and when it becomes available.

Navigating turbulence and bridging to the future

FY2022 has been a transformative year for 8VI, and we commemorated this leap with a new office space and headquarters in 1557 Keppel Road, Singapore. The 11,370sqf space was carefully designed with the future in mind, as we embrace new ways of working post-pandemic. All elements in the office are consciously put together to remind the team of the values and principles that we live by and what we strive to achieve. In testament of our efforts in understanding and identifying the needs of our team members and creating a wonderful space that mirror our values, the 8VI new headquarters was awarded the prestigious Singapore Good Design (SG Mark) Award 2022 for Interior Design by the Design Business Chamber Singapore.

We will continue to invest significant resources into diversifying our human capital to find the right talent to strengthen our position in innovation and technology. In order to position ourselves to offer more regulated products and services, we will also be reinforcing our procedures and systems to ensure compliance with the appropriate standards and governance.

In the coming 12 to 24 months, we expect difficult times ahead as we take on the macro-economic challenges with China's regulatory tightening and zero-COVID policy, US inflationary pressure and the ongoing Ukraine-Russia war. As the world continues to be disrupted by technology at rates faster than we have ever known, we are mindful of the ever changing landscape and will continue to work to stay ahead of the trend by being adaptive and innovative. Backed by a strong balance sheet, 8VI remains steadfast in its efforts in bridging to the future. Our mission and vision unwavering, we believe we will emerge stronger, just as we have done before, and continue to empower the man-on-the-street to create sustainable wealth and inspire 100 million lives.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Directors	Mr Clive Tan Che Koon (Non-Executive Chairman) Ms Pauline Teo Puay Lin (Executive Director) Mr Chee Kuan Tat, Ken (Executive Director) Mr Charles Mac (Non-Executive Director, resigned 1 Nov 2021) Mr Ng Tiong Gee (Non-Executive Director, appointed 1 Nov 2021) Mr Forest Philip William (Non-Executive Director, appointed 1 Nov 2021)
Company Secretary (Singapore)	Ms Amanda Thum Sook Fun
Company Secretary (Australia)	Mr Louis Chua Chun Woei
Registered Office (Singapore)	1557 Keppel Road #01-01 Singapore 089066
Registered Office (Australia)	SmallCap Corporate Pty Ltd Suite 6, 295 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008
Principal place of business	1557 Keppel Road #01-01 Singapore 089066
Share registrar	Link Market Services Limited Level 4, Central Park 152-158 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000
Auditor	KLP LLP Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants 13A MacKenzie Road Singapore 228676 Partner in charge: Jonathan Lim Ryh Jye
Stock exchange listing	8VI Holdings Limited's shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: 8VI)
Website	www.8viholdings.com

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of 8VI Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date, and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Clive Tan Che Koon
Pauline Teo Puay Lin
Chee Kuan Tat, Ken
Ng Tiong Gee (appointed on 1 November 2021)
Forest Philip William (appointed on 1 November 2021)

3. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, other than as disclosed under "Rights and Share Options" in this Statement.

4. Directors' interests in shares or debentures

- (a) According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), none of the directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had any interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations, except as stated as follows:

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

4. Directors' interests in shares or debentures (continued)

	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee	
	At 31.3.2022	At 1.4.2021
Holding Company, 8I Holdings Limited		
(No. of ordinary shares)		
Clive Tan Che Koon	65,140,000	65,140,000
Pauline Teo Puay Lin	8,257,346	8,859,103
Chee Kuan Tat, Ken	86,885,009	86,885,009
The Company, 8VI Holdings Limited		
(No. of ordinary shares)		
Clive Tan Che Koon	400,000	200,000
Pauline Teo Puay Lin	284,943	184,943
Chee Kuan Tat, Ken	800,000	400,000

- (b) According to the register of director's shareholdings, certain directors holding office at the end of the financial year had interests in performance rights and options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company, granted pursuant to the Company's Employee Securities Incentive Plan as set out below and under "Rights and Share Options" below:

	No. of unissued ordinary shares under performance rights and options	
	At 31.3.2022	At 1.4.2021
8VI Holdings Limited		
<u>Clive Tan Che Koon</u>		
Class C Performance Rights	-	100,000
Class D Performance Rights	-	100,000
Class E Performance Rights	125,000	125,000
Class F Performance Rights	125,000	125,000
Options	500,000	500,000
<u>Pauline Teo Puay Lin</u>		
Class C Performance Rights	-	100,000
Class D Performance Rights	-	100,000
Class E Performance Rights	125,000	125,000
Class F Performance Rights	125,000	125,000
Options	300,000	500,000
<u>Chee Kuan Tat, Ken</u>		
Class C Performance Rights	-	200,000
Class D Performance Rights	-	200,000
Class E Performance Rights	250,000	250,000
Class F Performance Rights	250,000	250,000
Options	1,000,000	1,000,000

- (c) Chee Kuan Tat, Ken, who by virtue of his interest of not less than 20% of the issued capital of the holding company, 8I Holdings Limited, is deemed to have an interest in the share capital of the Company.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

5. Rights and share options

(a) Employee Securities Incentive Plan

The Company's Employee Securities Incentive Plan ("Share Plan") for key directors and employees of the Group was approved by members of the Company as its annual general meeting on 23 July 2020. The Share Plan provides a means to attract, motivate and retain key directors and employees and provide them with the opportunity to participate in the future growth of the Company.

Under the Share Plan, the board of directors may from time to time determine that a director of the companies of the Group, subject to its members' approval, or an employee may participate in the Share Plan to apply for securities on such terms and conditions as the board of directors decides.

The persons to whom the rights and options have been issued have no right to participate by virtue of the options in any share issue of any other companies of the Group. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the securities in cash.

In the previous financial year, pursuant to the Company's members' approval at its annual general meeting on 23 July 2020, the Company granted its directors options to subscribe for 2,000,000 ordinary shares at exercise price of AUD 0.45 per share ("Options") and performance rights to be converted into 2,600,000 ordinary shares upon meeting the vesting conditions ("Performance Rights").

The Options are exercisable from 21 August 2020 and expire on 30 June 2025. The vesting condition for the Options is that the holder being a director of the Company when the Options are exercised. The total fair value of the Options granted was estimated to be AUD 955,600 using the Hoadleys Employee Stock Option Model. Details of the Options granted to directors of the Company are as follows:

Name of director	No. of unissued ordinary shares of the Company under Options			
	Granted in financial year ended 31.3.2022	Aggregated granted since commencement of plan to 31.3.2022	Aggregated exercised since commencement of plan to 31.3.2022	Aggregate outstanding as at 31.3.2022
Clive Tan Che Koon	-	500,000	-	500,000
Pauline Teo Puay Lin	-	500,000	(200,000)	300,000
Chee Kuan Tat, Ken	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000

During the financial year, the vesting conditions of the Options were satisfied and were exercised by Ms Teo 200,000 ordinary shares of the Company were issued.

The Performance Rights will not have consideration on satisfaction of the vesting conditions. The vesting conditions for the Performance Rights are:

- The holder being a director of the Company as at the relevant vesting determination dates specified in the table below; and
- The relevant volume weighted average price (VWAP) of the Company's shares traded on ASX over any 20-day period exceeds the prices specified in the table below.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

5. Rights and share options (continued)

(a) Employee Securities Incentive Plan (continued)

Performance Rights	Performance Rights granted			Vesting conditions		Expiry Date
	Number	Effective grant date	Fair value per right at effective grant date (AUD)	Earliest vesting determination date	VWAP Share Price condition (AUD)	
Class A	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.4675	21 Aug 2020	0.45	30 Apr 2021
Class B	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.3813	21 Aug 2020	0.60	30 Apr 2021
Class C	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.4037	01 Apr 2021	0.70	30 Apr 2022
Class D	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.2016	01 Apr 2021	2.00	30 Apr 2022
Class E	500,000	23 Jul 2020	0.2570	01 Apr 2022	2.30	30 Apr 2023
Class F	500,000	23 Jul 2020	0.1389	01 Apr 2022	5.00	30 Apr 2023

The total fair value of the Performance Rights granted was estimated to be AUD 779,590 using the Hoadleys Hybrid ESO Model (a Monte Carlo simulation model). Details of the Performance Rights granted to directors of the Company are as follows:

Name of director	No. of unissued ordinary shares of the Company under Performance Rights			
	Granted in financial year ended 31.3.2022	Aggregated granted since commencement of plan to 31.3.2022	Aggregated exercised since commencement of plan to 31.3.2022	Aggregate outstanding as at 31.3.2022
Clive Tan Che Koon	-	650,000	400,000	250,000
Pauline Teo Puay Lin	-	650,000	400,000	250,000
Chee Kuan Tat, Ken	-	1,300,000	800,000	500,000

During the financial year, the vesting conditions of the Class C Performance Rights and Class D Performance Rights were satisfied and both classes of Performance Rights were converted into the Company's ordinary shares. Mr Chee received 400,000 ordinary shares while Mr Tan and Ms Teo received 200,000 ordinary shares respectively from the exercising of their Class C Performance Rights and Class D Performance Rights.

(b) Performance Rights and Options outstanding

The number of unissued shares under Performance Rights and Options in relation to the Share Plan outstanding at the end of the financial year was as follows:

	No. of unissued ordinary shares under the rights and options at 31.3.2022	Exercise price	Exercise period
Performance Rights			
- Class E	500,000	-	01 Apr 2022 to 30 Apr 2023
- Class F	500,000	-	01 Apr 2022 to 30 Apr 2023
Options	1,800,000	AUD 0.45	21 Aug 2020 to 30 Jun 2025

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

6. Auditor

KLP LLP has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Chee Kuan Tat, Ken
Director

Singapore, 31 May 2022



Pauline Teo Puay Lin
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of 8VI Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of 8VI Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of 8VI Holdings Limited (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Valuation and impairment of investment in subsidiaries <i>(Refer to Note 6 to the financial statements)</i></p> <p>The Company carries its investment in subsidiaries at cost adjusted for impairment losses. As at 31 March 2022, the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries amounted to S\$3,168,393.</p> <p>We consider the valuation and impairment of investment in subsidiaries to be a significant key audit matter as the amount is significant to the Company. Moreover, the identification of impairment indicators or events, the estimation of recoverable amount and the determination of impairment loss requires the use of significant judgements and assumptions by management.</p>	<p>We assessed the appropriateness of management's process by which indicators of impairment were identified.</p> <p>Where impairment had been identified, for samples of investment in subsidiaries, our work included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • considering the latest developments in relation to the subsidiaries' financial position and financial performance, especially the impact from COVID-19 pandemic; • examining the recoverable amounts determined by management, including the appropriateness of the method and key assumptions used; • challenging management's assumptions; • testing the adequacy of impairment loss; and • considered the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements in respect to the impairment. <p>Based on procedures performed, we have assessed that the aggregate provision for impairment loss is appropriate.</p>
<p>Valuation of financial instruments held at fair value <i>(Refer to Note 3, 8 and 26(e) to the financial statements)</i></p> <p>Financial instruments held by the Group at fair value include equity securities designated at fair value.</p> <p>The Group's financial instruments are predominantly valued using quoted market prices ('Level 1'). The valuations of 'Level 3' financial instruments rely on significant unobservable inputs.</p> <p>We considered the overall valuation of financial instruments (Level 1 and 3) to be a key audit matter given the financial significance to the Group, the nature of the underlying financial instruments and the estimation involved to determine fair value.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain quoted market prices of listed equity securities from independent source to determine an independent estimate of fair value for samples of the Group's Level 1 financial instruments. We compared these to the Group's calculations of fair value to assess individual material valuation differences or systemic bias; 2. assessed the reasonableness of the methodologies used and the assumptions made for samples of financial instruments valuations with significant unobservable valuation inputs (Level 3 financial instruments); and 3. performed tests of inputs and assessed the methodology over fair value adjustments, in light of available market data and industry trends. <p>Overall, we considered that the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value was within a reasonable range of outcomes. We also found the fair value disclosures in the financial statements to be adequate.</p>

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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of 8VI Holdings Limited (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Intangible assets recognition and measurement (Refer to Note 2.6, 3 and 5 to the financial statements)</p> <p>As at 31 March 2022, the Group's intangible assets includes development of software with carrying amount of S\$1,434,657.</p> <p>During the year, the Group conducted a continuous update on the mobile application for VI App. Management applied judgement in identifying which functions need updates and expenditure attributable to the updates that met the criteria for capitalisation under the requirements of accounting standards. Factors considered by management included the Group's intention, availability of technical, financial and other resources and technical ability to complete the updates, the likelihood of generating sufficient future economic benefits to the Group and its ability to measure the expenditure incurred.</p> <p>We considered such to be a key audit matter because of the significance of the costs capitalised and the judgement involved in assessing whether the capitalisation criteria have been met.</p>	<p>Our procedures in relation to the Group's recognition and measurement of development of software, we:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtained an understanding and assessing the design of the controls in relation to how management determined and measured costs that are directly attributable to the development activities; 2. Evaluate the nature of the development costs incurred that are capitalised into intangible assets; 3. Assessing the reasonableness of the capitalisation based on our knowledge of the business and industry; 4. Evaluating the appropriateness of expenses capitalised on a sample basis by agreeing the costs to internal timesheet and payroll records. <p>Based on the procedure performed above, we consider the costs capitalised to be supportable by available evidence.</p>

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon). The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of 8VI Holdings Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of 8VI Holdings Limited (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore, of which we are the auditors, have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jonathan Lim Ryh Jye.



KLP LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 31 May 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As At 31 March 2022

		Group	
	Note	2022	2021
		S\$	S\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	5,140,864	1,440,868
Intangible assets	5	1,434,657	799,706
Investment in associated company	7	-	-
Financial assets, at FVOCI	8	41,166	7,421
Trade and other receivables	9	1,249,731	-
Deferred tax assets	18	893,704	296,355
		<u>8,760,122</u>	<u>2,544,350</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	3,246,930	1,493,543
Current tax assets	23	347,777	73,394
Prepayment		600,758	516,048
Financial assets, at FVPL	8	9,288,608	3,600,947
Fixed deposits	10	100,000	100,000
Cash and cash equivalents	10	16,669,160	18,629,229
		<u>30,253,233</u>	<u>24,413,161</u>
Total assets		<u><u>39,013,355</u></u>	<u><u>26,957,511</u></u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	11	13,739,441	13,282,193
Retained earnings		4,408,199	2,422,799
Foreign currency translation reserve	12	(93,241)	(90,905)
Employee securities plan reserve	13	971,839	278,750
Other reserves	14	(4,466,060)	(4,481,538)
		<u>14,560,178</u>	<u>11,411,299</u>
Non-controlling interests		<u>2,790,467</u>	<u>876,848</u>
Total equity		<u><u>17,350,645</u></u>	<u><u>12,288,147</u></u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	2,449,834	3,446,851
Unearned revenue	16	13,301,650	9,521,393
Lease liabilities and borrowings	17	1,049,966	798,089
Provision for income tax	23	490	591,617
		<u>16,801,940</u>	<u>14,357,950</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Unearned revenue	16	249,866	233,789
Lease liabilities and borrowings	17	4,481,602	73,625
Deferred tax liabilities	18	129,302	4,000
		<u>4,860,770</u>	<u>311,414</u>
Total liabilities		<u><u>21,662,710</u></u>	<u><u>14,669,364</u></u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>39,013,355</u></u>	<u><u>26,957,511</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - COMPANY

As At 31 March 2022

	Note	Company	
		2022	2021
		S\$	S\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	494,503	-
Investment in subsidiaries	6	3,168,393	2,568,393
		<u>3,662,896</u>	<u>2,568,393</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	1,690,105	2,760
Prepayment		15,496	18,516
Cash and cash equivalents	10	311,871	1,574,600
		<u>2,017,472</u>	<u>1,595,876</u>
Total assets		<u><u>5,680,368</u></u>	<u><u>4,164,269</u></u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	11	78,267,512	77,810,264
Employee securities plan reserve	13	971,839	278,750
Accumulated losses		(74,501,647)	(74,165,691)
Total equity		<u>4,737,704</u>	<u>3,923,323</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	662,725	240,946
Lease liabilities	17	30,523	-
		<u>693,248</u>	<u>240,946</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	249,416	-
		<u>249,416</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities		<u>942,664</u>	<u>240,946</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>5,680,368</u></u>	<u><u>4,164,269</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Revenue	19	31,353,141	25,960,661
Cost of sales and services		(8,039,205)	(5,894,172)
Gross profit		23,313,936	20,066,489
Other income	20	1,628,304	1,054,432
Other loss	20	(1,500,600)	-
Other items of expense			
Administrative expenses		(7,679,476)	(5,994,774)
Marketing and other expenses		(12,443,919)	(7,559,680)
Finance costs		(114,451)	(33,693)
Profit before tax	21	3,203,794	7,532,774
Income tax credit/(expense)	23	380,040	(1,037,169)
Profit after tax		3,583,834	6,495,605
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Currency translation differences arising from consolidation		4,256	(17,569)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Financial assets, at FVOCI			
- Fair value (losses)/gains – equity investments		(402)	142
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		3,854	(17,427)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,587,688	6,478,178
Profit after tax attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,985,400	5,861,405
Non-controlling interests		1,598,434	634,200
		3,583,834	6,495,605
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,982,662	5,832,443
Non-controlling interests		1,605,026	645,735
		3,587,688	6,478,178
Earnings per share (S\$ cents per share)	24		
Basic earnings		4.70	14.34
Diluted earnings		4.41	13.87

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Group

Balance as at 1 April 2020

Profit for the year

Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax

Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year

Contributions by and distributions to owners

Changes in non-controlling interest

Value of employee services

Performance rights exercised

Total transactions with owners of the

Company, recognised directly in equity

Balance as at 31 March 2021

Share capital	(Accumulated losses)/ Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Employee securities plan reserve	Other reserves	Total equity to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
12,895,103	(3,438,606)	(61,801)	-	(4,490,583)	4,904,113	243,255	5,147,368
-	5,861,405	-	-	-	5,861,405	634,200	6,495,605
-	-	(29,104)	-	142	(28,962)	11,535	(17,427)
-	5,861,405	(29,104)	-	142	5,832,443	645,735	6,478,178
-	-	-	-	8,903	8,903	(12,142)	(3,239)
51,882	-	-	613,958	-	665,840	-	665,840
335,208	-	-	(335,208)	-	-	-	-
387,090	-	-	278,750	8,903	674,743	(12,142)	662,601
13,282,193	2,422,799	(90,905)	278,750	(4,481,538)	11,411,299	876,848	12,288,147

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Group

Balance as at 1 April 2021

Profit for the year
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year

Contributions by and distributions to owners

Value of employee services
Performance rights exercised
Shares issued to director
Exercise of share options
Addition of non-controlling interest
Total transactions with owners of the
Company, recognised directly in equity

Balance as at 31 March 2022

Share capital	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Employee securities plan reserve	Other reserves	Total equity to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
13,282,193	2,422,799	(90,905)	278,750	(4,481,538)	11,411,299	876,848	12,288,147
-	1,985,400	-	-	-	1,985,400	1,598,434	3,583,834
-	-	(2,336)	-	(402)	(2,738)	6,592	3,854
-	1,985,400	(2,336)	-	(402)	1,982,662	1,605,026	3,587,688
-	-	-	1,026,480	-	1,026,480	-	1,026,480
239,045	-	-	(239,045)	-	-	-	-
33,857	-	-	-	-	33,857	-	33,857
184,346	-	-	(94,346)	-	90,000	-	90,000
-	-	-	-	15,880	15,880	308,593	324,473
457,248	-	-	693,089	15,880	1,166,217	308,593	1,474,810
13,739,441	4,408,199	(93,241)	971,839	(4,466,060)	14,560,178	2,790,467	17,350,645

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - COMPANY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital	Employee securities plan reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Company				
Balance as at 1 April 2020	77,423,174	-	(74,075,327)	3,347,847
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(90,364)	(90,364)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Value of employee services	51,882	613,958	-	665,840
Performance rights exercised	335,208	(335,208)	-	-
Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity	387,090	278,750	-	665,840
Balance as at 31 March 2021	77,810,264	278,750	(74,165,691)	3,923,323
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(335,956)	(335,956)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Value of employee services	-	1,026,480	-	1,026,480
Performance rights exercised	239,045	(239,045)	-	-
Shares issued to director	33,857	-	-	33,857
Exercise of share options	184,346	(94,346)	-	90,000
Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity	457,248	693,089	-	1,150,337
Balance as at 31 March 2022	78,267,512	971,839	(74,501,647)	4,737,704

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,203,794	7,532,774
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Amortisation of development of software	623,336	313,134
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,776,849	1,631,297
Property, plant and equipment written-off	20,450	34,936
Finance cost	114,451	33,693
Impairment of financial assets	32,630	175,481
Fair value loss/(gain) in financial assets at FVPL	1,500,600	(209,138)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,710)
Interest income	(96,401)	(37,504)
Dividend income	(97,720)	(9,581)
Employee share plan expense	1,026,480	665,840
Rent concession	-	(65,191)
Unrealised exchange differences	(28,364)	39,813
	8,076,105	10,103,844
<i>Working capital changes in:</i>		
Trade and other receivables	(1,930,336)	12,340
Prepayment	(84,710)	(382,068)
Trade and other payables	(425,211)	1,642,091
Unearned revenue	3,796,334	5,909,380
Cash generated from operations	9,432,182	17,285,587
Interest received	17,110	37,504
Dividend received	97,720	9,581
Income tax paid	(957,114)	(579,129)
Net cash generated from operating activities	8,589,898	16,753,543
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(1,821,277)	(469,283)
Additions to development of software	(1,258,287)	(673,096)
Changes in non-controlling interest	324,473	(3,239)
Investment in financial assets	(7,206,251)	(2,987,688)
Lease receivables	51,000	-
Placement of fixed deposits	-	(100,000)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	5,995
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,910,342)	(4,227,311)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of share options	90,000	-
Proceeds from bank borrowing	1,000,000	-
Repayment of bank borrowing	(268,831)	-
Repayment of loan to holding company	(448,998)	-
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(962,325)	(1,219,403)
Finance costs	(114,451)	(33,693)
Net cash used in financing activities	(704,605)	(1,253,096)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,025,049)	11,273,136
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year	18,629,229	7,433,590
Effect of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	64,980	(77,497)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year (Note 10)	16,669,160	18,629,229

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

These notes form an integral part and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. Corporate information

1.1 General

8VI Holdings Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 1557 Keppel Road, #01-01 Singapore 089066.

The principal activities of the Company are management consultancy services.

The immediate and ultimate holding company is 8I Holdings Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs), under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (S\$).

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2021

On 1 April 2021, the Group has adopted the new or amended FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs (“INT FRSs”) that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Group’s accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRSs and INT FRSs.

The adoption of these new or amended FRSs and INT FRSs did not result in substantial changes to the Group’s accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years except for the adoption of amendment to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2021 (continued)

Amendments to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

The Group has adopted the amendment to FRS 116 which introduced a practical expedient for a lessee to elect not to assess whether a rent concession is a lease modification, if all the following conditions are met:

- (a) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- (b) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022; and
- (c) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The Group has elected to apply this practical expedient to all property leases. As a result of applying the practical expedient, rent concessions of S\$65,191 (Note 20) was included in "Government grants" presented under "Other income" in the profit or loss during the prior year.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(a) Rendering of services

The Group provides programme sales, events site rental income, digital production and advertising income. Revenue is recognised when the services have been performed and rendered.

(b) Commission income

Commission income is recognised when the corresponding service is provided.

(c) Programme fees

The Group provides financial education and training services. Revenue is recognised when the participants attended first day of training. The Group will record contractual liabilities for advance payment made for the training.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be reliably measured.

(f) Subscription income

Subscription income is recognised over the subscription period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants received are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

2.4 Group accounting

(a) Subsidiaries

(i) Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date on that control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, inter-companies transactions and balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment indicator of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests comprise the portion of a subsidiary's net results of operations and its net assets, which is attributable to the interests that are not owned directly or indirectly by the equity holders of the Company. They are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and consolidated statement of financial position. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(ii) Acquisitions

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations entered into by the Group.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary or business comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes any contingent consideration arrangement and any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Group accounting (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) Acquisitions (continued)

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The excess of (a) the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the (b) fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Please refer to the Note 2.6(a) "Intangible assets – Goodwill on acquisitions" for the subsequent accounting policy on goodwill.

(iii) Disposals

When a change in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary result in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary including any goodwill are derecognised. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are also reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings if required by a specific Standard.

Any retained equity interest in the entity is remeasured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when control is lost and its fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Please refer to the paragraph "Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies" for the accounting policy on investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company.

(b) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control over the subsidiary are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Company. Any difference between the change in the carrying amounts of the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

(c) Associated companies

Associated companies are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control, generally accompanied by a shareholding giving rise to voting rights of 20% and above but not exceeding 50%.

Investments in associated companies is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting less impairment losses, if any.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Group accounting (continued)

(c) Associated companies (continued)

(i) Acquisitions

Investments in associated companies is initially recognised at cost. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Goodwill on associated companies represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of the associated company over the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the associated company and is included in the carrying amount of the investments.

(ii) Equity method of accounting

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise Group's share of its associated companies' post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss and its share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee's other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from the associated companies are recognised as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investments. When the Group's share of losses in an associated company equals to or exceeds its interest in the associated company, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has legal or constructive obligations to make, or has made, payments on behalf of the associated company. If the associated company subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associated companies are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associated companies. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transactions provide evidence of impairment of the assets transferred. The accounting policies of associated companies is changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

(iii) Disposals

Investments in associated companies is derecognised when the Group loses significant influence. If the retained equity interest in the former associated company is a financial asset, the retained equity interest is measured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when significant influence is lost, and its fair value and any proceeds on partial disposal, is recognised in profit or loss.

Please refer to the paragraph "Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies" for the accounting policy on investments in associated companies and in the separate financial statements of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Measurement

(i) **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

(ii) **Components of costs**

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Office premises	1 to 7 years
Office equipment	1 to 3 years
Furniture and fittings	3 to 7 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(d) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss within "other income and other loss".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill on acquisition

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses, represents the excess of (i) the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill on subsidiaries is recognised separately as intangible assets and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill on acquisitions of associated companies represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill on associated companies is included in the carrying amount of the investments.

Gains and losses on the disposal of subsidiaries and associated companies include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(b) Development of software

Research costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs directly attributable to the development of VI App and CRM system are capitalised as intangible assets only when technical feasibility of the project is demonstrated, the Group has an intention and ability to complete and use the software and the costs can be measured reliably. Such costs include purchases of materials and services and payroll-related costs of employees directly involved in the project and are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 2 years.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It has a finite useful life and is amortised over the period of expected future benefit (2 years) on a straight-line basis. Amortisation is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

2.7 Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies

Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's statement of financial position. On disposal of such investments, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill recognised separately as an intangible asset is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is indication that the goodwill may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing of goodwill, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating-units ("CGU") expected to benefit from synergies arising from the business combination.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of a CGU, including the goodwill, exceeds the recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of the CGU's fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

(a) Goodwill (continued)

The total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU.

An impairment loss on goodwill is recognised as an expense and is not reversed in a subsequent period.

(b) Intangible assets – Development of software

Property, plant and equipment

Right-of-use assets

Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense, a reversal of that impairment is also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

At subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- **Amortised cost:** Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income and presented as interest income using the effective interest rate method.
- **FVOCI:** Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other income and other loss". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".
- **FVPL:** Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income that is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other income and other loss".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(a) Classification and measurement (continued)

At subsequent measurement (continued)

(ii) Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity instruments are classified as FVPL with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise and presented in “other income and other loss”, except where the Group has elected to classify the investments as FVOCI.

Movements in fair values of investments classified as FVOCI are presented as “fair value gains and losses” in Other Comprehensive Income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as “dividend income”.

(b) Expected credit losses

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognised a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors’ ability to pay.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when the contractual payments are more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(c) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(d) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset.

2.10 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as noncurrent liabilities.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices used for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions based on market conditions that are existing at each reporting date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

2.13 Leases

(a) When the Group is the lessee

At the inception of the contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

- **Right-of-use assets**

The Group recognised a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

These right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method 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.

Right-of-use assets (except for those which meets the definition of an investment property) are presented within "Property, plant and equipment".

- **Lease liabilities**

The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include the following:

- Fixed payment (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables;
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amount expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- Payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(a) When the Group is the lessee (continued)

- **Lease liabilities (continued)**

For contract that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease and non-lease component. The Group has elected to not separate lease and non lease component for property leases and account these as one single lease component.

For contract that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease and non-lease component. The Group has elected to not separate lease and non lease component for property leases and account these as one single lease component.

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Lease liability shall be remeasured when:

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate;
- There is a changes in the Group's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or
- There are modification in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

- **Short term and low value leases**

The Group has elected to not recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases, except for sublease arrangements. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

- **Adoption of amendment to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions**

The Company has applied the amendment to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions. The Company applies the practical expedient allowing it not to assess whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. The Company applies the practical expedient consistently to contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. For rent concessions in leases to which the Company chooses not to apply the practical expedient, or that do not qualify for the practical expedient, the Company assesses whether there is a lease modification.

(b) When the Group is the lessor

The accounting policy applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were the same under FRS 16 except when the Group is an intermediate lessor.

In classifying a sublease, the Group as an intermediate lessor classifies the sublease as a finance or an operating lease with reference to the right of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(b) When the Group is the lessor (continued)

When the sublease is assessed as a finance lease, the Group derecognises the right-of-use asset relating to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee and recognised the net investment in the sublease within "Trade and other receivables". Any differences between the right-of-use asset derecognised and the net investment in sublease is recognised in profit or loss. Lease liability relating to the head lease is retained in the balance sheet, which represents the lease payments owed to the head lessor.

When the sublease is assessed as an operating lease, the Group recognises lease income from sublease in profit or loss within "Other income". The right-of-use asset relating to the head lease is not derecognised.

For contract which contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration based on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

2.14 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

- (i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and
- (ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Income taxes (continued)

The Group accounts for investment tax credits (for example, productivity and innovative credit) similar to accounting for other tax credits where deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credit can be utilised.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as finance cost.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

2.16 Employee compensation

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Short-term compensated absences

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Employee share plan

The Group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in the share option reserve over the vesting period. The total amount to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted on grant date. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the estimation of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date.

At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date and recognises the impact of the revision of the estimates in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to the share option reserve over the remaining vesting period.

When the options are exercised, the proceeds received (net of transaction costs) and the related balance previously recognised in the share option reserve are credited to the share capital account, when new ordinary shares are issued, or to the "treasury shares" account, when treasury shares are re-issued to the employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss.

When a foreign operation is disposed of or any loan forming part of the net investment of the foreign operation is repaid, a proportion share of the accumulated currency translation differences is reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(c) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date;
- (ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the entity giving rise to such reserve.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rates at the reporting date.

2.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the executive committee whose members are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks, cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

2.21 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.22 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(a) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 26(b).

The carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables as at 31 March 2022 was S\$786,994 (2021: S\$282,856).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies (continued)

(b) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets in respect of current and prior period accumulated tax losses are not (unless related to overseas jurisdictions) recognised at balance sheet date as management has assessed that it is not probable that sufficient taxable surplus will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

(c) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly. The carrying amounts of the Group's property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2022 was S\$5,140,864 (2021: S\$1,440,868).

(d) Amortisation and useful lives of intangible assets

The Group estimates the useful lives to amortise intangible assets based on the future performance of the assets acquired and management's judgement of the period over which economic benefits will be derived from the assets. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed periodically, taking into consideration factors such as changes in technology. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in the estimates. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

The cost of intangible asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the assets' useful lives. Directors estimate the useful lives of these intangible assets to be 2 years.

(e) Determination of lease term of contracts with extension options

As at 31 March 2022, the Group's lease liabilities, which are measured with reference to an estimate of the lease term, amounted to S\$4,800,399 (2021: S\$871,714), of which S\$4,087,895 (2021: S\$Nil) arose from extension options. Extension option is included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise the extension option.

For leases of office premises, the following factors are considered to be most relevant:

- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group typically includes the extension option in lease liabilities;
- Otherwise, the Group considers other factors including its costs required to obtain replacement assets and business disruptions.

As at 31 March 2022, the Group included the extension option in the lease term for leases of office premises as it is certain that the extension options will be exercised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies (continued)

(f) Leases – estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

(g) Fair value of financial instruments

The majority of the Group's financial instruments reported at fair value are based on quoted and observable market prices or valuation techniques that are based on independently sourced or verified market parameters.

The fair value of financial instruments without an observable market price in an active market may be determined using valuation techniques. The choice of valuation techniques and assumptions that are based on market conditions requires significant judgement for investment in unquoted equities.

Please refer to Note 26(e) for further details on fair valuation and fair value hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Office premises	Total
Group	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost					
At 1 April 2020	1,275,837	472,694	103,783	2,576,778	4,429,092
Additions	148,703	425,580	-	969,403	1,543,686
Disposals	(1,471)	(4,527)	-	-	(5,998)
Written off	(264,308)	(12,152)	-	(2,189,602)	(2,466,062)
Exchange differences	(36,269)	(30,568)	(2,257)	(7,424)	(76,518)
At 31 March 2021	1,122,492	851,027	101,526	1,349,155	3,424,200
Additions	1,254,686	810,660	-	3,429,201	5,494,547
Written off	(645,563)	(71,571)	-	(1,127,069)	(1,844,203)
Exchange differences	(2,656)	(1,507)	(627)	(1,126)	(5,916)
At 31 March 2022	1,728,959	1,588,609	100,899	3,650,161	7,068,628
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	1,003,844	376,710	88,216	1,387,447	2,856,217
Depreciation	219,628	132,387	15,368	1,263,914	1,631,297
Disposals	(204)	(1,509)	-	-	(1,713)
Written off	(254,114)	(11,198)	-	(2,165,814)	(2,431,126)
Exchange differences	(35,110)	(29,776)	(2,058)	(4,399)	(71,343)
At 31 March 2021	934,044	466,614	101,526	481,148	1,983,332
Depreciation	200,518	394,200	-	1,182,131	1,776,849
Written off	(644,137)	(52,547)	-	(1,127,069)	(1,823,753)
Exchange differences	(2,752)	(1,433)	(627)	(3,852)	(8,664)
At 31 March 2022	487,673	806,834	100,899	532,358	1,927,764
Net carrying amount					
At 31 March 2021	188,448	384,413	-	868,007	1,440,868
At 31 March 2022	1,241,286	781,775	-	3,117,803	5,140,864

	Furniture and fittings	Office premises	Total
Company	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost			
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	-	-	-
Additions	225,900	286,918	512,818
At 31 March 2022	225,900	286,918	512,818
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	-	-	-
Depreciation	8,068	10,247	18,315
At 31 March 2022	8,068	10,247	18,315
Net carrying amount			
At 31 March 2021	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	217,832	276,671	494,503

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Right-of-use assets acquired under leasing arrangements are presented as "office premises". Details of such leased assets are disclosed in Note 17.

5. Intangible assets

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
<i>Compositions:</i>		
Goodwill (a)	9,305	9,305
Development of software (b)	1,425,352	790,401
	1,434,657	799,706

(a) Goodwill

<i>Cost</i>		
Beginning and end of financial year	9,305	9,305

(b) Development of software

<i>Cost</i>		
Beginning of financial year	1,201,502	528,406
Additions	1,258,287	673,096
End of financial year	2,459,789	1,201,502

Accumulated amortisation

Beginning of financial year	411,101	97,967
Amortisation charged	623,336	313,134
End of financial year	1,034,437	411,101

<i>Carrying amount</i>	1,425,352	790,401
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(c) Amortisation expense included in the statement of comprehensive income is analysed as follows:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Administrative expenses	623,336	313,134

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

6. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Shares, at cost	29,418,798	29,418,798
Addition of investments	600,000	-
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(26,850,405)	(26,850,405)
	3,168,393	2,568,393

a) Composition of the Group

The Group has the following subsidiaries as at 31 March 2022 and 2021:

Name	Principal activities	Country of business/ incorporation	Proportion of ordinary shares directly held by parent		Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group		Proportion of ordinary shares held by non-controlling interests	
			2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
			%	%	%	%	%	%
Held by the Company:								
8VI Global Pte. Ltd. ^(a)	Conducting business courses	Singapore	100	100	100	100	-	-
8Bit Global Pte. Ltd. ^(a)	Computer programming and data processing and hosting	Singapore	51	51	51	51	49	49
Valiant Wealth Advisory Singapore Pte. Ltd. (Formerly known as 8VI FIN Singapore Pte. Ltd.) ^(a)	Advisory services	Singapore	50	-	50	-	50	-
Held through 8VI Global Pte. Ltd								
8VI Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. ^(b)	Seminar and programmes organiser	Malaysia	-	-	100	100	-	-
8VI Taiwan Co., Ltd ^(e)	Seminar and programmes organiser	Taiwan	-	-	70	70	30	30
8VIC (Thailand) Company Limited ^(e)	Dormant	Thailand	-	-	91	91	9	9
8VI China Pte. Ltd. ^(a)	Business management consultancy	Singapore	-	-	65	65	35	35
8VIC Singapore Pte. Ltd. ^(e)	Struck off	Singapore	-	-	-	100	-	-
Value Investing College Pte. Ltd. ^(e)	Dormant	Singapore	-	-	100	100	-	-
Held through 8VI Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.								
8VIC JooY Media Sdn. Bhd. ^(c)	Agency and media	Malaysia	-	-	100	70	-	30
8VI FIN Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. ^(d)	Advisory services	Malaysia	-	-	70	-	30	-
Held through 8VI China Pte. Ltd.								
8VI China (Shanghai) Co. Ltd ^(e) 信益安（上海）实业有限公司	Business and management consultancy services	People’s Republic of China	-	-	65	65	35	35

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

6. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

a) Composition of the Group (continued)

Name	Principal activities	Country of business/ incorporation	Proportion of ordinary shares directly held by parent		Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group		Proportion of ordinary shares held by non-controlling interests	
			2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
			%	%	%	%	%	%
Held through 8VI China (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.								
Shanghai Ba Tou Culture Media Co. Ltd ^(e)	Struck off	People's Republic of China	-	-	-	65	-	65
上海巴投文化传媒有限公司								

- (a) Audited by Group auditor, KLP LLP
 (b) Audited by Crowe Malaysia PLT
 (c) Audited by CWC & ENG PLT
 (d) Audited by PT Wong & Co
 (e) No statutory audit required

Capital and financial requirements

There are capital and financial requirements imposed on 8BIT Global Pte. Ltd. ("8BIT") by Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) as a licensed financial advisor.

- (i) 8BIT is required to meet a minimum base capital of S\$250,000, by the sum of:
- 1) paid-up ordinary share capital;
 - 2) paid-up irredeemable and non-cumulative preference share capital; and
 - 3) any unappropriated profit or loss in the latest audited accounts of 8BIT, less any interim loss in the latest accounts and any dividend that has been declared since the latest audited accounts.
- (ii) 8BIT is also required to maintain minimum financial requirements at the higher of S\$150,000 paid-up capital or one quarter of relevant annual expenditure of the immediately preceding financing year.
- (iii) 8BIT is also required to maintain continuing financial requirements, net asset value of not less than:
- 1) One-quarter of its relevant annual expenditure of the immediately preceding financial year; or
 - 2) Three-quarters of the minimum paid-up capital required;

whichever is higher.

Significant restrictions

Cash and short-term deposits of S\$126,489 (2021: S\$297,811) are held in the People's Republic of China and are subject to local exchange control regulations. These local exchange control regulations provide for restrictions on exporting capital from the country, other than through normal dividends.

b) Interest in subsidiaries with material non-controlling interest (NCI)

The Group has the following subsidiary that has NCI that are material to the Group.

Name	Principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interest	Profit allocated to NCI during the reporting period	Accumulated NCI at the end of reporting period
			S\$	S\$
8Bit Global Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	49%	1,630,120	2,713,085

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

6. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

c) Summarised financial information of subsidiary with material NCI

Summarised financial information including goodwill on acquisition and consolidation adjustments but before intercompany eliminations of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests, from date of acquisition, are as follows:

Summarised statement of financial position

	Subsidiary with material NCI	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Current		
Assets	7,139,687	4,879,223
Liabilities	(3,606,858)	(3,497,263)
Net current assets	3,532,829	1,381,960
Net assets	5,536,909	2,210,133

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

Revenue	6,361,228	4,204,782
Profit before tax	3,326,776	1,779,815
Income tax expense	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,326,776	1,817,587

Summarised statement of cash flows

Net cash flows generated from operating activities	3,036,639	3,980,536
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,706,617)	(673,036)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(36,000)	-

7. Investment in associated company

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Investment in associated company, at carrying amount	-	-

Set out below is the associated company of the Group as at 31 March 2022, which, in the opinion of the directors, is immaterial to the Group. The associated company as listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which is held directly by the Group; the country of incorporation is also its principal place of business.

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	% of ownership interest	
		2022	2021
Held through 8VI Global Pte. Ltd.			
Learnpod Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	30.0%	30.0%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

8. Financial assets at FVPL and at FVOCI

Financial assets, at FVOCI comprise of equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value through OCI rather than profit or loss as these are strategic investments and the Group considered this to be more relevant. The Group has elected to measure these equity securities at FVOCI due to the Group's intention to hold these equity instruments for long term appreciation.

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Current – financial assets, at FVPL				
Quoted equity securities	9,288,608	3,600,947	-	-
Non-current – financial assets, at FVOCI				
Quoted equity securities	6,976	7,421	-	-
Unquoted equity securities	34,190	-	-	-
	41,166	7,421	-	-
	9,329,774	3,608,368	-	-

9. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Current:				
Trade receivables				
- third parties	878,369	387,505	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses (Note 26(b))	(91,375)	(104,649)	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	786,994	282,856	-	-
Other receivables	932,259	121,453	50,000	2,760
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	1,640,105	-
Amount due from holding company	180,000	-	-	-
Amount due from related companies	179,767	-	-	-
Deposits	982,331	1,082,955	-	-
GST receivables	14,081	6,279	-	-
Lease receivables (Note 17 (ii))	171,498	-	-	-
	3,246,930	1,493,543	1,690,105	2,760
Non-current:				
Lease receivables (Note 17 (ii))	1,249,731	-	-	-
Total	4,496,661	1,493,543	1,690,105	2,760

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally on 7 to 30 days terms (2021: 7 to 30 days).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

9. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Included in current deposits are bankers' guarantee of S\$426,500 (2021: S\$426,000) as required by Global Payments Asia Pacific (Hong Kong Holding) Limited and Green World FinTech Service Co., Ltd. in order to provide services in accordance to the merchant agreements.

Related party balances

Amount due from subsidiaries, holding company and related companies are non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and with no fixed terms of repayment.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cash on hand	8,256	32,945	-	-
Cash at banks	13,894,963	15,971,196	311,871	1,574,600
Short-term bank deposits	2,765,941	2,625,088	-	-
Fixed deposits	100,000	100,000	-	-
	16,769,160	18,729,229	311,871	1,574,600

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term bank deposits have maturity of one to three months (2021: one to three months) and have a weighted average effective interest rates of 0% (2021: 1.52%) per annum for the Group. Fixed deposits have maturity of more than three months and bear interest rate of 0% (2021: 0.15%).

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Cash and bank balances (as above)	16,769,160	18,729,229
Less: Fixed deposits	(100,000)	(100,000)
Cash and cash equivalents per consolidated statement of cash flows	16,669,160	18,629,229

11. Share capital

	2022		2021	
	No. of shares ⁽¹⁾	S\$	No. of shares ⁽¹⁾	S\$
Group				
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At beginning of financial year	41,374,426	13,282,193	40,545,626	12,895,103
Issuance of shares under Employee Securities Incentive Plan	1,007,000	457,248	828,800	387,090
At end of financial year	42,381,426	13,739,441	41,374,426	13,282,193

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

11. Share capital (continued)

	2022		2021	
	No. of shares ⁽¹⁾	S\$	No. of shares ⁽¹⁾	S\$
Company				
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At beginning of financial year	41,374,426	77,810,264	40,545,626	77,423,174
Issuance of shares under Employee Securities Incentive Plan	1,007,000	457,248	828,800	387,090
At end of financial year	42,381,426	78,267,512	41,374,426	77,810,264

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

⁽¹⁾ The equity structure (i.e. the number and types of equity instruments issued) reflect the equity structure of the Company, being the legal parent, including the equity instruments issued by the Company to effect the reverse acquisition.

12. Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

13. Employee securities plan reserve

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Movement:		
Beginning of financial year	278,750	-
Value of employee services (Note 22)	1,026,480	613,958
Performance rights exercised	(333,391)	(335,208)
End of financial year	971,839	278,750

The Company's Employee Securities Incentive Plan ("Share Plan") for key directors and employees of the Group was approved by members of the Company as its annual general meeting on 23 July 2020. The Share Plan provides a means to attract, motivate and retain key directors and employees and provide them with the opportunity to participate in the future growth of the Company.

Under the Share Plan, the board of directors may from time to time determine that a director of the companies of the Group, subject to its members' approval, or an employee may participate in the Share Plan to apply for securities on such terms and conditions as the board of directors decides.

The persons to whom the rights and options have been issued have no right to participate by virtue of the options in any share issue of any other companies of the Group. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the securities in cash.

In the previous financial year, pursuant to the Company's members' approval at its annual general meeting on 23 July 2020, the Company granted its directors options to subscribe for 2,000,000 ordinary shares at exercise price of AUD 0.45 per share ("Options") and performance rights to be converted into 2,600,000 ordinary shares upon meeting the vesting conditions ("Performance Rights").

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

13. Employee securities plan reserve (continued)

The Options are exercisable from 21 August 2020 and expire on 30 June 2025. The total fair value of the Options granted was estimated to be AUD 955,600 using the Hoadleys Employee Stock Option Model.

The Performance Rights will not have consideration on satisfaction of the vesting conditions. The vesting conditions for the Performance Rights are:

- The holder being a director of the Company as at the relevant vesting determination dates specified in the table below; and
- The relevant volume weighted average price (VWAP) of the Company's shares traded on ASX over any 20-day period exceeds the prices specified in the table below.

Performance Rights	Performance Rights granted			Vesting conditions		Expiry Date
	Number	Effective grant date	Fair value per right at effective grant date (AUD)	Earliest vesting determination date	VWAP Share Price condition (AUD)	
Class A	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.4675	21 Aug 2020	0.45	30 Apr 2021
Class B	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.3813	21 Aug 2020	0.60	30 Apr 2021
Class C	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.4037	01 Apr 2021	0.70	30 Apr 2022
Class D	400,000	23 Jul 2020	0.2016	01 Apr 2021	2.00	30 Apr 2022
Class E	500,000	23 Jul 2020	0.2570	01 Apr 2022	2.30	30 Apr 2023
Class F	500,000	23 Jul 2020	0.1389	01 Apr 2022	5.00	30 Apr 2023

The total fair value of the Performance Rights granted was estimated to be AUD 779,590 using the Hoadleys Hybrid ESO Model (a Monte Carlo simulation model).

Movements in the number of unissued ordinary shares of the Company under the Share Plan and their exercise prices are as follows:

	No. of unissued ordinary shares of the Company under Share Plan				Exercise price	Exercise period
	Beginning of financial year	Granted during the financial year	Exercised during the financial year	End of financial year		
Performance Rights:						
- Class C	400,000	-	(400,000)	-	-	01.04.2021-30.04.2022
- Class D	400,000	-	(400,000)	-	-	01.04.2021-30.04.2022
- Class E	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	01.04.2022-30.04.2023
- Class F	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	01.04.2022-30.04.2023
Options	2,000,000	-	(200,000)	1,800,000	AUD 0.45	21.08.2020-30.06.2025
	3,800,000	-	(1,000,000)	2,800,000		

During the financial year, the vesting conditions of the Class C and Class D Performance Rights and Options were satisfied and both classes of Performance Rights and Options were exercised. 800,000 ordinary shares of the Company were issued to the holders of Class C and Class D Performance Rights, and 200,000 ordinary shares were issued to holders of the Options.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

14. Other reserves

Other reserves comprise of premium paid on acquisition of 49% non-controlling interest in 8VIC Singapore Pte. Ltd. during the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

15. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Trade payables				
- third parties	1,188,500	474,973	36	5,545
Other payables	179,859	213,394	-	-
Accruals	964,672	2,105,504	55,235	196,341
Amount due to related companies	-	392,627	-	-
Amount due to subsidiary	-	-	581,851	-
GST payable	116,803	260,353	25,603	39,060
	<u>2,449,834</u>	<u>3,446,851</u>	<u>662,725</u>	<u>240,946</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally payable based on agreed terms between the parties.

Amount due to related companies and subsidiary are non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and with no fixed terms of repayment.

16. Unearned revenue

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Advances from customers:				
- Current	13,301,650	9,521,393	-	-
- Non-current	249,866	233,789	-	-
	<u>13,551,516</u>	<u>9,755,182</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Advances from customers represent amount received from customers but not yet recognised to the profit or loss as service has yet to be rendered as at reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

17. Lease liabilities and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<i>Current</i>				
Lease liabilities (i)	712,504	798,089	30,523	-
Bank borrowing (iii)	337,462	-	-	-
	1,049,966	798,089	30,523	-
<i>Non-current</i>				
Lease liabilities (i)	4,087,895	73,625	249,416	-
Bank borrowing (iii)	393,707	-	-	-
	4,481,602	73,625	249,416	-
Total	5,531,568	871,714	279,939	-

(i) Lease liabilities - The Group as a lessee

Nature of the Group's leasing activities

The Group leases office premises for the purpose of running financial education programmes and back office operations.

(a) *Carrying amounts*

ROU assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	S\$	S\$
Office premises	3,117,803	868,007

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
(b) <i>Depreciation charged during the financial year</i>		
Office premises	1,182,131	1,263,914

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
(c) <i>Interest expense</i>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	92,379	33,693

(d) The lease expense not capitalised in lease liabilities from low value leases was S\$11,996 (2021: S\$3,293).

(e) Total income from subleasing ROU assets in the financial year 2022 was S\$Nil (2021: S\$60,632).

(f) Total net cash outflow for all the office leases in the financial 2022 was S\$1,066,700 (2021: S\$1,256,389).

(g) Addition of ROU assets during the financial year 2022 was S\$4,891,146 (2021: S\$969,403).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

17. Lease liabilities and borrowings (continued)

(i) Lease liabilities - The Group as a lessee (continued)

(h) Reconciliation of lease liabilities arising from financing activities:

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Beginning of financial year	871,714	1,214,512
Principal and interest payments	(1,054,704)	(1,253,096)
Non-cash changes		
- Addition during the year	4,891,146	969,403
- Rent concession	-	(65,191)
- Interest expense	92,379	33,693
- Written off	-	(23,788)
- Foreign exchange movement	(136)	(3,819)
End of financial year	4,800,399	871,714

(ii) Lease liabilities – the Group as a lessor

Nature of the Group's leasing activities – Group as an intermediate lessor

Subleases – classified as finance leases

During the financial year, the Group acts as an intermediate lessor under arrangement in which it subleases out office space to a related companies for monthly lease payments. The sublease periods form a major part of the remaining lease terms under the head leases and accordingly, the sub-leases are classified as finance leases.

Interest income from subleasing the office space recognised during the financial year 2022 was S\$10,284 (2021: S\$Nil).

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing undiscounted lease payments to be received after the balance sheet date.

	2022 S\$
Less than one year	209,700
One to two years	228,900
Two to three years	235,200
Three to four years	236,100
Four to five years	238,800
More than five years	417,900
Total undiscounted lease receivables	1,566,600
Unearned finance income	(145,371)
Net investment in the lease	1,421,229

(iii) Bank borrowing

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Current	337,462	-
Non-current	393,707	-
Total	731,169	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

17. Lease liabilities and borrowings (continued)

(iii) Bank borrowing (continued)

The bank borrowing bears interest at 3% per annum, with a monthly repayment of S\$29,082 and is guaranteed by 8VI Holdings Limited.

The Group is bound by the following bank borrowing covenant in form and substance satisfactory to the bank:

The Group shall at all times maintain a gearing ratio of not more than 2.50 times. Gearing ratio is defined as the aggregate bank borrowings and obligations under finance leases divided by tangible net worth.

As at 31 March 2022 and as at the date of these financial statements, the Group has complied with the above bank covenant.

The fair value of non-current bank borrowing approximates to the carrying amount as at reporting date. There is no further undrawn borrowing facilities at the reporting date.

Reconciliation of bank borrowing arising from financing activities.

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Beginning of financial year	-	-
Principal and interest payments	(290,903)	-
Processed from bank borrowing	1,000,000	-
Non-cash changes:		
- Finance costs	22,072	-
End of financial year	731,169	-

18. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

The amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown on the balance sheet as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Deferred tax assets:				
- Accelerated tax depreciation	55,262	2,321	-	-
- Unearned revenue	838,442	294,034	-	-
	893,704	296,355	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities:				
- Accelerated tax depreciation	(4,000)	(4,000)	-	-
- Trade receivables	(125,302)	-	-	-
	(129,302)	(4,000)	-	-
Net deferred tax assets:	764,402	292,355	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

18. Deferred income taxes (continued)

The movement in net deferred income tax (assets)/liabilities is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Beginning of financial year	(292,355)	(260,331)	-	-
Tax credited to profit or loss (Note 23)	(473,643)	(37,772)	-	-
Currency translation differences	1,596	5,748	-	-
End of financial year	(764,402)	(292,355)	-	-

The Group has unrecognised tax losses of S\$100,526 (2021: S\$Nil) and capital allowances of S\$538,346 (2021: S\$Nil) at the balance sheet date which can be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income subject to meeting certain statutory requirements by those companies with unrecognised tax losses and capital allowances in their respective countries of incorporation. The tax losses and capital allowances have no expiry date.

19. Revenue

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Type of goods or services		
Subscription income	8,735,767	5,212,642
Programme fees	22,380,607	20,385,924
Commission income	224,971	277,138
Rendering of services	11,796	84,957
	31,353,141	25,960,661
Timing of transfer of goods or services		
At a point of time	22,617,374	20,740,794
Over time	8,735,767	5,219,867
	31,353,141	25,960,661

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

20. Other income & other loss

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Other income:		
Dividend income	97,720	9,581
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVPL	-	209,138
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,710
Interest income	96,401	37,504
Government grants	280,142	698,537
Rental income	-	60,632
Foreign exchange differences (net)	31,577	-
Legal compensation	1,111,870	-
Miscellaneous income	10,594	37,330
	<u>1,628,304</u>	<u>1,054,432</u>
Other loss:		
Fair value loss on financial assets at FVPL	<u>(1,500,600)</u>	<u>-</u>

Included within Government grants are COVID-19 related rent concessions received from lessors of S\$65,191 in the prior year to which the Group applied the practical expedient as disclosed in Note 2.1.

Included in the legal compensation is a final settlement from sought legal compensation by the Group amounting to S\$540,338 received during the financial year. There are no existing or future claims arising from the final settlement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

21. Profit before tax

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before tax:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Agency cost	-	10,967
Amortisation of development of software (Note 5)	623,336	313,134
Audit fee:		
- Auditors of the Company	80,822	44,525
- Other auditors	25,507	17,382
Branding expenses	867,700	106,809
Corporate expenses	330,726	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	1,776,849	1,631,297
Foreign exchange differences (net)	-	125,750
Impairment of financial assets	32,630	175,481
IT expenses	544,641	235,979
Marketing expenses	9,209,157	5,296,683
Merchant charges	1,375,685	1,228,428
Office expenses	261,071	174,828
Other COS	226,822	88,501
Professional fees	550,525	351,679
Programme costs	502,805	263,106
Property, plant and equipment written-off	20,450	34,936
Speakers' fees	924,825	1,038,894
Software expenses	675,644	438,240
Travelling expenses	334,280	298,543
Withholding tax expense	409,882	121,831
Employee benefits expense (Note 22)	7,816,021	6,695,816

22. Employee benefits expense

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
<u>Employee benefits expenses (including directors)</u>		
Salaries, fees and bonus	4,674,038	3,672,143
CPF Contributions	590,651	509,002
Employee Securities Share Plan (Note 13)	1,026,480	665,840
Commissions and other benefits	1,524,852	1,848,831
	7,816,021	6,695,816

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

23. Income tax (credit)/expense

The major components of income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 were:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Current income tax:		
Current year	103,560	1,046,198
(Over)/Under provision in respect of prior years	(9,957)	28,743
	<u>93,603</u>	<u>1,074,941</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Current year (Note 18)	(473,643)	(37,772)
	<u>(473,643)</u>	<u>(37,772)</u>
Income tax (credit)/expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>(380,040)</u>	<u>1,037,169</u>

Relationship between tax (credit)/expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between tax (credit)/expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Profit before tax	3,203,794	7,532,774
Income tax using the statutory tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%)	544,645	1,280,572
Tax effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	233,027	501,834
Income not subject to taxation	(437,032)	(118,737)
Tax exemptions	(365,064)	(102,500)
Deferred tax assets recognised	(473,643)	(37,772)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	327,174	6,592
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	(180,429)	(571,377)
Utilisation of group relief	-	(107,215)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(18,761)	157,029
(Over)/Under provision in respect of prior years	(9,957)	28,743
Income tax (credit)/expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>(380,040)</u>	<u>1,037,169</u>

The above reconciliation is prepared by aggregating separate reconciliations for each national jurisdiction.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

23. Income tax (credit)/expense (continued)

Movement in current income tax (assets)/liabilities:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Beginning of financial year	518,223	24,190	-	-
Income tax paid	(957,114)	(579,129)	-	-
Tax expense	103,560	1,046,198	-	-
(Over)/Under provision in respect of prior years	(9,957)	28,743	-	-
Currency translation differences	(1,999)	(1,779)	-	-
End of financial year	<u>(347,287)</u>	<u>518,223</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

24. Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

The basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit net of tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the financial period.

The following table reflect the profit and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 2021:

	Group	
	2022	2021
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company (S\$)	1,985,400	5,861,405
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	42,201,245	40,867,766
Basic earnings per share (S\$ cents per share)	<u>4.70</u>	<u>14.34</u>

(b) Diluted earnings per share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: Performance rights and share options.

The weighted average number of shares on issue has been adjusted as if all dilutive share options were exercised. No adjustment is made to the net profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

24. Earnings per share (continued)

(b) Diluted earnings per share (continued)

	Group	
	2022	2021
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (S\$)	1,985,400	5,861,405
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	42,201,245	40,867,766
Adjusted for share options & performance shares	2,866,389	1,402,449
	45,067,634	42,270,215
Diluted earnings per share (S\$ cents per share)	4.41	13.87

25. Significant related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions with related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Cost of lease sharing charged to related parties	177,000	221,283
Admin handling expenses charged by related parties	(337,000)	(234,000)
Consultancy expense charged by related parties	(355,000)	(224,000)

Compensation of key management personnel

	Group	
	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Salaries, fees and bonus	1,846,947	1,485,465
CPF Contributions	102,809	67,097
Employee Securities Share Plan	1,026,480	613,958
	2,976,236	2,166,520

26. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise any adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the group's financial performance.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the Chief Financial Officer. The audit committee provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Group operates in Asia with dominant operations in Singapore and Malaysia. Entities in the Group regularly transact in currencies other than their respective functional currencies ("foreign currencies").

Currency risk arises within entities in the Group when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies primarily Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR"), Australian Dollar ("AUD"), United States Dollar ("USD"), Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"), New Taiwan Dollar ("NTD") and Hong Kong Dollar ("HKD").

In addition, the Group is exposed to currency translation risk on the net assets in foreign operations. Currency exposure to the net assets of the Group's foreign operations in Malaysia, Taiwan and China are managed primarily through transactions denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

The Group's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	MYR S\$	USD S\$	AUD S\$	NTD S\$	RMB S\$
At 31 March 2022					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,256,131	2,063,620	108,066	853,026	126,489
Trade and other receivables	97,840	-	-	1,818,097	-
Financial assets, at FVPL	189,362	8,971,721	39,956	-	-
Financial assets, at FVOCI	6,976	34,190	-	-	-
	4,550,309	11,069,531	148,022	2,671,123	126,489
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(534,451)	(40,662)	(12,388)	(272,070)	(4,918)
Borrowings	(61,541)	-	-	(67,253)	-
	(595,992)	(40,662)	(12,388)	(339,323)	(4,918)
Net financial assets	3,954,317	11,028,869	135,634	2,331,800	121,571
Currency exposure of financial assets/(liabilities) net of those denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	34,190	10,994,679	135,634	18,940	(4,338)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

	MYR S\$	USD S\$	AUD S\$	NTD S\$	RMB S\$	HKD S\$
<u>At 31 March 2021</u>						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,627,759	327,790	11,839	328,136	297,811	-
Trade and other receivables	103,533	-	-	708,957	462	-
Financial assets, at FVPL	187,544	3,250,055	27,213	-	-	49,135
Financial assets, at FVOCI	7,421	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>6,926,257</u>	<u>3,577,845</u>	<u>39,052</u>	<u>1,037,093</u>	<u>298,273</u>	<u>49,135</u>
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	(865,659)	-	(4,689)	(76,872)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(97,946)	-	-	(199,161)	-	-
	<u>(963,605)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,689)</u>	<u>(276,033)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net financial assets	<u>5,962,652</u>	<u>3,577,845</u>	<u>34,363</u>	<u>761,060</u>	<u>298,273</u>	<u>49,135</u>
Currency exposure of financial assets/ (liabilities) net of those denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	<u>(76)</u>	<u>3,577,845</u>	<u>34,363</u>	<u>17,975</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,135</u>

The Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	USD S\$	AUD S\$
<u>At 31 March 2022</u>		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,245</u>	<u>108,066</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	<u>-</u>	<u>(36)</u>
Net financial assets	<u>3,245</u>	<u>108,030</u>
Currency exposure of financial assets net of those denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	<u>3,245</u>	<u>108,030</u>
<u>At 31 March 2021</u>		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>30,330</u>	<u>11,839</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,689)</u>
Net financial assets	<u>30,330</u>	<u>7,150</u>
Currency exposure of financial assets net of those denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	<u>30,330</u>	<u>7,150</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

If the AUD, USD, NTD, RMB and HKD change against the SGD by 1% (2021: 17%), 1% (2021: 5%), 1% (2021: 2%), 4% (2021: 2%), 1% (2021: 7%) respectively with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the net financial asset that are exposed to currency risk will be as follows:

	← Increase / (Decrease) →			
	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>Profit after tax</u>		<u>Loss after tax</u>	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
AUD against SGD				
- Strengthened	1,126	4,849	(897)	(1,009)
- Weakened	(1,126)	(4,849)	897	1,009
USD against SGD				
- Strengthened	91,256	148,481	(27)	(1,259)
- Weakened	(91,256)	(148,481)	27	1,259
NTD against SGD				
- Strengthened	157	298	-	-
- Weakened	(157)	(298)	-	-
RMB against SGD				
- Strengthened	(144)	-	-	-
- Weakened	144	-	-	-
HKD against SGD				
- Strengthened	-	2,855	-	-
- Weakened	-	(2,855)	-	-

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk arising from the investments held by the Group which are classified either as financial assets, at FVPL or FVOCI. These securities are listed in Singapore, Malaysia, the United States of America, Australia and Hong Kong. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

If prices for equity securities listed in Singapore, Malaysia, the United States of America, Australia and Hong Kong had changed by 11% (2021: 49%), 11% (2021: 49%), 13% (2021: 69%), 11% (2021: 49%) and 33% (2021: 49%) respectively with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects on profit after tax and other comprehensive income would have been:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Price risk (continued)

	Increase / (Decrease)			
	<u>Profit after tax</u>			
	2022		2021	
	Profit after tax S\$	Other comprehensive income S\$	Profit after tax S\$	Other comprehensive income S\$
<u>Group</u>				
Listed in Singapore				
- increased by	7,925	-	35,383	-
- decreased by	(7,925)	-	(35,383)	-
Listed in Malaysia				
- increased by	17,289	637	76,274	3,018
- decreased by	(17,289)	(637)	(76,274)	(3,018)
Listed in the United States				
- increased by	968,049	-	1,861,306	-
- decreased by	(968,049)	-	(1,861,036)	-
Listed in Australia				
- increased by	3,648	-	11,068	-
- decreased by	(3,648)	-	(11,068)	-
Listed in Hong Kong				
- increased by	211	-	19,983	-
- decreased by	(211)	-	(19,983)	-

(b) Credit risk

Credit exposure to an individual counterparty is restricted by credit limits that are approved by the Board of Directors based on ongoing credit evaluations. The counterparty's payment pattern and credit exposure are continuously monitored at the entity level by the respective management and at the Group level by the Executive Management.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group. The Group categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than a year past due based on historical collection trend. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by FRS 109, which permits the use of the lifetime credit loss provision for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables, have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Group considers historical loss rates for each category of customers, and adjusts for forward-looking macroeconomic data.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Group and Company uses four categories of internal credit risk rating for its financial assets at amortised costs. These four categories reflect the respective credit risk and how the loan loss provision is determined for each of those categories.

A summary of assumptions underpinning the Group's expected credit loss model is as follow:

Group and Company's category of internal credit rating	Group and Company's definition of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
Performing	Customers have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows.	12-month expected credit losses
Underperforming	Loans for which there is a significant increase in credit risk. As significant increase in credit risk is presumed if interest and/or principal repayments are 30 days past due.	Lifetime expected credit losses
Non-performing	Interest and/or principal repayments are 60-365 days past due.	Lifetime expected credit losses
Write-off	Interest and/or principal repayments are 365 days past due and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.	Asset is written off

Movements in credit loss allowance for trade receivables are set out as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance at beginning of year	104,649	137,537	-	-
Reversal for the year	(13,168)	(32,731)	-	-
Exchange differences	(106)	(157)	-	-
Balance at end of year (Note 9)	91,375	104,649	-	-

The Group's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables, under FRS 109 as at 31 March 2022 are set out in the provision matrix as follows:

	Current	Past due				Total
		1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	> 90 days	
2022						
Expected loss rate	6%	10%	0%	0%	100%	
Gross carrying amount (S\$)	771,995	70,510	-	-	35,864	878,369
Credit loss allowance (S\$)	(48,460)	(7,051)	-	-	(35,864)	(91,375)
2021						
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	5%	10%	100%	
Gross carrying amount (S\$)	278,522	4,049	300	-	104,634	387,505
Credit loss allowance (S\$)	-	-	(15)	-	(104,634)	(104,649)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the ability to close out market positions at a short notice. At the reporting date, assets held by the Group and the Company for managing liquidity risk included cash and short-term deposits as disclosed in Note 10.

The table below analyses non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group and the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	One year or less S\$	Two to five years S\$	More than five years S\$
<u>Group</u>			
At 31 March 2022			
Trade and other payables	2,449,834	-	-
Lease liabilities	841,628	3,852,021	586,706
Bank borrowings	337,462	393,707	-
At 31 March 2021			
Trade and other payables	3,446,851	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	816,163	67,686	-
<u>Company</u>			
At 31 March 2022			
Trade and other payables	662,725	-	-
Lease liabilities	38,100	234,900	36,000
At 31 March 2021			
Trade and other payables	240,946	-	-

(d) Capital risk

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and to ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are externally imposed capital requirements on the Group as disclosed in Note 6.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair value measurements

The table below presents assets and liabilities measured and carried at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	S\$	S\$	S\$
Group			
As at 31 March 2022			
Financial assets:			
Financial assets, at FVPL (quoted)	9,288,608	-	-
Financial assets, at FVOCI (quoted)	6,976	-	-
Financial assets, at FVOCI (unquoted)	-	-	34,190
As at 31 March 2021			
Financial assets:			
Financial assets, at FVPL (quoted)	3,600,947	-	-
Financial assets, at FVOCI (quoted)	7,421	-	-

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as fair value through profit and loss and financial assets through other comprehensive income) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Where a valuation technique for these instruments is based on significant unobservable inputs, such instruments are classified as Level 3. Level 3 instruments include unquoted equity securities which are measured based on recent transacted prices and net asset value of the investments.

The carrying amount less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.

(f) Financial instruments by category

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Financial assets, at FVPL	9,288,608	3,600,947	-	-
Financial assets, at FVOCI	41,166	7,421	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	21,265,821	20,222,772	2,001,976	1,577,360
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(7,981,402)	(4,318,565)	(942,664)	(240,946)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

27. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into geographical business units based on the management reporting structure and organisational set-up, in line with the main business divisions driving the growth of the Group. Geographically, management manages and monitors the business in two primary geographic areas namely Singapore and Malaysia, where the Company and certain subsidiaries operate. Based on the management reporting structure, management reviews the business segments' performance and to make strategic decisions.

The segment under the reporting model are as follows:

- i. **Financial Education:** involved in providing financial education in the discipline of value investing and supporting a community of value investors from 29 cities globally under the "VI" brand.
- ii. **Others:** included fintech business and subsidiaries that provided financial education and training in Taiwan and China.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

27. Segment information (continued)

The segment information provided to the key management for the reportable segments are as follows:

	Financial Education			Others	Corporate	Total
	Singapore S\$	Malaysia S\$	Total S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
31 March 2022						
Revenue						
Total revenue	12,397,231	9,697,146	22,094,377	11,660,918	2,266,272	36,021,567
Inter-segment	(1,488,952)	(201,341)	(1,690,293)	(711,861)	(2,266,272)	(4,668,426)
Revenue from external customers	10,908,279	9,495,805	20,404,084	10,949,057	-	31,353,141
Results:						
Depreciation and amortisation	1,296,070	229,000	1,525,070	856,800	18,315	2,400,185
Segment profit/(loss)	710,388	175,931	886,319	3,346,671	(649,156)	3,583,834
Assets:						
Additions to property, plant and equipment	3,027,066	156,202	3,183,268	1,798,461	512,818	5,494,547
Additions to intangible assets	-	-	-	1,258,287	-	1,258,287
Segment asset	22,563,630	4,651,882	27,215,512	9,269,708	2,528,135	39,013,355
Liabilities:						
Segment liabilities	(12,721,616)	(4,219,680)	(16,941,296)	(4,640,540)	(80,874)	(21,662,710)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

27. Segment information (continued)

	Financial Education			Others	Corporate	Total
	Singapore S\$	Malaysia S\$	Total S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
31 March 2021						
Revenue						
Total revenue	11,050,339	10,562,204	21,612,543	5,637,511	1,915,962	29,166,016
Inter-segment	(602,575)	(256,334)	(858,909)	(430,484)	(1,915,962)	(3,205,355)
Revenue from external customers	10,447,764	10,305,870	20,753,634	5,207,027	-	25,960,661
Results:						
Depreciation and amortisation	1,173,908	292,520	1,466,428	478,003	-	1,944,431
Segment profit/(loss)	4,053,768	1,561,815	5,615,583	970,386	(90,364)	6,495,605
Assets:						
Additions to property, plant and equipment	1,175,955	111,140	1,287,095	256,591	-	1,543,686
Additions to intangible assets	-	-	-	673,096	-	673,096
Segment asset	13,127,341	6,122,986	19,250,327	5,833,358	1,873,826	26,957,511
Liabilities:						
Segment liabilities	(5,460,385)	(4,284,622)	(9,745,007)	(4,683,411)	(240,946)	(14,669,364)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

28. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Below are the mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published, and are relevant for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022 and which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

The narrow-scope amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what FRS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity. The Group does not expect any significant impact arising from applying these amendments.

Amendments to FRS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*: Proceeds before Intended Use (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

The amendment to FRS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (PPE) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment.

Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. The Group does not expect any significant impact arising from applying these amendments.

29. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

These financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of 8VI Holdings Limited on 31 May 2022.