

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Moneyview Limited** (formerly, Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Moneyview Limited** (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), comprising of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2026, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Directors' report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.



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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 SAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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- ▶ 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 of which we are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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 those charged with governance 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.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of two subsidiaries, whose financial statements include total assets of Rs. 66,541.40 million as at March 31, 2026, and total revenues of Rs 15,232.03 million and net cash inflows of Rs 4,971.45 million for the year ended on that date. Those financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of one subsidiary, whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of Rs. Nil as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of Rs. Nil and net cash outflows of Rs.0.08 million for the year then ended. These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited financial statement and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.



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Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a. We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;
 - c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group's companies, incorporated in India, is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are stated in paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2024, as amended.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and the operating effectiveness of such controls, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of such subsidiary companies, incorporated in India and to the extent applicable, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - h. In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiaries, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid /



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provided by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

- i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

- i. The Group does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2026;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2026;

- iv. a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 53 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or its subsidiary companies ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 53 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or its subsidiary companies from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, incorporated in India.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, the Holding Company and the subsidiaries have used accounting software for maintaining their respective books of account which have a



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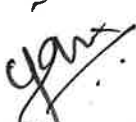
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feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, for one accounting software used by the Holding Company for general ledger, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain access rights, as described in note 52 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Chirag Jain**

Partner

Membership Number: 115385

UDIN: 26115385DNISWL8064

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026



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Annexure 1

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditor's report of even date

Re: Moneyview Limited (formerly, Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited) ('the Group')

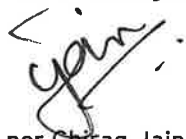
In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Holding Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, and based on the consideration of reports of auditors in respect of subsidiaries, we state, qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 of the companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements are:

S.No	Name	CIN	Holding company/ subsidiary	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
1	Whizdm Finance Private Limited	U6592KA2017PTC101703	Subsidiary Company	xi(a)

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Chirag Jain
Partner

Membership Number: 115385

UDIN: 25115385BMNUOI8964



Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

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Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2(g) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" to our Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Moneyview Limited (formerly, Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Moneyview Limited (formerly, Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on, "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both, issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the 'Other Matters' paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Group, has maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to subsidiary companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Chirag Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 115385

UDIN: 25115385BMNUOI8964

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Million, except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	102.87	89.90
Right of use assets	5	232.36	219.81
Goodwill	6	331.77	331.77
Other intangible assets	6	64.36	84.59
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	1,449.65	-
(ii) Loans	8	12,610.70	11,474.70
(iii) Other financial assets	9	1,316.50	1,239.14
Income tax assets (net)	10A	667.81	511.66
Deferred tax assets (net)	19	446.08	394.42
Other non-current assets	11	2.51	4.12
Total non-current assets		17,224.61	14,350.11
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	12	490.96	571.40
(ii) Trade receivables	13	4,566.10	3,644.61
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	10,270.94	5,610.51
(iv) Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15	155.04	124.52
(v) Loans	16	40,465.85	26,229.10
(vi) Other financial assets	17	7,496.12	5,613.38
Other current assets	18	378.92	180.57
Total current assets		63,823.93	41,974.09
TOTAL ASSETS		81,048.54	56,324.20
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	20 (a)	382.16	382.16
Instruments entirely equity in nature	20 (b)	21.45	23.46
Other equity	21	21,850.62	18,781.02
Total equity		22,254.23	19,186.64
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	20,196.41	12,011.24
(ii) Lease liabilities	23	233.00	219.13
Provisions	24	136.27	81.19
Total non-current liabilities		20,565.68	12,311.56
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	31,373.97	22,122.43
(ii) Lease liabilities	26	25.76	13.35
(iii) Trade payables	27		
- total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		215.13	96.46
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,475.97	1,068.14
(iv) Other financial liabilities	28	4,687.81	1,047.38
Current tax liabilities (net)	10B	-	26.20
Other current liabilities	29	381.83	409.83
Provisions	30	68.16	42.21
Total current liabilities		38,228.63	24,826.00
Total liabilities		58,794.31	37,137.56
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		81,048.54	56,324.20

Summary of material accounting policies referred to in note 3 and accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Chirag Jain
Partner

Membership number: 115385



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and
Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Puneet Agarwal

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 06921984

Sanjay Aggarwal

Executive Director
DIN : 00931994

Saurav Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

Ankit Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A21893

Place: Mumbai, India
Date: May 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai, India
Date: May 29, 2026



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Million, except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	31		
- Fees and commission income		18,994.55	14,867.98
- Interest income		13,127.00	7,890.46
- Gain on derecognition of financial assets		970.24	285.48
- Other operating income		419.79	347.54
Total revenue from operations (a)		33,511.58	23,391.46
Other Income (b)	32	531.16	393.83
Total income I = (a+b)		34,042.74	23,785.29
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	33	2,819.36	2,224.56
Finance costs	34	6,316.90	3,698.21
Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	98.79	89.51
Impairment of financial instruments	36	9,835.28	6,677.30
Other expenses	37	9,632.34	7,903.60
Total expenses (II)		28,702.67	20,593.18
Profit before exceptional item and tax III = (I-II)		5,340.07	3,192.11
Exceptional item, loss (IV)	38	2,066.53	-
Profit before tax (V) = (III-IV)		3,273.54	3,192.11
Tax expense/(credit)	39(a)		
Other than exceptional item			
Current tax expense		1,423.49	866.79
Deferred tax credit		(56.86)	(77.43)
Exceptional item			
Current tax expense/ (credit) (VI)		(520.14)	-
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		-	-
Total tax expense (VII)		846.49	789.36
Profit for the year (VIII) = (V-VII)		2,427.05	2,402.75
Profit for the year before exceptional items (net of tax) (IX) = (VIII-IV+VI)		3,973.44	2,402.75
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans		19.52	12.85
Income tax relating to these items	39(b)	(5.22)	(3.32)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes (X)		14.30	9.53
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes XI = (VIII+X)		2,441.35	2,412.28

Earnings per equity share [Face value of Re. 1 each (March 31, 2025: Re. 1 each)] 40

Basic (in Rs.)	1.60	1.60
Diluted (in Rs.)	1.57	1.58

Summary of material accounting policies referred to in note 3 and accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Chirag Jain

Partner

Membership number: 115385



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Puneet Agarwal
Puneet Agarwal
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 06921984

Sanjay Aggarwal
Sanjay Aggarwal
Executive Director
DIN : 00931994

Saurav Goyal
Saurav Goyal
Chief Financial Officer



Ankit Kumar Jain
Ankit Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A21893

Place: Mumbai, India

Date: May 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai, India

Date: May 29, 2026

Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	3,273.54	3,192.11
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	98.79	89.51
Impairment loss allowance on portfolio loans	5,324.94	3,460.38
Net fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	(312.24)	(241.02)
Unwinding of discount on security deposits measured at amortised cost	(1.45)	(0.84)
Net unrealised (gain)/loss on investments carried at FVTPL	31.81	(33.45)
Employee stock compensation expense	591.24	274.61
Interest income on portfolio loans	(13,127.00)	(7,890.46)
Interest expense on borrowings	6,283.97	3,634.60
Interest on lease liabilities	31.54	25.56
Interest on refund of income tax	(31.98)	(35.31)
Interest income on bank deposits	(103.88)	(83.05)
Net fair value gain on debt instruments measured at amortised cost	(113.13)	-
Operational cash flow from interest:		
Interest received on portfolio loans	12,749.45	7,450.38
Interest payments on borrowings (in respect of financial services business)	(5,337.00)	(2,788.37)
Operating profit before working capital changes	9,358.60	7,054.65
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(921.49)	(168.02)
(Increase) in loans	(20,304.04)	(21,116.03)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(613.77)	(288.60)
(Increase) in other assets	(196.74)	(37.34)
Increase in trade payable	526.50	253.65
Increase in provisions	81.03	28.37
Increase in other liabilities	3,614.61	523.22
Cash used in operations	(8,455.30)	(13,750.10)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(1,053.72)	(456.95)
Net cash flow used in operating activities (A)	(9,509.02)	(14,207.05)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(58.18)	(106.83)
Investments in bank deposits	(7,187.95)	(10,179.49)
Redemption/maturity of bank deposits	5,824.21	8,756.41
Consideration paid for business acquisition	-	(550.99)
Purchase of mutual funds	(153,964.18)	(78,664.61)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	154,549.32	79,342.97
Purchase of debt securities	(10,584.30)	-
Proceeds from sale of debt securities	8,962.88	-
Interest received on investment debt securities	60.86	-
Interest received on bank deposits	88.85	49.59
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(2,308.49)	(1,352.95)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS)	35.00	46.73
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(18.44)	(9.43)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(28.37)	(25.56)
Proceeds from borrowings, net	54,424.99	40,455.94
Repayment of borrowings	(37,598.66)	(24,126.16)
Interest paid on borrowings	(336.58)	(131.52)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)	16,477.94	16,596.40



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	4,660.43	1,036.40
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,610.51	4,574.11
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10,270.94	5,610.51
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks on current account	5,917.52	5,008.01
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	4,353.42	602.50
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14)	10,270.94	5,610.51

Refer note 23 for reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities.

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

Summary of material accounting policies referred to in note 3 and accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

CAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Chirag Jain
Partner

Membership number: 115385



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Puneet Aggarwal
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 06921984

Sanjay Aggarwal
Executive Director
DIN : 00931994

Saurav Goyal
Chief Financial Officer



Ankit Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A21893

Place: Mumbai, India
Date: May 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai, India
Date: May 29, 2026

Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Million, except as stated otherwise)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance as at the year end	382.16	352.87
Issued during the year	75.00	6.02
Conversion of preference share into equity shares	-	23.27
Shares held by ESOP trust as at year end	(75.00)	-
Closing balance as at the year end [Refer note 20(a)]	382.16	382.16

(B) Instruments entirely equity in nature
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)

Opening balance as at the year end	23.46	21.43
Issued during the year	-	2.03
Call money received during the year	0.07	0.18
Conversion of preference share into equity shares	-	(0.18)
Forfeited during the year	(2.08)	-
Closing balance as at the year end [Refer note 20(b)]	21.45	23.46

(C) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus							Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Debenture redemption reserve	Share forfeiture account	Share based payment reserve	Statutory reserve	Capital redemption reserve	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	14,089.93	849.31	-	0.05	671.43	81.40	0.02	15,692.14
Profit for the year	-	2,402.75	-	-	-	-	-	2,402.75
Issue of preference shares	44.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.70
Issue of equity shares	380.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	380.38
Conversion of preference share into equity shares	(23.09)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23.09)
Transfer to/ (from) retained earnings	-	(367.72)	205.00	-	-	162.72	-	-
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	274.61	-	-	274.61
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plan *	-	9.53	-	-	-	-	-	9.53
Balance as at March 31, 2025	14,491.92	2,893.87	205.00	0.05	946.04	244.12	0.02	18,781.02
Profit for the year	-	2,427.05	-	-	-	-	-	2,427.05
Premium received from allotment of preference shares	34.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.93
Transfer to/ (from) retained earnings	-	(358.14)	57.96	-	-	300.18	-	-
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	591.24	-	-	591.24
Share capital forfeited during the year	-	-	-	2.08	-	-	-	2.08
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plan *	-	14.30	-	-	-	-	-	14.30
Balance as at March 31, 2026	14,526.85	4,977.08	262.96	2.13	1,537.28	544.30	0.02	21,850.62

*As required under Division II - Ind AS Schedule III, the Group has recognised remeasurement gains/(losses) of defined benefit plan as part of retained earnings.

Summary of material accounting policies referred to in note 3 and accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Chirag Jain
Partner
Membership number: 115385



Place: Mumbai, India
Date: May 29, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and
Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Puneet Agarwal
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 06921984

Sanjay Aggarwal
Executive Director
DIN : 00931994

Saurav Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

Ankur Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A21892

Place: Mumbai, India
Date: May 29, 2026



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies to consolidated financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in million, except as stated otherwise)

1. Corporate and group information:

Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company" or "The Company") was originally incorporated as a private limited company on August 11, 2014, and is converted into a public limited company on June 10, 2025. The Company along with its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") is engaged in the business of providing a) financial services which primarily includes facilitation of consumer lending through the platform partners including its wholly owned subsidiary, b) providing on demand salary/earned wage access to corporate employees. The address of its registered office is 1st and 2nd Floor, Survey No. 17/1, The Address building, Outer ring road, Bengaluru, Karnataka- 560103. The principal place of business of the Group is in India.

This Consolidated Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 29, 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements has been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial assets which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the criteria set out in the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities. The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

2.1 Statement of Compliance:

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, along with the presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind-AS compliant Schedule III), and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable regulatory norms/ guidelines.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation:

The Group consolidates the companies which it owns or controls. The consolidated financial statements comprises the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Control exists when the parent has the power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affects the entity's returns. Subsidiary is consolidated from the date of control commences until the date control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements of Group Companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and intra-group balances and transactions including unrealised gain/ loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. This consolidated financial statements is prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group.

The consolidated financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the holding company, i.e., year ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025 as the case may be.

2.3 Business combination and Goodwill:

Business combinations (other than those under common control) are accounted for using the acquisition method under Ind AS 103. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- The assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. The consideration transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.



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Summary of material accounting policies to consolidated financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in million, except as stated otherwise)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to millions with two decimal places, as permitted by Division II of Schedule III of the Act, except when otherwise indicated.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. The management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and prudent. However, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future year. An overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to, estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed have been disclosed below. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in the relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated financial statements.

Estimate and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances.

2.6 Current versus non-current classification

The Group segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

3. Material accounting policies

3.1 Revenue recognition

The Company provides digital lending services by acting as a facilitator between borrowers and financial partners (e.g., banks, NBFCs) through its technology platform. The Company does not lend directly but earns fee and commission by providing a range of services across the loan lifecycle. The Company earns platform fees and commission income for these services from its financial partners. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Fee and commission income:

Revenue from services is recognized as and when services are rendered as per the terms of the agreement with customer's. Revenues are disclosed net of the Goods and Services Tax charged on such services. In terms of the contract, an excess of revenue over the billed at the year end is carried in the consolidated balance sheet as trade receivables where the amount is recoverable from the customer without any future performance obligation and the Group has unconditional right over such consideration (i.e. if only the passage of time is required before payment of such consideration is due). Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the Group satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers.

Interest income on Loans

Interest income on loans is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL.

The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed

- As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.
- By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows
- Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies to consolidated financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in million, except as stated otherwise)

Interest income other than on loans

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be measured reliably and there exists reasonable certainty of its recovery. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments under amortised cost category

The Group considers direct assignment or transfer of loan assets as one of the alternative mode or sources of fund raising. Gains arising from derecognition of financial assets include income from direct assignment transactions (i.e. present value of difference between the interest on loan portfolio and the interest to be paid to transferee after adjusting for prepayments and defaults). This amount is recorded upfront in the statement of profit and loss.

Other income

Financial instruments measured through profit and loss

Other income includes fair value gain in respect of financial assets measured through profit & loss.

Income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost

All other incomes are recognized on an accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exists on their receipt.

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation method, useful lives and residual value)

Depreciation on assets is provided on Written Down Value Method (WDV) in accordance with the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Management estimates useful life of assets as follows:

Asset class	Useful Life as Prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013	Useful life adopted by the Group
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Computers and peripherals	3 years	3 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life or the lease term, unless the entity expects to use the asset beyond the lease term.

For others, depreciation is calculated on pro rata basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognized.

3.3 Intangible assets and Amortization

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent measurement (amortization method, useful lives and residual value)

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. Management estimates useful life of intangible assets as following:

Asset class	Useful Life as Prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013	Useful life adopted by the Group
Software and licenses	3 years	3 years
Brand	5 years	5 years
Customer Relationship	5 years	5 years



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Summary of material accounting policies to consolidated financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in million, except as stated otherwise)

Amortization is calculated on pro rata basis over the expected useful life of the intangible assets. The residual values, useful lives and method of amortisation are reviewed at the end of each financial year. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

De-recognition of Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

3.4 Finance Costs

Finance costs represent interest expense recognised by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial liabilities. Interest expense includes issue costs that are initially recognized as part of the carrying value of the financial liability and amortized over the expected life using the effective interest method. These include fees and commissions payable to advisers and other expenses, provided these are incremental costs that are directly related to the issue of a financial liability.

3.5 Fair value measurement

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

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting year.

3.6 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.



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Summary of material accounting policies to consolidated financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in million, except as stated otherwise)

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortized cost –

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment as per the accounting policy applicable to 'Impairment of financial assets'. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in interest income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss-

Financial assets in this category are those that are held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109 i.e. they do not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if the designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

For the Group, this category includes investments in quoted mutual funds and investment in government securities.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. Further, if the Group has not retained control, it shall also derecognize the financial asset and recognize separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments, trade receivables, portfolio loans, financial guarantee and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset not designated as at FVTPL. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

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.

ECLs are recognized 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 required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Both Lifetime ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments. The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The Group does the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk at a borrower level.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognizes 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.

Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings, default loss guarantee etc.

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is the fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The group as a Lending Service Provider "LSP" enters into service agreements with Regulated Entities (REs), wherein it provides a Default Loss Guarantee (DLG) in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India's Guidelines on Default Loss Guarantee in Digital Lending, dated May 8, 2025.



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The group recognises a financial liability representing its estimated future obligations under the DLG arrangements. This provision is measured based on the expected outcomes attributable to the Company's share, considering historical performance and other risk indicators in the ECL methodology and is limited to the maximum amount prescribed under the RBI guidelines.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

De-recognition

Financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Equity verses financial liability classification:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The Group classifies a financial instrument issued by it as equity instrument only if below conditions are met:

- The instrument includes no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity. Nor it includes any obligation to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the issuer.
- If the instrument will, or may, be settled in the Group's own equity instruments, it is non-derivative instrument that includes no contractual obligation for the Group to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments. If the instrument is derivative, then it should be settled only by the Group exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

All other instruments are classified as financial liability and accounted for using the accounting policy applicable to the financial liabilities.

3.7 Employee benefits

The Group provides employment benefits through various defined contributions, defined benefit plans and short-term employee benefits.

Defined contribution plans

The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group's contribution in the form of provident fund is considered as a defined contribution plan and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the Balance Sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans sponsored by the Group define the amount of benefit that an employee will receive on completion of services by reference to length of service and last drawn salary. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Group.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India which is unfunded. The liability recognized in the financial statements in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at the reporting date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability, are recognized immediately in the consolidated balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to statement of OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs



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Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as a short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Group recognizes the expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences and performance incentives and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

3.8 Leases

At inception of a contract, Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use of an identified asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Group as a Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Office Building 5- 10 years

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low value assets:

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

The Group applies the low-value asset recognition exemption on a lease-by-lease basis, if the lease qualifies as leases of low-value assets. In making this assessment, the Group also factors below key aspects:

- The assessment is conducted on an absolute basis and is independent of the size, nature, or circumstances of the lessee.
- The assessment is based on the value of the asset when new, regardless of the asset's age at the time of the lease.
- The lessee can benefit from the use of the underlying asset either independently or in combination with other readily available resources, and the asset is not highly dependent on or interrelated with other assets.
- If the asset is subleased or expected to be subleased, the head lease does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



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3.9 Taxation

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax. It is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except when it relates to an item that is recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) or directly in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income.

Deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized, except:

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

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.10 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Group recognizes a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible, but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure is made in the consolidated financial statements.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A contingent liability is disclosed for:

- A possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the group or
- A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.



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The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence and other required disclosures in notes to the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

3.11 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to owners of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the reporting date.

Partly paid shares are treated as a fraction of an share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the reporting date is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.12 Segment Reporting

The Group is engaged in the businesses of providing Loan facilitation services among others in terms of Ind AS 108 "Operating segments" specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The entire revenues are billable within India and there is only one geographical segment.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of directors ("Chief Operating Decision Maker" (CODM)). The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments of the group.

3.13 Impairment of non- financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired due to events or changes in circumstances indicating that their carrying amounts may not be realized. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit ("CGU"). If such a recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

- i. in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value-in-use; and
- ii. in the case of a cash generating unit (the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and the value-in-use.

The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the revised recoverable amount, subject to maximum of the depreciated historical cost.

3.14 Share-based payments

Equity Settled transactions:

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using black scholes model.

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

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee.



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Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

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

Cash settled transactions:

A liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability.

The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and cash at bank, including fixed deposits with original maturity period of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are short-term balances, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.16 Treasury Shares (Shares held by ESOP Trust)

The Company has created an Employee Stock Option Plan Trust (ESOP Trust) for providing share-based payment to its employees and to employees of wholly owned companies. The Company uses the trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Company allots shares to the ESOP Trust. The Company treats the ESOP trust as its extension and shares held by ESOP Trust are treated as treasury shares. Share options exercised during the reporting period are satisfied with treasury shares. The cost associated with share-based payment to employees of wholly owned companies is apportioned to them on actual basis.

The consideration paid for treasury shares including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/ from retained earnings.

3.17 Exceptional item

Exceptional item are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or nature, should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business, so as to facilitate comparison with the prior year. Also, tax charges related to exceptional item are also considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount and require separate disclosures in accordance with Ind AS.

3.18 Presentation of profit before exceptional item (net of tax)

The presentation of profit before exceptional item (net of tax) is not specifically required by Ind AS. Ind AS complaint Schedule III allows companies to present Line items, sub-line items and sub-totals shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the Financial Statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the Group's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards. Accordingly, the group has elected to present profit before exceptional item (net of tax) as a separate line item on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss where exceptional item and tax on exceptional item has been excluded from profit for the year.

3.19 Statement of Cash Flows

Consolidated statement of cash flow is reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The statement of cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

3.20 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The group will adopt this new and amended standard, when it becomes effective.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period

The amendment requires that if a covenant breach is rectified after the reporting date, the same will be treated as a non-adjusting event and this amendment will be applicable from annual reporting periods beginning on or after the April 01, 2026.

The amendment has no impact on the company's Consolidated Financial Statements.



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3.21 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

i) Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to *Ind AS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The application of Ind AS 21 does not have material impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii) Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of *Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements* to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The application of Ind AS 1 does not have material impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

iii) Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to *Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows* and *Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments*:

Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The application of Ind AS 7 and 107 does not have material impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception, the use of which is required to be disclosed, applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before March 31, 2026.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The application of Ind AS 12 does not have material impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

3.22 Significant management judgments in applying accounting policies and estimation of uncertainty

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



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3.23 Significant management judgments:

Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liabilities –

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets –

The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amounts of assets.

3.24 Significant estimates:

- Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets: Refer note 3.2 and 3.3
- Fair value measurement of financial instruments: Refer note 3.5 and 3.6
- Employee benefits expense: Refer note 3.7
- Deferred Tax: Refer note 3.9
- Incremental borrowing rate used for accounting of leases - company as a lessee: Refer note 3.8
- Provisions and other contingent liabilities - Refer note 3.10
- Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions: Refer note 3.14



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4 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Office equipment	Computers and peripherals	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value					
As at March 31, 2024	7.00	125.37	10.67	4.06	147.10
Additions	4.48	42.54	58.27	1.54	106.83
Assets acquired through business combination *	0.03	0.87	-	0.23	1.13
As at March 31, 2025	11.51	168.78	68.94	5.83	255.06
Additions	1.48	46.21	9.44	1.05	58.18
As at March 31, 2026	12.99	214.99	78.38	6.88	313.24
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at March 31, 2024	5.75	95.71	9.38	3.50	114.34
Depreciation for the year	2.37	33.42	14.51	0.52	50.82
As at March 31, 2025	8.12	129.13	23.89	4.02	165.16
Depreciation for the year	1.74	31.13	11.76	0.58	45.21
As at March 31, 2026	9.86	160.26	35.65	4.60	210.37
Net carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2025	3.39	39.65	45.05	1.81	89.90
As at March 31, 2026	3.13	54.73	42.73	2.28	102.87

Note:

Net carrying amount of Property, plant and equipment represents carrying values of all such assets under previous GAAP (deemed cost) on the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2021 as the Group has applied the practical expedient and have considered the carrying value of the Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as the cost of those assets as per the provision of Ind AS 101.

* Refer note 50 for details of assets acquired through business combination.

5 Right of use assets

Description	Office Building	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at March 31, 2024	218.20	218.20
Additions	69.80	69.80
As at March 31, 2025	288.00	288.00
Additions	45.91	45.91
As at March 31, 2026	333.91	333.91
Accumulated depreciation		
As at March 31, 2024	42.45	42.45
Charge for the year	25.74	25.74
As at March 31, 2025	68.19	68.19
Charge for the year	33.36	33.36
As at March 31, 2026	101.55	101.55
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2025	219.81	219.81
As at March 31, 2026	232.36	232.36

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6 Goodwill and Other intangible assets

	Customer Relationships	Brand	Software & Licenses	Total	Goodwill
Gross carrying value					
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	13.50	13.50	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Assets acquired through business combination *	85.98	4.89	1.42	92.29	331.77
As at March 31, 2025	85.98	4.89	14.92	105.79	331.77
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	85.98	4.89	14.92	105.79	331.77
Accumulated amortisation					
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	8.25	8.25	-
Charge for the year	8.57	0.49	3.89	12.95	-
As at March 31, 2025	8.57	0.49	12.14	21.20	-
Charge for the year	17.20	0.98	2.05	20.23	-
As at March 31, 2026	25.77	1.47	14.19	41.43	-
Net carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2025	77.41	4.40	2.78	84.59	331.77
As at March 31, 2026	60.21	3.42	0.73	64.36	331.77

* Refer note 50 for details of assets acquired through business combination.

Note:

- (a) The Group has not revalued any of its assets during the current year or previous year.
- (b) Net carrying amount of intangible assets represents carrying values of all such assets under previous GAAP (deemed cost) on the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2021 as the Group has applied the practical expedient and have considered the carrying value of the intangible assets as the cost of those assets as per the provision of Ind AS 101.
- (c) During the year ended March 31, 2025, the holding company acquired 100% equity shares of Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited ("Zeo Fin") at a purchase consideration of Rs. 595.67 million resulting in a goodwill of Rs. 331.77 million. Zeo Fin is in the business of providing credit facilitation services in the form of earned wages access (i.e. loan against salary) and unsecured personal loans business, similar to credit facilitation services provided by the holding company. The holding company considers such credit facilitation services as a single cash generating unit ("CGU"), which is also its only operating segment. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount. For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the Group's procedure for determining the recoverable value of each CGU. The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined on the basis of Higher of value in use or Fair Value Less Cost of Disposal (FVLCD). The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on the discounted cash flow approach, using the discount rate and terminal growth rate from unobservable market data by the management. The recoverable amount has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cashflow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a period of 4 years. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the combined customer base with cross-sell opportunities. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is in the range of 21%-23% and cash flows are extrapolated using a 3% terminal growth rate, that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the similar industry. It was concluded that the carrying value of the goodwill did not exceed the value in use and accordingly management did not identify any impairment to be recognised as at March 31, 2025. As at March 31, 2026, there were no indicators for impairment of the CGU as there are no material changes in assumptions and conditions from last impairment testing till reporting date.

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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Million, except as stated otherwise)

7 Investments- Non- current

Investments measured at amortized cost
Investment in Government Securities (quoted)
Total non current investments
Aggregate book value of quoted investments
Aggregate market value
Aggregate impairment in value of investments

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1,449.65	-
1,449.65	-
1,449.65	-
1,449.65	-
-	-

8 Loans (non-current)

Carried at amortised cost, unsecured
Loans - considered good
Loans - significant increase in credit risk
Loans - credit impaired
Total - gross loans (non current)
Less: Impairment loss allowance (refer note 45)
Net loans

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
12,390.01	11,432.44
214.60	189.97
1,524.29	739.70
14,128.90	12,362.11
(1,518.20)	(887.41)
12,610.70	11,474.70

Note:

- (a) The Group's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances are disclosed in note 45.
(b) Loan receivables are hypothecated to secured, redeemable non-convertible debentures issued and term loans raised by subsidiary, Whizdm Finance Private Limited ("WFPL"). The charge created over the asset will be pari passu to all the new debts issued during the year. Refer note 22 and 25.
(c) The Group has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are - (a) repayable on demand or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

9 Other financial assets- Non current

Measured at amortised cost
Deposits with banks (with remaining maturity of more than 12 months) [refer note (a), (b) and (c) below]
Security deposits
Excess interest spread receivable on derecognition of financial asset

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1,218.03	1,196.13
24.99	19.58
73.48	23.43
1,316.50	1,239.14

Note:

- (a) Deposit of Rs. 763.65 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 614.48 millions) is placed under lien as per service agreement with the financial partners.
(b) Deposit of Rs. 428.70 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 577.96 million) is placed under lien for liabilities against securitized assets.
(c) Deposit of Rs. 2.67 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2.51 million) is placed as bank guarantee.

10 A. Income tax assets (net)

Income tax asset (net of provision)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
667.81	511.66
667.81	511.66

B. Current tax liabilities (net)

Current tax liabilities (net of provision)

-	26.20
-	26.20

11 Other non-current assets

Prepaid expenses

2.51	4.12
2.51	4.12

12 Investments

Carried at fair value through profit and loss
Mutual funds (quoted)
5,116,249 units (March 31, 2025: 2,191,869.15 units)
Investment in other debt securities (unquoted)
Investments measured at amortized cost
Investment in Government Securities (quoted)
Total current investments
Aggregate book value of quoted investments
Aggregate market value of quoted investments
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments
Aggregate impairment in value of investments

264.52	571.40
0.36	-
226.08	-
490.96	571.40
490.60	571.40
490.60	571.40
0.36	-
-	-

Note:

As at March 31, 2026 319,258 units valuing Rs.182.85 million (March 31, 2025: 2,190,805 units valuing Rs. 567.50 million) are placed under lien as per contractual agreement with the financial partners.



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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Million, except as stated otherwise)

13 Trade receivables

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
4,566.10	3,644.61
4,566.10	3,644.61
-	-
-	-
4,566.10	3,644.61

At amortised cost

- a) Trade receivables - unsecured, considered good
b) Trade receivables - credit impaired

Less: Allowance for credit loss

- Trade receivables - unsecured, considered good
Trade receivables - credit impaired

Net trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances are disclosed in note 45

(a) Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Unbilled [^]	Not due	Outstanding for following years from the due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,858.85	1,098.71	548.04	53.14	7.36	-	-	4,566.10
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	2,858.85	1,098.71	548.04	53.14	7.36	-	-	4,566.10
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,282.42	1,034.06	274.29	46.14	7.70	-	-	3,644.61
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,282.42	1,034.06	274.29	46.14	7.70	-	-	3,644.61

Note:

-No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

-Trade receivables are hypothecated to secured, redeemable non-convertible debentures issued by the Company.

-Trade receivables are non interest bearing and average credit period is between 0 to 30 days.

[^] The receivable is 'unbilled' because the Group has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because the Group has an unconditional right to receive the consideration.



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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Million, except as stated otherwise)

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:

- with scheduled banks in current accounts
- deposits with original maturity of less than three months

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
5,917.52	5,008.01
4,353.42	602.50
10,270.94	5,610.51

Note:

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the current year and prior year.

15 Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Deposits with banks (with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
155.04	124.52
155.04	124.52

Notes:

(a) Deposit of Rs. 39.30 million (March 31, 2025: Nil) is placed as bank guarantee.

(b) Other than as disclosed, there are no repatriation restrictions with respect to other bank balances as at the end of the current year and prior year.

16 Loans (current)

Carried at amortised cost, unsecured

- Loans - considered good
- Loans - significant increase in credit risk

Total - gross loans (current)

Less: Impairment loss allowance (refer note 45)

Net loans

40,285.03	25,993.45
1,299.08	974.20
41,584.11	26,967.65
(1,118.26)	(738.55)
40,465.85	26,229.10

Note :

Loan receivables are hypothecated to secured non-convertible debentures issued and term loans raised by the subsidiary, Whizdm Finance Private Limited ("WFPL"). The charge created over the asset will be pari passu to all the new debt issued during the current year. Refer note 22 and 25.

17 Other financial assets (current)

Measured at amortised cost

- Deposits with banks (with remaining maturity of less than 12 months) [refer note (a), (b) and (c) below]
- Deposits with financial institutions (with remaining maturity of less than 12 months)
- Security deposits
- Excess interest spread receivable on derecognition of financial asset
- Others [refer note (d) below]

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
6,476.73	4,936.63
-	215.68
24.21	7.66
592.67	151.75
402.51	301.66
7,496.12	5,613.38

Notes:

(a) Deposits of Rs. 5,955.36 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 4,690.63 million) is placed under lien as per the contractual agreement with the financial partners.

(b) Deposit of Rs. 387.97 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 44.32 million) is placed under lien for liabilities against securitized assets.

(c) Deposit of Rs. 120.00 millions (March 31, 2025: Nil) is placed to ensure adequate liquidity for the timely redemption of debentures as per regulatory requirements.

(d) Others comprises of amount receivable from payment gateways.

18 Other current assets

Prepaid expenses *

Balances with government authorities

Advances to vendors

Other advances

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
301.93	44.55
54.56	93.79
17.69	32.70
4.74	9.53
378.92	180.57

* During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred expenses towards proposed Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of its equity shares and the qualifying expenses attributable to the proposed issue of equity shares has been recognised as prepaid expenses. The Company expects to recover certain amounts from its shareholders and the balance amount would be netted off in securities premium account in accordance with Section 52 of The Companies Act, 2013 upon the shares being issued.

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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Million, except as stated otherwise)

19 Deferred tax assets

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the consolidated balance sheet:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	949.77	608.73
Deferred tax liabilities	(503.69)	(214.31)
Deferred tax assets (net)	446.08	394.42

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relates to the following- [DTA/(DTL)]

As at March 31, 2026	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to				
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets	10.30	0.64	-	10.94
Lease liabilities	42.70	(0.89)	-	41.81
Provision for share based payment	42.70	-	-	42.70
Expected credit loss allowances	389.92	248.94	-	638.86
Provision for employee benefit expenses	30.00	8.60	11.43	50.03
Carry forward losses	57.30	69.09	-	126.39
Other temporary difference	35.81	3.23	-	39.04
Deferred tax (liabilities) in relation to				
Right-of-use assets	(38.62)	5.28	-	(33.34)
Net unrealised mutual fund gains	(8.98)	0.26	-	(8.72)
EIR impact on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	(137.08)	(171.35)	-	(308.43)
Excess interest spread receivable on derecognition of financial asset	(29.63)	(123.57)	-	(153.20)
Net Deferred tax assets	394.42	40.23	11.43	446.08

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relates to the following- [DTA/(DTL)]

As at March 31, 2025	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to				
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets	6.60	3.70	-	10.30
Lease liabilities	44.89	(2.19)	-	42.70
Provision for default loss guarantee	71.43	(71.43)	-	-
Provision for share based payment	42.70	-	-	42.70
Expected credit loss allowances	186.36	203.56	-	389.92
Provision for employee benefit expenses	23.91	9.41	(3.32)	30.00
Carry forward losses	-	57.30	-	57.30
Other temporary difference	35.50	0.31	-	35.81
Deferred tax (liabilities) in relation to				
Right-of-use assets	(44.24)	5.62	-	(38.62)
Net unrealised mutual fund gains	7.07	(16.05)	-	(8.98)
EIR impact on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	(53.91)	(83.17)	-	(137.08)
Excess interest spread receivable on derecognition of financial asset	-	(29.63)	-	(29.63)
Net Deferred tax assets	320.31	77.43	(3.32)	394.42

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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions, unless otherwise stated)

20 (a) Equity share capital

Authorised share capital

2,500,000,000 (March 31, 2025: 500,000,000) equity shares of Re. 1 each

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-------------------------	-------------------------

2,500.00 500.00

2,500.00 500.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital

382,167,169 (March 31, 2025: 382,167,169) equity shares of Re. 1 each

382.16 382.16

382.16 382.16

i) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only class of equity shares having par value of Re. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Company has not declared any dividend during the year.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

At the beginning of the year

Equity share capital issued during the year

Conversion of preference share into equity shares

Shares held by ESOP trust as at year end

Outstanding at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
382,167,169	382.16	352,872,336	352.87
75,000,000	75.00	6,023,383	6.02
-	-	23,271,450	23.27
(75,000,000)	(75.00)	-	-
382,167,169	382.16	382,167,169	382.16

During the year, the Company has issued 75,000,000 equity shares of Re. 1/- each fully paid up at Re. 1/- per share respectively to the Moneyview Employees Trust with the existing equity shares of the Company.

iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of Re.1 each fully paid up:

Puneet Agarwal

Sanjay Aggarwal

Agarwal Family Trust

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
133,275,275	34.87%	184,275,275	48.22%
159,002,825	41.61%	171,003,825	44.75%
47,000,000	12.30%	-	-

iv) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

Particulars

(a) Bonus shares issued [refer note (a) below]

(b) Buyback of shares

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
-	-	299,916,000	-	-
-	-	-	21,854	-

v) Details of shares held by promoters -Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up:

Particulars

Puneet Agarwal

Sanjay Aggarwal

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		% change during the year	% change during the previous year
Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding		
133,275,275	34.87%	184,275,275	48.22%	-27.68%	7.76%
159,002,825	41.61%	171,003,825	44.75%	-7.02%	0.00%

vi) Equity shares reserved for issue under stock options:

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option (ESOP) plan of the Company, please refer note 42.

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20 (b) Instruments entirely equity in nature

Authorised share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
240,000 (March 31, 2025: 240,000) Series A Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series A CCPS")	2.40	2.40
390,000 (March 31, 2025: 390,000) Series A1 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series A1 CCPS")	3.90	3.90
330,000 (March 31, 2025: 330,000) Series B Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series B CCPS")	3.30	3.30
500,000 (March 31, 2025: 500,000) Series C Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series C CCPS")	5.00	5.00
50,000 (March 31, 2025: 50,000) Series C1 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series C1 CCPS")	0.50	0.50
250,000 (March 31, 2025: 250,000) Series C2 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series C2 CCPS")	2.50	2.50
8,000 (March 31, 2025: 8,000) Series C3 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series C3 CCPS")	0.08	0.08
80,000 (March 31, 2025: 80,000) Series D1 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series D1 CCPS")	0.80	0.80
477,000 (March 31, 2025: 477,000) Series D2 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series D2 CCPS")	4.77	4.77
45,000 (March 31, 2025: 45,000) Series D3 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series D3 CCPS")	0.45	0.45
400,000 (March 31, 2025: 400,000) Series E1 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each ("Series E1 CCPS")	4.00	4.00
5,000 (March 31, 2025: 5,000) Series E2 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each ("Series E2 CCPS")	0.50	0.50
1,000,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,000,000) Series E3 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Re. 1 each ("Series E3 CCPS")	1.00	1.00
800,000 (March 31, 2025: 8,00,000) Series E4 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Re. 1 each ("Series E4 CCPS")	0.80	0.80
1,200,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,200,000) Series E5 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Re. 1 each ("Series E5 CCPS")	1.20	1.20
320,000 (March 31, 2025: 320,000) Series E6 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Re. 1 each ("Series E6 CCPS")	0.32	0.32
	31.52	31.52

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up and subscribed but not fully paid-up share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
229,602 (March 31, 2025: 229,602) Series A CCPS of Rs. 10 each	2.30	2.30
364,380 (March 31, 2025: 364,380) Series A1 CCPS of Rs. 10 each	3.64	3.64
322,038 (March 31, 2025: 322,038) Series B CCPS of Rs. 10 each	3.22	3.22
473,314 (March 31, 2025: 473,314) Series C CCPS of Rs. 10 each	4.73	4.73
171,932 (March 31, 2025: 171,932) Series C2 CCPS of Rs. 10 each	1.72	1.72
7,110 (March 31, 2025: 7,110) Series C3 CCPS of Rs. 10 each	0.07	0.00
315,444 (March 31, 2025: 315,444) Series D2 CCPS of Rs. 10 each	3.15	3.15
Nil (March 31, 2025: 42,052) Series D3 CCPS of Rs. 10 each	-	0.04
261,527 (March 31, 2025: 261,527) Series E1 CCPS of Rs. 10 each	2.62	2.62
Nil (March 31, 2025: Nil) Series E2 CCPS of Rs. 100 each	-	-
Nil (March 31, 2025: 935,306) Series E3 CCPS of Re. 1 each	-	0.94
Nil (March 31, 2025: 779,423) Series E4 CCPS of Re. 1 each	-	0.78
Nil (March 31, 2025: 1,169,134) Series E5 CCPS of Re. 1 each	-	0.01
Nil (March 31, 2025: 311,768) Series E6 CCPS of Re. 1 each	-	0.31
	21.45	23.46

i) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to CCPS:

CCPS were issued at premium (face value Re. 1, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 each) and each such outstanding CCPS is convertible into fixed number of equity shares at the conversion ratio 1:501 for all such series except series C3, series E1 of investor preference shares. For other series the conversion ratios will be as follows: (i) series C3 conversion ratio will be 1:143.39 (ii) series E1 conversion ratio will be 1:540 respectively (pursuant to amended shareholder's agreement).

The above mentioned conversion will take effect upon the earlier of:

- the date that is immediately prior to the date of filing of a red herring prospectus, or
- the date, or the occurrence of an event, specified by vote or written consent or agreement of each investor or
- 20 (twenty) years after the date on which such series of investor preference shares were first issued by the Company.

The holders of these shares are entitled to a dividend of 0.01% p.a. proportionately for the period for which the shares are being held and it shall be paid in preference to any dividend or distribution payable upon shares of any other class. Each holder of CCPS shares is entitled to vote at each meeting of the holders of the equity shares to the extent of such proportion of the total voting rights, as they would have been entitled assuming full conversion of the CCPS shares.

The holders of the preference share shall be entitled to receive notice of and vote on all matters that are submitted to the vote of the shareholders of the Company (including the holders of equity shares). Each preference share shall entitle the holder to the number of votes equal to the number of whole equity shares into which such preference share could then be converted.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, each series of preference shares shall be entitled to receive out of the proceeds or assets of the Company available for distribution, on a pari passu basis with the other preference holders and prior and in preference to any distribution of proceeds of such liquidation event to the holders of equity shares.

The holders of the aforesaid CCPS are entitled to a broad-based weighted average anti-dilution protection in accordance with Schedule 3 of the shareholders agreement dated December 18, 2024.



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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
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ii) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Series A CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series A1 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series B CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series C CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series C2 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series C3 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series D2 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series D3 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Less: Forfeiture during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series E1 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Series E2 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Fully paid during the year
Less: Converted to equity shares
Balance at the end of the year

Series E3 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Less: Forfeiture during the year
Balance at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
229,602	2.30	229,602	2.30
-	-	-	-
229,602	2.30	229,602	2.30
364,380	3.64	364,380	3.64
-	-	-	-
364,380	3.64	364,380	3.64
322,038	3.22	322,038	3.22
-	-	-	-
322,038	3.22	322,038	3.22
473,314	4.73	473,314	4.73
-	-	-	-
473,314	4.73	473,314	4.73
171,932	1.72	171,932	1.72
-	-	-	-
171,932	1.72	171,932	1.72
7,110	0.00	7,110	0.00
-	0.07	-	-
7,110	0.07	7,110	0.00
315,444	3.15	315,444	3.15
-	-	-	-
315,444	3.15	315,444	3.15
42,052	0.04	42,052	0.04
(42,052)	(0.04)	-	-
-	-	42,052	0.04
261,527	2.62	261,527	2.62
-	-	-	-
261,527	2.62	261,527	2.62
-	-	1,858	0.00
-	-	-	0.18
-	-	(1,858)	(0.18)
-	-	-	-
935,306	0.94	-	-
-	-	935,306	0.94
(935,306)	(0.94)	-	-
-	-	935,306	0.94



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
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	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Series E4 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	779,423	0.78	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	779,423	0.78
Less: Forfeiture during the year	(779,423)	(0.78)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	779,423	0.78
Series E5 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,169,134	0.01	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	1,169,134	0.01
Less: Forfeiture during the year	(1,169,134)	(0.01)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	1,169,134	0.01
Series E6 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	311,768	0.31	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	311,768	0.31
Less: Forfeiture during the year	(311,768)	(0.31)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	311,768	0.31

iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% CCPS in the Company

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Series A CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Accel India IV (Mauritius) Limited	137,880	60.05%	137,880	60.05%
Ribbit Capital	91,722	39.95%	91,722	39.95%
Series A1 CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Internet Fund III Pte Ltd	192,624	52.86%	192,624	52.86%
Ribbit Capital	100,908	27.69%	100,908	27.69%
Accel India IV (Mauritius) Limited	70,848	19.44%	70,848	19.44%
Series B CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Accel India IV (Mauritius) Limited	113,148	35.13%	113,148	35.13%
Ribbit Capital	104,448	32.43%	104,448	32.43%
Internet Fund III Pte Ltd	104,442	32.43%	104,442	32.43%
Series C CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Accel Growth IV Holdings (Mauritius) Limited	166,383	35.15%	166,383	35.15%
TI JPNIN India Holdco, Ltd	86,779	18.33%	86,779	18.33%
Accel India IV (Mauritius) Limited	87,886	18.57%	87,886	18.57%
NLI Strategic Venture Investment Limited	81,776	17.28%	81,776	17.28%
DI Investment LLC	40,938	8.65%	40,938	8.65%
Series C2 CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Accel Growth IV Holdings (Mauritius) Limited	43,638	25.38%	43,638	25.38%
Internet Fund III Pte Ltd	43,638	25.38%	43,638	25.38%
NLI Strategic Venture Investment Limited	35,814	20.83%	35,814	20.83%
Accel India IV (Mauritius) Limited	17,455	10.15%	17,455	10.15%
TI JPNIN India Holdco, LTD	7,809	4.54%	7,809	4.54%
TI JPNIN India Holdco, Ltd	16,551	9.63%	16,551	9.63%
DI Investment LLC	8,727	5.08%	8,727	5.08%
Series C3 CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Stride Venture Debt Fund II	7,110	100.00%	7,110	100.00%
Series D2 CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Internet Fund III Pte Ltd	78,674	24.94%	78,674	24.94%
Crimson Winter Limited	65,556	20.78%	65,556	20.78%
Evolve India Fund IV Ltd	65,561	20.78%	65,561	20.78%
TI Platform Fund II, GP	43,708	13.86%	43,708	13.86%
Accel India IV (Mauritius) Limited	24,039	7.62%	24,039	7.62%
SPC GP II, LLC	21,854	6.93%	21,854	6.93%



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	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Series D3 CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Chitra Agarwal	-	-	21,026	50.00%
Sushma Abburi	-	-	21,026	50.00%
Series E1 CCPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Apis Growth II (Mimosa) Pte. Ltd	188,539	72.09%	188,539	72.09%
Lok Capital IV LLC	38,017	14.54%	38,017	14.54%
Crimson Winter Limited	25,710	9.83%	25,710	9.83%
Series E3 CCPS of Rs. 1 each fully paid				
Alteria Capital Fund II - Scheme I	-	-	233,826	25.00%
Alteria Capital Fund III - Scheme A	-	-	701,480	75.00%
Series E4 CCPS of Rs. 1 each fully paid				
Trifecta Venture Debt Fund III	-	-	779,423	100.00%
Series E5 CCPS of Rs. 1 each partly paid				
Stride Ventures Debt Fund II	-	-	584,567	50.00%
Stride Ventures Debt Fund 3	-	-	584,567	50.00%
Series E6 CCPS of Rs. 1 each fully paid				
Alteria Capital Fund II - Scheme I	-	-	77,942	25.00%
Alteria Capital Fund III - Scheme A	-	-	233,826	75.00%

iv) Details of Preference shares held by promoters - Nil

v) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date- Nil

vi) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of Series A CCPS, Series A1 CCPS, Series B CCPS, C CCPS, C2 CCPS, C3 CCPS, D2 CCPS, E1 CCPS. Refer note 20(b)(i).

21 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium	14,526.85	14,491.92
Retained earnings	4,977.08	2,893.87
Debenture redemption reserve	262.96	205.00
Share forfeiture account	2.13	0.05
Share based payment reserve	1,537.28	946.04
Statutory reserve	544.30	244.12
Capital redemption reserve	0.02	0.02
Total other equity	21,850.62	18,781.02

Details of movement in other equity:

Particulars

(a) Securities premium

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	14,491.92	14,089.93
Add: Issue of preference share	-	44.70
Add: Premium received from allotment of preference shares	34.93	-
Add: Issue of equity share	-	380.38
Less: Conversion of preference share into equity shares	-	(23.09)
Closing balance	14,526.85	14,491.92

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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
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Note 21 Contd.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(b) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	2,893.87	849.31
Add: Profit for the year	2,427.05	2,402.75
Add: Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans	14.30	9.53
Closing balance	5,335.22	3,261.59
Appropriations:		
Transfer to other reserve [refer point (c) and (f) below]	(358.14)	(367.72)
Closing balance	4,977.08	2,893.87
(c) Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	205.00	-
Add: Transferred from retained earnings [refer point (b) above]	57.96	205.00
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	262.96	205.00
(d) Share Forfeiture Account		
Opening balance	0.05	0.05
Add: Share forfeited during the year	2.08	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	2.13	0.05
(e) Share based payment reserve		
Opening balance	946.04	671.43
Add: Options granted during the year	591.24	274.61
Closing balance	1,537.28	946.04
(f) Statutory reserve		
Opening balance	244.12	81.40
Add: Transfer from retained earning [refer point (b) above]	300.18	162.72
Closing balance	544.30	244.12
(g) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	0.02	0.02
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	0.02	0.02

Nature and purpose of reserve

(i) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings

The cumulative gain or loss arising from the operations which is retained by the Group is recognised and accumulated under the heading of retained earnings. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Debenture redemption reserve

This comprises of funds set aside by the Group of atleast 10% of the total outstanding value of non convertible debentures maturing during the next financial year as per the provision of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014.

(iv) Share forfeiture reserve

The Share forfeiture reserve account is used by company to manage the financial implications of forfeited shares. When a shareholder fails to meet their payment obligations, the Company has the right to forfeit their shares. The paid amount pertaining to the forfeited share is transferred to the Share Forfeiture Reserve.

(v) Share based payment reserve

The Group has established equity settled share based payment plans for employees of the Group. The reserve is used to recognise grant date fair value of the options granted to its employees.

(vi) Statutory reserve

Statutory reserve represents reserve created pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 ("the RBI Act"). In terms of Section 45-IC of the RBI Act, a Non-Banking Finance Company is required to transfer an amount not less than 20 per cent of its net profit to a Reserve Fund, before declaring any dividend. Appropriation from this Reserve Fund is permitted only for the purposes specified by RBI.

(vii) Capital Redemption Reserve

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
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22 Borrowings (non-current)

Secured and measured at amortised cost

Non-convertible debentures [refer note (a) and (b) below]

Term loans [refer note (b) below]

Less: Amount disclosed under the head "Current borrowings" (refer note 25)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-convertible debentures	32,774.16	15,731.81
Term loans	14,628.47	12,798.12
	47,402.63	28,529.93
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "Current borrowings"	(27,206.22)	(16,518.69)
	20,196.41	12,011.24

Notes:

- (a) All the secured non-convertible debentures issued by the Company are fully secured by first pari passu charge by hypothecation of fixed and current assets of the Company.
- (b) All the secured non-convertible debentures issued and term loans raised by the subsidiary, Whizdm Finance Private Limited ("WFPL") including those issued during the year ended March 31, 2026 are fully secured by first pari passu charge by hypothecation of book debts/loan receivables respectively.
- (c) The borrowing facilities availed by the Group stipulate various covenants (including financial, non-financial, affirmative, informative and negative) mainly relating to the loan portfolio quality (i.e. portfolio at risk or NPA ratios), profitability, capital adequacy, etc. which are monitored on a quarterly basis. Non-compliance with the covenants attract penal provisions such as higher interest rates or a right to recall of the loan facility.
- The Group has met its borrowing obligations throughout the year and has a track record of compliance with the loan covenants on an ongoing basis. There have been no breaches of covenants during these years, and there is no likelihood of any breaches in the foreseeable future given the adequate margin of safety in respect of all financial covenants.

(a) Terms of Non-convertible debentures (secured)

Particulars	No. of instalments			Due within			Total instalments	As at March 31, 2026
	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year	Due after 3 years	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year	Due after 3 years		
Original maturity of loan								
Redeemable at par								
Upto 2 years	112	16	-	8,635.59	9,490.00	-	128	18,125.59
More than 2 years upto 3 years	62	22	-	7,346.58	3,813.93	-	84	11,160.51
More than 3 years upto 4 years	1	10	6	587.46	2,337.50	1,402.52	17	4,327.48
EIR impact								(839.42)
	175	48	6	16,569.63	15,641.43	1,402.52	229	32,774.16

Interest rate ranging from 11.15% to 15.00%.

Particulars	No. of instalments			Due within			Total instalments	As at March 31, 2025
	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year	Due after 3 years	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year	Due after 3 years		
Original maturity of loan								
Redeemable at par								
Upto 2 years	157	66	-	6,402.36	2,613.59	-	223	9,015.95
More than 2 years upto 3 years	71	67	-	1,229.54	5,274.44	-	138	6,503.98
More than 3 years upto 4 years	-	1	-	0.18	500.00	-	1	500.18
EIR impact								(288.30)
	228	134	-	7,632.08	8,388.03	-	362	15,731.81

Interest rate ranging from 10.80% to 15.00%.

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(b) Terms of repayment of term loans as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	No. of instalments			Due within			Total instalments	As at March 31, 2026
	1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		
Banks*								
Monthly	156	95	8	3,020.89	1,792.64	122.00	259	4,935.53
Quarterly	4	2	-	225.10	112.46	-	6	337.56
	160	97	8	3,245.99	1,905.10	122.00	265	5,273.09
Financial institutions and NBFCs**								
Monthly	402	124	-	1,833.28	339.25	-	526	2,172.53
Quarterly	17	3	-	861.97	125.00	-	20	986.97
	419	127	-	2,695.25	464.25	-	546	3,159.50
Liabilities against securitized asset***								
Monthly	301	70	3	5,506.36	935.11	9.72	374	6,451.19
	301	70	3	5,506.36	935.11	9.72	374	6,451.19
Impact of EIR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(255.31)
Total	880	294	11	11,447.60	3,304.46	131.72	1,185	14,628.47

* Interest rate ranging from 10.40% - 14.00%

** Interest rate ranging from 12.65% - 14.90%

*** Interest rate ranging from 8.65% - 12.50%

Terms of repayment of term loans as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	No. of instalments			Due within			Total instalments	As at March 31, 2025
	1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		
Banks*								
Monthly	80	32	6	1,239.55	546.51	170.64	118	1,956.70
Quarterly	4	-	-	114.94	-	-	4	114.94
	84	32	6	1,354.49	546.51	170.64	122	2,071.64
Financial institutions and NBFCs**								
Monthly	391	128	-	2,197.10	454.94	-	519	2,652.04
Quarterly	27	5	-	1,128.68	191.67	-	32	1,320.35
	418	133	-	3,325.78	646.61	-	551	3,972.39
Liabilities against securitized asset***								
Monthly	278	156	26	4,534.90	2,173.22	178.66	460	6,886.78
	278	156	26	4,534.90	2,173.22	178.66	460	6,886.78
Impact of EIR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(132.69)
Total	780	321	32	9,215.17	3,366.34	349.30	1,133	12,798.12

* Interest rate ranging from 10.75% - 14.00%

** Interest rate ranging from 12.00% - 14.90%

*** Interest rate ranging from 11.60% - 13.00%

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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
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23 Lease liabilities (non current)

Lease liabilities (refer note 41)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
233.00	219.13
233.00	219.13

Reconciliation of financial liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2024	17,089.18	178.36	17,267.54
<u>Cash flows:</u>			
Proceeds	40,455.94	-	40,455.94
Repayments	(24,126.16)	(9.43)	(24,135.59)
Interest expense	3,226.61	25.56	3,252.17
Payment of interest	(2,919.89)	(25.56)	(2,945.45)
<u>Non cash:</u>			
Addition during the year	-	63.55	63.55
Adjustments during the year *	407.99	-	407.99
Balance as at March 31, 2025	34,133.67	232.48	34,366.15
<u>Cash flows:</u>			
Proceeds	54,424.99	-	54,424.99
Repayments	(37,598.66)	(18.44)	(37,617.10)
Interest expense	5,619.67	31.54	5,651.21
Payment of interest	(5,673.58)	(28.37)	(5,701.95)
<u>Non cash:</u>			
Addition during the year	-	41.56	41.56
Adjustments during the year *	664.30	-	664.30
Balance as at March 31, 2026	51,570.39	258.77	51,829.15

* Includes amortisation of transaction/processing cost.

24 Provisions (non current)

Provision for gratuity (refer note 43)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
136.27	81.19
136.27	81.19

25 Borrowings (Current)

Unsecured- At amortised cost

Commercial papers, unsecured [refer note (a)]

562.90 340.72

Secured- At amortised cost

Term loan from banks - [refer note (b) and (e)]

3,136.81 1,956.30

Non-convertible debentures [refer note (c) and (e)]

108.04 2,869.55

Term loan from financial institutions [refer note (d) and (e)]

360.00 437.17

Current maturities of non current borrowings (refer note 22)

- Non-convertible debentures

15,981.57 7,407.83

-Term loans

11,224.65 9,110.86

31,373.97 22,122.43

Notes:

- Commercial paper are redeemable at par with original maturity up to 1 year, Interest rate is 12.25% and face value of commercial paper is Rs. 570.00 million (March 31, 2025: Interest rate is 12.80% and face value of commercial paper is Rs. 350.00 million)
- Interest rate ranges from 8.36% - 13.75% and 1-12 monthly instalments/ bullet (March 31, 2025: interest rate 10.80% - 14.00% and 1-12 monthly instalments/ bullet).
- Interest rate is 12.55% and 2 monthly instalments (March 31, 2025: 9.95% - 14.23% and 1-7 monthly/quarterly instalments).
- Interest rate ranges from 11.25% - 13.90% and 1-10 monthly/quarterly instalments (March 31, 2025: interest rate 12.50% - 14.95% and 1-12 monthly/quarterly instalments).
- All the secured non-convertible debentures issued and term loans raised by the subsidiary, Whizdm Finance Private Limited ("WFPL") including those issued during the year ended March 31, 2026 are fully secured by first pari passu charge by hypothecation of book debts/loan receivables respectively.



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26 Lease liabilities (current)

Lease liabilities (refer note 41)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
25.76	13.35
25.76	13.35

27 Trade payables

- i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [refer note (b) below]
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
215.13	96.46
1,475.97	1,068.14
1,691.10	1,164.60

(a) Trade payable ageing schedule

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	114.56	100.57	-	-	-	-	215.13
Others	688.66	735.54	49.32	2.45	-	-	1,475.97
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	803.22	836.11	49.32	2.45	-	-	1,691.10
MSME	66.02	30.44	-	-	-	-	96.46
Others	263.54	692.82	110.17	1.61	-	-	1,068.14
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	329.56	723.26	110.17	1.61	-	-	1,164.60

(b) Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each year

- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises
- Interest due on above

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-	-
-	-
-	-

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each year.

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
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28 Other financial liabilities (current)

Dues to employees
Remittances payable – derecognised financial instrument*
Provision for default loss guarantee (refer note (a) below) (refer note 45)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1,710.19	80.57
1,630.61	479.37
1,347.01	487.44
4,687.81	1,047.38

*Represents the amount collected from underlying customers yet to be paid to the assignee representative as at reporting date.

(a) Movement of provision for default loss guarantee:

Opening balance as at April 01, 2024

Additions

Utilizations

Closing balance as at March 31, 2025

Additions

Utilizations

Closing balance as at March 31, 2026

Amount (Rs.)
283.78
3,216.92
(3,013.26)
487.44
4,510.34
(3,650.77)
1,347.01

29 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
381.83	409.83
381.83	409.83

30 Provisions (current)

Provision for gratuity (refer note 43)

Provision for leave encashment*

7.40	4.43
60.76	37.78
68.16	42.21

Note:

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 ('Labour Codes') - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Labour Codes, amongst other things introduce changes, including a uniform definition of wages. The Group has estimated the financial implication of the change in definition of wages based on certain estimates and assumptions including expected revisions to staff emoluments which has resulted an increase in the liability towards gratuity and compensated absences arising out of past service cost by Rs 45.33 millions.

The Group continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/ State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes and impact estimates will be re-assessed and finalised based on the final Rules, industry practices, etc.

*The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 60.76 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 37.78 million) is presented as current, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to avail the full amount of accrued leave or require payment for such leave within the next 12 months.

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For the year ended	
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
31 Revenue from operations	
(i) Fees and commission income	18,994.55
(ii) Interest on portfolio loans measured at amortised cost	14,867.98
(iii) Gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost (refer note 45)	7,890.46
(iv) Other operating income	970.24
On financial assets measured at amortised cost	
-Interest income on deposits under lien	285.48
	419.79
	347.54
	33,511.58
	23,391.46

(a) In accordance with Ind AS 115, set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

Type of services	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Fees and commission income	18,994.55	14,867.98
Total revenue from contracts with customers	18,994.55	14,867.98
Revenue by time		
Revenue recognised at point in time	18,994.55	14,867.98
Revenue recognised over time	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	18,994.55	14,867.98

Note:

Refer note 48 for details of major customers and geography wise revenue disaggregation of the Group.

(b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contract price	18,994.55	14,867.98
Adjustments	-	-

(c) **Contract balances**

The following table provides information about receivables from contract with customers:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Contract assets:			
Trade receivables	4,566.10	3,644.61	3,581.73
Total	4,566.10	3,644.61	3,581.73

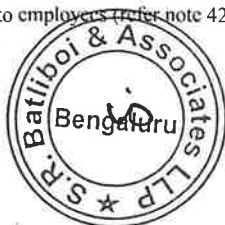
Notes:

(a) Trade receivable are recognised when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days. The provision made for expected credit loss as on March 31, 2026 is Nil (March 31, 2025: Nil). Refer note 45 and note 13.

For the year ended	
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
32 Other income	
Interest Income from financial assets measured at amortised cost:	
-Interest income on fixed deposits free from lien	103.88
-Interest income from investment in debt instruments	83.05
-Interest income on unwinding of discount on security deposits	113.13
-Interest income on refund of income tax	1.45
Others	0.84
-Net fair value gain on financial instruments measured at FVTPL*	31.98
-Miscellaneous income	35.31
	280.43
	274.47
	0.29
	0.16
	531.16
	393.83

*Includes unrealised net gain/(loss) of Rs. (35.32) million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 33.45 million)

For the year ended	
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
33 Employee benefits expense	
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,084.02
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 43)	1,853.65
Gratuity expenses (refer note 43)	17.11
Share based payments to employees (refer note 42)	68.34
Staff welfare expenses	30.03
	591.24
	274.61
	58.65
	51.50
	2,819.36
	2,224.56



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		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
34 Finance costs			
Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost			
-Interest on borrowings		6,283.97	3,634.60
Others			
-Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 41)		31.54	25.56
-Bank charges		1.39	38.05
		6,316.90	3,698.21
35 Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)		45.21	50.82
Depreciation on right of use asset (refer note 41)		33.36	25.74
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 6)		20.22	12.95
		98.79	89.51
36 Impairment of financial instruments			
Impairment of financial instruments measured at amortised cost			
-Impairment loss allowance on portfolio loans and write offs* (refer note 45)		5,324.94	3,460.38
-Default loss guarantee expense		4,510.34	3,216.92
		9,835.28	6,677.30
*Includes write off, net off recoveries of Rs. 4,298.34 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2,600.70 million)			
37 Other expenses			
Marketing and direct sourcing cost		4,391.09	4,265.64
Outsource service cost		2,907.04	1,965.85
Transaction processing cost		376.76	517.00
Information technology maintenance cost		893.07	646.57
Legal and professional expenses		505.40	280.44
Rates and taxes		311.54	99.45
Rental charges		57.54	34.33
Corporate social responsibility expense		48.69	27.85
Payment to directors		12.80	4.59
Miscellaneous expenses		128.41	61.88
		9,632.34	7,903.60

37.1 Corporate social responsibility expenses

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Details of CSR activities undertaken by the Group is as described below:

Particulars	In cash	Total
March 31, 2026		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	48.69	48.69
Total	48.69	48.69
March 31, 2025		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	27.85	27.85
Total	27.85	27.85

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amount required to be spent by the group during the year		48.69	27.80
Amount of expenditure incurred		48.69	27.85
Shortfall at the end of the year		-	-
Total of previous years shortfall		-	-
Excess spent at the end of the year		-	0.05

The Group does not have unspent CSR amount as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. Further, funds set aside for CSR are utilized in promoting education, women empowerment, disability, digital financial literacy, wildlife conservation, eradication of poverty, health care, livelihood and sports.



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38 Exceptional Item

a) Whizdm Finance Private Limited ("WFPL"), subsidiary of the Company, encountered a cyber incident between August 5, 2025 and August 7, 2025, wherein unknown threat attackers exploited application programming interface (API) integrated with the associated banks and initiated substantial number of unauthorised withdrawals from WFPL's bank accounts through unapproved third-party systems, which circumvented the WFPL's authorised disbursement mechanism aggregating to Rs. 483.20 million.

WFPL has lodged a first information report (FIR) in respect of this matter with the law enforcement agencies and has informed the Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) about the cyber breach. WFPL has so far been able to recover an amount of Rs. 21.13 million with the help of law enforcement agencies, and efforts for further recovery are underway. WFPL has also filed an insurance claim which is pending approval. The net cash loss along with incidental cost on account of such withdrawals amounting to Rs. 466.53 million, has been disclosed as an exceptional item. Consequential tax impact of Rs. 117.42 million is included within tax expense as exceptional items. Exceptional item, net of tax amounted to Rs. 349.11 million.

An independent forensic investigation carried out by WFPL did not reveal any involvement of an employee or officer of WFPL/Group and accordingly the incident is considered as a fraud against the Company by outside / third parties. WFPL has strengthened its IT infrastructure based on the findings and recommendations of the aforesaid investigation.

b) The Company's Board of Directors and shareholders have, by way of resolutions dated March 03, 2026, approved a one-time performance-based incentive of Rs. 1,600 million to Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. The one-time performance-based incentive has been disclosed as an exceptional item in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026. Consequential tax impact of Rs. 402.72 million is included within tax expense as exceptional items. Exceptional item, net of tax amounted to Rs. 1,197.28 million.

c) The basic and diluted earnings per equity share of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, are Rs. 1.60 and Rs. 1.57 respectively. The basic and diluted earnings per equity share before exceptional items (net of tax) for the year ended March 31, 2026, are Rs. 2.61 and Rs. 2.57 respectively.

39 Tax expense

(a) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate

Current tax expense

Current tax credit on exceptional item

Deferred tax (credit)

For the year ended	
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1,423.49	866.79
(520.14)	-
(56.86)	(77.43)
846.49	789.36

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate is as below:

Accounting profit before income tax

At country's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2025: 25.17%)

Adjustments in respect of taxes

Expense disallowed under the provisions of Income tax Act, 1961

Others

Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss

3,273.54	3,192.11
823.95	803.45
12.17	7.96
10.37	(22.05)
846.49	789.36

(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefits plan

Income tax charge to other comprehensive income

(5.22)	(3.32)
(5.22)	(3.32)

(c) Expiry dates of unused tax losses:

Year ending

2033-34

2032-33

Total

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
274.51	-
227.65	227.65
502.16	227.65

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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
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40 Earnings per equity share

The following reflects the income and share data used in basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net profit for the year	2,427.05	2,402.75
Face value per share	1.00	1.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	382,167,169	374,405,183
Weighted average number of instruments entirely equity in nature outstanding	1,076,133,818	1,073,585,407
Weighted average number of vested stock options	62,934,931	54,513,810
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic earnings per share	1,521,235,918	1,502,504,400
Effect of dilution:		
- Weighted average equity shares arising on unvested stock options	25,293,727	14,011,325
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,546,529,645	1,516,515,725

Earnings per share

Basic (in Rs.)	1.60	1.60
Diluted (in Rs.)	1.57	1.58

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41 Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group has leases for office premises used in its business operations. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Group to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Group. The Group is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings the Group must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

(a) Right of use assets

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars

As at April 01, 2024

Additions

Depreciation expense

As at March 31, 2025

Additions

Depreciation expense

As at March 31, 2026

Office Buildings	Total
175.75	175.75
69.80	69.80
(25.74)	(25.74)
219.81	219.81
45.91	45.91
(33.36)	(33.36)
232.36	232.36

(b) Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars

As at April 01, 2024

Additions

Interest on lease liabilities

Lease payments

As at March 31, 2025

Additions

Interest on lease liabilities

Lease payments

As at March 31, 2026

Lease liabilities
178.36
63.55
25.56
(34.99)
232.48
41.56
31.54
(46.81)
258.76

Particulars

Lease Liability - Current

Lease Liability - Non- Current

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
25.76	13.35
233.00	219.13

(c) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Lease liabilities

Within one year

After one year but not more than five years

More than five years

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
57.06	42.14
235.84	193.56
94.16	142.46

(d) Amount recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:

Depreciation charge on office premises

Interest on lease liabilities

Rental expenses relating to short-term lease

33.36	25.74
31.54	25.56
57.54	34.33
122.44	85.63

(e) Information about right of use assets

Particulars

Nature of right of use asset

No. of right of use assets leased

Range of remaining term

Future cash flows to which lessee is potentially exposed to that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities

Variable lease payments

Extension and termination options

Residual value guarantees

Leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed

Total

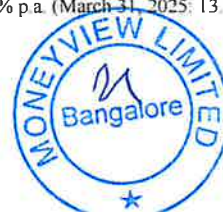
Restrictions or covenants imposed by leases

Sale and leaseback transactions

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Office premises	Office premises
7	5
21 to 91 months	58-103 months
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
None	None
None	None

(f) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended is Rs.46.81 million (March 31, 2025: 34.99 million)

(g) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised for the year ended is 13.00 % p.a. (March 31, 2025: 13.00% p.a.)



42 Share-based payments

Employee Stock Option Plan

On June 05, 2015, the Board of Directors approved the Equity Settled "Whizdm Employees Stock Option Plan - 2015" for issue of stock options to various employees of the Company and its subsidiary. The plan was subsequently revised by the Board on September 04, 2024.

The options are to be granted to the eligible employees as per the eligibility criteria as determined by the Board/Compensation Committee at its sole discretion. Under the plan, participants have been granted options which will vest as follows:

Details of the plan:

Areas	Details of the plan
Exercise of options while in employment	Liquidity Events/ Cash settlement/ Buy back/ Purchase by investor/ IPO
Resignation/Termination other than due to Breach	Allowed to carry vested options till liquidity events
Retirement	Allowed to carry vested options till liquidity events
Death	Unvested options shall vest immediately and nominee allowed to carry vested options till liquidity event.
Termination due to permanent incapacity	Unvested option shall be vested immediately and allowed to carry vested options till liquidity event.
Abandonment	Vested and unvested options shall be cancelled.
Reconstruction	As defined in liquidity event
Lapse	Resignation/ Cash settlement/ Buy back/ Purchase by Investor/ IPO
Any other reasons	At the discretion of the Board

On September 30, 2024, the Board of Directors of Company approved the creation of a Trust, "Moneyview Employee Trust" to administer the ESOP Scheme 2015. The Board approved the grant of initial corpus of Rs. 0.1 million to the ESOP Trust to subscribe equity shares of the Company. The Company has allotted 75 million shares of Re.1 each to the Trust during the year ended March 31, 2026.

Details about employee stock options granted, outstanding and other information:

A Movement during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

The following table provides details about the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, employee stock options during the year:

	No. of options March 31, 2026	No. of options March 31, 2025	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding at the beginning	78,152,264	63,746,739	1.00
Granted during the year ended	27,615,541	15,810,505	1.00
Lapsed during the year ended	(1,216,340)	(1,404,980)	1.00
Options outstanding at the end	104,551,465	78,152,264	

The fair value of stock options granted is estimated at the date of grant using a Black Scholes Merton model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the stock options were granted.

The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations. The contractual term of the stock options is ten years and there are no cash settlement alternatives for the employees.

The assumptions used while computing fair value of options is as following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	38.20	36.40
Weighted average remaining contractual life of share vesting options (years)	1.63	2.38
Expected volatility (%)	44%-49%	41%-44%
Dividend yield (%)	-	-
Risk-free interest rate (%)	5.80%-6.10%	7.04%-7.09%
Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)	1.00	1.00
Model used	Black Scholes	Black Scholes

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year is Rs. 37.20 (March 31, 2025: 35.40)

B Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Expenses arising from equity-settled share based payment transactions	591.24	274.61



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43 Employee benefit obligations

Defined contribution plans

The Group makes contributions to the provident fund for all eligible employees. Under the plan, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs. Accordingly, the Group has recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss the following:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Employer's contribution to provident fund	17.11	14.77

(a) Defined benefit plans- Gratuity (unfunded)

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee is entitled to gratuity as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability of Gratuity is recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation.

The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

(i) Amount recognised in the balance sheet is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefits obligation	143.67	85.62
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	143.67	85.62

(ii) Net amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as under:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current service cost	33.34	25.54
Past service cost	29.01	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	5.99	4.49
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net impact on profit (before tax)	68.34	30.03
Actuarial (gain) recognised during the year	(9.29)	(3.31)
Net impact on other comprehensive income	(9.29)	(3.31)
Total	59.05	26.72

(iii) Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation recognised in the consolidated balance sheet is as under:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of year	85.62	61.93
Current service cost	33.34	25.54
Past service cost	29.01	-
Interest cost	5.99	4.49
Benefits paid	(1.00)	(3.03)
Actuarial (loss)/gain on obligation:		
- arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
- arising from change in financial assumption	(35.16)	(9.05)
- arising from experience adjustments	25.87	5.73
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	143.67	85.62

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(iv) Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discounting rate (%)	7.75%	7.00%
Future salary increase (%)	8.00%	8.00%
Retirement age (years)	60 years	60 years
Mortality	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Withdrawal rate (%)	10.00%	10.00%

a) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account inflations, seniority, promotional and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

b) Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality rates. The valuation of defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions.

(v) Sensitivity analysis of present value of obligation as at the year end;

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Impact of the change in discount rate		
- Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	132.85	79.20
- Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	155.02	93.13
Impact of the change in salary		
- Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	154.88	92.98
- Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	132.78	79.20
Impact of the change in withdrawal rate		
- Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	142.16	84.17
- Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	145.23	87.18

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the year. The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

(vi) Undiscounted maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0 to 1 year	7.40	4.44
1 to 2 years	2.29	1.16
2 to 3 years	2.59	1.42
3 to 4 years	2.68	1.53
4 to 5 years	4.23	1.55
6th year onwards	135.89	78.90
Total	155.08	89.00

(vii) Risk exposure

These defined benefit plans typically expose the Group to actuarial risks as under:

- Investment Risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the year on government bonds.
- Interest rate risk:** A decrease in bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
- Longevity risk:** The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy will increase the plan's liability.
- Salary risk:** Higher than expected increase in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

(viii) Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ended March 31, 2026 are Rs. 44.25 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 30.11 million).

(ix) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 24 years (March 31, 2025- 24 years).

(x) The average remaining working life of members of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2026 is 28.97 years (March 31, 2025- 28.73 years)

(xi) The methodology used for actuarial valuation is projected unit credit method.

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44 Related party transactions

List of related parties

Nature of relationship

Key management personnel - Managing Director and Chief Executive officer	Puneet Agarwal
Key management personnel - Executive Director	Sanjay Aggarwal
Key management personnel - Non-Executive Director	Subrata Mitra
Key management personnel - Non-Executive Director	Hossameldin Abdelhamid Mohamed Aboumoussa (Till January 14, 2026)
Key management personnel - Non-Executive Director	Abhishek Chandra (Till January 16, 2026)
Key management personnel - Company Secretary	Ankit Kumar Jain
Key management personnel - Chief Financial Officer	Saurav Goyal (w.e.f. September 02, 2025)
Key management personnel - Independent Director	Alpana Parida (w.e.f. August 05, 2025)
Key management personnel - Independent Director	Sameer Kumar Baisiwala (w.e.f. August 05, 2025)
Key management personnel - Independent Director	Anil Berera (w.e.f. September 02, 2025)
Relative of Key managerial personnel	Sushma Abburi
Relative of Key managerial personnel	Chitra Agarwal
Wholly owned subsidiaries	Whizdm Finance Private Limited
Wholly owned subsidiaries	Whizdm Fintech Private Limited (struck off w.e.f. June 27, 2025)
Wholly owned subsidiaries	Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited (w.e.f. September 25, 2024)
Entity in which Key management personnel has significant influence	Moneyview Solutions Private Limited (struck off w.e.f. June 11, 2024)
Controlled trust	Moneyview Employees Trust (w.e.f. from March 07, 2025)

(a) The following table is the summary of transactions entered during the year with related parties as defined above:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Transactions with key management personnel (KMP):		
(i) Remuneration to KMP *		
-Short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	1,688.68	192.63
-Employee share-based payment	80.58	1.39
(ii) Sitting fees and remuneration	7.55	-
	1,776.81	194.02
Transactions with other related parties:		
Remuneration to relative of key managerial personnel		
-Short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	16.59	14.21
	16.59	14.21

*The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include provisions made for gratuity and compensated absences, as they are determined on actuarial basis for the Group as a whole.

(b) The balances receivable from and payable to related parties as at year end are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Key management personnel		
Payable towards short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	1,602.16	0.58
Other related parties		
Payable towards short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	1.50	1.40

Note:

- (a) There are no transaction entered into with Moneyview Solutions Private Limited (Struck off Company) for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
(b) All transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and within the ordinary course of business.
(c) Refer note 20(b) for details of compulsorily convertible preference shares issued to key managerial personnel.

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45 Financial instruments: Fair value and risk managements

A Accounting classification and fair values

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels

Level 1: Hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Particulars	Note	Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying amount			Fair value			
			FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
March 31, 2026									
Investments	7 and 12	Level 1 and 3	264.88	-	1,675.73	264.88	-	1,675.73	1,940.61
Trade receivables	13		-	-	4,566.10	-	-	4,566.10	4,566.10
Cash and cash equivalents	14		-	-	10,270.94	-	-	10,270.94	10,270.94
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15		-	-	155.04	-	-	155.04	155.04
Loans	8 and 16		-	-	53,076.56	-	-	53,076.56	53,076.56
Other financial assets	9 and 17		-	-	8,812.62	-	-	8,812.62	8,812.62
Total financial assets			264.88	-	78,556.99	264.88	-	78,556.99	78,821.87
Borrowings	22 and 25		-	-	51,570.38	-	-	51,570.38	51,570.38
Lease liabilities	23 and 26		-	-	258.77	-	-	258.77	258.77
Trade payables	27		-	-	1,691.10	-	-	1,691.10	1,691.10
Other financial liabilities	28		-	-	4,687.81	-	-	4,687.81	4,687.81
Total financial liabilities			-	-	58,208.06	-	-	58,208.06	58,208.06

Particulars	Note	Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying amount			Fair value			
			FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
March 31, 2025									
Investments	7 and 12	Level 1	571.40	-	-	571.40	-	-	571.40
Trade receivables	13		-	-	3,644.61	-	-	3,644.61	3,644.61
Cash and cash equivalents	14		-	-	5,610.51	-	-	5,610.51	5,610.51
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15		-	-	124.52	-	-	124.52	124.52
Loans	8 and 16		-	-	37,703.80	-	-	37,703.80	37,703.80
Other financial assets	9 and 17		-	-	6,852.52	-	-	6,852.52	6,852.52
Total financial assets			571.40	-	53,935.96	571.40	-	53,935.96	54,507.36
Borrowings	22 and 25		-	-	34,133.67	-	-	34,133.67	34,133.67
Lease liabilities	23 and 26		-	-	232.48	-	-	232.48	232.48
Trade payables	27		-	-	1,164.60	-	-	1,164.60	1,164.60
Other financial liabilities	28		-	-	1,047.38	-	-	1,047.38	1,047.38
Total financial liabilities			-	-	36,578.13	-	-	36,578.13	36,578.13

Notes:

(i) Short-term and other financial assets and liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months) and for other financial assets and other financial liabilities, the carrying amounts, net of impairment, if any, are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, lease liabilities, investment in government securities, investment in debt securities, other financial assets and other financial liabilities.

(ii) Loans

The fair value of loans has been determined using a discounted cash flow model which consider certain assumptions viz. forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. As of the reporting date, the fair value of loans approximates their carrying amount due to immaterial differences in discount rates and credit risk.

(iii) Borrowings

The fair value of borrowings has been estimated using a discounted cash flow model, discounting expected future repayments at prevailing market interest rates for debt instruments with comparable terms, credit risk, and maturities. As of the reporting date, the fair value of borrowings closely approximates their carrying amount, as the differences between contractual and market interest rates, as well as credit spreads, are not considered material.

(iv) Fair value of quoted mutual funds is based on the last available Net assets value ("NAV") as at the reporting date.

(v) Fair value of investments have been estimated based on the quoted price, where market prices are available. Unquoted investments are a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

(vi) There has been no transfer in between level I, level II and level III.

(vii) The Group does not have any financial instruments which were measured at FVTOCI.

B Financial risk management

i) Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The holding company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the group is exposed to and how it manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements

Risk and exposure arising from

Management framework

Credit risk :- Bank balances, investments, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets

Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, debtor ageing analysis and credit limits.

Liquidity risk - Financial liabilities

Regular equity infusion by existing and new investors, availability of borrowing limits

Market risk - Security price - Investment in mutual funds

Interest rate risk - Term loans from banks and financial institutions, investment in government securities and debt securities

Diversification of portfolio with focus on strategic investments
Maintaining an effective mix of fixed and variable rate borrowings

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A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by bank balances, trade receivables, loan assets, and other financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties through ageing analysis and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) Credit risk management - financial assets other than portfolio loans

The Group assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Group assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- (i) Low credit risk on financial reporting date
- (ii) Moderate credit risk
- (iii) High credit risk

The Group provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Nature and assets covered	Basis of expected credit loss
Low credit risk:- Bank balances, 12 months expected credit loss for all financial assets other than trade receivables, 'Simplified approach' for recognition of expected credit loss on trade receivables investments, trade receivables and other financial assets	

Moderate credit risk- None Lifetime expected credit loss or 12 month expected credit loss

High credit risk- None Lifetime expected credit loss

Based on business environment in which the Group operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a customer declaring bankruptcy or a litigation decided against the Group. The Group continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from its digital lending services business, through which it facilitates personal loans to various customers (borrowers) via its financial partners.

To cover losses incurred by the lenders on loans facilitated by the Company, it provides default loss guarantees to its financial partners. For this purpose, the Company has created a lien against its fixed deposits as collateral for the default loss guarantees issued.

These default loss guarantees are defined in contracts with the financial partners and are capped in accordance with the permissible limits outlined in the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Digital Lending Guidelines.

The Company has, based on current available information, calculated impairment loss allowance using the Expected credit loss (ECL) model to cover the guarantees provided to its financial partners.

Refer note 49(A) for maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date for default loss guarantee.

b) Credit risk management for portfolio loans

The Group's substantial income is generated from lending to retail customers through its financial partners (including its own NBFC) and therefore credit risk arising from loan assets is a principal risk associated with the business.

The credit risk management policy of the Group seeks to have following controls and key metrics that allows risks to be identified, assessed, monitored and reported in a timely and efficient manner in compliance with regulatory requirements.

- Standardize the process of identifying new risks and designing appropriate controls for these risks
- Minimize losses due to defaults or untimely payments by borrowers
- Maintain an appropriate credit administration and loan review system
- Establish metrics for portfolio monitoring
- Design appropriate credit risk mitigation techniques

(i) Risk identification

Credit risk may originate in one or multiple of following ways mentioned below:

- Adverse selection of target market for undertaking lending activity (negative geographical areas, negative communities, etc.)
- Gap in credit assessment of borrower's credit worthiness (failure to collect KYC documents, verify residential address, assess income source)
- Security gaps or temporary technical glitches in the loan origination application of the Group leading to loans being sanctioned to ineligible individuals
- Over-borrowing by customers
- Improper use of loan amount than the designated activity
- Over-concentration in any geography/branch/zone etc.

(ii) Risk assessment and measurement

The Group assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. The Group assigns the following credit ratings to loan assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the loan.

- (i) Low credit risk
- (ii) Moderate credit risk
- (iii) High credit risk

The Group provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Nature	Basis of expected credit loss
Low credit risk	12 month expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Lifetime expected credit loss (not credit impaired)
High credit risk	Lifetime expected credit loss or fully provided for

(iii) Risk monitoring

Monitoring and follow up is an essential element in the overall risk management framework and is taken up very seriously at all levels within the organization. Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Group.

Loans - Borrower risk categorization is an effective tool to flag potential problems in the loan accounts and identify if any corrective action plan are to be taken. The Group regularly monitors borrower repayments and borrowers are accordingly categorized in low, moderate and high risk.

The performance indicators are continuously generated through monitoring alerts in the loan origination flow and post disbursement flow to highlight areas requiring attention and action. Monitoring includes diagnostic studies of problem areas in collections performance and proactively taking actions.

The risk monitoring metrics have been defined to track performance at each stage of the loan life cycle:

- Credit Origination: KYC pendency, if any; deviation index from the defined policies and procedures
- Credit sanction: Disbursement to high risk rated borrowers; early delinquency due to fraud
- Credit monitoring:
 - Portfolio at risk: The metrics provides an indication of potential losses that may arise from overdue accounts (loans staging more than 90 days past due);
 - Static pool analysis: Provides an indication about the portfolio performance vis-a-vis the vintage of the loans and helps compare performance of loans generated in different time periods
- Collection and recovery: collection efficiency, roll forward rates and roll backward rates

(iv) Risk mitigation

Risk Mitigation or risk reduction is defined as the process of reducing risk exposures and/or minimizing the likelihood of incident occurrence.

The Group has created mechanisms for underwriting credit and risk policy for digital loans. The following risk mitigation measures have been suggested at each stage of loan life cycle:

- Loan origination: profile/income selection, document verification process, KYC checks, creditworthiness checks based on CTBIL, fraud database checks, device data, regular updates to loan origination application based on security gaps and technical glitches identified etc.
- Loan underwriting: Risk rating, credit assessment etc.
- Loan pre and post disbursement: disbursement in the bank account only and monitoring of early delinquencies
- Loan collection and recovery: monitor repayments, days past due review, DPD stagewise collection framework
- Appropriate policy: driven loan origination and collection process.



(v) Impairment assessment

The Group is also engaged in the business of providing loans and access to credit to the customers, the tenure of which is ranging from 2 month to 60 months. The Group's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this note. It should be read in conjunction with the summary of material accounting policies.

Definition of default and cure

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when the due amount have been paid. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

The Group's internal credit rating grades and staging criteria for loans are as follows:

Internal rating grade	Internal rating description	Stages
Performing		
Standard grade - no overdue	No overdue	Stage I
Standard grade - past due	DPD 1 to 30	Stage I
	DPD 31 to 60	Stage II
	DPD 61 to 89	Stage II
Non-performing		
Sub-standard grade	DPD => 90 *	Stage III

* include loans which continue to be classified as stage 3 till all overdues are cleared, as prescribed by relevant RBI guidelines.

Frequency of recognition

Riskiness of a financial asset is recognized in the following frequency: -

- At the time of initial recognition all financial assets are recognized as low credit risk.
- Assets are evaluated basis their days past due (DPD) status at every day end and risk classification is made accordingly till the time it is fully repaid and closed.
- An asset may be re-recognized if there is adverse field information regarding client default.

Forward looking Approach

ECL is based on history of financial asset and also includes forward-looking statement. Ind-AS does not mandate to forecast about the future conditions over the entire expected life of a financial asset, and ensures to extrapolate projection from available, detailed information. These includes: -

- Internal historical credit loss experience
- Industry trend of credit loss of homogeneous assets
- Historical credit loss experience of other similar assets to homogeneous set of customers
- Changes in underwriting capacity, collection efficiency, and management strength
- Macroeconomic factors such as GDP, consumption metrics and interest rates
- Regulatory factors such as systemic risk events, policy changes, and statutory guidelines
- Systemic events such as demonetization etc.

Measurement of ECL

Expected Credit Loss or ECL is measured in the following manner. The Group calculates ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

$$ECL = PD * LGD * EAD$$

Each item is defined as follows: -

ECL - Expected credit loss

Present value of difference between contractual cash flows and actual cash flows expected to be received over a given time horizon

PD - Probability of default

The Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

LGD - Loss given default

The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

EAD- Exposure at default

Cash flows that are at risk of default over a given time horizon. The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

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Summary of loans by stage distribution :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gross Loans	Impairment loss allowance	Gross Loans	Impairment loss allowance
Stage 1	52,675.03	1,071.54	37,425.87	840.58
Stage 2	1,513.69	396.54	1,164.19	226.90
Stage 3	1,524.29	1,168.38	739.70	558.48
Total	55,713.01	2,636.46	39,329.76	1,625.96

Analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount by stages in relation to loans and its corresponding ECL allowances is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				As at March 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross loans - Opening balance	37,425.87	1,164.19	739.70	39,329.76	19,660.21	523.28	190.87	20,374.36
New assets originated (net of repayments and derecognition) *	46,881.45	1,043.94	996.73	48,922.12	33,911.14	884.61	620.06	35,415.81
Movement between stages:								
Transfer from Stage 1	(1,683.42)	749.66	933.76	-	(760.18)	474.30	285.88	-
Transfer from Stage 2	9.44	(50.58)	41.14	-	10.55	(12.10)	1.55	-
Transfer from Stage 3	0.19	0.14	(0.33)	-	0.05	-	(0.05)	-
Assets written off and opening assets repaid and derecognised (Refer note 36)	(29,958.50)	(1,393.66)	(1,186.71)	(32,538.87)	(15,395.90)	(705.90)	(358.61)	(16,460.41)
Gross carrying amount- Closing balance	52,675.03	1,513.69	1,524.29	55,713.01	37,425.87	1,164.19	739.70	39,329.76

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				As at March 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Impairment allowance- Opening balance	840.58	226.90	558.48	1,625.96	420.81	191.85	153.63	766.29
New assets originated (net of repayments and derecognition) *	929.61	250.94	765.86	1,946.42	725.12	157.04	468.14	1,350.30
Movement between stages:								
Transfer from Stage 1	(65.90)	29.63	36.27	-	(19.24)	12.48	6.76	-
Transfer from Stage 2	2.78	(14.48)	11.70	-	8.66	(9.39)	0.73	-
Transfer from Stage 3	0.14	0.11	(0.25)	-	0.05	-	(0.05)	-
Remeasurement of impairment allowance for existing assets (Refer note 36)	(635.67)	(96.56)	(203.68)	(935.91)	(294.82)	(125.08)	(70.73)	(490.65)
Impairment allowance- Closing balance	1,071.54	396.54	1,168.38	2,636.47	840.58	226.90	558.48	1,625.96

* Represents balance outstanding as at reporting date.

Details of impairment of financial instruments disclosed in consolidated statement of profit and loss:

Transfer of financial assets

a) Transfer of financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:

During the year, the Group has entered into securitisation arrangements with various parties. Under such arrangements, the Group has transferred a pool of loans, which does not fulfil the derecognition criteria specified under IndAS 109 as the Group has concluded that risk and rewards with respect to these assets are not substantially transferred.

The following tables provide a summary of financial assets that have been transferred in such a way that part or all of the transferred financial assets do not qualify for derecognition, together with the associated liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Carrying amount of transferred assets measured at amortised cost	5,536.97	6,403.20
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	6,497.25	6,858.03
Fair value of assets	5,536.97	6,403.20
Fair value of associated liabilities	6,497.25	6,858.03

b) Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety:

The Group has transferred certain loans (measured at amortised cost) by way of direct assignment. As per the terms of these deals, since substantial risk and rewards related to these assets were transferred to the buyer, the assets have been de-recognised from the Group's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The table below summarises the carrying amount of the derecognised financial assets measured at amortised cost and the gain/ (loss) on derecognition, per type of asset.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Carrying amount of de-recognised financial asset	10,792.90	3,441.72
Carrying amount of retained assets at amortised cost	1,166.27	313.58
Gain on sale of the de-recognised financial asset	970.24	285.48

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Financial assets that expose the Group to credit risk*

Particulars

(i) Low credit risk - Stage 1

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments (refer note (a) below)	1,940.61	571.40
Trade receivables (refer note (b) below)	4,566.10	3,644.61
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note (c) below)	10,270.94	5,610.51
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note (c) below)	155.04	124.52
Loans	51,603.51	36,585.29
Other financial assets (refer note (d) below)	8,812.62	6,852.52
Total	77,348.82	53,388.85

(ii) Moderate credit risk - Stage 2

Loans	1,117.15	937.29
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(iii) High credit risk - Stage 3

Loans	355.91	181.22
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* These represent net carrying values of financial assets, after deduction for expected credit losses.

Note:

(a) The Group's current investments comprises of mutual funds measured at FVTPL and investment in government securities measured at amortised cost. These instruments are considered to carry low credit risk, as they are backed by issuers with strong capacities to meet contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

(b) The Group is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-payment by financial partners. Receivable credit risk is managed subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to financial partners risk management. The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables through a lifetime expected credit loss. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Exposures to trade receivables outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Group to determine expected credit losses. However, based on historical trends, past recovery experience, and forward-looking information, the Group has assessed that there is no significant credit risk associated with its trade receivables. This assessment is supported by the fact that the majority of the trade receivables have strong credit profiles, low default rates, and stable payment histories. Additionally, the Group's credit risk exposure is mitigated by continuous monitoring of receivables ageing, and prompt follow-up on overdue accounts. As a result, no provision for expected credit losses has been recognized as at the reporting date.

(c) The Group does not have any significant or material credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents as investments are made only with banks of high repute.

(d) The Group does not have any significant or material history of credit losses. Hence, the credit risk for all the financial assets has been considered to be negligible by the management as at the closing date.

Concentration of credit risk

The Group focuses on granularisation of loan portfolios by expanding its geographic reach to reduce geographic concentrations while continually calibrating its product mix. The concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is reasonably low, as Group's customers are located in several jurisdictions representing large number of minor receivables operating in independent markets. [refer note 48 (B)]

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Group takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. The management objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of bank borrowings.

In addition, the group has undrawn loan facilities in cash credit amounting to Rs. 100 million (March 31, 2025: Rs.50 million), working capital demand loan amounting to Rs. 800 million (March 31, 2025: 250 million) and overdraft against fixed deposits amounting to nil (March 31, 2025: Rs.Nil), which are available for immediate drawdown as per the liquidity requirements of the Group.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

March 31, 2026

Financial liabilities

	On demand	Less than 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years & upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	-	36,466.76	21,092.75	1,511.21	-	59,070.72
Trade payables	-	1,691.10	-	-	-	1,691.10
Other financial liabilities	1,347.01	3,340.80	-	-	-	4,687.81
Lease liabilities	-	57.06	124.56	111.28	94.16	387.06
Total financial liabilities	1,347.01	41,555.72	21,217.31	1,622.49	94.16	65,836.69

March 31, 2025

Financial liabilities

	On demand	Less than 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years & upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	-	25,420.11	12,995.11	-	-	38,415.22
Trade payables	-	1,164.60	-	-	-	1,164.60
Other financial liabilities	487.44	559.94	-	-	-	1,047.38
Lease liabilities	-	42.14	91.88	101.68	142.46	378.16
Total financial liabilities	487.44	27,186.79	13,086.99	101.68	142.46	41,005.36

Note:

* Borrowings includes future interest payments

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C) Market risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factor. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of our earnings and equity to loss and reduce our exposure to the volatility inherent in financial instruments.

There are broadly three types of market risks:

(1) **Interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's main interest risks arise from long term borrowings and short term borrowings with variable rates.

Exposure

The Group's exposure interest risk arises from term loan facilities availed from banks and other financial institutions and commercial papers at floating interest rates. The Group constantly monitors the credit markets and balances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing costs.

Below is the overall exposure of the Group to interest rate risk

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the equity and profit for the year.

Impact on profit after tax
Particulars

Interest rates – increase by 1%
Interest rates – decrease by 1%

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(74.48)	(69.30)
74.48	69.30

(2) **Currency risk:** Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The operations of the Group are carried out mainly in India. The Group is currently not having any exposures to foreign exchange transactions. Hence, it is not exposed to the currency risk arising from fluctuation of the foreign currency and Indian rupee exchange rates.

(3) **Price risk:** Price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cashflows of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of the instrument. The Group has made investments in quoted mutual funds which are susceptible to market price risk.

a) Exposure

The Group's exposure price risk arises from investments held and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss. To manage the price risk arising from investments, the Group diversifies its portfolio of assets.

b) Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the equity and profit for the year:

Impact on profit after tax

Particulars

Mutual funds

Net assets value – increase by 1%
Net assets value – decrease by 1%

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
2.65	5.71
(2.65)	(5.71)

ii) Capital management

The Group's capital management objectives are

- to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The key objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity, uphold investor, creditor and customer confidence, and ensure future development of its business activities. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements.

Management assesses the Group's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return on capital to shareholders and issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep gearing ratio below 75%. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

The capital structure as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Borrowings other than convertible preference shares*

Less: Cash & cash equivalent (refer note 14)

Net debt- A

Equity share capital (refer note 20 (a))

Instruments entirely equity in nature (CCPS) (refer note 20 (b))

Other equity (refer note 21)

Total equity- B

Capital & Net debt (C=A+B)

Gearing ratio (A/C)

*Includes lease liability

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
51,829.15	34,366.15
(10,270.94)	(5,610.51)
41,558.21	28,755.64
382.16	382.16
21.45	23.46
21,850.62	18,781.02
22,254.22	19,186.63
63,812.44	47,942.28
65.13%	59.98%



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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions, unless otherwise stated)

46 Interest in other entities

Subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiaries are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held by the Group, and proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Principal activities
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	
Whizdm Finance Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Lending business
Whizdm Fintech Private Limited *	India	NA	100%	Software solutions
Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited (Refer note 50)	India	100%	100%	Other financial services

* Whizdm Fintech Private Limited had been struck off from the register of the Companies w e f June 27, 2025

47 Additional information, as required under Schedule III of the Act, of enterprises consolidated as subsidiary

The summary of net asset/(liability) and share in consolidated profits / (losses) as included in consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2026

Name of the entity	Net assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As a % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As a % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Holding Company								
Moneyview Limited	57%	20,169.21	47%	1,156.94	158%	22.54	48%	1,179.48
Indian Subsidiary Companies								
Whizdm Finance Private Limited	43%	15,277.68	61%	1,500.87	-65%	(9.28)	61%	1,491.59
Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited	0%	169.32	-9%	(212.46)	7%	1.04	-9%	(211.42)
Gross Total	100%	35,616.21	100%	2,445.35	100%	14.30	100%	2,459.65
Adjustment arising on consolidation		(13,361.99)		(18.30)		-		(18.30)
Total		22,254.22		2,427.05		14.30		2,441.35

Year ended March 31, 2025

Name of the entity	Net assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As a % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As a % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Holding Company								
Moneyview Limited	63%	18,363.49	68%	1,640.21	93%	8.89	68%	1,649.10
Indian Subsidiary Companies								
Whizdm Finance Private Limited	36%	10,536.08	34%	813.58	7%	0.64	34%	814.22
Whizdm Fintech Private Limited	0%	0.08	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-
Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited	0%	130.74	-2%	(42.00)	0%	-	-2%	(42.00)
Gross Total	100%	29,030.39	100%	2,411.79	100%	9.53	100%	2,421.32
Adjustment arising on consolidation		(9,843.75)		(9.04)		-		(9.04)
Total		19,186.64		2,402.75		9.53		2,412.28

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Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions, unless otherwise stated)

48 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of directors ("Chief Operating Decision Maker" (CODM)) of the Group. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Group. The Group is in the business of providing credit facilitation services to various borrowers by itself as well as through other financial partners and lending activity of unsecured personal loans to borrowers. The way the CODM reviews the performance and based on the guiding principles given in Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments', management of the Group has concluded that it constitutes a single segment.

The Group has revenues primarily for customer domiciled in India and substantially all of the Group's non-current operating assets are domiciled in India.

(A) Geographical information:

Non- current assets

- In India
- Other Countries

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
17,224.61	14,350.11
-	-
17,224.61	14,350.11

Revenue from operations

- In India
- Other Countries

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
33,511.58	23,391.46
-	-
33,511.58	23,391.46

(B) Information about major customers:

Revenues of Rs. 4,494.77 is derived from one external customers (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2,511.26 from one external customer) of the Group's total revenue.

49 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(A) Contingent liabilities

Default loss guarantee outstanding
Total

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
9,203.48	7,077.95
9,203.48	7,077.95

(B) Commitments not provided for:

There are no commitments of the Group that are not provided for as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

50 Business Combination:

Acquisition of Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited during the year ended March 31, 2025:

On September 25, 2024, the Group has acquired 100% equity shares of Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited ("Zeo Fin") along with its subsidiary, at a purchase consideration of Rs. 595.67 million pursuant to a share purchase agreement and share subscription agreement. Zeo Fin is in the business of providing financial services in terms of On-demand salary/Earned wage access (EWA). Zeo Fin operates in India and have tie-up with corporates whose employees avail its services.

The goodwill arising on acquisition was accounted on the basis of fair value of assets and liabilities assessed by a registered valuer.

The Group has carried out the purchase price allocation ('PPA') and recorded identified Goodwill, other intangible assets and other assets in the consolidated balance sheet on initial acquisition. As part of the aforesaid transaction, goodwill of Rs. 331.77 million comprises the value of synergies arising from the acquisition has been recognised, none of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. This acquisition will provide new opportunities to cross sell other products offered by the Group and will enable the Group to further strengthen its brand presence.

The purchase price has been allocated based on the Management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values.

The consolidated balance sheet have been given effect of this transaction to reflect the relevant accounting implications as at September 25, 2024 and the same has been carried forward in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025.

The fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited as at date of acquisition were as follows :

Assets acquired

- Property, plant and equipment
- Trade receivable
- Cash and cash equivalent
- Other assets

(a) Total assets acquired

Amounts
1.13
15.86
44.68
188.88
250.55

Liability assumed:

- Other liabilities

(b) Total liabilities

78.94
78.94

(c) Total identifiable net assets at fair value (a-b)

171.61

Fair value of intangible assets identified:

- Office software
- Brand
- Customer relationships

(d) Total identifiable net assets at fair value

1.42
4.89
85.98
92.29

(e) Goodwill arising on acquisition (refer note 6)

331.77

(f) Total purchase consideration paid in cash (c+d+e)

595.67

Note:

- a) From the date of acquisition, Zeo Fin has contributed Rs. 23.59 million to revenue and a loss of Rs. 42.00 million to the overall profits of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, consolidated revenue from operations for the Group would have been Rs. 23,403.23 and the consolidated profit after tax from operations for the Group would have been Rs. 2,274.41 million.
- b) The acquisition date fair value of the trade receivables amounts to Rs.15.86 million. The gross amount of trade receivables is Rs. 15.86 million. However, none of the trade receivables is credit impaired and it is expected that the full contractual amounts can be collected.
- c) The group has not recognised any contingent liability as part of business combination.



51 Events after reporting period:

In compliance with the provisions of Rule 18(7)(c) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, as amended by the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019, the Company has invested a sum of Rs 132.00 million, being 15% of the debentures maturing during the next financial year, in fixed deposits maintained with a scheduled bank. These investments are unencumbered and are made with the objective of ensuring adequate liquidity for the timely redemption of debentures as per regulatory requirements.

52 Proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company and are maintained in electronic mode on servers physically located in India. The Company has defined process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained electronically and complied with the provisions of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Logs of the daily back-up of such books of accounts has been maintained by the Company in respect of accounting softwares.

The Company have used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that:

For the software used for general ledger accounting, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using access rights.

Further, there are no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled.

Additionally, the audit trail of the prior year and current year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorder in the respective years.

53 Additional disclosures required by Schedule III, Companies Act 2013

(i) The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Group do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Group do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vi) The Group have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(vii) The Group does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(viii) The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Chirag Jain
Partner

Membership number: 115385



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)

Puneet Agarwal

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

DIN : 06921984

Sanjay Aggarwal

Executive Director

DIN : 00931994

Saurav Goyal

Chief Financial Officer

Ankit Kumar Jain

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A21893

Place: Mumbai, India

Date: May 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai, India

Date: May 29, 2026

