

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

12th Floor
UB City Canberra Block
No. 24 Vittal Mallya Road
Bengaluru - 560 001 India
Tel +91 80 6648 9000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Moneyview Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone 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 the Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Other Information

The 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 standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors' report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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.

Responsibility of Management and Board of Directors for the standalone financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



58

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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.
- ▶ 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

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, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We 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;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid standalone financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



58

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity, dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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 as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors 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 as stated in paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its 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:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 46 to the standalone 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 Company 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 Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 46 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company 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 such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account 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



9

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

except that, for one accounting software used for general ledger, the audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to database when using certain access rights, as described in note 48 to the standalone financial statements.

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years and current years has been preserved by the Company 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

ICAI Membership No: 115385

UDIN: 26115385VAFPOU1354

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Re: Moneyview Limited (formerly, Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited ("the Company"))

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the 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, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year, the Company stood guarantee and provided security to companies and other parties as follows:

(Rupees in millions)	
Particulars	Guarantees
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Subsidiaries	43,925
- Others*	6,636
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Subsidiaries	42,639
- Others*	10,550

*Represents Default Loss Guarantee (DLG) provided by the Company to its lending partners in terms of DLG contracts in force as at March 31, 2026. Balance outstanding includes guarantees granted/provided in previous year. Includes security provided towards such DLG contracts aggregating Rs. 6,719 million (balance outstanding).

During the year, the Company has not given loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

- (b) During the year, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given to companies and other parties are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. Further, during the year, the Company has not given loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.



59

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, guarantees or security provided by the Company in respect of which provisions of section 185 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon.

Further, the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of loans, guarantee and security provided, have been complied with by the Company. During the year, the Company has not made any investments in companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties in respect of which provisions of section 186 of the Act are applicable.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made there under, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



5

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The company does not have any associate or joint venture.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The company does not have any associate or joint venture. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Act in respect of the preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance Activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



9

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 43 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 34.2 to the standalone financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 34.2 to the standalone financial statements.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Chirag Jain
Partner

ICAI Membership No: 115385

UDIN: 26115385VAFPOU1354

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2 (g) under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements of Moneyview Limited (formerly, Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited ("the Company")) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the 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 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 Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone 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, as 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 these standalone 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 these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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



58

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone 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 Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Chirag Jain
Partner

ICAI Membership No: 115385

UDIN: 26115385VAFPOU1354

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026



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

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	91.28	83.00
Right of use assets	5	138.32	155.41
Intangible assets	6	0.01	1.47
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	13,757.53	10,257.62
(ii) Other financial assets	8	800.05	630.36
Income tax assets (net)	9	657.68	508.71
Deferred tax assets (net)	17	123.58	108.08
Other non-current assets	10	1.80	3.77
Total non-current assets		15,570.25	11,748.42
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11	182.91	567.50
(ii) Trade receivables	12	4,565.63	3,700.93
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,120.54	1,431.45
(iv) Other bank balances	14	13.81	13.12
(v) Other financial assets	15	6,348.92	5,189.99
Other current assets	16	303.15	49.93
Total current assets		12,534.96	10,952.92
TOTAL ASSETS		28,105.21	22,701.34
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18 (a)	382.16	382.16
Instruments entirely equity in nature	18 (b)	21.45	23.46
Other equity	19	19,765.60	17,957.87
Total equity		20,169.21	18,363.49
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	948.35	1,265.18
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	151.63	161.45
Other non-current liabilities	22	101.93	11.77
Provisions	23	87.87	63.34
Total non-current liabilities		1,289.78	1,501.74
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	1,641.31	766.40
(ii) Lease liabilities	24	12.83	8.20
(iii) Trade payables	25		
- total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		208.58	92.64
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,383.00	1,020.34
(iv) Other financial liabilities	26	3,024.65	553.94
Other current liabilities	27	331.90	360.57
Provisions	28	43.95	34.02
Total current liabilities		6,646.22	2,836.11
Total liabilities		7,936.00	4,337.85
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		28,105.21	22,701.34

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

for **S.R. Battiboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number: 101049W/E300004

C Jain
per **Chug Jain**
Partner
Membership no.: 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
Date: May 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2026

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

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	29		
- Fees and commission income		18,395.88	14,526.70
- Other operating income		419.79	347.54
Total revenue from operations (a)		18,815.67	14,874.24
Other income (b)	30	207.42	213.80
Total income I = (a+b)		19,023.09	15,088.04
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	31	2,015.39	1,747.61
Finance costs	32	391.29	163.84
Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	61.95	74.99
Default loss guarantee expense		4,510.34	3,216.92
Other expenses	34	8,877.05	7,673.98
Total expenses (II)		15,856.02	12,877.34
Profit before exceptional item and tax III = (I-II)		3,167.07	2,210.70
Exceptional item, loss (IV)	35	1,600.00	-
Profit before tax V = (III-IV)		1,567.07	2,210.70
Tax expense	36A		
Other than exceptional item			
Current tax expense/(credit)		836.35	494.77
Deferred tax expense/(credit)		(23.50)	75.72
Exceptional item			
Current tax expense/(credit) (VI)		(402.72)	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)		-	-
Total tax expense (VII)		410.13	570.49
Profit for the year (VIII) = (V-VII)		1,156.94	1,640.21
Profit for the year before exceptional items (net of tax)(IX) = (VIII+IV+VI)		2,354.22	1,640.21
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans		30.53	12.00
Income tax relating to these items	36B	(7.99)	(3.10)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes (X)		22.54	8.90
Total comprehensive income for the year XI = (VIII+X)		1,179.48	1,649.11
Earnings per equity share [Face value of Re. 1 each (March 31, 2025: Re. 1 each)]	37		
Basic (in Rs.)		0.76	1.09
Diluted (in Rs.)		0.75	1.08

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

for S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004


per Chirag Jain
Partner
Membership no.: 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
Date: May 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2026

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

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31 2026	Year ended March 31 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	1,597.60	2,222.70
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	61.95	74.99
Profit on sale of investments	(78.04)	(65.42)
Unwinding of discount on security deposits measured at amortized costs	(0.85)	(0.82)
Net unrealised (gain)/loss on investments carried at FVTPL	35.32	(33.45)
Employee stock compensation expense	463.28	127.30
Interest on borrowings	368.20	138.59
Interest on lease liabilities	21.71	22.56
Interest on refund of income tax	(31.98)	(33.18)
Interest income on bank deposits	(14.90)	(45.43)
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,422.28	2,407.84
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade receivables	(864.70)	76.86
(Increase) in other financial assets	(118.41)	(2.29)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets	(251.25)	4.98
Increase in trade payables	478.60	265.18
Increase in provisions	34.46	18.58
Increase in other liabilities	2,532.09	296.78
Cash generated from operations	4,233.07	3,067.93
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(550.62)	(144.08)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	3,682.45	2,923.86
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(48.28)	(99.64)
Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	(6,741.59)	(5,939.81)
Redemption/maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	5,604.72	5,111.98
Purchase of mutual funds	(8,484.58)	(7,764.61)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	8,912.04	8,267.76
Interest received on bank deposits	22.83	12.23
Investment in subsidiaries	(3,499.91)	(4,095.68)
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(4,234.77)	(4,507.77)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	386.40
Proceeds from issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)	34.98	46.74
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(8.56)	(8.71)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(21.71)	(22.56)
Reimbursement of share based payments expense by subsidiaries	46.82	67.93
Proceeds from borrowings	1,396.84	2,024.50
Repayment of borrowings	(870.38)	-
Interest paid on borrowings	(336.58)	(131.51)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)	241.41	2,362.79
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(310.91)	778.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,431.45	652.57
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,120.54	1,431.45

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31 2026	Year ended March 31 2025
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks on current account	620.45	931.19
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	500.09	500.26
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	1,120.54	1,431.45

Summary of material accounting policies (refer note 3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004


per Chirag Jain
Partner

Membership no.: 115385



Place: Mumbai

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)

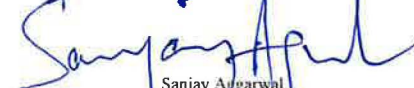

Puneet Agarwal
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 06921984


Saurav Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026




Sanjay Aggarwal
Executive Director
DIN : 00931994


Ankit Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A21893

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

(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 shares 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 18(a)]	382.16	382.16

(B) Instruments entirely equity in nature

Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares

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 shares into equity shares	-	(0.18)
Forfeited during the year	(2.08)	-
Closing balance as at the year end [Refer note 18(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	Capital redemption reserve	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	14,089.93	870.73	-	0.05	671.43	0.02	15,632.16
Profit for the year	-	1,640.21	-	-	-	-	1,640.21
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	-	(205.00)	205.00	-	-	-	-
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	274.61	-	274.61
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plan *	-	8.90	-	-	-	-	8.90
Balance as at March 31, 2025	14,491.92	2,314.84	205.00	0.05	946.04	0.02	17,957.87
Profit for the year	-	1,156.94	-	-	-	-	1,156.94
Premium received from allotment of preference shares	34.93	-	-	-	-	-	34.93
Transfer to/(from) retained earnings	-	(57.96)	57.96	-	-	-	-
Share capital forfeited during the year	-	-	-	2.08	-	-	2.08
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	591.24	-	591.24
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plan *	-	22.54	-	-	-	-	22.54
Balance as at March 31, 2026	14,526.85	3,436.36	262.96	2.13	1,537.28	0.02	19,765.60

*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.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

for S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Ching Jain

Partner

Membership no.: 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

Date: May 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2026



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information:

Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "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 is engaged in the business of providing financial services which primarily includes facilitation of consumer lending through the platform partners including its wholly owned subsidiary. 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 Standalone Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 29, 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

- (i) The Financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.
Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Going concern and basis of measurement

The financial statements have 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.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company'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.

(iv) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the 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 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.

(v) Current versus non- current classification

The Company 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 Company has identified period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

(vi) Recent accounting pronouncements and amendments:

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. The Company 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 Company's Financial Statements.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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 Company's 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 Company's 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 Company's Financial Statements.

3. Material accounting policies

3.1 Revenue recognition

Fees and Commission Income

Revenue from services is recognized as and when services are rendered as per the terms of the agreement with customers. 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 yearend is carried in the financial statements as trade receivables where the amount is recoverable from the customer without any future performance obligation and the Company 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 Company satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company 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.

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.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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 Company
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 entity expects to use the asset beyond lease term. For others, depreciation is calculated on pro rata basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

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 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 Company
Software and licenses	3 years	3 years
Mobile applications	5 years	5 years

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 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 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.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3.5 Fair value measurement

The Company 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 the 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 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company 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 Company 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 Company'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.

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 Company 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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 Company, this category includes investments in quoted mutual funds.

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

Dividend income on listed equity investments are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the right of payment has been established.

De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's 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 Company 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

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at amortized cost e.g. deposits.
- b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured at Fair value through profit & loss account (FVTPL).

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company 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 Company 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 Company does the assessment of significant increase in credit risk at a borrower level.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company 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 Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings etc.

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

The Company as a Lending Service Provider "LSP" enters into contractual 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.

The Company 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.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in 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 statement of profit and loss.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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 Statement of Profit or Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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 Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The Company 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 unfavourable to the issuer.
- If the instrument will, or may, be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is non-derivative instrument that includes no contractual obligation for the Company to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments. If the instrument is derivative, then it should be settled only by the Company 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 Company provides employment benefits through various defined contribution, defined benefit plans and short term employee benefits.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into an independent fund administered by the government. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after its payment of the fixed contribution. The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans (provident fund) are recognized in profit or loss when the employee renders related service.

Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans sponsored by the Company define the amount of the 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 Company.

The Company 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 or near 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 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 Company recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company 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 Company 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 Company recognizes the expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

The Company 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 for 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 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, Company 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 an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Company as a Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The Company 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. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re measurements of the lease liability as follows:

- Office Building 5- 10 years

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments 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 Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

3.9 Taxation

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax. It is recognized in 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 tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the 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, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 Company 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 Company 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 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:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

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

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



Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies
(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3.11 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to owners of parent 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 year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period 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 parent 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 Company 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)) of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments of the Company.

3.13 Impairment of non- financial assets

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company'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.

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. 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.



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

Summary of material accounting policies

(All amount in Indian Rs Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

Statement of Cash Flows 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The Statement of Cash Flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.20 Events after reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognizes in its standalone financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognized in its Standalone financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

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

The preparation of the Company's 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.

3.22 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 amount of the assets.

3.23 Significant estimates:

- Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets
- Employee benefits expense
- Deferred Tax
- Incremental borrowing rate used for accounting of leases - company as a lessee
- Provisions and other contingent liabilities
- Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions



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

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	123.76	10.67	4.06	145.49
Additions	3.16	36.85	58.27	1.36	99.64
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	10.16	160.61	68.94	5.42	245.13
Additions	1.39	42.29	3.54	1.06	48.28
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	11.55	202.90	72.48	6.48	293.41
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at March 31, 2024	5.74	94.95	9.38	3.50	113.57
Depreciation for the year	2.10	31.45	14.51	0.50	48.56
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	7.84	126.40	23.89	4.00	162.13
Depreciation for the year	1.21	26.67	11.63	0.49	40.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	9.05	153.07	35.52	4.49	202.13
Net carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2025	2.32	34.21	45.05	1.42	83.00
As at March 31, 2026	2.50	49.83	36.96	1.99	91.28

Note:

Net block 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 Company has applied the practical expedient and have considered the carrying value of the Property, plant and equipment as the cost of those assets as per the provision of Ind AS 101.

5 **Right of use assets**

Description	Office Building	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at March 31, 2024	218.20	218.20
Additions	2.30	2.30
As at March 31, 2025	220.50	220.50
Additions	3.41	3.41
As at March 31, 2026	223.91	223.91
Accumulated depreciation		
As at March 31, 2024	42.45	42.45
Charge for the year	22.64	22.64
As at March 31, 2025	65.09	65.09
Charge for the year	20.50	20.50
As at March 31, 2026	85.59	85.59
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2025	155.41	155.41
As at March 31, 2026	138.32	138.32

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

6 Intangible assets

Description	Software & Licenses	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at March 31, 2024	13.51	13.51
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	13.51	13.51
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	13.51	13.51
Accumulated amortisation		
As at March 31, 2024	8.25	8.25
Charge for the year	3.79	3.79
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	12.04	12.04
Charge for the year	1.45	1.45
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	13.50	13.50
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2025	1.47	1.47
As at March 31, 2026	0.01	0.01

Note:

(a) Net block 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 Company 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.

(b) The Company has not revalued any of its assets during the current year or previous year.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

7 Investments- Non- current

Unquoted equity instruments (at cost)

Whizdm Finance Private Limited

(12,977,599 shares (March 31, 2025: 11,973,460 shares) of face value of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid)

12,911.86

9,661.85

Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited

(151,170 shares (March 31, 2025: 111,170) of face value of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid)

845.67

595.67

Whizdm Fintech Private Limited

(Nil (March 31, 2025: 10,000 shares) of face value of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid)

-

0.10

Total non-current investments

13,757.53

10,257.62

Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments

Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments

Total non-current investments

13,757.53

10,257.62

13,757.53

10,257.62

Note :

On September 25, 2024, the Company has acquired 100% equity shares of Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited ("Zeo Fin") , at a purchase consideration of Rs. 595.67 pursuant to a share purchase agreement and share subscription agreement. Zeo Fin is in the business of facilitating financial services in terms of On-demand salary/Earned wage access (EWA).

8 Other financial assets- Non- current

Measured at amortised cost

Deposits with banks (with remaining maturity of more than 12 months) [refer note below]

Security deposits

784.16

615.66

15.89

14.70

800.05

630.36

Note:

Deposit of Rs. 763.65 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 614.48) is placed under lien as per service agreement with the financial partners.

9 Income tax assets (net)

Income tax asset net of provision (Refer note 36)

657.68

508.71

657.68

508.71

10 Other non-current assets

Prepaid expenses

1.80

3.77

1.80

3.77

11 Investments

Quoted mutual funds- Carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

319,258 units (March 31, 2025: 2,190,805 units)

182.91

567.50

Total current investments

182.91

567.50

Aggregate book value

182.91

567.50

Aggregate market value

182.91

567.50

Note:

As at March 31, 2026, 319,258 units valuing Rs.182.91 million (March 31, 2025: 2,190,805 units valuing Rs. 567.50 million) are placed under lien as per service agreement with the financial partners.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

12 Trade receivables

At amortised cost

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

Less: Allowance for credit loss

Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured, considered good

Trade receivables - credit impaired

Net trade receivables

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
4,565.63	3,700.93
-	-
4,565.63	3,700.93
-	-
-	-
4,565.63	3,700.93

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk, and loss allowances are disclosed in Note 42

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from the due date of payment						Total	
	Unbilled^	Not due	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	1,098.24	548.04	53.14	7.36	-	-	4,565.63
(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	1,098.24	548.04	53.14	7.36	-	-	4,565.63
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,338.74	1,034.06	274.29	46.14	7.70	-	-	3,700.93
(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	2,338.74	1,034.06	274.29	46.14	7.70	-	-	3,700.93

- No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person other than those disclosed in Note 41.

- No trade receivables 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 Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because the Company has an unconditional right to consideration.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

13 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
620.45	931.19
500.09	500.26
1,120.54	1,431.45

Notes:

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

14 Other bank balances

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
13.81	13.12
13.81	13.12

Notes:

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to other bank balances as at the end of the current year and prior year.

15 Other financial assets-current

Measured at amortised cost

- Deposits with banks (with remaining maturity of less than 12 months) [Refer note (a) and (b) below]
- Deposits with financial institutions (with remaining maturity of less than 12 months) [Refer note below]
- Security deposits
- Other receivables

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
6,088.76	4,887.37
-	215.68
24.06	7.56
236.10	79.38
6,348.92	5,189.99

Notes:

- (a) Deposit of Rs. 5,955.36 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 4,690.63 millions) is placed under lien as per service agreement with the financial partners.
- (b) 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.

16 Other current assets

- Prepaid expenses
- Advances to vendors
- Other Advances

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
289.26	39.98
10.34	8.53
3.55	1.42
303.15	49.93

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

17 Deferred tax assets

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	166.91	156.18
Deferred tax liabilities	(43.33)	(48.10)
Deferred tax assets (Net)	123.58	108.08

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

2025-26	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
<u>Deferred tax assets in relation to</u>				
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets	10.19	0.23	-	10.42
Lease liabilities	42.70	(1.31)	-	41.39
Provision for employee benefit expenses	24.52	-	8.65	33.17
Unamortised share issue expense	21.16	(14.36)	-	6.80
Provision for share based payment	42.70	-	-	42.70
Deferred guarantee fees	14.91	17.51	-	32.42
<u>Deferred tax (liabilities) in relation to</u>				
Right-of-use assets	(39.12)	4.30	-	(34.82)
Unrealised mutual fund gains/ (losses)	(8.98)	0.47	-	(8.51)
Deferred tax assets (Net)	108.08	6.84	8.65	123.58

2024-25	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
<u>Deferred tax assets in relation to</u>				
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets	6.60	3.59	-	10.19
Lease liabilities	44.89	(2.19)	-	42.70
Provision for employee benefit expenses	19.83	-	4.69	24.52
Unamortised share issue expense	35.52	(14.36)	-	21.16
Provision for default loss guarantee	71.43	(71.43)	-	-
Provision for share based payment	42.70	-	-	42.70
Deferred guarantee fees	-	14.91	-	14.91
<u>Deferred tax (liabilities) in relation to</u>				
Right-of-use assets	(44.24)	5.12	-	(39.12)
Unrealised mutual fund gains/ (losses)	7.07	(16.05)	-	(8.98)
Deferred tax assets (Net)	183.80	(80.41)	4.69	108.08

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

18 (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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	382,167,169	382.16	352,872,336	352.87
Equity share capital issued during the year	75,000,000	75.00	6,023,383	6.02
Conversion of preference share into equity shares	-	-	23,271,450	23.27
Shares held by ESOP trust as at year end	(75,000,000)	(75.00)	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	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:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Puneet Agarwal	133,275,275	34.87%	184,275,275	48.22%
Sanjay Aggarwal	159,002,825	41.61%	171,003,825	44.75%
Agarwal Family Trust	47,000,000	12.30%	-	0.00%

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Bonus shares issued	-	-	299,916,000	-	-
(b) Buyback of shares	-	-	-	21,854	-

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		% change during the year	% change during the previous year
Particulars	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding		
Puneet Agarwal	133,275,275	34.87%	184,275,275	48.22%	-27.68%	7.76%
Sanjay Aggarwal	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 39.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

18 (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: 800,000) 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 ammended shareholder's agreement).

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

- (i) the date that is immediately prior to the date of filing of a red herring prospectus, or
- (ii) the date, or the occurrence of an event, specified by vote or written consent or agreement of each Investor or
- (iii) 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.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Series A CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	229,602	2.30	229,602	2.30
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	229,602	2.30	229,602	2.30
Series A1 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	364,380	3.64	364,380	3.64
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	364,380	3.64	364,380	3.64
Series B CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	322,038	3.22	322,038	3.22
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	322,038	3.22	322,038	3.22
Series C CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	473,314	4.73	473,314	4.73
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	473,314	4.73	473,314	4.73
Series C2 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	171,932	1.72	171,932	1.72
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	171,932	1.72	171,932	1.72
Series C3 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,110	0.00	7,110	0.00
Add: Call Money during the year	-	0.07	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	7,110	0.07	7,110	0.00
Series D2 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	315,444	3.15	315,444	3.15
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	315,444	3.15	315,444	3.15
Series D3 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	42,052	0.04	42,052	0.04
Less: Forfeiture during the year	(42,052)	(0.04)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	42,052	0.04
Series E1 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	261,527	2.62	261,527	2.62
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	261,527	2.62	261,527	2.62
Series E2 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	1,858	0.00
Add: Fully paid during the year	-	-	-	0.19
Less: Converted to equity shares	-	-	(1,858)	(0.19)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Series E3 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	935,306	0.94	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	935,306	0.94
Less: Forfeiture during the year	(935,306)	(0.94)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	935,306	0.94
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 Holdeo, 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 Holdeo, 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%



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

	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	-	0.00%	21,026	50.00%
Sushma Abburi	-	0.00%	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 Re. 1 each fully paid				
Alteria Capital Fund II - Scheme I	-	0.00%	233,826	25.00%
Alteria Capital Fund III - Scheme A	-	0.00%	701,480	75.00%
Series E4 CCPS of Re. 1 each fully paid				
Trifecta Venture Debt Fund III	-	0.00%	779,423	100.00%
Series E5 CCPS of Re. 1 each partly paid				
Stride Ventures Debt Fund II	-	0.00%	584,567	50.00%
Stride Ventures Debt Fund 3	-	0.00%	584,567	50.00%
Series E6 CCPS of Re. 1 each fully paid				
Alteria Capital Fund II - Scheme I	-	0.00%	77,942	25.00%
Alteria Capital Fund III - Scheme A	-	0.00%	233,826	75.00%

iv) Details of shares held by promoters preference shares - 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 18 (b) (i).

19 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium	14,526.85	14,491.92
Retained earnings	3,436.36	2,314.84
Debenture redemption reserve	262.96	205.00
Share based payment reserve	1,537.28	946.04
Share forfeiture account	2.13	0.05
Capital redemption reserve	0.02	0.02
Total other equity	19,765.60	17,957.87

Details of movement in other equity:

Particulars

(a) Security premium

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

(b) Retained Earnings

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	2,314.84	870.73
Add: Profit for the year	1,156.94	1,640.21
Less: Repurchase of Employee stock options, net of tax	-	-
Add: Other comprehensive income	22.54	8.90
Closing balance	3,494.32	2,519.84

Appropriations:

Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve	(57.96)	(205.00)
Closing balance	3,436.36	2,314.84

(c) Debenture Redemption Reserve

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	205.00	-
Add: Transferred from retained earnings	57.96	205.00
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	262.96	205.00



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

(d) Share based payment reserve

Opening balance
Add: Options granted during the year
Less: Repurchase of Employee stock options
Closing balance

(e) Share Forfeiture Account

Opening balance
Add: Addition during the year
Less: Utilised during the year
Closing balance

(f) Capital Redemption Reserve

Opening balance
Add: Addition during the year
Less: Utilised during the year
Closing balance

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
946.04	671.43
591.24	274.61
-	-
1,537.28	946.04
0.05	0.05
2.08	-
-	-
2.13	0.05
0.02	0.02
-	-
-	-
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 Company 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 Company 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 based payment reserve

The Company has established equity settled share based payment plans for employees of the Company and its subsidiary. The reserve is used to recognise grant date fair value of the options granted to its employees under the Employee stock option plan.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

20 Borrowings -(Non Current)

Non Convertible Debentures (secured)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
948.35	1,265.18
948.35	1,265.18
1,641.31	766.40
1,641.31	766.40

Current maturities of non current borrowings

All the secured non-convertible debentures issued are fully secured by first pari passu charge by hypothecation of fixed and current assets of the Company.

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

Particulars

Particulars	No. of installments		Due within		Total installments	As at March 31, 2026
	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year		
Redeemable at par						
1- 2 Year	31	3	963.71	625.00	34	1,588.71
2- 3 years	28	13	711.52	330.60	41	1,042.12
EIR impact	-	-	-	-	-	(41.17)
	59	16	1,675.23	955.60	75	2,589.66

Particulars

Particulars	No. of installments		Due within		Total installments	As at March 31, 2025
	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year	Due within 1 year	Due within 1- 3 year		
Redeemable at par						
1- 2 Year	14	10	437.50	312.50	24	750.00
2- 3 years	19	41	341.67	958.33	60	1,300.00
EIR impact	-	-	-	-	-	(18.42)
	33	51	779.17	1,270.83	84	2,031.58

Notes:

Interest rate ranges from 12.10% - 13.75% and 1-17 monthly/quarterly/bullet installments

21 Lease liabilities -Non current

Lease liabilities (refer Note 38)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
151.63	161.45
151.63	161.45

Reconciliation of financial liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	178.36	178.36
Cash flows:			
Proceeds	2,024.50	-	2,024.50
Repayments	-	(8.71)	(8.71)
Interest expense	138.59	22.56	161.15
Payment of interest	(131.51)	(22.56)	(154.07)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2,031.58	169.65	2,201.23
Cash flows:			
Proceeds	1,396.84	-	1,396.84
Repayments	(870.38)	(8.56)	(878.94)
Interest expense	368.20	21.71	389.91
Payment of interest	(336.58)	(21.71)	(358.29)
Non cash:			
Addition during the year	-	3.37	3.37
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,589.66	164.46	2,754.12

22 Other non-current liabilities

Deferred revenue

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
101.93	11.77
101.93	11.77

23 Provisions -Non current

Provision for gratuity (refer note 40)

87.87	63.34
87.87	63.34

24 Lease liabilities -Current

Lease liabilities (refer note 38)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
12.83	8.20
12.83	8.20



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

25 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
208.58	92.64
1,383.00	1,020.34
1,591.58	1,112.98

(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	111.68	96.90	-	-	-	-	208.58
Others	517.41	825.22	37.92	2.45	-	-	1,383.00
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	629.09	922.12	37.92	2.45	-	-	1,591.58
MSME	65.83	26.81	-	-	-	-	92.64
Others	334.67	654.52	29.55	1.60	-	-	1,020.34
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	400.50	681.33	29.55	1.60	-	-	1,112.98

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

Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years

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

26 Other financial liabilities (Current)

- Provision for default loss guarantee (refer note (a) below)
Dues to employees

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1,347.01	487.44
1,677.64	66.50
3,024.65	553.94

(a) Movement of financial liabilities arising from financing activities:

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

27 Other current liabilities

- Statutory dues
Deferred revenue

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
305.00	313.10
26.90	47.47
331.90	360.57

28 Provisions (Current)

- Provision for gratuity (refer note 40)
Provision for leave encashment*

4.83	3.60
39.12	30.42
43.95	34.02

Note:

*The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 39.12 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 30.42) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to avail the full amount of accrued leave or require payment for such leave within the next 12 months.

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 company 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 28.64 millions.

The company 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.



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

29 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Fees and commission income	18,395.88	14,526.70
(ii) Other operating income		
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
-Interest income on deposits under lien	419.79	347.54
	18,815.67	14,874.24

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

Type of services

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Fees and commission income	18,395.88	14,526.70
Total revenue from contracts with customers	18,395.88	14,526.70

Revenue by time

Revenue recognised at point in time	18,395.88	14,526.70
Revenue recognised over time	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	18,395.88	14,526.70

Note:

Refer Note 45 for details of major customers and geography with revenue disaggregation of the company

- (b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Particulars

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Contract price	18,395.88	14,526.70
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
Trade receivables	4,565.63	3,700.93	3,902.59
	4,565.63	3,700.93	3,902.59

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 42 and 12 for details)

30 Other income

Interest Income from financial assets measured at amortised cost:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
- Interest income on fixed deposits free from lien	14.90	45.43
- Interest income on unwinding of discount on security deposits	0.85	0.82
Interest on refund of income tax	31.98	33.18
Income on Guarantee fees	117.30	35.51

Other:

-Net fair value gain on financial instruments measured at FVTPL*	42.39	98.86
	207.42	213.80

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
31 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,442.68	1,536.89
Contribution to provident and other funds	11.10	10.96
Gratuity expenses (refer note 40)	44.26	21.31
Share based payments to employees (refer note 39)	463.28	127.30
Staff welfare expenses	54.07	51.15
	2,015.39	1,747.61
32 Finance costs		
Interest expense on financial liability at amortised cost		
- Interest on borrowings	368.20	138.59
Others		
- Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 38)	21.71	22.56
- Bank charges	1.38	2.69
	391.29	163.84
33 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	40.00	48.56
Depreciation on right of use asset (refer note 38)	20.50	22.64
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 6)	1.45	3.79
	61.95	74.99
34 Other expenses		
Marketing and direct sourcing cost	4,367.22	4,266.06
Outsource service cost	2,907.04	1,965.85
Transaction processing cost	450.58	576.59
Information technology maintenance cost	724.81	527.70
Legal and professional expenses (refer note 34.1 below)	246.80	221.01
Rental charges	57.50	32.77
Rates and taxes	2.67	2.37
Corporate social responsibility expense (refer note 34.2 below)	37.76	24.20
Payment to directors	7.55	-
Miscellaneous expenses	75.12	57.44
	8,877.05	7,673.99
34.1 Auditor's remuneration		
Audit fees	11.17	8.00
Others (including reimbursement of expenses)	0.27	0.21
	11.44	8.21
34.2 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.		
Particulars	In cash	Total
March 31, 2026		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	37.76	37.76
Total	37.76	37.76
March 31, 2025		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	24.20	24.20
Total	24.20	24.20
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	37.76	24.20
Amount of expenditure incurred	37.76	24.20
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-

The Company does not have unspent CSR amount as on March 31, 2026. 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.



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

35 Exceptional Item

a) 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 standalone 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.

b) The basic and diluted earnings per equity share of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, are Rs. 0.76 and Rs. 0.75 respectively. The basic and diluted earnings per equity share before exceptional items (net of tax) for the year ended March 31, 2026, are Rs. 1.55 and Rs. 1.52 respectively.

36 Tax expense

A Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax expense	836.35	494.77
Current tax credit on exceptional item	(402.72)	-
Deferred tax (credit)/expense	(23.50)	75.72
	410.13	570.49

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	1,567.07	2,210.70
At country's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2025: 25.17%)	394.43	556.43
Adjustments in respect of taxes		
Expense disallowed/(allowed) under the provisions of Income tax Act, 1961	9.50	6.09
Others	6.20	7.97
	410.13	570.49

B Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(7.99)	(3.10)
Income tax charge to other comprehensive income	(7.99)	(3.10)

37 Earnings per equity share

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net profit for the year	1,156.94	1,640.21
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.)	0.76	1.09
Diluted (in Rs.)	0.75	1.08

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

38 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company 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 Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings the Company 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 March 31, 2024

Additions

Depreciation expense

As at March 31, 2025

Additions

Depreciation expense

As at March 31, 2026

Office Buildings	Total
218.20	218.20
2.30	2.30
(22.64)	(22.64)
197.85	197.85
3.41	3.41
(20.50)	(20.50)
180.77	180.77

(b) Lease liabilities

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

Particulars

As at March 31, 2024

Interest on lease liabilities

Rent payments

As at March 31, 2025

Additions

Interest on lease liabilities

Rent payments

As at March 31, 2026

Lease liabilities
178.37
22.56
(31.27)
169.65
3.37
21.71
(30.27)
164.46

Particulars

Lease Liability - Current

Lease Liability - Non- Current

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
12.83	8.20
151.63	161.45

(c) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Lease liabilities

Within one year

After one year but not more than five years

More than five years

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
33.48	29.80
147.99	138.20
70.55	110.43

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

Depreciation charge on office premises

Interest on lease liability

Rental expenses relating to short-term lease

20.50	22.64
21.71	22.56
57.50	32.77
99.71	77.97

(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

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Office premises	Office premises
4	3
21-82 months	89-94 months
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
None	None
None	None

(f) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended is Rs.30.27 million (March 31, 2025: 31.27 million)

(g) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised is 13.00 % p.a.



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

39 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 (In Rs.)
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 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 statement of profit and loss are as follows:

Particulars

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Expenses arising from equity-settled share based payment transactions	463.28	127.30

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

40 Employee benefit obligations

Defined contribution plans

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Employer's contribution to provident fund	11.10	10.96

(a) Defined benefit plans- Gratuity (unfunded)

The Company 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 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 obligation	92.70	66.94
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	92.70	66.94

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	21.41	17.55
Past service cost	18.17	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	4.69	3.76
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net impact on profit (before tax)	44.26	21.31
Actuarial (gain) recognised during the year	(17.98)	(4.41)
Net impact on OCI	(17.98)	(4.41)
Total	26.28	16.90

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of year	66.94	51.89
Current service cost	21.41	17.55
Past service cost	18.17	-
Interest cost	4.69	3.76
Benefits paid	(0.53)	(1.85)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation:		
- arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
- arising from change in financial assumption	(22.13)	(7.15)
- arising from experience adjustments	4.15	2.74
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	92.70	66.94

(iv) Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at 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.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

(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 %	85.74	62.09
- Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	100.03	72.62
Impact of the change in salary		
- Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	99.94	72.50
- Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	85.69	62.09
Impact of the change in withdrawal rate		
- Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	91.69	65.84
- Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	93.74	68.13

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) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation
Particulars

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0 to 1 year	4.83	3.60
1 to 2 years	1.55	0.97
2 to 3 years	1.75	1.18
3 to 4 years	1.82	1.27
4 to 5 years	2.18	1.28
6th year onwards	88.37	61.28
Total	100.50	69.58

(vii) Risk exposure

These defined benefit plans typically expose the Company 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 INR 29.19 million (March 31, 2025 - INR 22.90 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 years (as at March 31, 2025 - 28.9 years)

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

41 Related party transactions
List of related parties

Particulars	Nature of relationship
Subsidiaries	
Whizdm Finance Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary company
Whizdm Fintech Private Limited (struck off w.e.f. June 27, 2025)	Wholly owned subsidiary company
Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited (w.e.f. September 25, 2024)	Wholly owned subsidiary company (w.e.f. September 25, 2024)
Trust	
Moneyview Employees Trust	Controlled trust (w.e.f. from March 07, 2025)
Puneet Agarwal	Key management personnel - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Sanjay Agarwal	Key management personnel - 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 - Non - Executive Director
Ankit Kumar Jain	Key management personnel - Company Secretary
Saurav Goyal (w.e.f. September 02, 2025)	Key management personnel - Chief Financial Officer
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)	Key management personnel - Independent Director
Entity in which Key managerial personnel has significant influence	Moneyview Solutions Private Limited (struck off w.e.f. June 11, 2024)
Sushma Abburi	Relative of Key managerial personnel
Chitra Agarwal	Relative of Key managerial personnel

(a) The following table is the summary of transactions with related parties by the Company:

Particulars	Transaction/ balances	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Transactions during the year			
Whizdm Finance Private Limited	Income from sale of services	5,768.70	2,920.11
	Guarantee fees	186.90	94.75
	Reimbursement of share based payments expense from	47.06	67.93
	Reimbursement of expense to	271.33	232.41
	Investment in equity shares	3,250.01	3,500.01
Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited	Other Expense	44.04	7.33
	Reimbursement of share based payments expense from	80.88	79.38
	Investment in equity shares	250.00	-
Key management personnel	Short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	1,640.00	184.03
Key management personnel	Employee share-based payment	68.70	-
Other related parties	Short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	16.59	13.47
Key management personnel	Sitting fees and remuneration	7.55	-
Balances outstanding as at year end			
Whizdm Finance Private Limited	Other receivables	75.84	57.03
	Investment in equity shares	12,911.86	9,661.85
Zeo Fin Technology Private Limited	Other receivables	160.26	79.38
	Investment in equity shares	845.67	595.67
Key management personnel	Payable towards Short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	1,600.00	-
Other related parties	Payable towards Short-term employee benefits (Salaries and bonus)	1.50	1.40

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

All related party transactions were at arm's length, outstanding balances are unsecured and settlement occurs at cash.

Note:

There are no transaction entered into with Moneyview Solutions Private Limited (Struckoff Company) for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



42 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 Company 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			Total
			FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	
March 31, 2026									
Investments	11	Level 1	182.91	-	-	182.91	-	-	182.91
Investments*	7		-	-	13,757.53	-	-	13,757.53	13,757.53
Trade receivables	12		-	-	4,565.63	-	-	4,565.63	4,565.63
Cash and cash equivalents	13		-	-	1,120.54	-	-	1,120.54	1,120.54
Other bank balances	14		-	-	13.81	-	-	13.81	13.81
Other financial assets	8 & 15		-	-	7,148.97	-	-	7,148.97	7,148.97
Total financial assets			182.91	-	26,606.48	182.91	-	26,606.48	26,789.39
Borrowings	20		-	-	2,589.66	-	-	2,589.66	2,589.66
Lease liabilities	20 & 24		-	-	164.46	-	-	164.46	164.46
Trade payables	25		-	-	1,591.58	-	-	1,591.58	1,591.58
Other financial liabilities	26		-	-	3,024.65	-	-	3,024.65	3,024.65
Total financial liabilities			-	-	7,370.35	-	-	7,370.35	7,370.35
March 31, 2025									
Investments	11	Level 1	567.50	-	-	567.50	-	-	567.50
Investments*	7		-	-	10,257.62	-	-	10,257.62	10,257.62
Trade receivables	12		-	-	3,700.93	-	-	3,700.93	3,700.93
Cash and cash equivalents	13		-	-	1,431.45	-	-	1,431.45	1,431.45
Other bank balances	14		-	-	13.12	-	-	13.12	13.12
Other financial assets	8 & 15		-	-	5,820.35	-	-	5,820.35	5,820.35
Total financial assets			567.50	-	21,223.47	567.50	-	21,223.47	21,790.97
Borrowings	20		-	-	766.40	-	-	766.40	766.40
Lease liabilities	20 & 24		-	-	169.65	-	-	169.65	169.65
Trade payables	25		-	-	1,112.98	-	-	1,112.98	1,112.98
Other financial liabilities	26		-	-	553.94	-	-	553.94	553.94
Total financial liabilities			-	-	2,602.97	-	-	2,602.97	2,602.97

* Investment in equity shares in subsidiary has been accounted at cost as per Ind AS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements".

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) 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.

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

(iv) 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.

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

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

B Financial risk management - objectives and policies

i) Risk Management Framework

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

Risk and exposure arising	Management framework
Credit risk :- Bank balances, investments, trade receivables, and other financial assets	Bank deposits, 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	Diversification of portfolio with focus on strategic investments.
Interest rate risk- Term loans from banks and financial	Maintaining an effective mix of fixed and variable rate borrowings.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



C Credit risk

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

a) Credit risk management

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

Nature and assets covered	Basis of expected credit loss
Low credit risk - Bank balances, investments, trade receivables and other financial	12 months expected credit loss for all financials assets other than trade receivables. 'Simplified approach' for recognition of expected credit loss on trade receivables
Moderate credit risk- None	Life time expected credit loss or 12 month expected credit loss
High credit risk- None	Life time expected credit loss

Based on business environment in which the Company 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 Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in 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 Holding 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 44(A) for maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date for default loss guarantee.

Financial assets that expose the entity to credit risk *

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Low credit risk - Stage 1		
Investments (refer note (a) below)	13,940.44	10,825.12
Trade receivables (refer note (b) below)	4,565.63	3,700.93
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note (c) below)	1,120.54	1,431.45
Other bank balances (refer note (c) below)	13.81	13.12
Other financial assets (refer note (d) below)	7,148.97	5,820.35
	26,789.39	21,790.97
(ii) Moderate credit risk - Stage 2	-	-
(iii) High credit risk - Stage 3	-	-

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

Note:

(a) The Company's current investments comprises of mutual funds measured at FVTPL. 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. Additionally, the Company's investments in subsidiaries have no significant or material history of credit losses and are therefore also assessed to be of low credit risk.

(b) The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-payment by financial partners. Receivable credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to financial partners risk management. The Company 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 Company does not hold collateral as security. Exposures to trade receivables outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine expected credit losses. However, based on historical trends, past recovery experience, and forward-looking information, the Company 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 having strong credit profiles, low default rates, and stable payment histories. Additionally, the Company'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 Company does not have any significant or material credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances as investments are made only with banks of high repute.

(d) The Company 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 concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is reasonably low, as Company's customers are located in several jurisdictions representing large number of minor receivables operating in independent markets.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



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

D Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company'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 Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company 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	On demand	Less than 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years & upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings *	-	1,920.63	1,023.43	-	-	2,944.06
Trade payables	-	1,591.58	-	-	-	1,591.58
Other financial liabilities (refer note 26(a))	1,347.01	1,677.64	-	-	-	3,024.65
Lease liabilities	-	33.48	70.48	77.51	70.55	252.02
Total financial liabilities	1,347.01	5,223.33	1,093.91	77.51	70.55	7,812.31
March 31, 2025	On demand	Less than 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years & upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings *	-	1,014.93	1,367.77	-	-	2,382.70
Trade payables	-	1,112.98	-	-	-	1,112.98
Other financial liabilities (refer note 26(a))	487.44	66.50	-	-	-	553.94
Lease liabilities	-	29.80	65.08	73.12	110.43	278.43
Total financial liabilities	487.44	2,224.21	1,432.85	73.12	110.43	4,328.05

* Borrowings include future interest payments

E 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. The Company has in place appropriate risk management policies to limit the impact of these risks on its financial performance. The Company ensures optimization of cash through fund planning and robust cash management practices.

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. There is no interest rate risk as the Company did not have any floating rate borrowings at the end of the current financial year. The interest rate risk as at end of financial year is not material and thus not disclosed.
- (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 Company are carried out mainly in India. The Company 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 Company 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 statement of assets and liabilities 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 Company's 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
	1.83	5.68
	(1.83)	(5.68)

ii) Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are

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

The key objective of the Company'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 Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. The Company 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 Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return on capital to shareholders and issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep gearing ratio below 75%. The Company 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 of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars

Borrowings other than convertible preference shares*
Less: Cash & cash equivalent (Note 13)
Net debt- A
Equity share capital (Note
Instruments entirely equity in nature (Note 18(b))
Other equity (Note 19)
Total equity-B

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	2,754.12	2,201.23
	(1,120.54)	(1,431.45)
	1,633.58	769.78
	382.16	382.16
	21.45	23.46
	19,765.60	17,957.87
	20,169.21	18,363.49
	21,802.79	19,133.27

Capital & Net debt (C=B+A)

Gearing ratio (A/C)

*Includes lease liability

7.49% 4.02%



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

43 Financial Ratios*

a. **Current ratio = Current assets divided by current liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Assets	12,534.96	10,952.92
Current Liabilities	6,646.22	2,836.11
Ratio	1.89	3.86
% Change from previous year	-51.16%	

Comments: Decrease in the ratio is on account of increase in other financial liabilities

b. **Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by total equity where total debt refers to sum of current and non current borrowings**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total debt*	2,754.12	2,201.23
Total equity	20,169.21	18,363.49
Ratio	0.14	0.12
% Change from previous year	13.92%	

*includes lease liability

Comments: Increase in the ratio is on account of issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures during the year.

c. **Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by current interest and principal repayments**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit after tax	1,156.94	1,640.21
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
- Finance Cost	391.29	163.84
- Depreciation and Amortisation Cost	61.95	74.99
Earnings available for debt services (A)	1,610.18	1,879.04
Interest and lease payments along with principal repayments of debt		
Add - Current maturities of long-term borrowing	870.38	-
Add - Current interest payments	368.20	138.59
Add - Lease payments	30.27	31.26
Total Debt (B)	1,268.85	169.85
Ratio (A/B)	1.27	11.06
% Change from previous year	-88.53%	

Comments: Decrease in the ratio is on account of issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures during the year.

d. **Return on Equity Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Average Equity**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net Profit after Tax	1,156.94	1,640.21
Average equity	19,266.35	17,184.98
Ratio	0.06	0.10
% Change from previous year	-37.08%	

Comments: Decrease in the ratio on account of decrease in profits due to exceptional item

e. **Revenue from operations/ Average trade receivables = Trade receivable turnover ratio**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Average trade receivables	4,133.28	3,801.76
Revenue from operations	18,815.67	14,874.24
Ratio	4.55	3.91
% Change from previous year	16.35%	

Comments: Increase in the ratio is on account higher revenue from operations

f. **Net capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from operations divided by average net working capital**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations	18,815.67	14,874.24
Net Working Capital	7,002.78	8,332.20
Ratio	2.69	1.79
% Change from previous year	50.51%	

Comments: Increase in the ratio is on account higher revenue from operations



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

g. **Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net profit after tax	1,156.94	1,640.21
Revenue from operations	18,815.67	14,874.24
Ratio	0.06	0.11
% Change from previous year	-44.24%	

Comments: Decrease in the ratio on account of decrease in profits due to exceptional item

h. **Return on Capital employed (pre cash)=Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Average Capital Employed**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit before tax (A)	1,567.07	2,210.70
Finance costs (B)	391.29	163.84
EBIT (C) = (A)-(B)	1,958.36	2,374.54
Capital Employed (D)^	27,981.63	22,593.26
Ratio	7.00%	10.51%
% Change from previous year	-33.41%	

^Capital Employed = Tangible Net worth + Total Debt - Deferred Tax Assets

Comments: Decrease in the ratio on account of decrease in profits due to exceptional item

i. **Return on investment = Net gain on financial assets measured at FVTPL divided by average investment**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Average investments	375.21	769.45
Net gain on financial assets measured at FVTPL	42.39	98.86
Ratio	11.30%	12.85%
% Change from previous year	-12.07%	

Comments: Decrease in ratio on account of decrease in investment in mutual funds in current year.

*Financial ratios not applicable to the Company are not disclosed

44 **Contingent liabilities and commitments**

(A) **Contingent liabilities**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt, in respect of -		
Corporate guarantee outstanding towards borrowing facilities of the subsidiary company	42,639.40	24,486.86
Default loss guarantee outstanding	9,203.48	7,077.95
Total	51,842.88	31,564.81

(B) **Commitments not provided for:**

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

45 **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 Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Company. The Company is in the business of providing credit facilitation services to various borrowers through financing partners. The way CODM reviews the performance, management of the Company has concluded that it constitutes a single segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. The Company has revenues primarily for customer domiciled in India and Substantially all of the Company's non-current operating assets are domiciled in India.

(A) **Geographical information:**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non- current assets		
- In India	15,570.25	11,748.42
- Other Countries	-	-
	15,570.25	11,748.42
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customer		
- In India	18,815.67	14,874.24
- Other Countries	-	-
	18,815.67	14,874.24

(B) **Information about major customers:**

Revenues of Rs. 12,283.05 is derived from three external customer (March 31, 2025: Rs. 9,119.75 from four external customer) of the Company's total revenue.



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

46 Additional regulatory information as required by Schedule III, Companies Act 2013

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v) The Company 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 company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(vi) The Company 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 Company 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 Company have not 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 Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

47 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 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.

48 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 books of accounts which have 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.

As per our report of even date

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004


per Chirag Jain
Partner

Membership no.: 115385

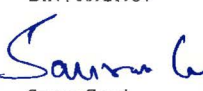


Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

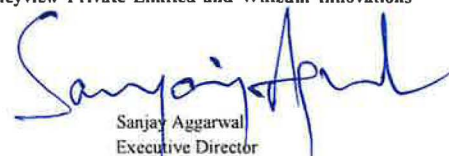
Moneyview Limited (formerly known as Moneyview Private Limited and Whizdm Innovations Private Limited)


Puneet Agarwal
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 06921984


Saurav Goyal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2026




Sanjay Aggarwal
Executive Director
DIN : 00931994


Ankit Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A21893