# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PB FINTECH LIMITED AND INFIBEAM AVENUES LIMITED

**Project Report**

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*In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of*

***Bachelor of Commerce***

**ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM**

COLLEGE WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE

Nationally Re-Accredited at 'A++' Level (Fourth Cycle)

Affiliated to

**MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY**

Kottayam-686560

**March 2025**

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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report titled **"A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PB FINTECH LIMITED AND INFIBEAM AVENUES"** submitted by **S ABINAYA, SANIYA TERESA K T** and **SHIFNA ASHRAF** towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Commerce** is a record of bonafide work carried out by them during the academic year 2024-25.

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# DECLARATION

We, S Abinaya (AB22COM029), Saniya Teresa K T (AB22COM030), and Shifna Ashraf (AB22COM031), do hereby declare that this dissertation entitled, '**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PB FINTECH LIMITED AND INFIBEAM AVENUES LIMITED**'has been prepared by us under the guidance of Ms. Elizabeth Rini K.F, Assistant Professor,Head of the Department, Department of Commerce, St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam. We also declare that this dissertation has not been submitted by us fully or partly for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Title, or Recognition before.

**Place: Ernakulam**

**Date: 28/03/2025**

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to acknowledge all those persons who helped us in completing our project on the topic, **"A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PB FINTECH LIMITED AND INFIBEAM AVENUES LIMITED"**.

First of all, we thank God Almighty for his blessings showered upon us in the conduct of the project study. We are also indebted to Ms. Elizabeth Rini K. F, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam, for her guidance and encouragement for the proper completion of the study.

We express our sincere thanks to the Provincial Superior and Manager, Rev. Sr. Nilima CSST, Director Rev. Sr. Tessa CSST and Rev. Sr. Francis Ann CSST, Principal Dr.AlphonsaVijaya Joseph, and Ms. Elizabeth Rini.K.F, Head of the Department of Commerce, and all other faculty members of the Department of Commerce, St. Teresa's College, for their support and valuable suggestions.

We would like to express our thanks to all the respondents and colleagues who were associated with this study for their sincere contributions towards the successful completion of the project.

We also extend heartfelt thanks to our family for their constant encouragement, without which this project would not have been possible.

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# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Fintech has transformed the financial services industry by offering new digital solutions for lending, insurance, payments, and wealth management. Fintech firms utilise technology to enhance financial inclusion, transaction efficiency, and customer-focused financial services. However, the rapid growth and potential of the market pose financial challenges to fintech companies, particularly regarding their ability to maintain liquidity and profitability.

Liquidity, which refers to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations, is vital for operational stability, while profitability indicates a firm's ability to generate returns and ensure long-term growth. Most fintech firms, particularly those at early stages of development, face liquidity management challenges due to acquisition costs of customers, technology, and regulatory compliance. Therefore, it is essential to analyse the liquidity profile and profitability of fintech firms to ascertain their financial health and sustainability.

Infibeam Avenues Ltd and PB Fintech Limited are leading fintech companies in India that cater to different sectors of the financial industry. Infibeam Avenues Ltd is a company that offers payment solutions, delivering online transaction processing, e-commerce technologies, and enterprise services. In contrast, PB Fintech Limited, the parent company of Policybazaar and Paisabazaar, is a leading aggregator in the financial services sector, focusing on insurance and lending offerings. Both companies, despite having different business models, are major players in the fintech market in India and share common financial challenges. Their financial performance can be contrasted using liquidity and profitability metrics to gain insights into their risk management, operational efficiency, and financial health. A comparison of these two companies will illustrate how fintech firms manage financial stability amid market competition and regulatory changes. This research aims to evaluate the financial health of Infibeam Avenues Ltd and PB Fintech Limited by analysing essential liquidity and profitability metrics.

Data from financial statements for a selected timeframe will be utilised in the research to assess trends and financial strengths. Short-term financial well-being will be quantified using liquidity ratios such as the current ratio, quick ratio, and cash ratio, while the capability of generating profit will be quantified using profitability ratios like net profit margin, return on assets (ROA), and return on equity (ROE). Through comparative analysis, this study aims to contribute useful information for investors, financial analysts, stakeholders of companies, and industry practitioners. The findings will enhance the understanding of financial management in fintech, enabling companies and researchers to formulate informed strategies and investment choices in the fintech sector.

## 1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research is significant for multiple stakeholders, including investors, financial analysts, fintech firms, and policymakers. For investors, insights regarding the profitability and liquidity of fintech companies assist in making well-informed investment choices. Financial analysts can leverage the research results to analyse trends in the financial performance of the fintech sector. The comparative analysis of PB Fintech Limited and Infibeam Avenues Limited is particularly important, as it provides a general overview of their business models, market positions, future growth prospects, and finances. Both firms operate in various fintech verticals. PB Fintech is involved in insurance and loan bundling, while Infibeam Avenues focuses on e-commerce solutions and digital payments. As financial services in digital form are evolving rapidly in India, studying these firms will be beneficial for investors, policymakers, fintech companies, and consumers. Financial Performance and Investment Insights. Their liquidity and profitability will inform stakeholders about their financial health. By comparing their financials, such as profit margins, cash management, and debts, investors can establish the sustainability of these companies. PB Fintech enables financial inclusion by making insurance and credit products affordable and accessible, while Infibeam Avenues promotes growth in cashless transactions and expansion in digital commerce. This comparative analysis will be useful for investors who need to balance market opportunities and economic growth, policymakers who must track fintech regulation, and organisations that should reflect on their strategic past. Both companies are prime drivers of India's digital financial revolution

## 1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the financial performance of Infibeam Avenues Ltd and PB Fintech Limited by comparing their liquidity conditions and profitability. The research analyses financial information over a specific duration, such as five years, to identify trends and patterns in fiscal management. Financial ratio techniques are utilised in the study to evaluate the profitability and liquidity of the two companies. However, this study is based on secondary sources of information, such as annual reports, stock market data, and financial accounts. It overlooks external factors like market conditions, economic downturns, or regulatory changes that could influence financial performance. The results are specific to the mentioned companies and cannot be applied to the entire fintech sector.

## 1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The fintech sector is characterised by rapid innovation, regulatory scrutiny, and unstable market conditions, making financial management a significant challenge. As fintech firms aim to revolutionise financial services, they frequently encounter difficulties in finding a balance between profit and liquidity. Insufficient liquidity may lead to operational disruptions and financial hardship, whereas unprofitability can deter investors and impede business expansion. Infibeam Avenues Ltd and PB Fintech Limited, while possessing a strong market presence, face financial risks related to constraints on liquidity and fluctuations in profitability. This study intends to analyse these companies' liquidity and profitability positions through financial ratio analysis, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and potential risks in their financial strategies

## 1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

### 1.5.1 Overall objectives

To carry out a comparative study of Infibeam Avenues Limited and PB Fintech Limited.

## 1.5.2 Specific objectives

1. To evaluate the liquidity position of Infibeam Avenues Ltd and PB Fintech Limited using liquidity ratios like the current ratio and quick ratio.
2. To compare and determine which company has a more favourable liquidity position.
3. To assess the profitability of both firms by determining key profitability ratios, such as net profit margin and return on equity (ROE).
4. To provide insights and suggestions based on financial outcomes so that stakeholders can make informed decisions regarding fintech investments and strategic planning.

## 1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 1.6.1 Research Design

The study design is descriptive and analytical. The research is analytical, as it analyses the liquidity position and profitability of Infibeam Avenues Limited and PB Fintech Limited. Financial ratio analysis is employed as the primary vehicle to evaluate liquidity and profitability. It assesses liquidity using the current ratio and examines profitability with the net profit ratio, return on capital employed (ROCE), and return on equity (ROE). It also outlines the factors influencing liquidity and profitability. Thus, the study is descriptive in this regard.

### 1.6.2 Collection of Data

Secondary information is used to gather data from the annual reports of the companies from its official Websites, Moneycontrol, trendlyne, groww.

### 1.6.3 Period of the Study

The data used in the study is derived from secondary sources of information for the last five financial years, i.e., from 2020 to 2024

### 1.6.4 Tools and Techniques

Ratios are used to evaluate the profitability and liquidity of both companies. The ratios employed are liquidity ratios and profitability ratios. Charts and graphs are utilised for data analysis and comparison. Bar diagrams, component bar diagrams, and tables are used for the presentation of data.

## 1.7 LIMITATIONS

1. Data Availability and Quality: The reliability of ratio analysis is highly dependent on the quality of financial information. Inaccurate or incomplete data will lead to compromised conclusions. Analysts must ensure the availability of reliable financial statements to avoid skewed ratios.

2. Simplistic Interpretation: Ratios condense complex financial data into a single number, which may oversimplify the company's financial well-being. This simplification can obscure underlying issues or strengths not reflected in the ratios.

3. Comparative Difficulties: Variations in accounting policies, operational scales, and market conditions complicate direct comparisons between companies. These differences can result in erroneous conclusions if not properly adjusted when analysing.

4. Reliance on Peer Valuation: Ratio analysis typically compares a company to its peers. If the peer group is undervalued or overvalued, it can mislead the analysis, leading to an inaccurate judgement of the companies' relative performance.

5. Exclusion of Qualitative Aspects: Financial ratios only consider quantitative information, neglecting qualitative factors such as management skills, brand reputation, and customer loyalty, which are crucial for a comprehensive evaluation.

6. Industry Differences: Fintech firms operate in a rapidly changing industry with unique business models. Conventional financial ratios may be inadequate to capture the complexities of such industries, necessitating the creation of industry-specific metrics for proper analysis.

## 1.8 KEYWORDS

**1. Liquidity Ratio** – Liquidity ratios provide an indication of a company's ability to pay short-term obligations using its current assets. It comprises the current ratio, quick ratio, and absolute liquid ratio.

**2**. **Profitability Analysis** – Profitability ratios are employed by various stakeholders to analyse the effectiveness and efficiency of a business enterprise's operations. They are utilised to assess the business enterprise's effectiveness and performance. It comprises net profit margin, return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), etc.

**3. Fintech Firms** – Fintech or Financial Technology firms use technology to enhance financial services like payments, lending, and insurance. They are fast-paced companies that require strong liquidity management to remain profitable and grow.

**5. Ratio Analysis** – Ratio analysis is a quantitative technique used to compare and measure an organisation's performance by comparing different financial ratios. It includes liquidity ratios, profitability ratios, and solvency ratios in analysing financial strength and operational effectiveness.

**5. Working Capital Management** – This defines how well a company manages its short-term assets (e.g., cash and accounts receivable) and liabilities (e.g., accounts payable and short-term debt). Effective management of working capital enables smooth business operations without suffering from liquidity shortages or having excess idle funds. Fintech firms need to balance liquidity with investing in growth opportunities to achieve financial stability. Proper management of working capital enhances profitability and operational effectiveness.

**6. Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)** – EBIT is a corporate profitability measure that excludes the payment of interest and income tax charges. EBIT is important when assessing a company's operating profitability due to its independence from finance policy impacts and tax policy implications. Negative or low EBIT represents efficient performance by a firm's core business, and any decline in its value reflects operational inefficiencies on the organisation's side. Firms are compared among similar enterprises through the use of EBIT.

**7. Digital Payment Solutions** – Smooth electronic payments through online banking, mobile wallets, and payment gateways are enabled by digital payment solutions. Such solutions are provided by Infibeam Avenues through CCAvenue and platforms, whereas PB Fintech offers financial services through policy and lending platforms. The speed of digital payment solutions directly contributes to transaction volume, revenue, and market competitiveness. The expanding fintech horizon is also driving payment technology innovations.

**8. Credit Risk Management** – These are procedures and protocols adopted by banks and financial institutions to quantify and manage borrower default risk. Credit risk management in fintech firms entails relying on data analytics and AI to assess creditworthiness and suggest appropriate lending terms. Inefficient credit risk management leads to financial weakness and poor-performing assets. PB Fintech and Infibeam Avenues need to create effective risk assessment models to sustain profitability and growth.

**9. Financial Performance Indicators** – These indicators provide an overall impression of an organisation’s financial performance, including profitability, liquidity, solvency, and efficiency. Examples of financial performance indicators are revenue growth, net profit margin, return on equity, and debt-to-equity ratio. Investors and analysts utilise these indicators to compare companies and make informed financial decisions based on them. A comparison of Infibeam Avenues and PB Fintech will reveal their financial strengths and weaknesses.

**10. Net Working Capital (NWC)** – Net Working Capital is derived by deducting current liabilities from current assets and represents a firm's position in terms of short-term funds. Positive NWC indicates that the firm has sufficient assets to cover short-term obligations, whereas negative NWC can signify liquidity problems. Fintech companies must manage NWC effectively to operate without cash shortages. NWC analysis provides insight into how PB Fintech and Infibeam Avenues finance their short-term needs.

**11. Cash Flow Analysis** – Cash flow analysis involves examining the inflow and outflow of cash within a firm from its operations, investments, and financing. Positive cash flow occurs when a firm generates enough cash to finance operations and growth plans. Reliable cash flows in fintech are the primary driving force behind sustaining technological investment and growth ambitions. Comparing the cash flow statements of PB Fintech and Infibeam Avenues can reveal their financial flexibility and viability.

## 1.9 CHAPTERISATION

- **Chapter 1: Introduction**: This chapter provides an overview of fintech firms and the significance of profitability analysis and liquidity. It outlines the research problem, objectives, scope, and research methodology, as well as the importance and drawbacks of the study.

- **Chapter 2: Literature Review**: The literature review entails a critical examination of existing studies on profitability analysis, liquidity management, and financial performance within fintech. Relevant studies conducted by other researchers concerning our subject matter are incorporated into this chapter.

- **Chapter 3: Theoretical Framework**: This chapter presents liquidity management theories, liquidity ratios, and profitability ratios. The theoretical framework for evaluating the profitability and liquidity situation of the given firms is constructed from this.

- **Chapter 4: Industry and Company Profile**: This section offers an overview of the fintech sector, covers the history and business model of PB Fintech Limited, and discusses Infibeam Avenues Limited's background, business model, and its contribution to India’s digital payment ecosystem.

- **Chapter 5: Data Analysis and Interpretation**: This chapter focuses on the interpretation of secondary data collected from the companies' official websites. A detailed analysis is then carried out using liquidity and profitability ratios.

- **Chapter 6: Findings, Recommendations, and Conclusion**: This chapter consolidates the major findings of the research and offers suggestions to fintech firms for enhancing liquidity management and profitability, and concludes the study.

# CHAPTER 2

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## 2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature entails a careful reading of current studies on profitability analysis, liquidity management, and financial performance in fintech. It includes studies conducted by other scholars that are pertinent to our topic of interest. A number of studies have analysed the connection between profitability and liquidity, and their findings suggest that having an ideal liquidity level is essential for sustaining finance. This study will benefit from the information gathered from the literature reviewed above

- **Umar Kayani, Suzan Dsouza, Zafar Husain, Farrukh Nawaz, and Fakhrul Hasan**[1] (2025) in their study "Does the Performance of Financial Technology (FinTech) Firms Matter: Evidence from North American and European FinTech Firms," investigate the determinants of fintech firm profitability. This research examines the factors affecting financial performance in North America and Europe and analyses financial ratios and macroeconomic determinants of fintech firms. The study employs panel data analysis across various financial periods, including crisis periods. Liquidity and working capital positively impact profitability, while leverage negatively influences profitability during crises, confirming the pecking order theory.

- **Sajad Farsi and Vahid Khashei Varnamkhasti**[2] (2025) in their research titled "Investigating the Relationship Between Networking Capability and Strategic Performance of the Organisation with an Emphasis on the Mediating Role of Strategic Flexibility and Moderating Organisational Ambidexterity (Case Study: Knowledge-Based Companies)," examine the effects of networking ability on the strategic performance of FinTech companies in terms of increased innovation, profitability, and market expansion. The general purpose is to evaluate the role of partnerships, collaborations, and relationships with customers regarding FinTech companies' competitive position and profitability. The research focuses on FinTech companies in both emerging and developed markets, analysing their networking strategies with banks, technology providers, customers, and regulators. Based on a mixed-method design, the research integrates interviews with industry experts and financial analyses of 50 FinTech companies using regression modelling to assess the contribution of networking. The results show that companies with strong networking capacities experience greater revenue growth, quicker product innovation, fewer regulatory challenges, and better overall strategic performance.

- **Miranda Tanjung**[3] (2025) in his article "Examining the Impact of Liquidity and Solvency Ratios on Firm Profitability: Insights from Indonesian Tech Companies", explores how profitability is affected by financial ratios in Indonesia's emerging technology industry. The goal of the study is to analyse the correlation among liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, and key profitability drivers like return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). Using a quantitative research approach, the study examines the financial information of 35 listed technology firms on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The research focuses on determining the impact of financial management practices involving liquidity and solvency on firm profitability. The results indicate that higher liquidity ratios positively influence profitability, while excessive debt, as measured by solvency ratios, adversely affects financial performance.
- **Nabila Cahita Puspitasari, Noer Azam Achsani, and Tony Irawan**[4] (2024) in their study "The Impact of Borrowing and Lending Account Growth on the Profitability of FinTech Lending Companies," aim to examine how the growth of borrower and lender accounts, along with macroeconomic variables, affects the profitability of fintech lending institutions. The study includes fintech lending institutions in Indonesia from 2019 to 2023 and centres on borrower and lender growth, non-performing loans, inflation, and the economic state. Based on secondary data provided by Bank Indonesia and S&P Global, the study employs the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model to determine both short-run and long-run impacts. The results indicate that the growth of borrower and lender accounts positively affects profitability, while non-performing loans, inflation, and particularly high-interest rates undermine financial performance, especially in turbulent economic conditions.

- **Sreenu Nenavath**[5] (2024) in her research titled "Exploring the Dynamics of fintech Impact, financial regulation, and corporate financial trends: An analysis of India" delves into the complex interlinkages between fintech activities, financial regulation, and corporate financialisation trends in India. There is evident awareness of the effect of fintech on corporate finance. Nevertheless, there remains a notable gap in understanding the intersection of fintech, financial regulation, and corporate financialisation, especially for Indian manufacturing firms. Our evidence uses yearly data for the period from 2014 to 2023, concentrating on A-share listed firms. The results indicate that fintech activities have an observable effect of preventing corporate financialisation. However, the influence of this activity is moderated by financial regulation, which has a significant impact in either amplifying or diminishing the effect of fintech. State-owned companies, companies operating in lower pollution sectors, and enterprises located in less marketised areas experience differential impacts from these dynamics. This work stresses the necessity of comprehending the multifaceted effect of fintech and regulatory environments on business financial patterns, especially for emerging economies like India.

- **Mychelia Champaca**[6] (2024) in her research Measuring Fintech's Health: Cash Management and Risk on Firm Performance analyzes the impact of cash management and risk determinants on fintech firm performance in Indonesia. The aim is to study the effect of cash holdings and corporate riskiness on fintech financial health. In a quantitative method, the research applies ordinary least squares regression to panel data from 2019–2022 for peer-to-peer lending fintech companies. The research is based on Indonesian fintech companies listed with the OJK. Results show that cash holdings have no effect on firm performance, whereas risk, as measured through solvency ratios, has a negative effect on performance. The research emphasizes the transactional motives' role in cash management in fintech companies..

- **Yifan Zhao**[7] (2023) in his work, The Fintech Revolution: Innovations Reshaping the Financial Industry, discusses the revolutionary role of fintech innovations such as online payment systems, peer-to-peer (P2P) lending, artificial intelligence (AI), and blockchain technology. It aims to examine how these technologies together redefine financial services by increasing transaction efficiency, enhancing risk management, and improving financial accessibility. By applying a literature review methodology, Zhao analyses case studies and data from financial markets to evaluate fintech's contribution to transforming conventional financial institutions. The research spans prominent financial sectors, including digital banking, lending, and investing, and highlights how fintech facilitates faster and more secure transactions. The results indicate that the integration of such innovations not only simplifies financial processes but also enhances customer experiences and financial inclusion, significantly transforming the world's financial environment.

- **Ohoud Khasawneh and Amro Alzghoul**[8] (2023) in their paper "The Real Effects of FinTech on the Global Financial System", discuss how fintech is revolutionising global financial markets. The aim is to evaluate the effects of fintech expansion on global financial stability, investment patterns, and consumer behaviour. A literature review approach is employed, considering fintech case studies and macroeconomic trends. The research encompasses the global financial industry, emphasising the impact of fintech on redefining lending, investment, and payments. Understanding these impacts is important for regulators and investors responding to fintech-led market changes. The results indicate that fintech enhances financial inclusion and efficiency but also poses systemic risks due to accelerated technological uptake and regulatory loopholes.

- **Santiago Carbó-Valverde, Pedro J. Cuadros-Solas, and Francisco Rodríguez-Fernández**[9] (2022) in their research titled "Entrepreneurial, Institutional and Financial Strategies for FinTech Profitability", survey the key managerial, institutional, and financial factors influencing the profitability of fintech and the break-even period for these companies. The database incorporates relevant qualitative variables, including founding features, the tech profile of the startup, and its funding structure. With the entire sample of fintech startups that were active in Spain between 2005 and 2017, we observe that the majority of these companies are not profitable within three years of their establishment. By combining panel data and survival analyses, we find empirically that large and solvent fintech companies established by single founders in an incubator or accelerator programme are more likely to be profitable and survive. Fintech companies achieve their break-even points sooner if they are funded by seed capital.

- **Anastasia Sukhinina and Ekaterina Koroleva**[10] (2020) in their research titled "Determinants of FinTech Performance: Case of Russia", aim to identify the key determinants of fintech performance. Building on the resource-based perspective of entrepreneurship, we expose the determinants of high-tech firms in the finance sector. Cross-sectional regression analyses are applied to a sample of 100 Russian fintechs. Performance is captured by year-over-year growth in revenues and assets from 2016 to 2018 and return on assets. The findings indicate that fintechs, as status Skolkovo members, outperform other fintechs. The results are applicable to ROA and revenue growth. Additionally, asset growth is lower for fintechs established in Moscow. Fintechs funded by their own resources perform better than others, which can be attributed to the specifics of the financing market in Russia. Furthermore, timely repayment of loans positively impacts fintech performance. Fintechs with lower current liquidity ratios perform better than other fintechs. The findings of this study extend the resource-based view of entrepreneurship by uncovering hard-to-imitate resources, which establish a competitive edge for fintechs.

- **Gencay Tepe, Umut Burak Geyikci, and Fatih Mehmet Sancak**[11] (2021) in their study titled "FinTech Companies: A Bibliometric Analysis", state that the financial technology industry has recently attracted the attention of many sectors. This industry creates new and innovative technological financial services in most areas. It integrates finance and technology and offers a substitute for the conventional financial system. For this study, 636 documents were queried from Scopus. Various tools, including Microsoft Excel for frequency analysis and VOSviewer for visualisation, were employed. The open-source codes utilised in bibliometric analysis with R Studio software were created by the authors for citation metrics analysis. The main aim of this study was to identify the most cited scholars and papers and to analyse publication distributions and impacts in the field of fintech from the Scopus database between 2015 and 2021. Findings show that the journal 'Sustainability' from Switzerland is the most cited, and the most cited authors are Gomber et al. and Rabbani, who have the highest number of publications. The country with the highest productivity is China. Moreover, it was discovered that fintech studies may be divided into four branches. This fintech research analyses financial technology, financial access, and financial services, where fintech occupies the foreground. It further examines cryptocurrency, bitcoin, and smart contracts, with blockchain at the centre. Results confirm a systematic map of all existing research. Furthermore, the study takes a leading role in potential future research.

- **Harry Pambudi**[12] (2021), in his article "Determination of Liquidity Ratio: Analysis Before and After IPO", examines changes in liquidity ratios before and after firms go public through an Initial Public Offering (IPO). The main aim is to evaluate the effect of pre- and post-IPO financial situations on liquidity stability. A literature review approach is used, utilising data from financial research platforms like Google Scholar and Mendeley. The research spans various industries, focusing on firms that have undergone IPOs. It is vital for investors and financial managers to understand liquidity changes after an IPO to evaluate associated risks and opportunities. Findings indicate that liquidity ratios exhibit considerable variation after an IPO due to ownership composition, earnings per share, and sales growth.
- **Ismail Musabegovic, Mustafa Özer, Sladjana Djukovic, and Stefan Jovanovic**[13] (2019) in their article "Influence of Financial Technology (FinTech) on the Financial Industry", discuss how financial technology

(FinTech) is revolutionising the banking sector through innovative means that disrupt established banking paradigms. This research seeks to evaluate FinTech's role in making banks more efficient, altering market structures, influencing strategic decision-making, and ensuring financial stability. Based on World Bank statistics, the authors analyse the correlation between GDP, country size, and the use of mobile-based services. The study targets international financial markets, emphasising how smartphone technology facilitates digital financial transactions. Analysing FinTech's impact assists policymakers and financial institutions in quickly aligning with technological developments while maintaining market stability. The study finds that while FinTech raises efficiency and competitiveness, it also presents regulatory and financial stability issues that require reformed policy architectures.

- **Afeera Mubashir and Dr Yasir Bin Tariq**[14] (2017), in their paper "Application of Financial Ratios as a Firm's Key Performance and Failure Indicator: Literature Review", address how financial ratios, specifically liquidity ratios, serve as indicators of business performance and financial stability. The aim is to assess how liquidity and profitability ratios forecast financial success or distress. A literature review approach is employed, examining studies on financial ratios across various industries, including fintech. The research analyses different sectors to determine trends in the effectiveness of financial ratios. This study is significant for fintech companies seeking to utilise liquidity ratios in risk management and planning. The results underscore that liquidity ratios are critical indicators for the early identification of financial distress.

- **V. Ehiedu**[15] (2014) in his research The Impact of Liquidity on Profitability of Some Selected Companies: The Financial Statement Analysis (FSA) Approach discusses how liquidity is correlated with profitability employing financial statement analysis. It identifies the correlation of liquidity ratios (current ratio, acid-test ratio, and return on capital employed) with profitability (ROA). Employing a quantitative strategy, financial records of four chosen companies were explored via correlation analysis. The results reveal a strong positive correlation between profitability and the current ratio but no obvious correlation between the acid-test ratio and return on capital employed. The research suggests balancing profitability and liquidity for the best financial performance.

- **Qasim Saleem and Ramiz Ur Rehman**[16] (2011) in their "study Impacts of Liquidity Ratios on Profitability" explore the relationship between profitability and liquidity. The aim is to explore how liquidity ratios such as the current ratio, quick ratio, and liquid ratio affect profitability measures such as return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and return on investment (ROI). Through statistical analysis, the research establishes that solely the liquid ratio has a significant effect on ROA, while the current ratio and quick ratio do not have a significant impact on ROE and ROI. The study emphasizes the necessity of a balance between liquidity and profitability to achieve financial stability

# CHAPTER 3

# THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Liquidity and profitability are two fundamental financial factors that define the solidity and viability of an enterprise. Fintech firms, operating in a highly dynamic and competitive environment, must optimally balance liquidity and profitability to achieve long-term growth and financial robustness. This research aims to compare and contrast the liquidity profiles and profitability of Infibeam Avenues Ltd and PB Fintech Limited, establishing an understanding of their financial health through ratio analysis.

## 3.2 IMPORTANCE OF OVERCOMING LIQUIDITY CONSTRAINTS

Liquidity constraints can have a significant impact on a firm's ability to meet its short-term obligations, potentially leading to financial distress. For fintech firms, liquidity management is crucial because they rely on technology-based services and cash flow-driven business models. Addressing liquidity constraints enables firms to:- Ensure smooth operational efficiency.- Prevent insolvency and bankruptcy threats.- Enhance investor and stakeholder confidence.- Improve overall financial flexibility.There are several liquidity management techniques, such as maintaining adequate cash reserves, maximising working capital, and managing credit efficiently, through which firms can mitigate liquidity risks.

## 3.3 NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF LIQUIDITY SHORTAGES

A lack of liquidity can have minimal to severe consequences, including:

- Missing trade discounts.
- Lost business opportunities.
- Incurring costs due to late payments.
- Preventing the enterprise from obtaining sufficient funds to meet its present and

future liabilities

- Damaging its reputation.
- Forcing the acceptance of unfavourable terms imposed by investors or lenders.

## 3.4 LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT THEORIES AND FINANCIAL METRICS

### 3.4.1 Operating Cycle Theory

The operating cycle theory is a key concept in liquidity management that evaluates the effective management of an organisation's inventories and receivables. The initial steps in the cash generation operating cycle, raw material acquisition, conversion of raw materials to finished goods, and final conversion of the produced items into cash and/or credit now include liquidity management, which was originally rooted in working capital management theory. One reason for the theory's popularity is the limitations of the quick ratio and current ratio.

### 3.4.2 Working Capital Management Theory

To ensure that a company has sufficient cash flow to cover its operating costs, working capital management involves managing short-term assets and liabilities. This includes accounts payable, accounts receivable, and inventory management. Effective working capital management is essential for startups facing liquidity challenges. This theory is particularly relevant in the early growth phases when managing cash flow and maximising operational efficiency are vital for resolving liquidity issues.

### 3.4.3 Cash Conversion Cycle Theory

In management accounting, the cash conversion cycle (CCC) measures the length of time a firm will be without cash if it increases its investment in inventory to promote higher customer sales. Therefore, it is an indicator of the liquidity risk associated with growth. However, reducing the CCC also brings its own risks. The goal of understanding the cash conversion cycle and how to calculate it is to modify the policies surrounding credit purchases and sales. The payment standards for credit purchases or cash collection from debtors can be adjusted based on cash conversion cycle reports. If reports indicate a strong cash liquidity position, previous credit policies can be maintained. Its objective is also to comprehend business cash flow. Analysing the cash flow statement and cash conversion cycle will be useful for evaluating cash flow. CCC figures can be compared across various companies within the same industry segment to assess the quality of cash management.

### 3.4.4 Pecking Order Theory

According to the pecking order theory, firms prefer internal financing (retained earnings) over debt and debt over equity due to the costs of financing and information asymmetry. Early-stage startup initiatives typically rely on funding from the founders, venture capital, or angel investors. The theory suggests that startups may avoid debt financing to reduce their financial risk, especially if they lack reliable revenue streams. Implications for Startups in Ernakulam: Understanding how local startups rank financing sources in Ernakulam based on the local economy and capital availability is necessary to overcome liquidity constraints.The pecking order theory posits that firms prefer to fund their operations through internal sources initially, followed by debt, and lastly by equity only as a matter of last resort. This occurs because managers know more about the firm than external investors; thus, an information asymmetry exists. Issuing debt communicates to the market that the firm is confident in its profitability and that its stock may be undervalued. Conversely, issuing stock may suggest that the company is uncertain or that its stock is overvalued and may decline in price. Additionally, issuing stocks introduces new shareholders and dilutes current shareholders, whereas internal financing and debt carry lower costs than equity financing. Nevertheless, companies in the high-tech sector frequently use equity financing due to the high cost of debt concerning their intangible assets. The theory also provides insight into why companies that are more profitable will have less debt.When a business has high cash flow, it would rather use the money to retire debt than resort to external financing. If cash flow is low, the business utilises its savings first and then turns to external sources. The theory is also related to dividend policies because high dividends result in lower internal funds available for reinvestment, thereby making firms dependent on external funding. Firms can therefore realign their dividend payments in response to their levels of cash and investment opportunities

### 3.4.5 Liquidity Preference Theory

Liquidity preference theory posits that individuals prefer holding assets in a liquid form, such as cash, over less liquid assets like bonds, stocks, or real estate. As a result, investors demand a higher premium for bearing a longer-term loss of liquidity. This theory states that interest rates adjust to equilibrate the preference for holding cash against less liquid assets. The more people desire liquidity, the higher interest rates must rise to entice them to hold bonds. The theory treats interest rates as compensation for giving up liquidity.

## 3.4.6 Liquidity Ratios

Liquidity ratios are indicators of a business's liquidity. They indicate how well the business can fulfil its short-term liabilities using its short-term resources.

### 3.4.6.1 Current Ratio

The current ratio is the proportion of current assets to current liabilities. It tells us whether a company has sufficient resources to satisfy its short-term commitments; it is also referred to as the working capital ratio. This ratio facilitates the analysis of efficient working capital management. It signifies the buffer of current assets available for creditors and other current obligations. A high current ratio indicates a stronger position of solvency in the short term and provides greater protection to short-term creditors. However, an extremely high ratio may signify inefficient investment decisions by management. Conversely, a lower current ratio indicates an inability to pay in a timely manner and a deficiency in working capital.

### 3.4.6.2 Liquid Ratio

The liquid ratio refers to the ratio of quick assets to current liabilities. It assesses whether the company has enough funds available to cover its current liabilities within thirty days or the availability of cash. Any asset that can be quickly sold for cash without significant depreciation in value is considered liquid. This ratio is also known as acid test ratio or quick ratio. A high quick ratio indicates that the company is well-positioned regarding liquidity, while a low quick ratio suggests that the company lacks a strong liquidity status.

#### 3.4.6.3 Absolute Liquidity Ratio

The absolute liquidity ratio is the relation of absolute liquid assets to current liabilities. Absolute liquid assets do not consider trade receivables, which are more liquid than inventories. It is the most conservative liquidity test of the firm.

### 3.4.7 Cash Conversion Cycle

The cash conversion cycle measures how quickly your firm is turning its inventory and receivables into cash.

## 3.5 IMPORTANCE OF OBTAINING A SOUND PROFITABILITY POSITION

Profitability is an important determinant of a business's financial performance and sustainability. A sound profitability position enables fintech companies to:

- Reinvest in technology improvements and company growth
- Secure investments and raise funds
- Achieve long-term growth and market leadership
- Maintain financial commitments and minimise reliance on external funding.

Profitability ratios, including return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), net profit margin, and earnings per share (EPS), assist in determining the capability of a firm to yield earnings compared to its revenue, assets, and shareholder equity.

## 3.6 PROFITABILITY RATIO ANALYSIS

Profitability ratios assess a company's capacity to earn profit in comparison to revenue, assets, and shareholder equity. Some of the most important profitability ratios are

- Net Profit Margin = (Net Profit / Revenue) × 100
- Return on Equity (ROE) = (Net Income / Shareholders' Equity) × 100
- Return on Capital Employed = Net Profit / Average Shareholders' Funds

These ratios assist in determining how effectively fintech companies use their resources to earn profits and maintain financial growth.

# CHAPTER 4

# INDUSTRY AND COMPANY PROFILE

# 4.1 INDUSTRY PROFILE

## 4.1.1 FINTECH INDUSTRY

Financial technology, also referred to as FinTech, is a sector made up of firms that utilise technology to provide financial services. FinTech has been a fairly new sector in India over the last few years. India is among the world's largest and fastest-growing FinTech ecosystems. The Indian economy has seen huge investments across sectors embracing FinTech, which has been fuelled partly by the strong and efficient government reforms that are driving the nation towards a digital economy. It has also been facilitated by the increasing internet and smartphone penetration, which has resulted in the use of digital technologies and the emergence of FinTech in the nation. The number of India's startups has rapidly increased in the last few years. The count of new startups has escalated from 733 in the year 2016–17 to more than 14,000 in 2021–22. Of these, about 6600 of them have been in the FinTech sector. With thousands of firms applying technology to automate and augment banking, lending, accounting and investing, the country's fintech industry is projected to be valued at $1 trillion by 2030. Financial Technologies has received significant funding from private equity and venture capital firms. Fintech Valley Vizag, O-Hub Bhubaneswar, Bandra Kurla Complex, FinTech Hub Kolkata, Mumbai Fintech Hubs are fintech parks developed by the respective government for encouraging business infrastructure in the state. Fund increase, India Stack, technology innovation, rise in smartphone and internet usage, government efforts and regulators, and international collaboration are the drivers. The top fintech companies in India are Paytm, PhonePe, PayPal, Intuit, Stripe, Visa, and Wise.

# 4.2 COMPANY PROFILE

## 4.2.1 INFIBEAM AVENUES LIMITED

Infibeam Avenues Limited (IAL) has continuously been working to create a scalable digital business which efficiently solves issues. We've experimented with lots of digital-led ventures over the years and employed that knowledge as one of the top providers of Digital Payment Solutions (DPS) and Enterprise Software Platforms (ESP) in India.As an international fintech firm, they cater to a broad portfolio of business-to-business (B2B) customers, drawing on our eCommerce and digital payment expertise. Their global headquarters are located in GIFT City, Gandhinagar, one of the most prominent international finance hubs of India, along with offices in Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, the UAE, the KSA, and the USA. They continue to enhance our leadership position in key markets by remaining customer-needs-centric and adhering to our business philosophy: "Enabling Digital Transactions Globally." Our seasoned leadership directs us in B2B digital payments and enterprise software solutions.

IAL offers a variety of financial solutions, including:

- Payment gateways and services
- Corporate payment cards with lending capabilities
- A corporate and SME digital banking suite
- Banks and business money transfer solutions
- Correspondent banking for unbanked citizens and beyond

### 4.2.2 PB FINTECH LIMITED

PB Fintech began its operations as Etechaces Marketing and Consulting Pvt. Ltd. on June 4, 2008, and subsequently had its name changed to PB Fintech Pvt. Ltd. on September 18, 2020, to indicate its financial technology orientation. It became a public company on June 30, 2021. PB Fintech is an online consulting and marketing firm that offers digital financial services, primarily in lending and insurance. It runs Policybazaar, India's biggest online insurance marketplace, and Paisabazaar, a personal loans and credit card marketplace. In 2014, it started Paisabazaar to make personal credit easily accessible. In 2018, it entered the UAE through its subsidiary PB Fintech FZ-LLC, providing financial services there. PB Fintech became public on November 15, 2021, by listing its equity shares on the BSE and NSE. On April 26, 2022, Makesense Technologies Limited was approved for merger with PB Fintech. In 2022-23, PB Fintech FZ-LLC acquired 26.72% of YKNP Marketing Management-LLC, which eventually turned into a single-owner LLC. The company also made Zphin Computer Systems and Software Designing – LLC its wholly owned subsidiary. In 2022, PB Fintech launched policybazzaar.ae,diversified its operations in the UAE, and announced PB for Business Insurance, servicing corporates and SMEs.PB Fintech makes it easy for customers to access credit, insurance, and other financial products on its digital platforms. Policybazaar and Paisabazaar cater to a broad base of consumers with varying financial requirements, credit scores, and salaries.

# CHAPTER-5

# DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis entails the review of financial information to determine trends, patterns, and relationships that affect liquidity and profitability. In this research, the liquidity position of Infibeam Avenues Ltd and PB Fintech Limited is determined through financial ratios like the Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, and Cash Conversion Cycle. Profitability analysis is done through key indicators such as Net Profit Margin, Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE). By analyzing these financial metrics, the research will emphasize the role of liquidity in the overall financial performance of both firms. The comparison will shed light on how well each firm handles its liquidity to maintain profitability. These financial aspects are important to understand for assessing the stability and growth prospects of fintech companies.

## 5.2 LIQUIDITY RATIO ANALYSIS

### 5.2.1 CURRENT RATIO

- **Components of current ratio: PB Fintech limted**

TABLE 5.1

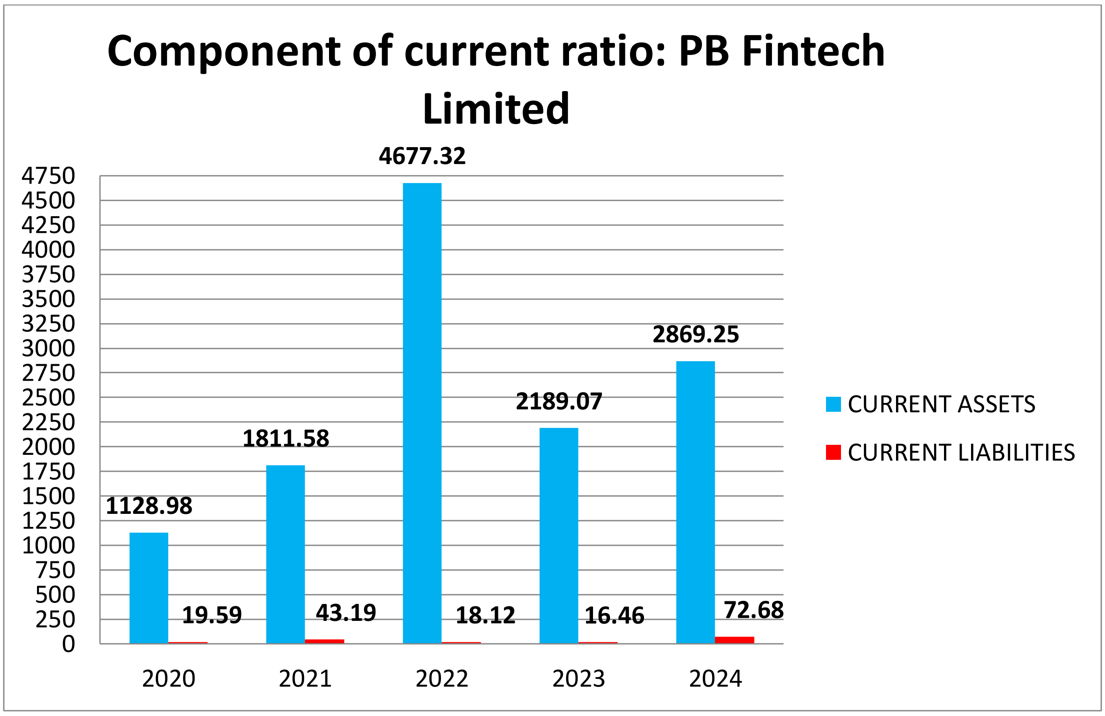
Components of current ratio: PB Fintech Limited

( In Crores)

(Source : Secondary sources )

| YEAR | CURRENT ASSETS | CURRENT LIABILITIES |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 1128.98 | 19.59 |
| 2021 | 1811.58 | 43.19 |
| 2022 | 4677.32 | 18.12 |
| 2023 | 2189.07 | 16.46 |
| 2024 | 2869.25 | 72.68 |

FIGURE 5.1 : Components of current ratio: PB Fintech Limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.1 offers an explanation of the trends in current assets and current liabilities of PB Fintech Ltd between 2020 and 2024.

During 2020, the company held current assets worth ₹1128.98 crore, reflecting moderate short-term funds, whereas current liabilities stood at ₹19.59 crore, reflecting low short-term obligations. During 2021, current assets jumped quite high to ₹1811.58 crore, reflecting better liquidity, but current liabilities also mounted to ₹43.19 crore, reflecting greater short-term debt.

A steep rise in current assets was witnessed in 2022 at ₹4677.32 crore, indicating robust growth in liquidity, but current liabilities decreased to ₹18.12 crore, once again enhancing the company's short-term financial health. In 2023, however, current assets fell to ₹2189.07 crore, indicating a decline in liquid assets, but current liabilities too saw a marginal decline to ₹16.46 crore, resulting in financial stability.

In 2024, current assets improved to ₹2869.25 crore, reflecting better liquidity, but current liabilities jumped significantly to ₹72.68 crore, which indicates a major increase in short-term commitments that could demand prudent management to be able to sustain liquidity strength.

- **Components of current ratio: Infibeam Avenues Limited**

TABLE 5. 2

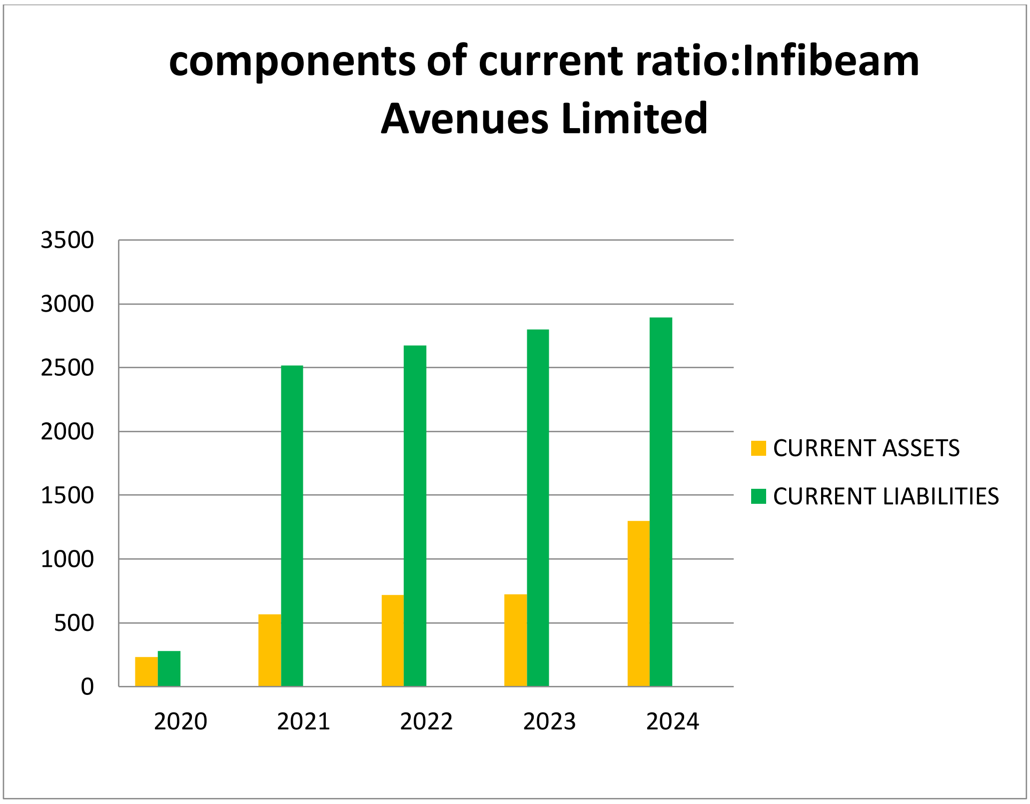
Components of current ratio of Infibeams Avenues Limited

(in crores)

(Source : Secondary Sources )

| YEAR | CURRENT ASSETS | CURRENT LIABILITIES |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 230.08 | 276.78 |
| 2021 | 563.80 | 2515.92 |
| 2022 | 716.66 | 2671.53 |
| 2023 | 723.48 | 2800.30 |
| 2024 | 1299 | 2894.07 |

Figure 5.2:Components of current ratio: Infibeams Avenues Limited




## Interpretation

Table 5.2 gives a comparative analysis of trends in current assets and current liabilities of Infibeam Avenues Limited from 2020 to 2024.

In 2020, the company's current assets were ₹230.08 crore, which was much less than its current liabilities of ₹276.78 crore, showing a liquidity shortage and possible difficulties in fulfilling short-term commitments. In 2021, current assets rose to ₹563.80 crore, demonstrating improved liquidity, but current liabilities jumped to ₹2515.92 crore, indicating a dramatic increase in short-term obligations that may put pressure on financial stability.

In 2022, current assets also increased modestly to ₹716.66 crore, whereas current liabilities continued to rise to ₹2671.53 crore, with a wide gap between assets and liabilities, which might reflect dependence on external credit or funding. This trend continued in 2023, with current assets increasing slightly to ₹723.48 crore, whereas current liabilities rose to ₹2800.30 crore, indicating sustained financial stress.

As of 2024, current assets increased considerably to ₹1299 crore, which reflects enhanced liquidity and potentially more efficient asset management. Current liabilities also increased to ₹2894.07 crore, with a high level of short-term debts. This reflects that the company has enhanced its liquidity situation but still has substantial short-term obligations, necessitating effective working capital management

- **Current ratio: PB Fintech limited**

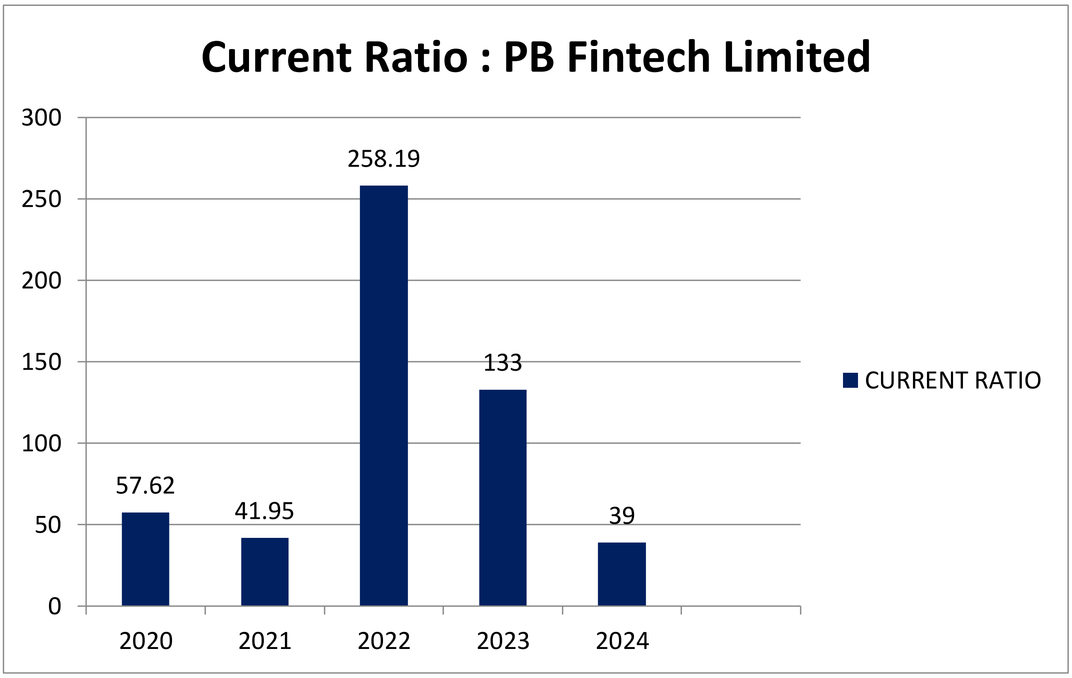
TABLE 5.3

Current ratio:  PB Fintech limited

| YEAR | CURRENT RATIO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 57.62 |
| 2021 | 41.95 |
| 2022 | 258.19 |
| 2023 | 133 |
| 2024 | 39 |

(Sources: secondary sources)

FIGURE 5.3: Current Ratio: PB Fintech limited



## Interpretation

The graph and the table below present the trend of the current ratio over the period from 2020 to 2024. The higher current ratio depicts the higher liquidity, and the lower ratio expresses likely liquidity issues. Table 5.3 presents the current ratio trends for PB Fintech Ltd from 2020 to 2024. The current ratio is a key liquidity measure, calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities, indicating the company's ability to cover short-term obligations.

In 2020, the current ratio was 57.62, reflecting a strong liquidity position, meaning the company had significantly more current assets than liabilities. However, in 2021, the current ratio dropped to 41.95, indicating a decline in liquidity, possibly due to a higher increase in liabilities compared to assets.

In 2022, the current ratio surged dramatically to 258.19, suggesting an extremely strong liquidity position, where current assets far exceeded liabilities. This could indicate better asset management or a significant reduction in short-term obligations. However, in 2023, the ratio declined to 133, still reflecting strong liquidity but showing a reduction compared to the previous year.

By 2024, the current ratio further dropped to 39, suggesting a significant increase in liabilities or a decline in asset growth. While this still indicates the company can cover short-term obligations, the downward trend highlights the need for careful financial management to maintain stability.

- **Current ratio: Infibeam avenues limited**

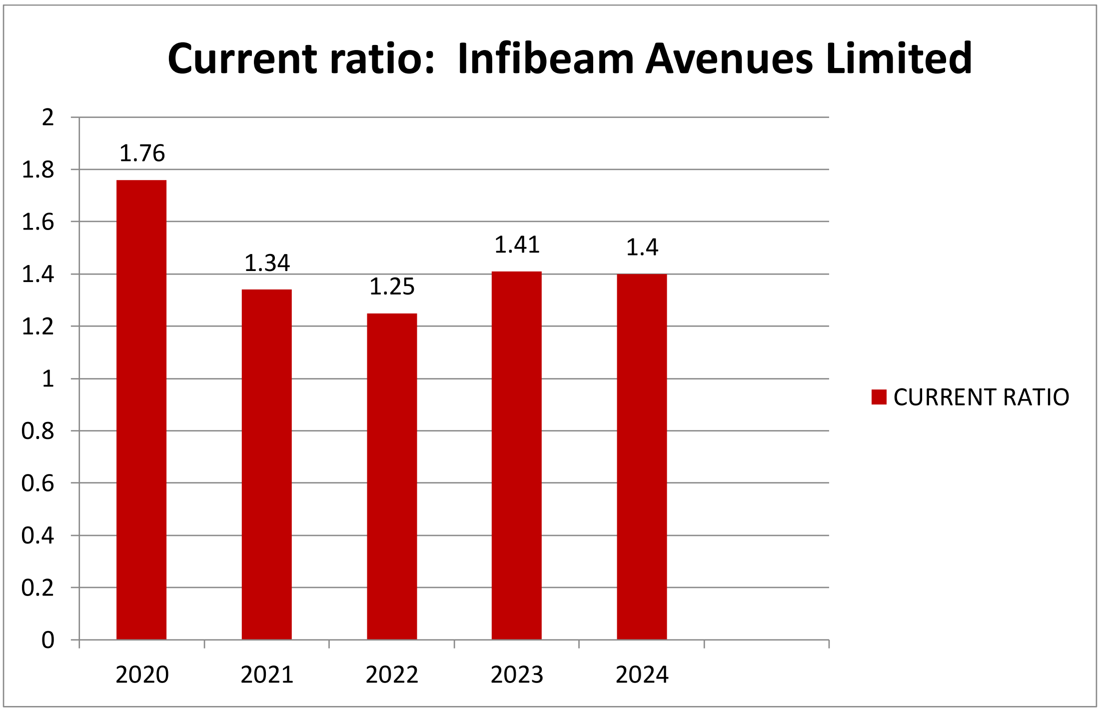
TABLE 5.4

Current ratio: Infibeams avenues limited

| YEAR | CURRENT RATIO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 1.76 |
| 2021 | 1.34 |
| 2022 | 1.25 |
| 2023 | 1.41 |
| 2024 | 1.40 |

(Sources: secondary sources)

FIGURE 5.4: Current ratio bar diagram: Infibeams Avenues Limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.4 shows the trend in the current ratio of Infibeam Avenues Limited from 2020 to 2024. The current ratio, determined as current assets over current liabilities, is used to analyze the ability of the firm to satisfy short-term obligations.

The current ratio in 2020 was 1.76, showing a good liquidity position, as the firm had adequate current assets to pay off its liabilities. The ratio, however, fell to 1.34 in 2021, reflecting relatively lower liquidity, perhaps because of higher liabilities or slower asset growth.

In 2022, the ratio declined to a low of 1.25 during the five-year period, meaning that the liquidity management capacity of the company had eased slightly. In 2023, however, the current ratio rose to 1.41, reflecting improved liquidity management and enhanced short-term financial stability.

By 2024, the current ratio stood firm at 1.40, reflecting a steady level of liquidity. That the five-year average current ratio was 1.432 implies that Infibeam Avenues Limited tended to have a moderate liquidity position throughout, meaning that it had sufficient current assets available to meet the liabilities but must ensure financial efficacy and working capital management for lasting stability.

### 4.2.2 CURRENT RATIO - COMPARISON

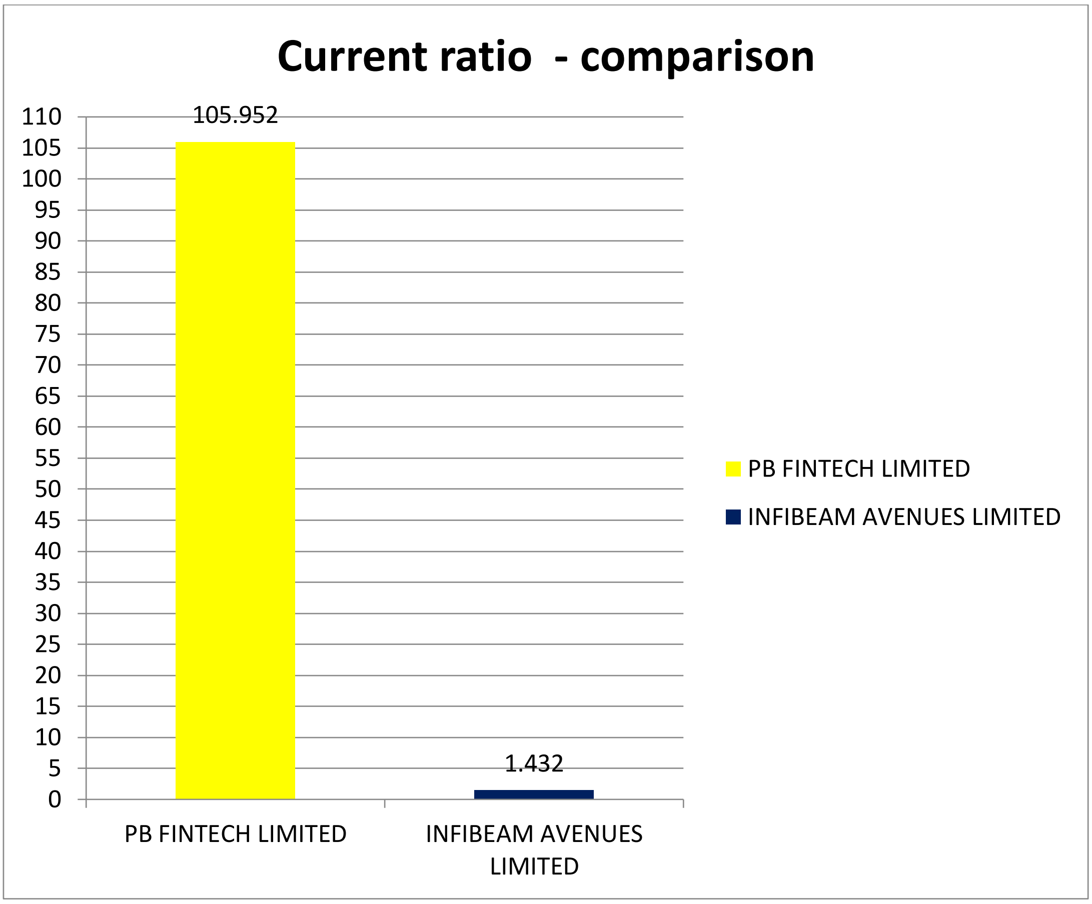
Table 5.5

Average current ratio

| COMPANY | CURRENT RATIO (average) |
|---|---|
| PB FINTECH LIMITED | 105.952 |
| INFIBEAM AVENUES LIMITED | 1.432 |

(source: Researcher’s findings)

FIGURE 5.5 :Average current ratio




## Interpretation

Table 5.5 comprises the average current ratio of PB Fintech Ltd and Infibeam Avenues Ltd. PB Fintech Ltd has a very high average current ratio of 105.952, thereby indicating that current assets far outnumber liabilities with this company. Therefore, such an extreme current ratio may indicate inefficient asset usage or perhaps liquidity buildups that should be used better for growth initiatives. Conversely, Infibeam Avenues Ltd has an average current ratio of 1.432, well within the optimum range, with a well-balanced liquidity position wherein current assets are adequate in covering short-term liabilities and there is operational efficiency. Though PB Fintech Ltd needs to focus on proper utilisation of current assets, the working capital management of Infibeam Avenues Ltd is healthy with a much more sustainable liquidity position

## 5.3 PROFITABILITY RATIO

### 5.3.1 Components of net profit ratio:PB fintech limited

Table 5.6

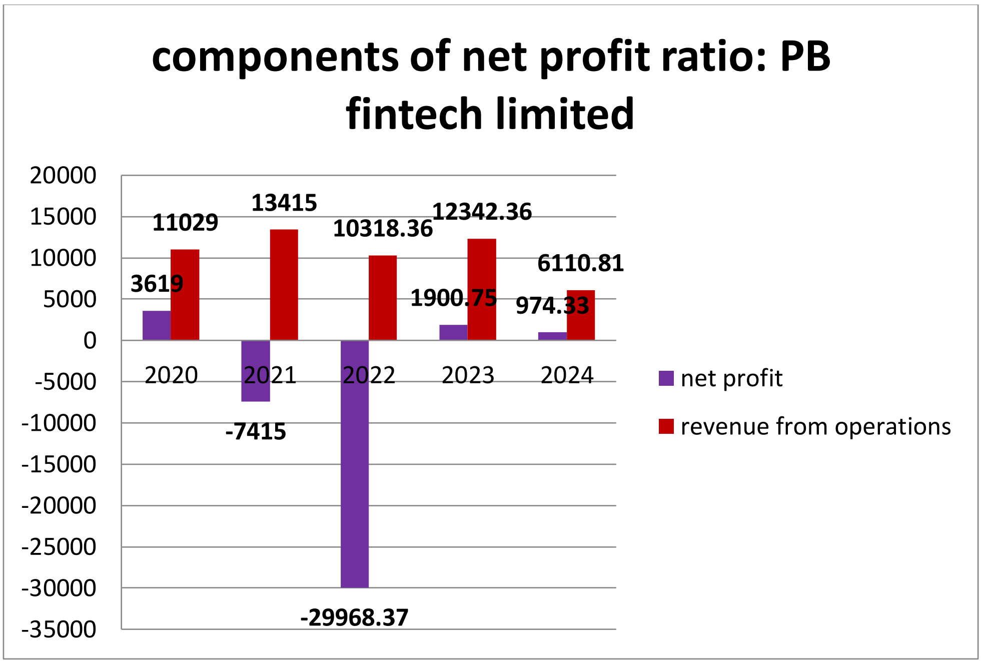
Components of net profit ratio: PB fintech limited

(in lakhs)

| YEAR | NET PROFIT | REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 3619 | 11029 |
| 2021 | -7415 | 13415 |
| 2022 | -29968.37 | 10318.36 |
| 2023 | 1900.75 | 12342.36 |
| 2024 | 974.33 | 6110.81 |

(Sources: secondary sources)

FIGURE 5.6 components of net profit ratio: PB fintech limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.6 demonstrates the net profit and operating revenue of PB Fintech Limited for the period 2020-2024, reflecting considerable changes in financial performance. The year 2020 recorded a net profit of 3,619 and an operating revenue of 11,029, reflecting a strong financial condition. However, in 2021, net profit dropped drastically by -7,415 while revenue was up at 13,415, reflecting escalating operational expenses or excessive expenditures that resulted in losses.

Things became worse in 2022 as net profit dropped precipitously to -29,968.37, coupled with revenue falling to 10,318.36. The precipitous drop indicated dire financial hardship, perhaps owing to increased expenses, decreasing margins, or strategic mistakes. A return to normality took place in 2023 when net profit improved to 1,900.75, while revenue grew to 12,342.36, reflecting an uptick in financial performance and profitability.

Even with this recovery, 2024 brought new challenges, as net profit fell once more to 974.33, and revenue suffered a significant blow, falling to 6,110.81. The overall trend indicates the company's unstable financial path, necessitating close examination to maintain profitability in the future.

### 5.3.2 components of net profit ratio: Infibeam avenues limited

Table 5.7

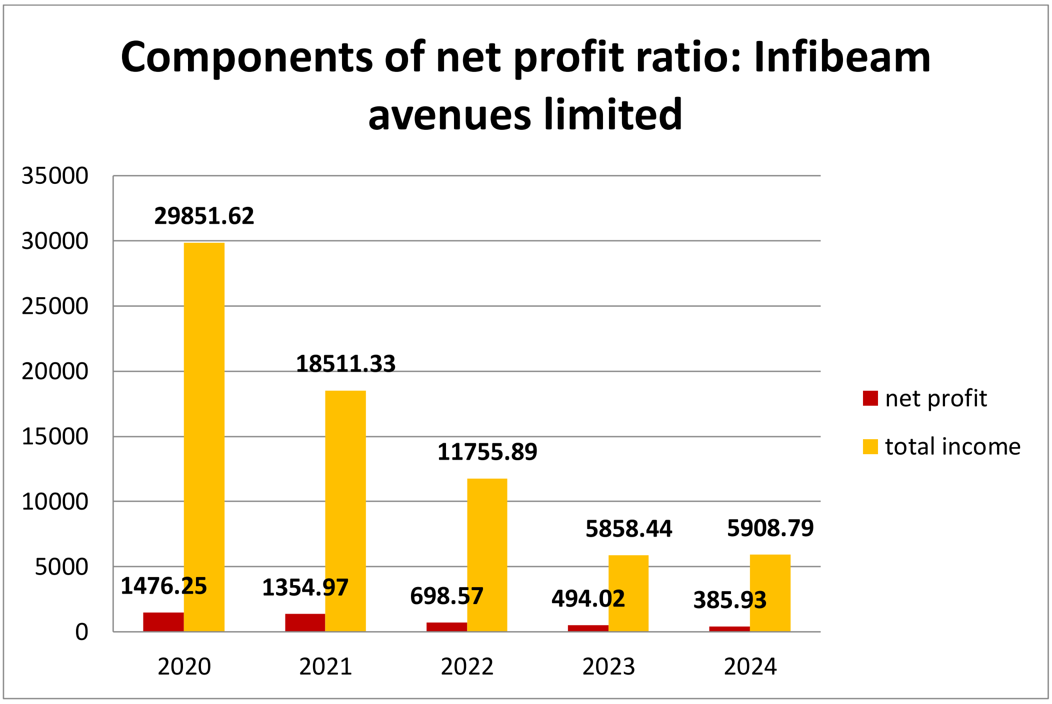
Components of net profit ratio – Infibeam avenues limited

(in millions)

| YEAR | NET PROFIT | TOTAL INCOME |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 1476.25 | 29851.62 |
| 2021 | 1354.97 | 18511.33 |
| 2022 | 698.57 | 11755.89 |
| 2023 | 494.02 | 5858.44 |
| 2024 | 385.93 | 5908.79 |

(source: secondary source)

FIGURE 5.7 Components of net profit ratio: Infibeam avenues limited



# Interpretation

Table 5.7 displays a steady downward trend in net profit and total income from 2020 to 2024, indicating an ongoing decline in financial performance. In 2020, the firm had the highest total income of 29,851.62, complemented by a net profit of 1,476.25. By 2021, though, the total income decreased drastically by 37.96% to 18,511.33, with net profit dropping by 8.22% to 1,354.97, indicating increasing financial woes.

The downtrend extended into 2022, when total income dipped further by 36.48% to 11,755.89, and net profit suffering a steep fall, declining by 48.45% to 698.57. These results reflect mounting challenges, perhaps due to inefficiencies in operations or unfavorable market conditions. The financial hardship worsened in 2023, with total income further declining to 5,858.44, a 50.17% decrease from 2022, and net profit declining further to 494.02, further reducing profitability.

As of 2024, while the decline continued, the rate at which it decreased seemed to wane. Overall income rose marginally to 5,908.79, but net profit continued to drop to 385.93.

### 5.3.3 Net profit rato:PB Fintech limited

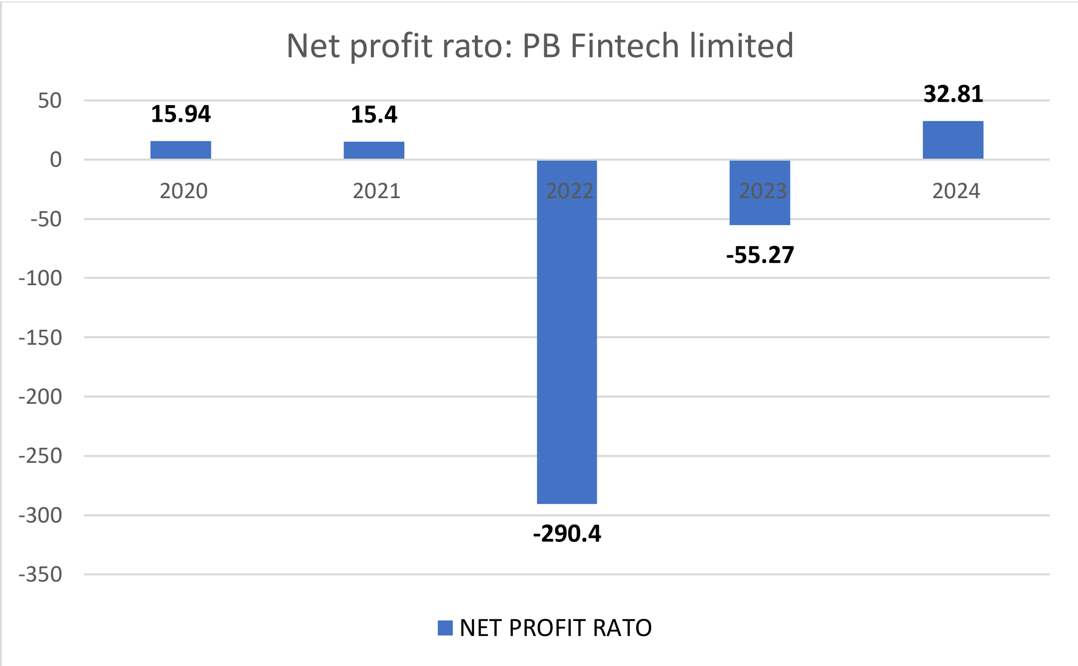
Table5. 8

Net profit ratio: PB Fintech limited

| Year | NET PROFIT RATO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 15.94 |
| 2021 | 15.4 |
| 2022 | (290.4) |
| 2023 | (55.27) |
| 2024 | 32.81 |

(Sources:secondary sources)

Figure5. 8: Net profit ratio: PB Fintech limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.8 shows the trend of Net Profit Ratio for PB Fintech Ltd for 2020-2024. The Net Profit Ratio as a percentage reflects the profitability of the company in the sense that it shows how much net profit is generated for each ₹100 of revenue.

In 2020, the Net Profit Ratio of PB Fintech Ltd was 15.94%, indicating a healthy level of profitability. In 2021, the ratio was slightly lower at 15.4%, which may indicate a slight decrease in net income due to higher costs or reduced growth in revenue.

A considerable decline was noted in 2022, a negative Net Profit Ratio of (290.4%), reflecting the heavy losses incurred. This huge fall implies that costs and losses outweighed the revenue, probably due to excess operational expenses, investments, or other financial problems. The loss persisted in 2023 but at a decreased level, as the ratio shifted to (55.27%), reflecting attempts at recovery but still making a loss.

By 2024, PB Fintech Ltd had a spectacular turnaround with a Net Profit Ratio of 32.81%, which indicates a high level of profitability recovery.

### 5.3.4 Net profit ratio: Infibeam avenues limited

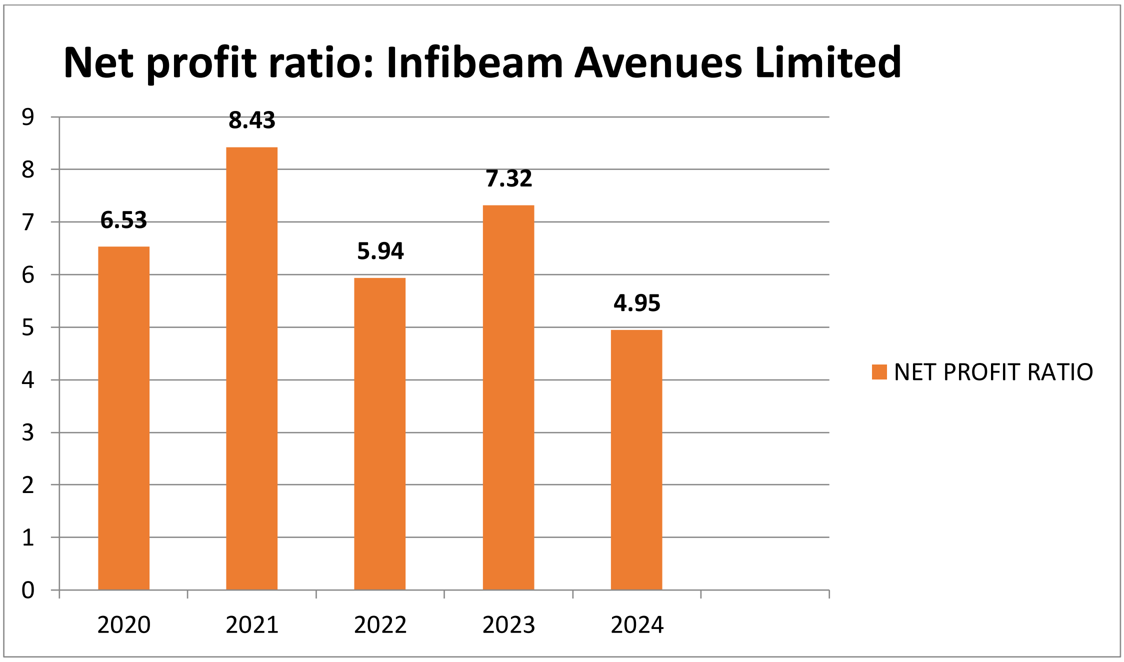
Table 5.9

Net Profit Ratio: Infibeam Avenues Limited

| YEAR | NET PROFIT RATIO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 6.53 |
| 2021 | 8.43 |
| 2022 | 5.94 |
| 2023 | 7.32 |
| 2024 | 4.95 |

(Sources:Secondary sources)

FIGURE 5.9: Net profit ratio: Infibeam avenues limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.9 shows the trends in Infibeam Avenues Limited's net profit ratio from 2020 to 2024. The net profit ratio, which is a percentage, indicates the profitability of the company by showing how much net profit is obtained for each ₹100 of revenue.In 2020, the net profit ratio of the company was 6.8%, which reflects a moderate level of profitability.

In 2021, the ratio rose to 8.6%, reflecting enhanced profitability, possibly because of increased revenue or improved cost control. But in 2022, the ratio fell to 5.94%, reflecting a decline in net earnings, possibly because of increased expenses or decreased margins.In 2023, the net profit ratio recovered to 7.32%, which suggests a bounce back in profitability, perhaps owing to improved financial management or higher revenue.

In 2024, the profitability of the company increased strongly, with the net profit ratio increasing dramatically to 32.81%, signalling a strong financial turnaround.

### 5.3.5 Net profit ratio – comparison

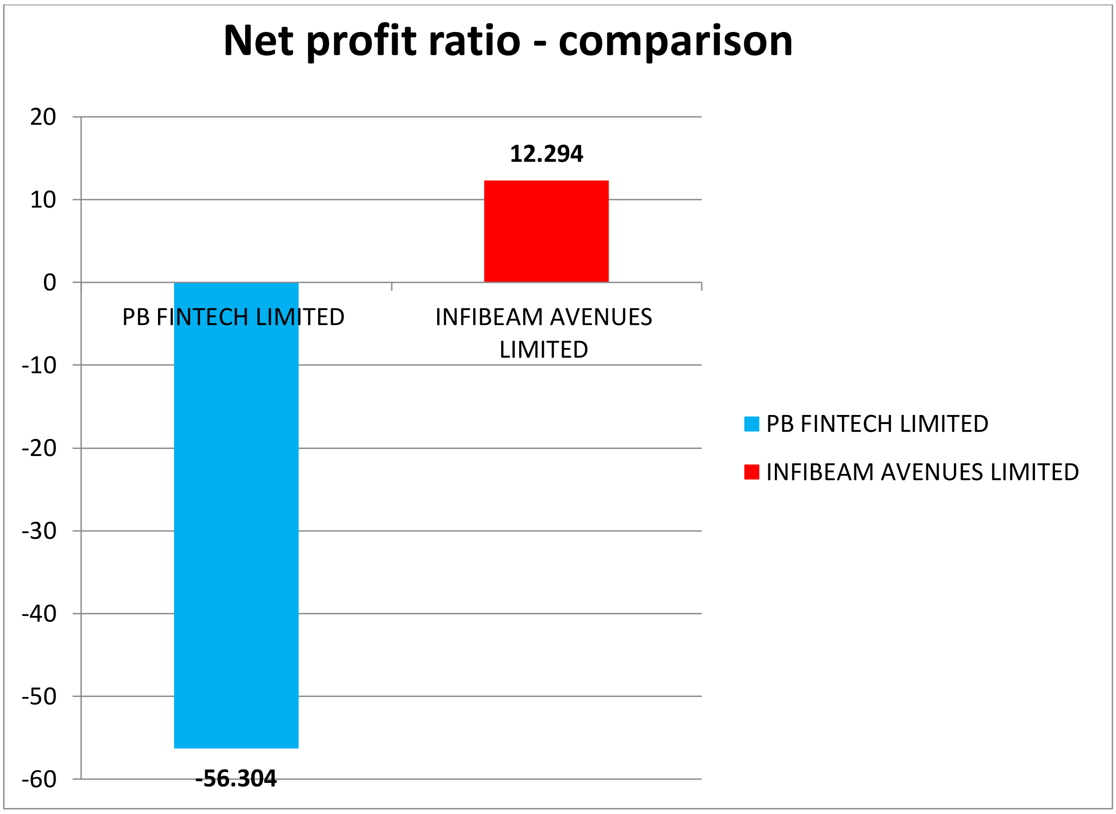
Table 5.10

Average net profit ratio

| COMPANY | NET PROFIT RATIO (average) |
|---|---|
| PB FINTECH LIMITED | -56.304 |
| INFIBEAM AVENUES LIMITED | 12.294 |

(Sources: Researcher's findings)

FIGURE 5.10 :Average net profit ratio



## Interpretation

Table 5.10 presents the comparison of average net profit ratio between PB Fintech Ltd and Infibeam Avenues Ltd, revealing glaring differences in their financial health. PB Fintech Ltd has an average net profit ratio of -56.304%, which means the company is suffering huge losses for every ₹100 of revenue earned. The negative ratio indicates severe financial troubles, probably due to high operational expenses, low revenues, or a mix of both. This type of figure alarms investors because it indicates a failure to make a profit out of its sales. Conversely, Infibeam Avenues Ltd reflects a better financial standing with an average net profit ratio of 12.294%. This positive ratio shows that the company is effectively generating 12.294% of revenue as net profit, meaning it has better cost control and profitability. A positive net profit ratio such as this is a good indicator for investors, reflecting financial health and potential for growth.

The contrast brings out the difficulties PB Fintech Ltd has in becoming profitable, particularly when compared to a rival with a positive net profit ratio.

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### 5.3.6 Return on capital employed:PB Fintech limited

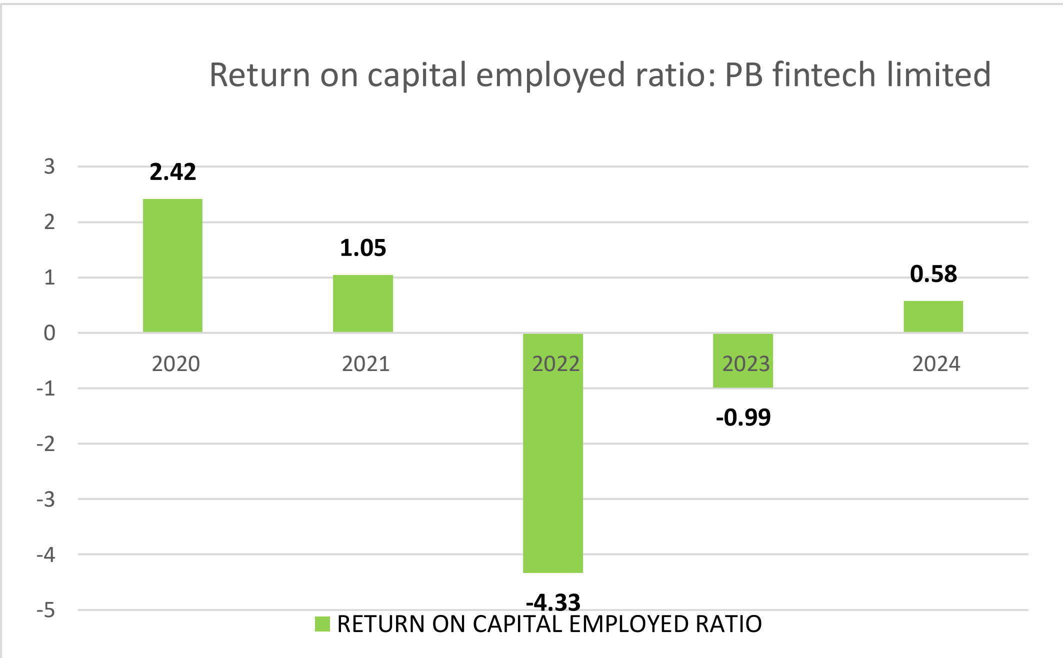
Table 5.11

Return on capital employed: PB fintech limited

| YEAR | RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED RATIO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 2.42 |
| 2021 | 1.05 |
| 2022 | (4.33) |
| 2023 | (0.99) |
| 2024 | 0.58 |

(Sources:secondary sources)

FIGURE 5.11: Return on capital employed: PB fintech limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.11 depicts the Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) trends of PB Fintech Ltd for the period 2020 to 2024, which give us an idea of the company's effectiveness in utilizing its capital to earn profits. ROCE is one of the important profitability measures, wherein a higher ratio is an indication of improved returns on the capital deployed in the business. In 2020, PB Fintech Ltd achieved a ROCE of 2.42%, which shows a moderate return on its capital. Nevertheless, by 2021, the ratio had dipped to 1.05%, reflecting decreased efficiency in the use of capital and lower profitability.

A drastic decline was seen in 2022, with ROCE dropping to -4.33%, which means acute financial stress. A negative ROCE indicates that the firm not only was unable to earn returns but also suffered losses on its capital. Though there was a marginal pick-up in 2023, the ROCE continued to be in the negative zone at -0.99%, which shows that the firm continued to struggle to improve its financial situation despite making some attempts to recover.

By 2024, PB Fintech Ltd was able to get back into positive ground, with a ROCE of 0.58%. Although this is an improvement, the low reading implies that the company is still not close to delivering robust profitability. The steady recovery in ROCE shows that PB Fintech Ltd is putting in efforts to improve efficiency, but improvements in capital usage and profitability will need to be made for long-term financial stability.

### 5.3.7 Return on capital employed: Infibeam avenues limited

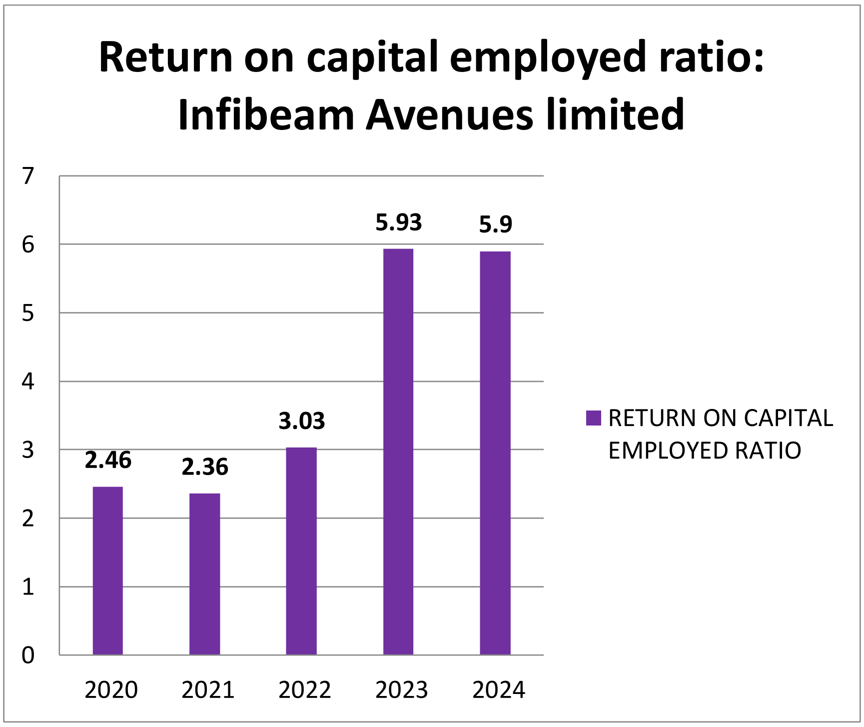
Table 5.12

Return on capital employed: Infibeam avenues limited

| YEAR | RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED RATIO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 2.46 |
| 2021 | 2.36 |
| 2022 | 3.03 |
| 2023 | 5.93 |
| 2024 | 5.90 |

(Sources:secondary sources)

FIGURE 5. 12 :Return on capital employed: Infibeam avenues limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.12 displays Infibeam Avenues Limited's Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) trends for the period from 2020 to 2024, illustrating the company's performance in achieving returns on capital invested. ROCE is one of the essential measures of profitability, where the percentage is better as it moves upwards, depicting enhanced capital utilization and financial health. In the year 2020, Infibeam Avenues had a ROCE of 2.46%, representing a comparatively limited return on capital. The next year, in 2021, the ratio slightly dipped to 2.36%, which shows a slight decline in efficiency but with no significant reduction in performance. A significant boost was observed in 2022 when ROCE had increased to 3.03%, showing improved capital utilization and profit margins. The upward trend followed in 2023, with a remarkable surge in ROCE to 5.93%, indicating improved operational efficiency and robust financial progress. The steep rise indicates that the company had optimally invested its capital, resulting in a huge increase in returns.

In 2024, the firm held a healthy ROCE of 5.90%, indicating stability and continuity of profitability.

### 5.3.8 Return on capital employed ratio comparison

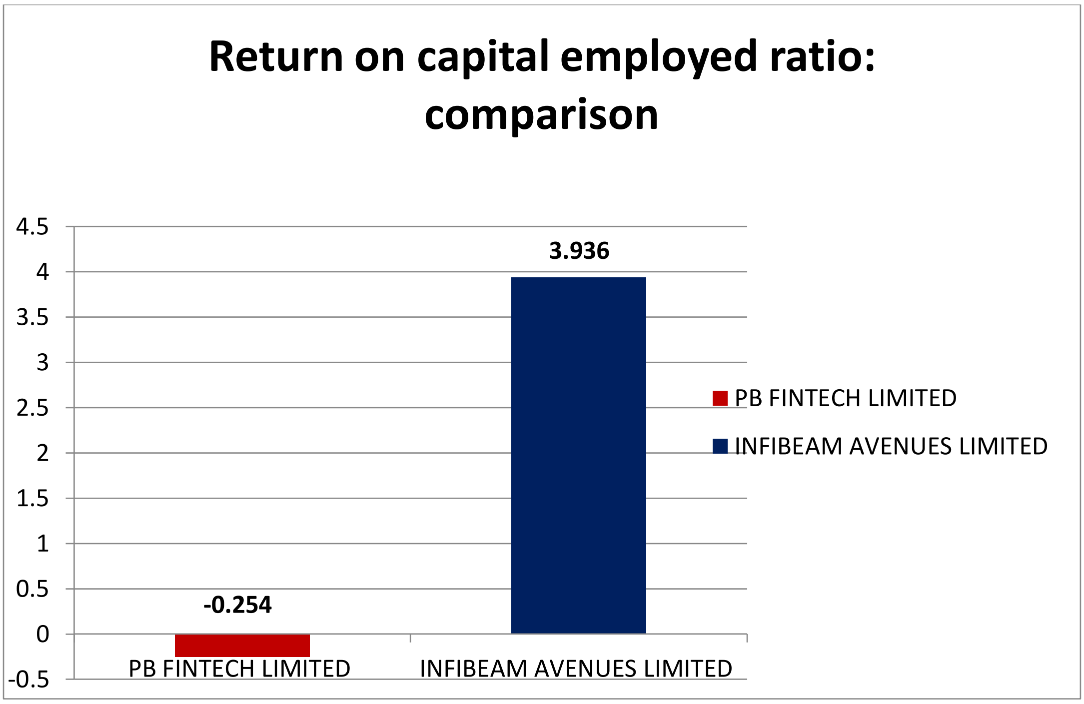
Table 5.13

Average return on capital employed ratio

| COMPANY | RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED RATIO ( average) |
|---|---|
| PB FINTECH LIMITED | -0.254 |
| INFIBEAM AVENUES LIMITED | 3.936 |

(Sources: Researcher's findings)

FIGURE 5.13: Average return on capital employed



## Interpretation

Table 5.13 provides a comparison of the average Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) ratios of PB Fintech Limited and Infibeam Avenues Limited, providing an indication of their long-term capital efficiency and profitability. ROCE is an important financial ratio that indicates how efficiently a company uses its capital to earn profits. The higher the ratio, the better the capital efficiency, and a negative ratio suggests poor returns and financial distress.

PB Fintech Limited had a mean ROCE of -0.254, which means the company was unable to achieve positive returns on capital investments. A negative mean like this implies that, overall, PB Fintech lost more than it earned, which can be an indication of inefficient capital use and possible financial instability. Repeatedly negative ROCE values indicate problems like high operational expenses, poor revenue generation, or overinvestments that were not able to return expected margins.

In contrast, however, Infibeam Avenues Limited had a far healthier average ROCE of 3.936, evidencing its consistency in earning sustained returns on employed capital.

### 5.3.8 Return on equity: PB Fintech limited

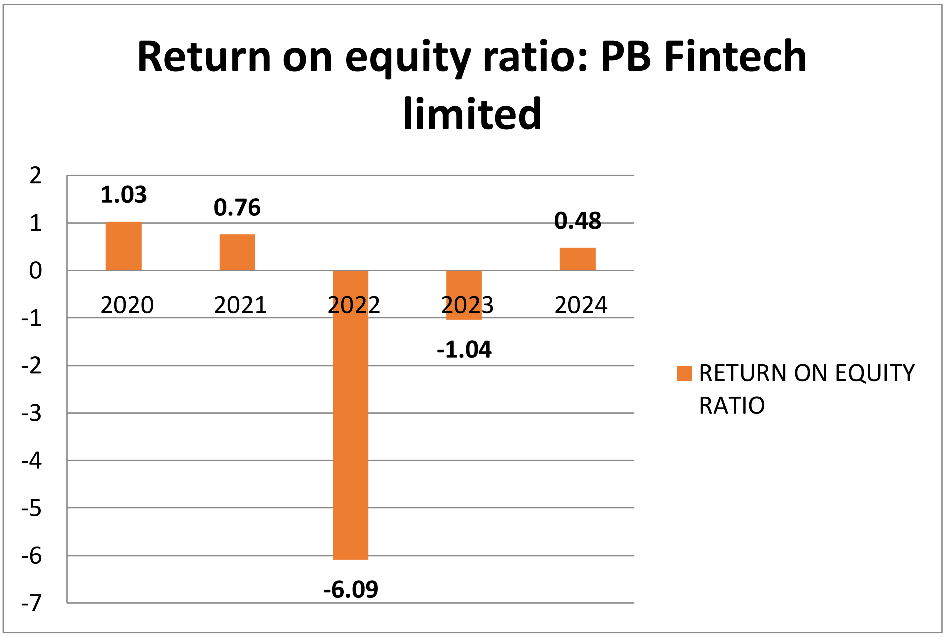
TABLE 5.14

Return on equity ratio: PB Fintech limited

| YEAR | RETURN ON EQUITY RATIO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 1.03 |
| 2021 | 0.76 |
| 2022 | (6.09) |
| 2023 | (1.04) |
| 2024 | 0.48 |

(Sources: secondary sources)

Figure 5.14 :Return on equity ratio: PB Fintech limited



## Interpretation

Table 5.14 indicates the Return on Equity (ROE) patterns of PB Fintech Ltd from 2020 to 2024, providing information regarding the profitability of the company as a percentage of shareholders' equity. ROE is an important financial indicator that evaluates the effectiveness of a firm in using investor funds to generate returns. A greater ROE indicates better financial performance and greater shareholder returns, while a negative ROE signals losses and falling shareholder value.

In terms of ROE in 2020, PB Fintech Ltd achieved an ROE of 1.03%, implying a low return for its shareholders. In 2021, the ratio declined to 0.76%, implying lower profitability and effectiveness in generating returns. This decline indicates performance on a downward trajectory but worsened extensively in 2022, as the ROE of the company fell to -6.09%, showing significant financial loss and serious depletion in shareholder value. The steep fall implies operational inefficiencies, rising expenses, or market difficulties that adversely affected profitability.

The losses carried on into 2023, albeit at a diminished rate, as the ROE narrowly increased to -1.04%. Although still in negative, this small change pointed toward initial glimpses of financial recovery. By 2024, PB Fintech Ltd had returned to positive ground, reporting an ROE of 0.48%.

### 5.3.10 Return on equity ratio:Infibeam avenues limited

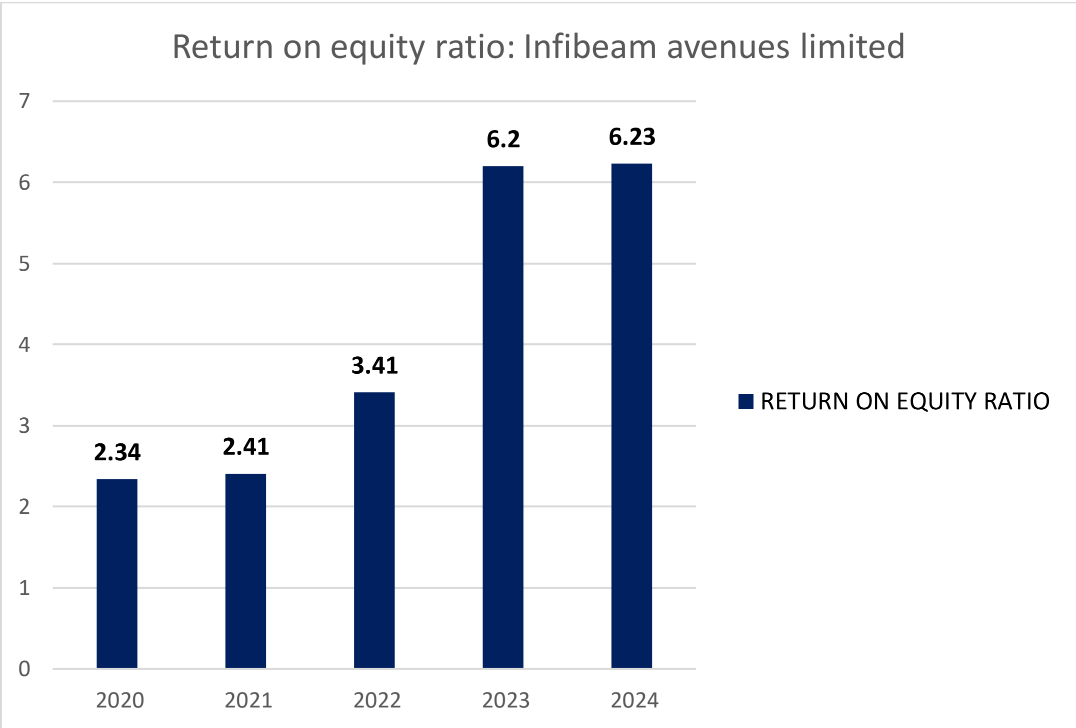
Table 5.15

Return on equity ratio: Infibeam avenues limited

| YEAR | RETURN ON EQUITY RATIO |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 2.34 |
| 2021 | 2.41 |
| 2022 | 3.41 |
| 2023 | 6.20 |
| 2024 | 6.23 |

(Sources:secondary sources)

**Figure 5.15 :Return on equity ratio: Infibeam avenues limited**



## Interpretation

Table 5.15 points out the Return on Equity (ROE) trends of Infibeam Avenues Limited from 2020 to 2024, reflecting the company's capacity to earn profits in comparison to the shareholders' equity. ROE is a significant performance indicator, reflecting how well a company is able to use investors' money to generate returns. An increasing ROE reflects enhanced profitability and efficiency in capital usage, which plays a pivotal role in investor trust and long-term expansion.

In 2020, Infibeam Avenues Limited had an ROE of 2.34%, a modest yield for shareholders. In 2021, the ratio improved to 2.41%, indicating steady financial performance and continuing profitability. By 2022, the company's growth continued, with ROE increasing to 3.41%, indicating improved efficiency in using equity capital in generating profits.

A notable spike was witnessed in 2023, with ROE rising to 6.20%, reflecting robust financial growth and enhanced shareholder value. This trend of growth continued in 2024, with ROE at 6.23%, reflecting another year of profitability growth.

### 5.3.11Return On Equity Ratio Comparison

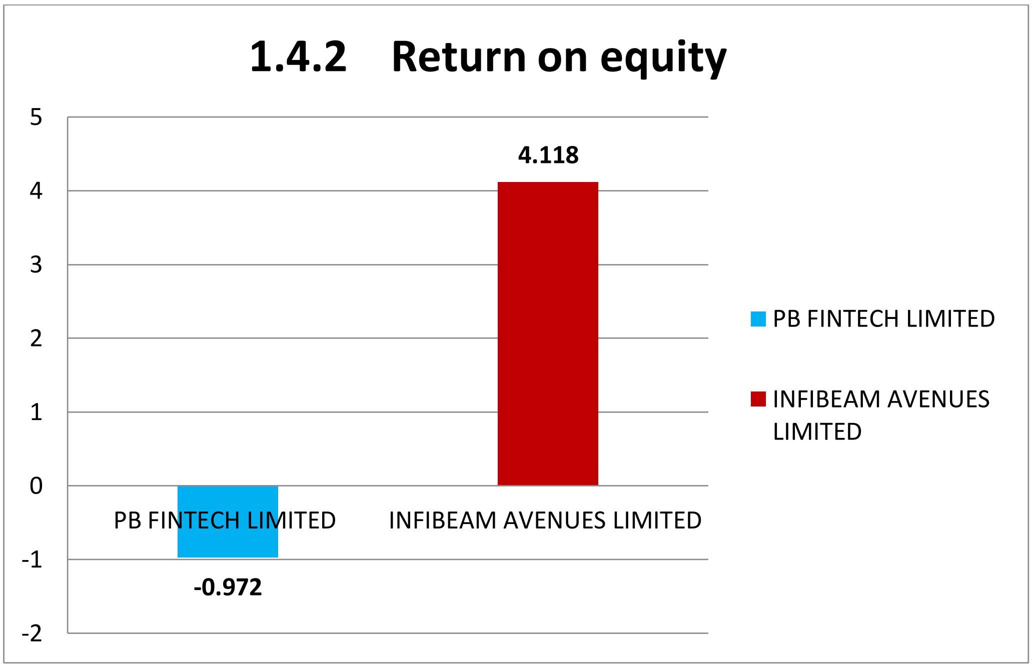
Table 5.16

Average return on equity

| COMPANY | RETURN ON EQUITY( Average) |
|---|---|
| PB FINTECH LIMITED | (0.972) |
| INFIBEAMAVENUES LIMITED | 4.118 |

(Sources: Researcher's findings)

FIGURE 5.16 :Average return on equity



## Interpretation

Table 5.16 shows a comparison of the mean Return on Equity (ROE) ratios between PB Fintech Ltd and Infibeam Avenues Ltd that is insightful about their financial health and capacity to generate returns for shareholders. ROE is a prime metric for measuring how effectively a company is using its equity base to achieve profitability. A higher, positive ROE indicates good financial health, while a negative ROE reflects difficulties in generating returns.

PB Fintech Ltd registered an average ROE of -0.972, reflecting that the firm has been realizing losses rather than gains from shareholders' equity. Such a negative return implies potential capital usage inefficiencies, operating difficulties, or sustained financial hardships preventing profitability. Sustained negative ROE could also give rise to concerns by investors in terms of the company's potential to reverse its financial performance.

Conversely, Infibeam Avenues Ltd had a favorable average ROE of 4.118, showcasing how it was able to generate consistent profits from its shareholders' funds. This favorable return indicates the company's efficient deployment of shareholder capital and robust financial position. The contrast between the two companies highlights Infibeam Avenues' superior financial management and profitability, while PB Fintech Ltd might need to revisit its strategy to enhance equity usage and overall financial performance.

# CHAPTER 6

# SUMMARY, FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

## 6.1 SUMMARY

The study is intended to compare their liquidity stance and profitability based on different financial ratios. It offers a comparative review to determine how these firms deal with their short-term liabilities and maintain profitability. The study includes vital areas such as the introduction, problem statement, significance, scope, objectives, research methodology, and limitations. Based on liquidity and profitability indicators, the study provides insights into the financial soundness of these fintech companies, helping stakeholders make appropriate decisions. This chapter summarises the most important results of the study, using the main findings formalised.

## 6.2 FINDINGS

- PB Fintech Ltd's current assets have fluctuated wildly over the years, reaching a high of ₹4677.32 crores in 2022, whereas current liabilities have been quite low except for a sudden spike in 2024 to ₹72.68 crores.
- The current assets of Infibeam Avenues Limited increased tremendously from ₹230.08 crores during 2020 to ₹1299 crores during 2024, with current liabilities too increasing enormously from ₹276.78 crores to ₹2894.07 crores within the same timeline.
- PB Fintech Limited's current ratio has been very high, which means the company has much higher current assets than liabilities. Although a high current ratio means good liquidity and the capability to pay short-term liabilities, a very high ratio (such as 258.19 in 2022) can mean poor utilisation of resources, which means the company is keeping too much cash or receivables rather than investing in growth. The drop to 39 in 2024 indicates a more even approach but is still extremely high relative to the ideal ratio.
- Infibeam Avenues Limited's current ratio has been steady, between 1.25 and 1.76, year after year, reflecting a good liquidity position. Although there was a marginal decline in 2022, the ratio has settled around 1.40, reflecting the company's efficient management of its short-term liabilities.

- The average current ratio comparison indicates that PB Fintech limited (105.952) is in an unusually high liquidity position, which can be interpreted as inefficient asset use. On the other hand, Infibeam avenues limited (1.432) is in a beter- balanced and realistic liquidity position, ensuring that it can pay off short-term liabilities without too much idle current assets.
- The numbers exhibit extreme fiscal volatility, recording massive losses in 2021 and 2022, rebounding in 2023, and falling once again in 2024, suggesting volatility in revenue and profitability trends.
- The figures reveal a steady decrease in both net profit and total income between 2020 and 2024, reflecting a declining financial trend with dwindling revenue reflecting straight on profitability.
- PB Fintech Limited's net profit margin has fluctuated widely, becoming strongly negative in 2022 (-290.4) and 2023 (-55.27) before jumping back to 32.81 in 2024, suggesting a return to profitability following a period of high losses.
- Infibeam Avenues Limited's net profit percentage was fairly consistent from 2020 to 2023 at 5.94 to 8.6, before seeing a big leap to 32.81 in 2024, reflecting a sharp increase in profitability.
- PB Fintech Limited's average net profit ratio stands at -56.304, signifying total losses over the years, whereas Infibeam Avenues Limited boasts a positive average net profit ratio of 12.294, which shows that it has been profitable consistently.
- PB Fintech Limited's Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) has been low and negative in 2022 (-4.33) and 2023 (-0.99), pointing towards inefficiencies in return generation, but it improved marginally to 0.58 in 2024, reflecting a gradual recovery.
- Infibeam Avenues Limited Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) has continuously improved from 2.46 in 2020 to 5.93 in 2023, holding a strong position at 5.90 in 2024, showing effective use of capital in producing profits.
- PB Fintech Limited enjoys an average Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) of -0.254, reflecting difficulty in creating returns, whereas Infibeam Avenues Limited boasts a positive average ROCE of 3.936, signifying superior capital efficiency and profitability.
- PB Fintech Limited Return on Equity (ROE) Ratio has also varied, going into the red in 2022 (-6.09) and 2023 (-1.04), reflecting shareholders' losses, but improving to 0.48 in 2024, reflecting improvement in profitability.

- Infibeam avenues limited’s Return on equity (ROE) ratio has been trending steadily upwards, going frm 2.34 in 2020 to 6.23 in 2024, reflecting a high growth rate in shareholder returns and efficient equity utilisation.
- PB Fintech Limited has a -0.972 average return on equity (ROE), which shows negative shareholder returns on average, whereas Infibeam Avenues Limited's average ROE is positive at 4.118, representing steady profitability and effective use of equity

## 6.3 SUGGESTIONS

- For PB Fintech Limited

1. It needs to use its assets more efficiently through investments of expansion in order to yield higher returns.

2. The firm should concentrate on cost control, revenue enhancement strategies, and operational effectiveness to enhance margins.

3. PB Fintech needs to focus on establishing sustainable revenue models and minimizing financial risk to guarantee long-term growth.

- For Infibeam Avenues Limited

1. It should keep balancing asset usage against liquidity for operations.

2. Expanding its revenue streams while keeping costs low is what the company must do.

3. Additional optimisation of investments and capital utilisation can improve overall financial performance.

- For Investors

1. Stable finances and constant profitability make Infibeam Avenues Limited a comparatively safer bet than PB Fintech.

2. Long-term investors can anticipate favourable growth possibilities in Infibeam Avenues Limited.

3. continue to observe profitability and capital efficiency trends of Infibeam avenues limited before taking investment calls.

4. Investors must exercise caution and invest in PB Fintech for long-term value instead of short-term returns.

5. Seek steady growth in profits of PB Fintech Limited prior to investing in large amounts.

## 6.4 CONCLUSION

The comparative liquidity constraint fintech company analysis of PB Fintech Ltd. and Infibeam Avenues Ltd. depicts extreme contrasts in their financial situation, profitability, and capital efficiency. PB Fintech Ltd has also faced critical liquidity volatilities, with an extremely high current ratio of 105.95 in 2022 falling to 39 in 2024. Such reckless utilisation of resources, volatile cash outflows, and probable mismanagement of working capital are manifestations of reckless fluctuations. Additionally, the negative net profit margin (-56.304%) and dismal return on capital employed (ROCE of -0.254) reflect the operational inefficiencies, overspending, and poor revenue generation on its part that have adversely affected its financial health. These have raised doubts regarding the survival of operations and profitability of the company in the future.Despite such problems, PB Fintech Ltd also showed the turnaround in 2024, which means the right financial course of action has been taken. Normalisation of the company's current assets to ₹4,822.46 crore and its reduced losses during the recent past show that the time of good management of liquidity, cost rationalisation, and reorganisation of financial planning is already beginning to reflect positively. But to be financially sustainable in the long term, PB Fintech would need to concentrate on profitability initiatives, drive maximum capital efficiency, and adopt sustainable financial management. That would entail reducing short-term borrowings, income stream diversification, and optimising operating efficiency. At the same time, investor confidence must be regained, and that could be achieved only by compounding earnings growth, higher financial discipline, and return on equity (ROE) consistency.

In contrast, Infibeam Avenues Ltd has been profitable and capital-intensive in becoming a well-governed fintech with sustainable long-term growth potential. Its 1.432 current ratio indicates sound management of liquidity under which it is even capable of serving short-term needs without experiencing any financial issues. Besides, its 12.294% net margin and steadily positive ROCE of 3.936% also reflect sound cost control, prudent use of capital, and a strong revenue model. Infibeam Avenues has managed its working capital effectively; hence, current assets are highest and liabilities are lowest compared to PB Fintech.

Infibeam Avenues Ltd finances indicate that financial conservatism in planning, high liquidity discipline, and business efficiency are the solutions to liquidity problems among Fintechs. The growth strategy is where it remains, plus a continually increasing return on capital. As its 2024 ROCE stands at 5.90%, which is not good enough, Infibeam would have to find high-return investments, expand its fintech area, and establish market presence with expectations of being profitable in the long term. It will also be required to maintain cost-cutting processes and introduce innovative financial schemes so that it competes positively with other fintech players.

At large, the relative review connotes that prudent use of finances is crucial to aiding fintech players in beating liquidity shocks and delivering long-lasting growth. Whereas PB Fintech Ltd must prioritise profitability, money management, and tight money management towards achieving parity again, Infibeam Avenues Ltd must drive its current expense austerity along with maximising the yield on capital for unlocking value back to owners and business potential to take advantage of. This study offers useful contributions to fintech business entrepreneurs, investors, and financial experts so that they have information about the future and problems of the sector and hence make smart financial decisions in the new fintech economy.

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# APPENDIX

**PB FINTECH**

**Standalone Balance Sheet**

| Standalone Balance Sheet | ------------------- in Rs. Cr. ------------------- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar 24 | Mar 23 | Mar 22 | Mar 21 | Mar 20 |
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS | | | | | |
| Equity Share Capital | 90.24 | 90.02 | 89.90 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Total Share Capital | 90.24 | 90.02 | 89.90 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Reserves and Surplus | 7,639.13 | 7,272.68 | 6,804.90 | 2,939.76 | 2,041.79 |
| Total Reserves and Surplus | 7,639.13 | 7,272.68 | 6,804.90 | 2,939.76 | 2,041.79 |
| Total Shareholders Funds | 7,729.37 | 7,362.70 | 6,894.80 | 2,939.81 | 2,041.83 |
| Hybrid/Debt/Other Securities | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 1.07 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Other Long Term Liabilities | 1.03 | 7.87 | 11.37 | 14.39 | 1.71 |
| Long Term Provisions | 2.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | 3.59 | 7.87 | 11.37 | 14.39 | 1.71 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Trade Payables | 50.96 | 4.26 | 9.18 | 3.32 | 3.36 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 19.38 | 12.20 | 8.93 | 39.87 | 16.23 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Short Term Provisions** | **2.34** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | **72.68** | **16.46** | **18.12** | **43.19** | **19.59** |
| **Total Capital And Liabilities** | **7,805.64** | **7,387.04** | **6,924.29** | **2,998.57** | **2,064.21** |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| **NON-CURRENT ASSETS** | | | | | |
| **Tangible Assets** | **5.56** | **7.76** | **10.92** | **14.57** | **1.98** |
| **Intangible Assets** | **0.16** | **0.24** | **0.58** | **1.16** | **1.50** |
| **Fixed Assets** | **5.72** | **8.00** | **11.50** | **15.73** | **3.48** |
| **Non-Current Investments** | **4,740.94** | **3,796.69** | **2,204.03** | **1,146.48** | **914.22** |
| **Long Term Loans And Advances** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.63** | **0.00** |
| **Other Non-Current Assets** | **189.73** | **1,393.28** | **31.44** | **24.14** | **17.53** |
| **Total Non-Current Assets** | **4,936.39** | **5,197.97** | **2,246.97** | **1,186.99** | **935.23** |
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | | | | |
| **Current Investments** | **99.53** | **105.84** | **212.25** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| **Trade Receivables** | **1.81** | **0.89** | **5.56** | **11.95** | **7.76** |
| **Cash And Cash Equivalents** | **504.22** | **489.08** | **3,242.57** | **1,751.34** | **1,068.29** |
| **Short Term Loans And Advances** | **0.09** | **0.08** | **0.08** | **0.02** | **4.60** |
| **OtherCurrentAssets** | **2,263.60** | **1,593.17** | **1,216.87** | **48.27** | **48.34** |
| **Total Current Assets** | **2,869.25** | **2,189.07** | **4,677.32** | **1,811.58** | **1,128.98** |
| **Total Assets** | **7,805.64** | **7,387.04** | **6,924.29** | **2,998.57** | **2,064.21** |
| **OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS** | | | | | |
| **Contingent Liabilities** | **89.22** | **68.45** | **25.58** | **26.00** | **22.06** |
| **CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS** | | | | | |
| **EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE** | | | | | |
| **REMITTANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR DIVIDENDS** | | | | | |
| **Dividend Remittance In Foreign Currency** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **EARNINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE** | | | | | |
| **FOB Value Of Goods** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Other Earnings** | **0.83** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **BONUS DETAILS** | | | | | |
| **Bonus Equity Share Capital** | **35.35** | **35.35** | **35.35** | **-** | **-** |
| **NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS** | | | | | |
| **Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **0.05** | **-** |
| **CURRENT INVESTMENTS** | | | | | |
| **Current Investments Quoted Market Value** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Current Investments Unquoted Book Value** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

INFIBEAM
AVENUES

| Standalone Balance Sheet | ------------------ in Rs. Cr. ------------------ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar 24** | **Mar 23** | **Mar 22** | **Mar 21** | **Mar 20** |
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| **EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES** | | | | | |
| **SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS** | | | | | |
| Equity Share Capital | 278.20 | 267.78 | 267.63 | 133.11 | 66.47 |
| **Total Share Capital** | **278.20** | **267.78** | **267.63** | **133.11** | **66.47** |
| Reserves and Surplus | 2,873.80 | 2,604.92 | 2,425.80 | 2,495.93 | 2,509.59 |
| **Total Reserves and Surplus** | **2,873.80** | **2,604.92** | **2,425.80** | **2,495.93** | **2,509.59** |
| Money Received Against Share Warrants | 0.00 | 5.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Employees Stock Options | 80.97 | 81.34 | 59.17 | 28.11 | 20.69 |
| **Total Shareholders Funds** | **3,232.97** | **2,959.40** | **2,752.60** | **2,657.14** | **2,596.76** |
| **NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | | | |
| Long Term Borrowings | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.04 | 17.58 |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net] | 160.69 | 108.99 | 64.93 | 32.09 | 28.75 |
| Other Long Term Liabilities | 15.86 | 19.86 | 27.54 | 4.28 | 3.47 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long Term Provisions | 6.60 | 5.58 | 5.07 | 4.66 | 4.31 |
| **Total Non-Current Liabilities** | **183.15** | **134.43** | **97.53** | **52.08** | **54.10** |
| **CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | | | |
| Short Term Borrowings | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.79 | 8.79 |
| Trade Payables | 23.51 | 11.90 | 19.28 | 7.71 | 7.62 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 1,273.07 | 709.83 | 695.60 | 545.93 | 212.45 |
| Short Term Provisions | 2.43 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.37 | 1.22 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | **1,299.00** | **723.48** | **716.66** | **563.80** | **230.08** |
| **Total Capital And Liabilities** | **4,715.12** | **3,817.31** | **3,566.79** | **3,273.02** | **2,880.94** |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| **NON-CURRENT ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Tangible Assets | 186.59 | 191.42 | 206.49 | 226.91 | 234.69 |
| Intangible Assets | 1,861.64 | 1,883.22 | 1,829.33 | 1,850.98 | 1,871.57 |
| Intangible Assets Under Development | 0.15 | 4.81 | 65.56 | 14.41 | 0.00 |
| **Fixed Assets** | **2,048.38** | **2,079.45** | **2,101.38** | **2,092.30** | **2,106.26** |
| Non-Current Investments | 783.70 | 590.01 | 446.68 | 390.73 | 300.69 |
| Other Non-Current Assets | 61.99 | 130.85 | 123.47 | 32.89 | 69.83 |
| **Total Non-Current Assets** | **2,894.07** | **2,800.30** | **2,671.53** | **2,515.92** | **2,476.78** |
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Current Investments | 0.00 | 37.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Trade Receivables | 122.56 | 53.63 | 43.56 | 39.40 | 19.03 |
| Cash And Cash Equivalents | 597.62 | 168.98 | 108.50 | 110.68 | 85.93 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Short Term Loans And Advances | 100.47 | 10.56 | 1.99 | 1.84 | 4.61 |
| OtherCurrentAssets | 1,000.39 | 746.33 | 741.21 | 605.19 | 294.58 |
| **Total Current Assets** | **1,821.05** | **1,017.01** | **895.26** | **757.10** | **404.15** |
| **Total Assets** | **4,715.12** | **3,817.31** | **3,566.79** | **3,273.02** | **2,880.94** |
| **OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | | | | | |
| **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS** | | | | | |
| Contingent Liabilities | 141.50 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 174.06 |
| **CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS** | | | | | |
| **EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE** | | | | | |
| Expenditure In Foreign Currency | 2.52 | 2.86 | 1.05 | 1.77 | 0.90 |
| **REMITTANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR DIVIDENDS** | | | | | |
| Dividend Remittance In Foreign Currency | - | - | - | - | - |
| **EARNINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE** | | | | | |
| FOB Value Of Goods | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Earnings | 117.30 | 45.74 | 28.50 | 41.53 | 48.86 |
| **BONUS DETAILS** | | | | | |
| Bonus Equity Share Capital | 219.90 | 219.90 | 219.90 | 86.08 | 19.53 |
| **NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS** | | | | | |
| Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value | 31.11 | 23.59 | 43.66 | 33.58 | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value | 752.60 | 566.42 | 443.62 | 384.61 | 300.69 |
| **CURRENT INVESTMENTS** | | | | | |
| Current Investments Quoted Market Value | - | - | - | - | - |
| Current Investments Unquoted Book Value | | | | | |

PB
FINTECH

| Standalone Profit & Loss account | ------------------- in Rs. Cr. ------------------- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar 24** | **Mar 23** | **Mar 22** | **Mar 21** | **Mar 20** |
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| **INCOME** | | | | | |
| **Revenue From Operations [Gross]** | **7.61** | **9.51** | **34.46** | **83.66** | **24.00** |
| **Revenue From Operations [Net]** | **7.61** | **9.51** | **34.46** | **83.66** | **24.00** |
| Other Operating Revenues | 102.68 | 124.64 | 68.72 | 39.76 | 37.11 |
| **Total Operating Revenues** | **110.29** | **134.15** | **103.18** | **123.42** | **61.11** |
| Other Income | 252.11 | 194.74 | 114.25 | 56.02 | 86.88 |
| **Total Revenue** | **362.40** | **328.88** | **217.43** | **179.44** | **147.99** |
| **EXPENSES** | | | | | |
| Operating And Direct Expenses | 4.59 | 4.61 | 3.56 | 2.21 | 2.04 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employee Benefit Expenses | 238.39 | 381.98 | 483.80 | 130.45 | 76.15 |
| Finance Costs | 0.62 | 0.90 | 1.15 | 1.43 | 1.43 |
| Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses | 3.05 | 3.74 | 3.90 | 3.80 | 9.20 |
| Other Expenses | 71.23 | 11.81 | 25.27 | 11.85 | 11.09 |
| **Total Expenses** | **317.88** | **403.04** | **517.68** | **149.74** | **99.90** |
| | **Mar 24** | **Mar 23** | **Mar 22** | **Mar 21** | **Mar 20** |
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| **Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, ExtraOrdinary Items And Tax** | **44.52** | **-74.16** | **-300.25** | **29.70** | **48.09** |
| Exceptional Items | -0.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -2.37 | -29.16 |
| **Profit/Loss Before Tax** | **44.25** | **-74.16** | **-300.25** | **27.33** | **18.93** |
| **Tax Expenses-Continued Operations** | | | | | |
| Current Tax | 8.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.29 | 9.18 |
| Tax For Earlier Years | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.56 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| **Total Tax Expenses** | **8.06** | **0.00** | **-0.56** | **8.33** | **9.18** |
| **Profit/Loss After Tax And Before ExtraOrdinary Items** | **36.19** | **-74.16** | **-299.68** | **19.01** | **9.74** |
| **Profit/Loss From Continuing Operations** | **36.19** | **-74.16** | **-299.68** | **19.01** | **9.74** |
| **Profit/Loss For The Period** | **36.19** | **-74.16** | **-299.68** | **19.01** | **9.74** |

| | Mar 24 | Mar 23 | Mar 22 | Mar 21 | Mar 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| **OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | | | | | |
| **EARNINGS PER SHARE** | | | | | |
| Basic EPS (Rs.) | 0.81 | -1.67 | -7.32 | 260.14 | 139.04 |
| Diluted EPS (Rs.) | 0.78 | -1.67 | -7.32 | 256.96 | 136.35 |
| **VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS** | | | | | |
| **STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS** | | | | | |
| **DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE** | | | | | |

**INFIBEAM AVENUES**

| Standalone Profit & Loss account | ------------------- in Rs. Cr. ------------------- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar 24** | **Mar 23** | **Mar 22** | **Mar 21** | **Mar 20** |
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| **INCOME** | | | | | |
| **Revenue From Operations [Gross]** | **2,963.21** | **1,787.29** | **1,167.48** | **576.70** | **581.85** |
| **Revenue From Operations [Net]** | **2,963.21** | **1,787.29** | **1,167.48** | **576.70** | **581.85** |
| **Total Operating Revenues** | **2,963.21** | **1,787.29** | **1,167.48** | **576.70** | **581.85** |
| Other Income | 21.95 | 63.85 | 8.11 | 9.14 | 9.03 |
| **Total Revenue** | **2,985.16** | **1,851.13** | **1,175.59** | **585.84** | **590.88** |
| **EXPENSES** | | | | | |
| Operating And Direct Expenses | 2,590.80 | 1,500.16 | 943.13 | 379.25 | 381.04 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employee Benefit Expenses | 94.26 | 80.20 | 63.40 | 48.95 | 47.81 |
| Finance Costs | 2.36 | 1.92 | 1.89 | 3.55 | 4.22 |
| Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses | 60.85 | 55.82 | 58.65 | 68.88 | 71.22 |
| Other Expenses | 37.87 | 31.53 | 23.99 | 24.77 | 25.43 |
| **Total Expenses** | **2,786.14** | **1,669.63** | **1,091.05** | **525.40** | **529.72** |
| | **Mar 24** | **Mar 23** | **Mar 22** | **Mar 21** | **Mar 20** |
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| **Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, ExtraOrdinary Items And Tax** | **199.02** | **181.50** | **84.54** | **60.45** | **61.16** |
| **Profit/Loss Before Tax** | **199.02** | **181.50** | **84.54** | **60.45** | **61.16** |
| **Tax Expenses-Continued Operations** | | | | | |
| Current Tax | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.70 | 11.71 |
| Deferred Tax | 51.40 | 44.37 | 39.47 | 3.35 | 10.00 |
| Tax For Earlier Years | 0.00 | 1.64 | -24.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total Tax Expenses** | **51.40** | **46.01** | **14.68** | **11.05** | **21.72** |
| **Profit/Loss After Tax And Before ExtraOrdinary Items** | **147.63** | **135.50** | **69.86** | **49.40** | **39.45** |
| **Profit/Loss From Continuing Operations** | **147.63** | **135.50** | **69.86** | **49.40** | **39.45** |
| Profit Loss From Discontinuing Operations | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.31 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Tax Expenses Discontinuing Operations | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.46 |
| Net Profit Loss From Discontinuing Operations | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.85 |
| **Profit/Loss For The Period** | **147.63** | **135.50** | **69.86** | **49.40** | **38.59** |
| | **Mar 24** | **Mar 23** | **Mar 22** | **Mar 21** | **Mar 20** |
| ■ | | | | | |
| | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths | 12 mths |
| ■ | | | | | |
| **OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | | | | | |
| **EARNINGS PER SHARE** | | | | | |
| Basic EPS (Rs.) | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.58 |
| Diluted EPS (Rs.) | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.58 |
| **VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS** | | | | | |
| **STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS** | | | | | |
| **DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE** | | | | | |
| Equity Share Dividend | 13.36 | 0.00 | 13.27 | 0.00 | 7.95 |
| Equity Dividend Rate (%) | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 |