DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
Balance sheet as at September 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	As at September 30, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,411.84	2,412.74
Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	0.90	0.90
Other non current assets	6	235.88	233.93
Total non-current assets		**2,648.62**	**2,647.58**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.55	0.89
Other current assets	8	-	0.11
Total current assets		**0.55**	**1.00**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,649.17**	**2,648.58**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	9	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other equity	10	648.67	647.32
Total equity		**2,648.67**	**2,647.32**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non- current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	11		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.50	1.08
Other current liabilities	12	-	0.18
Total current liabilities		**0.50**	**1.26**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,649.17**	**2,648.58**
Material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited

Date: 09-10-2024
Place : New Delhi

(Akshay Dhar)
Whole Time Director
DIN : 01078392

(Vineet Manaktala)
Director
DIN : 09145644

DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
New Delhi

DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the half year ended September 30, 2024

Particulars	Notes	For the half year ended September 30, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	13	0.04	20.08
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	14	2.25	4.07
Other expenses	15	10.85	10.61
Total expenses		**13.15**	**34.76**
(Loss) before tax		**(13.15)**	**(34.76)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax (credit)/charge		-	-
		-	-
Loss for the period		**(13.15)**	**(34.76)**
Other comprehensive income/(expense), net of taxes		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period, net of taxes		**(13.15)**	**(34.76)**
Earnings/(loss) per equity share (face value Rs 2 per share)			
- Basic /diluted		(0.01)	(0.03)
Material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited

Akshay Dhar

(Akshay Dhar)
Whole Time Director
DIN : 01078392

(Vineet Manaktala)
Director
DIN : 09145644

Date: 09-10-2024
Place : New Delhi

DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
New Delhi

DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
Statement of cash flows for the half year ended September 30, 2024

Particulars	For the half year ended September 30, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
A **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
(Loss) before tax	**(13.15)**	**(34.76)**
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	0.04	20.08
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2.25	4.07
Operating loss before change in assets and liabilities	**(10.86)**	**(10.61)**
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets		-
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1.84)	(0.88)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(0.58)	0.08
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(0.18)	(0.10)
Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities post working capital changes	**(13.46)**	**(11.51)**
Income tax paid (net)	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) used in operating activities (A)	**(13.46)**	**(11.51)**
B **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
Capital expenditure on acquisition of items of property, plant and equipments	(1.34)	(75.33)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(1.34)**	**(75.33)**
C **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
Repayment of Deferred Liability	-	(305.08)
Advance against equity share capital	14.50	411.28
Finance costs paid	(0.04)	(20.08)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**14.46**	**86.12**
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.34)	(0.72)
Cash and cash equivalents at the begining of the year	0.89	1.61
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**0.55**	**0.89**
Represented by :		
Balance with bank	0.55	0.89
	0.55	**0.89**
Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities:		
- Balance at the beginning of the year	-	305.08
- Proceeds	-	-
- Repayments	-	(305.08)
- Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Notes:
The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as set out on Indian Accounting Standard -7 on "Statement on Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited

(Akshay Dhar)
Whole Time Director
DIN : 01078392

(Vineet Manaktala)
Director
DIN : 09145644

Date: 09-10-2024
Place : New Delhi

Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
New Delhi

DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the half year ended September 30, 2024

A Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs. lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**2,000.00**
Addition during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**2,000.00**
Addition during the year	-
Balance as at September 30, 2024	**2,000.00**

B Other equity

Rs. lakhs

Particulars	Advance against Equity Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**331.27**	(60.47)	**270.80**
Addition during the year	411.28	-	411.28
(Loss) for the year	-	(34.76)	(34.76)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**742.55**	(95.23)	**647.32**
Addition during the year	14.50	-	14.50
Issuance of equity share capital	-	-	-
(Loss) for the year	-	(13.15)	(13.15)
Balance as at September 30, 2024	**757.05**	(108.38)	**648.67**

-Retained earnings: Retained earnings, when positive is a free reserve available to the company.

Material Accounting Policies- refer note 3
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited

Date: 09-10-2024
Place : New Delhi

(Akshay Dhar)
Whole Time Director
DIN : 01078392

(Vineet Manaktala)
Director
DIN : 09145644

DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
New Delhi

1 Corporate Information

DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited (the "Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated on 29th September 2021 in India and having its registered office at Kanchenjunga Building, 6th Floor, 18, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi – 110001. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of DCM Shriram Industries Limited (Holding company). The main objects of the Company are production and sale of chemicals and their by-products and to undertake contract manufacturing of chemical products.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial Statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable.

b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment – notes 3(b)
- Estimated impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets – notes 3(e) & 3(j)

3. Material accounting policies

a) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

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New Delhi

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded,
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date, or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of noncurrent financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded,
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

(i) **Recognition and initial measurement**

All items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and, for assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, finance costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any.

The cost of self-constructed property, plant and equipment includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition and location for their intended use, and the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Interest cost incurred for constructed assets is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment having significant cost have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are generally stated at the lower of their net book value and net realizable value. Any gain or losses arising on

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disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Incomes and expenses related to the incidental operations not necessary to bring the item to the location and the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(ii) **Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured.

(iii) **Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis using the straight-line method as per the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Leasehold land (being in the nature of perpetual lease) are not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial period, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

c) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of products is transferred to the customer. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and rebates. The Company collects Goods and Services Tax on behalf of the government and therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, these are excluded from the revenue. At contract inception, the Company assess the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods or services are transferred to customers and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. The timing of the transfer of Control varies depending on individual terms of the sales agreements.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for variable consideration such as volume discounts, cash discounts etc. as specified in the contract with the customer.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

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d) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

- Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

  Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

  Current tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

- Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

  Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

  Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the

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"cash-generating unit", or "CGU"). In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period., If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A provision for onerous contract is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligation under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on assets associated.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.Contingent Liabilities in respect of show cause notices are considered only when converted into demands.

g) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or erection of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of such asset until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted

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New Delhi

average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition of the qualifying asset.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

h) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings / (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus / rights issue, if any, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

i) Financial instruments

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

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. It regularly reviews significant inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on:
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost; and

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New Delhi

- Financial assets measured at Fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI)– debt instruments.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including gany interest expense, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

k) Goods and Service tax input credit

Goods and services tax input credit is recognised in the books of accounts in the period in which the supply of goods or service received is recognised and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilising the credits. [Also refer note no. 30]

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax/value added taxes paid, except:

1. When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
2. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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New Delhi

DCM Shriram fine Chemicals Limited
Notes to the financial Statements for the half year ended September 30, 2024

4. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Rs. lakhs

Particulars	Leasehold Land *	Building	Vehicle	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Portable Cabin	Solar System Offgrid	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount as at April 1, 2023	**2,290.50**	**127.02**	**0.42**	-	-			**2,417.94**	**1.17**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-			-	(1.17)
Less: Disposals/Adjustments/Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**2,290.50**	**127.02**	**0.42**	-	-			**2,417.94**	-
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.64	1.34	-
Less: Disposals/Adjustments/Capitalised during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2024	**2,290.50**	**127.02**	**0.42**	-	-	**0.70**	**0.64**	**2,419.28**	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at April 1, 2023	-	1.09	0.03	-	-			1.12	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	4.03	0.04	-	-			4.07	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	**5.12**	**0.07**	-	-			**5.19**	-
Depreciation expense for the period	-	2.02	0.02	-	-	0.20	0.01	2.25	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2024	-	**7.14**	**0.09**	-	-	**0.20**	**0.01**	**7.44**	-
Net carrying amount									
As at September 30, 2024	**2,290.50**	**119.88**	**0.33**	-	-	**0.50**	**0.64**	**2,411.84**	-
As at March 31, 2024	**2,290.50**	**121.89**	**0.35**	-	-	-	-	**2,412.74**	-

* In respect of leasehold land, the lease deed is yet to be executed

Notes:
1) Borrowing cost capitalised during the year Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024: Nil).
2) Leasehold land is in the nature of perpetual lease.

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DCM Shriram Fine Chemicals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the half year ended September 30, 2024

5. Other financial assets - non current (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)	**As at September 30, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2024**
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**
Security deposit (To parties other than related parties)	0.90	0.90
Total	**0.90**	**0.90**

6. Other non current assets **(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)**	**As at September 30, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2024**
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**
Balances with government authorities	235.88	233.93
Total	**235.88**	**233.93**

7. Cash and cash equivalents	**As at September 30, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2024**
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**
Balances with bank		
- On current account	0.55	0.89
Total	**0.55**	**0.89**

8. Other current assets (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	**As at September 30, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2024**
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	-	0.05
- Other Receivables		0.06
Total	-	**0.11**

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Notes to financial statements for the half year ended September 30, 2024

9. Equity share capital	As at September 30, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Authorised		
12,50,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 12,50,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 2 each	2,500.00	2,500.00
	2,500.00	**2,500.00**
Issued subscribed and fully paid up		
10,00,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 10,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 2 each fully paid up	2,000.00	2,000.00
	2,000.00	**2,000.00**

a) Terms, rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 2 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the equity shares held by the shareholder.

b) Issue of shares for other than cash

There were no buy back of shares, issue of shares by way of bonus shares or issue of shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash.

c)100% of the shareholding is held by the promoter, DCM Shriram Industries Limited, the holding company as at September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024. These include 6 equity shares held by other equity shareholders as nominee on behalf of the DCM Shriram Industries Limited, the holding company.

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10. Other equity	As at September 30, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
(a) Advance against equity share capital from DCM Shriram Industries Limited, the holding company		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	742.55	331.27
Addition during the year (net)	14.50	411.28
Less: Issuance of equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**757.05**	**742.55**
(b) Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(95.23)	(60.47)
Less: Loss for the year	(13.15)	(34.76)
Balance at the end of the year	**(108.38)**	**(95.23)**
Total	**648.67**	**647.32**

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11. Trade payables *	As at September 30, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	0.50	1.08
	0.50	**1.08**

*** Refer note no. 32**

-Ageing of trade payables is as under

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
As at September 30, 2024				
MSME	-	-	-	
Others	0.50	-	-	
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	
Total	**0.50**	-	-	
As at March 31, 2024				
MSME	-	-	-	
Others	1.08	-	-	
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	
Total	**1.08**	-	-	

12. Other current liabilities	As at September 30, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Statutory dues	-	0.18
Total	-	**0.18**

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Notes to financial statements for the half year ended September 30, 2024

13. Finance costs	For the half year ended September 30, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Interest on deferred payment liability	-	20.02
Other borrowing costs - Bank charges	0.04	0.06
	0.04	**20.08**

14. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	For the half year ended September 30, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2.25	4.07
	2.25	**4.07**

15. Other expenses	For the half year ended September 30, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Repair and maintenance	4.63	2.93
Legal and professional charges	1.99	4.92
Payment to auditors		
- Statutory audit fee	0.50	0.85
- Verification of statements and other records	-	0.35
- Out of pocket expenses	-	0.07
Rates and taxes	0.03	0.05
Travelling expenses	0.20	0.85
Security Expenses	3.00	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.50	0.59
	10.85	**10.61**

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