

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Dividend Distribution Policy (“the policy”) establishes the principles for ascertaining amounts that the company can distribute to equity shareholders as dividends. It also enables the Company to strike a balance between pay-out and retained earnings to address the company's future needs.

Dividends would continue to be declared on a per-share basis on the Ordinary Equity Shares of the Company having a face value of Rs. 2.00/- each. The Company currently has no other class of shares. Therefore, the dividend declared will be distributed amongst all shareholders, based on their shareholding on the record date.

Dividends will generally be recommended by the Board once a year, after the announcement of the full-year results and before the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the shareholders, as may be permitted by the Companies Act, 2013. The Board may also declare interim dividends as may be permitted by the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has a consistent dividend policy that balances the objective of appropriately rewarding shareholders through dividends and to support the future growth.

As in the past, subject to the provisions of the applicable law, the Company’s dividend payout will be determined based on available financial resources, investment requirements, and taking into account optimal shareholder return. Within these parameters, the Company would endeavor to maintain a total dividend pay-out ratio in the range of 20% to 35% of the annual standalone Profits after Tax (PAT) of the Company.

While determining the nature and quantum of the dividend payout, including amending the suggested payout range as above, the Board would take into account the following factors:

Internal Factors:

1. Profitable growth of the Company and specifically, profits earned during the financial year as compared with:
 - a. Previous years and
 - b. Internal budgets,
2. Cash flow position of the Company,
3. Accumulated reserves
4. Earnings stability
5. Future cash requirements for organic growth/expansion and/or for inorganic growth,
6. Brand acquisitions,
7. Current and future leverage and, under exceptional circumstances, the amount of contingent liabilities,
8. Deployment of funds in short-term marketable investments,
9. Long term investments,
10. Capital expenditure(s), and

11. The ratio of debt to equity (at net debt and gross debt level).

External Factors:

1. Business cycles,
2. Economic environment,
3. Cost of external financing,
4. Applicable taxes including tax on dividends,
5. Industry outlook for the future years,
6. Inflation rate, and
7. Changes in the Government policies, industry-specific rulings & regulatory provisions.

Apart from the above, the Board will also consider past dividend history and sense of shareholders' expectations while determining the rate of dividend. The Board may additionally recommend special dividends in special circumstances.

The Board may consider not declaring dividends or may recommend a lower payout for a given financial year, after analyzing the prospective opportunities and threats or in the event of challenging circumstances such as regulatory and financial environment. In such an event, the Board will provide rationale in the Annual Report.

The retained earnings of the Company may be used in any of the following ways:

1. Capital expenditure for working capital,
2. Organic and/ or inorganic growth,
3. Investment in new business(es) and/or additional investment in existing business(es),
4. Declaration of dividend,
5. Capitalisation of shares,
6. Buyback of shares,
7. General corporate purposes, including contingencies,
8. Correcting the capital structure,
9. Any other permitted usage as per the Companies Act, 2013.

This policy may be reviewed periodically by the Board. Any changes or revisions to the policy will be communicated to shareholders in a timely manner.