

SHRIRAM FINANCE LIMITED

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Preamble

Dividend is the payment made by a Company to its shareholders in the form of distribution of its profits. The profits earned by the Company can either be retained in business and used for acquisitions, expansion or diversification, or it can be distributed to the shareholders. The Company may choose to retain a part of its profits and distribute the balance among its shareholders as dividend. This Dividend Distribution Policy ('Policy') aims to reconcile between all these needs in accordance with the applicable laws.

The objective of this Policy is to ensure a regular dividend income for the shareholders and long term capital appreciation for all shareholders of the Company. The Company would ensure to strike the right balance between the quantum of dividend paid and the amount of profits retained in the business for various purposes. The Board of Directors (Board) will refer to the Policy while declaring interim dividend(s)/ recommending final dividend. Through this Policy, the Company would endeavour fairness, consistency and sustainability while distributing profits to the shareholders.

This Policy also stipulates the process for recommendation/declaration of dividend(s) and its pay-out by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations'), guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') and other rules, regulations etc. as applicable to the Company.

Class of Shares

The Company has issued only Equity Shares and no Preference shares issued by the Company are outstanding.

Category of Dividends

The Act provides for two forms of Dividend- Final and Interim. The Board shall have the absolute power to declare interim dividend during the financial year, as and when they consider it fit. Normally, the Board will endeavour to declare an interim dividend after finalization of quarterly financial accounts. The Board may declare interim dividend

based on profits of the Company, one or more times in a financial year as and when considered appropriate, in line with this policy.

After the audited financial statements are approved, the Board may recommend final dividend to the shareholders for their approval in the Annual General Meeting of the Company. In the event the Board declares more than one interim dividend in a financial year, the Board may recommend to the shareholder to treat the last interim dividend as a final Dividend.

Recommendation / Declaration of Dividend

Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Board shall recommend/declare/ pay the Dividend only out of-

- i) Current financial year's profit:
 - a) after providing for depreciation in accordance with law and setting off carried over previous losses and depreciation not provided in previous year(s), if any,.
 - b) after transferring to reserves such amount as may be prescribed under the Act or applicable law, regulations, norms or as may be otherwise considered appropriate by the Board at its discretion.
- ii) The profits for any previous financial year(s):
 - a) after providing for depreciation in accordance with law;
 - b) remaining undistributed; or
- iii) out of i) & ii) both.
- iv) out of free reserves in the manner permissible under the Act.

Factors to be considered while declaring Dividend

The decision regarding dividend is a crucial decision as it determines the amount of profit to be distributed among shareholders and amount of profit to be retained in business. The Board will endeavour to take a decision with an objective to enhance shareholders wealth and market value of the shares. However, the decision regarding dividend is subject to several factors and hence any optimal policy in this regard may be far from obvious. The Board considers a stable dividend to constitute an important element of the Company's investment attractiveness and shareholder return. The Company is classified as Investment and Credit Company by RBI, operates in rapidly developing, yet a volatile market. The Company's primary need is to maintain sufficient resources and financial flexibility to meet financial and operational requirements. The Company continually seeks ways to create shareholder value through both commercial and financial strategies,

which may include both organic and inorganic development as well as the Company's capital management practices.

The shareholders of the Company may not expect dividend for a financial year(s) in the circumstances of challenging/sluggish market conditions, tough liquidity position, losses or inadequate profits.

The Company will ensure that the eligibility criteria prescribed by the regulatory authorities under the applicable law are met including the following minimum prudential requirement for declaration of dividend prescribed by RBI:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Requirement
1.	Capital Adequacy	<p>The Company should have met the following regulatory capital requirement for each of the last three financial years including the financial year for which the dividend is proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum capital ratio consisting of Tier I and Tier II capital of not less than 15 percent of aggregate risk weighted assets on- balance sheet and of risk adjusted value of off- balance sheet items. The Tier I capital at any point of time, shall not be less 10 per cent.
2.	Net NPA	<p>The net NPA ratio shall be less than 6 per cent in each of the last three financial years, including as at the close of the financial year for which dividend is proposed to be declared.</p>
3.	Other criteria	<p>The Company shall comply with the provisions of Section 45 IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every financial year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared.</p> <p>No appropriation of any sum from the reserve fund shall be made by the Company except for the purpose as may be specified by the RBI from time to time and every such appropriation shall be reported to the RBI within prescribed period i.e. twenty-one days from the date of such withdrawal or any extension given by RBI in the regard.</p>

		<p>The Company shall be compliant with the prevailing regulations/ guidelines issued by RBI.</p> <p>The RBI shall not have placed any explicit restrictions on declaration of dividend.</p>
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The Board, while considering the proposals for dividend, will also take into account the supervisory findings, if any, of the RBI on divergence in classification and provisioning for Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and qualifications, if any, in the Auditors' Report to the financial statements of the Company or emphasis of matter by the statutory auditor that indicates an overstatement of net profit. In case the net profit for the relevant period includes any exceptional and/or extra-ordinary profits/ income, the net profit shall be suitably adjusted to exclude such extra-ordinary items for computing dividend pay-out ratio.

The decision regarding recommendation/declaration of dividend will depend upon various external and internal factors including the following:

External Factors:-

State of Economy- in case of uncertain or recessionary economic and business conditions, the Board will endeavour to retain larger part of profits to build up reserves to absorb future shocks.

Capital Markets- when the markets are favourable, dividend pay-out can be liberal. However, in case of unfavourable market conditions, Board may resort to a conservative dividend pay-out in order to conserve cash outflows.

Statutory and Contractual Restrictions- The Board needs to keep in mind the restrictions imposed under the Companies Act and any other laws, the regulatory developments with regard to declaration of dividend, the Company's contractual obligations under the loan agreements / debenture trust deed and other agreements, documents, writings limiting / putting restrictions on dividend pay-out.

Internal Factors:-

Apart from the various external factors aforementioned, the Board will take into account various internal factors while recommending / declaring Dividend, which inter alia will include-

(B) Other factors

- i) Profits earned during the year;
- ii) Present and future capital requirements of the existing businesses; / capital expenditures and the Company's debt position;
- iii) Business Acquisitions opportunities;
- iv) Expansion/ Modernization of existing businesses; / growth opportunities available to the Company;
- v) Long term growth plans of the Company;
- vi) Additional investments in subsidiaries/associates of the Company;
- vii) Fresh investments into external businesses;
- viii) Cash flow from operations;
- ix) Cost of raising funds;
- x) Providing for unforeseen events and contingencies with financial implication;
- xi) Quality of assets and NPA;
- xii) Asset-Liability Management Position;
- xiii) Carried forward balance in P & L account and accumulated reserves; and
- xiv) Any other factor as deemed fit by the Board.

Process for approval of Payment of Interim and Final Dividend

- ✓ The Company will give prior intimation of atleast 2 working days in advance to Stock Exchanges (excluding the date of intimation and the date of the Board meeting) of date of Board Meeting in which the declaration / recommendation of dividend will be considered.
- ✓ The Company will inform about the decision taken by Board regarding dividend to Stock Exchange within 30 minutes of the closure of the Board Meeting.
- ✓ The Company will fix Record date for the purpose of determination for list of shareholders eligible to receive dividend.
- ✓ The Company shall recommend or declare dividend at least 5 working days (excluding the date of intimation and the record date) before the record date is fixed for the purpose.
- ✓ The intimation for fixing Record date shall be given to exchange at least seven working days in advance (excluding the date of intimation and the record date).

In the event of any amendment in SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 or any other applicable law with respect to the process of recommendation/approval/payment of dividend, the same shall prevail and shall be deemed to form part of this policy.

The Company stands committed to deliver sustainable value to all its stakeholders. The Company will strive to distribute an optimal and appropriate level of the profits earned by it in business with the shareholders' funds in the form of dividend. As explained in the earlier part of this Policy, determining the dividend pay-out is dependent upon several factors, both internal to a business and external to it. Taking into consideration the aforementioned factors the Board may consider maintaining a Dividend Pay-out ratio in the range of 20-25% of the profits after tax (PAT), subject to applicable regulations. However, the Board may amend the pay-out range, whenever considered appropriate by it, keeping in mind the aforesaid factors having a bearing on the dividend pay-out decision, subject to maximum dividend payout ratio of 50%. However, if the Company does not meet the applicable prudential requirement prescribed above for each of the last three financial years, may be eligible to declare dividend, subject to a cap of 10 percent on the dividend payout ratio, provided the Company complies with the following conditions :

- (a) meets the applicable minimum capital adequacy requirement in the financial year for which it proposes to pay dividend; and
- (b) has net NPA of less than 4 per cent as at the close of the financial year.

The Dividend Payout Ratio is the ratio between the amount of the dividend payable in a year and the net profit as per the audited financial statements for the financial year for which the dividend is proposed.

Manner of Payment of dividend

The Company shall use any of the electronic mode of payment facility approved by the Reserve Bank for the payment of the dividends. Where it is not possible to use electronic mode of payment, 'payable-at-par' warrants or Demand drafts will be issued to the eligible shareholders.

Transfer of Unpaid / Unclaimed Dividend and Equity Shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

As per section 124(5) of the Companies Act, the dividend which remains unpaid / unclaimed for a period of seven (7) consecutive years or more from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account shall be transferred by the Company to IEPF.

Utilisation of Retained Earnings

The Retained earnings strengthen the Company's net owned funds. It will further help in maintaining Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in the growth phase. The Board from time to time will decide utilization of the retained earnings depending upon various factors including organic / inorganic growth strategies of the Company, market competition, creating long term shareholder value etc. The Board will ensure judicious balancing of these factors in the interest of the Company and its stakeholders.

Reporting Requirements

The Company shall report details of dividend declared during the financial year as per the prescribed format in Annex IX of the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 issued by RBI on October 19, 2023, as updated from time to time within a fortnight after declaration of dividend to the Regional Office of the Department of Supervision of the Reserve Bank, under whose jurisdiction the Company is registered.

Review

This policy is in accordance with the Act, Listing Regulations and Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 on October 19, 2023, as updated from time to time issued by RBI. The same will be reviewed by the Board periodically for additions, deletions, changes or alterations in the parameters, process of recommendation/declaration/ pay-out of dividend considered in the policy and in line with changes in regulations as applicable to the Company.

Last reviewed on March 24, 2025.