

चेन्नै पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

(इंडियनऑयल की ग्रुप कम्पनी)

Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited

(A group company of IndianOil)



CS:01:049

19.09.2018

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor
Plot No.C/1, G-Block,
Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (e)
Mumbai – 400 051

Dear Sir,

Sub: Announcement under Regulation 30 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and e-mail dated 18.09.2018 received from National Stock Exchange of India Limited, please find the web link to Dividend Distribution Policy of our Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited hosted in the website of our company at <https://www.cpcl.co.in/Policies/2018/dividend%20distribution%20policy.pdf>. A copy of the Dividend Distribution Policy is also enclosed for your ready reference.

This is for your information and record please.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,
For **Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited**,


P.SHANKAR

COMPANY SECRETARY

Encl.: a/a

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The provisions regarding payment of dividend are as under:

1. Article 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company
2. Clause 4.9 of the Formation Agreement entered into between Government of India and National Iranian Oil Company dated 18.11.1965
3. Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises dated 27th May 2016 issued by Ministry of Finance, Department of Investment and Public Management (DIPAM), Government of India dated 27th May 2016.

The Extracts of the above provisions are as under:

1. Article 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

DIVIDENDS

114. Subject to the provisions of the foreign exchange loans contemplated by Article IV of the Formation Agreement, the Board of Directors shall recommend to the shareholders that not less than fifty percent (50%) of the net profits of the Company after providing for taxation shall be paid by way of dividends to the shareholders in respect of each financial year, unless all the Directors agree otherwise. The amount of net profits shall be determined in accordance with relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

The Company in General Meetings may declare dividends but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board, but the Company in General Meetings may, by a vote of shareholders representing not less than eighty-eight percent (88%) of the share capital of the Company, declare a smaller dividend.



2. Clause 4.9 of the Formation Agreement of the Company:

- 4.9 Subject to the provisions of the foreign exchange loans contemplated by this Article, not less than fifty percent (50 percent) of the net profits of the Refinery Company after providing for taxes will be paid out as dividends for each financial year, unless otherwise agreed by the parties hereto. The amount of net profits after providing for taxes will be determined in accordance with the accounting practices generally accepted in India.

3. Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises dated 27th May 2016 issued by Ministry of Finance, Department of Investment and Public Management (DIPAM), Government of India dated 27th May 2016.

The Ministry of Finance vide circular F.No. 5/2/2016-Policy dated 27th May 2016 (Attachment – 1) has issued consolidated guidelines for CPSEs on the following:

- Payment of Dividend
- Buyback of Shares
- Issue of Bonus Shares
- Splitting of Shares

TIMELINES FOR APPLICABILITY OF GUIDELINES

The timelines for applicability of these guidelines are as under:

Topic	Timeline
Payment of Dividend	From FY ending on or after 31 st March 2016
Buyback of Shares	From FY starting from 1 st April 2016 or thereafter
Issue of Bonus Share	
Splitting of Shares	

Signature

As per the guidelines every CPSE shall ensure compliance of these guidelines through an agenda item along with a compliance note in the Board meeting of the company convened for finalization and approval of its annual accounts. Further, requisite approval of shareholders / members shall be obtained in the AGM / EGM to be held immediately thereafter.

The relevant provisions of the above guidelines with regard to payment of dividend are as under:

- a) Every CPSE would pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 5% of the networth, whichever is higher subject to the maximum dividend permitted under the extant legal provisions.
- b) Nonetheless, CPSEs are expected to pay a maximum dividend permissible under the Act under which a CPSE has been set up, unless lower dividend proposed to be paid is justified after the analyses of the following aspects on a case to case basis at the level of Administrative Ministry / Department with the approval of Financial Advisers.
 - (i) Networth of the CPSE and its capacity to borrow;
 - (ii) Long-term borrowings
 - (iii) CAPEX / Business Expansion needs
 - (iv) Retention of profit for further leveraging in line with the CAPEX needs; and
 - (v) Cash and bank balance.
- c) The analysis should confirm that the retention of funds augmenting its net-worth is being optimally leveraged to ensure higher investment by the CPSEs. The report for exemption, if any, in this regard will be submitted by the CPSEs through their Administrative Ministry to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and Secretary, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) before the end of second quarter of the financial year.



- d) The above guidelines on payment of dividend, bonus shares, buyback and splitting of shares would be subject to the provisions of the Act under which a CPSE has been set up, as amended from time to time and any other extant regulations / rules.
- e) In case, any CPSE is not able to comply with any of the above guidelines, specific exemption has to be obtained from DIPAM, Ministry of Finance, Government of India through their Administrative Ministry/Department. The Administrative Ministry will ensure the compliance of these guidelines and refer proposals for exemption(s) to the DIPAM alongwith their opinion / comments and concurrence of the Financial Adviser in the matter.



पी. शंकर
P. SHANKAR
कंपनी सचिव
Company Secretary
चेन्नै पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
तेनाम्पेट/Teynampet, चेन्नै/Chennai-600 018

F. No. 5/2/2016-Policy
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Investment & Public Asset Management
(DIPAM)

Block-14, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
Dated: 27th May, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) - regarding

The undersigned is directed to refer to the above mentioned subject and to enclose herewith a copy of the "Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of CPSEs". These guidelines are in line with the focus of the Government on adopting a comprehensive approach for efficient management of its investment in CPSEs, as announced in Budget 2016-17.

2. The Administrative Ministries/Departments are requested to take necessary action for compliance of the above guidelines by CPSEs under their respective administrative control. A copy of the guidelines has also been uploaded on DIPAM's website i.e. www.divest.nic.in

3. This issues with the approval of the Hon'ble Finance Minister.


(G. Parthasarathi)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel.: 24366523
E-mail: parthasarathi.g@nic.in

Encl: As above.

To,
Secretaries to the Ministries/Departments of Government of India
(As per List enclosed)

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Subject: Investment Management of CPSEs- Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

Background

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Department of Expenditure & Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance have issued guidelines from time to time on issue of bonus shares, buyback of shares, splitting of shares and dividend. As announced in the Budget 2016-17, the Government is adopting a comprehensive approach for efficient management of its investment in CPSEs by addressing inter-related issues, such as capital restructuring, dividend, bonus shares, etc.

2. The resource management issues for a CPSE needs to be looked into in the context of the focus of the Government is, inter-alia, spur economic growth through efficient management of Govt's investment in CPSEs. It is, therefore, imperative that Government of India's interests as a majority shareholder investor in a CPSE are duly represented through the nominee 'official director' on the Board of the company. The nominee directors should discharge their responsibility to ensure efficient allocation of Govt's investment in CPSEs for growth and economic development. It may require that an appropriate view is taken by the Department/Administrative Ministry in such financial matters before the board meetings in line with this approach.

3. In the above background, the guidelines on these subjects need to be rationalized so as to comprehensively capture the various aspects of capital restructuring of CPSEs. Accordingly, in supersession of guidelines issued earlier, the following consolidated guidelines on general principles and mechanism for capital restructuring of CPSEs is issued as below:

4. Applicability:

4.1 These guidelines shall apply to all corporate bodies where Government of India and/or Government controlled one or more body corporate have controlling interest [hereinafter would be referred to as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for these guidelines].

4.1.1 Body corporate shall include body incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013, or under any other Act as may be applicable except Limited Liability Partnership.

4.1.2 Controlling interest means control over the composition of the Board of Directors; or exercise or control over more than one-half of the total share capital or able to exercise more than 50 per cent voting rights in the meeting of the members, Board of Directors or any other similar executive structure, e.g., Governing Body, Executive Committee, etc.

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4.1.3 A body corporate in which Government of India and/ or CPSEs including their subsidiaries controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or exercises or controls more than one-half of the total share capital shall be deemed to be a body controlled by Government of India.

4.2 These guidelines for payment of dividend, issue of bonus shares and buyback of shares shall not apply to the body corporate which is prohibited from distribution of profits to its members, e.g. companies set up under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under extant provisions of any other Act or which has accumulated losses.

4.3 The guidelines for payment of dividend shall be applicable from financial year ending on or after 31st March, 2016 and the guidelines for issue of bonus shares, buyback and splitting of shares shall be applicable from financial year starting 1st April, 2016 or thereafter.

4.4 CPSEs shall ensure compliance of these guidelines by taking up this matter as an agenda item along with a compliance note in the Board meeting of the company convened for finalization and approval of its annual account. Requisite approval of shareholders/ members shall be obtained in the AGM/ EGM to be held immediately thereafter.

5. Payment of Dividend

5.1 Department of Expenditure vide its O.M. Nos. 7(5)E-Coord/2004 and O.M No. 7(2)E-Coord/2005 dated 27/09/2004 and 23/11/2005 respectively & Department of Economic Affairs vide O.M. 3(3)-B(S)/2015 dated 05/01/2016 have issued guidelines on dividend payout by CPSEs. However, it is observed that CPSEs are not restructuring their capital by issue of bonus shares to maintain healthy balance in capital and net-worth. Declaration of dividend at reasonable rate on a regular interval boosts investor's confidence. Although dividend is paid on paid up share capital, dividend payout should be seen with reference to return to shareholder's money, i.e. net-worth. Hence, return on net-worth in the form of dividend is a desirable parameter for increasing the investor's confidence in the company. Moreover, return on net-worth needs to be compared with alternative investment opportunities available to the investors. Hence there is a felt need for a clear dividend policy and CPSEs need to take a decision on dividend within a clearly articulated framework/guidelines of the Government.

5.2 In supersession of earlier guidelines, every CPSE would pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 5 % of the net-worth, whichever is higher subject to the maximum dividend permitted under the extant legal provisions.

5.3 Nonetheless, CPSEs are expected to pay the maximum dividend permissible under the Act under which a CPSE has been set up, unless lower dividend proposed to be paid is

justified after the analyses of the following aspects on a case to case basis at the level of Administrative Ministry/Department with the approval of Financial Advisers.

- (i) Net-worth of the CPSE and its capacity to borrow;
- (ii) Long-term borrowings;
- (iii) CAPEX/Business Expansion needs;
- (iv) Retention of profit for further leveraging in line with the CAPEX needs; and
- (v) Cash and bank balance.

5.4 The analysis should confirm that the retention of funds augmenting its net-worth is being optimally leveraged to ensure higher investment by the CPSEs. The report for exemption, if any, in this regard will be submitted by the CPSEs through their Administrative Ministry to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and Secretary, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) before the end of second quarter of the financial year. .

6. Buyback of shares:

6.1 The DPE had issued guidelines vide O.M. No. DPE/14(24)2011-Fin. Dated 26th March, 2012 regarding buyback of shares. These guidelines only provides that if a CPSE decides to buy back its own shares from the shareholders using surplus cash, Department of Disinvestment (DoD) on behalf of major shareholders may tender/offer equity on behalf of Government of India. It further provides that CPSEs will amend their Articles of Association to provide for buyback of shares, provided such provision does not exist in their Articles of Association.

6.2 It has been observed that CPSEs are not looking into the merit based capital restructuring including the option of buyback of shares if they do not have plans to deploy surplus funds optimally for business purposes. Although CPSEs have been set for specific purpose, some of them are not able to deploy the cash/bank balances for viable business expansion. In such cases, buyback of shares improves investors' confidence in the company and is likely to help the company to raise capital in future when it requires funds for expansion/ diversification for growth. Thus, it supports their market capitalization, which is in the overall long term interest of the company.

6.3. In supersession of earlier guidelines, every CPSE shall look into and analyse/ deliberate in first Board meeting after the closure of the financial year the following parameters for the purpose of buyback:

- (i) Cash and Bank balance;
- (ii) Capital Expenditure and business expansion as committed with reference to the CAPEX incurred in the last 3 years;
- (iii) Net-worth [Free reserves and paid-up capital, including other reserves (if any)];

- (iv) Long term borrowing and further capacity to borrow on the basis of its 'Net worth';
- (v) Any other financial commitments in the near future;
- (vi) Business/other receivables and contingent liabilities, if any; and
- (vii) Market price/book value of share.

6.4 Based on this analysis, it needs to be clearly brought out that surplus cash and bank balance with the CPSE shall be considered for restructuring of capital through buyback. However, every CPSE having net-worth of atleast Rs. 2000 crore and cash and bank balance of over Rs. 1000 crore shall exercise the option to buy-back their shares.

7. Issue of Bonus Shares:

7.1 The Department of Public Enterprises had issued guidelines on issue of bonus shares by Public Sector Undertakings vide O.M. No. DPE/12(6)/95-Fin. Dated 10th November 1995 and O.M. No. DPE/13(21)-Fin. Dated 25th November, 2011 respectively. These guidelines provide that each Administrative Ministry may direct the CPSEs under their respective control that enterprises having reserves in excess of three times of their paid up capital should immediately consider the scope for issuing bonus shares to Government of India and pro-rata to other existing shareholders if partial disinvestment had occurred so far.

7.2 The Department of Expenditure had issued O.M. dated 24th September, 2004 providing for that all profit-making companies must also consider issuing bonus shares to the Government. Subsequently, the Department vide its O.M. dated 23rd November 2005 stipulated that PSEs having large cash/free reserves and sustainable profitability will issue bonus shares. The Department of Economic Affairs vide its O.M. dated 5th January, 2016 provides that CPSEs with large cash/free reserves and sustainable profits may issue bonus shares.

7.3 The Government has from time to time underlined the desirability that CPSEs should capitalize a portion of their large reserves by issuing *bonus shares* to the existing shareholders. The issue of *bonus shares* helps in bringing about a balance between paid up capital & accumulated reserves and elicits good public response to equity issues of the public enterprises and its market capitalisation.

7.4 In supersession of all guidelines issued earlier, every CPSE should look into and analyze/ deliberate in their Board meeting/ Finance Committee, the issue of bonus shares when their defined reserves and surplus are equal to or more than 5 times of its paid up equity share capital. In case, if it is decided not to issue bonus shares, the nominee 'official director' shall ensure that the board analyses the justification for the decision, and reasons for the same be recorded specifically.

7.5 However, every CPSE shall issue bonus shares if their defined reserves and surplus is equal to or more than 10 times of its paid up equity share capital.

7.6 Defined reserves and surplus would mean free reserves, the share premium account, and the capital redemption reserve account.

8 Splitting of Shares:

8.1 Department of Expenditure vide its O.M. No. 7(2)/E-Coord/2005 dated 23rd November, 2005 provides that companies with high market price of shares will consider stock splits. However, it does not state when a CPSE needs to consider stock splits and simply mentions that CPSEs with high market price of share will consider splitting of shares.

8.2 It has been endeavor of the government to encourage participation of small investors in the capital market so as to increase the depth of the market, liquidity and trading volume of the shares. However, high price of shares sometimes acts as a deterrent for the investors to invest in the company. In view of this, the Board of the CPSEs needs to discuss and decide on the desirability of splitting the share.

8.3. However, a CPSE where market price or book value of its share exceeds 50 times of its face value will split-off its shares appropriately provided its existing face value of the share is equal to or more than Rs. 1.

9. Miscellaneous Provisions:

9.1 Net-worth as referred to in the above guidelines would have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time.

9.2 The above guidelines on payment of dividend, bonus shares, buyback and splitting of shares would be subject to the provisions of the Act under which a CPSE has been set up, as amended from time to time and any other extant regulations/rules.

9.3 In case, any CPSE is not able to comply with any of the above guidelines, specific exemption has to be obtained from DIPAM, Ministry of Finance, Government of India through their Administrative Ministry/Department. The Administrative Ministry will ensure the compliance of these guidelines and refer proposals for exemption(s) to the DIPAM alongwith their opinion/comments and concurrence of the Financial Adviser in the matter.

9.4 The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) which conducts an annual survey may consider an appropriate modification, if required, in their existing format to adequately capture various aspects of the above guidelines for the efficient management of Govt's investment in CPSEs. The findings of the Survey may also be suitably incorporated in its annual publication on "Public Enterprises Survey".
