An Analysis on the "Law related to Declaration of Dividend"

COMPANY SECRETARIES CO.





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Proprietor 's Profile at a Glance

Navneet K. Arora & Co., Company Secretaries

BASIC DETAILS

- Name of the Proprietor CS Navneet Arora
- Year of Passing of ICSI Final Examination June 1990
- No Date of becoming Associate Member of ICSI (ACS 8421) − 3rd March 1992
- Date of becoming Fellow Member of ICSI (FCS 3214) − 21st July 1997
- November 1998 Date of holding Certificate of Practice (CP 3005) 20th November 1998
- Experience (No. of Years) 25 Years (15 Years in Practice)



EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

- **Master of Commerce.**
- **S** Fellow Member of The Institute of Company Secretaries of India
- No Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Management

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION / RECOGNITION / MEMBERSHIP OF CONFEDERATION BODIES:

- Member All India Management Association New Delhi (AIMA).
- Professional Member PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi.
- Appointed as **Peer Reviewer** by ICSI to conduct peer review of Practicing Member of ICSI.
- No ICSI Certified participant of National Workshop on Diligence Report for Banks.
- Convener South Delhi Study Group of NIRC of the ICSI -2011, 2012, 2013 & 2014. Also Past Governing Body Member of Kanpur Chapter of NIRC of the ICSI & Past Member of various Professional Development Committee of NIRC of the ICSI.
- Regular Participant, Speaker of Seminars / Workshop on the Professional Development Program of various Professional Management Institutes including Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), Asia Pacific Institute of Management (AIM), National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG) etc.

Overview of Dividend

- A dividend is a payment made by a Corporation to its shareholders, usually as a distribution of profits. When a corporation earns a profit or surplus, it can either re-invest it in the business called retained earnings, or it can distribute it to shareholders by way of dividend. A corporation may retain a portion of its earnings and pay the remainder as a dividend. Distribution to shareholders can be in cash (usually a deposit into a bank account) or, if the corporation has a dividend reinvestment plan, the amount can be paid by the issue of further shares or share repurchase.
- A dividend is allocated as a fixed amount per share, with shareholders receiving a dividend in proportion to their shareholding. For the joint stock company, paying dividends is not an expense; rather, it is the division of after tax profits among shareholders. Retained earnings (profits that have not been distributed as dividends) are shown in the shareholder equity section in the company's balance sheet the same as its issued share capital. Public companies usually pay dividends on a fixed schedule, but may declare a dividend at any time, sometimes called a special dividend to distinguish it from the fixed schedule dividends. Cooperatives, on the other hand, allocate dividends according to members' activity, so their dividends are often considered to be a pre-tax expense.
- □ Section 123-127 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Declaration & Payment of Dividend) Rules, 2014 specify the law and procedure regarding the declaration and payment of dividend.

Declaration of Dividend

- Extract of the relevant provisions prescribed in Section 123-127 of the Companies Act, 2013 as under:-
- As per Section 123 of Companies Act 2013, No dividend shall be declared or paid by a company for any financial year except—
 - (a) out of the profits of the company for that year arrived at after providing for depreciation in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), or out of the profits of the company for any previous financial year or years arrived at after providing for depreciation in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section and remaining undistributed, or out of both; or
 - (b) out of money provided by the Central Government or a State Government for the payment of dividend by the company in pursuance of a guarantee given by that Government, provided that a company may, before the declaration of any dividend in any financial year, transfer such percentage of its profits for that financial year as it may consider appropriate to the reserves of the company
- It is further given that where, owing to inadequacy or absence of profits in any financial year, any company proposes to declare dividend out of the accumulated profits earned by it in previous years and transferred by the company to the reserves, such declaration of dividend shall not be made except in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf
- Provided also that no dividend shall be declared or paid by a company from its reserves
 other than free reserves.

Interim Dividend

The Board of Directors of a company may declare interim dividend during any financial year out of the surplus in the profit and loss account and out of profits of the financial year in which such interim dividend is sought to be declared provided that in case the company has incurred loss during the current financial year up to the end of the quarter immediately preceding the date of declaration of interim dividend, such interim dividend shall not be declared at a rate higher than the average dividends declared by the company during the immediately preceding three financial years.

Mode of Payment

- The amount of the dividend, including interim dividend, shall be deposited in a scheduled bank in a separate account within five days from the date of declaration of such dividend.
- No dividend shall be paid by a company in respect of any share therein except to the registered shareholder of such share or to his order or to his banker and shall not be payable except in cash provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prohibit the capitalization of profits or reserves of a company for the purpose of issuing fully paid-up bonus shares or paying up any amount for the time being unpaid on any shares held by the members of the company provided further that any dividend payable in cash may be paid by cheque or warrantor in any electronic mode to the shareholder entitled to the payment of the dividend.

Declaration of Dividend as per Companies Rules

□ Relevant Rules in the Companies (Declaration & Payment of Dividend) Rules, 2014 as under :-

- In the event of adequacy or absence of profits in any year, a company may declare dividend out of surplus subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:-
 - (1) The rate of dividend declared shall not exceed the average of the rates at which dividend was declared by it in the three years immediately preceding that year, provided that this sub-rule shall not apply to a company, which has not declared any dividend in each of the three preceding financial year.
 - (2) The total amount to be drawn from such accumulated profits shall not exceed onetenth of the sum of its paid-up share capital and free reserves as appearing in the latest audited financial statement.
 - (3) The amount so drawn shall first be utilized to set off the losses incurred in the financial year in which dividend is declared before any dividend in respect of equity shares is declared.
 - (4) The balance of reserves after such withdrawal shall not fall below fifteen per cent of its paid up share capital as appearing in the latest audited financial statement.
 - (5) No company shall declare dividend unless carried over previous losses and depreciation not provided in previous year are set off against profit of the company of the current year the loss or depreciation, whichever is less, in previous years is set off against the profit of the company for the year for which dividend is declared or paid.
- Statement of amounts to be credited to investor education and protection fund shall be filed in Form DIV 5.

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 - □ Virtual Office Management Services,
 - **☐** Accountancy, Direct And Indirect Taxation & E-filing Compliance Management Services.





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