

CAO Dividend Policy

CAO 股息政策

Policy Statement

政策声明

In November 2015, the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of China Aviation Oil (Singapore) Corporation Ltd (“CAO”) approved a revised dividend policy as part of its commitment to enhance returns to shareholders. The Board is committed to upholding a consistent dividend payout ratio whilst maintaining an equitable balance between returns to shareholders and investment for sustaining growth.

2015 年 11 月，中国航油（新加坡）股份有限公司（“CAO”）董事会（“董事会”）批准了更新后的股息政策，以更好回报股东。董事会致力于保持稳定的股息发放率，平衡股东回报和为了可持续发展进行的投资。

Guiding Principles

指导原则

The following are guiding principles in relation to dividend distributions by CAO:

以下是 CAO 股息发放的指导原则：

- Commencing from financial year 2015, to maintain a consistent dividend payout of thirty percent (30%) of CAO’s annual consolidated net profits attributable to shareholders (one-tier, tax exempt) for each financial year taking into account factors such as expected future capital requirements, growth opportunities available to the CAO group, net earnings of the CAO group, and any regulatory approvals and/or where appropriate, approvals required from third parties (e.g. financial institutions) as appropriate.

从 2015 财年开始，将 CAO 每年合并净利润的百分之三十（30%）作为（单层免税）股息发放给股东。考虑因素包括预计未来资本需求、CAO 集团发展机会、CAO 集团净利润、以及任何监管机构的批准和/或（合适时）第三方（如金融机构）的批准。

- When considering the possibility of declaration of interim or special dividends to shareholders, due consideration will be given to factors such as (i) whether total net cash flows from operations and dividend contributions from associated companies will exceed the budgeted capital expenditures; (ii) the availability of surplus cash reserves from any divestment of non-core assets or businesses, and any capital requirements for identified investment opportunities in the foreseeable future; (iii) whether any variation in the tangible net worth of the Group will breach any existing financial covenants; and (v) the possibility of scrip dividend distribution instead of cash dividend distribution.

考虑给股东发放中期或特别股息的可能性时，应考虑（1）运营产生的总净现金流和联营公司的股息贡献会超过预算的资本支出；（2）是否有脱售非核心资产或业务带来的现金储备盈余，以及是否在可预见的未来对某个已确认的投资机会会有资金需求；（3）集团有形净值的任何变化是否会违反现有的财务规定；和（4）以股代息的可能性。