

ANNEXURE II

TAXABILITY OF DIVIDENDS**Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) on Final Dividend for FY 2024-25**

W.e.f. 1st April 2020, Dividend Distribution Tax u/s 115-O of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("the IT Act") payable by domestic companies on declaration of dividend has been abolished. Pursuant to this amendment and certain consequential amendments brought vide Finance Act, 2020, the Company is required to deduct tax at source ("TDS") in accordance with the provisions of the IT Act, from dividend distributed on or after 1st April 2020.

Please take note of the below TDS provisions and information/ document requirements for each shareholder:

Section 1: For all Members – Details that should be completed and / or updated, as applicable

All Members are requested to ensure that the below details are completed and/or updated, as applicable, in their respective demat account/s maintained with the Depository Participant/s; or in case of shares held in physical form, with the Company, by **September 7, 2025**. Please note that these details as available on record date will be relied upon by the Company, for the purpose of complying with the applicable TDS provisions:

- I. Valid Permanent Account Number (PAN).
- II. Residential status as per the Act i.e. Resident or Non- Resident for FY 2024-25.
- III. Category of the Member:
 - i. Mutual Fund
 - ii. Insurance Company
 - iii. Alternate Investment Fund (AIF) Category I and II
 - iv. AIF Category III
 - v. Government (Central/State Government)
 - vi. Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) /Foreign Institutional Investor (FII): Foreign Company
 - vii. FPI/FII: Others (being Individual, Firm, Trust, AJP, etc.)
 - viii. Individual
 - ix. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)
 - x. Firm
 - xi. Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
 - xii. Association of Persons (AOP), Body of individuals (BOI) or Artificial Juridical Person (AJP)
 - xiii. Trust
 - xiv. Domestic Company
 - xv. Foreign Company
- IV. Email Address.
- V. Residential Address.

For Resident Shareholders: Tax shall be deducted at source under section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, @10% on the amount of Dividend declared and paid by the Company during the Financial Year ("FY") 2025-26, subject to valid PAN is provided by the shareholder and PAN status is operative i.e. PAN is linked to Aadhaar. If PAN is not submitted or is not linked to Aadhaar, TDS would be deducted @ 20% as per section 206AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

- a) **For Resident Individual:** No TDS shall be deducted on the Dividend payable to a resident Individual if the total dividend to be received during FY 2025-26 does not exceed rupees 10,000/-. Please note that this includes the future dividends, if any, which may be declared by the Board in the FY 2025-26.

Separately, in cases where the shareholder provides Form 15G (applicable to any person other than a Company or a Firm) / Form 15H (applicable to an Individual who are 60 years and above), no tax at source shall be deducted provided that the eligibility conditions are being met. Needless to say, PAN is mandatory. Members are requested to note that in case their PAN is not registered, the tax will be deducted at a higher rate of 20%.

- b) For Resident Non-Individual:** No tax shall be deducted on the dividend payable to the following resident non-individuals where they provide relevant details and documents:
- i. Insurance Companies:** Self-declaration that it qualifies as 'Insurer' as per section 2(7A) of the Insurance Act, 1938 and has full beneficial interest with respect to the ordinary shares owned by it along with self-attested copy of PAN card and certificate of registration with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)/LIC/GIC.
 - ii. Mutual Funds:** Self-declaration that it is registered with SEBI and is notified under section 10 (23D) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 along with self-attested copy of PAN card and certificate of registration with SEBI.
 - iii. Alternative Investment Fund (AIF):** Self declaration that its income is exempt under section 10 (23FBA) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and they are registered with SEBI as Category I or Category II AIF alongwith self attested copy of the PAN card and certificate of AIF registration with SEBI.
 - iv. New Pension System (NPS) Trust:** Self declaration that it qualifies as NPS trust and income is eligible for exemption under section 10(44) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and is being regulated by the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 along with self-attested copy of the PAN card.
 - v. Recognised Provident funds:** No TDS is required to be deducted as per Circular No.18/2017 subject to specified conditions. Self- attested copy of a valid order from Commissioner under Rule 3 of Part A of Fourth Schedule to the IT Act, or Self-attested valid documentary evidence (e.g. relevant copy of registration, notification, order, etc.) in support of the provident fund being established under a scheme framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 needs to be submitted.
 - vi. Approved Superannuation fund:** No TDS is required to be deducted as per Circular No.18/2017 subject to specified conditions. Self-attested copy of valid approval granted by Commissioner under Rule 2 of Part B of Fourth Schedule to the IT Act needs to be submitted.
 - vii. Approved Gratuity Fund:** No TDS is required to be deducted as per Circular No.18/2017 subject to specified conditions. Self-attested copy of valid approval granted by Commissioner under Rule 2 of Part C of Fourth Schedule to the IT Act needs to be submitted.
 - viii. Other Non-Individual shareholders:** Self attested copy of documentary evidence supporting the exemption along with self- attested copy of PAN card. Please note that as per section 206AB introduced by the Finance Act, 2021 effective 1st July, 2021 and amended by Finance Act, 2022 in case a person has not filed his/ her Return of Income for the preceding financial year and the aggregate of tax deducted at source in his/her case is rupees 50,000 or more in the said financial year, TDS will be higher of the following:
 - a) Twice the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act, 1961; or
 - b) Twice the rate or rates in force; or
 - c) The rate of five per cent.

The non-residents who do not have the permanent establishment and residents who are not required to file a return under section 139 of Income Tax Act, 1961 are excluded from the scope of a "specified person" i.e. levy of higher TDS under section 206AB of Income-tax Act, 1961.

For Non-resident Shareholders: Taxes are required to be withheld in accordance with the provisions of section 195 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 at the applicable rates in force. As per the relevant provisions of section 195 of the said Act, the withholding tax shall be at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) on the amount of Dividend payable to them. In case of GDRs and Foreign Portfolio Investors ("FPI")/ Foreign Institutional Investors ("FII"), the withholding tax shall be as per the rates specified in section 196C and 196D of the Income Tax Act, 1961 respectively plus applicable surcharge and cess on the amount of Dividend payable to them. However, as per section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the non-resident shareholder has the option to be governed by the provisions of the Double Tax Avoidance Agreement ("DTAA") between India and the country of tax residence of the shareholder, if they are more beneficial to them. For this purpose, i.e. to avail the Tax Treaty benefits, the non-resident shareholder will have to provide the following:

- Self-attested copy of the PAN card allotted by the Indian Income Tax authorities.
- Self-attested copy of Tax Residency Certificate (TRC) for Financial Year 2025-26 obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is a resident.
- Shareholders who have PAN and propose to claim treaty benefit need to mandatorily file the Digital Form 10F online at the link <https://portal.incometax.gov.in/> with effect from 1st April, 2023 to avail the benefit of DTAA.

- Self-declaration by shareholder of meeting treaty eligibility requirement and satisfying beneficial ownership requirement for Financial Year 2025-26.
- Self-declaration by the non-resident shareholder of having no Permanent Establishment in India in accordance with the applicable Tax Treaty.
- In case of Foreign Institutional Investors and Foreign Portfolio Investors, copy of SEBI registration certificate.
- In case of shareholder being tax resident of Singapore, please furnish the letter issued by the competent authority or any other evidence demonstrating the non-applicability of Article 24 - Limitation of Relief under India-Singapore DTAA.

Please note that the Company is not obligated to apply the beneficial DTAA rates at the time of tax deduction/ withholding on dividend amounts. Application of beneficial DTAA rate shall depend upon the completeness and satisfactory review by the Company, of the documents submitted by the Non-Resident shareholder.

Other general information for the Members:

- I. For all self-attested documents, Members must mention on the document "certified true copy of the original". For all documents being sent / accepted by email, the Member undertakes to send the original document/s on the request by the Company.
- II. In case, the dividend income is assessable to tax in the hands of a person other than the registered Member as on the Record Date, then in terms of Rule 37BA of Income Tax Rules 1962, registered Member is required to furnish a declaration containing the name, address, PAN of the person to whom TDS credit is to be given and reasons for giving credit to such person.
- III. Shareholders holding Equity shares under multiple accounts under different status / category and single PAN, may note that, higher of the tax as applicable to the status in which shares held under a PAN will be considered on their entire holding in different accounts.
- IV. The members shall download Form 26AS from the Income Tax Department's website: <https://www.incometax.gov.in/iec/foportal/> for TDS deducted.
- V. Application of TDS rate is subject to necessary due diligence and verification by the Company of the shareholder details as available in register of Members on the Book Closure Date, documents, information available in public domain, etc. In case of ambiguous, incomplete or conflicting information, or the valid information/documents not being provided, the Company will arrange to deduct tax at the maximum applicable rate.
- VI. In case TDS is deducted at a higher rate, an option is still available with the shareholder to file the return of income and claim an appropriate refund, if eligible.
- VII. In the event of any income tax demand (including interest, penalty, etc.) arising from any misrepresentation, inaccuracy or omission of information provided / to be provided by the Member/s, such Member/s will be responsible to indemnify the Company and also, provide the Company with all information / documents and cooperation in any appellate proceedings.

Members are requested to take note of the TDS rates and document/s, if any, required to be submitted to the Company by September 7, 2025 for their respective category, in order to comply with the applicable TDS provisions on the email ids to the Company on investorsrelation@gulshanindia.com. The hard copy can also be submitted to the Company at G-81, Preet Vihar, Delhi- 110092.

Note: Above communication on TDS sets out the provisions of law in a summary manner only and does not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all potential tax consequences. Shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors for the tax provisions applicable to their particular circumstances.

**By the Order of the Board
For Gulshan Polyols Limited**

Dr. Chandra Kumar Jain
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00062221

Date: August 07, 2025
Place: Delhi