



LAXMI ORGANIC INDUSTRIES LTD

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June 21, 2021

BSE Limited

Corporate Relationship Department,
1st Floor, New Trading Ring,
Rotunda Building, P. J. Towers,
Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai - 400 001

Scrip Code: 543277

National Stock Exchange Limited

Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E),
Mumbai - 400 051

Trading Symbol: LXCHEM

Dear Sir / Madam,

Sub: Communication to Shareholders - Intimation on Tax Deduction on Dividend

Pursuant to the Finance Act, 2020, with effect from April 1, 2020, Dividend Distribution Tax has been abolished and dividend income is taxable in the hands of the shareholders.

In this regard, please see enclosed an e-mail communication which has been sent to all the shareholders of the Company whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company/Depositories explaining the process on withholding tax from dividends paid to the shareholders at prescribed rates along with the necessary annexures.

This communication is also being made available on the website of the Company at www.laxmi.com

We request you to take the above on record.

Thanking you,

For **Laxmi Organic Industries Limited**

Aniket Hirpara

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Encl.: A/a

Laxmi Organic Industries Limited

CIN: U24200MH1989PLC051736
A-22/2/3 MIDC Mahad, Raigad - 402 309, Maharashtra, India
T: +91-22-49104444/67
Website: www.laxmi.com

Date: 19/06/2021

Dear Shareholder,

Subject: Deduction of tax at source on dividend

We hope that you and your family are doing well and are safe and healthy. Please take care of yourselves.

We wish to inform you that the Board of Directors of your Company ("Board") have at their meeting held on May 25, 2021 recommended dividend of Rs. 0.50/- per equity share having nominal value of Rs. 2.00/- each for the financial year ended 31st March 2021.

The dividend, as recommended by the Board, if approved at the 32nd Annual General Meeting, will be paid to shareholders holding equity shares of the Company, either in electronic or in physical form on July 15, 2021 ('record date').

In terms of the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, ("the Act"), dividend paid or distributed by a Company on or after 1st April 2020 is taxable in the hands of the shareholders. The Company shall therefore be required to deduct tax at source at the time of payment of dividend. The deduction of tax at source will be based on the category of shareholders and subject to fulfilment of conditions as provided hereinbelow:

· **For resident shareholders**

Tax will be deducted at source ("TDS") under Section 194 of the Act @ 10% on the amount of dividend payable unless exempt under any of the provisions of the Act. However, in case of individuals, TDS would not apply if the aggregate of total dividend distributed to them by the Company during financial year does not exceed Rs.5,000.

Tax at source will not be deducted in cases where a shareholder provides Form 15G (applicable to individual) / Form 15H (applicable to an individual above the age of 60 years), provided that the eligibility conditions are being met. Blank Form 15G and 15H can be downloaded from the link given at the end of this communication. Please note that all fields mentioned in the Form are mandatory and Company may reject the forms submitted, if it does not fulfil the requirement of law.

Needless to mention, valid Permanent Account Number ("PAN") will be mandatorily required. Shareholders who are required to link Aadhar number with PAN as required under section 139AA(2) read with Rule 114AAA, should compulsorily link the same by 30 June 2021. If, as required under the law, any PAN is found to have not been linked with Aadhar by 30 June 2021 then such PAN will be deemed invalid and TDS would be deducted at higher rates u/s206AA of the Act. The Government has not prescribed the mechanism to verify the said Aadhar linking with PAN, hence in order to comply with the provisions of the Act, Company will proceed on assumption that all shareholders are in compliance with the aforesaid provisions of the IT Act. However, we request you to inform us well in advance, if you have not linked your Aadhar with PAN as provided in section 139AA(2) read with Rule 114AAA. The Company reserves its right to recover any demand raised subsequently on the Company for not informing the Company or providing wrong information about applicability of Section 206AA in your case.

NIL /lower tax shall be deducted on the dividend payable to following resident shareholders on submission of self-declaration (as per format attached) as listed below:

- i. **Insurance companies:** Declaration (refer format) by shareholder qualifying as Insurer as per section 2(7A) of the Insurance Act, 1938 along with self-attested copy of PAN card;

- ii. **Mutual Funds:** Declaration (refer format) by Mutual Fund shareholder eligible for exemption u/s 10(23D) of the Income- tax Act, 1961 along with self-attested copies of registration documents and PAN card;
 - iii. **Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) established in India:** Declaration (refer format) that the shareholder is eligible for exemption under section 10(23FBA) of the Act and they are established as Category I or Category II AIF under the SEBI regulations. Copy of self-attested registration documents and PAN card should be provided.
 - iv. **New Pension System Trust:** Declaration (refer format) along with self-attested copy of documentary evidence supporting the exemption and self-attested copy of PAN card.
 - v. **Other shareholders** – Declaration (refer format) along with self-attested copy of documentary evidence supporting the exemption and self-attested copy of PAN card.
 - vi. Shareholders who have provided a valid certificate issued u/s. 197 of the Act for lower / nil rate of deduction or an exemption certificate issued by the income tax authorities along with Declaration (refer format).
- **For non-resident shareholders (including Foreign Institutional Investors and Foreign Portfolio Investors)**

Tax is required to be withheld in accordance with the provisions of Section 195 and section 196D of the Act at applicable rates in force. As per the relevant provisions of the Act, the tax shall be withheld @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) on the amount of dividend payable. However, as per Section 90 of the Act, a 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 the shareholder. For this purpose, i.e. to avail the tax treaty benefits, the non-resident shareholder will have to provide the following:

- i. Self-attested copy of PAN card, if any, allotted by the Indian income tax authorities;
- ii. Self-attested copy of Tax Residency Certificate (“TRC”) obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is resident;
- iii. Self-declaration in Form 10F (refer format), if all the details required in this form are not mentioned in the TRC;
- iv. Self-declaration (refer format) by the non-resident shareholder of meeting treaty eligibility requirement and satisfying beneficial ownership requirement (Non-resident having PE in India would need to comply with provisions of section 206AB of the IT Act).
- v. In case of Foreign Institutional Investors and Foreign Portfolio Investors, self-attested copy of SEBI registration certificate.
- vi. In case of shareholder being tax resident of Singapore, please furnish the letter issued
- vii. by the competent authority or any other evidences demonstrating the nonapplicability of Article 24 - Limitation of Relief under India-Singapore Double Taxation
- viii. Avoidance Agreement (DTAA).

The self-declarations referred to in point nos. (iii) to (iv) can be downloaded from the link given at the end of this communication

Application of beneficial DTAA rate shall depend upon the completeness and satisfactory review by the Company, of the documents submitted by non- resident shareholders and meeting requirement of Act read with applicable tax treaty. In absence of the same, the Company will not be obligated to apply the beneficial DTAA rates at the time of tax deduction on dividend amounts.

- **Section 206AB of the Act**

Rate of TDS @10% u/s 194 of the Act is subject to provisions of section 206AB of Act (effective from 1 July 2021) which introduces special provisions for TDS in respect of non-filers of income-tax return. As provided in section 206AB, tax is required to be deducted at higher of following rates in case of payments to specified persons:

- at twice the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Act; or
- at twice the rate or rates in force; or
- at the rate of 5%.

Where sections 206AA and 206AB are applicable i.e. the specified person has not submitted the PAN as well as not filed the return; the tax shall be deducted at the higher of the two rates prescribed in these two sections.

The term 'specified person' is defined in sub section (3) of section 206AB who satisfies the following conditions:

- A person who has not filed the income tax return for two previous years immediately prior to the previous year in which tax is required to be deducted, for which the time limit of filing of return of income under section 139(1) of the I-T Act has expired; and
- The aggregate of TDS and TCS in his case is Rs. 50,000 or more in each of these two previous years.

The non-resident who does not have the permanent establishment is excluded from the scope of a specified person.

While your Company is awaiting the guidelines from the Government prescribing the mechanism to determine who fulfils the conditions of being a 'specified person'. Therefore, in order to comply with the provisions of the Act, and unless any mechanism is prescribed by the authorities in this regard, Company will proceed on the assumption that all shareholders are in compliance with the provisions of section 206AB of the IT Act. However, we request you to inform us well in advance and before cut-off date if you are covered under the definition of 'specified person' as provided in section 206AB of the IT Act. The Company reserves its right to recover any demand raised subsequently on the Company for not informing the Company or providing wrong information about applicability of Section 206AB in your case.

To enable us to determine the appropriate TDS / withholding tax rate applicable, we request you to provide the above details and documents not later than July 5, 2021 (cut off date).

To summarise, dividend will be paid after deducting the tax at source as under:

- i. NIL for resident shareholders receiving dividend upto Rs.5000 or in case Form 15G / Form 15H (as applicable) along with self-attested copy of the PAN card is submitted.
- ii. 10% for other resident shareholders in case copy of PAN card is provided/available.
- iii. 20% for resident shareholders if copy of PAN card is not provided / not available.
- iv. Tax will be assessed on the basis of documents submitted by the non-resident shareholders.
- v. 20% plus applicable surcharge and cess for non-resident shareholders in case the relevant documents are not submitted.
- vi. Lower/ NIL TDS on submission of self-attested copy of the valid certificate issued under section 197 of the Act.

Aforesaid rates will be subject to applicability of section 206AB of the Act.

In terms of Rule 37BA of Income Tax Rules 1962, if dividend income on which tax has been deducted at source is assessable in the hands of a person other than the deductee, then such deductee should file declaration (refer format) with Company in the manner prescribed by the Rules.

In case tax on dividend is deducted at a higher rate in the absence of receipt or defect in any of the aforementioned details / documents, you will be able to claim refund of the excess tax deducted by filing your income tax return. No claim shall lie against the Company for such taxes deducted.

· **Updation of PAN, email address and other details**

Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized mode, are requested to update their records such as tax residential status, permanent account number (PAN), registered email addresses, mobile numbers and other details with their relevant depositories through their depository participants. Shareholders holding shares in physical mode are requested to furnish details to the Company's registrar and share transfer agent namely Link Intime India Private Limited. Company is obligated to deduct tax at source (TDS) based on the records available with RTA and no request will be entertained for revision of TDS return.

Kindly note that the aforementioned documents should be uploaded with Link Intime India Private Limited, the Registrar and Transfer Agent at <https://linkintime.co.in/formsreg/submission-of-form->

[15g-15h.html](#) or emailed to laxmiorganicdivtax@linkintime.co.in. No communication on the tax determination / deduction shall be entertained after July 5, 2021.

· **Update of Bank account details:**

While on the subject, we request you to submit / update your bank account details with your Depository Participant, in case you are holding shares in the electronic form. In case your shareholding is in the physical form, you will have to submit a scanned copy of a covering letter, duly signed by you, along with a cancelled cheque leaf with your name and bank account details and a copy of your PAN card, duly self-attested, with Link Intime India Private Limited. This will facilitate receipt of dividend directly into your bank account. In case the cancelled cheque leaf does not bear your name, please attach a copy of the bank pass-book statement, duly self-attested.

We seek your co-operation in the matter.

Your sincerely,
For Laxmi Organic Industries Limited

Aniket Hirpara
Company Secretary

[Click here](#) to download – 15H

[Click here](#) to download – 15G

[Click here](#) to download – 10F

[Click here](#) to download – self declaration (Resident shareholder)

[Click here](#) to download – self declaration (Non-resident shareholder)

Disclaimer: The information set out herein above is included for general information purposes only and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Since the tax consequences are dependent on facts and circumstances of each case, the investors are advised to consult their own tax consultant with respect to specific tax implications arising out of receipt of dividend.