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FAQ's on Interim Dividend

A. <u>Resident Shareholders</u>

1) I am a resident individual shareholder. Will my dividend be subject to TDS?

Effective April 1, 2020, the dividend income is taxable in the hands of shareholders. Correspondingly, the Company is required to deduct TDS from such payment as per the provisions of section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, if any resident individual shareholder is in receipt of Dividend exceeding Rs. 5,000 in a fiscal year, entire dividend will be subject to TDS @ 10% provided you have updated your Permanent Account Number (PAN) and residential status with the depository, otherwise the TDS rate will be 20%. In case the dividend is not exceeding Rs 5,000 in a fiscal year to resident individual shareholder then no tax will be deducted from the dividend.

2) I am resident shareholder but not an individual. Will the dividend be subject to TDS?

- Yes, the entire dividend will be subject to TDS for non-individual resident shareholders without any threshold limit. The tax deduction rate will be 10% provided the PAN and residential status is updated with the company or the depository, otherwise the TDS rate will be 20%.
- 3) Is the above rate of 10% or 20% as the case be increased by surcharge and cess?
- > In case of resident shareholders, the rate of TDS would not be increased by surcharge and cess.
- 4) I am a resident individual and my dividend receipt is subject to TDS but tax on my estimated total income of the previous year after including this dividend income on which tax is to be deducted will be nil. Can the I request the company not to deduct tax at source and to pay the amount without deduction of tax at source?
- Yes, you can approach to the company for non-deduction of tax at source. You will have to furnish a declaration in Form No. 15G/15H, as the case may be, to <u>https://ris.kfintech.com/form15/</u> to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the previous year after including the income on which tax is to be deducted will be nil.
- 5) I am an entity and my dividend receipt is not subject to TDS under section 194 of the Act. Can I request the company not to deduct tax at source and to pay the amount without deduction of tax at source?
- Yes, you can approach the company in case, you are covered by any specific exclusion provided under the provisions of the Act. You need to provide reference to the relevant provision, declaration and the self-attested documents as mentioned in **Annexure A**.

B. <u>Non-resident Shareholders</u>

- 6) What is the rate of withholding tax on dividend declared and paid to non-resident shareholders? Is there any limit upto which no tax will be withheld?
- For non-resident shareholders, the rate of withholding tax is 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) as per the Indian Income-tax Act, 1961. However, where non-resident shareholder is eligible

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to claim the tax treaty benefit and the tax rate provided in respective tax treaty is beneficial than rate as per tax treaty would be applied. In order to avail tax treaty benefits, non-resident shareholders would be required to submit certain documents (list of said documents are provided at FAQ 9).

- Please note that there is no threshold provided for which no tax will be withheld. Entire dividend is subject to withholding of tax.
- Extending the benefit of tax treaty would depend on the completeness of documents submitted and at the discretion of the Company.
- 7) Is the above rate of 20% increased by surcharge and cess?
- Yes, in case of non-resident shareholders the rate of 20% would be increased by applicable Surcharge and Cess based on the status of the non-resident.
- 8) What is the applicable rate of surcharge for non-resident shareholders (including FIIs/FPIs)?
- > The rate of surcharge depends upon the status of the non-resident and its income.

For Non-resident Individuals the rate of surcharge is as under:

Income Slab	Rate of Surcharge
Less than INR 50 lacs	Nil
more than INR 50 Lacs but not exceeding INR 1 Crore	10%
above INR 1 Crore	15%

For Non-resident other than Individuals the rate of surcharge is as under:

Income Slab	Rate of Surcharge
Less than INR 1 Crore	Nil
more than INR 1 Crore but not exceeding INR 10 Crores	2%
above INR 10 Crores	5%

9) Who are eligible for a relief of concessional rate of withholding tax as per the Tax Treaty entered by India with other countries? If eligible, what are the documents required for availing such relief?

- Non-resident shareholders (including FIIs/FPIs) who are tax residents of countries which have signed Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with India are eligible for a relief of concessional rate of TDS as per the Tax Treaty (if any).
- Following documents are required for availing the concessional rate of withholding tax:



- **Tax Residency Certificate** for the year in which dividend is received (to be issued by Revenue / Tax authorities of home country)
- Form 10F as per the format specified under the Income Tax Act, 1961
- **Self-Declaration** for the year in which dividend is received. Principally, following should be covered in the self-declaration
 - Non-resident is eligible to claim the benefit of respective tax treaty
 - Non-resident receiving the dividend income is beneficial owner of such income
 - Dividend income is not attributable/effectively connected to any Permanent Establishment (PE) or Fixed Base in India.
- Specimen of Form 10F and self-declaration (enclosed)
- **10)** When the documents required for claiming concessional rate benefit under the Treaty are required to be submitted?
- Non-resident willing to claim benefit of concessional rate under the Treaty should submit the documents to the RTA before the record date of declaring dividend.

C. <u>Miscellaneous FAQs</u>

11) Where does the shareholder need to update the PAN?

In case the shares are held in Demat form then the PAN needs to be updated with your Depository Participant, and in case shares held in Physical form with KFin Technologies Private Limited at <u>einward.ris@kfintech.com</u>.

12) How can a shareholder know the quantum of tax deducted from his dividend income by the company?

- To know the quantum of the tax deducted by the payer, the company will provide a TDS certificate in respect of the tax deducted. Shareholders can also check Form 26AS from their e-filing accounts at <u>https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in</u>
- You can also use the "View Your Tax Credit" facility available at <u>www.incometaxindia.gov.in</u>. Please note the credit in form 26AS shall be reflected after TDS statement filed by company on a quarterly basis is processed by tax authority.

Annexure A

List of documents to be submitted for non-deduction of Tax at Source or applying concessional Rates of TDS

Sr No	Category	Documents required under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for applying concessional Rates of TDS/ Nil TDS
1	Resident Individuals	Certificate under section 197 of the Act Or Form 15G/ 15H (in respect of sections 197A(1) & 197A(1C) of the Act respectively
		Copy of PAN Card (duly self-attested)
	Resident shareholders (Non-individuals)	 Domestic companies Certificate of incorporation issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India
		 ii. Insurance Companies (Public & Other Insurance Companies) Registration certification along with declaration that we are an Insurance company as defined under second proviso to Section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961
		 iii. Mutual Funds: Certificate of registration under section 10(23D) of the Act issued by the appropriate authority
		 iv. Category I / Category II Alternative Investment Fund: Certificate of registration/ declaration evidencing that we are a Category I / Category II Alternative Investment Fund, as defined under Section 10(23FBA) and clause (a) of Explanation 1 to Section 115UB of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1961 [covered by Notification No. 51/2015 dated June 25, 2015].
		 v. Trust Registration certificate and declaration that it is a tax resident of India
		 vi. National Pension Scheme Trust Registration certificate/ declaration that we qualify as NPS Trust for the purpose of section 197A(1E) of the Income- tax Act, 1961 and income is eligible for exemption under section 10(44) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
		 vii. Resident HUFs/ Trust/ Associations/ Commercial Banks/ Indian Financial Institutions/ Clearing Members Copy of registration certificate evidencing above status and declaration confirming that the respective entity is tax resident of India
		 viii. Other Non-Individual shareholders: Documentary evidence and self-declaration substantiating that It is an entity covered by Circular 18 of 2017 issued by the Central Board of Direct Tax and the income is unconditionally exempt under Section 10 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 and it is not statutorily required to file return of income under Section 139 of the Act.

		 It is a Corporation set up under specific legislation whose income is exempt from any income-tax and can be considered as a 'Government' and qualify for exemption under section 196 of the Income tax Act, 1961. For all the category of shareholders Certificate under section 197 of the Act, if any Copy of PAN Card (duly attested)
2	Non-Resident Individuals /Foreign Nationals/ Foreign Corporate Bodies, Foreign Banks, Erstwhile OCBs, FPI/ FIIs	 Certificate under section 195(2) or 197 of the Act Or i. Copy of the PAN Card (duly attested) allotted by the Indian Income Tax authorities. ii. Copy of Tax Residency Certificate (TRC) (of FY 2020-21 or calendar year 2020/ 2021, valid as on record date) obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is resident. In case, the TRC is furnished in a language other than English, the said TRC would have to be translated from such other language to English language and thereafter duly notarized and apostilled copy of the TRC would have to be provided; iii. Self-declaration in Form 10F iv. Self-declaration by the non-resident shareholder in the prescribed format as mentioned below. v. In case of FPI/ FIIs, following additional documents shall be required: Registration Certificate evidencing FPI/FII is registered with SEBI NOTE: The Company is not obligated to apply the beneficial DTAA rates at the time of tax deduction/withholding on the dividend amount. 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.

FORM NO. 10F

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 21AB]

Information to be provided under sub-section (5) of section 90 or sub-section (5) of section 90A of the Income-tax Act, 1961

I..... *son/daughter of Shri..... in the capacity of (designation) do provide the following information, relevant to the previous year..... *in my case/in the case of...... for the purposes of sub-section (5) of *section 90/section 90A:----

Sl.No	Nature of information	:	Details #
(<i>i</i>)	Status (individual, company, firm etc.) of the assessee	•	
(ii)	Permanent Account Number or Aadhaar Number of the assessee if allotted	:	
(iii)	Nationality (in the case of an individual) or Country or specified territory of incorporation or registration (in the case of others)	:	
(iv)	Assessee's tax identification number in the country or specified territory of residence and if there is no such number, then, a unique number on the basis of which the person is identified by the Government of the country or the specified territory of which the assessee claims to be a resident	:	
(v)	Period for which the residential status as mentioned in the certificate referred to in sub-section (4) of section 90 or sub-section (4) of section 90A is applicable	:	
(vi)	Address of the assessee in the country or territory outside India during the period for which the certificate, mentioned in (v) above, is applicable	•	

Signature: .	
Name:	
Address:	
Permanent Account Number or Aadhaar Number	

Verification

I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief what is stated above is correct, complete and is truly stated.

Verified today the day of.....

.....

Signature of the person providing the information

Place:

Notes :

1. *Delete whichever is not applicable.

2. #Write N.A. if the relevant information forms part of the certificate referred to in sub-section (4) of section 90 or sub-section (4) of section 90A.

¹FORM NO. 15H

[See section 197A(1C) and rule 29C]

Declaration under section 197A(1C) to be made by an individual who is of the age of sixty years or more claiming certain incomes without deduction of tax.

1. Name of Assessee (Declarant) 3. Date of 2. Permanent Account Birth²(DD/MM/YYYY) Number or Aadhaar Number of the Assessee¹ 5. Flat/Door/Block No. 6. Name of Premises 4. Previous $year(P.Y.)^3$ (for which declaration is being made) 7. Road/Street/Lane 8. Area/Locality 9. Town/City/District 10. State 11. PIN 12. Email 13. Telephone No. (with STD Code) and Mobile No. Yes No 14 (a) Whether assessed to tax^4 : (b) If yes, latest assessment year for which assessed 15. Estimated income for which this declaration is made 16. Estimated total income of the P.Y. in which income mentioned in column 15 to be included⁵ 17. Details of Form No.15H other than this form filed for the previous year, if any⁶ Total No. of Form No.15H filed | Aggregate amount of income for which Form No.15H filed 18. Details of income for which the declaration is filed **S1**. Nature of income Identification number of Section under Amount of relevant which tax is income No. deductible investment/account, etc.7

PART I

Signature of the Declarant

Substituted by the IT (Fourteenth Amdt.) Rules, 2015, w.e.f. 1-10-2015. Earlier Form No. 15H was amended by the IT (Fifth Amdt.) Rules, 1982, w.e.f. 21-6-1982, IT (Fifth Amdt.) Rules, 1989, w.r.e.f. 1-4-1988, IT (Fourteenth Amdt.) Rules, 1990, w.e.f. 20-11-1990, IT (Twelfth Amdt.) Rules, 1992, w.e.f. 1-6-1992, IT (Seventh Amdt.) Rules, 1995, w.e.f. 1-7-1995, IT (Thirty-second Amdt.) Rules, 1999, w.e.f. 19-11-1999, IT (Twelfth Amdt.) Rules, 2002, w.e.f. 21-6-2002, IT (Eighth Amdt.) Rules, 2003, w.e.f. 9-6-2003, IT (Fourteenth Amdt.) Rules, 2003, w.e.f. 1-8-2003 and IT (Second Amdt.) Rules, 2013, w.e.f. 19-2-2013.

Declaration/Verification⁸

Place: Date:

.....

Signature of the Declarant

PART II

[To be filled by the person responsible for paying the income referred to in column 15 of Part I]

1. Name of the person re	esponsible for paying	2. Unique Identification No. ⁹		
3. Permanent Account Number or Aadhaar Number of the person responsible for paying	4. Complete Addres	S	5. TAN of the person responsible for paying	
6. Email	7. Telephone No. (with STD Code) and Mobile No.			8. Amount of income paid ¹⁰
9. Date on which Declaration is received (DD/MM/YYYY)				the income has been /MM/YYYY)

Place: Date:

.....

Signature of the person responsible for paying the income referred to in column 15 of Part I

*Delete whichever is not applicable.

1. As per provisions of section 206AA(2), the declaration under section 197A(1C) shall be invalid if the declarant fails to furnish his valid Permanent Account Number or Aadhaar Number.

2. Declaration can be furnished by a resident individual who is of the age of 60 years or more at any time during the previous year.

3. The financial year to which the income pertains.

4. Please mention "Yes" if assessed to tax under the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 for any of the assessment year out of six assessment years preceding the year in which the declaration is filed.

5. Please mention the amount of estimated total income of the previous year for which the declaration is filed including the amount of income for which this declaration is made.

6. In case any declaration(s) in Form No. 15H is filed before filing this declaration during the previous year, mention the total number of such Form No. 15H filed along with the aggregate amount of income for which said declaration(s) have been filed.

7. Mention the distinctive number of shares, account number of term deposit, recurring deposit, National Savings Schemes, life insurance policy number, employee code, etc.

8. Before signing the declaration/verification, the declarant should satisfy himself that the information furnished in this form is true, correct and complete in all respects. Any person making a false statement in the declaration shall be liable to prosecution under section 277 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and on conviction be punishable—

- (*i*) in a case where tax sought to be evaded exceeds twenty-five lakh rupees, with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
- (*ii*) in any other case, with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years and with fine.

9. The person responsible for paying the income referred to in column 15 of Part I shall allot a unique identification number to all the Form No. 15H received by him during a quarter of the financial year and report this reference number along with the particulars prescribed in rule 31A(4)(vii) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 in the TDS statement furnished for the same quarter. In case the person has also received Form No.15G during the same quarter, please allot separate series of serial number for Form No.15H and Form No.15G.

10. The person responsible for paying the income referred to in column 15 of Part I shall not accept the declaration where the amount of income of the nature referred to in section 197A(1C) or the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the previous year in which such income is to be included exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to tax after allowing for deduction(s) under Chapter VI-A, if any, or set off of loss, if any, under the head "income from house property" for which the declarant is eligible. For deciding the eligibility, he is required to verify income or the aggregate amount of incomes, as the case may be, reported by the declarant in columns 15 and 17.

¹[**Provided** that such person shall accept the declaration in a case where income of the assessee, who is eligible for rebate of income-tax under section 87A, is higher than the income for which declaration can be accepted as per this note, but his tax liability shall be nil after taking into account the rebate available to him under the said section 87A.]

^{1.} Inserted by Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2019, w.e.f. 22-5-2019.

INCOME-TAX RULES, 1962

FORM NO. 15G

[See section 197A(1), 197A(1A) and rule 29C]

Declaration under section 197A(1) and section 197A(1A) to be made by an individual or a person (not being a company or firm) claiming certain incomes without deduction of tax

PART I

1. Name of Assessee (Declarant)					2. PAN of the Assessee ¹				
3. Status ²		4. Previous year(P.Y.) ³ (for which declaration is being m			ade)	ade) 5. Residential Status ⁴		atus ⁴	
6. Flat/Door/Block No		7. Na	7. Name of Premises			8. Road/Street/Lane		9.Ar	ea/Locality
10. Town/City/District	;	11. S	tate		12.	12. PIN		13. E	mail
14. Telephone No. (with Code) and Mobile No.	h STD	15 (a) Whether asses Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) If yes, latest asses			5:		Y e h assessed	S	No
16. Estimated income for which this declaration is made			17. Estimated total income of the P.Y. in which income mentioned in column 16 to be included ⁶						
18. Details of Form No. 15G other than this form filed during the previous year, if any ⁷									
Total No. of Form No. 15G filed Aggreg.			ite amo	ount of incom	e for which	Form N	Io.15G filed		
19. Details of income for which the declaration is filed									
Sl. Identification number of relevant N No. investment/account, etc. ⁸		Nature of inc	ome	Section und is deductibl		ix Ai	mount of income		

.....

Signature of the Declarant⁹

Declaration/Verification¹⁰

Place:	 	 	 	 	
Date:	 	 	 	 	

Signature of the Declarant⁹

1. Substituted by IT (Fourteenth Amdt.) Rules 2015, w.e.f. 1-10-2015. Earlier Form No. 15G was inserted by the IT (Fifth Amdt.) Rules, 1982, w.e.f. 21-6-1982 and later on amended by the IT (Fifth Amdt.) Rules, 1989, w.r.e.f. 1-4-1988, IT (Fourteenth Amdt.) Rules, 1990, w.e.f. 20-11-1990 and IT (Twelfth Amdt.) Rules, 2002, w.e.f. 21-6-2002 and substituted by the IT (Eighth Amdt.) Rules, 2003, w.e.f. 9-6-2003 and IT (Second Amdt.) Rules, 2013, w.e.f. 19-2-2013.

PART II

[To be filled by the person responsible for paying the income referred to in column 16 of Part I]

plete Address	5. TAN of the pers	son responsible for paying	
phone No. (with STD Cod	de) and Mobile No.	8. Amount of income paid ¹²	
	10. Date on which the income has been paid/credited (DD/MM/YYYY)		
	eceived 10. Da	eceived 10. Date on which the inco	

Place:	
Date:	Signature of the person responsible for paying
	the income referred to in column 16 of Part I

*Delete whichever is not applicable.

¹As per provisions of section 206AA(2), the declaration under section 197A(1) or 197A(1A) shall be invalid if the declarant fails to furnish his valid Permanent Account Number (PAN).

 $^2 Declaration can be furnished by an individual under section 197A(1) and a person (other than a company or a firm) under section 197A(1A).$

³The financial year to which the income pertains.

⁴Please mention the residential status as per the provisions of section 6 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

⁵Please mention "Yes" if assessed to tax under the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 for any of the assessment year out of six assessment years preceding the year in which the declaration is filed.

⁶Please mention the amount of estimated total income of the previous year for which the declaration is filed including the amount of income for which this declaration is made.

⁷In case any declaration(s) in Form No. 15G is filed before filing this declaration during the previous year, mention the total number of such Form No. 15G filed along with the aggregate amount of income for which said declaration(s) have been filed.

⁸Mention the distinctive number of shares, account number of term deposit, recurring deposit, National Savings Schemes, life insurance policy number, employee code, etc.

Indicate the capacity in which the declaration is furnished on behalf of a HUF, AOP, etc.

¹⁰Before signing the declaration/verification, the declarant should satisfy himself that the information furnished in this form is true, correct and complete in all respects. Any person making a false statement in the declaration shall be liable to prosecution under section 277 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and on conviction be punishable-

- (*i*) in a case where tax sought to be evaded exceeds twenty-five lakh rupees, with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
- (*ii*) in any other case, with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years and with fine.

¹¹The person responsible for paying the income referred to in column 16 of Part I shall allot a unique identification number to all the Form No. 15G received by him during a quarter of the financial year and report this reference number along with the particulars prescribed in rule 31A(4)(*vii*) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 in the TDS statement furnished for the same quarter. In case the person has also received Form No.15H during the same quarter, please allot separate series of serial number for Form No.15G and Form No.15H.

¹²The person responsible for paying the income referred to in column 16 of Part I shall not accept the declaration where the amount of income of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of section 197A or the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the previous year in which such income is to be included exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to tax. For deciding the eligibility, he is required to verify income or the aggregate amount of incomes, as the case may be, reported by the declarant in columns 16 and 18.

(ON THE LETTER HEAD OF SHAREHOLDER)

Date: 2020

Issuer Name

Issuer Address

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Declaration provided to_____ ("The Company") for claiming the tax treaty benefits for the financial year 2020-21 (ending on March 31, 2021).

Declaration

This is to confirm that,

- [NAME OF SHAREHOLDER] is a tax resident of [COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE] as per the provisions of the Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion between India and [COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE] (the "India-[COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE] DTAA");
- [NAME OF SHAREHOLDER] will continue to maintain the 'tax resident' status in *his/her/its respective Country for the application of the provisions of the India-[COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE] DTAA, during the financial year 2020-21.
- [NAME OF SHAREHOLDER] is eligible to claim the benefits under the provisions of India-[COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE] DTAA;
- The claim of benefits by [NAME OF SHAREHOLDER] is not impaired in any way;
- [NAME OF THE SHAREHOLDER] is the beneficial owner of [NO OF SHARES] shares held in the Company as per Folio ______ / demat account ______ (*if shares are held under different Folio No., give separate details for all*). Further, [NAME OF THE SHAREHOLDER] is the beneficial owner of dividend receivable from the Company in relation to aforementioned shares;
- [NAME OF THE SHAREHOLDER] does not have any taxable presence, fixed base or permanent establishment in India as per the provisions of the India- [COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE] DTAA during the Financial Year 2020-21; and
- NAME OF THE SHAREHOLDER] is the holder/ not the holder of (*strikethrough whichever is not applicable*) PAN allotted by the Income Tax Authorities in India.

- NAME OF THE SHAREHOLDER] will immediately inform the Company if there is a change in the status.

*I/We hereby confirm that the declarations made above are complete, true and bona fide. This declaration is issued to the Company to enable them to decide upon the withholding tax applicable on the dividend income receivable by [NAME OF SHAREHOLDER].

Yours faithfully,

For [NAME OF SHAREHOLDER]

Authorized Signatory [Name/designation]

Email address: [Please insert]

Contact Number: [Please insert]

Contact address: [Please insert]