

**STATEMENT OF SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS**

**STATEMENT OF SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO JSW CEMENT LIMITED ("THE COMPANY") AND THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY UNDER THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX LAWS IN INDIA**

July 23, 2025

**To**

**The Board of Directors**

JSW Cement Limited

JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,

Bandra (East),

Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400051

Dear Sirs,

**Sub: Statement of possible Special Tax Benefits available to the Company and its equity shareholders under the direct and indirect tax laws**

We refer to the proposed initial public offering of equity shares (the "**Offer**") of JSW Cement Limited (the "**Company**"). We enclose herewith the statement (the "**Annexure**") showing the current position of special tax benefits available to the Company and to its shareholders as per the provisions of the Indian direct and indirect tax laws including the Income-tax Act, 1961, (as amended by Finance Act, 2025) the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, respective State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (collectively the "GST Act"), the Customs Act, 1962 ("Customs Act") and the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 ("Tariff Act") (collectively the "**Taxation Laws**") including the rules, regulations, circulars and notifications issued in connection with the Taxation Laws, as presently in force and applicable to the assessment year 2026-2027 relevant to the financial year 2025-26 for inclusion in the Red Herring Prospectus ("**RHP**") and Prospectus (collectively, the "**Offer Documents**") for the proposed initial public offering of shares of the Company as required under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("**ICDR Regulations**").

Several of these benefits are dependent on the Company and/or its shareholders fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the relevant provisions of the direct and indirect taxation laws including the Income-tax Act 1961. Hence, the ability of the Company and/or its shareholders to derive these direct and indirect tax benefits is dependent upon their fulfilling such conditions.



The benefits discussed in the enclosed Annexure are neither exhaustive nor conclusive. The contents stated in the Annexure are based on the information and explanations obtained from the Company. This statement is only intended to provide general information to guide the investors and is neither designed nor intended to be a substitute for professional tax advice. In view of the individual nature of the tax consequences and the changing tax laws, each investor is advised to consult their own tax consultants, with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the Offer particularly in view of the fact that certain recently enacted legislation may not have a direct legal precedent or may have a different interpretation on the benefits, which an investor can avail. We are neither suggesting nor are we advising the investors to invest or not to invest money based on this statement.

The contents of the enclosed Annexure are based on the representations obtained from the Company and on the basis of our understanding of the business activities and operations of the Company.

We do not express any opinion or provide any assurance whether:

- The Company and/or its Shareholders will continue to obtain these benefits in future;
- The conditions prescribed for availing the benefits have been/would be met;
- The revenue authorities/courts will concur with the views expressed herein.

This statement is provided solely for the purpose of assisting the Company in discharging its responsibilities under the ICDR Regulations.

We hereby give our consent to include this report and the enclosed Annexure regarding the tax benefits available to the Company and its shareholders in the Offer Documents for the proposed initial public offer of equity shares which the Company intends to submit to the Securities and Exchange Board of India and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited (the "**Stock Exchanges**") and the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra at Mumbai ("RoC") where the equity shares of the Company are proposed to be listed, as applicable, provided that the below statement of limitation is included in the Offer Documents.

#### **LIMITATIONS**

*Our views expressed in the enclosed Annexure are based on the facts and assumptions indicated above. No assurance is given that the revenue authorities/courts will concur with the views expressed herein. Our views are based on the information, explanations and representations obtained from the Company and on the basis of our understanding of the business activities and operations of the Company and the existing provisions of taxation laws in force in India and its interpretation, which are subject to change from time to time. We do not assume responsibility to update the views consequent to such changes. Reliance on the statement is on the express understanding that we do not assume responsibility towards the investors and third parties who may or may not invest in the initial public offer relying on the statement. This statement has been prepared solely in connection with the proposed initial public offering of equity shares of the Company under the ICDR Regulations.*

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



**Mehul Parekh**  
Partner

Place : Mumbai  
Date : July 23, 2025

(Membership No. 121513)  
UDIN: 25121513BMLFMP3143

**ANNEXURE TO THE STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO JSW CEMENT LIMITED (THE "COMPANY") AND COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDERS ("SHAREHOLDERS")**

The information provided below sets out the possible special direct and indirect tax benefits available to JSW Cement Limited (the "**Company**") and the shareholders of the Company in a summary manner only and is not a complete analysis or listing of all potential tax consequences of the subscription, ownership and disposal of equity shares of the Company, under the current Taxation Laws presently in force in India.

Several of these benefits are dependent on the shareholders fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the relevant Taxation Laws. Hence, the ability of the shareholders to derive the tax benefits is dependent upon fulfilling such conditions, which, based on business / commercial imperatives a shareholder faces, may or may not choose to fulfill. We do not express any opinion or provide any assurance as to whether the Company or its shareholders will continue to obtain these benefits in future. The following overview is not exhaustive or comprehensive and is not intended to be a substitute for professional advice.

In view of the individual nature of the tax consequences and the changing tax laws, each investor is advised to consult their own tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the issue. We are neither suggesting nor are we advising the investor to invest money or not to invest money based on this statement.

The statement below covers only relevant special direct and indirect tax law benefits and does not cover benefits under any other law.

The statement outlined below is based on the provisions of the Act presently in force in India as amended by the Finance Act, 2025 applicable for Financial Year ("FY") ending 31 March 2026 relevant to the Assessment Year ("AY") 2026-27.

**INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX CONSULTANT WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF AN INVESTMENT AND CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF EQUITY SHARES IN THE SECURITIES, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT CERTAIN RECENTLY ENACTED LEGISLATION MAY NOT HAVE A DIRECT LEGAL PRECEDENT OR MAY HAVE A DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION ON THE BENEFITS, WHICH AN INVESTOR CAN AVAIL IN THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION.**

**STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE SPECIAL DIRECT TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE COMPANY AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY**

**I. POSSIBLE SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE COMPANY**

**1. Claim for Additional Depreciation under section 32(1)(iia) of the Act**

The Company (being a company engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any article or thing is entitled to claim additional depreciation under section 32(1)(iia) of the Act of a sum equal to 20% of the actual cost of any new machinery or plant (in case the asset is put to use for more than 180 days) or at the rate of 10% of the actual cost of any new machinery or plant (in case the asset is put to use for less than 180 days) that is acquired and installed by the Company (other than ships and aircrafts) subject to fulfillment of specified conditions in the said section of the Act.



Provided further that no deduction shall be allowed in respect of—

- A. any machinery or plant which, before its installation by the assessee, was used either within or outside India by any other person; or
- B. any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation, including accommodation in the nature of a guest-house; or
- C. any office appliances or road transport vehicles; or
- D. any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year.

## **2. Deductions from Gross Total Income**

### **• Deduction in respect of employment of new employees section 80JJAA of the Act**

As per section 80JJAA of the Act, while computing income under the head business and profession in case of an assessee to whom section 44AB (i.e., tax audit) applies, a deduction of an amount equal to 30% of additional employee cost incurred in the course of such business in the FY, shall be allowed for three AYs including the AY relevant to the FY in which such employment is provided. The Company is entitled to claim such deduction subject to fulfilment of conditions specified under section 80JJAA of the Act. Further, where the Company wishes to claim such possible tax benefit, it shall obtain necessary certification from Chartered Accountant on fulfillment of the conditions under the extant provisions of the Act.

### **• Deduction in respect of inter-corporate dividends section 80M of the Act.**

With respect to a shareholder which is a domestic company as defined in section 2(22A) of the Act, section 80M inter alia provides that where the gross total income of a domestic company in any FY includes any income by way of dividends from any other domestic company or a foreign company or a business trust, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said section, be allowed in computing the total income of such domestic company, a deduction of an amount equal to so much of the amount of income by way of dividends received from such other domestic company or foreign company or business trust as does not exceed the amount of dividend distributed by it on or before the "due date". For the purposes of the section, "due date" means the date one month prior to the date for furnishing the income-tax return under section 139(1) of the Act.

The Company is entitled to claim such deduction subject to fulfilment of conditions specified under section 80M of the Act.

### **• Deduction in respect of donations section 80G of the Act**

The Company is entitled to claim deduction in respect of any donations made to approved funds, charitable institutions, etc. subject to satisfaction of conditions therein.

However, the deduction under section 80G of the Act is not applicable if the Company opts for concessional tax rate under section 115BAA/ section 115BAB of the Act.

## **II. POSSIBLE SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS**

As per section 194 of the Act, the Company is required to deduct tax at source at the rate of 10% from the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, except in the case of certain categories of shareholders as specified in the said section which inter alia include individual shareholders receiving dividend not exceeding INR 10,000 (in aggregate during a FY) by any mode other than cash.

Section 195 of the Act would be applicable for taxability of non-resident shareholders in respect of receipt of dividend income in India as per rates applicable.





Further, as discussed above, subject to fulfillment of conditions, deduction shall be available under section 80M of the Act to domestic corporate shareholders in respect of inter-corporate dividends.

Section 2(42A) of the Act provides that securities listed in a recognized stock exchange in India that are held for not more than 12 months immediately preceding the date of its transfer, shall constitute short-term capital assets.

As per Section 111A of the Act, short term capital gains arising from the transfer of an equity share in a company transacted through a recognized stock exchange and chargeable to Securities Transaction Tax ('STT') shall be taxed at 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) (provided the short-term capital gains exceed the basic threshold limit of exemption, where applicable) subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions under the Act.

Further, as per Section 112A of the Act, long-term capital gains exceeding INR 1,25,000 arising from the transfer of equity shares in a company transacted through a recognized stock exchange on which STT has been paid on acquisition (except in certain situations) and on transfer, shall be chargeable to tax at the rate of 12.5% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) without applying the benefit under the first and second provisos to Section 48 of the Act.

The condition of STT shall not apply to a transfer undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any IFSC and where the consideration for such transaction is received or receivable in foreign currency.

Section 115BAC of the Act provides that Individuals, HUF, Association of Persons (other than a co-operative society), Body of Individuals and Artificial Juridical Person may be taxed on its total income at the reduced tax rates ('New Tax Regime'). The income would however have to be computed without claiming prescribed deductions or exemptions.

Such person will however have the option to be taxed on its total income as per the tax rates under the old tax regime. The option is required to be exercised – (i) on or before the due date specified under section 139(1) of the Act for furnishing the income-tax return for such AY, in case of a person having income from business or profession and such option once exercised shall apply to subsequent AYs; or (ii) along with the income-tax return to be furnished under section 139(1) of the Act for every AY in case of a person not having income from business or profession.

A person having income from business or profession who has exercised the option of shifting out of the New Tax Regime shall be able to exercise the option of opting back to the New Tax Regime only once. However, a person not having income from business or profession shall be able to exercise this option every year.

**Notes:**

1. This statement does not discuss any tax consequences arising in a country outside India pursuant to an investment in the shares of the Company. The shareholders in the country outside India are advised to consult their own professional advisors regarding the possible tax consequences that apply to them in such country outside India.

2. In respect of non-resident shareholders, the taxation and tax rates discussed above may be further subject to any benefit available under the applicable Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, if any, between India and the country in which the non-resident has fiscal domicile. Applicability of DTAA benefit shall be subject to furnishing of relevant documents/declarations viz. tax residency certificate, Form 10F, etc. by the non-resident shareholders.



3. Surcharge is to be levied on domestic companies at the rate of 7% where the income exceeds INR 1 Crore but does not exceed INR 10 crores and at the rate of 12% where the income exceeds INR 10 crores. Health and Education cess @ 4% on the tax and surcharge is payable by all category of taxpayers.

4. No assurance is given that the revenue authorities/courts will concur with the views expressed herein. Our views are based on the existing provisions of law and its interpretation, which is subject to change from time to time. We do not assume responsibility to update the views consequent to such changes.

5. The above Statement of tax benefits sets out the provisions of Indian tax laws in a summary manner only and is not a complete analysis or listing of all potential tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of shares.

6. This Statement is only intended to provide general information to the investors and is neither designed nor intended to be a substitute for professional tax advice. In view of the individual nature of the tax consequences, the changing tax laws, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the proposed offer.

**STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE SPECIAL INDIRECT TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE COMPANY AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY**

The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, respective State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Customs Act, 1962 and the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (collectively referred to as "Indirect tax").

**I. SPECIAL INDIRECT TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE COMPANY**

There are no special indirect tax benefits available to the Company.

**II. SPECIAL INDIRECT TAX BENEFITS FOR SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY**

There are no special indirect tax benefits available to the shareholders of the Company.

