THE KARUR VYSYA BANK LIMITED
Registered & Central Office,
No. 20, Erode Road,
Vadivel Nagar, L.N.S.. Karur - 639002
[CIN No: L65110TN1916PLC001295]
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Dear Shareholder

We hope that you and your family are safe and healthy in this pandemic.

We are pleased to inform you that the Board of Directors of the Bank at its Meeting held on May 28, 2021, have recommended Dividend of Rs. 0.50 per Equity share on Face Value of Rs. 2/- each (i.e. 25%) for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2021, subject to approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Bank.

Shareholders are requested to note that as per the revised provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"), dividends paid or distributed after April 1, 2020 are taxable in the hands of the shareholders. The Bank shall therefore be required to deduct tax at source at the time of payment of dividend based on the category of shareholders and subject to fulfillment of conditions as provided herein below:

FOR RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS:

1. Tax shall be deducted on the dividend payable to shareholder in following cases:

   a) In accordance with Section 194 of Act, tax shall be deducted at source from the dividend amount at **rate of 10%** where shareholder have registered their valid Permanent Account Number (PAN) and at **rate of 20%** for cases where the shareholders do not have PAN / have not registered their valid PAN details in their Demat Account or Folio if shares are held in Physical Form.

   b) **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 July 1, 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 the highest 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 simultaneously i.e. the specified person has not submitted the PAN as well as not filed returns; 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 of the Act 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 Act has expired; and
- The aggregate of TDS and TCS in his case is ₹50,000 or more in each of these two previous years.

2. No tax shall be deducted on the dividend payable to shareholder in following cases:

Category of Shareholder	**Tax Deduction Rate**	**Exemption Applicability/ Documents required**
Resident Individual	NIL	• If the aggregate of total dividend distributed/paid to a resident Individual shareholder by the Bank during FY 2021-22 does not exceed ₹ 5,000/- (except specified person as per section 206AB of the Act) • Where the dividend exceeds ₹ 5,000/- for the Financial Year 2021-22 and the shareholder provides duly signed Form 15G (applicable to an Individual below the age of 60 years)(refer attachment) or 15H (applicable to an Individual above the age of 60 years)(refer attachment) along with the self-attested copy of the PAN card, provided that all the required eligibility conditions are met. • Exemption certificate issued by the Income-tax Department, if any.
Resident Non-Individual	NIL	i. **Insurance companies:** Declaration that the provisions of Section 194 of the Act are not applicable to them along with self-attested copy of registration certificate and PAN card; ii. **Mutual Funds:** Declaration by Mutual Fund shareholder eligible for exemption u/s 10(23D) of the Act along with self-attested copy of registration documents and PAN card;

		iii. **Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)established in India:** Declaration 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, along with copy of self-attested registration documents and PAN card . iv. **Other shareholders** – Declaration along with self-attested copy of documentary evidence supporting the exemption and self-attested copy of PAN card. 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

FOR NON-RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS:

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 Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) 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 attachment);
iv. Self-declaration by the non-resident shareholder of meeting DTAA eligibility requirement and satisfying beneficial ownership requirement (Non-resident having PE in India would need to comply with provisions of section 206AB of the Act).
v. In case of Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI), self-attested copy of the SEBI registration certificate.

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

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

- NIL for resident individual shareholders receiving dividend upto ₹ 5,000/- or If Form 15G/Form 15H (as applicable) along with self-attested copy of the PAN card is submitted (If the dividend is above ₹ 5,000/-).
- 10% for other resident shareholders who have registered their valid PAN.
- 20% for resident shareholders who do not have PAN / have not registered their valid PAN.
- 20% plus applicable surcharge and cess for non-resident shareholders in case the relevant documents are not submitted.
- Lower/ NIL TDS on submission of self-attested copy of the valid certificate issued under section 197 of the Act.
- Tax will be assessed on the basis of documents submitted by the resident / non-resident shareholders.

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 with Bank in the manner prescribed by the Rules.

Procedure for Submission of Form for availing exemption from TDS / Lower deductions:

Shareholders who are exempted from TDS / Lower deductions if any are requested to send the above mentioned documents to green@skdc-consultants.com from their registered mail id or may forward the forms to Bank's Registered Office Address: The Karur Vysya Bank, Investor Relations Cell, Registered & Central Office, No. 20, Erode Road, Vadivel Nagar, L.N.S.. Karur – 639002, **not later than 31st July 2021.**

Further, Bank has developed an utility for convenience of shareholders to submit online form for availing exemption from TDS. The same can be accessed at: https://www.kvb.co.in/investor-corner/tds-on-dividend/

In case of joint holding, the shareholder named first in the Register of Members is required to furnish the requisite documents for claiming any applicable beneficial tax rate.

Notes:

1. Incomplete and/or unsigned forms and declaration will not be considered by the Bank. **No communication on the tax determination / deduction shall be entertained after 31st July 2021.**
2. If your PAN detail is not registered, we request you to update the same with your Depository Participant (if the shares are held in dematerialized mode) or the Banks' Registrar and Share Transfer Agents (if the shares are held in physical mode), at the earliest.

3. In case tax on dividend is deducted at a higher rate in the absence of receipt of the aforementioned details / documents, you would still have the option of claiming refund of the excess tax paid at the time of filing your income tax return by consulting your tax advisor. No claim shall lie against the Company for such taxes deducted.
4. Shareholders will be able to see the credit of TDS in Form 26AS, which can be downloaded from their e-filing account at https://www.incometax.gov.in
5. Shareholders holding 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.
6. 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 Shareholder(s), such Shareholder(s) will be responsible to indemnify the Bank and also, provide the Bank with all information / documents and co-operation in any appellate proceedings.
7. Shareholders are requested to ensure that their Bank Account Details in their respective Demat Accounts / Physical Folios are updated, to enable the Bank to make timely credit of dividend in their bank accounts.
8. The above communication on TDS sets out the provisions of law in a summary manner only and does not support 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 based on their particular circumstances.

We seek your co-operation in the matter.

Wishing for your safety.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
Srinivasa Rao M
Company Secretary & Asst. General Manager