To
The Board of Directors
MPS Limited
RR Towers, Super A,
16/17, TVK Industrial Estate
Guindy
Chennai-600032
Tamilnadu

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Certificate on note on taxation for Buyback of Shares of the Company

NOTE ON TAXATION FOR BUY BACK OF SHARES

Disclosures in this section are based on expert opinion sought by the Company from BGJC & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF THE TAX CONSIDERATIONS IS BASED ON THE READING OF THE CURRENT PROVISIONS OF THE TAX LAWS OF INDIA AND THE REGULATIONS THEREUNDER, THE JUDICIAL AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE INTERPRETATIONS THEREOF, WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE OR MODIFICATION BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY, ADMINISTRATIVE OR JUDICIAL DECISIONS. ANY SUCH CHANGES COULD HAVE DIFFERENT IMPLICATIONS ON THESE TAX CONSIDERATIONS.

IN VIEW OF THE COMPLEXITY AND THE SUBJECTIVITY INVOLVED IN THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF A BUY BACK TRANSACTION, ELIGIBLE SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUIRED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS FOR THE TAX TREATMENT IN THEIR HANDS CONSIDERING THE RELEVANT TAX PROVISIONS, FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR CASE.

THE COMPANY DOES NOT ACCEPT ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR OTHERWISE OF THIS TAX SUMMARY AND EXPLICITLY DISOWNS ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF ANY ACTION INCLUDING A TAX POSITION TAKEN BY THE ELIGIBLE SHAREHOLDER BY RELYING ON THIS SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY OF TAX CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO BUY BACK OF EQUITY SHARES LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE SET OUT BELOW SHOULD BE TREATED AS INDICATIVE AND FOR GENERAL GUIDANCE PURPOSES ONLY.

1. GENERAL:

The Indian tax year runs from April 1 to March 31. The charge of Indian income-tax depends upon the residential status of the taxpayer during a tax year. A person who is a tax resident of India is liable to taxation in India on his worldwide income, subject to certain prescribed tax exemptions provided under the Income Tax Act 1961 ("ITA").

A person who is treated as a non-resident for Indian tax purposes is generally liable to tax in India only on his/her Indian sourced income or income received by such person in India. In case of shares of a Company, the source of income from shares would depend on the "situs" of the shares. As per judicial precedents, generally the "situs" of the shares is where company is "incorporated" and where its shares can be transferred. Accordingly, since the Company is incorporated in India, the shares of the Company would be "situated" in India and any gains arising to a non-resident on transfer of such shares should be taxable in India under the ITA subject to any specific exemption in this regard. Further, the non-resident can avail the beneficial tax treatment prescribed under the relevant Double Tax Avoidance Agreement ("DTAA") as modified by the Multilateral Instrument ("MLI"), if the same is applicable to the relevant DTAA between India and the respective
country of which the said non-resident shareholder is tax resident subject to satisfaction of the relevant conditions including non-applicability of General Anti-Avoidance Rule ("GAAR") and providing and maintaining necessary information and documents as prescribed under the ITA as well as satisfying the relevant conditions under the respective DTAA including anti-abuse measures under the MLI, if applicable.

The summary of direct tax implications on buyback of equity shares listed on the stock exchanges in India is set out below. All references to equity shares in this memorandum refer to equity shares listed on the stock exchanges in India unless stated otherwise. The residential status of an assessee would be determined in terms of Section 6 of the ITA.

2. INCOME TAX PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF BUY BACK OF SHARES LISTED ON THE RECOGNISED STOCK EXCHANGE

a. As per Section 115QA of ITA, listed companies making a public announcement of Buyback of shares on or after July 5, 2019 are required to pay an additional tax @ 20%, plus surcharge @ 12% plus Health & Education Cess @ 4% on the distributed income.

Distributed income is defined in explanation to Section 115QA(1) to include consideration paid by the company on buyback of Shares as reduced by the amount which was received by the company on issue of such shares, determined in the manner specified in Rule 40BB of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

b. The tax on the distributed income by the company shall be treated as the final payment of tax in respect of the said income and no further credit thereof shall be claimed by the company or by any other person in respect of the amount of tax so paid.

c. No deduction under any other provision of this Act shall be allowed to the company or a shareholder in respect of the income which has been charged to tax.

d. As the said income has been charged to tax at company level, it shall be exempt in the hands of shareholders under Section 10(34A) of the ITA. Accordingly, income arising in the hands of the shareholder (whether resident or non-resident) on buyback of equity shares shall be exempt from tax in India irrespective of the characterization of the shares, i.e., whether long term or short term or held as investment or stock-in-trade under sub-clause (34A) of Section 10 of the ITA. In case of Non-Resident Shareholders, the same may be subject to tax in the country of residence of the shareholder as per the provisions of the tax laws of that country. The credit of tax may or may not be allowed to such non-resident shareholder to be claimed in the country of residence in respect of the buy-back tax paid by the company in view of Section 115QA (4) and (5) of the ITA. Non-resident shareholders need to consult their tax advisors with regard to availability of such tax credit.

3. TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE ("TDS")

Since there is no provision regarding the TDS in case of Buyback, company is not required to deduct any tax at source on consideration payable to Resident Shareholders.

Further, given that the consequential income would be exempt from tax in the hands of shareholders under Section 10(34A) of the ITA, the same would not be subject to TDS for Non-Resident Shareholders.

4. SECURITIES TRANSACTION TAX ON ACCOUNT OF BUYBACK OF SHARES

Since the buyback of shares shall take place through the settlement mechanism of the Stock Exchange, securities transaction tax at 0.1% of the value of the transaction will be applicable.

THE ABOVE NOTE ON TAXATION 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 OF THE DISPOSAL OF EQUITY SHARES. THIS NOTE IS NEITHER BINDING ON ANY REGULATORS NOR CAN THERE BE ANY ASSURANCE THAT THEY WILL NOT TAKE A POSITION CONTRARY TO THE COMMENTS MENTIONED HEREIN. THERE CAN BE NO LIABILITY ON THE COMPANY IF ANY ACTION IS TAKEN BY THE SHAREHOLDER SOLELY BASED ON THIS TAX SUMMARY. THEREFORE, SHAREHOLDERS CANNOT RELY ON.

THIS ADVICE AND THE SUMMARY TAX IMPLICATIONS RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF INCOME TAX IN THE CASE
OF BUYBACK OF EQUITY SHARES LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS SET OUT ABOVE.

THE SUMMARY OF THE TAX CONSIDERATIONS AS ABOVE IS BASED ON THE CURRENT PROVISIONS OF THE TAX LAWS OF INDIA, WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE OR MODIFICATION BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY, ADMINISTRATIVE OR JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

IN VIEW OF THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF TAX CONSEQUENCES, SHAREHOLDERS WHO ARE NOT TAX RESIDENTS OF INDIA ARE REQUIRED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS FOR THE APPLICABLE TAX AND THE APPROPRIATE COURSE OF ACTION THAT THEY SHOULD TAKE CONSIDERING THE PROVISIONS OF THE RELEVANT COUNTRY OR STATE TAX LAW AND PROVISIONS OF DTAA WHERE APPLICABLE.

Yours Faithfully

For and on behalf of BGJC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
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