

STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS

Date: December 29, 2025

To
The Board of Directors
Dhaval Packaging Limited,
Plot No. E 411 GIDC, Sanand 2
Ahmedabad – 380025.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Proposed initial public offering of equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each (“Equity Shares”) by Dhaval Packaging Limited (“Company”) (referred to as the “Issue”).

We report that the enclosed statement in **Annexure A**, states the possible special tax benefits available to the Company and to its shareholders under the applicable tax laws presently in force in India including the Income Act, 1961 (‘Act’), as amended by the [Finance Act, 2024] i.e. applicable for FY 2025-26 and AY 2026-27, and other direct tax laws presently in force in India. Several of these benefits are dependent on the Company or its shareholders fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the relevant provisions of the statute. Hence, the Company or its shareholders to derive the stated special tax benefits is dependent upon their fulfilling such conditions, which based on business imperatives the Company faces in the future, the Company may or may not choose to fulfill.

The benefits discussed in the enclosed annexure are not exhaustive. 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 and 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 Issue. We are neither suggesting nor advising the investor to invest money based on this statement.

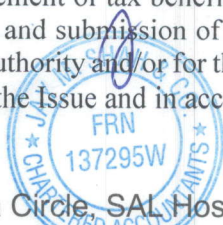
We do not express any opinion or provide any assurance as to whether:

- i) the Company or its shareholders will continue to obtain these benefits in future; or
- ii) the conditions prescribed for availing the benefits have been/would be met with.

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

The benefits discussed in the enclosed statement are not exhaustive nor are they conclusive. The contents stated in the annexure are based on the information, explanations and representations obtained from the Company.

We hereby give consent to include this statement of tax benefits in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus, Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus and submission of this certificate as may be necessary, to the Stock Exchange/ SEBI/ any regulatory authority and/or for the records to be maintained by the Book Running Lead Manager in connection with the Issue and in accordance with applicable law.



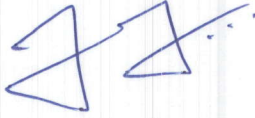
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Terms capitalized and not defined herein shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Yours sincerely,

For, Jay M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0137295W



Jay Mukesh Shah
Proprietor
Membership No: 0156245



UDIN: 25156245KXGTKW8766

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29/12/2025

CC:
RarEver Financial Advisors Private Limited
(BRLM)

Annexure-A

ANNEXURE TO THE STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE COMPANY AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS

The information provided below sets out the possible special tax benefits available to the Company and the Equity Shareholder under the Income Tax Act 1961 (read with the rules, circulars and notifications issued in connection thereto), as amended by the Finance Act, 2023 presently in force in India. It is not exhaustive or comprehensive and is not intended to be a substitute for professional advice. Investors are advised to consult their own tax consultant with respect to the tax implications of an investment in the Equity Shares 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.

A. SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS TO THE COMPANY UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 (THE "ACT")

Deduction in respect of employment of new employees:

In the past, company has not claimed any deduction under section 80JJAA of the Act considering there was no sufficient taxable income. However, in accordance with and subject to the conditions specified under Section 80JJAA of the Act, a company is entitled to a deduction of an amount equal to 30% of additional employee cost incurred in the course of business in a financial year, for 3 consecutive assessment years including the assessment year relevant to the financial year in which such additional employment cost is incurred.

Additional employee cost means the total emoluments paid or payable to additional employees employed in the financial year. The deduction under Section 80JJAA would continue to be available to the company even where the company opts for the lower effective tax rate of 25.168% as per the provisions of Section 115BAA of the Act (as discussed above).

The company should be eligible to claim this deduction in case it incurs additional employee cost within the meaning of Explanation (i) to sub-Section (2) of Section 80JJAA of the Act and satisfies the conditions as mentioned in the said Section

Lower corporate tax rate under section 115BAA of the Act

Section 115BAA has been inserted in the Act w.e.f. 1 April 2020 (A.Y. 2020-21). Section 115BAA of the Act grants an option to a domestic company to be governed by the section from a particular assessment year. If a company opts for section 115BAA of the Act, it can pay corporate tax at a reduced rate of 25.168% (22% plus surcharge of 10% and education cess of 4%). Section 115BAA of the Act further provides that domestic companies availing the said option will not be required to pay Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') on their 'book profits' under section 115JB of the Act

However, such a company will no longer be eligible to avail specified exemptions /incentives/deductions under the Act and will also need to comply with the other conditions specified in section 115BAA. Further, it shall not be allowed to claim set-off of any brought forward loss arising to it on account of additional depreciation and other specified incentives.

The Company has opted to apply section 115BAA of the Act for Financial Year 2024-25 and accordingly the tax expenses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period and year ended June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 by applying the tax rate as prescribed in section 115BAA of the Act.

B. SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 (THE "ACT")

- There is no possible special direct tax benefit available to the shareholders of Company for investing in the shares of the Company. However, such shareholders shall be liable to concessional tax rates

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on certain incomes under the extant provisions of the Act. Further, it may be noted that these are general tax benefits available to equity shareholders, other shareholders holding any other type of instrument are not covered below.

- Section 112A of the Act provides for concessional rate of tax on transfer of equity shares with effect from April 1, 2019 (i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20) subject to conditions. Any income, exceeding INR 1,25,000 arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset (i.e. capital asset held for the period of 12 months or more) being an Equity Share in an Indian company or a unit of an equity-oriented fund wherein Securities Transaction Tax ('STT') is paid on both acquisition and transfer, income tax is charged at a rate of 10% without giving effect to indexation if the transfer takes place before 23 July, 2024. For transfers which take place after 23 July, 2024, the rate of tax is increased from 10% to 12.5% without giving effect to indexation
- Section 111A of the Act provides for concessional rate of tax @ 15% in respect of short-term capital gains (provided the short-term capital gains exceed the basic threshold limit of exemption, where applicable) arising from the transfer of a short-term capital asset (i.e. capital asset held for the period of less than 12 months) being an Equity Share in a company or a unit of an equity-oriented fund wherein STT is paid on both acquisition and transfer provided the transfer takes place before 23 July, 2024. For transfers which take place after 23 July, 2024, the rate of tax is increased from 15% to 20%.
- Dividend income earned by the shareholders would be taxable in their hands at the applicable rates. Further, as per the provisions of Section 80M of the Act, in the case of domestic corporate shareholders, dividend received by a corporate shareholder from the Company shall be eligible for deduction while computing the total income of the corporate shareholder for the relevant year. The amount of such deduction would be restricted to the amount of dividend distributed by the corporate shareholder to its shareholders on or before one month prior to due date of filing of its Income-tax return for the relevant year. Furthermore, in the case of shareholders who are individuals, Hindu Undivided Family, Association of Persons, Body of individuals, whether incorporated or not and every artificial judicial person, surcharge would be restricted to 15% irrespective of the amount of dividend. Further, if the shareholder is a tax resident of foreign country with which India has a Double taxation Avoidance Agreement ('DTAA'), it may claim benefit of applicable rate as stated in the DTAA, if more beneficial over rate in Act.

Notes:

1. We have not considered the general tax benefits available to the Company, or shareholders of the Company.
2. The above is as per the Tax Laws as on date.
3. The above Statement of possible special tax benefits sets out the provisions of Tax Laws in a summary manner only and is not a complete analysis or listing of all the existing and potential tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Equity Shares.
4. This Statement does not discuss any tax consequences in any country outside India of an investment in the Equity Shares. The subscribers of the Equity Shares in the country other than India are urged to consult their own professional advisers regarding possible income-tax consequences that apply to them. Because it is subject to relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement ("DTAA"), if any, between India and the country in which the non-resident has fiscal domicile.

