REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF TAX APPEALS
QUEZON CITY

SECOND DIVISION

PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, Plaintiff,	**CTA CRIM. CASE NOS. O-718** For: Violation of Section 255, in relation to Sections 253 and 256 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended
- versus -	
BONIFACIO CUSTODIO DEL ROSARIO, Bonnie Del Rosario Caltex Service Station, 2263-B Jose Abad Santos Street, Brgy. 227 Zone 21, District II, Tondo, Manila Accused.	Members: **RINGPIS-LIBAN,** *Chairperson,* **MODESTO-SAN PEDRO,** *and* **FERRER-FLORES,** *JJ.* Promulgated: DEC 13 2024 1:48 p.m.

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RESOLUTION

To recall, on April 29, 2019, the prosecution filed the *Information* dated February 19, 2019[1] against herein accused **BONIFACIO CUSTODIO DEL ROSARIO**, for violation of Section 255, in relation to Sections 253 and 256 of the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997, as amended, for failure to pay deficiency income tax for taxable year (TY) 2010 despite several notices and demands.

Thereafter, a Warrant of Arrest was issued against the accused on May 21, 2019.[2]

The Court, in the Resolution dated July 31, 2019,[3] ordered the issuance of Alias Warrant of Arrest[4] against the accused.

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[1] Docket, pp. 8 to 9.
[2] *Id.* at 49.
[3] *Id.* at 55.
[4] Issued on August 1, 2019, *Id.* at 56.

Subsequently, or on March 6, 2020, the case was archived, without prejudice to its revival immediately upon accused's apprehension.[5]

Upon a careful evaluation of the records, as will be discussed below, this Court finds that the government's right to institute the criminal action has already prescribed.

In resolving the issue of prescription of the offense charged, the following should be considered: *(1)* the period of prescription for the offense charged; *(2)* the time the period of prescription starts to run; and, *(3)* the time the prescriptive period was interrupted.[6]

Section 281 of the NIRC of 1997, as amended, provides:

> SEC. 281. *Prescription for Violations of any Provision of this Code.* - **All violations of any provision of this Code shall prescribe after five (5) years.**
>
> **Prescription shall begin to run from the day of the commission of the violation of the law,** and if the same be not known at the time, from the discovery thereof and the institution of judicial proceedings for its investigation and punishment.
>
> **The prescription shall be interrupted when proceedings are instituted against the guilty persons** and shall begin to run again if the proceedings are dismissed for reasons not constituting jeopardy.
>
> The term of prescription shall not run when the offender is absent from the Philippines. *(Emphasis supplied)*

Based on the foregoing provision, the period of prescription for the offenses charged under the NIRC of 1997, as amended, is five (5) years. Prescription begins to run *(1)* from the day of the commission of the violation of the law; and, *(2)* if the day of the commission is unknown, from the discovery of the commission *and* the institution of judicial proceedings for its investigation and punishment. In both instances, the period is interrupted when *judicial* proceedings are instituted against the guilty persons.[7]

This Court takes into consideration the case of *Emilio E. Lim, Sr. and Antonia Sun Lim vs. Court of Appeals and People of the Philippines*[8] (*Lim* case), which provides that, for purposes of the commencement of the

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5 Docket p. 71.
6 *Romualdez vs. Marcelo*, G.R. Nos. 165510-33, July 28, 2006, citing the case of *Domingo vs. Sandiganbayan.*
7 *People of the Philippines vs. Wintelecom, Inc./Hua C. Uychiyong (Treasurer),* CTA EB Crim. No. 090, June 21, 2023.
8 G.R. Nos. L-48134-37, October 18, 1990.

prescriptive period in relation to the charge of refusal to pay deficiency taxes due, said violation could only be committed after service of notice and demand for payment of the deficiency taxes upon the taxpayer.

In addition, in *Tupaz vs. Ulep*[9] (*Tupaz* case), the Supreme Court, citing the *Lim* case, held that the offense of **failure to pay deficiency taxes** is committed only after finality of the assessment coupled with the taxpayer's willful refusal to pay the taxes within the allotted period. We quote:

> Petitioner was charged with failure to pay deficiency income tax after repeated demands by the taxing authority. In *Lim, Sr. vs. Court of Appeals,* we stated that by its nature **the violation could only be committed after service of notice and demand for payment of the deficiency taxes upon the taxpayer**. Hence, it cannot be said that the offense has been committed as early as 1980, upon filing of the income tax return. This is so because prior to the finality of the assessment, the taxpayer has not committed any violation for nonpayment of the tax. **The offense was committed only after the finality of the assessment coupled with taxpayer's willful refusal to pay the taxes within the allotted period**. In this case, when the notice of assessment was issued on July 16, 1984, the taxpayer still had thirty (30) days from receipt thereof to protest or question the assessment. Otherwise, the assessment would become final and unappealable. As he did not protest, the assessment became final and unappealable on August 16, 1984. Consequently, when the complaint for preliminary investigation was filed with the Department of Justice on June 8, 1989, the criminal action was instituted within the five (5) year prescriptive period. (*Emphasis supplied*)

In the present case, the *Formal Letter of Demand* (FLD) and Assessment Notices were issued on January 24, 2014 and was allegedly served on accused.[10] There was no indication, however, as to when the FLD and Assessment Notices were actually received by accused Del Rosario. Neither was date of the receipt of the FLD mentioned in the *Complaint Affidavit* of Renator P. Gutierrez, nor was it indicated in the attached certified true copy of the FLD and Assessment Notices.

Considering that plaintiff failed to indicate the date of actual receipt of the FLD by accused Del Rosario, the Court shall consider the date of service on the date of issuance and the due date indicated therein, i.e. February 25, 2014. Thus, counting from the alleged date of the commission of the crime on February 25, 2014, which is 30 days after the FLD and Assessment Notices were issued, the *Information* should have been filed before this Court within five years from February 25, 2014, or until **February 25, 2019**. Clearly, when the *Information* was filed before this Court on **April 29, 2019**, more than two months have passed since the government's right to institute a criminal action prescribed.

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9 G.R. No. 127777, October 1, 1999.

10 Par. 7 of the *Complaint-Affidavit*, Docket p. 20; Annexes C to E of the *Complaint Affidavit,* Docket, pp. 29 to 34.

WHEREFORE, premises considered, CTA Criminal Case No. O-718 is hereby **RETRIEVED** from the archives and, accordingly, **DISMISSED** on the ground of prescription.

Furthermore, the Alias Warrant of Arrest issued against the accused is **RECALLED** and **SET ASIDE**.

SO ORDERED.

MA. BELEN M. RINGPIS-LIBAN
Associate Justice

MARIA ROWENA MODESTO-SAN PEDRO
Associate Justice

CORAZON G. FERRER-FLORES
Associate Justice