Secs. 24(C), 98, 175, & 188, Tax Code, as amended
BIR Ruling No. OT-421-21
OT- 002 - 2023
JAN 10 2023

Sun Life of Canada (Philippines), Inc.
2nd Floor, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Attention: **Atty. Marie Kristel D. Virtudez**
Tax Manager

Gentlemen:

This refers to your request for exemption from payment of capital gains tax (CGT) and donor's tax on the transfer of Manila Polo Club ("MPC") share, owned by Sun Life of Canada Philippines, Inc. ("SLOCPI" or "the Company"), from the former company playing representative, *Mr. Harry C. Manuel*, to the new Company playing representative, *Mr. Gaurav Mishra*.

Background

1. SLOCPI is a domestic corporation authorized to engage in the business of life insurance, including accident and health insurance.

2. It owns MPC shares which it assigns to its officers for the latter to be able to make use of the Club's facilities in building their business network.

3. The above-described transfer is without consideration and purely for the purpose of aiding the Company playing representative to build a network which the Company believes will benefit its business in general.

4. The Company playing representative deposed in his unilateral Declaration of Trust dated 2021 that:

    a. The Company is the true and beneficial owner of the subject proprietary share of MPC;

    b. He was appointed to represent the MPC share actually owned by the Company since it is provided in the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of MPC that no institutional members are to be admitted as shareholder;

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c. The registration in his name was necessary to comply with the rules of MPC that only a natural person shall be admitted as a proprietary member;

d. He does not have any title, right, claim or interest whatsoever over the said MPC share; and

e. In any event that happening of which will cause him to cease from being the company officer designated to hold the share and enjoy the benefit and privileges thereof, the management of Sun Life may designate any other company officer it seems qualified to be the new holder of the share.

Discussion/Ruling

The transfer of MPC shares from the Transferor to the Transferee is not subject to CGT.

A declaration of trust has been defined as an act by which a person acknowledges that the property, title to which he holds, is held by him for the use of another.[1]

In the Declaration of Trust which the declarant/appointee executed, he acknowledged that the transfer did not give them any kind of right, claim, or interest whatsoever in the MPC share and that he is holding only the legal ownership of the same with the beneficial ownership pertaining to the Company. Here, the Trustor is the Company while the Trustee is the declarant/appointee.

In the case of *Sime Darby Pilipinas, Inc. v. Mendoza*[2], Sime Darby acquired a Class "A" club share in Alabang Country Club ("ACC") in 1987, but being a corporation which was expressly disallowed by ACC's By-Laws to acquire and register the club share under its name, registered the share under the name of respondent Mendoza, Sime Darby's sales manager at the time. The Supreme Court held that a trust arrangement existed between Sime Darby and Mendoza and while the share was bought by Sime Darby and placed under the name of Mendoza, the latter's title was only limited to the use and enjoyment of the club's facilities and privileges while employed with the company.

In the instant case, SLOCPI, the purchaser of the MPC shares, intends to give its legal title to its Trustee-appointee, which entitles the Trustee-appointee (Mr. Harry C. Manuel) only to the use and enjoyment of the club's facilities since, under the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of MPC only natural persons may become registered members. Thus, the transfer of the legal title of the MPC shares from the former Trustee-appointee (Mr. Harry C. Manuel) to the new Trustee-appointee (Mr. Gaurav Mishra), is not subject to CGT under Section 24 (C) of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 (Tax Code), as amended, considering that the transfer involves neither monetary consideration nor change in beneficial ownership.

[1] Resurreccion de Leon, et al. v. Emiliano Molo-Peckson, et al., G.R. No. L-17809, December 29, 1962.
[2] G.R. No. 202247, June 19, 2013.

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The Transfer is not subject to donor's tax.

Well-settled in our jurisprudence is the fact that the essential elements of a valid donation are: (1) the reduction of the patrimony of the donor; (2) the increase in the patrimony of the donee; and (3) the intent to do an act of liberality (*animus donandi*).

Clearly, there is no intention on the part of the Transferor to donate to the Transferee the MPC shares since the transaction is purely for a legitimate business purpose. Thus, the transfer will not be subject to donor's tax since there is no intention to donate, and the transaction is a *bona fide* transaction effected solely for business reasons.

The Transfer is not subject to documentary stamp tax (DST).

The transfer is not subject to DST under Section 175 of the Tax Code, as amended. The rule in this jurisdiction is that the assignment of shares of stock of a domestic corporation is subject to DST upon execution of the deed transferring ownership or rights thereto, or upon delivery, assignment or indorsement of such shares in favor of another.

Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 13-2004, implementing the provisions of Republic Act (RA) No. 9243, otherwise known as "An Act Rationalizing Further the Structure and Administration of the Documentary Stamp Tax" qualified this rule by stating that for a sale or exchange to be taxable, there must be an actual or constructive transfer of beneficial ownership of the shares of stock from one person to another. Section 4 thereof provides:

> "For a sale or exchange to be taxable, there must be an actual or constructive transfer of beneficial ownership of the shares of stock from one person to another. Such transfer may be manifested by the clear exercise of attributes of ownership over such stocks by the transferee, or by an actual entry of a change in the name appearing in the certificate of stock or in the Stock and Transfer Book of the issuing corporation or by any entry indicating transfer of beneficial ownership in any form of registry including those of a duly authorized scripless registry, such as those maintained for or by the Philippine Stock Exchange. <u>However, if by the transfer of certificates of stock from a resigned trustee to a newly appointed trustee such certificate of stock remain in the name of the *cestui que trust* or the resigned trustee so that the new trustee is constituted as mere depository of the stock, **such transfer is not taxable.**</u> Provided, however, that transfer of shares to "nominees" to qualify them to sit in the board or to qualify them to perform any act in relation to the corporation shall not be subject to the DST provided herein only upon proof of a duly executed Nominee Agreement showing the purpose of the transfer; that the transfer is without consideration other than the undertaking of the nominee to only represent the beneficial owner of the stock; and the transfer is in trust." (Emphasis and underscoring supplied.)

THEREFORE, the herein transfer cannot be subject to DST as there is no transfer or conveyance to the new trustee of the beneficial ownership of any right, claim or interest over the MPC share or over the asset of MPC. There being no new conveyance to speak of in this case, there is no new exercise of a privilege upon which DST may be imposed. However, the notarial acknowledgment to the Deed of Declaration of Trust is subject to DST imposed under Section 185 of the Tax Code, as amended.

It is, however, understood that this Ruling shall not serve as authority to the Corporate Secretary of the Club to effect the transfer of the MPC share in the name of the Transferee-appointee without the necessary Tax Clearance (TCL) and/or Certificate Authorizing Registration (CAR) issued by this Bureau. In this regard, this Ruling shall be presented to the Revenue District Office (RDO) concerned in order for the latter to issue the TCL/CAR as prescribed in Revenue Memorandum Circular (RMC) No. 37-2012.

This ruling is being issued on the basis of the foregoing facts as represented. However, if upon investigation, it will be ascertained that the facts are different, then this ruling shall be considered null and void.

Very truly yours,

ROMEO D. LUMAGUI, JR.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
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