

TRAIN & CREATE Law affecting Non-Resident Filipinos

By:

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TRAIN Law – RA 10963

- signed into law on December 19, 2017 effective January 01, 2018
- This is the initial package of the Comprehensive Tax Reform Package (CTRP)
- This was aimed to make Philippine Tax System simpler, fairer and more efficient to promote investments, create jobs and reduce poverty

CREATE Law - RA 11534

- passed into law on March 26, 2021 effective April 11, 2021.
- Largest fiscal stimulus for businesses estimated to provide private enterprises more than 1 trillion pesos worth of tax relief over the next 10 years
- Addressed mostly the corporate concerns and Incentives to attract foreign investors



TRAIN Law –
mostly addressed the taxation on individuals and some corporate transactions

CREATE Law – mostly addressed the corporate sector and the incentives to foreign investors



TRAIN LAW results:

- a) Lowered Income Tax rates for individuals resulted to higher take home pay;
- b) Lesser withholding tax remittances on compensation for the tax authority;
- Better salary scaling for low income groups but not for over P800,000 and above;
- d) Still attractive for investors to employ compensation income earners



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Tax Particulars

Old tax rules

RA 10963 - TRAIN

A. Personal Income Tax table

Only one income tax table for both compensation-income earners, self-employed/ professionals (Sec 24 (A)(2), RA 8424)

> **Not Over P10,000** 5% Over P10,000 but not P500 + 10% of the over P30,000 excess over P10,000 2,500 + 15% of the excess over 30,000 8,500 + 20% of the excess over 70.000 22.500 + 25% of the excess over 140,000 50.000 + 30% of the excess over 250,000 125,000 + 32% of the excess over 500,000

Tax table applicable for Compensation Income Earners and for Self employed/Professionals Effective January 1, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022

Not Over P250,000	0%	
Over P250,000 but not over P400,000	20% of the excess over P250,000	
	P30,000 + 25% of the excess over P400,000	
	P130,000 + 30% of the excess over P800,000	
	P490,000 + 32% of the excess over P2,000,000	
	P2,410,000 + 35% of the excess over P8,000,000	

(Note: MARRIED INDIVIDUALS SHALL COMPUTE SEPARATELY THEIR INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX BASED ON THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME)



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Tax Particulars

RA 10963 - TRAIN

RA 10963 - TRAIN

Personal Income Tax table

Jan 01, 2018 to Dec 31, 2022

Tax table applicable for Compensation Income Earners and for Self employed/Professionals

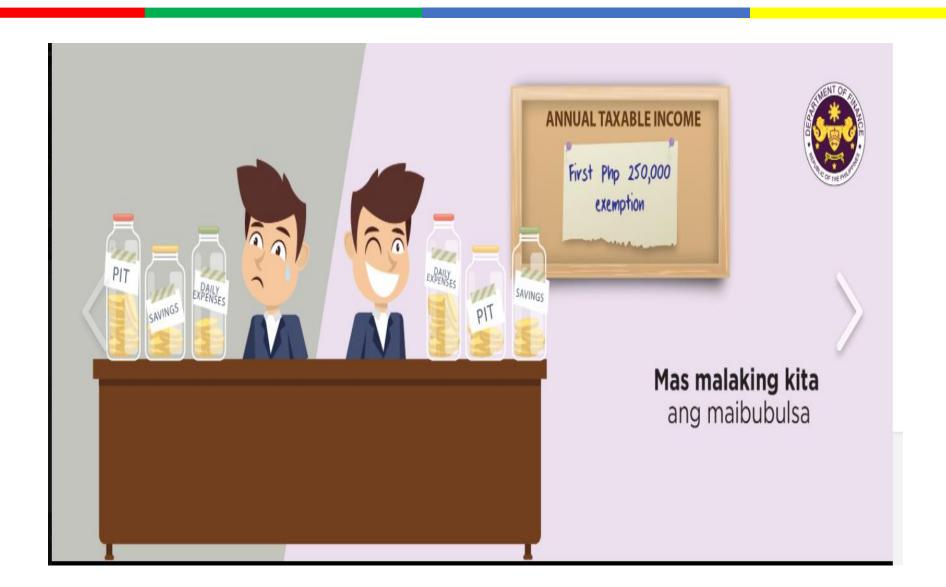
Effective January 1, 2023

Not Over P250,000	0%
Over P250,000 but not over P400,000	20% of the excess over P250,000
	P30,000 + 25% of the excess over P400,000
	P130,000 + 30% of the excess over P800,000
	P490,000 + 32% of the excess over P2,000,000
	P2,410,000 + 35% of the excess over P8,000,000

Not Over P250,000	0%	
Over P250,000 but not over P400,000	15% of the excess over P250,000	
	P22,500 + 20% of the excess over P400,000	
	P102,500 + 25% of the excess over P800,000	
	P402,500+ 30% of the excess over P2,000,000	
	P2,202,500 + 35% of the excess over P8,000,000	



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MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS

- shall be exempt from the payment of income tax on their taxable income
- Holiday pay received by minimum wage earners shall be EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX
- The exemption still INCLUDES:
 - Overtime Pay
 - Night Shift Differential
 - Hazard Pay



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Tax Particulars	Old tax rules		TRAIN	
Personal Income Tax for Self-employed/ Professionals	(Same Tax table for Compensation Income Earners)		self-employed and/or profession pay the following tax rates:	<mark>onals</mark>
		1. 8% tax re	egime on gross sales or gross r	eceipts

- and other non-operating income in excess of PHP250,000 in lieu of the graduated income tax rates and percentage tax under Sec
- 2. Mixed income earners shall be taxed:
- as compensation income earners for their compensation income; and
- either as compensation income earners or at 8% of gross sales or receipts and other nonoperating income from self-employment or practice of profession in excess of PHP250,000



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Tax Particulars	Old tax rules	TRAIN		
On income tax deductions and exemptions	Sec. 35 and 79 (D) Exemptions on the following: PHP50,000 personal exemption	 Removal of the personal exemption of PHP50,000 an additional exemptions of P25,000. 		
	PHP25,000 per qualified dependent child	• SIMPLIFIED		



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Tax Particulars	Old tax rules	TRAIN
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On optional standard deduction (OSD)

Sec. 34. (L) In lieu of the itemized allowable deductions, an individual subject to tax, other than a nonresident alien, may elect an OSD of forty percent (40%) of gross sales or gross receipts.

- OSD shall be fixed in an amount not exceeding 40% of the gross income, whether for qualified individual or corporate taxpayers.
- The 40% OSD may be availed of only once by a General Professional Partnership (GPP), either the general professional partnership or the partners comprising such partnership.



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Tax Particulars	Old tax rules	TRAIN
On passive income and other winnings	Sec. 24 (B) (1) Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office ("PCSO") and lotto winnings are exempt from 20% final withholding tax	 PCSO and lotto winnings exceeding PHP10,000 is subject to the 20% final tax.
On Interest income by Individual on Foreign Currency Deposit under Expanded FCD system	FWT Rate 7.5% (Individuals/Corporation)	 Interest income from a depository bank under the expanded foreign currency deposit system is subject to a final tax of 15%. (Individuals)
		• FOR CORPORATIONS also at 15% UNDER CREATE LAW



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Tax Particulars	Old tax rules	TRAIN
On cash and/or property dividends	Sec. 24 (B) (2) Cash and/or property dividend received by an individual from a domestic corporation is subject to the 10% final tax.	Cash and/or property dividend received by an individual from a domestic corporation is subject to the 10% final tax. SAME
On capital gains from sale of stock not traded in the local stock exchange	Sec. 24 (C) Capital gains tax of 5% on the first PHP100,000 and 10% in the excess thereof is imposed on sale of shares not traded in the local stock exchange	Capital gains tax on sale of shares not traded in the local stock exchange is increased to a flat rate of 15% Note: This is expensive (but check NET GAINS at 15% vs. Donation at gross at 6%)



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Tax Particulars	Old tax rules	TRAIN	
On Fringe Benefit Tax given to non-rank and file employees		FBT RATE: 35% or the applicable tax rate	

On Deduction of premium payments on health and/or hospitalization insurance

Sec. 34 (M) Allowed deduction of P2,400 per year or P200 per month worth of premium payments on health and/or hospitalization insurance of an individual provided that the family has a gross income not exceeding P250,000 for the taxable year

REPEALED

WHO are not required to file ITR

Individuals whose taxable income do not exceed P250,000

PROVIDED:

That a <u>citizen of the Philippines or any alien individual engaged in business</u> <u>or practice of profession within the Philippines shall file an Income Tax</u>

<u>Return (ITR) REGARDLESS of the amount of GROSS INCOME</u>

Example:

Rental property in the Philippines with income of P250,000 and below MUST file an ITR



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INCOMETAX

Corporation Type



Domestic





Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT)

20%* or 25% of taxable income Effective 1 July 2020

25% of taxable income Effective 1 July 2020

25% of gross income Effective 1 January 2021

Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)

1%

of **gross** income Effective 1 July 2020 until 30 June 2023

1%

of **gross** income Effective 1 July 2020 until 30 June 2023



^{*} Total assets ≤ ₱100 Million (excluding Land) and Taxable income ≤ ₱5 Million

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Imposition of Improperly Accumulated Earnings Tax (IEA
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Regional Operating Headquarters (ROHQs) shall be subject to RCIT effective 1 January 2022.		
	15% - on interest income derived under the expanded foreign currency deposit system	
Final income tax rates for foreign corporations	15% - on capital gains from sale of shares of stock not listed and traded in the stock exchange	
Proprietary Educational Institutions and Non-profit Hospitals	1% - of taxable income Effective 1 July 2020 until 30 June 2023	
Other Percentage Tax	1% - of the gross quarterly sales or receipts Effective 1 July 2020 until 30 June 2023	

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CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES.

The matrix below shows the new income tax rates applicable to the regular taxable income of corporations:

Type of Corporation	The higher between the "Regular" or "Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)" rates				
	Regular MCIT				
	Rate	Effectivity	Rate	Effectivity	
Domestic Corporation:					
Domestic corporations, in general	25%	July 1, 2020	1%	July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023	
			2%	July 1, 2023	

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Type of Corporation	The highe	er between the	"Regular	" or "Minimum
	Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)" rates			
	Regular		MCIT	
	Rate	Effectivity	Rate	Effectivity
For corporations with net taxable income not exceeding Five Million Pesos (P5,000,000) AND total assets not exceeding One Hundred Million (P 100,000,000), excluding the land on which the particular business		July 1, 2020	1%	July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023
entity's office, plant and equipment are situated			2%	July 1, 2023

CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES.

Type of Corporation	The higher between the "Regular" or "Minimum			
	Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)" rates			
	Regular		MCIT	
	Rate	Effectivity	Rate	Effectivity
Proprietary Educational Institutions and Hospitals	1%	July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023	Not	Applicable
	10%	July 1, 2023		

Foreign Corporation [on taxable income (e.g., net or gross income, as applicable) derived from all sources within the Philippines]:

Type of Corporation	The higher between the "Regular" or "Minimum			
	Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)" rates			
	Regular		MCIT	
	Rate	Effectivity	Rate	Effectivity
Resident Foreign Corporation	25%	July 1, 2020	1%	July 1, 2020 to
				June 30, 2013
			2%	July 1, 2023

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Type of Corporation	The higher between the "Regular" or "Minimum			
	Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)" rates			
	Regular		MCIT	
	Rate	Effectivity	Rate	Effectivity
Offshore Banking Unit (OBUs)	25%	Upon the	1%	Upon the
(Note: OBUs shall now be		effectivity of		effectivity of
taxed as resident foreign		the CREATE		the CREATE
corporation upon effectivity of				until June 30,
the CREATE)				2023
			2%	July 1, 2023

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Type of Corporation	The higher between the "Regular" or "Minimum			
	Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)" rates			
	Regular		MCIT	
	Rate	Effectivity	Rate	Effectivity
Regional Operating	25%	January 1,	1%	January 1,
Headquarters (ROHQ)		2022		2020 to June
				30, 2023
			2%	July 1, 2023
Non-Resident Foreign	25%	January 1,	Not Applicable	
Corporation		2021		

Reduced rate of Percentage Tax from

3% **—** 1%



Question: Is the reduced Percentage Tax (PT) Rate of 1% applicable to Corporate Taxpayers only?

Answer: NO, this change in rate of PT from 3%-1% applies to all taxpayers subject to PT under Sec 116 from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023

DIVIDENDS



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INTERCORPORATE DIVIDENDS



Domestic

Domestic

Foreign

Domestic

* subject to minimum shareholdings, holding period and reinvestment conditions

REPEALED:

IMPROPERLY ACCUMULATED EARNINGS TAX

ADDITIONAL DEDUCTIONS FOR ALL TAXPAYERS

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Training Expenses

150%

deduction of the value of labor training expenses

subject to certain conditions / requirements



Allowable DEDUCTIONS (Addition)

Upon the effectivity of the CREATE, an additional deduction from taxable income of one-half (1/2) of the value of labor training expenses incurred for skills development of enterprise-based trainees enrolled in:

Public Senior High Schools,

Public Higher Education Institutions, or

Public Education Institution, or

Public Technical and Vocational Institutions

and duly covered by an apprenticeship agreement under PD No. 442, Series of 1974, (or the Labor Code of the Philippines), as amended, shall be granted to enterprises.



For the additional deduction for enterprise-based training of students from Public Educational Institutions, the enterprise shall **secure proper** "certification" from the

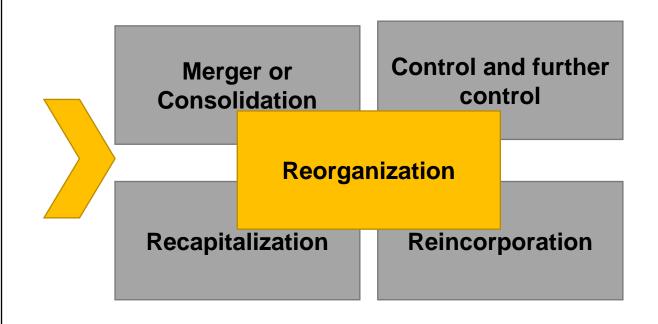
- Department of Education (DepEd),
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), or
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

Provided, that <u>such deduction shall not exceed Ten Percent (10%) of</u>
<u>Direct Labor Wage.</u>

TAX FREE EXCHANGE

Tax-free exchange of property under Section 40 (C) (2) of the Tax Code

- Transferor, alone or together with others, not exceeding 4 persons, exchanges property for stocks, collectively, gains or maintains control of transferee.
- Gain/Loss on exchanges is not recognized pursuant to a plan of reorganization.
- Prior BIR confirmation or ruling is no longer required.



Reorganization – shall include:

- a. Merger or Consolidation
- b. Acquisition of (shares of stock of) a controlled corporation
- c. Acquisition of all or substantially all of properties of another corporation
- d. Recapitalization
- e. Reincorporation

Control – shall mean ownership of stocks in a corporation after the transfer of property possessing at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the total voting power of all classes of stocks entitled to vote: Provided, that the collective and not the individual ownership of all classes of stocks entitled to vote of the transferor or transferors shall be used in determining the presence of control.



Sale of real properties not primarily held for sale or lease in the ordinary course of trade/business or real property utilized for low-cost and socialized housing

Residential lot only	No Exemption
Residential house & lot and other dwellings	Exempt if P2 Million and below

Socialized Subdivision Project – Ranges from P480,000 to P580,000 depending on the area

Socialized Condominium Project – Ranges from P600,000 to P750,000 depending on the location and area



RR 8-2021 VAT-exempt transactions/amendment:

Sale of real properties not primarily held for sale or lease in the ordinary course of trade/business or real property utilized for low-cost and socialized housing

	RR 4-2021	RR 8-2021
Residential lot only	No Exemption	No Exemption
Residential house & lot and other dwellings	Exempt if P2 Million and below	Jan.1, 2021 P3,199,200

Adjustment to Consumer price Index:

P2,000,000



P3,199,200

Sale, importation, printing or publication of the following:

Books, newspaper, magazine, journal, review bulletin, or any educational reading material under the UNESCO agreement, including digital / electronic. These should not be devoted principally to publish paid ads.

Sale or importation of items for COVID-19 prevention or treatment

- Capital equipment, spare parts and raw materials, necessary for PPE component production
- 2. Drugs, vaccines and medical devices specifically prescribed and directly used for COVID-19 treatment, including approved by FDA for use in clinical trials and necessary raw materials for drug production.



Sale or importation of prescription drugs and medicines

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1 January 2020
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✓ Diabetes ✓ High Cholesterol ✓ Hypertension

1 January 2021

✓ Cancer ✓ Mental Illness ✓ Tuberculosis ✓ Kidney Diseases



Updates on BIR Registration

- 1) Sole Proprietorship
 - a) Seller of Goods
 - b) Seller of Services
 - c) Seller of Goods and Services



Basic Compliance:

- 1) Registration and securing the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and Certificate of Registration (COR)
- 2) Keeping the manual books of accounts (basic Ledgers and Journals)

 Note: Manual Books cannot be an excel printout pasted in the books, it

 MUST BE HANDWRITTEN ENTRIES
- 3) Note the two phases of tax compliance:
 - a) FILING all returns for tax types indicated in the COR
 - even without any transactions/operations. Filing shall indicate "No Operations or No Transactions"
 - b) Payment all returns with tax due computed based on applicable tax rates

Challenges of absentee registrant:

- 1) Non-filing of tax returns
- 2) Non-reporting of BIR letters sent and received
- Non-preparation of basic financial reports

Challenges of absentee registrant

Result of non-filing:

OPEN CASES



Challenges of absentee registrant

Result of non-reporting of BIR letters sent and received

Tax Assessment (NOD, PAN, FAN and WG's)



Challenges of absentee registrant

Result of non-preparation of basic financial reports

Lack of support to Tax Assessments

THANK YOU!