Bringing In Revenues
for Nation-Building

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

BAGONG PILIPINAS

Republic Act No. 9513; Revenue Regulations No. 7-2022
BIR Ruling No. 649-2018; BIR Ruling No. VAT-088-2021; BIR Ruling No. OT-080-2023 BIR Ruling No. OT-108-2023
OT- 045 . 2025

APR 03 2025

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Attention: **MS. CAROLINA A. RACELIS**
Principal, Tax Services

Gentlemen:

This refers to your request on behalf of **TeaM (Philippines) Energy Corporation ("TPEC")**, for confirmation that the assignment by TPEC to the Japanese Government of its carbon credits, in the form of Joint Crediting Mechanism **("JCM")** Program credits, from the operation of its Mariwasa-Siam Ceramics, Inc. Solar Power Rooftop Power Plant Project **("Project")**, in exchange for cash received from the Japanese Government, constitutes a sale of carbon emission credit. Hence, the proceeds of which are exempt from any and all taxes pursuant to Section 15 (i) of Republic Act **("RA")** No. 9513[1].

Background:

1. TPEC (Taxpayer Identification Number:) is a domestic corporation engaged in the business of, among others, developing, designing, constructing, erecting, assembling, commissioning, owning, operating, maintaining, rehabilitating and managing facilities used in the generation of electricity, including but not limited to gas-turbine and other power generating plants and related facilities.

2. TPEC is registered with the Department of Energy as a Renewable Energy **("RE")** Developer of the Project located in Brgy. San Antonio, Sto. Tomas, Batangas, under Certificate of Registration No. dated November 21, 2023.

3. TPEC is registered with the Board of Investments **("BOI")** as an RE Developer of Solar Energy Resources, including TPEC's 3.146 MWp/2.600 MWac Mariwasa-Siam Ceramics, Inc. Solar Power Rooftop Project, with BOI Certificate of Registration No. dated April 15, 2024.

[1] An Act Promoting the Development, Utilization and Commercialization of Renewable Energy Resources and for Other Purposes, December 16, 2008.

4. Marubeni Corporation (**"MC"**) is an entity duly organized and existing under the laws of Japan with address at 4-2, Ohtemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

5. TPEC and MC (the Japanese participant) entered into an agreement, which took effect on July 26, 2022, to: (a) establish an international consortium called "Consortium for Energy Supply Project by 9MW Solar Power System to Ceramic Factory and Cement Plant" and (b) utilize the financial programme for the project on carbon dioxide emission reductions as "The Joint Crediting Mechanism Model Project 2022" (the **"Agreement"**).

6. The JCM program, subject of the Agreement, is a bilateral economic collaboration between Japan and its partner country (in this case, the Philippines) that focuses on the tracking of carbon credits as the quantitative evidence of greenhouse gas (**"GHG"**) emission reductions or removals. These carbon credits, also called "JCM credits," would be acquired by the Japanese Government to achieve Japan's GHG emission reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol.

7. The Project utilizes a technology that allows it to generate electricity without producing GHG, hence, was registered with the JCM program of the Japanese Government through Ministry of Environment in Japan (**"MOEJ"**).

8. Under the Agreement, and in relation to the JCM Guidelines, the Japanese Government, acting through the MOEJ, provides funding for the construction of the Project (through MC). In consideration of this funding, the Consortium, of which TPEC is part of, will transfer the JCM credits that will be generated from the GHG emission achieved through the Project and assign to the Japanese Government. The MOEJ will determine the percentage of JCM credits that will be transferred to the Japanese Government[2].

In reply, please be informed that Section 15 (i) of RA No. 9513 provides that the proceeds from the sale of carbon emission credits are exempt from any and all taxes, including, but not limited to, income tax and value-added tax (**"VAT"**), to *wit*:

> *"Section 15. Incentives for Renewable Energy Projects and Activities. — RE Developers of renewable energy facilities, including hybrid systems, in proportion to and to the extent of the RE component, for both power and non-power applications, as duly certified by the DOE, in consultation with the BOI, shall be entitled to the following incentives:*
>
> xxx xxx xxx
>
> *(i) Tax Exemption of Carbon Credits — All proceeds from the sale of carbon emission credits shall be exempt from any and all taxes."* (Underscoring supplied)

[2] Art. 5 (2) (6) of the Agreement on International Consortium and the Agreement on the Allocation of JCM Credits.

The above fiscal incentive is also stated in Section 4 (F) of Revenue Regulations ("**RR**") No. 7-2022[3], which was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue ("**BIR**") to institutionalize the tax incentive provisions of RA No. 9513.

Therefore, applied in this case, all proceeds from sale of carbon credits by TPEC is exempt from all taxes, provided, that it complies with the conditions stated under RA No. 9513 and RR No. 7-2022.

Article 1458 of the Civil Code of the Philippines provides that by a contract of sale, "one of the contracting parties obligates himself to transfer the ownership and to deliver a determinate thing, and the other to pay thereof a price certain in money or its equivalent." Hence, the requisites of a valid contract of sale are: (1) consent or meeting of the minds; (2) determinate subject matter; and (3) price certain in money or its equivalent[4]. In a contract of sale, its perfection is consummated at the moment there is a meeting of the minds upon the thing that is the object of the contract and upon the price. Consent is manifested by the meeting of the offer and the acceptance of the thing and the cause, which are to constitute the contract[5].

A perusal of the Agreement shows that the elements of a contract of sale are present in the case at bar. *First*, by signing the Agreement, the parties indicate their consent to all the rights and obligations outlined therein, including the transfer of ownership of the carbon credits to the Japanese Government for a price. *Second*, the determinate subject matter is JCM credits generated from Project power plant's operations. *Lastly*, the funding to be made (or the consideration to be paid) by the Japanese Government is equivalent to the costs that can be verified as having been spent for implementation of the Project. Hence, there is a "price certain in money" involved in the transaction. Clearly the transaction envisioned under the Agreement is a sale of carbon credits.

Moreover, the Project is in line with the Memorandum of Cooperation between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines on Low Carbon Growth Partnership dated January 12, 2017, and the JCM credits are in accordance with the JCM guidelines promulgated thereunder. The primary objective of such Memorandum is to promote investment and the use of technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructure in order to achieve low carbon growth in the Philippines based on the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit, in accordance with their respective domestic laws, regulations and environmental policies as well as their budget availability.

Having all these in regard, for tax purposes, the subject transaction partakes the nature of a sale, as contemplated under RA No. 9513 and RR No. 7-2022. It is a settled principle that equity and law always exalt substance over form. It is the nature of the instrument which will determine whether there is a sale or not and not the particular label or nomenclature of the document which embody them[6]. Simply put, the taxability of transactions or agreements depends on their substance which is paramount over their forms.

---

[3] Tax Incentives under the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 and the Policies and Guidelines for the Availment Thereof, June 22, 2022.

[4] *Naranja v. Court of Appeals*, G.R. No. 160132, April 17, 2009; BIR Ruling No. 649-2018, April 11, 2018.

[5] *Heirs of Dr. Mario S. Intac and Angelina Mendoza-Intac v. Court of Appeals*, G.R. No. 173211, October 11, 2012.

[6] *Villarica Pawnshop, Inc. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, C.T.A. EB Case No. 293 (C.T.A. Case No. 7047), January 16, 2008; *Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Meridien East Realty & Development Corp.*, C.T.A. EB Case No. 2287 (C.T.A. Case No. 9130), July 14, 2022; BIR Ruling No. VAT-088-21, April 8, 2021.