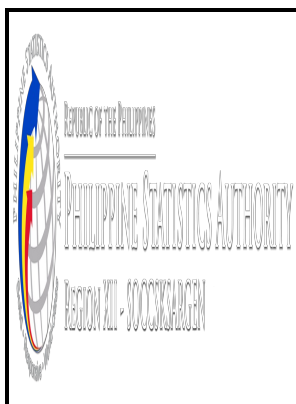


# Philippine Civil Code explained

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### Civil Law of the Philippines

Any public officer or employee, or any private individual, who directly or indirectly obstructs, defeats, violates or in any manner impedes or impairs any of the following rights and liberties of another person shall be liable to the latter for damages: 1 Freedom of religion; 2 Freedom of speech; 3 Freedom to write for the press or to maintain a periodical publication; 4 Freedom from arbitrary or illegal detention; 5 Freedom of suffrage; 6 The right against deprivation of property without due process of law; 7 The right to a just compensation when private property is taken for public use; 8 The right to the equal protection of the laws; 9 The right to be secure in one's person, house, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; 10 The liberty of abode and of changing the same; 11 The privacy of communication and correspondence; 12 The right to become a member of associations or societies for purposes not contrary to law; 13 The right to take part in a peaceable assembly to petition the Government for redress of grievances; 14 The right to be free from involuntary servitude in any form; 15 The right of the accused against excessive bail; 16 The right of the accused to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witness in his behalf; 17 Freedom from being compelled to be a witness against one's self, or from being forced to confess guilt, or from being induced by a promise of immunity or reward to make such confession, except when the person confessing becomes a State witness; 18 Freedom from excessive fines, or cruel and unusual punishment, unless the same is imposed or inflicted in accordance with a statute which has not been judicially declared unconstitutional; and 19 Freedom of access to the courts. If the dominant estate belongs to several persons in common, the use of the easement by any one of them prevents prescription with respect to the others. Ownership is acquired by occupation and by intellectual creation.

### Civil Code of the Philippines: Articles 8,9,10,11,12 and 13

The amount mentioned in article 231 thus received by the person who has established the family home, or as much thereof as the court may determine, shall be invested in constitution of a new family home.

### CIVIL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINE

If the deceased never resided in the Philippines, the whole estate shall be assigned to the respective municipalities or cities where the same is located. Act 2710 TITLE V RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE Article 109.

### 06. Sales

Useful expenses shall be refunded only to the possessor in good faith with the same right of retention, the person who has defeated him in the possession having the option of refunding the amount of the expenses or of paying the increase in value which the thing may have acquired by reason thereof. Thus, a person is two degrees removed from his brother, three from his uncle, who is the brother of his father, four from his first cousin, and so forth. Should he do so, the same shall be considered as not imposed.

### **The Essential Requisites Of Marriage In The Philippines**

The following shall be sufficient causes for the disinheritance of children and descendants, legitimate as well as illegitimate: 1 When a child or descendant has been found guilty of an attempt against the life of the testator, his or her spouse, descendants, or ascendants; 2 When a child or descendant has accused the testator of a crime for which the law prescribes imprisonment for six years or more, if the accusation has been found groundless; 3 When a child or descendant has been convicted of adultery or concubinage with the spouse of the testator; 4 When a child or descendant by fraud, violence, intimidation, or undue influence causes the testator to make a will or to change one already made; 5 A refusal without justifiable cause to support the parent or ascendant who disinherits such child or descendant; 6 Maltreatment of the testator by word or deed, by the child or descendant; 7 When a child or descendant leads a dishonorable or disgraceful life; 8 Conviction of a crime which carries with it the penalty of civil interdiction. Any disposition made upon the condition that the heir shall make some provision in his will in favor of the testator or of any other person shall be void. Collusion between the parties to obtain legal separation shall cause the dismissal of the petition.

### **06. Sales**

All other matters pertaining to the registration of civil status shall be governed by special laws.

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