



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
SUPREME COURT
Manila

SECOND DIVISION

NOTICE

Sirs/Mesdames:

*Please take notice that the Court, Second Division, issued a Resolution dated **February 15, 2023** which reads as follows:*

“G.R. No. 258185 (PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, Plaintiff-Appellee, v. XYZ258185,¹ Accused-Appellant). —

The Case

The Appeal before the court assails the Decision² dated December 14, 2020 of the Court of Appeals in CA-G.R. CR-HC No. 12150, which affirmed the verdict of conviction for two counts of Qualified Rape against appellant XYZ258185.

Antecedents

By twin Informations dated March 31, 2015 in Criminal Case Nos. 37010-R and 37011-R, appellant was charged with two counts of rape of his legitimate minor daughter, AAA258185, *viz.*:

Criminal Case No. 37010-R

The undersigned Prosecutor hereby accuses [XYZ258185] of the crime of RAPE under ARTICLE 266-[A], PARAGRAPH I, SUBPARAGRAPH [A] OF REPUBLIC ACT 8353 at the instance relation and written complaint of [AAA258185], a minor 17 years old, copies of her

¹ The identity of the victim or any information to establish or compromise her identity, as well as those of her immediate family or household members, shall be withheld pursuant to R.A. No. 760, “An Act providing for Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, and for Other Purposes;” R.A. No. 9262, “An Act Defining Violence Against Women and their Children Providing for Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefor, and for Other Purposes;” Section 40 of A.M. No. 04-10-11 SC known as the “Rule on Violence Against Women and their Children,” effective November 5, 2004; *People v. Cabalquinto*, 533 Phil. 703, 709 (2006); and Amended Administrative Circular No. 83-2015 dated September 5, 2017, Subject: Protocols and Procedures in the Promulgation, Publication, and Posting on the Websites of Decisions, Final Resolutions, and Final Orders Using Fictitious Names/Personal Circumstances.

² Penned by Associate Justice Victoria Isabel A. Paredes and concurred in by Associate Justices Fernanda Lampas Peralta and Walter S. Ong, *rollo*, pp. 7–17.

sworn statement are hereto attached, incorporated and made an integral part of this Information, committed as follows:

That on or about the 24th day of December 2013, prior to and or subsequent thereto, in the City of ██████, Philippines, and within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, the above-named accused, [XYZ258185], by means of force, threat and/or intimidation, did then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously have carnal knowledge of his own daughter, private complainant [AAA258185], who was then 15 years old at the time of the incident, against her will and consent, to her damage and prejudice.

The offense is attended by the qualifying/aggravating circumstance of relationship, the accused being the legitimate father of private complainant-minor.

CONTRARY TO LAW.³

Criminal Case No. 37011-R:

The undersigned Prosecutor hereby accuses [XYZ258185] of the crime of RAPE under ARTICLE 266-[A], PARAGRAPH 1, SUBPARAGRAPH [A] OF REPUBLIC ACT 8353 at the instance relation and written complaint of [AAA258185], a minor 17 years old, copies of her sworn statement are hereto attached, incorporated and made an integral part of this Information, committed as follows:

That sometime in the months of March, April or May 2009, prior to and or subsequent thereto, in the City of ██████, Philippines, and within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, the above-named accused, [XYZ258185], by means of force, threat and/or intimidation, did then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously have carnal knowledge of his own daughter, private complainant [AAA258185], who was then 11 years old at the time of the incident, against her will and consent, to her damage and prejudice.

The offense is attended by the qualifying/aggravating circumstance of relationship, the accused being the legitimate father of private complainant-minor.

CONTRARY TO LAW.⁴

Both cases were consolidated before the Regional Trial Court, Branch 59, ██████. On arraignment, appellant pleaded not guilty to both charges.⁵ Trial on the merits ensued.⁶

³ CA rollo, pp. 44-45.

⁴ *Id.* at 45-46.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

Proceedings before the Trial Court

Prosecution's Version:

Complainant AAA258185 essentially testified that she was born on December 5, 1997. Appellant and her mother are married and she is the eldest of their four children. They used to live in the house of their cousin, CCC258185, at [REDACTED]. They occupied a room that was further partitioned into two rooms. They had a common bathroom with the owner while their room had an extension for their kitchen.⁷

In Criminal Case No. 37011-R, complainant testified that when the first rape incident happened between March and May 2009, she was only 11 years old. She was then left alone with appellant inside their house. Her two siblings were in the church while her mother was also out to fetch her brother in Nueva Vizcaya. It was around 10:00 a.m., and she was lying in the bed inside their room. When she opened her eyes, she noticed the door was closed and appellant was standing in the room. He started removing his pants and brief and went on top of her. With his left arm, he held one of her arms and forcibly spread her legs with his feet. He held his penis and inserted it into her vagina. He slid up and down. She felt pain and cried. After the act, he stood up, and in an angry voice, ordered her not to tell her mother. She was scared and thought he would hurt her. Her mother came home a day after the incident but she did not report the incident to her.⁸

In Criminal Case No. 37010-R, complainant testified that she was 16 years old when the second alleged rape incident happened on December 24, 2013. She was in her BBB258185's house, which was 50 meters away from their own house. Suddenly, appellant arrived and whispered that "*she will go to him.*" He walked to their house and she followed, thinking he had an errand for her.⁹

She felt nervous because he was drunk. After he closed the door, he tried to remove her clothes – t-shirt, bra, underwear, pajama and jacket – but she prevented him. Appellant pinned her to the floor, immediately removed his clothes and went on top of her. He held both her hands with one hand while his other hand removed her underwear and pants, despite her efforts to push him away. Next, he removed her bra, t-shirt and jacket with the same hand until both of them were naked. While she was crying, he forced open her legs by using his own legs and inserted his penis in her vagina. He did pumping motions while his penis was inside her vagina. After the act, he stood up, put on his clothes, and ordered her to keep quiet and not to report the incident. Then he went back to his drinking spree. She also dressed up and

⁷ *Id.* at 47.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

went back to her aunt's house. Her grandmother noticed that her eyes were swollen but she just kept quiet. She did not report what happened to anyone. She was afraid that her father might do something to their family.¹⁰

She wrote down her anger towards appellant in her notebook. She did this because she had no one to confide in and no one would believe her anyway. She stored her notebook together with those of her siblings. Her aunt CCC258185 was going through the bags of her siblings to look for a ballpen and chanced upon her notebook and read it. Consequently, her aunt discovered what happened to her and relayed this information to her other aunt, EEE258185. Then EEE258185 asked her to accompany her (EEE258185) to [REDACTED]. Appellant did not allow her but she still went out and proceeded to EEE258185's house. There, EEE258185 showed her the notebook, and that moment she revealed her everything.¹¹

Upon hearing her story, EEE258185 brought her to a church in [REDACTED] and let her stay there. While she was selling roses on [REDACTED] the following morning, her cousin, FFF258185, arrived and asked her if she needed help. They discussed what happened to her and she was brought to [REDACTED] for examination. They later went to [REDACTED] Police Station where her judicial affidavit was taken. She decided to file a case against her father after FFF258185 explained that he might be unleashing the same bestiality on her siblings. She also wanted her father to go to jail.¹²

The parties stipulated that DDD258185, complainant's mother, EEE258185, and FFF258185 each confronted complainant about what she had experienced and she confirmed that she was repeatedly raped and sexually abused by appellant.¹³ The parties also stipulated that Dr. Jennifer Chiu, a medical doctor at [REDACTED], was on duty on February 25, 2015. On this date, she examined complainant and issued a medico-legal certificate bearing her findings. She also gave complainant an intake form where complainant disclosed that she was sexually abused by appellant.¹⁴

The defense, nonetheless, called Dr. Chiu to the witness stand for cross examination. She testified that she interviewed complainant before she got subjected to physical examination. From her interview with complainant, she gathered that the last alleged rape incident happened on December 24, 2013, which was almost two years prior to the medical examination. It was impossible to ascertain if rape indeed occurred two years ago. She also gathered that complainant was already in a sexual relationship with someone. Because of this, it is possible that the notching at the five o'clock and seven

¹⁰ *Id.* at 48.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.* at 48-49.

¹³ *Id.* at 49.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 50.

o'clock positions were possible signs of penile entry due to complainant's sexual activity.¹⁵

The Defense's Version:

Appellant testified that he was in [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Nueva Ecija in the summer of 2009. He stayed there for five months to work for his sister. He could not remember the month when he went to Nueva Ecija. During his five-month stay there, he left his family behind in [REDACTED] but visited them several times.¹⁶

In 2013, he was already back in [REDACTED]. He could not think of any reason why complainant came up with the accusations against him. They had no misunderstandings except when he scolded her for coming home late at night and she would fight back.¹⁷

Ruling of the Trial Court

By its Joint Judgment¹⁸ dated August 10, 2018, the trial court found appellant guilty of two counts of qualified rape. Thus:

WHEREFORE, premises considered, the guilt of the accused [XYZ258185] having been established beyond reasonable doubt, the Court finds him GUILTY as charged in the Information for two (2) counts of Qualified Rape.

There being the aggravating qualifying circumstances of minority and relationship, accused [XYZ258185] is hereby sentenced to suffer the penalty of Reclusion Perpetua, without eligibility of parole, for each count of Qualified Rape. He is further ordered to indemnify private complainant [AAA258185] civil indemnity in the amount of P75,000.00, moral damages in the amount of P75,000.00 and exemplary damages in the amount of P50,000.00, for each count, and all damages awarded shall earn interest at 6% per annum from the date of finality of this judgment until fully paid.

The period within which the accused was detained shall be credited to him in full, as long as he [abides] by and strictly [follows] the rules and regulations of the institution where he was detained or confined.

SO ORDERED.¹⁹

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.* at 51.

¹⁸ Penned by Judge Ivan Kim B. Morales, *id.* at 44–56.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 55–56.

Proceedings Before the Court of Appeals

On appeal, appellant faulted the trial court for rendering the verdict of conviction for two counts of qualified rape. He essentially argued that: a) the trial court erred in giving credence to complainant's testimony despite inconsistencies between her judicial affidavit and direct testimony, such as, whether she was already crying when appellant penetrated her and whether appellant took off his clothes first before hers; and b) the trial court erred in discarding his twin defenses of alibi and denial.²⁰

The Office of the Solicitor General, through Assistant Solicitor General Bernard G. Hernandez and Senior State Solicitor Ma. Zorayda V. Tejones-Zuñiga, essentially riposted: The alleged inconsistencies between complainant's direct testimony and her judicial affidavit are minor details and do not affect her credibility as said inconsistencies do not touch on the commission of the two counts of qualified rape. Besides, no girl would concoct a story of defloration against her own father had she not in fact been raped and truly moved to protect and preserve her honor, as well as to obtain justice, for the wicked acts committed against her. Besides, denial and alibi, if unsubstantiated, are self-serving and deserve no weight in law. Also, factual findings of the trial court deserve full faith and credence. Lastly, the award of civil indemnity, moral damages, and exemplary damages should be increased to PHP 100,000.00 in accord with recent jurisprudence.²¹

Ruling of the Court of Appeals

By its assailed Decision²² dated December 14, 2020 in CA-G.R. CR-HC No. 12150, the Court of Appeals affirmed in the main, but increased the awards of civil indemnity, moral damages, and exemplary damages to PHP 100,000.00 each, thus:

WHEREFORE, premises considered, the instant appeal is **DENIED**. The assailed *Joint Judgment dated August 10, 2018* of the Regional Trial Court, Branch 59, [REDACTED], in Criminal Case Nos. 37010-R and 37011-R, is **AFFIRMED WITH THE MODIFICATION** that the awards of civil indemnity, moral damages, and exemplary damages for each count of qualified rape are hereby **INCREASED** to P100,000.00 **EACH**.

SO ORDERED.²³

²⁰ *Id.* at 30-42.

²¹ *Id.* at 71-96.

²² *Rollo*, pp. 7-17.

²³ *Id.* at 16-17.

The Present Appeal

Appellant now seeks anew a verdict of acquittal. For the purpose of this appeal, the Office of the Solicitor General²⁴ and appellant,²⁵ respectively, manifested that in lieu of supplemental briefs, they were adopting their respective briefs filed before the Court of Appeals.

Our Ruling

The appeal must fail.

To begin with, we affirm the trial court's finding that complainant's testimony is credible and straightforward and, as such, is sufficient to convict appellant of rape through sexual intercourse.

First. Complainant's testimony was replete with details which she could not have narrated had she not herself actually experienced the heinous crime of rape on two separate occasions. Records show that in Criminal Case No. 37011-R, she testified that when the first rape incident happened between March and May 2009, she was only 11 years old. She was then left alone with appellant inside their house. Her two siblings were in the church while her mother was also out to fetch her brother in Nueva Vizcaya. It was around 10:00 a.m., and she was lying in the bed inside their room. When she opened her eyes, she noticed the door was closed and appellant was standing in the room. He started removing his pants and brief and went on top of her. With his left arm, he held one of her arms and forcibly spread her legs with his feet. He held his penis and inserted it into her vagina. He slid up and down. She felt pain and cried. After the act, he stood up, and in an angry voice, ordered her not to tell her mother. She was scared and thought he would hurt her. Her mother came home a day after the incident but she did not report the incident to her.²⁶

In Criminal Case No. 37010-R, she testified that she was 16 years old when the second alleged rape incident happened on December 24, 2013. She was in her BBB258185's house, which was 50 meters away from their own house. Suddenly, appellant arrived and whispered that "*she will go to him.*" He walked to their house and she followed, thinking he had an errand for her.²⁷

She felt nervous because he was drunk. After he closed the door, he tried to remove her clothes – t-shirt, bra, underwear, pajama and jacket – but she prevented him. Appellant pinned her to the floor, immediately removed

²⁴ *Id.* at 38–40.

²⁵ *Id.* at 43–44.

²⁶ *CA rollo*, p. 47.

²⁷ *Id.*

his clothes and went on top of her. He held both her hands with one hand while his other hand removed her underwear and pants, despite her efforts to push him away. Next, he removed her bra, t-shirt, and jacket with the same hand until both of them were naked. While she was crying, he forced open her legs by using his own legs and inserted his penis in her vagina. He did pumping motions while his penis was inside her vagina. After the act, he stood up, put on his clothes, and ordered her to keep quiet and not to report the incident. Then he went back to his drinking spree. She also dressed up and went back to her aunt's house. Her grandmother noticed that her eyes were swollen but she just kept quiet. She did not report what happened to anyone. She was afraid that her father might do something to their family.²⁸

In cases of incestuous rape of a minor, it has been established that moral ascendancy of the ascendant substitutes force or intimidation as in this case.²⁹

Second. Appellant never even alluded ill motive on complainant to falsely testify against him for such heinous crime as incestuous rape. In any event, motive is irrelevant where the victim had positively identified appellant as the person who raped her. Besides, a young girl would not accuse her father of a serious offense like rape, had she really not been aggrieved. Her testimony against him is entitled to greater weight, since reverence and respect for elders is too deeply ingrained in Filipino children and is even recognized by law.³⁰

Third. The supposed inconsistencies in complainant's direct testimony and judicial affidavit (whether she was already crying when appellant penetrated her and whether appellant took off his clothes first before hers) hinge on trivial matters and do not detract from the fact that she was sexually violated on two separate occasions. When the offended party is of tender age and immature, courts are inclined to give credit to her account of what transpired, considering not only her relative vulnerability but also the shame to which she would be exposed if the matter to which she testified is not true. Youth and immaturity are generally badges of truth and sincerity.³¹ Errorless recollection of a harrowing incident cannot be expected of a witness, especially when she is recounting details of an experience so humiliating and so painful as rape. What is important is that the victim's declarations are consistent on basic matters constituting the elements of rape and her positive identification of the person who committed it.³² Additionally, inconsistencies between the testimony of witnesses in open court, on one hand, and the statements in their sworn affidavits, on the other, referring only to minor and collateral matters, do not affect their credibility and the veracity and weight

²⁸ *Id.* at 48.

²⁹ See *People v. XXX*, G.R. No. 244288, March 04, 2020 [Per J. A. Reyes, Jr., Second Division].

³⁰ See *People v. ZZZ*, G.R. No. 224584, September 04, 2019 [Per J. Lazaro-Javier, Second Division].

³¹ *People v. Araojo*, 616 Phil. 275, 287 (2009) [Per J. Velasco, Jr., Third Division], citing *Llave v. People*, 522 Phil. 340 (2006) [Per J. Callejo, Sr., First Division]; and *People v. Guambor*, 465 Phil. 671, 678 (2004) [Per J. Ynares-Santiago, First Division].

³² *People v. Daco*, 589 Phil. 335, 348 (2008) [Per J. Leonardo-De Castro, En Banc].

of their testimony, as such inconsistencies do not touch on the commission of the crime itself.³³

Against complainant's positive identification of appellant as the one who sexually ravished her on two separate occasions, appellant merely interposed denial and alibi. Denial is the weakest of all defenses. It easily crumbles in the face of positive identification of the accused as the perpetrator of the crime.³⁴ Alibi, on the other hand, is easy to contrive and difficult to prove. Nevertheless, for a plausible alibi, appellant must not only establish that he was in another place when the incident happened, he must also show that it would be physically improbable for him to be at place of the crime or its surrounding vicinity at that time. This, appellant miserably failed to do.³⁵

***Appellant is guilty of
Qualified Rape in
Criminal Case No.
37010-R***

The elements of qualified rape are: (1) sexual congress; (2) with a woman; (3) done by force and without consent; (4) the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the rape; and (5) the offender is a parent, ascendant, step-parent, guardian, relative by consanguinity or affinity within the third civil degree, or the common-law spouse of the parent of the victim.³⁶

Based on complainant's credible and straightforward testimony, the prosecution had established all the elements of qualified rape. Appellant had sexual congress with complainant – his biological daughter – who was 15 years old at the time, as alleged in the Information and proved by her Certificate of Live Birth (Exhibit "B"). The circumstance of relationship was stipulated on by the parties. Appellant employed force, coupled with his moral ascendancy, when he pinned her to the floor, forcibly removed her clothes and underwear, and immediately had carnal knowledge of her.

***Appellant is guilty of
Qualified Statutory Rape
in Criminal Case No.
37011-R***

Statutory rape is committed by sexual intercourse with a woman below 12 years of age regardless of her consent, or the lack of it, to the sexual act.³⁷ Thus, to sustain a conviction therefor, the prosecution must prove: (a) the age

³³ *Kummer v. People*, 717 Phil. 670, 678 (2013) [Per J. Brion, Second Division].

³⁴ *People v. Glimo*, 564 Phil. 396, 420 (2007) [Per J. Reyes, Third Division].

³⁵ *People v. Villena*, G.R. No. 236305, March 17, 2021 [Per J. Leonen, Third Division].

³⁶ *People v. Buclao*, 736 Phil. 325, 336 (2014) [Per J. Leonen, Third Division].

³⁷ *People v. Manaligod*, 831 Phil. 204, 211 (2018) [Per J. Martires, Third Division].

of the complainant; (b) the identity of the accused; and (c) the sexual intercourse between the accused and the complainant.³⁸ Further, rape shall be qualified when the victim is below 18 years of age and the offender is a parent, ascendant, step-parent, guardian, relative by consanguinity or affinity within the third civil degree, or the common-law spouse of the parent of the victim; and/or when the victim is a child below seven years old.³⁹

Here, the Information clearly alleged that appellant had “*carnal knowledge of his own daughter, private complainant AAA258185, who was then 11 years old at the time of the incident, against her will and consent, to her damage and prejudice*” and “[t]he offense is attended by the qualifying/aggravating circumstance of relationship, the accused being the legitimate father of private complainant-minor.”

As proven during the trial, complainant was only 11 years old when appellant – specifically identified by complainant – had carnal knowledge of her in the summer (March, April, or May) of 2009. As stated, complainant’s age was proven by her birth certificate and the relationship between her and appellant was stipulated on by the parties. By having carnal knowledge of complainant in 2009, appellant instantly committed qualified statutory rape.

Imposable Penalties and Damages

The crime of rape is defined and penalized under Article 266-A of the Revised Penal Code (RPC), *viz.*:

Article 266-A. Rape: When And How Committed. - Rape is committed:

1) By a man who shall have carnal knowledge of a woman under any of the following circumstances:

a) Through force, threat, or intimidation;

b) When the offended party is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious;

c) By means of fraudulent machination or grave abuse of authority;
and

d) When the offended party is under twelve (12) years of age or is demented, even though none of the circumstances mentioned above be present.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *People v. XXX*, G.R. No. 244047, December 10, 2019 [Per J. Reyes, First Division].

x x x

For purposes of imposing the death penalty in cases of qualified rape, Article 266-B of the RPC provides:

Article 266-B Penalty – x x x

x x x

The death penalty shall also be imposed if the crime of rape is committed with any of the following aggravating/qualifying circumstances:

1) When the victim is under eighteen (18) years of age and the offender is a parent, ascendant, step-parent, guardian, relative by consanguinity or affinity within the third civil degree, or the common-law spouse of the parent of the victim;

x x x

Under Article 266-B of the RPC, the imposable penalty is death where the victim is below 18 years of age and the violator is the parent. By virtue of Republic Act No. 9346, however, the death penalty is reduced to *reclusion perpetua* without eligibility for parole. Section 3 of Republic Act No. 9346 states:

SEC. 3. Person convicted of offenses punished with *reclusion perpetua*, or whose sentences will be reduced to *reclusion perpetua*, by reason of this Act, shall not be eligible for parole under Act No. 4180, otherwise known as the Indeterminate Sentence Law, as amended.

Here, the courts below correctly sentenced appellant to *reclusion perpetua*, without eligibility for parole, in Criminal Case Nos. 37010-R and 37011-R, respectively.

Additionally, appellant is liable for PHP 100,000.00 as civil indemnity, PHP 100,000.00 as moral damages, and PHP 100,000.00 as exemplary damages for each count of rape, in conformity with prevailing jurisprudence.⁴⁰ These amounts shall earn 6% interest per annum from finality of this Resolution until fully paid.⁴¹

⁴⁰ *People v. Jugueta*, 783 Phil. 806, 848 (2016) [Per J. Peralta, En Banc]:

x x x

II. For Simple Rape/Qualified Rape:

I.1 Where the penalty imposed is Death but reduced to *reclusion perpetua* because of RA 9346:

Private parts

Civil indemnity-P100,000.00

Moral damages - P100,000.00

Exemplary damages - P100,000.

⁴¹ *Nacar v. Gallery Frames*, 716 Phil. 267, 283 (2013) [Per J. Peralta, En Banc].

FOR THESE REASONS, the Appeal is **DENIED**. The assailed Decision dated December 14, 2020 in CA-G.R. CR-HC No. 12150 is **AFFIRMED with MODIFICATION**.

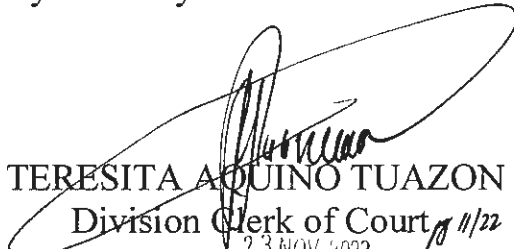
In Criminal Case No. 37010-R, appellant **XYZ258185** is found **GUILTY** of **QUALIFIED RAPE** and sentenced to *reclusion perpetua*, without eligibility for parole. He is directed to **PAY AAA258185** PHP 100,000.00 as civil indemnity, PHP 100,000.00 as moral damages, and PHP 100,000.00 as exemplary damages.

In Criminal Case No. 37011-R, appellant **XYZ258185** is found **GUILTY** of **QUALIFIED STATUTORY RAPE** and sentenced to *reclusion perpetua*, without eligibility for parole. He is further required to **PAY AAA258185** PHP 100,000.00 as civil indemnity, PHP 100,000.00 as moral damages, and PHP 100,000.00 as exemplary damages.

All monetary awards are subject to 6% interest from finality of this Resolution until fully paid.

SO ORDERED.”

By authority of the Court:


TERESITA AQUINO TUAZON
Division Clerk of Court
23 NOV 2023

*PUBLIC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE (reg)
Special & Appealed Cases Service
Department of Justice
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*XYZ258185 (reg)
Prison No. N219P-0245
Accused-Appellant
c/o The Director General
Bureau of Corrections
1770 Muntinlupa City

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL (reg)
Bureau of Corrections
1770 Muntinlupa City

HON. PRESIDING JUDGE (reg)
Regional Trial Court, Branch 59
[REDACTED]
(Crim. Case Nos. 37010-R & 37011-R)

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Supreme Court, Manila

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Ermita, 1000 Manila
CA-G.R. CR-HC No. 12150

*with a copy of the December 14, 2020 CA Decision
Please notify the Court of any change in your address.
GR258185. 2/15/2023(169)URES(m) *[Signature]*