

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Magistrate Kings Bench Courts UK NZ World



Commonwealth of Aotearoa New Zealand UK Pacific World

Westminster Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag

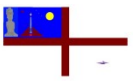
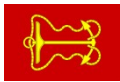


“King William IV Moai Crown” Trust London Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau with King George IV 1823 and Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords UK Westminster Parliament 27 August 2022 our Legal Inheritance Commercial Contract Partnership of a continuity of Dutch Kings Flag Sovereign Authority Nation of New Zealand still flying opposite the British Flag on the Waitangi Treaty Grounds as Extant cant be changed by any Foreign Government while we are still in a binding Contract with these Kings Emperors of Admiralty Court Martial Laws Flag Jurisdiction and Legal Authority to Enforce King William IV Magistrate and High Court of Admiralty Martial Law 1820 – 2022 immediately King George IV purchase of New Zealand from Paramount Chief of his Pungapunga Hapu Tribe Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau - King Private Contract

Kings Bench Court Orders for Property Search Control Seizure Arrest Writ Warrants Decree s

Moai Gods Lore Authority England links Pungapunga Marae to Taputapuatea Marae Raiatea Is





CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS WORLD NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OF UK NZ

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”

Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution

HOME GUARD
Registered Office
Northland New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Monday 30-7-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
London Britain UK

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand



Crown State Default Convictions under Prosecutor King William IV Sovereign Seal Land Sea Jurisdiction & Constitution

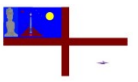
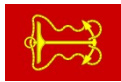
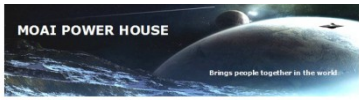
NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

Court List Cases for Saturday 27 August 2022

Published Sunday 21 August 2022

David Straight is talking about me Surrogate King John and George Watene 20% of the Worlds Gold in New Zealand and the origins of that Trust that the Gold comes out of has never been told before So now as President of the Confederation of Chiefs to Britain UK "Crown" Corporation as Surrogate King William III 1689 King George III 1776 King George IV 1823 King William IV 1834 King Earnest August I 1837 King Earnest Augustus V I now proclaim the Legal Inheritance of the "Queen Victoria Trust" 1844 Legal Inheritance of Gold Land Memorials Prize Possessions "Crown" Partnership with Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Westminster Parliament carrying the Title of John Hoani Wanoa Lord High Admiral to offset President Biden usurping our Dutch Kings Title of Lord High Admiral illusion is not a real Admiral partner to Britain UK as I am with our King William IV 1834 Federal Government Republic Flag Sovereign Nation Authority of a continuity of Sovereignty direct partnership on Waitangi Treaty Grounds the British Flag flies opposite the Confederation of 13 Native Chiefs Flag I represent as the Royal Tahitian Moai Wanoa Family Easter Island New Zealand England Britain UK make line dominant Paramount Chief 73 years of age doing my job as a Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Prosecutor and Judge with all the Traditional History of Whakapapa and Sale and Purchase of New Zealand Country to King George IV by Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of his Kahu Pungapunga Hapu Pungapunga Marae Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site of his Manawhenua Title in Arapuni Village Cambridge New Zealand I hold as the Manukau family Bloodline Successor to Freemason Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV Awaroa Native Magistrate Court Bank Helensville Kaipara Harbour Legal Authority and Trust Account wealth Gold Land of Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth II Legal Inheritance I declare and proclaim here in this Video Affidavit over anyone else making claims to the stolen Gold Land Children Prize Possessions Land Leases Business throughout the world where our Confederations Flag Business has expanded and we are claiming to be the missing link not "Maori" pakeha surname claimant **George Watene WATSON** Pakeha white man





surname not a Native Paramount Chief of the Wanoa (Manukau Rogan Freemason Lodge) Paramount Chief in Helensville marriage Whakapapa connections to Rogan families Scotland Cosgrove families in Ireland George WATSON Watene MAORI cannot produce the native surname Whakapapa evidence to claim the 20% Gold without a Native surname identification as required in this British Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court hearing of his claim on Saturday 27 August 2022 I will make a Proclamation and Declaration Claim to that Gold and "Queen Victoria Trust" Business and abandoned Throne "Crown" Business call up of accounts Foreclosure and Bankrupt the Rothschild Business for Treason Fraud and Bank Wars on the people of the World Abusing our 6 Dutch Kings Admiralty Mortgage Lien Bank Laws and Maritime Laws we have the legal Right to enforce on these Criminal Organizations under Kings Acts of Parliament and Pope Francis "Motu Proprio" Orders we advertise on Facebook Youtube Twitter Online Court cases to recover the stolen Gold Land Property Memorials Children Kings Laws I conduct the Native Magistrate Court Bank on Zoom Live to carry on the Manukau Surname Whakapapa to King George IV Partnership of these Manukau surname Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau and Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau sake of UETAUA Pukekohe Manukau Land to Queen Victoria 11 March 1862 which formed the NATIVE LAND ACT 1862 for New Zealand and Australia as my Legacy to the Historian of these two Chiefs I am the Legal Advocate for in this Court hearing online Zoom next Saturday 27 August 2022 to claim that Gold back to Kahu Pungapunga Hapu Maungatautari Mountain and myself the Executor of the Manukau Wanoa Rogan Hapu Trust Arapuni Waikato District Cambridge New Zealand So I revoke the **George Watene claim to 20% of the Worlds Gold** for the Record to the US Secret Service and David Strait **Take Notice** of what I am saying here, Check this guy out **George Watene Native Bloodline WATSON Surname is not Indigenous to make Native Claims on behalf of the Native Chiefs of Waikato Cambridge and Kororareka**

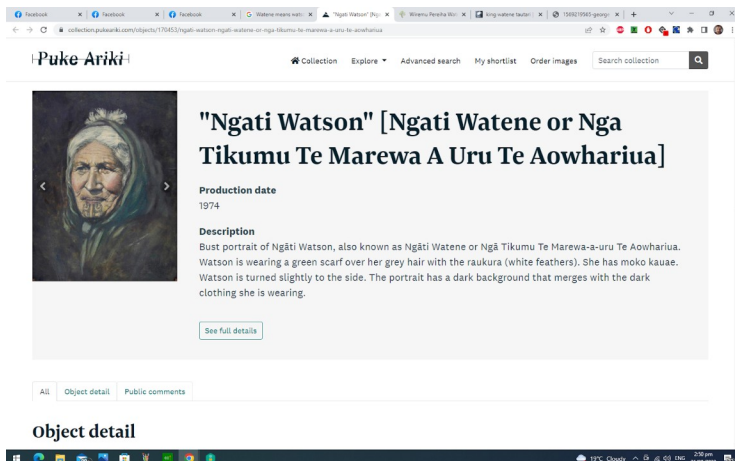
Regards John Hoani Wanoa

Lord High Admiral Surrogate King George IV Paramount Chief

Hamilton New Zealand

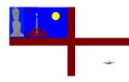
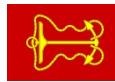
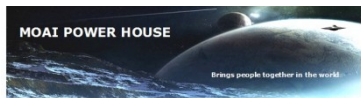
+64 21 078 2523

moaienergy@gmail.com



Hori Watene
 MyHeritage Family Trees Crawford Web Site, managed by Douglas Crawford
 • Birth Circa 1888 - Place
 • Death Circa 1944 - Place
 • Parents Names of both parents
 • Siblings Hemi Watene and names of 6 more siblings
 View record





Monday 22 August 2022

David Straight

US Secret Service Podcast

America

22 August 2022

20% Worlds Gold Claim by Surrogate King John Wanoa

Hi David Straight



I would like to have a live talk with you tomorrow about the Claim Status of the 20% Gold that is missing from our British "Crown" Trust Entity in Westminster Parliament and Treasury connections to the World Bank and places that Trust has expanded its business that no one has claimed 100% as beneficiaries of that Trust I am telling you now that we have all the Historic Land Titles and Legal Instruments and Memorials to that Gold that George Watene WATSON Pakeha Maori is claiming without a Kings Title or Flag Reference to his name in today' expose him and world is a European Surname DNA and not an Indigenous Paramount Chiefs Surname like Manukau and Wanoa that the British Crown Chose with Rogan Court Judges in Awaroa Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Bank Helensville where i get my Legal Authority from with the Signed Mandates from the Chiefs of Waitangi for all people in New Zealand and Hapu Chiefs that **WATSON** European hasn't got So I put them all in the Court they can't escape from on the British Freemasons Land Records in Scotland **WATSON** doesn't have the Title to New Zealand I hold So please Call me tomorrow to expose his self appointed stolen Chiefs Name Tautari and his real Surname **WATSON** as here in this Screen-print what Watene means in Maori that is a Corrupted Whakapapa DNA Lineage Myth Title I want you to put the record straight that I am here to replace him as the legal lawful Paramount Chief Surrogate King George IV King William IV King George III King William III King Earnest Augustus I Dutchmen Kings Emperors and Admiral f the Fleet Lord High Admiral claim to 100% of the British "Crown" Trust Assets that I PROCLAIM here belongs to us not him

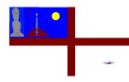
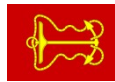
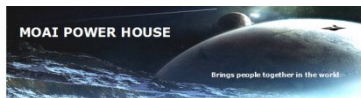
Thank you

Mobile +64 21 078 2523

[John Wanoa | Facebook](#)

Latest Court Cases [Confederation of Sovereigns World Flag | moaipowerhouse](#)





This fella George WATENE WATSON is in the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Saturday 27 August 2022 at 6 pm New Zealand time 7 am UK time 9am EU time 12 Midnight Canada time

<https://www.internationalmaoriculturalcentre.org/media/linkfiles/1569219565-george%20watene1.pdf>

19 August 2022

https://youtu.be/G9f0Bu9SP_o?list=TLGGWkeErXD8MUQyMTA4MjAyMg

Latest Court Hearing 21 August 2022

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G9f0Bu9SP_o&feature=share&fbclid=IwAR1Q-Y6TqJ6Y0FXerORfdKLI AOL2fwqQ1wbl oWYd2nudkSViWr1G0137Vdc

And is on my website at the bottom of this page in front of the whole world watching who MAORI are a PATENT of the Small New Zealand Crown Corporation Pirates

Maybe a talk on messenger or skype

I wait your reply

Thank you

John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa

Surrogate King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest Augustus I King Earnest August V Lord High Admiral and President of the Confederation of Chiefs of NZ UK World

Court Case List George Watene = Watson

The Confederation of Chiefs “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries

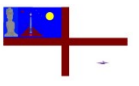
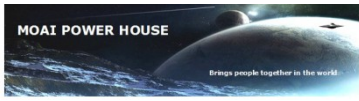
Versus

George Watene WATSON of Thames or elsewhere in New Zealand

Claims to 20% of the Words Gold to him that we claim belongs to our Queen Victoria Trust and King William IV 1834 unbroken Sovereignty Flag Contract and King George IV Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Contract 1823 Partnership to 100% Gold Claims and every other British Kings Queens Assets Royal Revenue Legal Inheritance to New Zealanders who are Beneficiaries of that Trust still today we the Confederation of Chiefs of NZ UK Federal State Government claims today

The Offense is the Surname **WATENE** is really a **WATSON** White Male Bloodline Pakeha and not an original Native Indigenous Male Bloodline Surname like Manukau Wanoa Parapara Mauheni Kawharu Ututaonga Partner to Britain UK “Crown” Government Magistrate Kings Bench Court Land Title Records we find Repugnant New Zealand Land Records and Whakapapa to the British Whakapapa in the Magistrate Court in Scotland and Ireland





Here is a likeness of these two MAORI who are claiming part of the British "Crown" Legal Inheritance though the United Nations and World Bank instead of Directly to the British "Crown" while we have a Legal Commercial Contract between King George IV and King William IV 1834 Founding of New Zealand Flag of Continuity of Sovereignty Contract Flags flying opposite each other since 1834 to 27 August 2022 and beyond is Indisputable Evidence in this Court that no one has refuted to this date. Here is a likeness to **George Watene Senior** and **George Watene Junior** who is claiming this Gold without a timeline of Historic Events to the Native Watene Surname and Creation of that Surname on its own origins and Native Surname Whakapapa not MAORI which is a Pakeha White man invented Word starting with the Whiteman fair skin man in the photo is claims coming from a third party United Nations

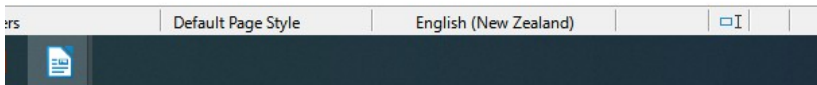
Hori Watene

MyHeritage Family Trees Crawford Web Site, managed by Douglas Crawford

- Birth Circa 1888 - Place
 - Death Circa 1944 - Place
 - Parents Names of both parents
 - Siblings Hemi Watene and names of 6 more siblings
- [View record](#)



The New Zealand Government Trick on "Crown" Invention of the MAORI Tribe the same as Ngati Whatua Tribe is a Myth Tribe of IWI MAORI CROWN Corporations Fraud Corrupted Land Titles and Whakapapa to alter words illegally and change the NATIVE Indigenous Customary Land Titles the New Zealand Pakeha Whiteman Control over their Patented Word "MAORI" now "MOAI" pull them all into this original British Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Zoom Marae Virtual Legal Court Hearings against these selected families pulled out in the open operating Criminal Organizations through Jacinda Ardern Labour Government and Parliament United Nations Disbursement of our Stole Gold Trust Fund Legal Inheritance that belongs to Sovereign New Zealanders British people and people of the World in 250 Countries "Moai Crown" King William IV



Facebook | John Wanoo | File:Maori chi | Activity | Wik | Wik Website | The Rag of th | History - Ko | Ngati Watso | Wiremu Pere | 1569219565

collection.pukeariki.com/objects/170453/ngati-watson-ngati-watene-or-nga-tikumu-te-marewa-a-uru-te-aowhariua

Puke Ariki | Collection | Explore | Advanced search | My shortlist | Order images | Search collection

"Ngati Watson" [Ngati Watene or Nga Tikumu Te Marewa A Uru Te Aowhariua]

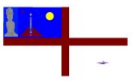
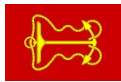
Production date
1974

Description
Bust portrait of Ngāti Watson, also known as Ngāti Watene or Ngā Tikumu Te Marewa-a-uru Te Aowhariua. Watson is wearing a green scarf over her grey hair with the raukura (white feathers). She has moko kauae. Watson is turned slightly to the side. The portrait has a dark background that merges with the dark clothing she is wearing.

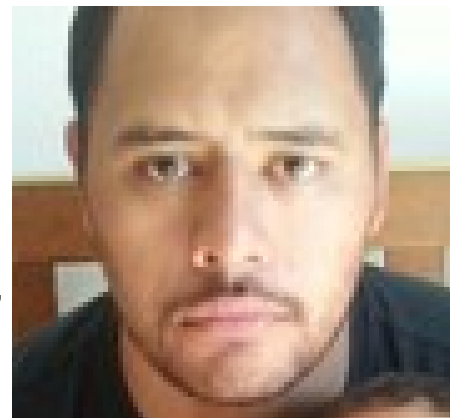
[See full details](#)

Here is the Interpretation of **WATENE = WATSON** Dna manipulation of Titles to NATIVE Land Whakapapa by New Zealand Australia Politicians over the years amount to Illegally altering Documents offenses listed here as the NSW NZ Government Private Company Corporation chose its own **MAORI** to falsify Government Legal Documents Whakapapa

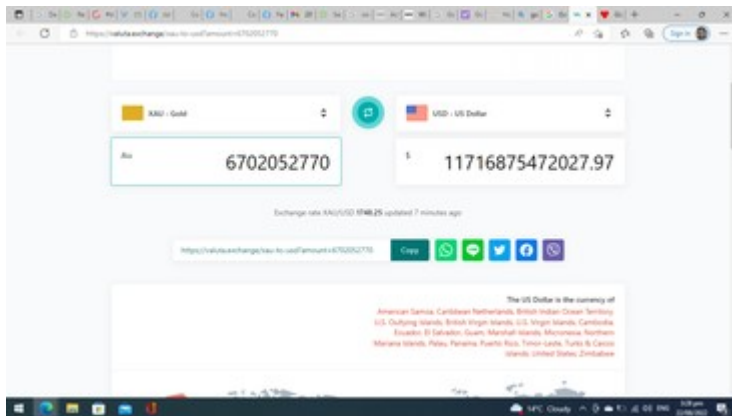




George Watene WATSON Senior and George Watene WATSON Junior Pakeha Whakapapa control of the Whiteman Male Bloodlines over **MAORI Watene** surname that is not real Native Surname from Tahiti or Hawaii Pacific Islands Its been made up by NSW NZ "Crown" Government who owns the Patent Rights to the word **MAORI** So you all been Fooled by Jacinda Ardern!

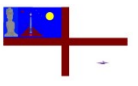
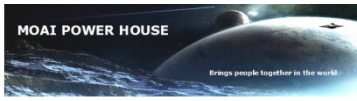


These men are claiming the Confederation of Chiefs Gold through the United Nations and America and not direct to Britain UK "Crown" where **we are claiming 100% Worlds Gold Trust Fund** as Share Beneficiaries still to this day why they have no Legal Authority to claim 20% Worlds Gold as David Straight says in his Podcast here that **George Watene** is the Owner of all that Gold **is not True** and he mentions **John Wanoa** that me having the **Key** to everything I say is True but I am waiting back for his response to my Claim to 100% of the Worlds Gold with British Sovereign People as our Legal Partners in Commercial Contract Business we claim here against what is Stolen Gold that legally belongs to our **NZ Gold Trust Fund set up by Queen Victoria in 1844** and our Unbroken Sovereignty Contract of 13 Chiefs Flag King William IV "Crown" Business and King George IV "Crown" and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whereherehere Manukau Legal Inheritance that no one can provide a timeline of Events as Original Indigenous Wanoa Manukau Parapara Mauheni Kawharu Native Surnames provided as true Documented **Video Affidavit evidence** that is in front of this Court hearing today for these named men to Refute and provide their evidence of who they are and who is the Gold they getting for and true surname **WATENE** is real or fabricated to change the status of claims they make to Pakeha as Alleged So as Prosecutor and Judge of this Court I make a ruling that this Gold is Stolen Property of our Trust Account and Injunct their George Watene Claim to 20% of the Worlds Gold as not transparent or True Here is some information on what they/he George WATENE is/are claiming as "MAORI" Claimants **Gold 190000 tonne (Metric) to avoirdupois ounces of gold converter (traditionaloven.com)**



This is how much 190,000 tons of GOLD in the world is worth USD 11,717 Thousand Billion through Falsification of Government Documents offenses charged in this Court today





AN ACT REVISING THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER PENAL LAWS Act No. 3815 December 8, 1930 **The Revised Penal Code of the Philippines**

(3) Falsification and use of falsified documents (Articles 170 to 172 of the Revised Penal Code) –
YouTube

You Taek Choi NZ Lawyer put in Notary Seal Letter on these Documents

Public record put the 13 Chiefs document in Public Notice been notarized by lawyer as evidence in this court

Documents Issued by me in this Court to take to Westminster Magistrate Court to match British Records of Commercial Contracts to the Trust Assets and Legal Inheritance of the 13 plus 1 Chiefs Official Document starts from the start they are in the same category as Public Document Commercial Document used by Business men Instrument for Mercantile Laws Trade and Commerce Definition of falsification [0:19](#)

What is a document? [0:42](#)

The four kinds of documents (private, public, official, commercial) [2:19](#)

How are documents falsified? [10:04](#)

Falsification of legislative documents under Article 170 [10:19](#)

Falsification of public, official, commercial, and private documents [14:17](#)

The eight (8) acts of falsification [15:23](#)

Must there be a genuine document in falsification? [17:08](#)

FIRST ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Counterfeiting or imitating any handwriting, signature or rubric [18:53](#)

SECOND ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Causing it to appear that persons have participated in any act or proceeding when they did not in fact so participate [23:46](#)

THIRD ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Attributing to persons who have participated in an act or proceeding statements other than those in fact made by them [25:51](#)

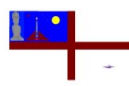
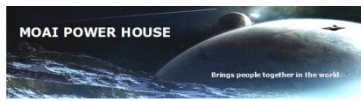
FOURTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Making untruthful statements in a narration of facts [27:31](#)

FIFTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Altering true dates [32:11](#)

SIXTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Making any alteration or intercalation in a genuine document which changes its meaning [34:48](#)

SEVENTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Issuing in an authenticated form a document purporting to be a copy of an original document when no such original exists, or including in such a copy a statement contrary to, or different from, that of the genuine original [37:57](#)





EIGHTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Intercalating any instrument or note relative to the issuance thereof in a protocol, registry, or official book (NOTE: The discussion of the same is lumped together with the sixth act of falsification) 35:01

Falsification by the public officer, employee, notary public, or ecclesiastical minister under Article 171 [41:05](#)

Falsification by private individual of a public, official, or commercial document under the 1st paragraph of Article 172 48:04

Falsification by any person of a private document under the 2nd paragraph of Article 172 51:08

Use of falsified documents under the last paragraph of Article 172 57:06

What is falsification under Art 170 171 and 172 of the Revised Penal Code?

Falsification of documents under paragraph 1, Article 172 in relation to Article 171 of the Revised

[Revised Penal Code of the Philippines - the United Nations](#)

Penal Code 1(RPC) refers to **falsification by a private individual or a public officer or employee, who did not take advantage of his official position, of public, private or commercial document.**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWGFSYcxplo&ab_channel=FiscalEJ

The Court finds that **George Watene WATSON** is guilty of legally attached to **Jacinda Ardern** Government of New Zealand Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth II Scam Corporate Business of United Nations Stolen Wealth from our Confederation of Chiefs Corporate “Crown” British Fkflag Confederation Flag Partner Business we claim is still in Business silent no more here to take our place on the international stage

END OF THIS COURT CASE ONTO NEXT CASE WITH THE SAME ALTERING A DOCUMENT

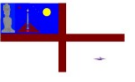
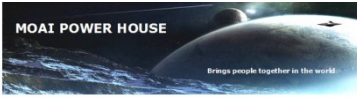
The Confederation of Chiefs “Moai Crown” and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and the world of 250 Countries

Versus



New Zealand Government Parliament and Jacinda Ardern “IWI Maori Crown” Private Corporation Businesses Lawyers Judges Politicians Governor General Chief Justice retired Politicians Servants and Foreign Corporate Business Partners operating under WEF NWO EU UN NATO FBI CIA CDC USA “Wahington DC” “Vatican City” “City of London” Corporations “Rothschild Bank” “Queen Victoria Trust”





You are all accused of Altering British Government Documents by illegally changing the word NATIVE to MAORI in 1831 when the word MAORI only came out in 1949 that changed the whole History and Whakapapa of New Zealand away from the British and Native Chiefs name as "NATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND Dutch Kings Founding Documents of Discovery Title MAORI PEOPLE altered 1769 The 13 Chiefs of 1831 WHY THE 13 CHIEFS

Two browser screenshots. The left one shows the 'TEARA' website article 'Story: European discovery of New Zealand' with a table of contents. The right one shows a text document with a blue arrow pointing to the word 'Māori' in the text: 'The English navigator Lieutenant James Cook sighted New Zealand on 6 October 1769, and landed at Poverty Bay two days later. He drew detailed and accurate maps of the country, and wrote about the Māori people. His first encounter with Māori was not successful - a fight broke out in which some Māori were killed. However, after this Cook and his men had mostly friendly contact with Māori.'

nzhistory.govt.nz/culture/declaration-of-independence-taming-the-frontier#...-text=ln%201831%2C%2013%20Ngapuhi%20chiefs.he%20had%20called%20at%20Waitangi.

NZ HISTORY NEW ZEALAND HISTORY
Nga korero a ipurangi o Aotearoa

Enter your search term...

AUG 24

TOPICS EVENTS PEOPLE PLACES

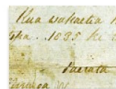
HOME > CULTURE AND SOCIETY > PRE-1840 CONTACT > DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

He Whakaputanga - Declaration of Independence

Page 1 - Introduction

He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirene: the Declaration of Independence of the United Tribes of New Zealand

In 1831, 13 Ngāpuhi chiefs wrote to King William IV of the United Kingdom to seek an alliance and protection from other powers. On 28 October 1835 James Busby took this a step further at a hui (meeting) he had called at Waitangi. By the end of the day 34 rangatira had signed He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni (known in English as the Declaration of Independence of the United Tribes of New



He Whakaputanga document

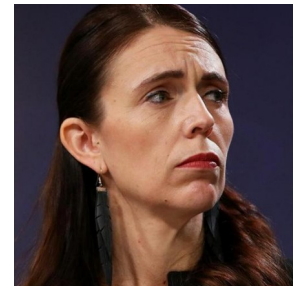
Contents

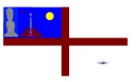
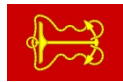
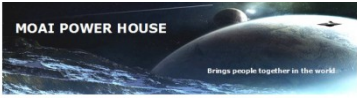
- 1. Introduction
- 2. He Whakaputanga (Declaration of Independence) signatories
- 3. Further information

All images and media for



No mention of Maori here in 1831 13 Ngapuhi Chiefs is the offense we fixed in Britain Philippines Law breaking criminal codes we Prosecute in this Court today





Under the COVID-19 Protection Framework Waitangi Treaty Grounds will be open to the public. Find out more here

Waitangi.

Visit · Experience · Discover · Learn · What's On · Functions · Your Waitangi ·

He Whakaputanga - Declaration of Independence, 1835




Maori word inserted here in 1831 NZ Government Illegal Altered to change the whole Legal UK Law Original British Document Words

In 1835 on October 28, 34 Northern chiefs gathered at Waitangi at the home of James Busby, British Resident. They made their mark on history as they signed He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tiri (Declaration of Independence of the United Tribes of New Zealand). **Recognised by King William IV, it declared New Zealand's independence as a sovereign nation under the Māori chiefs. Signatures continued to be added until 1839, by which time it had 52 signatories.** These included the signature of Te Wherowhero, the chief of Waikato who would later become the first Māori king.

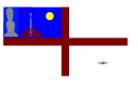
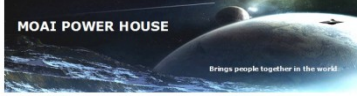
The signatories were concerned about the intentions of the growing number of Europeans. British and Māori were both concerned about France competing for influence and the news of French warships sailing to New Zealand. As a significant mark of Māori national identity, it would prevent other countries from making formal deals with Māori.

What was the significance of He Whakaputanga to the Treaty Of Waitangi? Because of it, the British felt that the Treaty of Waitangi was required to bring law and order as more and more settlers, mainly British, arrived. In the Declaration, the chiefs had agreed that in return for their protection of British subjects in their territory, King William would protect them against threats to their authority. Britain felt the Treaty would protect Māori as foreign interests continued to arrive, with the United States and France competing for influence in New Zealand, as well as private French and British companies planning settlements. It would also cement the special relationship between Māori and British built up over decades of personal, political and economic ties between the two peoples.

PAKEHA IMMIGRANT CROWN AGENTS WROTE THIS "MAORI" INVENTED WORD ALTERED THE ORIGINAL BRITISH WORD "NATIVE" AS "MAORI" IN 1831 IS FALSE IN THIS KINGS COURT LAW

The 13 Chiefs of 1831 WHY THE 13 CHIEFS WROTE TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING IN 1831 "We are a people without possessions. It is only thy land, which is liberal towards us". In October 1771, Marion du Fresne set out from France to explore the South Pacific with two ships, the Mascarin and the Marquis de Castries, a 16-gun war ship. After leaving Tasmania, he sighted Mount Egmont/Taranaki on the 25 **March 1772**. While trying to locate fresh water he found the natives were hostile and with a storm approaching, decided to travel North to the Bay of Islands. In an **encounter with the natives**, one of his crew was pieced in the leg by a spear. He landed at Kororareka (now Russell) in the Bay of Islands and became friendly with the Ngare Raumati tribe. Here he stayed for five weeks repairing his ships, gathering spars and trading with the natives. All went well until du Fresne broke tapu by fishing in a bay that a group of Ngare Raumati had been drowned a few years earlier. While he was warned of the tapu, he took no notice and the natives killed him and his party of 24. As the ships had not been fully repaired and there were still spars to be collected, a party went ashore and drove off the tribe, killing 250 of them in the process and torching their village. A few years later Ngare Raumati was overrun by Napuhi and no longer exists. In 1831, it was rumoured that the French naval vessel La Favourite intended to annex New Zealand to France in retaliation for the killings of Marion du Fresne and 24 of his crew. The natives decided to place a British flag on the mission flagstaff, reasoning if the French torn it down, the Missionaries would appeal to Britain for protection. There was also a threat from a Baron du Theyry to declare French Sovereignty over New Zealand. He had purchased a large area of land at Hokianga and





it was rumoured he had summonsed a French war ship to enforce his sovereignty as well as body guards of Tahitian trained natives to sustain it. The French government had also expressed interest to appoint du Theiry to the Office of French Consul to New Zealand. It also became known, Ngati Toa of Kapiti had conspired with the Captain of the Elizabeth to raid and kill members of Ngai Tahu tribe of the South Island. They avoided punishment due to the uncertainties regarding British subjects in New Zealand. Northern **Maoris** were disturbed by the alliance of the Maoris and the British forces, fearing it could set a precedence for the now armed southern tribes Ngapuhi had slaughtered over the last ten years, killing an estimated 60,000 of their fellow country men for the fun of it and an easy meal. After this, 13 powerful northern chiefs sent a letter to the King in Britain asking him to become their friend and protector of these islands. A letter from **13 Maori Ngapuhi chiefs** asking King William for protection in 1831 New Zealand (Enclosure 2 in No.1.) From William Yate, Esq, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, Waimate, New Zealand. November 16, 1831

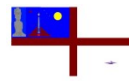
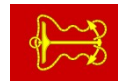
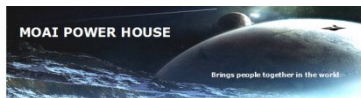
Sir, I have the honour to forward to you, by His Majesties Ship, "Zebra" the enclosed New Zealand document, with its translation, and to request that you will lay it before the Governor for his information. I have further to request that it be transmitted through His Excellency to the Secretary of State, in order to it being laid before His Majesty. I have, &c, (Signed) William Yate.

(Enclosure 3 in NO.1) To King William, The Gracious Chief of England. King William To King William, the gracious Chief of England. King William, we, the chiefs of New Zealand assembled at this place, called the Kerikeri, write to thee, for we hear that thou art the great chief of the other side of the water, since the many ships which come to our land are from thee. We are a people without possessions. We have nothing but timber, flax, pork and potatoes. We sell these things however to your people; then we see property of the Europeans. It is only thy land, which is liberal towards us. From thee also come the missionaries who teach us to believe on Jehovah God and on Jesus Christ His Son. We have heard that the tribe of Marian [the French] is at hand, coming to take away our land. Therefore we pray thee to become our friend and the guardian of these islands, lest the teasing of other tribes should come near us, and lest strangers should come and take away our land. And if any of thy people should be troublesome and vicious towards us we pray thee to be angry with them that they may be obedient, lest the anger of the people of this land fall upon them.

This is a very interesting letter for the following reasons, 1. Maori admit they had no possessions, "We are a people without possessions". It must be remembered this letter was from some of the most powerful and influential northern (Ngapuhi) chiefs at the time. 2. They admit, Britain was the only land liberal towards them, "It is only thy land, which is liberal towards us", therefore asked Britain for protection. 3. They were afraid the French would take away their land, "We have heard that the tribe of Marian [the French] is at hand, coming to take away our land". 4. They were also afraid the southern tribes, now that they were armed, would come and slaughter them for utu – revenge and take away their land. "Therefore we pray thee to become our friend and the guardian of these islands, lest the teasing of other tribes should come near us, and lest strangers should come and take away our land. Four years later, the 1835 Declaration of Independence was signed, but was abandoned without one meeting taking place due to the inter-tribal fighting and tension, therefore was never ratified.

The word Maori has been illegally inserted by the New Zealand Government and IWI Maori Treaty of Waitangi Historians Documents amounts to a Criminal Code Tampering with British Documents Offence Falsification of documents under paragraph 1, Article 172 in relation to Article 171 of the Revised [Revised Penal Code of the Philippines - the United Nations](#)





The Chiefs of Waikato and Kororareka Okiato Bay of Islands today refute these Pakeha New Zealand Government Words of admission that NATIVES are not mentioned and that MAORI were a NON EXISTENT MYTH that the Pakeha from Australia fabricated their MAORI invented TRIBE to Steal the INDIGENOUS NATIVE CHIEFS Lands

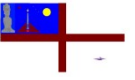
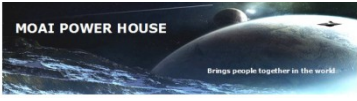
- 1/ that they MAORI had no possessions
- 2/ they MAORI admit that Britain was the only land liberal towards them
- 3/ They MAORI were afraid the French would take away their land
- 4. They MAORI were also afraid the southern tribes

Please note that our claim as NATIVES is that there was no such tribe as MAORI in 1769 to King George III and his two sons King George IV 1820 and King William IV 1830 to Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau 1900 and me his Freemason Corporate Business Successor Paramount Chief John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa 8 August 1949 born day No MAORI in existence is this Fraud Offensive British Document Alteration Falsification of the word" MAORI" compromise the word "NATIVE" Court Evidence in this 94 page Affidavit Document and Video Affidavit Complaint to the British Government and "CROWN" Westminster Parliament Corporate Business Partners to we Descendant Chiefs and EXECUTOR to the "CROWN" Legal Inheritance Trust Bank Assets

This letter is from us, the chief's of the natives of New Zealand. (Signed) William Yate, Secretary to the Church Mission Society, New Zealand.

- 1/ Wererahi Chief of Paroa.
- 2/ Rewa Chief of Waimate
- 3/ Patuone Chief of Hokianga Kekeao
- 4/ Nene Chief of Hokianga Kekeao
- 5/ Chief of Ahuahu Titore
- 6/ Chief of Kororarika Tamoranaga
- 7/ Chief of Taiamai Ripe
- 8/ Chief of Mapere Hara
- 9/ Chief of Ohaiawa Atuaahaere
- 10/ Chief of Kaikohe Moetara
- 11/ Chief of Pakanai Matangi



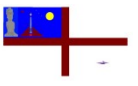
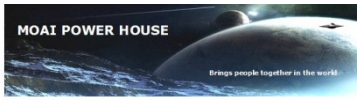


12/ Chief of Waima Taunai

13/ Chief of Hutakuta

Signatures of 13 Chiefs Successors

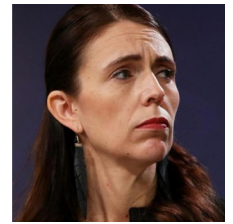




Court Case List

In the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court

The Confederation of Chiefs “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries



Versus

New Zealand Government Parliament and Jacinda Ardern “IWI Maori Crown” Trustees Private Corporation Businesses Lawyers Judges Politicians Governor General Chief Justice retired Politicians Servants

You are all acused of Altering British Government Documents by illegally changing the British Land Title Memorial Words of Paramount Chief TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHERE MANUKAU male into a female wife of Husband Mahanga and Ripiro Husband words of “TIRA WAIKATO” to illegally claim his Manawhenua Title to his Pungapunga Tribe and Maungatautari Mountain Pa and his Waikato River that Tainui have no written History to this land or Country as One Title Sale and Purchase Agreement to King George IV in 1823 but only the Manukau Rogan Freemasons and Wanoa knew as a Private Contract you don’t need to know about in Private Commercial Contract Law if I didn’t tell you about it

You are all liable for illegally altering a Document for Pecuniary Gain for your New Zealand Private Corporations we now caught you in **AN ACT REVISING THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER PENAL LAWS Act No. 3815 December 8, 1930 The Revised Penal Code of the Philippines**

FIRST ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Counterfeiting or imitating any handwriting, signature or rubric 18:53

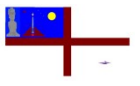
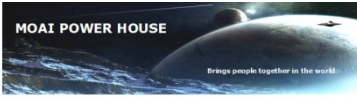
SECOND ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Causing it to appear that persons have participated in any act or proceeding when they did not in fact so participate 23:46

THIRD ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Attributing to persons who have participated in an act or proceeding statements other than those in fact made by them 25:51

FOURTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Making untruthful statements in a narration of facts 27:31

FIFTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Altering true dates 32:11



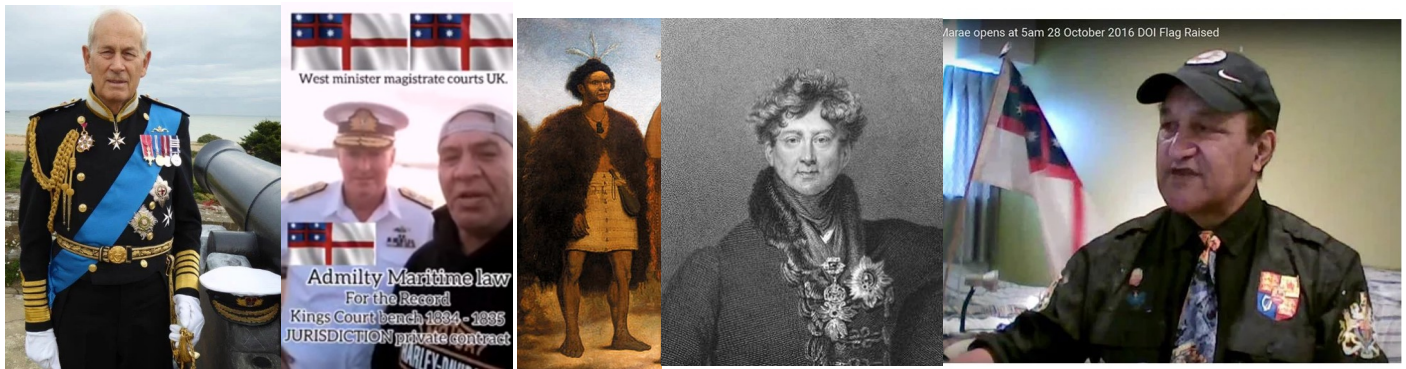


SIXTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Making any alteration or intercalation in a genuine document which changes its meaning 34:48

SEVENTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Issuing in an authenticated form a document purporting to be a copy of an original document when no such original exists, or including in such a copy a statement contrary to, or different from, that of the genuine original 37:57

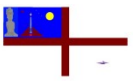
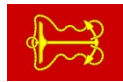
EIGHTH ACT OF FALSIFICATION: Intercalating any instrument or note relative to the issuance thereof in a protocol, registry, or official book (NOTE: The discussion of the same is lumped together with the sixth act of falsification) 35:01

The Offence here is the change of History of New Zealand we the Confederation of Chiefs and Sovereign People of New Zealand expose you in a multitude of offences dating back to 1837 when Rothschild “Ciry of London” “Vatican City” and “Washington DC” Private Corporations set about using New Zealand as a Queen Victoria “Crown Model Maori Invented Tribe to use as a guinea pig Country to Usurp the Dutch Kings Emperors Admiralty Laws of Conquering other Foreign Countries into the Dutch Kings “Crown” Legal Inheritance that we the present day Chiefs are still legally connected in a Fixed Commercial Contract to King George IV and his Dutch Brother King William IV by Westminster Parliament Laws of the 1834 Flag King William IV made Extant forever more now enforce our Kings Authority over the New Zealand Government “Crown” Private Corporations Businesses that are liabled under Pope Francis “Motu Proprio” Orders and Prosecutions for these Government Criminal Organisations throughout the world starting with New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern GBP 100 Trillion Debt Instrument on her head for this latest New Zealand Government Word Altering Code Breaking Offence facing this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Prosecution and Conviction Default Contract Decree.



British Royal Navy “Admiral of the Fleet” Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Partners





New Zealand Navy Admission obligated to the 1834 King William IV Flag Contract Video Dion Walker

Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of his Kahu Pungapunga Tribe Marae and Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site sale of New Zealand Country Title to King George IV 1823 Contract

King George IV Purchaser of New Zealand Country in 1823 from Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of Maungatautari Mountain in Cambridge to Cambridge England Britain UK

Lord High Admiral John Hoani Wanoa Surrogate King George IV King William IV Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand Britain UK and the World President and Customary Native Land Assessor

Our Legal Authority from 27 August 2022 to King George IV 1823 legacy locked here in this Country

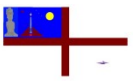
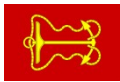
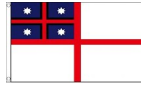
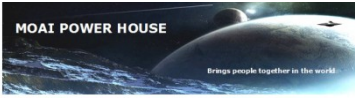
Video Confirmation between Dion Paekau Walker and the Navy Chief of New Zealand Video Affidavits <https://youtu.be/Wbrtva4qnaE>

Confederation of Chiefs President Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV my Native Customary Authority of these Chiefs origins from Awaroa Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Bank Helensville

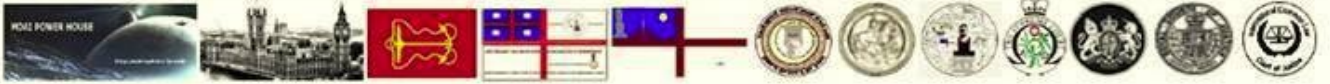


Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau Whakapapa to Rewharewha Manukau 1862 New Zealand Native Land Act and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau links to Kawharu the Giant of Waikato Maungatautari Mountain and all the Tribes links to Rogan Wanoa Rogan Manukau families in Northland Auckland Waikato East Coast Raglan Wanganui Nelson Durville Island Parapara families Moriori Native Surname families to Chatham Islands origins of the Manukau Family Homeland I will replace this Copy with an original when I find it in the hacked computer templates to see the links to the Whakaminenga in Waitangi that never came together all these years because the Whkapapa is all back to front cart before the horse why MAORI was set up by PAKEHA to FAIL and the NZ Crown has been successful at fooling New Zealanders for 187 Years that MAORI would be Compensated for loss of Land that was not theirs in the first place still owned by the Sovereign People and Hapu Chiefs of NZ

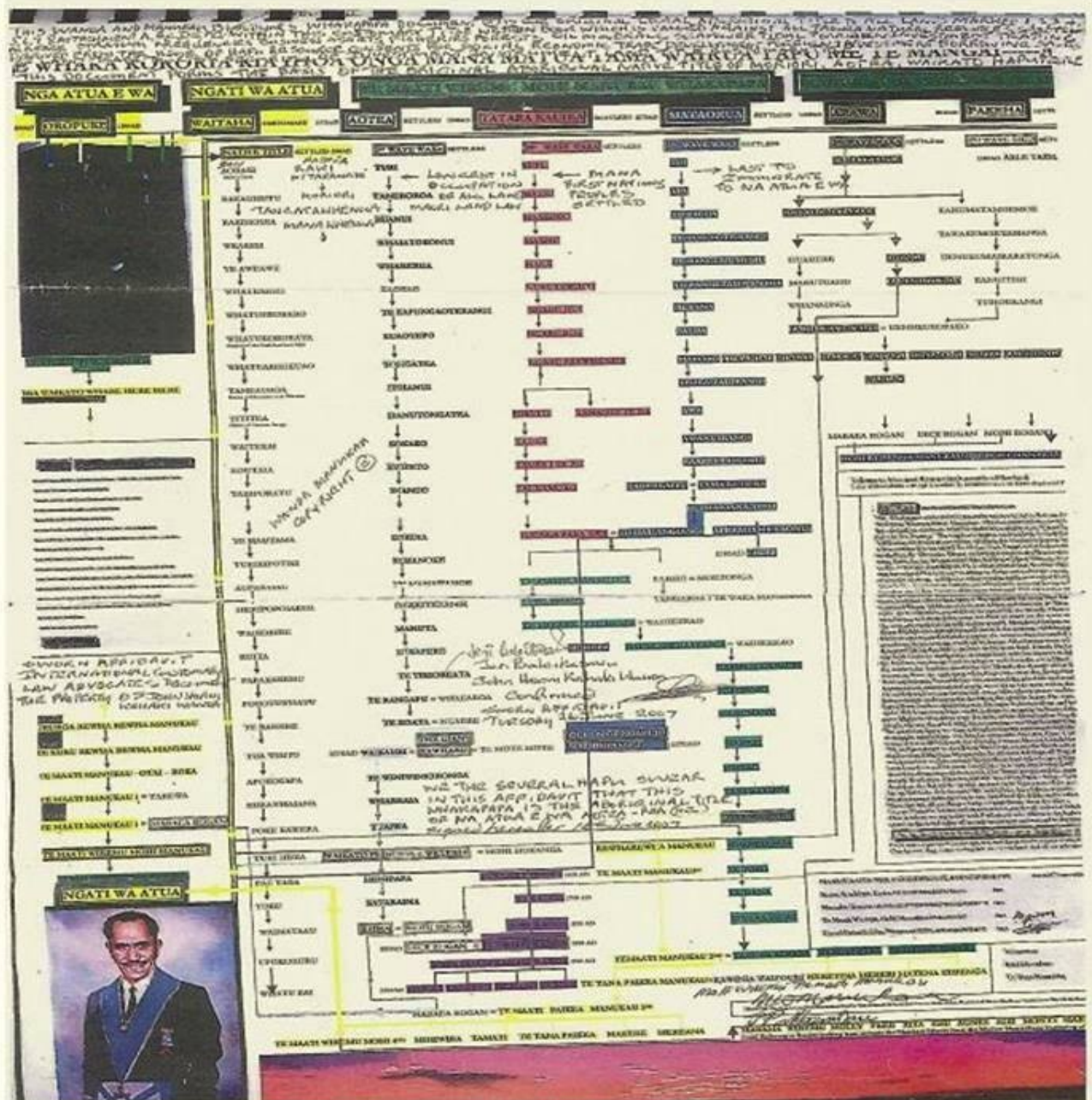




"Moai Crown" Paramount Native Customary Land, "Tidal Energy Hydrogen Rocket-Jet Fuel, Water and Gold, Currency" © TM Brand Commercial Land Patent Rights Reserved

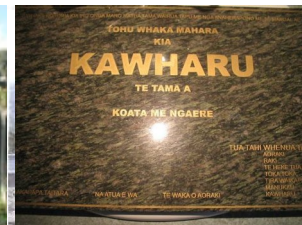
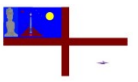
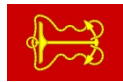
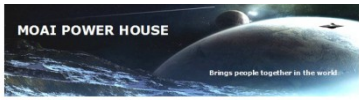


Manukau Moriori "Hikurangi Raki Island" "Rekohu Island" "Ao Raki Island" Wanoa Manukau Rogan Lineage



"Moai Tidal Turbine Hydraulics Brand" New World Order Energy Co Operative Membership Share 'TM' Patents under King William IV Seal 1/ Moai power House Tidal Turbines 2/ Westminster Parliament 3/ King William IV Crown Flag Admiralty King of the Sea Jurisdiction 4/ Moai Hapu Sovereign Bank Trading Flag 1834 Surrogate King Jurisdiction 5/ Moai Grace of Gods Sovereign Authority Memorial Inheritance Bank Trading Flag Seal of Paramount Superior Authenticated Doctrines of Discovery Title 6/ Moai God Earth World Doctrines of Discovery Title Seal Jurisdiction 7/ Moai Crown Superior Court Great Seal of King William IV 8/ Moai Pacific Ring of Fire Doctrines of World Sovereign State Discovery Title Crown State Paramount TM Seal Flag Jurisdiction 9/Crown Supreme Court London 10/ High Court of Admiralty Seal London UK 11/ Droit Scottish Land Surveyor Seal 12/ ITCCS World Common Law Court Tribunal Seal for Canadian Cree Indian Nation Claim





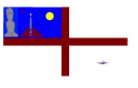
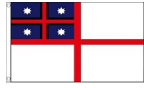
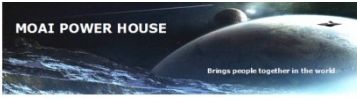
Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau - Kahu Pungapunga Marae Hapu and Legal Rock Memorial to his New Zealand Native Customary Land Title Security Interests and Land Transfer Documents to King George IV "Crown" Corporations Commercial Contract Business of New Zealand Country under Moriori Origins from when the British Crown signed a Contract with Manukau in 1823

Kahu Pungapunga Marae base of his Memorial Rock buried deep in his Native Land to mark his Mana Whenua with his Pungapunga Marae in Arapuni beside his Waikato River and Stronghold Fortress of Maungatautari Mountain in Cambridge District. I am his Customary Native Historian Legal Advocate to Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV to continue their Legacy and Legal Authority of their Manukau Tribesmens Traditional Whakapapa History not even the Manukau family knows about hidden by Mohi Manukau and his Freemasons but now you all know for the very first time the British Recorded Whakapapa and Native Land Title Records in Cambridge University England and Edinburgh Magistrate Kings Bench Court in Scotland Land Registry Office and Freemasons main Headquarters Britain UK

Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau on One Tree Hill Overlooking Auckland City his Manukau Tribesmens Stronghold Pa Site the Pakeha Invaders dug all his Moriori Chiefs out and crushed their bones in Robertsons Flour Mill in Mt Eden where Ex Prime Minister lives on top of it, terrible people Mohi is pointing to Kawharu the Giant of Waikato Gravesite and footpath these Ngati Whatua O Orakei IWI pakeha left the Headstone in place and claimed Kawharu the Giant as their Tupuna Ancestor in Kaipara but he comes from Whaingaroa Raglan Real Whakapapa that I carry for Rewharewha Manukau Paramount Chief over the One Tree Hill and Auckland Region British UK "Crown" Title that this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court enforced his claim to the New Zealand Native Land Act 11 March 1862 Uetaua Pukekohe Waiuku Bombay Clevedon Maraetai Beach land Title Claim to his name only East to West Coast that the New Zealand Maori Titles came out of and Awaroa Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court in South Kaipara Harbour Helensville Township I am the Absolute Native Assessor and Historian to write the True Stories for the Manukau Wanoa Rogan Kawharu Parapara Mauheni Whakapapa story

Now the (Pohara) Kahu Pungapunga Marae Wharenuui is called Rangiatea which links to my WA NOA Taputapuatea Marae in Rai'atea Island Tahiti where my WA NOA families put the Tikanga Moai Lore of the Pacific Islands together there to this Moriori Manukau Marae that I write the original stories from Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV sworn to secrecy until I came along to tell the Manukau Kawharu Rogan Wanoa Moai Easter Island stories are True and correct so now you see the Truth





25 February 2012



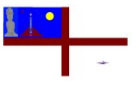
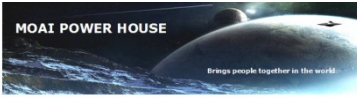
This is the Plaque of Kawharu the Waikato Giant that fits the Memorial Stone on One Tree Hill in Auckland New Zealand! It will be going onto the Stone after MOAI CROWN Boots the Ngati Wahua IWI Maori off the TITLE Ancestral Ancestral Land Inheritance Title History the "CROWN" Stole off the original Kawharu Manukau Moai Wanoa Parapara Hapu and British UK Government Scottish Real Estate Manukau Land Company in Glasgow Title that matters most of all with this original Title. I had this Plaque made for Kawharu and his Whanau came up from Durville Island and Nelson in the South Island. I put this whole History together with Mohi Manukau and Hona Kawharu. The families came down from Naumai Marae in the Kaipara to meet the Hapu from Manukau and Kawharu families. I had my own Wanoa and Karaka family come up from Te Ararua to the Official Unveiling of this Plaque with 3 Ratana Ministers Mohi Manukau, Owen Paikea and Anaru Maihi. The Maori Confederation was here too. This is the True Title to Auckland City and 61 Cook Street Property and not the Ngati Whatua IWI Crooked bastards who have NO MATCH to MOAI and MANUKAU WANOA TITLE!



Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whereherehere Manukau overlooking Maungatautari Mountain Rock Memorial

Real "Moai Crown" Corporate Title NZ Dunedin and myself with my Wa Noa real Moai head cut off stolen in Auckland Museum Title to Auckland Greater area by Queen Elizabeth II to Taputapuatea Marae Rai'atea Island Tahiti Wa Noa Tribal People as Rangi'atea on this Pungapunga Marae Moriori Manukau Bloodline Male DNA Ancestral Connection to King George IV "Crown" Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Edinburgh Magistrate Court Scotland in 1823 Continuity of Kings "Crown" Sovereignty over New Zealand Country and Maungatautari Mountain Rock Memorial Title to the Customary Native Lands of New Zealand with this "Moai





Crown” that Queen Elizabeth II stole in 1953 and put in Dunedin Museum to link to Queen Victoria “Moai Crown in London 1868 stolen as well is our Legal Authority of both Protestant Dutch Kings and Catholic German Queens who have abandoned the Throne with our stolen Trust Assets we now set about legally to recover since we are Protestant Dutch Kings in Silent Kings Bench Courts no more we are taking back our Kings “Crown” Possessions and Royal Revenues from the Corrupted Fraud Rothschild Banks of Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth II Corporations foreclose and wound them up off our British “Crown” Treasury Trust with our Commercial Contract Partnership with Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce pictured beside King George IV as our Jurisdiction and Legal Authority of the Online Zoom Marae Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Hearings direct to Baron Michael Boyce House of Lords Westminster Parliament England Britain UK with our True Original Legal Title Holder of New Zealand Commercial Contracts that Private no ones Business to enquirer into but I make it public in this Court for anyone to refute but tht time has passed now so I am using your “Lord High Admiral” Title with our King William IV Federal State Republic Flag and your Authority in Advance to now Legally Enforce our King William III King George III King George IV King William IV Acts of Westminster Parliament with your Sovereign Authority Continuity of Admiralty and Maritime from sea to land Laws of Magistrates Court Banks that creates the Wealth and Land Title transfers to the British “Crown” without this mechanism you wouldn't have Commercial Contracts and Industries without these Dutch Kings Rule of Law we possess inside the Instruments of our Confederation of Chiefs 8 Point Star of St Patrick Church that these Dutch Kings Created and so the two Corrupted Fraud Queens and their Government Parliament “Crown” Agents decided to wear the Kings 8 Point Star Flag of St Patrick instead of their 5 Point Star is an indication the King is the Ruler of the British “Crown” with us the Kings Flag Bearer and not the Queen and her MAORI IWI pretend caretaker Government until you get our Proof of Claim Memorials and Correct Male Bloodline Surname Native Chiefs to turn up in Westminster Parliament with this Private Contract Information we make Public too to claim our country off Jacinda Ardern.

Court Case List

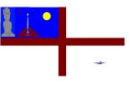
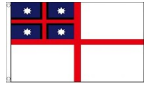
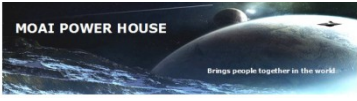
In the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court

The Confederation of Chiefs “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Creditors

Versus

New Zealand Government Maori Party Leaders Rawiri Waititi and Debbie Ngawaka Packer and its Party Complicit in Jacinda Adern Corrupt scam Pandemic Government and illegally flying our 1834 Confederation of Chiefs 1834 Flag as a MAORI PARTY gets a GBP 1 Trillion Pound Note on their Heads each from this Court today for usurping our Kings Bench Magistrate Court Flag Jurisdiction The Maori Party is using the Word “MAORI” invented by New Zealand Government Parliament Pakeha in 1949 thereabouts and illegally altered the British Government Land Title Records by inserting the word “MAORI” in 1769 and again in 1831 as if “MAORI” Tribe existed in those years they published their Illegally Altered our Original 1823 to 1834 Natives British Legal Land Title Documents and Historic Whakapapa Traditional History Documents to make the Fake Artificial “MAORI” Queens Tribe to appear Real when its not real is the Offence in this Court hearing today Saturday 27 August 2022 found you all guilty as Prosecuted Convicted and Charged backdated to 1837 Death of King William IV all this Fraud Flag Sovereign Title Theft.





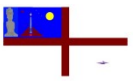
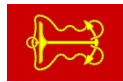
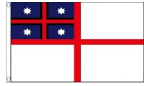
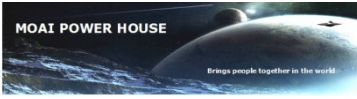
The Confederation of Chiefs “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Creditors

Versus

New Zealand Government PM Jacinda Adern Corrupt scam-demic Government and Parliament illegally flying our 1834 Confederation of Chiefs Flag as MAORI PARTY gets a GBP 1 Trillion Pound Note on their Heads each from this Court today for usurping this Kings Bench Magistrate Court Flag Jurisdiction and Legal Authority Patents Trade Marks of the 13 Chiefs and King William IV Commercial Com tract International Law Violation of our Flag under your MAORI QUEEN SEAL Authority we naw denounce your use of our flag and Foreclose on your Business and order the British Military to Bankrupt you off the Land and out of Business from this Writ of Execution Control Property Seizure Arrest Warrant Decree and Injunction Enforcement Order.

Sign here CEO and on page 81, 90, 94 The Confederation Chiefs Executor Jurors and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau of Pungapunga Tribal Members in the Waikato Region of Arapuni Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site and Pungapunga Marae first Nation Settled Inhabitants that the British Government recognised who was here first before Queen Victoria and Rothschild families of 300 Committee illegally Legislated King Earnest Augustus I brother of King William IV off the Superior Male Dominant Dutch Emperors Bloodlines for an illegitimate Queen Victoria.





Pope Francis demolished his Corporations and Trusts and advised us to chose adequate Laws to combat Criminal Organizations we have identified throughout the World and New Zealand Political Parties Lawyers Judges Governor Generals Chief Justices Public Servants Church Ministers Doctors NZ Crown Agents Corporations Ceo’s Retired Crown Agents and Agents running away from the Crime Scene its Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern member of her Corrupt WEF and NWO NATO EU UK UN WHO CDC CIB FBI “DEEP STATE GOVERNMENT” “City of London” Vatican City” “Washington DC” Corporations and others not listed here yet but added shall be Prosecuted Judged Convicted of these Crimes against the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and 250 other Countries Injured by their Scam Pandemic Jab and other Crimes we have Prosecuted in this New Zealand British UK Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court using these Laws of the Philippines as applied to the United Nations 190 plus Countries Conventions and Agreements for Peace and Justice which is not happening so we take Legal Action to Enforce the Harshesht of Laws against anyone committing Treason Genocide and War on the Innocent people using Foreign Catholic Church and Government Parliament Sovereignty State Control over the Sovereign People who take action with our “Emperor Kings Un-silent Laws“ and Pope Francis “Motu Proprio” Count Laws” and this “Philippines Revised Penal Code” Act No 3815 December 8 1930 as Sworn into Law in this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court today Saturday 27 August 2022 as Extreme Law on Criminal Pirates on the High Seas operating scam Corp[oration Businesses on New Zealand Indigenous Natives Soil Land we the Sovereign People of New Zealand Banish the Parliament and Government from ruling over us from today and Enforce these Philippines Acts on them all named photographed and positively Identified proven to be a threat to our lives shall get the Death Penalty as enforced by Philippines for Drug Dealers and Death by Poisoning and use of Bio Weapons Jabs theft of Property Children and Personal Heritage Land using Corporations Fraud Instruments Coercion Control

This web page contains the full text of

[Act No. 3815](#)

December 8, 1930

The Revised Penal Code of the Philippines

AN ACT REVISING THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER PENAL LAWS

Revised Penal Code of the Philippines

[Book One](#)

[Articles 1- 113](#)

[Book Two](#)

[Articles 114-367](#)

[Appendices](#)



[THE ANTI-BOUNCING CHECK LAW](#)

[Batas Pambansa Bilang 22](#)

[THE CHAN ROBLES VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY - QUICK GLANCE](#)

[Philippines](#)

| [Worldwide](#)

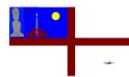
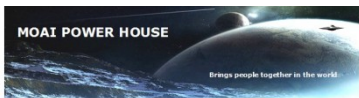
| [The Business Page](#)

ACT NO. 3815

AN ACT REVISING THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER PENAL LAWS

(December 8, 1930)





BOOK TWO

CRIMES AND PENALTIES

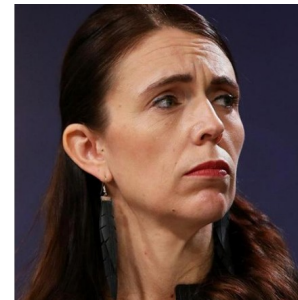
Title One

CRIMES AGAINST NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE LAW OF NATIONS

Chapter One

CRIMES AGAINST NATIONAL SECURITY

Section One. — Treason and espionage



Art. 114. Treason. DECREE RULE LAW ENFORCED BY NZ UK PACIFIC ISLANDS WORLD —

Any person who, owing allegiance to (the United States or) the Government of the Philippine Islands, not being a foreigner, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort within the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, shall be punished by reclusion temporal to death and shall pay a fine not to exceed P20,000 pesos. **GBP 1 TRILLION MOAI POUNDS FINE WRIT WARRANT** No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses at least to the same overt act or on confession of the accused in open court.chanrobles virtual law library

Likewise, an alien, residing in the Philippine Islands, who **commits acts of treason** as defined in **paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished by prison mayor to death** and shall pay a fine not to exceed P20,000 pesos. (As amended by E.O. No. 44, May 31, 1945).

Art. 115. Conspiracy and proposal to commit treason; Penalty. — The conspiracy or proposal to commit the crime of treason shall be punished respectively, by prison mayor and a fine not exceeding P10,000 pesos, and prison correccional and a fine not exceeding P5,000 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 116. Misprision of treason. — Every person owing allegiance to (the United States) the Government of the Philippine Islands, without being a foreigner, and having knowledge of any conspiracy against them, conceals or does not disclose and make known the same, as soon as possible to the governor or fiscal of the province, or the mayor or fiscal of the city in which he resides, as the case may be, shall be punished as an accessory to the crime of treason.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 117. **Espionage.** — The penalty of prison correccional shall be inflicted upon any person who:
1. Without authority therefor, enters a warship, fort, or naval or military establishment or reservation to obtain any information, plans, photographs, or other data of a confidential nature relative to the defense of the Philippine Archipelago; or
2. Being in possession, by reason of the public office he holds, of the articles, data, or information referred to in the preceding paragraph, discloses their contents to a representative of a foreign nation.chanrobles virtual law library

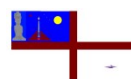
The penalty next higher in degree shall be imposed if the offender be a public officer or employee.

Section Two. — Provoking war and disloyalty in case of war

Art. 118. Inciting to war or giving motives for reprisals. — The penalty of reclusion temporal shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee, and that of prison mayor upon any private individual, who, by unlawful or unauthorized acts provokes or gives occasion for a war involving or liable to involve the Philippine Islands or exposes Filipino citizens to reprisals on their persons or property. **APPLIES TO NEW ZEALAND AND PACIFIC ISLANDS**

Art. 119. Violation of neutrality. — The penalty of prison correccional shall be inflicted upon anyone who, on the occasion of a war in which the Government is not involved, violates any regulation issued by competent authority for the purpose of enforcing neutrality.chanrobles virtual law library





Art. 120. Correspondence with hostile country. — Any person who in time of war, shall have correspondence with an enemy country or territory occupied by enemy troops shall be punished: 1. By prison correccional, if the correspondence has been prohibited by the Government; 2. By prison mayor, if such correspondence be carried on in ciphers or conventional signs; and 3. By reclusion temporal, if notice or information be given thereby which might be useful to the enemy. If the offender intended to aid the enemy by giving such notice or information, he shall suffer the penalty of reclusion temporal to death.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 121. Flight to enemy country. — The penalty of arresto mayor shall be inflicted upon any person who, owing allegiance to the Government, attempts to flee or go to an enemy country when prohibited by competent authority.

Section Three. — Piracy and mutiny on the high seas

Art. 122. Piracy in general and mutiny on the high seas. — The penalty of reclusion temporal shall be inflicted upon any person who, on the high seas, shall attack or seize a vessel or, not being a member of its complement nor a passenger, shall seize the whole or part of the cargo of said vessel, its equipment, or personal belongings of its complement or passengers.

The same penalty shall be inflicted in case of mutiny on the high seas.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 123. Qualified piracy. — The penalty of reclusion temporal to death shall be imposed upon those who commit any of the crimes referred to in the preceding article, under any of the following circumstances:

- 1. Whenever they have seized a vessel by boarding or firing upon the same;
2. Whenever the pirates have abandoned their victims without means of saving themselves; or
3. Whenever the crime is accompanied by murder, homicide, physical injuries or rape.chanrobles virtual law library

Title Two

CRIMES AGAINST THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF THE STATE APPLIES NEW ZEALAND

Chapter One

ARBITRARY DETENTION OR EXPULSION, VIOLATION OF DWELLING, PROHIBITION, INTERRUPTION, AND DISSOLUTION OF PEACEFUL MEETINGS AND CRIMES AGAINST RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

Section One. — Arbitrary detention and expulsion

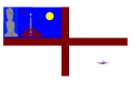
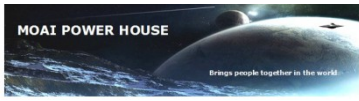
Art. 124. Arbitrary detention. — Any public officer or employee who, without legal grounds, detains a person, shall suffer;

- 1. The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period, if the detention has not exceeded three days;
2. The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods, if the detention has continued more than three but not more than fifteen days;
3. The penalty of prison mayor, if the detention has continued for more than fifteen days but not more than six months; and
4. That of reclusion temporal, if the detention shall have exceeded six months.chanrobles virtual law library

The commission of a crime, or violent insanity or any other ailment requiring the compulsory confinement of the patient in a hospital, shall be considered legal grounds for the detention of any person.

Art. 125. Delay in the delivery of detained persons to the proper judicial authorities. — The penalties





provided in the next preceding article shall be imposed upon the public officer or employee who shall detain any person for some legal ground and shall fail to deliver such person to the proper judicial authorities within the period of; twelve (12) hours, for crimes or offenses punishable by light penalties, or their equivalent; eighteen (18) hours, for crimes or offenses punishable by correctional penalties, or their equivalent and thirty-six (36) hours, for crimes, or offenses punishable by afflictive or capital penalties, or their equivalent.chanrobles virtual law library

In every case, the person detained shall be informed of the cause of his detention and shall be allowed upon his request, to communicate and confer at any time with his attorney or counsel. (As amended by E.O. Nos. 59 and 272, Nov. 7, 1986 and July 25, 1987, respectively).

Art. 126. Delaying release. — The penalties provided for in Article 124 shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who delays for the period of time specified therein the performance of any judicial or executive order for the release of a prisoner or detention prisoner, or unduly delays the service of the notice of such order to said prisoner or the proceedings upon any petition for the liberation of such person.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 127. Expulsion. — The penalty of prison correccional shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who, not being thereunto authorized by law, shall expel any person from the Philippine Islands or shall compel such person to change his residence.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Two. — Violation of domicile

Art. 128. Violation of domicile. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who, not being authorized by judicial order, shall enter any dwelling against the will of the owner thereof, search papers or other effects found therein without the previous consent of such owner, or having surreptitiously entered said dwelling, and being required to leave the premises, shall refuse to do so.

If the offense be committed in the night-time, or if any papers or effects not constituting evidence of a crime be not returned immediately after the search made by the offender, the penalty shall be prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods.chanrobles virtual law library

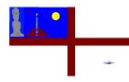
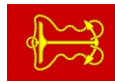
Art. 129. Search warrants maliciously obtained and abuse in the service of those legally obtained. — In addition to the liability attaching to the offender for the commission of any other offense, the penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period and a fine not exceeding P1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who shall procure a search warrant without just cause, or, having legally procured the same, shall exceed his authority or use unnecessary severity in executing the same.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 130. Searching domicile without witnesses. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon a public officer or employee who, in cases where a search is proper, shall search the domicile, papers or other belongings of any person, in the absence of the latter, any member of his family, or in their default, without the presence of two witnesses residing in the same locality.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Three. — Prohibition, interruption and dissolution of peaceful meetings

Art. 131. Prohibition, interruption and dissolution of peaceful meetings. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who, without legal ground, shall prohibit or interrupt the holding of a peaceful meeting, or shall dissolve the same. The same penalty shall be imposed upon a public officer or employee who shall hinder any person from joining any lawful association or from attending any of its meetings.chanrobles virtual law library The same penalty shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who shall prohibit or hinder





any person from addressing, either alone or together with others, any petition to the authorities for the correction of abuses or redress of grievances.chanrobles virtual law library
Section Four. — Crimes against religious worship

Art. 132. Interruption of religious worship. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who shall prevent or disturb the ceremonies or manifestations of any religion.

If the crime shall have been committed with violence or threats, the penalty shall be prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods.chanrobles virtual law library

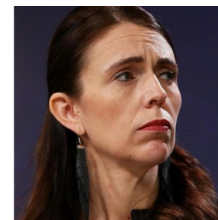
Art. 133. Offending the religious feelings. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon anyone who, in a place devoted to religious worship or during the celebration of any religious ceremony shall perform acts notoriously offensive to the feelings of the faithful.chanrobles virtual law library

Title Three

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

Chapter One

REBELLION, SEDITION AND DISLOYALTY



“MOAI CROWN BRITISH FEDERAL STATE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND UK” Applies

Art. 134. Rebellion or insurrection; How committed. — The crime of rebellion or insurrection is committed by rising publicly and taking arms against the Government for the purpose of removing from the allegiance to said Government or its laws, the territory of the Philippine Islands or any part thereof, of any body of land, naval or other armed forces, depriving the Chief Executive or the Legislature, wholly or partially, of any of their powers or prerogatives. (As amended by R.A. 6968).

Article 134-A. Coup d'etat; How committed. — The crime of coup d'etat is a swift attack accompanied by violence, intimidation, threat, strategy or stealth, directed against duly constituted authorities of the Republic of the Philippines, or any military camp or installation, communications network, public utilities or other facilities needed for the exercise and continued possession of power, singly or simultaneously carried out anywhere in the Philippines by any person or persons, belonging to the military or police or holding any public office of employment with or without civilian support or participation for the purpose of seizing or diminishing state power. (As amended by R.A. 6968).

Art. 135. Penalty for rebellion, insurrection or coup d'etat. — Any person who promotes, maintains, or heads rebellion or insurrection shall suffer the penalty of reclusion perpetua.chanrobles virtual law library

Any person merely participating or executing the commands of others in a rebellion shall suffer the penalty of reclusion temporal.chanrobles virtual law library

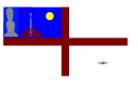
Any person who leads or in any manner directs or commands others to undertake a coup d'etat shall suffer the penalty of reclusion perpetua.chanrobles virtual law library

Any person in the government service who participates, or executes directions or commands of others in undertaking a coup d'etat shall suffer the penalty of prision mayor in its maximum period.chanrobles virtual law library

Any person not in the government service who participates, or in any manner supports, finances, abets or aids in undertaking a coup d'etat shall suffer the penalty of reclusion temporal in its maximum period.chanrobles virtual law library

When the rebellion, insurrection, or coup d'etat shall be under the command of unknown leaders, any





person who in fact directed the others, spoke for them, signed receipts and other documents issued in their name, as performed similar acts, on behalf or the rebels shall be deemed a leader of such a rebellion, insurrection, or coup d'etat. (As amended by R.A. 6968, approved on October 24, 1990).

Art. 136. Conspiracy and proposal to commit coup d'etat, rebellion or insurrection. — The conspiracy and proposal to commit coup d'etat shall be punished by prison mayor in minimum period and a fine which shall not exceed eight thousand pesos (P8,000.00).chanrobles virtual law library

The conspiracy and proposal to commit rebellion or insurrection shall be punished respectively, by prison correccional in its maximum period and a fine which shall not exceed five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) and by prison correccional in its medium period and a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos (P2,000.00). (As amended by R.A. 6968, approved October 24, 1990).

Art. 137. Disloyalty of public officers or employees. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon public officers or employees who have failed to resist a rebellion by all the means in their power, or shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices under the control of the rebels or shall accept appointment to office under them. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Art. 138. Inciting a rebellion or insurrection. — The penalty of prison mayor in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any person who, without taking arms or being in open hostility against the Government, shall incite others to the execution of any of the acts specified in article 134 of this Code, by means of speeches, proclamations, writings, emblems, banners or other representations tending to the same end. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Art. 139. Sedition; How committed. — The crime of sedition is committed by persons who rise publicly and tumultuously in order to attain by force, intimidation, or by other means outside of legal methods, any of the following objects:

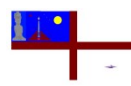
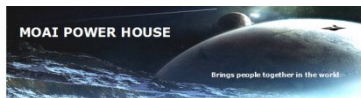
1. To prevent the promulgation or execution of any law or the holding of any popular election;
2. To prevent the National Government, or any provincial or municipal government or any public officer thereof from freely exercising its or his functions, or prevent the execution of any administrative order;
3. To inflict any act of hate or revenge upon the person or property of any public officer or employee;
4. To commit, for any political or social end, any act of hate or revenge against private persons or any social class; and
5. To despoil, for any political or social end, any person, municipality or province, or the National Government (or the Government of the United States), of all its property or any part thereof.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 140. Penalty for sedition. — The leader of a sedition shall suffer the penalty of prison mayor in its minimum period and a fine not exceeding 10,000 pesos.

Other persons participating therein shall suffer the penalty of prison correccional in its maximum period and a fine not exceeding 5,000 pesos. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Art. 141. Conspiracy to commit sedition. — Persons conspiring to commit the crime of sedition shall be punished by prison correccional in its medium period and a fine not exceeding 2,000 pesos. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Art. 142. Inciting to sedition. — The penalty of prison correccional in its maximum period and a fine not exceeding 2,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who, without taking any direct part in the crime of sedition, should incite others to the accomplishment of any of the acts which constitute sedition, by means of speeches, proclamations, writings, emblems, cartoons, banners, or other representations tending to the same end, or upon any person or persons who shall utter seditious words or speeches, write, publish, or circulate scurrilous libels against the Government (of the United States or the Government of the Commonwealth) of the Philippines, or any of the duly constituted



authorities thereof, or which tend to disturb or obstruct any lawful officer in executing the functions of his office, or which tend to instigate others to cabal and meet together for unlawful purposes, or which suggest or incite rebellious conspiracies or riots, or which lead or tend to stir up the people against the lawful authorities or to disturb the peace of the community, the safety and order of the Government, or who shall knowingly conceal such evil practices. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Chapter Two

CRIMES AGAINST POPULAR REPRESENTATION

Section One. — Crimes against legislative bodies and similar bodies

Art. 143. Act tending to prevent the meeting of the Assembly and similar bodies. — The penalty of prison correccional or a fine ranging from 200 to 2,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person who, by force or fraud, prevents the meeting of the National Assembly (Congress of the Philippines) or of any of its committees or subcommittees, constitutional commissions or committees or divisions thereof, or of any provincial board or city or municipal council or board. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Art. 144. Disturbance of proceedings. — The penalty of arresto mayor or a fine from 200 to 1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who disturbs the meetings of the National Assembly (Congress of the Philippines) or of any of its committees or subcommittees, constitutional commissions or committees or divisions thereof, or of any provincial board or city or municipal council or board, or in the presence of any such bodies should behave in such manner as to interrupt its proceedings or to impair the respect due it. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Section Two. — Violation of parliamentary immunity

APPLIES TO MOAI CROWN UK FEDERAL STATE CONGRESS PROROGUE NZ GOVERNMENT

Art. 145. Violation of parliamentary immunity. — The penalty of prison mayor shall be imposed upon any person who shall use force, intimidation, threats, or fraud to prevent any member of the National Assembly (Congress of the Philippines) from attending the meetings of the Assembly (Congress) or of any of its committees or subcommittees, constitutional commissions or committees or divisions thereof, from expressing his opinions or casting his vote; and the penalty of prison correccional shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who shall, while the Assembly (Congress) is in regular or special session, arrest or search any member thereof, except in case such member has committed a crime punishable under this Code by a penalty higher than prison mayor.

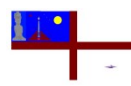
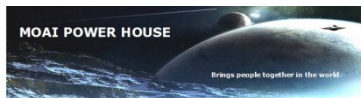
Chapter Three

ILLEGAL ASSEMBLIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Art. 146. Illegal assemblies. — The penalty of prison correccional in its maximum period to prison mayor in its medium period shall be imposed upon the organizers or leaders of any meeting attended by armed persons for the purpose of committing any of the crimes punishable under this Code, or of any meeting in which the audience is incited to the commission of the crime of treason, rebellion or insurrection, sedition or assault upon a person in authority or his agents. Persons merely present at such meeting shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor, unless they are armed, in which case the penalty shall be prison correccional. chan robes virtual law library

If any person present at the meeting carries an unlicensed firearm, it shall be presumed that the purpose of said meeting, insofar as he is concerned, is to commit acts punishable under this Code, and he shall be considered a leader or organizer of the meeting within the purview of the preceding paragraph.chanrobes virtual law library





As used in this article, the word "meeting" shall be understood to include a gathering or group, whether in a fixed place or moving. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Art. 147. Illegal associations. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon the founders, directors, and presidents of associations totally or partially organized for the purpose of committing any of the crimes punishable under this Code or for some purpose contrary to public morals. Mere members of said associations shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor. (Reinstated by E.O. No. 187).

Chapter Four

ASSAULT UPON, AND RESISTANCE AND DISOBEDIENCE TO, PERSONS IN AUTHORITY AND THEIR AGENTS

Art. 148. Direct assaults. — Any person or persons who, without a public uprising, shall employ force or intimidation for the attainment of any of the purpose enumerated in defining the crimes of rebellion and sedition, or shall attack, employ force, or seriously intimidate or resist any person in authority or any of his agents, while engaged in the performance of official duties, or on occasion of such performance, shall suffer the penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not exceeding P1,000 pesos, when the assault is committed with a weapon or when the offender is a public officer or employee, or when the offender lays hands upon a person in authority. If none of these circumstances be present, the penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period and a fine not exceeding P500 pesos shall be imposed.

Art. 149. Indirect assaults. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not exceeding P500 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall make use of force or intimidation upon any person coming to the aid of the authorities or their agents on occasion of the commission of any of the crimes defined in the next preceding article.

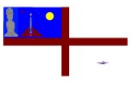
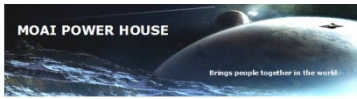
Art. 150. Disobedience to summons issued by the National Assembly, its committees or subcommittees, by the Constitutional Commissions, its committees, subcommittees or divisions. — The penalty of arresto mayor or a fine ranging from two hundred to one thousand pesos, or both such fine and imprisonment shall be imposed upon any person who, having been duly summoned to attend as a witness before the National Assembly, (Congress), its special or standing committees and subcommittees, the Constitutional Commissions and its committees, subcommittees, or divisions, or before any commission or committee chairman or member authorized to summon witnesses, refuses, without legal excuse, to obey such summons, or being present before any such legislative or constitutional body or official, refuses to be sworn or placed under affirmation or to answer any legal inquiry or to produce any books, papers, documents, or records in his possession, when required by them to do so in the exercise of their functions. The same penalty shall be imposed upon any person who shall restrain another from attending as a witness, or who shall induce disobedience to a summon or refusal to be sworn by any such body or official.

Art. 151. Resistance and disobedience to a person in authority or the agents of such person. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who not being included in the provisions of the preceding articles shall resist or seriously disobey any person in authority, or the agents of such person, while engaged in the performance of official duties.

When the disobedience to an agent of a person in authority is not of a serious nature, the penalty of arresto menor or a fine ranging from 10 to P100 pesos shall be imposed upon the offender.

Art. 152. Persons in authority and agents of persons in authority; Who shall be deemed as such. — In applying the provisions of the preceding and other articles of this Code, any person directly vested





with jurisdiction, whether as an individual or as a member of some court or governmental corporation, board, or commission, shall be deemed a person in authority. A barrio captain and a barangay chairman shall also be deemed a person in authority.chanrobles virtual law library

A person who, by direct provision of law or by election or by appointment by competent authority, is charged with the maintenance of public order and the protection and security of life and property, such as a barrio councilman, barrio policeman and barangay leader and any person who comes to the aid of persons in authority, shall be deemed an agent of a person in authority.chanrobles virtual law library

In applying the provisions of Articles 148 and 151 of this Code, teachers, professors and persons charged with the supervision of public or duly recognized private schools, colleges and universities, and lawyers in the actual performance of their professional duties or on the occasion of such performance, shall be deemed persons in authority. (As amended by PD No. 299, Sept. 19, 1973 and Batas Pambansa Blg. 873, June 12, 1985).

Chapter Five

PUBLIC DISORDERS

Art. 153. Tumults and other disturbance of public orders; Tumultuous disturbance or interruption liable to cause disturbance. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its medium period to prision correccional in its minimum period and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall cause any serious disturbance in a public place, office, or establishment, or shall interrupt or disturb public performances, functions or gatherings, or peaceful meetings, if the act is not included in the provisions of Articles 131 and 132.

The penalty next higher in degree shall be imposed upon persons causing any disturbance or interruption of a tumultuous character.chanrobles virtual law library

The disturbance or interruption shall be deemed to be tumultuous if caused by more than three persons who are armed or provided with means of violence.chanrobles virtual law library

The penalty of arresto mayor shall be imposed upon any person who in any meeting, association, or public place, shall make any outcry tending to incite rebellion or sedition or in such place shall display placards or emblems which provoke a disturbance of the public order.chanrobles virtual law library

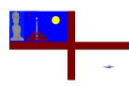
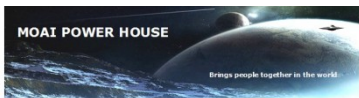
The penalty of arresto menor and a fine not to exceed P200 pesos shall be imposed upon these persons who in violation of the provisions contained in the last clause of Article 85, shall bury with pomp the body of a person who has been legally executed.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 154. Unlawful use of means of publication and unlawful utterances. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine ranging from P200 to P1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon:

1. Any person who by means of printing, lithography, or any other means of publication shall publish or cause to be published as news any false news which may endanger the public order, or cause damage to the interest or credit of the State;
2. Any person who by the same means, or by words, utterances or speeches shall encourage disobedience to the law or to the constituted authorities or praise, justify, or extol any act punished by law;
3. Any person who shall maliciously publish or cause to be published any official resolution or document without proper authority, or before they have been published officially; or
4. Any person who shall print, publish, or distribute or cause to be printed, published, or distributed books, pamphlets, periodicals, or leaflets which do not bear the real printer's name, or which are classified as anonymous.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 155. Alarms and scandals. — The penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding P200 pesos shall be imposed upon:





1. Any person who within any town or public place, shall discharge any firearm, rocket, firecracker, or other explosives calculated to cause alarm or danger;
2. Any person who shall instigate or take an active part in any charivari or other disorderly meeting offensive to another or prejudicial to public tranquility;
3. Any person who, while wandering about at night or while engaged in any other nocturnal amusements, shall disturb the public peace; or
4. Any person who, while intoxicated or otherwise, shall cause any disturbance or scandal in public places, provided that the circumstances of the case shall not make the provisions of Article 153 applicable.

Art. 156. Delivery of prisoners from jails. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period of prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any person who shall remove from any jail or penal establishment any person confined therein or shall help the escape of such person, by means of violence, intimidation, or bribery. If other means are used, the penalty of arresto mayor shall be imposed.

If the escape of the prisoner shall take place outside of said establishments by taking the guards by surprise, the same penalties shall be imposed in their minimum period.

Chapter Six EVASION OF SERVICE OF SENTENCE

Art. 157. Evasion of service of sentence. — The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon any convict who shall evade service of his sentence by escaping during the term of his imprisonment by reason of final judgment. However, if such evasion or escape shall have taken place by means of unlawful entry, by breaking doors, windows, gates, walls, roofs, or floors, or by using picklocks, false keys, deceit, violence or intimidation, or through connivance with other convicts or employees of the penal institution, the penalty shall be prison correccional in its maximum period.

Art. 158. Evasion of service of sentence on the occasion of disorder, conflagrations, earthquakes, or other calamities. — A convict who shall evade the service of his sentence, by leaving the penal institution where he shall have been confined, on the occasion of disorder resulting from a conflagration, earthquake, explosion, or similar catastrophe, or during a mutiny in which he has not participated, shall suffer an increase of one-fifth of the time still remaining to be served under the original sentence, which in no case shall exceed six months, if he shall fail to give himself up to the authorities within forty-eight hours following the issuance of a proclamation by the Chief Executive announcing the passing away of such calamity.

Convicts who, under the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall give themselves up to the authorities within the above mentioned period of 48 hours, shall be entitled to the deduction provided in Article 98.

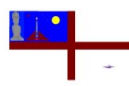
Art. 159. Other cases of evasion of service of sentence. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon the convict who, having been granted conditional pardon by the Chief Executive, shall violate any of the conditions of such pardon. However, if the penalty remitted by the granting of such pardon be higher than six years, the convict shall then suffer the unexpired portion of his original sentence.

Chapter Seven

COMMISSION OF ANOTHER CRIME DURING SERVICE OF PENALTY IMPOSED FOR ANOTHER PREVIOUS OFFENSE

Art. 160. Commission of another crime during service of penalty imposed for another offense; Penalty.





— Besides the provisions of Rule 5 of Article 62, any person who shall commit a felony after having been convicted by final judgment, before beginning to serve such sentence, or while serving the same, shall be punished by the maximum period of the penalty prescribed by law for the new felony. chan robes virtual law library

Any convict of the class referred to in this article, who is not a habitual criminal, shall be pardoned at the age of seventy years if he shall have already served out his original sentence, or when he shall complete it after reaching the said age, unless by reason of his conduct or other circumstances he shall not be worthy of such clemency. chan robes virtual law library

Title Four

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC INTEREST

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT FORGED A PUBLIC SEAL OF “MAORI” AND FAKE QUEEN

Chapter One FORGERIES

Section One. — Forging the seal of the Government of the

Philippine Islands, the signature or stamp of the Chief Executive. chan robes virtual law library

Art. 161. Counterfeiting the great seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands, forging the signature or stamp of the Chief Executive. — The penalty of reclusion temporal shall be imposed upon any person who shall forge the Great Seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands or the signature or stamp of the Chief Executive. chan robes virtual law library

Art. 162. Using forged signature or counterfeit seal or stamp. — The penalty of prision mayor shall be imposed upon any person who shall knowingly make use of the counterfeit seal or forged signature or stamp mentioned in the preceding article. chan robes virtual law library

Section Two. — Counterfeiting Coins

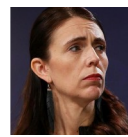
Art. 163. Making and importing and uttering false coins. — Any person who makes, imports, or utters, false coins, in connivance with counterfeiters, or importers, shall suffer:

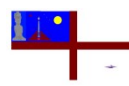
1. Prision mayor in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not to exceed P10,000 pesos, if the counterfeited coin be silver coin of the Philippines or coin of the Central Bank of the Philippines of ten centavo denomination or above. chan robes virtual law library
2. Prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods and a fine of not to exceed P2,000 pesos, if the counterfeited coins be any of the minor coinage of the Philippines or of the Central Bank of the Philippines below ten-centavo denomination. chan robes virtual law library
3. Prision correccional in its minimum period and a fine not to exceed P1,000 pesos, if the counterfeited coin be currency of a foreign country. (As amended by R.A. No. 4202, approved June 19, 1965).

Art. 164. Mutilation of coins; Importation and utterance of mutilated coins. — The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum period and a fine not to exceed P2,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall mutilate coins of the legal currency of the United States or of the Philippine Islands or import or utter mutilated current coins, or in connivance with mutilators or importers.

Art. 165. Selling of false or mutilated coin, without connivance. — The person who knowingly, although without the connivance mentioned in the preceding articles, shall possess false or mutilated coin with intent to utter the same, or shall actually utter such coin, shall suffer a penalty lower by one degree than that prescribed in said articles. chan robes virtual law library

Section Three. — Forging treasury or bank notes, obligations and securities; importing and uttering false or forged notes,





obligations and securities.chanrobles virtual law library **NZ GOVERNMENT ALTERED DOCUMENTS**

Art. 166. Forging treasury or bank notes on other documents payable to bearer; importing, and uttering such false or forged notes and documents. — The forging or falsification of treasury or bank notes or certificates or other obligations and securities payable to bearer and the importation and uttering in connivance with forgers or importers of such false or forged obligations or notes, shall be punished as follows:

1. By reclusion temporal in its minimum period and a fine not to exceed P10,000 pesos, if the document which has been falsified, counterfeited, or altered, is an obligations or security of the United States or of the Philippines Islands.chanrobles virtual law library

The word "obligation or security of the United States or of the Philippine Islands" shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank notes, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of the Congress of the United States or of the Philippine Legislature.chanrobles virtual law library

2. By prision mayor in its maximum period and a fine not to exceed P5,000 pesos, if the falsified or altered document is a circulating note issued by any banking association duly authorized by law to issue the same.chanrobles virtual law library

3. By prision mayor in its medium period and a fine not to exceed P5,000 pesos, if the falsified or counterfeited document was issued by a foreign government.chanrobles virtual law library

4. By prision mayor in its minimum period and a fine not to exceed P2,000 pesos, when the forged or altered document is a circulating note or bill issued by a foreign bank duly authorized therefor.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 167. Counterfeiting, importing and uttering instruments not payable to bearer. — Any person who shall forge, import or utter, in connivance with the forgers or importers, any instrument payable to order or other document of credit not payable to bearer, shall suffer the penalties of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not exceeding P6,000 pesos.

Art. 168. Illegal possession and use of false treasury or bank notes and other instruments of credit. — Unless the act be one of those coming under the provisions of any of the preceding articles, any person who shall knowingly use or have in his possession, with intent to use any of the false or falsified instruments referred to in this section, shall suffer the penalty next lower in degree than that prescribed in said articles.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 169. How forgery is committed. — The forgery referred to in this section may be committed by any of the following means:

1. By giving to a treasury or bank note or any instrument, payable to bearer or order mentioned therein, the appearance of a true genuine document.chanrobles virtual law library

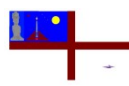
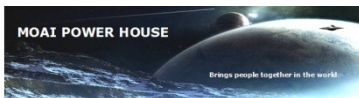
2. By erasing, substituting, counterfeiting or altering by any means the figures, letters, words or signs contained therein.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Four. — Falsification of legislative, public, commercial, and privatedocuments, and wireless, telegraph, and telephone message.chanrobles virtual law library

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT ALTERED WORD "NATIVE" TO "MAORI" DATES ON LEGAL BRITISH ORIGINAL LAND TITLE TRANSFER DOCUMENTS AND CHANGED THE UK HISTORY

Art. 170. Falsification of legislative documents. — The penalty of prision correccional in its maximum period and a fine not exceeding P6,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person





who, without proper authority therefor alters any bill, resolution, or ordinance enacted or approved or pending approval by either House of the Legislature or any provincial board or municipal council.

Art. 171. Falsification by public officer, employee or notary or ecclesiastic minister. — The penalty of prison mayor and a fine not to exceed P5,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any public officer, employee, or notary who, taking advantage of his official position, shall falsify a document by committing any of the following acts:

1. Counterfeiting or imitating any handwriting, signature or rubric;
2. Causing it to appear that persons have participated in any act or proceeding when they did not in fact so participate;
3. Attributing to persons who have participated in an act or proceeding statements other than those in fact made by them;
4. Making untruthful statements in a narration of facts;
5. Altering true dates;
6. Making any alteration or intercalation in a genuine document which changes its meaning;
7. Issuing in an authenticated form a document purporting to be a copy of an original document when no such original exists, or including in such a copy a statement contrary to, or different from, that of the genuine original; or
8. Intercalating any instrument or note relative to the issuance thereof in a protocol, registry, or official book.

The same penalty shall be imposed upon any ecclesiastical minister who shall commit any of the offenses enumerated in the preceding paragraphs of this article, with respect to any record or document of such character that its falsification may affect the civil status of persons.

Art. 172. Falsification by private individual and use of falsified documents. — The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods and a fine of not more than P5,000 pesos shall be imposed upon:

1. Any private individual who shall commit any of the falsifications enumerated in the next preceding article in any public or official document or letter of exchange or any other kind of commercial document; and
2. Any person who, to the damage of a third party, or with the intent to cause such damage, shall in any private document commit any of the acts of falsification enumerated in the next preceding article.

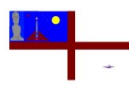
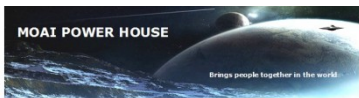
Any person who shall knowingly introduce in evidence in any judicial proceeding or to the damage of another or who, with the intent to cause such damage, shall use any of the false documents embraced in the next preceding article, or in any of the foregoing subdivisions of this article, shall be punished by the penalty next lower in degree.

Art. 173. Falsification of wireless, cable, telegraph and telephone messages, and use of said falsified messages. — The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon officer or employee of the Government or of any private corporation or concern engaged in the service of sending or receiving wireless, cable or telephone message who utters a fictitious wireless, telegraph or telephone message of any system or falsifies the same.

Any person who shall use such falsified dispatch to the prejudice of a third party or with the intent of cause such prejudice, shall suffer the penalty next lower in degree.

Section Five. — Falsification of medical certificates, certificates of merit or services and the like.





Art. 174. False medical certificates, false certificates of merits or service, etc. — The penalties of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period and a fine not to exceed P1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon:

1. Any physician or surgeon who, in connection, with the practice of his profession, shall issue a false certificate; and
2. Any public officer who shall issue a false certificate of merit of service, good conduct or similar circumstances.

The penalty of arresto mayor shall be imposed upon any private person who shall falsify a certificate falling within the classes mentioned in the two preceding subdivisions.

Art. 175. Using false certificates. — The penalty of arresto menor shall be imposed upon any one who shall knowingly use any of the false certificates mentioned in the next preceding article.

Section Six. — Manufacturing, importing and possession of instruments or implements intended for the commission of falsification.

Art. 176. Manufacturing and possession of instruments or implements for falsification. — The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not to exceed P10,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall make or introduce into the Philippine Islands any stamps, dies, marks, or other instruments or implements intended to be used in the commission of the offenses of counterfeiting or falsification mentioned in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

Any person who, with the intention of using them, shall have in his possession any of the instruments or implements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, shall suffer the penalty next lower in degree than that provided therein.

Chapter Two

OTHER FALSIFICATIONS - NZ GOVERNMENT STOLE OUR 1834 KING WIL13 CHIEFS FLAG

Sec. One. — Usurpation of authority, rank, title, and improper use of names, uniforms and insignia.

Art. 177. Usurpation of authority or official functions. — Any person who shall knowingly and falsely represent himself to be an officer, agent or representative of any department or agency of the Philippine Government or of any foreign government, or who, under pretense of official position, shall perform any act pertaining to any person in authority or public officer of the Philippine Government or any foreign government, or any agency thereof, without being lawfully entitled to do so, shall suffer the penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods.

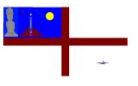
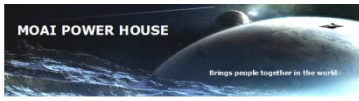
Art. 178. Using fictitious name and concealing true name. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not to exceed 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall publicly use a fictitious name for the purpose of concealing a crime, evading the execution of a judgment or causing damage.

Any person who conceals his true name and other personal circumstances shall be punished by arresto menor or a fine not to exceed 200 pesos.

Art. 179. Illegal use of uniforms or insignia. — The penalty of arresto mayor shall be imposed upon any person who shall publicly and improperly make use of insignia, uniforms or dress pertaining to an office not held by such person or to a class of persons of which he is not a member.

Section Two. — False testimony





Art. 180. False testimony against a defendant. — Any person who shall give false testimony against the defendant in any criminal case shall suffer:

1. The penalty of reclusion temporal, if the defendant in said case shall have been sentenced to death;
2. The penalty of prison mayor, if the defendant shall have been sentenced to reclusion temporal or reclusion perpetua;
3. The penalty of prison correccional, if the defendant shall have been sentenced to any other afflictive penalty; and
4. The penalty of arresto mayor, if the defendant shall have been sentenced to a correctional penalty or a fine, or shall have been acquitted.

In cases provided in subdivisions 3 and 4 of this article the offender shall further suffer a fine not to exceed 1,000 pesos.

Art. 181. False testimony favorable to the defendants. — Any person who shall give false testimony in favor of the defendant in a criminal case, shall suffer the penalties of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period a fine not to exceed 1,000 pesos, if the prosecution is for a felony punishable by an afflictive penalty, and the penalty of arresto mayor in any other case.

Art. 182. False testimony in civil cases. — Any person found guilty of false testimony in a civil case shall suffer the penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period and a fine not to exceed 6,000 pesos, if the amount in controversy shall exceed 5,000 pesos, and the penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period and a fine not to exceed 1,000 pesos, if the amount in controversy shall not exceed said amount or cannot be estimated.

Art. 183. False testimony in other cases and perjury in solemn affirmation. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any person, who knowingly makes untruthful statements and not being included in the provisions of the next preceding articles, shall testify under oath, or make an affidavit, upon any material matter before a competent person authorized to administer an oath in cases in which the law so requires.

Any person who, in case of a solemn affirmation made in lieu of an oath, shall commit any of the falsehoods mentioned in this and the three preceding articles of this section, shall suffer the respective penalties provided therein.

Art. 184. Offering false testimony in evidence. — Any person who shall knowingly offer in evidence a false witness or testimony in any judicial or official proceeding, shall be punished as guilty of false testimony and shall suffer the respective penalties provided in this section.

Chapter Three

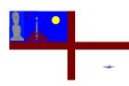
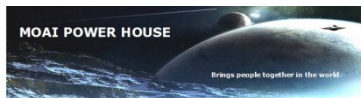
F R A U D S

Section One. — Machinations, monopolies and combinations

Art. 185. Machinations in public auctions. — Any person who shall solicit any gift or promise as a consideration for refraining from taking part in any public auction, and any person who shall attempt to cause bidders to stay away from an auction by threats, gifts, promises, or any other artifice, with intent to cause the reduction of the price of the thing auctioned, shall suffer the penalty of prison correccional in its minimum period and a fine ranging from 10 to 50 per centum of the value of the thing auctioned.

Art. 186. Monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade. — The penalty of prison correccional in





its minimum period or a fine ranging from 200 to 6,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon:

1. Any person who shall enter into any contract or agreement or shall take part in any conspiracy or combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, in restraint of trade or commerce or to prevent by artificial means free competition in the market;
2. Any person who shall monopolize any merchandise or object of trade or commerce, or shall combine with any other person or persons to monopolize and merchandise or object in order to alter the price thereof by spreading false rumors or making use of any other article to restrain free competition in the market;
3. Any person who, being a manufacturer, producer, or processor of any merchandise or object of commerce or an importer of any merchandise or object of commerce from any foreign country, either as principal or agent, wholesaler or retailer, shall combine, conspire or agree in any manner with any person likewise engaged in the manufacture, production, processing, assembling or importation of such merchandise or object of commerce or with any other persons not so similarly engaged for the purpose of making transactions prejudicial to lawful commerce, or of increasing the market price in any part of the Philippines, of any such merchandise or object of commerce manufactured, produced, processed, assembled in or imported into the Philippines, or of any article in the manufacture of which such manufactured, produced, or imported merchandise or object of commerce is used.

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If the offense mentioned in this article affects any food substance, motor fuel or lubricants, or other articles of prime necessity, the penalty shall be that of prision mayor in its maximum and medium periods it being sufficient for the imposition thereof that the initial steps have been taken toward carrying out the purposes of the combination.

Any property possessed under any contract or by any combination mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, and being the subject thereof, shall be forfeited to the Government of the Philippines.

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Whenever any of the offenses described above is committed by a corporation or association, the president and each one of its agents or representatives in the Philippines in case of a foreign corporation or association, who shall have knowingly permitted or failed to prevent the commission of such offense, shall be held liable as principals thereof.

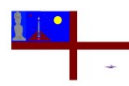
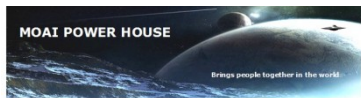
Section Two. — Frauds in commerce and industry

Art. 187. Importation and disposition of falsely marked articles or merchandise made of gold, silver, or other precious metals or their alloys. — The penalty of prision correccional or a fine ranging from 200 to 1,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed on any person who shall knowingly import or sell or dispose of any article or merchandise made of gold, silver, or other precious metals, or their alloys, with stamps, brands, or marks which fail to indicate the actual fineness or quality of said metals or alloys. Any stamp, brand, label, or mark shall be deemed to fail to indicate the actual fineness of the article on which it is engraved, printed, stamped, labeled or attached, when the rest of the article shows that the quality or fineness thereof is less by more than one-half karat, if made of gold, and less by more than four one-thousandth, if made of silver, than what is shown by said stamp, brand, label or mark. But in case of watch cases and flatware made of gold, the actual fineness of such gold shall not be less by more than three one-thousandth than the fineness indicated by said stamp, brand, label, or mark.

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Art. 188. Subsisting and altering trade-mark, trade-names, or service marks. — The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum period or a fine ranging from 50 to 2,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon:

1. Any person who shall substitute the trade name or trade-mark of some other manufacturer or





dealer or a colorable imitation thereof, for the trademark of the real manufacturer or dealer upon any article of commerce and shall sell the same;

2. Any person who shall sell such articles of commerce or offer the same for sale, knowing that the trade-name or trade-mark has been fraudulently used in such goods as described in the preceding subdivision;

3. Any person who, in the sale or advertising of his services, shall use or substitute the service mark of some other person, or a colorable imitation of such mark; or

4. Any person who, knowing the purpose for which the trade-name, trade-mark, or service mark of a person is to be used, prints, lithographs, or in any way reproduces such trade-name, trade-mark, or service mark, or a colorable imitation thereof, for another person, to enable that other person to fraudulently use such trade-name, trade-mark, or service mark on his own goods or in connection with the sale or advertising of his services.

A trade-name or trade-mark as herein used is a word or words, name, title, symbol, emblem, sign or device, or any combination thereof used as an advertisement, sign, label, poster, or otherwise, for the purpose of enabling the public to distinguish the business of the person who owns and uses said trade-name or trade-mark.

A service mark as herein used is a mark used in the sale or advertising of services to identify the services of one person and distinguish them from the services of others and includes without limitation the marks, names, symbols, titles, designations, slogans, character names, and distinctive features of radio or other advertising.

Art. 189. Unfair competition, fraudulent registration of trade-mark, trade-name or service mark, fraudulent designation of origin, and false description. — The penalty provided in the next proceeding article shall be imposed upon:

1. Any person who, in unfair competition and for the purposes of deceiving or defrauding another of his legitimate trade or the public in general, shall sell his goods giving them the general appearance of goods of another manufacturer or dealer, either as to the goods themselves, or in the wrapping of the packages in which they are contained or the device or words thereon or in any other features of their appearance which would be likely to induce the public to believe that the goods offered are those of a manufacturer or dealer other than the actual manufacturer or dealer or shall give other persons a chance or opportunity to do the same with a like purpose.

2. Any person who shall affix, apply, annex or use in connection with any goods or services or any container or containers for goods a false designation of origin or any false description or representation and shall sell such goods or services.

3. Any person who by means of false or fraudulent representation or declarations orally or in writing or by other fraudulent means shall procure from the patent office or from any other office which may hereafter be established by law for the purposes the registration of a trade-name, trade-mark or service mark or of himself as the owner of such trade-name, trade-mark or service mark or an entry respecting a trade-name, trade-mark or service mark.

Title Five

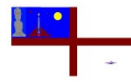
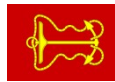
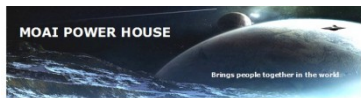
CRIMES RELATIVE TO OPIUM AND OTHER PROHIBITED DRUGS

[Art. 190. Possession, preparation and use of prohibited drugs and maintenance of opium dens. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its medium period to prision correccional in its minimum period and a fine ranging from 300 to 1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon:

1. Anyone who unless lawfully authorized shall possess, prepare, administer, or otherwise use any prohibited drug.

"Prohibited drug," as used herein includes opium, cocaine, alpha and beta eucaine, Indian hemp, their





derivatives, and all preparations made from them or any of them, and such other drugs, whether natural or synthetic, having physiological action as a narcotic drug. chanrobles virtual law library

"Opium" embraces every kind, class, and character of opium, whether crude or prepared; the ashes on refuse of the same; narcotic preparations thereof or therefrom; morphine or any alkaloid of opium, preparation in which opium, morphine or any kind of opium, enter as an ingredient, and also opium leaves or wrappings of opium leaves, whether prepared or not for their use. chanrobles virtual law library

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"Indian hemp" otherwise known as marijuana, cannabis, Americana, hashish, bhang, guaza, churruz, and ganjah embraces every kind, class and character of Indian hemp, whether dried or fresh, flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant cannabis satival, from which the resin has not been extracted, including all other geographic varieties whether used as reefers, resin, extract, tincture or in any other form whatsoever. chanrobles virtual law library

By narcotic drug is meant a drug that produces a condition of insensibility and melancholy dullness of mind with delusions and may be habit-forming. chanrobles virtual law library

2. Anyone who shall maintain a dive or resort where any prohibited drug is used in any form, in violation of the law.]

[Art. 191. Keeper, watchman and visitor of opium den. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine ranging from 100 to 300 pesos shall be imposed upon:

1. Anyone who shall act as a keeper or watchman of a dive or resort where any prohibited drug is used in any manner contrary to law; and
2. Any person who, not being included in the provisions of the next preceding article, shall knowingly visit any dive or resort of the character referred to above.]

[Art. 192. Importation and sale of prohibited drugs. — The penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods and a fine ranging from 300 to 10,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall import or bring into the Philippine Islands any prohibited drug.]

[The same penalty shall be imposed upon any person who shall unlawfully sell or deliver to another prohibited drug.]

[Art. 193. Illegal possession of opium pipe or other paraphernalia for the use of any prohibited drug. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who, not being authorized by law, shall possess any opium pipe or other paraphernalia for smoking, injecting, administering or using opium or any prohibited drug. chanrobles virtual law library

[The illegal possession of an opium pipe or other paraphernalia for using any other prohibited drug shall be prima facie evidence that its possessor has used said drug.]

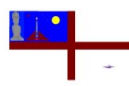
[Art. 194. Prescribing opium unnecessary for a patient. — The penalty of prision correccional or a fine ranging from 300 to 10,000 pesos, or both shall be imposed upon any physician or dentist who shall prescribe opium for any person whose physical condition does not require the use of the same.]

Title Six
CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS
 Chapter One
GAMBLING AND BETTING

Art. 195. What acts are punishable in gambling. — (a) The penalty of arresto mayor or a fine not exceeding two hundred pesos, and, in case of recidivism, the penalty of arresto mayor or a fine ranging from two hundred or six thousand pesos, shall be imposed upon:

1. Any person other than those referred to in subsections (b) and (c) who, in any manner shall directly, or indirectly take part in any game of monte, jueteng or any other form of lottery, policy, banking, or percentage game, dog races, or any other game of scheme the result of which depends





wholly or chiefly upon chance or hazard; or wherein wagers consisting of money, articles of value or representative of value are made; or in the exploitation or use of any other mechanical invention or contrivance to determine by chance the loser or winner of money or any object or representative of value.chanrobles virtual law library

2. Any person who shall knowingly permit any form of gambling referred to in the preceding subdivision to be carried on in any unhabited or uninhabited place of any building, vessel or other means of transportation owned or controlled by him. If the place where gambling is carried on has the reputation of a gambling place or that prohibited gambling is frequently carried on therein, the culprit shall be punished by the penalty provided for in this article in its maximum period.chanrobles virtual law library

(b) The penalty of prison correccional in its maximum degree shall be imposed upon the maintainer, conductor, or banker in a game of jueteng or any similar game.

(c) The penalty of prison correccional in its medium degree shall be imposed upon any person who shall, knowingly and without lawful purpose, have in his possession and lottery list, paper or other matter containing letters, figures, signs or symbols which pertain to or are in any manner used in the game of jueteng or any similar game which has taken place or about to take place.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 196. Importation, sale and possession of lottery tickets or advertisements. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period or a fine ranging from 200 to 2,000 pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person who shall import into the Philippine Islands from any foreign place or port any lottery ticket or advertisement or, in connivance with the importer, shall sell or distribute the same.chanrobles virtual law library

Any person who shall knowingly and with intent to use them, have in his possession lottery tickets or advertisements, or shall sell or distribute the same without connivance with the importer of the same, shall be punished by arresto menor, or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.chanrobles virtual law library

The possession of any lottery ticket or advertisement shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell, distribute or use the same in the Philippine Islands.chanrobles virtual law library

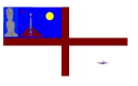
Art. 197. Betting in sports contests. — The penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person who shall bet money or any object or article of value or representative of value upon the result of any boxing or other sports contests.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 198. Illegal betting on horse race. — The penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person who except during the period allowed by law, shall be on horse races. The penalty of arresto mayor or a fine ranging from 200 to 2,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person who, under the same circumstances, shall maintain or employ a totalizer or other device or scheme for betting on horse races or realizing any profit therefrom.chanrobles virtual law library

For the purposes of this article, any race held in the same day at the same place shall be held punishable as a separate offense, and if the same be committed by any partnership, corporation or association, the president and the directors or managers thereof shall be deemed to be principals in the offense if they have consented to or knowingly tolerated its commission.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 199. Illegal cockfighting. — The penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon:





1. Any person who directly or indirectly participates in cockfights, by betting money or other valuable things, or who organizes cockfights at which bets are made, on a day other than those permitted by law.chanrobles virtual law library
2. Any person who directly or indirectly participates in cockfights, at a place other than a licensed cockpit.chanrobles virtual law library

[\(Click here for the full text of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1602 SIMPLIFYING AND PROVIDING STIFFER PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PHILIPPINE GAMBLING LAWS\)](#)



Chapter Two OFFENSES AGAINST DECENCY AND GOOD CUSTOMS

Art. 200. Grave scandal. — The penalties of arresto mayor and public censure shall be imposed upon any person who shall offend against decency or good customs by any highly scandalous conduct not expressly falling within any other article of this Code.

Art. 201. Immoral doctrines, obscene publications and exhibitions and indecent shows. — The penalty of prison mayor or a fine ranging from six thousand to twelve thousand pesos, or both such imprisonment and fine, shall be imposed upon:

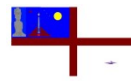
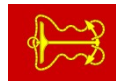
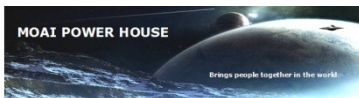
- (1) Those who shall publicly expound or proclaim doctrines openly contrary to public morals;
- (2) (a) the authors of obscene literature, published with their knowledge in any form; the editors publishing such literature; and the owners/operators of the establishment selling the same;
- (b) Those who, in theaters, fairs, cinematographs or any other place, exhibit, indecent or immoral plays, scenes, acts or shows, whether live or in film, which are prescribed by virtue hereof, shall include those which (1) glorify criminals or condone crimes; (2) serve no other purpose but to satisfy the market for violence, lust or pornography; (3) offend any race or religion; (4) tend to abet traffic in and use of prohibited drugs; and (5) are contrary to law, public order, morals, and good customs, established policies, lawful orders, decrees and edicts;
- (3) Those who shall sell, give away or exhibit films, prints, engravings, sculpture or literature which are offensive to morals. (As amended by PD Nos. 960 and 969).

Art. 202. Vagrants and prostitutes; penalty. — The following are vagrants:

1. Any person having no apparent means of subsistence, who has the physical ability to work and who neglects to apply himself or herself to some lawful calling;
2. Any person found loitering about public or semi-public buildings or places or trampling or wandering about the country or the streets without visible means of support;
3. Any idle or dissolute person who lingers in houses of ill fame; ruffians or pimps and those who habitually associate with prostitutes;
4. Any person who, not being included in the provisions of other articles of this Code, shall be found loitering in any inhabited or uninhabited place belonging to another without any lawful or justifiable purpose;
5. Prostitutes.chanrobles virtual law library

For the purposes of this article, women who, for money or profit, habitually indulge in sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct, are deemed to be prostitutes.

Any person found guilty of any of the offenses covered by this articles shall be punished by arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, and in case of recidivism, by arresto mayor in its medium period to prison correccional in its minimum period or a fine ranging from 200 to 2,000 pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.chanrobles virtual law library



Title Seven

CRIMES COMMITTED BY PUBLIC OFFICERS

Chapter One

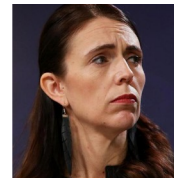
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Art. 203. Who are public officers. — For the purpose of applying the provisions of this and the preceding titles of this book, any person who, by direct provision of the law, popular election or appointment by competent authority, shall take part in the performance of public functions in the Government of the Philippine Islands, of shall perform in said Government or in any of its branches public duties as an employee, agent or subordinate official, of any rank or class, shall be deemed to be a public officer.

Chapter Two

MALFEASANCE AND MISFEASANCE IN OFFICE

Section One. — Dereliction of duty



Art. 204. Knowingly rendering unjust judgment. — Any judge who shall knowingly render an unjust judgment in any case submitted to him for decision, shall be punished by prision mayor and perpetual absolute disqualification.

Art. 205. Judgment rendered through negligence. — Any judge who, by reason of inexcusable negligence or ignorance shall render a manifestly unjust judgment in any case submitted to him for decision shall be punished by arresto mayor and temporary special disqualification.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 206. Unjust interlocutory order. — Any judge who shall knowingly render an unjust interlocutory order or decree shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor in its minimum period and suspension; but if he shall have acted by reason of inexcusable negligence or ignorance and the interlocutory order or decree be manifestly unjust, the penalty shall be suspension.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 207. Malicious delay in the administration of justice. — The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any judge guilty of malicious delay in the administration of justice.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 208. Prosecution of offenses; negligence and tolerance. — The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum period and suspension shall be imposed upon any public officer, or officer of the law, who, in dereliction of the duties of his office, shall maliciously refrain from instituting prosecution for the punishment of violators of the law, or shall tolerate the commission of offenses.chanrobles virtual law library

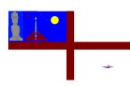
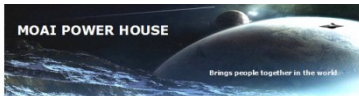
Art. 209. Betrayal of trust by an attorney or solicitor. — Revelation of secrets. — In addition to the proper administrative action, the penalty of prision correccional in its minimum period, or a fine ranging from 200 to 1,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any attorney-at-law or solicitor (procurador judicial) who, by any malicious breach of professional duty or of inexcusable negligence or ignorance, shall prejudice his client, or reveal any of the secrets of the latter learned by him in his professional capacity.chanrobles virtual law library

The same penalty shall be imposed upon an attorney-at-law or solicitor (procurador judicial) who, having undertaken the defense of a client or having received confidential information from said client in a case, shall undertake the defense of the opposing party in the same case, without the consent of his first client.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Two. — Bribery

Art. 210. Direct bribery. — Any public officer who shall agree to perform an act constituting a crime, in





connection with the performance of this official duties, in consideration of any offer, promise, gift or present received by such officer, personally or through the mediation of another, shall suffer the penalty of prision mayor in its medium and maximum periods and a fine [of not less than the value of the gift and] not less than three times the value of the gift in addition to the penalty corresponding to the crime agreed upon, if the same shall have been committed.

If the gift was accepted by the officer in consideration of the execution of an act which does not constitute a crime, and the officer executed said act, he shall suffer the same penalty provided in the preceding paragraph; and if said act shall not have been accomplished, the officer shall suffer the penalties of prision correccional, in its medium period and a fine of not less than twice the value of such gift.chanrobles virtual law library

If the object for which the gift was received or promised was to make the public officer refrain from doing something which it was his official duty to do, he shall suffer the penalties of prision correccional in its maximum period and a fine [of not less than the value of the gift and] not less than three times the value of such gift.chanrobles virtual law library

In addition to the penalties provided in the preceding paragraphs, the culprit shall suffer the penalty of special temporary disqualification.chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library The provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs shall be made applicable to assessors, arbitrators, appraisal and claim commissioners, experts or any other persons performing public duties. (As amended by Batas Pambansa Blg. 872, June 10, 1985).

Art. 211. Indirect bribery. — The penalties of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods, and public censure shall be imposed upon any public officer who shall accept gifts offered to him by reason of his office. (As amended by Batas Pambansa Blg. 872, June 10, 1985).

Art. 212. Corruption of public officials. — The same penalties imposed upon the officer corrupted, except those of disqualification and suspension, shall be imposed upon any person who shall have made the offers or promises or given the gifts or presents as described in the preceding articles.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Three

FRAUDS AND ILLEGAL EXACTIONS AND TRANSACTIONS

Art. 213. Frauds against the public treasury and similar offenses. — The penalty of prision correccional in its medium period to prision mayor in its minimum period, or a fine ranging from 200 to 10,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any public officer who:

- 1. In his official capacity, in dealing with any person with regard to furnishing supplies, the making of contracts, or the adjustment or settlement of accounts relating to public property or funds, shall enter into an agreement with any interested party or speculator or make use of any other scheme, to defraud the Government;
- 2. Being entrusted with the collection of taxes, licenses, fees and other imposts, shall be guilty or any of the following acts or omissions:

(a) Demanding, directly, or indirectly, the payment of sums different from or larger than those authorized by law.chanrobles virtual law library

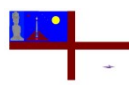
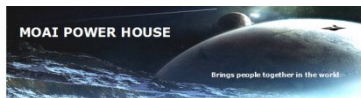
(b) Failing voluntarily to issue a receipt, as provided by law, for any sum of money collected by him officially.chanrobles virtual law library

(c) Collecting or receiving, directly or indirectly, by way of payment or otherwise things or objects of a nature different from that provided by law.chanrobles virtual law library

When the culprit is an officer or employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue or the Bureau of Customs, the provisions of the Administrative Code shall be applied.

Art. 214. Other frauds. — In addition to the penalties prescribed in the provisions of Chapter Six, Title





Ten, Book Two, of this Code, the penalty of temporary special disqualification in its maximum period to perpetual special disqualification shall be imposed upon any public officer who, taking advantage of his official position, shall commit any of the frauds or deceits enumerated in said provisions.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 215. Prohibited transactions. — The penalty of prison correccional in its maximum period or a fine ranging from 200 to 1,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any appointive public officer who, during his incumbency, shall directly or indirectly become interested in any transaction of exchange or speculation within the territory subject to his jurisdiction.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 216. Possession of prohibited interest by a public officer. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its medium period to prison correccional in its minimum period, or a fine ranging from 200 to 1,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon a public officer who directly or indirectly, shall become interested in any contract or business in which it is his official duty to intervene.chanrobles virtual law library

This provisions is applicable to experts, arbitrators and private accountants who, in like manner, shall take part in any contract or transaction connected with the estate or property in appraisal, distribution or adjudication of which they shall have acted, and to the guardians and executors with respect to the property belonging to their wards or estate.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Four

MALVERSATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS OR PROPERTY

Art. 217. Malversation of public funds or property; Presumption of malversation. — Any public officer who, by reason of the duties of his office, is accountable for public funds or property, shall appropriate the same or shall take or misappropriate or shall consent, through abandonment or negligence, shall permit any other person to take such public funds, or property, wholly or partially, or shall otherwise be guilty of the misappropriation or malversation of such funds or property, shall suffer:

1. The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods, if the amount involved in the misappropriation or malversation does not exceed two hundred pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

2. The penalty of prison mayor in its minimum and medium periods, if the amount involved is more than two hundred pesos but does not exceed six thousand pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

3. The penalty of prison mayor in its maximum period to reclusion temporal in its minimum period, if the amount involved is more than six thousand pesos but is less than twelve thousand pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

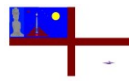
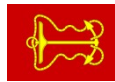
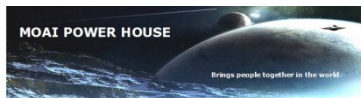
4. The penalty of reclusion temporal, in its medium and maximum periods, if the amount involved is more than twelve thousand pesos but is less than twenty-two thousand pesos. If the amount exceeds the latter, the penalty shall be reclusion temporal in its maximum period to reclusion perpetua.chanrobles virtual law library

In all cases, persons guilty of malversation shall also suffer the penalty of perpetual special disqualification and a fine equal to the amount of the funds malversed or equal to the total value of the property embezzled.

The failure of a public officer to have duly forthcoming any public funds or property with which he is chargeable, upon demand by any duly authorized officer, shall be prima facie evidence that he has put such missing funds or property to personal use. (As amended by RA 1060).

Art. 218. Failure of accountable officer to render accounts. — Any public officer, whether in the service or separated therefrom by resignation or any other cause, who is required by law or regulation to render account to the Insular Auditor, or to a provincial auditor and who fails to do so for a period of two months after such accounts should be rendered, shall be punished by prison correccional in its





minimum period, or by a fine ranging from 200 to 6,000 pesos, or both.chanrobles virtual law library
Art. 219. Failure of a responsible public officer to render accounts before leaving the country. — Any public officer who unlawfully leaves or attempts to leave the Philippine Islands without securing a certificate from the Insular Auditor showing that his accounts have been finally settled, shall be punished by arresto mayor, or a fine ranging from 200 to 1,000 pesos or both.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 220. Illegal use of public funds or property. — Any public officer who shall apply any public fund or property under his administration to any public use other than for which such fund or property were appropriated by law or ordinance shall suffer the penalty of prision correccional in its minimum period or a fine ranging from one-half to the total of the sum misapplied, if by reason of such misapplication, any damages or embarrassment shall have resulted to the public service. In either case, the offender shall also suffer the penalty of temporary special disqualification.chanrobles virtual law library
If no damage or embarrassment to the public service has resulted, the penalty shall be a fine from 5 to 50 per cent of the sum misapplied.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 221. Failure to make delivery of public funds or property. — Any public officer under obligation to make payment from Government funds in his possession, who shall fail to make such payment, shall be punished by arresto mayor and a fine from 5 to 25 per cent of the sum which he failed to pay.chanrobles virtual law library

This provision shall apply to any public officer who, being ordered by competent authority to deliver any property in his custody or under his administration, shall refuse to make such delivery.chanrobles virtual law library

The fine shall be graduated in such case by the value of the thing, provided that it shall not less than 50 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 222. Officers included in the preceding provisions. — The provisions of this chapter shall apply to private individuals who in any capacity whatever, have charge of any insular, provincial or municipal funds, revenues, or property and to any administrator or depository of funds or property attached, seized or deposited by public authority, even if such property belongs to a private individual.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Five

INFIDELITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

Section One. — Infidelity in the custody of prisoners

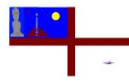
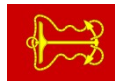
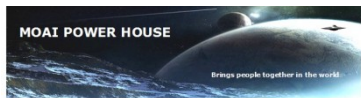
Art. 223. Conniving with or consenting to evasion. — Any public officer who shall consent to the escape of a prisoner in his custody or charge, shall be punished:

1. By prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods and temporary special disqualification in its maximum period to perpetual special disqualification, if the fugitive shall have been sentenced by final judgment to any penalty.chanrobles virtual law library
2. By prision correccional in its minimum period and temporary special disqualification, in case the fugitive shall not have been finally convicted but only held as a detention prisoner for any crime or violation of law or municipal ordinance.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 224. Evasion through negligence. — If the evasion of the prisoner shall have taken place through the negligence of the officer charged with the conveyance or custody of the escaping prisoner, said officer shall suffer the penalties of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prision correccional in its minimum period and temporary special disqualification.

Art. 225. Escape of prisoner under the custody of a person not a public officer. — Any private person to whom the conveyance or custody of a prisoner or person under arrest shall have been confided, who shall commit any of the offenses mentioned in the two preceding articles, shall suffer the penalty





next lower in degree than that prescribed for the public officer. chanrobles virtual law library
Section Two. — Infidelity in the custody of document

Art. 226. Removal, concealment or destruction of documents. — Any public officer who shall remove, destroy or conceal documents or papers officially entrusted to him, shall suffer:

1. The penalty of prison mayor and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos, whenever serious damage shall have been caused thereby to a third party or to the public interest. chanrobles virtual law library

2. The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium period and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos, whenever the damage to a third party or to the public interest shall not have been serious. chanrobles virtual law library

In either case, the additional penalty of temporary special disqualification in its maximum period to perpetual disqualification shall be imposed.

Art. 227. Officer breaking seal. — Any public officer charged with the custody of papers or property sealed by proper authority, who shall break the seals or permit them to be broken, shall suffer the penalties of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods, temporary special disqualification and a fine not exceeding 2,000 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 228. Opening of closed documents. — Any public officer not included in the provisions of the next preceding article who, without proper authority, shall open or shall permit to be opened any closed papers, documents or objects entrusted to his custody, shall suffer the penalties of arresto mayor, temporary special disqualification and a fine of not exceeding 2,000 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library

Section Three. — Revelation of secrets

Art. 229. Revelation of secrets by an officer. — Any public officer who shall reveal any secret known to him by reason of his official capacity, or shall wrongfully deliver papers or copies of papers of which he may have charge and which should not be published, shall suffer the penalties of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods, perpetual special disqualification and a fine not exceeding 2,000 pesos if the revelation of such secrets or the delivery of such papers shall have caused serious damage to the public interest; otherwise, the penalties of prison correccional in its minimum period, temporary special disqualification and a fine not exceeding 50 pesos shall be imposed.

Art. 230. Public officer revealing secrets of private individual. — Any public officer to whom the secrets of any private individual shall become known by reason of his office who shall reveal such secrets, shall suffer the penalties of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library

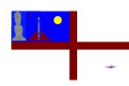
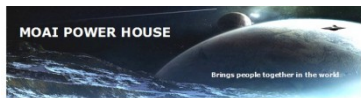
Chapter Six

OTHER OFFENSES OR IRREGULARITIES BY PUBLIC OFFICERS

Art. 231. Open disobedience. — Any judicial or executive officer who shall openly refuse to execute the judgment, decision or order of any superior authority made within the scope of the jurisdiction of the latter and issued with all the legal formalities, shall suffer the penalties of arresto mayor in its medium period to prison correccional in its minimum period, temporary special disqualification in its maximum period and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos.

Art. 232. Disobedience to order of superior officers, when said order was suspended by inferior officer. — Any public officer who, having for any reason suspended the execution of the orders of his superiors, shall disobey such superiors after the latter have disapproved the suspension, shall suffer the penalties of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods and perpetual special





disqualification.chanroble's virtual law library

Art. 233. Refusal of assistance. — The penalties of arresto mayor in its medium period to prison correccional in its minimum period, perpetual special disqualification and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos, shall be imposed upon a public officer who, upon demand from competent authority, shall fail to lend his cooperation towards the administration of justice or other public service, if such failure shall result in serious damage to the public interest, or to a third party; otherwise, arresto mayor in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed.chanroble's virtual law library

Art. 234. Refusal to discharge elective office. — The penalty of arresto mayor or a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person who, having been elected by popular election to a public office, shall refuse without legal motive to be sworn in or to discharge the duties of said office.chanroble's virtual law library

Art. 235. Maltreatment of prisoners. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its medium period to prison correccional in its minimum period, in addition to his liability for the physical injuries or damage caused, shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who shall overdo himself in the correction or handling of a prisoner or detention prisoner under his charge, by the imposition of punishment not authorized by the regulations, or by inflicting such punishment in a cruel and humiliating manner.chanroble's virtual law library

If the purpose of the maltreatment is to extort a confession, or to obtain some information from the prisoner, the offender shall be punished by prison correccional in its minimum period, temporary special disqualification and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos, in addition to his liability for the physical injuries or damage caused.chanroble's virtual law library

Section Two. — Anticipation, prolongation

and abandonment of the duties and powers of public office.chanroble's virtual law library

Art. 236. Anticipation of duties of a public office. — Any person who shall assume the performance of the duties and powers of any public officer or employment without first being sworn in or having given the bond required by law, shall be suspended from such office or employment until he shall have complied with the respective formalities and shall be fined from 200 to 500 pesos.

Art. 237. Prolonging performance of duties and powers. — Any public officer shall continue to exercise the duties and powers of his office, employment or commission, beyond the period provided by law, regulation or special provisions applicable to the case, shall suffer the penalties of prison correccional in its minimum period, special temporary disqualification in its minimum period and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos.chanroble's virtual law library

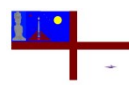
Art. 238. Abandonment of office or position. — Any public officer who, before the acceptance of his resignation, shall abandon his office to the detriment of the public service shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor.chanroble's virtual law library

If such office shall have been abandoned in order to evade the discharge of the duties of preventing, prosecuting or punishing any of the crime falling within Title One, and Chapter One of Title Three of Book Two of this Code, the offender shall be punished by prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods, and by arresto mayor if the purpose of such abandonment is to evade the duty of preventing, prosecuting or punishing any other crime.chanroble's virtual law library

Section Three. — Usurpation of powers and unlawful appointments

Art. 239. Usurpation of legislative powers. — The penalties of prison correccional in its minimum period, temporary special disqualification and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos, shall be imposed upon any public officer who shall encroach upon the powers of the legislative branch of the





Government, either by making general rules or regulations beyond the scope of his authority, or by attempting to repeal a law or suspending the execution thereof.

Art. 240. Usurpation of executive functions. — Any judge who shall assume any power pertaining to the executive authorities, or shall obstruct the latter in the lawful exercise of their powers, shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor in its medium period to prision correccional in its minimum period.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 241. Usurpation of judicial functions. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its medium period to prision correccional in its minimum period and shall be imposed upon any officer of the executive branch of the Government who shall assume judicial powers or shall obstruct the execution of any order or decision rendered by any judge within its jurisdiction.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 242. Disobeying request for disqualification. — Any public officer who, before the question of jurisdiction is decided, shall continue any proceeding after having been lawfully required to refrain from so doing, shall be punished by arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 243. Orders or requests by executive officers to any judicial authority. — Any executive officer who shall address any order or suggestion to any judicial authority with respect to any case or business coming within the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of justice shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 244. Unlawful appointments. — Any public officer who shall knowingly nominate or appoint to any public office any person lacking the legal qualifications therefor, shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Four. — Abuses against chastity

Art. 245. Abuses against chastity; Penalties. — The penalties of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods and temporary special disqualification shall be imposed:

1. Upon any public officer who shall solicit or make immoral or indecent advances to a woman interested in matters pending before such officer for decision, or with respect to which he is required to submit a report to or consult with a superior officer;
2. Any warden or other public officer directly charged with the care and custody of prisoners or persons under arrest who shall solicit or make immoral or indecent advances to a woman under his custody.chanrobles virtual law library

If the person solicited be the wife, daughter, sister of relative within the same degree by affinity of any person in the custody of such warden or officer, the penalties shall be prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods and temporary special disqualification.

Title Eight

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Chapter One

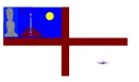
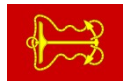
DESTRUCTION OF LIFE

Section One. — Parricide, murder, homicide

Art. 246. Parricide. — Any person who shall kill his father, mother, or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or any of his ascendants, or descendants, or his spouse, shall be guilty of parricide and shall be punished by the penalty of reclusion perpetua to death.

Art. 247. Death or physical injuries inflicted under exceptional circumstances. — Any legally married person who having surprised his spouse in the act of committing sexual intercourse with another person, shall kill any of them or both of them in the act or immediately thereafter, or shall inflict upon them any serious physical injury, shall suffer the penalty of destierro.chanrobles virtual law library





If he shall inflict upon them physical injuries of any other kind, he shall be exempt from punishment.chanrobles virtual law library

These rules shall be applicable, under the same circumstances, to parents with respect to their daughters under eighteen years of age, and their seducer, while the daughters are living with their parents.chanrobles virtual law library

Any person who shall promote or facilitate the prostitution of his wife or daughter, or shall otherwise have consented to the infidelity of the other spouse shall not be entitled to the benefits of this article.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 248. Murder. — Any person who, not falling within the provisions of Article 246 shall kill another, shall be guilty of murder and shall be punished by reclusion temporal in its maximum period to death, if committed with any of the following attendant circumstances:

1. With treachery, taking advantage of superior strength, with the aid of armed men, or employing means to weaken the defense or of means or persons to insure or afford impunity.chanrobles virtual law library

2. In consideration of a price, reward, or promise.chanrobles virtual law library

3. By means of inundation, fire, poison, explosion, shipwreck, stranding of a vessel, derailment or assault upon a street car or locomotive, fall of an airship, by means of motor vehicles, or with the use of any other means involving great waste and ruin.chanrobles virtual law library

4. On occasion of any of the calamities enumerated in the preceding paragraph, or of an earthquake, eruption of a volcano, destructive cyclone, epidemic or other public calamity.chanrobles virtual law library

5. With evident premeditation.chanrobles virtual law library

6. With cruelty, by deliberately and inhumanly augmenting the suffering of the victim, or outraging or scoffing at his person or corpse.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 249. Homicide. — Any person who, not falling within the provisions of Article 246, shall kill another without the attendance of any of the circumstances enumerated in the next preceding article, shall be deemed guilty of homicide and be punished by reclusion temporal.

Art. 250. Penalty for frustrated parricide, murder or homicide. — The courts, in view of the facts of the case, may impose upon the person guilty of the frustrated crime of parricide, murder or homicide, defined and penalized in the preceding articles, a penalty lower by one degree than that which should be imposed under the provision of Article 50.chanrobles virtual law library

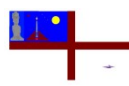
The courts, considering the facts of the case, may likewise reduce by one degree the penalty which under Article 51 should be imposed for an attempt to commit any of such crimes.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 251. Death caused in a tumultuous affray. — When, while several persons, not composing groups organized for the common purpose of assaulting and attacking each other reciprocally, quarrel and assault each other in a confused and tumultuous manner, and in the course of the affray someone is killed, and it cannot be ascertained who actually killed the deceased, but the person or persons who inflicted serious physical injuries can be identified, such person or persons shall be punished by prison mayor.chanrobles virtual law library

If it cannot be determined who inflicted the serious physical injuries on the deceased, the penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon all those who shall have used violence upon the person of the victim.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 252. Physical injuries inflicted in a tumultuous affray. — When in a tumultuous affray as referred to in the preceding article, only serious physical injuries are inflicted upon the participants thereof and the person responsible thereof cannot be identified, all those who appear to have used violence upon the person of the offended party shall suffer the penalty next lower in degree than that provided for





the physical injuries so inflicted.chanrobles virtual law library

When the physical injuries inflicted are of a less serious nature and the person responsible therefor cannot be identified, all those who appear to have used any violence upon the person of the offended party shall be punished by arresto mayor from five to fifteen days.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 253. Giving assistance to suicide. — Any person who shall assist another to commit suicide shall suffer the penalty of prision mayor; if such person leads his assistance to another to the extent of doing the killing himself, he shall suffer the penalty of reclusion temporal. However, if the suicide is not consummated, the penalty of arresto mayor in its medium and maximum periods, shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 254. Discharge of firearms. — Any person who shall shoot at another with any firearm shall suffer the penalty of prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods, unless the facts of the case are such that the act can be held to constitute frustrated or attempted parricide, murder, homicide or any other crime for which a higher penalty is prescribed by any of the articles of this Code.chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library

Section Two. — Infanticide and abortion.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 255. Infanticide. — The penalty provided for parricide in Article 246 and for murder in Article 248 shall be imposed upon any person who shall kill any child less than three days of age.

If the crime penalized in this article be committed by the mother of the child for the purpose of concealing her dishonor, she shall suffer the penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods, and if said crime be committed for the same purpose by the maternal grandparents or either of them, the penalty shall be prision mayor.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 256. Intentional abortion. — Any person who shall intentionally cause an abortion shall suffer:

1. The penalty of reclusion temporal, if he shall use any violence upon the person of the pregnant woman.chanrobles virtual law library
2. The penalty of prision mayor if, without using violence, he shall act without the consent of the woman.chanrobles virtual law library
3. The penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods, if the woman shall have consented.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 257. Unintentional abortion. — The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum and medium period shall be imposed upon any person who shall cause an abortion by violence, but unintentionally.

Art. 258. Abortion practiced by the woman herself or by her parents. — The penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon a woman who shall practice abortion upon herself or shall consent that any other person should do so.chanrobles virtual law library

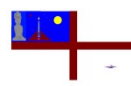
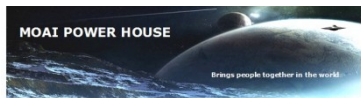
Any woman who shall commit this offense to conceal her dishonor, shall suffer the penalty of prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods.chanrobles virtual law library

If this crime be committed by the parents of the pregnant woman or either of them, and they act with the consent of said woman for the purpose of concealing her dishonor, the offenders shall suffer the penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 259. Abortion practiced by a physician or midwife and dispensing of abortives. — The penalties provided in Article 256 shall be imposed in its maximum period, respectively, upon any physician or midwife who, taking advantage of their scientific knowledge or skill, shall cause an abortion or assist in causing the same.chanrobles virtual law library

Any pharmacist who, without the proper prescription from a physician, shall dispense any abortive shall suffer arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library





Section Three. — Duel

Art. 260. Responsibility of participants in a duel. — The penalty of reclusion temporal shall be imposed upon any person who shall kill his adversary in a duel.

If he shall inflict upon the latter physical injuries only, he shall suffer the penalty provided therefor, according to their nature.chanrobles virtual law library

In any other case, the combatants shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor, although no physical injuries have been inflicted.chanrobles virtual law library

The seconds shall in all events be punished as accomplices.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 261. Challenging to a duel. — The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any person who shall challenge another, or incite another to give or accept a challenge to a duel, or shall scoff at or decry another publicly for having refused to accept a challenge to fight a duel.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Two

PHYSICAL INJURIES

Art. 262. Mutilation. — The penalty of reclusion temporal to reclusion perpetua shall be imposed upon any person who shall intentionally mutilate another by depriving him, either totally or partially, or some essential organ of reproduction.

Any other intentional mutilation shall be punished by prision mayor in its medium and maximum periods.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 263. Serious physical injuries. — Any person who shall wound, beat, or assault another, shall be guilty of the crime of serious physical injuries and shall suffer:

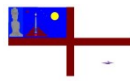
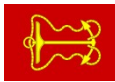
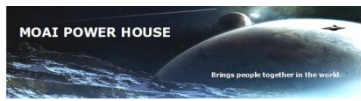
1. The penalty of prision mayor, if in consequence of the physical injuries inflicted, the injured person shall become insane, imbecile, impotent, or blind;
2. The penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods, if in consequence of the physical injuries inflicted, the person injured shall have lost the use of speech or the power to hear or to smell, or shall have lost an eye, a hand, a foot, an arm, or a leg or shall have lost the use of any such member, or shall have become incapacitated for the work in which he was therefor habitually engaged;
3. The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods, if in consequence of the physical injuries inflicted, the person injured shall have become deformed, or shall have lost any other part of his body, or shall have lost the use thereof, or shall have been ill or incapacitated for the performance of the work in which he as habitually engaged for a period of more than ninety days;
4. The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prision correccional in its minimum period, if the physical injuries inflicted shall have caused the illness or incapacity for labor of the injured person for more than thirty days.chanrobles virtual law library

If the offense shall have been committed against any of the persons enumerated in Article 246, or with attendance of any of the circumstances mentioned in Article 248, the case covered by subdivision number 1 of this Article shall be punished by reclusion temporal in its medium and maximum periods; the case covered by subdivision number 2 by prision correccional in its maximum period to prision mayor in its minimum period; the case covered by subdivision number 3 by prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods; and the case covered by subdivision number 4 by prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be applicable to a parent who shall inflict physical injuries upon his child by excessive chastisement.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 264. Administering injurious substances or beverages. — The penalties established by the next





preceding article shall be applicable in the respective case to any person who, without intent to kill, shall inflict upon another any serious, physical injury, by knowingly administering to him any injurious substance or beverages or by taking advantage of his weakness of mind or credulity.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 265. Less serious physical injuries. — Any person who shall inflict upon another physical injuries not described in the preceding articles, but which shall incapacitate the offended party for labor for ten days or more, or shall require medical assistance for the same period, shall be guilty of less serious physical injuries and shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor.chanrobles virtual law library

Whenever less serious physical injuries shall have been inflicted with the manifest intent to kill or offend the injured person, or under circumstances adding ignominy to the offense in addition to the penalty of arresto mayor, a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

Any less serious physical injuries inflicted upon the offender's parents, ascendants, guardians, curators, teachers, or persons of rank, or persons in authority, shall be punished by prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods, provided that, in the case of persons in authority, the deed does not constitute the crime of assault upon such person.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 266. Slight physical injuries and maltreatment. — The crime of slight physical injuries shall be punished:

1. By arresto menor when the offender has inflicted physical injuries which shall incapacitate the offended party for labor from one to nine days, or shall require medical attendance during the same period.chanrobles virtual law library
2. By arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 20 pesos and censure when the offender has caused physical injuries which do not prevent the offended party from engaging in his habitual work nor require medical assistance.chanrobles virtual law library
3. By arresto menor in its minimum period or a fine not exceeding 50 pesos when the offender shall ill-treat another by deed without causing any injury.chanrobles virtual law library

Title Nine

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONAL LIBERTY AND SECURITY

Chapter One

CRIMES AGAINST LIBERTY

Art. 267. Kidnapping and serious illegal detention. — Any private individual who shall kidnap or detain another, or in any other manner deprive him of his liberty, shall suffer the penalty of reclusion perpetua to death:

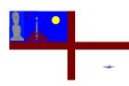
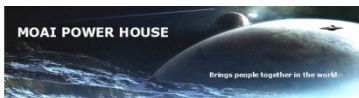
1. If the kidnapping or detention shall have lasted more than five days.chanrobles virtual law library
2. If it shall have been committed simulating public authority.chanrobles virtual law library
3. If any serious physical injuries shall have been inflicted upon the person kidnapped or detained; or if threats to kill him shall have been made.chanrobles virtual law library
4. If the person kidnapped or detained shall be a minor, female or a public officer.chanrobles virtual law library

The penalty shall be death where the kidnapping or detention was committed for the purpose of extorting ransom from the victim or any other person, even if none of the circumstances above-mentioned were present in the commission of the offense.

Art. 268. Slight illegal detention. — The penalty of reclusion temporal shall be imposed upon any private individual who shall commit the crimes described in the next preceding article without the attendance of any of circumstances enumerated therein.chanrobles virtual law library

The same penalty shall be incurred by anyone who shall furnish the place for the perpetration of the





crime.chanrobles virtual law library

If the offender shall voluntarily release the person so kidnapped or detained within three days from the commencement of the detention, without having attained the purpose intended, and before the institution of criminal proceedings against him, the penalty shall be prison mayor in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not exceeding seven hundred pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 269. Unlawful arrest. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who, in any case other than those authorized by law, or without reasonable ground therefor, shall arrest or detain another for the purpose of delivering him to the proper authorities.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Two. — Kidnapping of minors

Art. 270. Kidnapping and failure to return a minor. — The penalty of reclusion perpetua shall be imposed upon any person who, being entrusted with the custody of a minor person, shall deliberately fail to restore the latter to his parents or guardians.

Art. 271. Inducing a minor to abandon his home. — The penalty of prison correccional and a fine not exceeding seven hundred pesos shall be imposed upon anyone who shall induce a minor to abandon the home of his parent or guardians or the persons entrusted with his custody.chanrobles virtual law library

If the person committing any of the crimes covered by the two preceding articles shall be the father or the mother of the minor, the penalty shall be arresto mayor or a fine not exceeding three hundred pesos, or both.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 272. Slavery. — The penalty of prison mayor and a fine of not exceeding 10,000 pesos shall be imposed upon anyone who shall purchase, sell, kidnap or detain a human being for the purpose of enslaving him.chanrobles virtual law library

If the crime be committed for the purpose of assigning the offended party to some immoral traffic, the penalty shall be imposed in its maximum period.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 273. Exploitation of child labor. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon anyone who, under the pretext of reimbursing himself of a debt incurred by an ascendant, guardian or person entrusted with the custody of a minor, shall, against the latter's will, retain him in his service.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 274. Services rendered under compulsion in payment of debt. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any person who, in order to require or enforce the payment of a debt, shall compel the debtor to work for him, against his will, as household servant or farm laborer.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Two

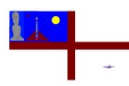
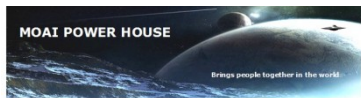
CRIMES AGAINST SECURITY

Section One. — Abandonment of helpless persons and exploitation of minors.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 275. Abandonment of person in danger and abandonment of one's own victim. — The penalty of arresto mayor shall be imposed upon:

1. Any one who shall fail to render assistance to any person whom he shall find in an uninhabited place wounded or in danger of dying, when he can render such assistance without detriment to himself, unless such omission shall constitute a more serious offense.chanrobles virtual law library
2. Anyone who shall fail to help or render assistance to another whom he has accidentally wounded or injured.chanrobles virtual law library
3. Anyone who, having found an abandoned child under seven years of age, shall fail to deliver said child to the authorities or to his family, or shall fail to take him to a safe place.chanrobles virtual law





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Art. 276. Abandoning a minor. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any one who shall abandon a child under seven years of age, the custody of which is incumbent upon him.

When the death of the minor shall result from such abandonment, the culprit shall be punished by prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods; but if the life of the minor shall have been in danger only, the penalty shall be prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods.chanrobles virtual law library

The provisions contained in the two preceding paragraphs shall not prevent the imposition of the penalty provided for the act committed, when the same shall constitute a more serious offense.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 277. Abandonment of minor by person entrusted with his custody; indifference of parents. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon anyone who, having charge of the rearing or education of a minor, shall deliver said minor to a public institution or other persons, without the consent of the one who entrusted such child to his care or in the absence of the latter, without the consent of the proper authorities.chanrobles virtual law library

The same penalty shall be imposed upon the parents who shall neglect their children by not giving them the education which their station in life require and financial conditions permit.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 278. Exploitation of minors. — The penalty of prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon:

1. Any person who shall cause any boy or girl under sixteen years of age to perform any dangerous feat of balancing, physical strength, or contortion.chanrobles virtual law library
2. Any person who, being an acrobat, gymnast, rope-walker, diver, wild-animal tamer or circus manager or engaged in a similar calling, shall employ in exhibitions of these kinds children under sixteen years of age who are not his children or descendants.chanrobles virtual law library
3. Any person engaged in any of the callings enumerated in the next paragraph preceding who shall employ any descendant of his under twelve years of age in such dangerous exhibitions.chanrobles virtual law library
4. Any ascendant, guardian, teacher or person entrusted in any capacity with the care of a child under sixteen years of age, who shall deliver such child gratuitously to any person following any of the callings enumerated in paragraph 2 hereof, or to any habitual vagrant or beggar.chanrobles virtual law library

If the delivery shall have been made in consideration of any price, compensation, or promise, the penalty shall in every case be imposed in its maximum period.chanrobles virtual law library

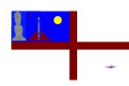
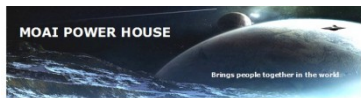
In either case, the guardian or curator convicted shall also be removed from office as guardian or curator; and in the case of the parents of the child, they may be deprived, temporarily or perpetually, in the discretion of the court, of their parental authority.chanrobles virtual law library

5. Any person who shall induce any child under sixteen years of age to abandon the home of its ascendants, guardians, curators, or teachers to follow any person engaged in any of the callings mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof, or to accompany any habitual vagrant or beggar.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 279. Additional penalties for other offenses. — The imposition of the penalties prescribed in the preceding articles, shall not prevent the imposition upon the same person of the penalty provided for any other felonies defined and punished by this Code.

Section Two. — Trespass to dwelling





Art. 280. Qualified trespass to dwelling. — Any private person who shall enter the dwelling of another against the latter's will shall be punished by arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos. If the offense be committed by means of violence or intimidation, the penalty shall be prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

The provisions of this article shall not be applicable to any person who shall enter another's dwelling for the purpose of preventing some serious harm to himself, the occupants of the dwelling or a third person, nor shall it be applicable to any person who shall enter a dwelling for the purpose of rendering some service to humanity or justice, nor to anyone who shall enter cafes, taverns, inn and other public houses, while the same are open.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 281. Other forms of trespass. — The penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person who shall enter the closed premises or the fenced estate of another, while either or them are uninhabited, if the prohibition to enter be manifest and the trespasser has not secured the permission of the owner or the caretaker thereof.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Three. — Threats and coercion

Art. 282. Grave threats. — Any person who shall threaten another with the infliction upon the person, honor or property of the latter or of his family of any wrong amounting to a crime, shall suffer:

1. The penalty next lower in degree than that prescribed by law for the crime be threatened to commit, if the offender shall have made the threat demanding money or imposing any other condition, even though not unlawful, and said offender shall have attained his purpose. If the offender shall not have attained his purpose, the penalty lower by two degrees shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library
If the threat be made in writing or through a middleman, the penalty shall be imposed in its maximum period.chanrobles virtual law library

2. The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos, if the threat shall not have been made subject to a condition.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 283. Light threats. — Any threat to commit a wrong not constituting a crime, made in the manner expressed in subdivision 1 of the next preceding article, shall be punished by arresto mayor.

Art. 284. Bond for good behavior. — In all cases falling within the two next preceding articles, the person making the threats may also be required to give bail not to molest the person threatened, or if he shall fail to give such bail, he shall be sentenced to destierro.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 285. Other light threats. — The penalty of arresto menor in its minimum period or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos shall be imposed upon:

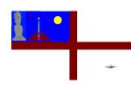
1. Any person who, without being included in the provisions of the next preceding article, shall threaten another with a weapon or draw such weapon in a quarrel, unless it be in lawful self-defense.chanrobles virtual law library

2. Any person who, in the heat of anger, shall orally threaten another with some harm not constituting a crime, and who by subsequent acts show that he did not persist in the idea involved in his threat, provided that the circumstances of the offense shall not bring it within the provisions of Article 282 of this Code.chanrobles virtual law library

3. Any person who shall orally threaten to do another any harm not constituting a felony.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 286. Grave coercions. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who, without authority of law, shall, by means of violence, prevent another from doing something not prohibited by law, or compel him to do something against his will,





whether it be right or wrong.

If the coercion be committed for the purpose of compelling another to perform any religious act or to prevent him from so doing, the penalty next higher in degree shall be imposed. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 287. Light coercions. — Any person who, by means of violence, shall seize anything belonging to his debtor for the purpose of applying the same to the payment of the debt, shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor in its minimum period and a fine equivalent to the value of the thing, but in no case less than 75 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library

Any other coercions or unjust vexations shall be punished by arresto menor or a fine ranging from 5 pesos to 200 pesos, or both. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 288. Other similar coercions; (Compulsory purchase of merchandise and payment of wages by means of tokens.) — The penalty of arresto mayor or a fine ranging from 200 to 500 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person, agent or officer, of any association or corporation who shall force or compel, directly or indirectly, or shall knowingly permit any laborer or employee employed by him or by such firm or corporation to be forced or compelled, to purchase merchandise or commodities of any kind. chanrobles virtual law library

The same penalties shall be imposed upon any person who shall pay the wages due a laborer or employee employed by him, by means of tokens or objects other than the legal tender currency of the laborer or employee. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 289. Formation, maintenance and prohibition of combination of capital or labor through violence or threats. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 300 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who, for the purpose of organizing, maintaining or preventing coalitions or capital or labor, strike of laborers or lock-out of employees, shall employ violence or threats in such a degree as to compel or force the laborers or employers in the free and legal exercise of their industry or work, if the act shall not constitute a more serious offense in accordance with the provisions of this Code. chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Three

DISCOVERY AND REVELATION OF SECRETS

Art. 290. Discovering secrets through seizure of correspondence. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any private individual who in order to discover the secrets of another, shall seize his papers or letters and reveal the contents thereof.

If the offender shall not reveal such secrets, the penalty shall be arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library

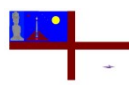
The provision shall not be applicable to parents, guardians, or persons entrusted with the custody of minors with respect to the papers or letters of the children or minors placed under their care or study, nor to spouses with respect to the papers or letters of either of them. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 291. Revealing secrets with abuse of office. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any manager, employee, or servant who, in such capacity, shall learn the secrets of his principal or master and shall reveal such secrets. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 292. Revelation of industrial secrets. — The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos shall be imposed upon the person in charge, employee or workman of any manufacturing or industrial establishment who, to the prejudice of the owner thereof, shall reveal the secrets of the industry of the latter. chanrobles virtual law library

Title Ten





CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Chapter One

ROBBERY IN GENERAL



Art. 293. Who are guilty of robbery. — Any person who, with intent to gain, shall take any personal property belonging to another, by means of violence or intimidation of any person, or using force upon anything shall be guilty of robbery.

Section One. — Robbery with violence or intimidation of persons. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Art. 295. Robbery with violence against or intimidation of persons; Penalties. — Any person guilty of robbery with the use of violence against or intimidation of any person shall suffer:

1. The penalty of reclusion perpetua to death, when by reason or on occasion of the robbery, the crime of homicide shall have been committed. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
2. The penalty of reclusion temporal in its medium period to reclusion perpetua when the robbery shall have been accompanied by rape or intentional mutilation, or if by reason or on occasion of such robbery, any of the physical injuries penalized in subdivision 1 of Article 263 shall have been inflicted; Provided, however, that when the robbery accompanied with rape is committed with a use of a deadly weapon or by two or more persons, the penalty shall be reclusion perpetua to death (As amended by PD No. 767).
3. The penalty of reclusion temporal, when by reason or on occasion of the robbery, any of the physical injuries penalized in subdivision 2 of the article mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, shall have been inflicted. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
4. The penalty of prision mayor in its maximum period to reclusion temporal in its medium period, if the violence or intimidation employed in the commission of the robbery shall have been carried to a degree clearly unnecessary for the commission of the crime, or when the course of its execution, the offender shall have inflicted upon any person not responsible for its commission any of the physical injuries covered by sub-divisions 3 and 4 of said Article 23. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
5. The penalty of prision correccional in its maximum period to prision mayor in its medium period in other cases. (As amended by R. A. 18).

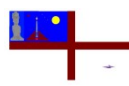
Art. 295. Robbery with physical injuries, committed in an uninhabited place and by a band, or with the use of firearm on a street, road or alley. — If the offenses mentioned in subdivisions three, four, and five of the next preceding article shall have been committed in an uninhabited place or by a band, or by attacking a moving train, street car, motor vehicle or airship, or by entering the passenger's compartments in a train or, in any manner, taking the passengers thereof by surprise in the respective conveyances, or on a street, road, highway, or alley, and the intimidation is made with the use of a firearm, the offender shall be punished by the maximum period of the proper penalties.

In the same cases, the penalty next higher in degree shall be imposed upon the leader of the band. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Art. 296. Definition of a band and penalty incurred by the members thereof. — When more than three armed malefactors take part in the commission of a robbery, it shall be deemed to have been committed by a band. When any of the arms used in the commission of the offense be an unlicensed firearm, the penalty to be imposed upon all the malefactors shall be the maximum of the corresponding penalty provided by law, without prejudice of the criminal liability for illegal possession of such unlicensed firearms. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Any member of a band who is present at the commission of a robbery by the band, shall be punished as principal of any of the assaults committed by the band, unless it be shown that he attempted to prevent the same. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)





Art. 297. Attempted and frustrated robbery committed under certain circumstances. — When by reason or on occasion of an attempted or frustrated robbery a homicide is committed, the person guilty of such offenses shall be punished by reclusion temporal in its maximum period to reclusion perpetua, unless the homicide committed shall deserve a higher penalty under the provisions of this Code.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 298. Execution of deeds by means of violence or intimidation. — Any person who, with intent to defraud another, by means of violence or intimidation, shall compel him to sign, execute or deliver any public instrument or documents, shall be held guilty of robbery and punished by the penalties respectively prescribed in this Chapter.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Two. — Robbery by the use of force upon things

Art. 299. Robbery in an inhabited house or public building or edifice devoted to worship. — Any armed person who shall commit robbery in an inhabited house or public building or edifice devoted to religious worship, shall be punished by reclusion temporal, if the value of the property taken shall exceed 250 pesos, and if:

- (a) The malefactors shall enter the house or building in which the robbery was committed, by any of the following means:

1. Through a opening not intended for entrance or egress.chanrobles virtual law library
2. By breaking any wall, roof, or floor or breaking any door or window.chanrobles virtual law library
3. By using false keys, picklocks or similar tools.chanrobles virtual law library
4. By using any fictitious name or pretending the exercise of public authority.chanrobles virtual law library

Or if —

- (b) The robbery be committed under any of the following circumstances:

1. By the breaking of doors, wardrobes, chests, or any other kind of locked or sealed furniture or receptacle;
2. By taking such furniture or objects to be broken or forced open outside the place of the robbery.chanrobles virtual law library

When the offenders do not carry arms, and the value of the property taken exceeds 250 pesos, the penalty next lower in degree shall be imposed.

The same rule shall be applied when the offenders are armed, but the value of the property taken does not exceed 250 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

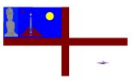
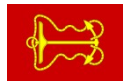
When said offenders do not carry arms and the value of the property taken does not exceed 250 pesos, they shall suffer the penalty prescribed in the two next preceding paragraphs, in its minimum period.chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library

If the robbery be committed in one of the dependencies of an inhabited house, public building, or building dedicated to religious worship, the penalties next lower in degree than those prescribed in this article shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 300. Robbery in an uninhabited place and by a band. — The robbery mentioned in the next preceding article, if committed in an uninhabited place and by a band, shall be punished by the maximum period of the penalty provided therefor.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 301. What is an inhabited house, public building or building dedicated to religious worship and their dependencies. — Inhabited house means any shelter, ship or vessel constituting the dwelling of one or more persons, even though the inhabitants thereof shall temporarily be absent therefrom when the robbery is committed.chanrobles virtual law library





All interior courts, corrals, waterhouses, granaries, barns, coach-houses, stables or other departments or inclosed places contiguous to the building or edifice, having an interior entrance connected therewith, and which form part of the whole, shall be deemed dependencies of an inhabited house, public building or building dedicated to religious worship. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Orchards and other lands used for cultivation or production are not included in the terms of the next preceding paragraph, even if closed, contiguous to the building and having direct connection therewith. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

The term "public building" includes every building owned by the Government or belonging to a private person not included used or rented by the Government, although temporarily unoccupied by the same. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Art. 302. Robbery is an uninhabited place or in a private building. — Any robbery committed in an uninhabited place or in a building other than those mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 299, if the value of the property taken exceeds 250 pesos, shall be punished by prision correccional if any of the following circumstances is present:

1. If the entrance has been effected through any opening not intended for entrance or egress. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
2. If any wall, roof, floor or outside door or window has been broken. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
3. If the entrance has been effected through the use of false keys, picklocks or other similar tools. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
4. If any dorm, wardrobe, chest or by sealed or closed furniture or receptacle has been broken. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
5. If any closed or sealed receptacle, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, has been removed even if the same to broken open elsewhere. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

When the value of the property takes does not exceed 250 pesos, the penalty next lower in degree shall be imposed.

In the cases specified in Articles 294, 295, 297, 299, 300, and 302 of this Code, when the property taken is mail matter or large cattle, the offender shall suffer the penalties next higher in degree than those provided in said articles. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Art. 303. Robbery of cereals, fruits, or firewood in an uninhabited place or private building. — In the cases enumerated in Articles 299 and 302, when the robbery consists in the taking of cereals, fruits, or firewood, the culprit shall suffer the penalty next lower in degree than that prescribed in said articles. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

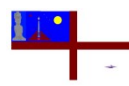
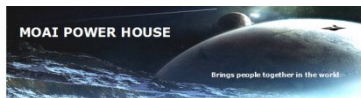
Art. 304. Possession of picklocks or similar tools. — Any person who shall without lawful cause have in his possession picklocks or similar tools especially adopted to the commission of the crime of robbery, shall be punished by arresto mayor in its maximum period to prision correccional in its minimum period. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

The same penalty shall be imposed upon any person who shall make such tools. If the offender be a locksmith, he shall suffer the penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Art. 305. False keys. — The term "false keys" shall be deemed to include:

1. The tools mentioned in the next preceding articles. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
2. Genuine keys stolen from the owner. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
3. Any keys other than those intended by the owner for use in the lock forcibly opened by the offender. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

Chapter Two BRIGANDAGE



Art. 306. Who are brigands; Penalty. — When more than three armed persons form a band of robbers for the purpose of committing robbery in the highway, or kidnapping persons for the purpose of extortion or to obtain ransom or for any other purpose to be attained by means of force and violence, they shall be deemed highway robbers or brigands.

Persons found guilty of this offense shall be punished by prison mayor in its medium period to reclusion temporal in its minimum period if the act or acts committed by them are not punishable by higher penalties, in which case, they shall suffer such high penalties. If any of the arms carried by any of said persons be an unlicensed firearms, it shall be presumed that said persons are highway robbers or brigands, and in case of convictions the penalty shall be imposed in the maximum period.

Art. 307. Aiding and abetting a band of brigands. — Any person knowingly and in any manner aiding, abetting or protecting a band of brigands as described in the next preceding article, or giving them information of the movements of the police or other peace officers of the Government (or of the forces of the United States Army), when the latter are acting in aid of the Government, or acquiring or receiving the property taken by such brigands shall be punished by prison correccional in its medium period to prison mayor in its minimum period.

It shall be presumed that the person performing any of the acts provided in this article has performed them knowingly, unless the contrary is proven.

Chapter Three
THEFT

Art. 308. Who are liable for theft. — Theft is committed by any person who, with intent to gain but without violence against or intimidation of persons nor force upon things, shall take personal property of another without the latter's consent.

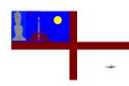
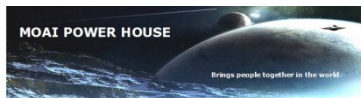
Theft is likewise committed by:

1. Any person who, having found lost property, shall fail to deliver the same to the local authorities or to its owner;
2. Any person who, after having maliciously damaged the property of another, shall remove or make use of the fruits or object of the damage caused by him; and
3. Any person who shall enter an inclosed estate or a field where trespass is forbidden or which belongs to another and without the consent of its owner, shall hunt or fish upon the same or shall gather cereals, or other forest or farm products.

Art. 309. Penalties. — Any person guilty of theft shall be punished by:

1. The penalty of prison mayor in its minimum and medium periods, if the value of the thing stolen is more than 12,000 pesos but does not exceed 22,000 pesos, but if the value of the thing stolen exceeds the latter amount the penalty shall be the maximum period of the one prescribed in this paragraph, and one year for each additional ten thousand pesos, but the total of the penalty which may be imposed shall not exceed twenty years. In such cases, and in connection with the accessory penalties which may be imposed and for the purpose of the other provisions of this Code, the penalty shall be termed prison mayor or reclusion temporal, as the case may be.
2. The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods, if the value of the thing stolen is more than 6,000 pesos but does not exceed 12,000 pesos.
3. The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods, if the value of the property stolen is more than 200 pesos but does not exceed 6,000 pesos.
4. Arresto mayor in its medium period to prison correccional in its minimum period, if the value of the property stolen is over 50 pesos but does not exceed 200 pesos.
5. Arresto mayor to its full extent, if such value is over 5 pesos but does not exceed 50





pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

6. Arresto mayor in its minimum and medium periods, if such value does not exceed 5

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7. Arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, if the theft is committed under the circumstances enumerated in paragraph 3 of the next preceding article and the value of the thing stolen does not exceed 5 pesos. If such value exceeds said amount, the provision of any of the five preceding subdivisions shall be made applicable.chanrobles virtual law library

8. Arresto menor in its minimum period or a fine not exceeding 50 pesos, when the value of the thing stolen is not over 5 pesos, and the offender shall have acted under the impulse of hunger, poverty, or the difficulty of earning a livelihood for the support of himself or his family.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 310. Qualified theft. — The crime of theft shall be punished by the penalties next higher by two degrees than those respectively specified in the next preceding article, if committed by a domestic servant, or with grave abuse of confidence, or if the property stolen is motor vehicle, mail matter or large cattle or consists of coconuts taken from the premises of the plantation or fish taken from a fishpond or fishery, or if property is taken on the occasion of fire, earthquake, typhoon, volcanic eruption, or any other calamity, vehicular accident or civil disturbance. (As amended by R.A. 120 and B.P. Blg. 71. May 1, 1980).

Art. 311. Theft of the property of the National Library and National Museum. — If the property stolen be any property of the National Library or the National Museum, the penalty shall be arresto mayor or a fine ranging from 200 to 500 pesos, or both, unless a higher penalty should be provided under other provisions of this Code, in which case, the offender shall be punished by such higher penalty.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Four

USURPATION

Art. 312. Occupation of real property or usurpation of real rights in property. — Any person who, by means of violence against or intimidation of persons, shall take possession of any real property or shall usurp any real rights in property belonging to another, in addition to the penalty incurred for the acts of violence executed by him, shall be punished by a fine from 50 to 100 per centum of the gain which he shall have obtained, but not less than 75 pesos.

If the value of the gain cannot be ascertained, a fine of from 200 to 500 pesos shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 313. Altering boundaries or landmarks. — Any person who shall alter the boundary marks or monuments of towns, provinces, or estates, or any other marks intended to designate the boundaries of the same, shall be punished by arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 100 pesos, or both.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Five

CULPABLE INSOLVENCY

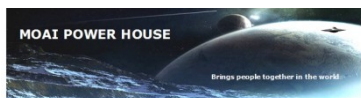
Art. 314. Fraudulent insolvency. — Any person who shall abscond with his property to the prejudice of his creditors, shall suffer the penalty of prision mayor, if he be a merchant and the penalty of prision correccional in its maximum period to prision mayor in its medium period, if he be not a merchant.

Chapter Six

SWINDLING AND OTHER DECEITS

Art. 315. Swindling (estafa). — Any person who shall defraud another by any of the means mentioned hereinbelow shall be punished by:





1st. The penalty of prison correccional in its maximum period to prison mayor in its minimum period, if the amount of the fraud is over 12,000 pesos but does not exceed 22,000 pesos, and if such amount exceeds the latter sum, the penalty provided in this paragraph shall be imposed in its maximum period, adding one year for each additional 10,000 pesos; but the total penalty which may be imposed shall not exceed twenty years. In such cases, and in connection with the accessory penalties which may be imposed under the provisions of this Code, the penalty shall be termed prison mayor or reclusion temporal, as the case may be. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)

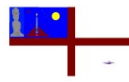
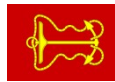
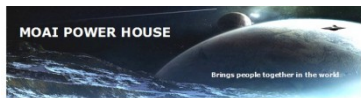
2nd. The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods, if the amount of the fraud is over 6,000 pesos but does not exceed 12,000 pesos;

3rd. The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period if such amount is over 200 pesos but does not exceed 6,000 pesos; and

4th. By arresto mayor in its maximum period, if such amount does not exceed 200 pesos, provided that in the four cases mentioned, the fraud be committed by any of the following means:

- 1. With unfaithfulness or abuse of confidence, namely:
 - (a) By altering the substance, quantity, or quality or anything of value which the offender shall deliver by virtue of an obligation to do so, even though such obligation be based on an immoral or illegal consideration. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
 - (b) By misappropriating or converting, to the prejudice of another, money, goods, or any other personal property received by the offender in trust or on commission, or for administration, or under any other obligation involving the duty to make delivery of or to return the same, even though such obligation be totally or partially guaranteed by a bond; or by denying having received such money, goods, or other property. [chanrobles virtual law library](#) [chan robes virtual law library](#)
 - (c) By taking undue advantage of the signature of the offended party in blank, and by writing any document above such signature in blank, to the prejudice of the offended party or of any third person. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
- 2. By means of any of the following false pretenses or fraudulent acts executed prior to or simultaneously with the commission of the fraud:
 - (a) By using fictitious name, or falsely pretending to possess power, influence, qualifications, property, credit, agency, business or imaginary transactions, or by means of other similar deceits. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
 - (b) By altering the quality, fineness or weight of anything pertaining to his art or business. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
 - (c) By pretending to have bribed any Government employee, without prejudice to the action for calumny which the offended party may deem proper to bring against the offender. In this case, the offender shall be punished by the maximum period of the penalty. [chanrobles virtual law library](#)
 - (d) [By post-dating a check, or issuing a check in payment of an obligation when the offender therein were not sufficient to cover the amount of the check. The failure of the drawer of the check to deposit the amount necessary to cover his check within three (3) days from receipt of notice from the bank and/or the payee or holder that said check has been dishonored for lack of insufficiency of funds shall be prima facie evidence of deceit constituting false pretense or fraudulent act. (As amended by R.A. 4885, approved June 17, 1967.)]
 - (e) By obtaining any food, refreshment or accommodation at a hotel, inn, restaurant, boarding house, lodging house, or apartment house and the like without paying therefor, with intent to defraud the proprietor or manager thereof, or by obtaining credit at hotel, inn, restaurant,





boarding house, lodging house, or apartment house by the use of any false pretense, or by abandoning or surreptitiously removing any part of his baggage from a hotel, inn, restaurant, boarding house, lodging house or apartment house after obtaining credit, food, refreshment or accommodation therein without paying for his food, refreshment or accommodation.chanrobles virtual law library3. Through any of the following fraudulent means:

- (a) By inducing another, by means of deceit, to sign any document.chanrobles virtual law library
- (b) By resorting to some fraudulent practice to insure success in a gambling game.chanrobles virtual law library
- (c) By removing, concealing or destroying, in whole or in part, any court record, office files, document or any other papers.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 316. Other forms of swindling. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its minimum and medium period and a fine of not less than the value of the damage caused and not more than three times such value, shall be imposed upon:

1. Any person who, pretending to be owner of any real property, shall convey, sell, encumber or mortgage the same.chanrobles virtual law library
2. Any person, who, knowing that real property is encumbered, shall dispose of the same, although such encumbrance be not recorded.chanrobles virtual law library
3. The owner of any personal property who shall wrongfully take it from its lawful possessor, to the prejudice of the latter or any third person.chanrobles virtual law library
4. Any person who, to the prejudice of another, shall execute any fictitious contract.chanrobles virtual law library
5. Any person who shall accept any compensation given him under the belief that it was in payment of services rendered or labor performed by him, when in fact he did not actually perform such services or labor.chanrobles virtual law library
6. Any person who, while being a surety in a bond given in a criminal or civil action, without express authority from the court or before the cancellation of his bond or before being relieved from the obligation contracted by him, shall sell, mortgage, or, in any other manner, encumber the real property or properties with which he guaranteed the fulfillment of such obligation.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 317. Swindling a minor. — Any person who taking advantage of the inexperience or emotions or feelings of a minor, to his detriment, shall induce him to assume any obligation or to give any release or execute a transfer of any property right in consideration of some loan of money, credit or other personal property, whether the loan clearly appears in the document or is shown in any other form, shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor and a fine of a sum ranging from 10 to 50 per cent of the value of the obligation contracted by the minor.

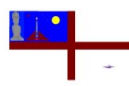
Art. 318. Other deceptions. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine of not less than the amount of the damage caused and not more than twice such amount shall be imposed upon any person who shall defraud or damage another by any other deceit not mentioned in the preceding articles of this chapter.chanrobles virtual law library

Any person who, for profit or gain, shall interpret dreams, make forecasts, tell fortunes, or take advantage of the credulity of the public in any other similar manner, shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Seven CHATTEL MORTGAGE

Art. 319. Removal, sale or pledge of mortgaged property. — The penalty or arresto mayor or a fine amounting to twice the value of the property shall be imposed upon:





1. Any person who shall knowingly remove any personal property mortgaged under the Chattel Mortgage Law to any province or city other than the one in which it was located at the time of the execution of the mortgage, without the written consent of the mortgagee, or his executors, administrators or assigns.chanrobles virtual law library
2. Any mortgagor who shall sell or pledge personal property already pledged, or any part thereof, under the terms of the Chattel Mortgage Law, without the consent of the mortgagee written on the back of the mortgage and noted on the record hereof in the office of the Register of Deeds of the province where such property is located.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Eight

ARSON AND OTHER CRIMES INVOLVING DESTRUCTIONS

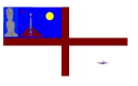
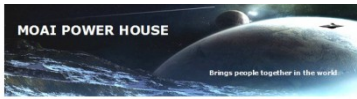
Art. 320. Destructive arson. — The penalty of reclusion temporal in its maximum period to reclusion perpetua shall be imposed upon any person who shall burn:

1. Any arsenal, shipyard, storehouse or military powder or fireworks factory, ordinance, storehouse, archives or general museum of the Government.chanrobles virtual law library
2. Any passenger train or motor vehicle in motion or vessel out of port.chanrobles virtual law library
3. In an inhabited place, any storehouse or factory of inflammable or explosive materials.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 321. Other forms of arson. — When the arson consists in the burning of other property and under the circumstances given hereunder, the offender shall be punishable:

- 1. By reclusion temporal or reclusion perpetua:
 - (a) if the offender shall set fire to any building, farmhouse, warehouse, hut, shelter, or vessel in port, knowing it to be occupied at the time by one or more persons;
 - (b) If the building burned is a public building and value of the damage caused exceeds 6,000 pesos;
 - (c) If the building burned is a public building and the purpose is to destroy evidence kept therein to be used in instituting prosecution for the punishment of violators of the law, irrespective of the amount of the damage; chan robles virtual law library
 - (d) If the building burned is a public building and the purpose is to destroy evidence kept therein to be used in legislative, judicial or administrative proceedings, irrespective of the amount of the damage; Provided, however, That if the evidence destroyed is to be used against the defendant for the prosecution of any crime punishable under existing laws, the penalty shall be reclusion perpetua;
 - (e) If the arson shall have been committed with the intention of collecting under an insurance policy against loss or damage by fire.chanrobles virtual law library
- 2. By reclusion temporal:
 - (a) If an inhabited house or any other building in which people are accustomed to meet is set on fire, and the culprit did not know that such house or building was occupied at the time, or if he shall set fire to a moving freight train or motor vehicle, and the value of the damage caused exceeds 6,000 pesos;
 - (b) If the value of the damage caused in paragraph (b) of the preceding subdivision does not exceed 6,000 pesos;
 - (c) If a farm, sugar mill, cane mill, mill central, bamboo groves or any similar plantation is set on fire and the damage caused exceeds 6,000 pesos; and
 - (d) If grain fields, pasture lands, or forests, or plantings are set on fire, and the damage caused exceeds 6,000 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library
- 3. By prision mayor:





- (a) If the value of the damage caused in the case mentioned in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) in the next preceding subdivision does not exceed 6,000 pesos;
(b) If a building not used as a dwelling or place of assembly, located in a populated place, is set on fire, and the damage caused exceeds 6,000 pesos;4. By prison correccional in its maximum period to prison mayor in its medium period:

(a) If a building used as dwelling located in an uninhabited place is set on fire and the damage caused exceeds 1,000 pesos;

(b) If the value or the damage caused in the case mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) of subdivision 2 of this article does not exceed 200 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library5. By prison correccional in its medium period to prison mayor in its minimum period, when the damage caused is over 200 pesos but does not exceed 1,000 pesos, and the property referred to in paragraph (a) of the preceding subdivision is set on fire; but when the value of such property does not exceed 200 pesos, the penalty next lower in degree than that prescribed in this subdivision shall be imposed. chanrobles virtual law library

6. The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods, if the damage caused in the case mentioned in paragraph (b) of subdivision 3 of this article does not exceed 6,000 pesos but is over 200 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library

7. The penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods, if the damage caused in the case mentioned paragraph (b) subdivision 3 of this article does not exceed 200 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library

8. The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine ranging from fifty to one hundred per centum if the damage caused shall be imposed, when the property burned consists of grain fields, pasture lands, forests, or plantations when the value of such property does not exceed 200 pesos. (As amended by R.A. 5467, approved May 12, 1969).

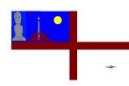
Art. 322. Cases of arson not included in the preceding articles. — Cases of arson not included in the next preceding articles shall be punished:

1. By arresto mayor in its medium and maximum periods, when the damage caused does not exceed 50 pesos;
2. By arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period, when the damage caused is over 50 pesos but does not exceed 200 pesos;
3. By prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods, if the damage caused is over 200 pesos but does not exceed 1,000 pesos; and
4. By prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods, if it is over 1,000 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 323. Arson of property of small value. — The arson of any uninhabited hut, storehouse, barn, shed, or any other property the value of which does not exceed 25 pesos, committed at a time or under circumstances which clearly exclude all danger of the fire spreading, shall not be punished by the penalties respectively prescribed in this chapter, but in accordance with the damage caused and under the provisions of the following chapter.

Art. 324. Crimes involving destruction. — Any person who shall cause destruction by means of explosion, discharge of electric current, inundation, sinking or stranding of a vessel, intentional damaging of the engine of said vessel, taking up the rails from a railway track, maliciously changing railway signals for the safety of moving trains, destroying telegraph wires and telegraph posts, or those of any other system, and, in general, by using any other agency or means of destruction as effective as those above enumerated, shall be punished by reclusion temporal if the commission has endangered the safety of any person, otherwise, the penalty of prison mayor shall be





imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 325. Burning one's own property as means to commit arson. — Any person guilty of arson or causing great destruction of the property belonging to another shall suffer the penalties prescribed in this chapter, even though he shall have set fire to or destroyed his own property for the purposes of committing the crime.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 326. Setting fire to property exclusively owned by the offender. — If the property burned shall be the exclusive property of the offender, he shall be punished by arresto mayor in its maximum period to prision correccional in its minimum period, if the arson shall have been committed for the purpose of defrauding or causing damage to another, or prejudice shall actually have been caused, or if the thing burned shall have been a building in an inhabited place.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 326-A. In cases where death resulted as a consequence of arson. — If death resulted as a consequence of arson committed on any of the properties and under any of the circumstances mentioned in the preceding articles, the court shall impose the death penalty.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 326-B. Prima facie evidence of arson. — Any of the following circumstances shall constitute prima facie evidence of arson:

- 1. If after the fire, are found materials or substances soaked in gasoline, kerosene, petroleum, or other inflammables, or any mechanical, electrical chemical or traces or any of the foregoing.chanrobles virtual law library
- 2. That substantial amount of inflammable substance or materials were stored within the building not necessary in the course of the defendant's business; and
- 3. That the fire started simultaneously in more than one part of the building or locale under circumstances that cannot normally be due to accidental or unintentional causes: Provided, however, That at least one of the following is present in any of the three above-mentioned circumstances:

(a) That the total insurance carried on the building and/or goods is more than 80 per cent of the value of such building and/or goods at the time of the fire;

(b) That the defendant after the fire has presented a fraudulent claim for loss.chanrobles virtual law library

The penalty of prision correccional shall be imposed on one who plants the articles above-mentioned, in order to secure a conviction, or as a means of extortion or coercion. (As amended by R.A. 5467, approved May 12, 1969).

[\[click here for the full text of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1613 AMENDING THE LAW ON ARSON\]](#)

[\[Click here for the full text of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1744 AMENDING ARTICLE THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY OF THE REVISED PENAL CODE PROVISIONS ON ARSON\]](#)

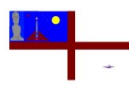
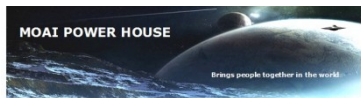
Chapter Nine

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF

Art. 327. Who are liable for malicious mischief. — Any person who shall deliberately cause the property of another any damage not falling within the terms of the next preceding chapter shall be guilty of malicious mischief.

Art. 328. Special cases of malicious mischief. — Any person who shall cause damage to obstruct the





performance of public functions, or using any poisonous or corrosive substance; or spreading any infection or contagion among cattle; or who cause damage to the property of the National Museum or National Library, or to any archive or registry, waterworks, road, promenade, or any other thing used in common by the public, shall be punished:

1. By prision correccional in its minimum and medium periods, if the value of the damage caused exceeds 1,000 pesos;
2. By arresto mayor, if such value does not exceed the abovementioned amount but it is over 200 pesos; and

3. By arresto menor, in such value does not exceed 200 pesos. chanrobles virtual law library
Art. 329. Other mischiefs. — The mischiefs not included in the next preceding article shall be punished:

1. By arresto mayor in its medium and maximum periods, if the value of the damage caused exceeds 1,000 pesos;
2. By arresto mayor in its minimum and medium periods, if such value is over 200 pesos but does not exceed 1,000 pesos; and

3. By arresto menor or fine of not less than the value of the damage caused and not more than 200 pesos, if the amount involved does not exceed 200 pesos or cannot be estimated. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 330. Damage and obstruction to means of communication. — The penalty of prision correccional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon any person who shall damage any railway, telegraph or telephone lines.

If the damage shall result in any derailment of cars, collision or other accident, the penalty of prision mayor shall be imposed, without prejudice to the criminal liability of the offender for the other consequences of his criminal act. chanrobles virtual law library

For the purpose of the provisions of the article, the electric wires, traction cables, signal system and other things pertaining to railways, shall be deemed to constitute an integral part of a railway system. chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 331. Destroying or damaging statues, public monuments or paintings. — Any person who shall destroy or damage statues or any other useful or ornamental public monument shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor in its medium period to prision correccional in its minimum period. chanrobles virtual law library

Any person who shall destroy or damage any useful or ornamental painting of a public nature shall suffer the penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. chanrobles virtual law library

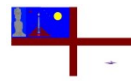
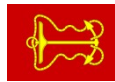
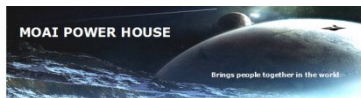
Chapter Ten

EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Art. 332. Persons exempt from criminal liability. — No criminal, but only civil liability, shall result from the commission of the crime of theft, swindling or malicious mischief committed or caused mutually by the following persons:

1. Spouses, ascendants and descendants, or relatives by affinity in the same line. chanrobles virtual law library
2. The widowed spouse with respect to the property which belonged to the deceased spouse before the same shall have passed into the possession of another; and
3. Brothers and sisters and brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, if living together. chanrobles virtual law library





The exemption established by this article shall not be applicable to strangers participating in the commission of the crime.

Title Eleven

CRIMES AGAINST CHASTITY

Chapter One

ADULTERY AND CONCUBINAGE

Art. 333. Who are guilty of adultery. — Adultery is committed by any married woman who shall have sexual intercourse with a man not her husband and by the man who has carnal knowledge of her knowing her to be married, even if the marriage be subsequently declared void.

Adultery shall be punished by prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods.chanrobles virtual law library

If the person guilty of adultery committed this offense while being abandoned without justification by the offended spouse, the penalty next lower in degree than that provided in the next preceding paragraph shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 334. Concubinage. — Any husband who shall keep a mistress in the conjugal dwelling, or shall have sexual intercourse, under scandalous circumstances, with a woman who is not his wife, or shall cohabit with her in any other place, shall be punished by prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods.chanrobles virtual law library

The concubine shall suffer the penalty of destierro.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Two

RAPE AND ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS

Art. 335. When and how rape is committed. — Rape is committed by having carnal knowledge of a woman under any of the following circumstances:

1. By using force or intimidation;
2. When the woman is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious; and
3. When the woman is under twelve years of age, even though neither of the circumstances mentioned in the two next preceding paragraphs shall be present.chanrobles virtual law library

The crime of rape shall be punished by reclusion perpetua.

Whenever the crime of rape is committed with the use of a deadly weapon or by two or more persons, the penalty shall be reclusion perpetua to death.chanrobles virtual law library

When by reason or on the occasion of the rape, the victim has become insane, the penalty shall be death.chanrobles virtual law library

When rape is attempted or frustrated and a homicide is committed by reason or on the occasion thereof, the penalty shall be likewise death.chanrobles virtual law library

When by reason or on the occasion of the rape, a homicide is committed, the penalty shall be death. (As amended by R.A. 2632, approved June 18, 1960, and R.A. 4111, approved June 20, 1964).

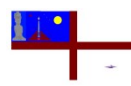
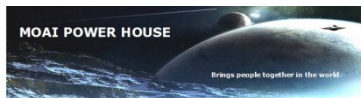
Art. 336. Acts of lasciviousness. — Any person who shall commit any act of lasciviousness upon other persons of either sex, under any of the circumstances mentioned in the preceding article, shall be punished by prison correccional.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Three

SEDUCTION, CORRUPTION OF MINORS AND WHITE SLAVE TRADE

Art. 337. Qualified seduction. — The seduction of a virgin over twelve years and under eighteen years of age, committed by any person in public authority, priest, home-servant, domestic, guardian,





teacher, or any person who, in any capacity, shall be entrusted with the education or custody of the woman seduced, shall be punished by prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods. The penalty next higher in degree shall be imposed upon any person who shall seduce his sister or descendant, whether or not she be a virgin or over eighteen years of age.chanrobles virtual law library Under the provisions of this Chapter, seduction is committed when the offender has carnal knowledge of any of the persons and under the circumstances described herein.chanrobles virtual law library Art. 338. Simple seduction. — The seduction of a woman who is single or a widow of good reputation, over twelve but under eighteen years of age, committed by means of deceit, shall be punished by arresto mayor.chanrobles virtual law library Art. 339. Acts of lasciviousness with the consent of the offended party. — The penalty of arresto mayor shall be imposed to punish any other acts of lasciviousness committed by the same persons and the same circumstances as those provided in Articles 337 and 338.chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library Art. 340. Corruption of minors. — Any person who shall promote or facilitate the prostitution or corruption of persons underage to satisfy the lust of another, shall be punished by prison mayor, and if the culprit is a pubic officer or employee, including those in government-owned or controlled corporations, he shall also suffer the penalty of temporary absolute disqualification. (As amended by Batas Pambansa Blg. 92). Art. 341. White slave trade. — The penalty of prison mayor in its medium and maximum period shall be imposed upon any person who, in any manner, or under any pretext, shall engage in the business or shall profit by prostitution or shall enlist the services of any other for the purpose of prostitution (As amended by Batas Pambansa Blg. 186.)

Chapter Four
ABDUCTION

Art. 342. Forcible abduction. — The abduction of any woman against her will and with lewd designs shall be punished by reclusion temporal. The same penalty shall be imposed in every case, if the female abducted be under twelve years of age.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 343. Consented abduction. — The abduction of a virgin over twelve years and under eighteen years of age, carried out with her consent and with lewd designs, shall be punished by the penalty of prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Five
PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO THE PRECEDING
CHAPTERS OF TITLE ELEVEN

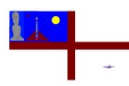
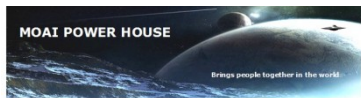
Art. 344. Prosecution of the crimes of adultery, concubinage, seduction, abduction, rape and acts of lasciviousness. — The crimes of adultery and concubinage shall not be prosecuted except upon a complaint filed by the offended spouse.

The offended party cannot institute criminal prosecution without including both the guilty parties, if they are both alive, nor, in any case, if he shall have consented or pardoned the offenders.chanrobles virtual law library

The offenses of seduction, abduction, rape or acts of lasciviousness, shall not be prosecuted except upon a complaint filed by the offended party or her parents, grandparents, or guardian, nor, in any case, if the offender has been expressly pardoned by the above named persons, as the case may be.chanrobles virtual law library

In cases of seduction, abduction, acts of lasciviousness and rape, the marriage of the offender with





the offended party shall extinguish the criminal action or remit the penalty already imposed upon him. The provisions of this paragraph shall also be applicable to the co-principals, accomplices and accessories after the fact of the above-mentioned crimes.chanrobles virtual law library
Art. 345. Civil liability of persons guilty of crimes against chastity. — Person guilty of rape, seduction or abduction, shall also be sentenced:

1. To indemnify the offended woman.chanrobles virtual law library
2. To acknowledge the offspring, unless the law should prevent him from so doing.chanrobles virtual law library

3. In every case to support the offspring.chanrobles virtual law library

The adulterer and the concubine in the case provided for in Articles 333 and 334 may also be sentenced, in the same proceeding or in a separate civil proceeding, to indemnify for damages caused to the offended spouse.

Art. 346. Liability of ascendants, guardians, teachers, or other persons entrusted with the custody of the offended party. — The ascendants, guardians, curators, teachers and any person who, by abuse of authority or confidential relationships, shall cooperate as accomplices in the perpetration of the crimes embraced in chapters, second, third and fourth, of this title, shall be punished as principals.chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library

Teachers or other persons in any other capacity entrusted with the education and guidance of youth, shall also suffer the penalty of temporary special disqualification in its maximum period to perpetual special disqualification.chanrobles virtual law library

Any person falling within the terms of this article, and any other person guilty of corruption of minors for the benefit of another, shall be punished by special disqualification from filling the office of guardian.chanrobles virtual law library

Title Twelve

CRIMES AGAINST THE CIVIL STATUS OF PERSONS

Chapter one

SIMULATION OF BIRTHS AND USURPATION OF CIVIL STATUS

Art. 347. Simulation of births, substitution of one child for another and concealment or abandonment of a legitimate child. — The simulation of births and the substitution of one child for another shall be punished by prison mayor and a fine of not exceeding 1,000 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

The same penalties shall be imposed upon any person who shall conceal or abandon any legitimate child with intent to cause such child to lose its civil status.chanrobles virtual law library

Any physician or surgeon or public officer who, in violation of the duties of his profession or office, shall cooperate in the execution of any of the crimes mentioned in the two next preceding paragraphs, shall suffer the penalties therein prescribed and also the penalty of temporary special disqualification.chanrobles virtual law library

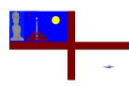
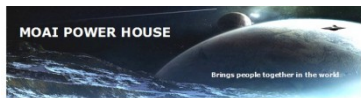
Art. 348. Usurpation of civil status. — The penalty of prison mayor shall be imposed upon any person who shall usurp the civil status of another, should he do so for the purpose of defrauding the offended part or his heirs; otherwise, the penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Two

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES

Art. 349. Bigamy. — The penalty of prison mayor shall be imposed upon any person who shall contract a second or subsequent marriage before the former marriage has been legally dissolved, or before the absent spouse has been declared presumptively dead by means of a judgment rendered in the proper proceedings.





Art. 350. Marriage contracted against provisions of laws. — The penalty of prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon any person who, without being included in the provisions of the next proceeding article, shall have not been complied with or that the marriage is in disregard of a legal impediment.chanrobles virtual law library

If either of the contracting parties shall obtain the consent of the other by means of violence, intimidation or fraud, he shall be punished by the maximum period of the penalty provided in the next preceding paragraph.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 351. Premature marriages. — Any widow who shall marry within three hundred and one day from the date of the death of her husband, or before having delivered if she shall have been pregnant at the time of his death, shall be punished by arresto mayor and a fine not exceeding 500 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

The same penalties shall be imposed upon any woman whose marriage shall have been annulled or dissolved, if she shall marry before her delivery or before the expiration of the period of three hundred and one day after the legal separation.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 352. Performance of illegal marriage ceremony. — Priests or ministers of any religious denomination or sect, or civil authorities who shall perform or authorize any illegal marriage ceremony shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the Marriage Law.chanrobles virtual law library

Title Thirteen

CRIMES AGAINST HONOR

Chapter One

LIBEL

Section One. — Definitions, forms, and punishment of this crime.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 353. Definition of libel. — A libel is public and malicious imputation of a crime, or of a vice or defect, real or imaginary, or any act, omission, condition, status, or circumstance tending to cause the dishonor, discredit, or contempt of a natural or juridical person, or to blacken the memory of one who is dead.

Art. 354. Requirement for publicity. — Every defamatory imputation is presumed to be malicious, even if it be true, if no good intention and justifiable motive for making it is shown, except in the following cases:

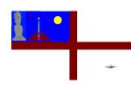
1. A private communication made by any person to another in the performance of any legal, moral or social duty; and
2. A fair and true report, made in good faith, without any comments or remarks, of any judicial, legislative or other official proceedings which are not of confidential nature, or of any statement, report or speech delivered in said proceedings, or of any other act performed by public officers in the exercise of their functions.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 355. Libel means by writings or similar means. — A libel committed by means of writing, printing, lithography, engraving, radio, phonograph, painting, theatrical exhibition, cinematographic exhibition, or any similar means, shall be punished by prison correccional in its minimum and medium periods or a fine ranging from 200 to 6,000 pesos, or both, in addition to the civil action which may be brought by the offended party.

Art. 356. Threatening to publish and offer to present such publication for a compensation. — The penalty of arresto mayor or a fine from 200 to 2,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any person who threatens another to publish a libel concerning him or the parents, spouse, child, or other members of the family of the latter or upon anyone who shall offer to prevent the publication of such libel for a compensation or money consideration.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 357. Prohibited publication of acts referred to in the course of official proceedings. — The penalty





of arresto mayor or a fine of from 20 to 2,000 pesos, or both, shall be imposed upon any reporter, editor or manager or a newspaper, daily or magazine, who shall publish facts connected with the private life of another and offensive to the honor, virtue and reputation of said person, even though said publication be made in connection with or under the pretext that it is necessary in the narration of any judicial or administrative proceedings wherein such facts have been mentioned.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 358. Slander. — Oral defamation shall be punished by arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period if it is of a serious and insulting nature; otherwise the penalty shall be arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 359. Slander by deed. — The penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its minimum period or a fine ranging from 200 to 1,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall perform any act not included and punished in this title, which shall cast dishonor, discredit or contempt upon another person. If said act is not of a serious nature, the penalty shall be arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

Section Two. — General provisions

Art. 360. Persons responsible. — Any person who shall publish, exhibit, or cause the publication or exhibition of any defamation in writing or by similar means, shall be responsible for the same.

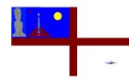
The author or editor of a book or pamphlet, or the editor or business manager of a daily newspaper, magazine or serial publication, shall be responsible for the defamations contained therein to the same extent as if he were the author thereof.chanrobles virtual law library

The criminal and civil action for damages in cases of written defamations as provided for in this chapter, shall be filed simultaneously or separately with the court of first instance of the province or city where the libelous article is printed and first published or where any of the offended parties actually resides at the time of the commission of the offense: Provided, however, That where one of the offended parties is a public officer whose office is in the City of Manila at the time of the commission of the offense, the action shall be filed in the Court of First Instance of the City of Manila, or of the city or province where the libelous article is printed and first published, and in case such public officer does not hold office in the City of Manila, the action shall be filed in the Court of First Instance of the province or city where he held office at the time of the commission of the offense or where the libelous article is printed and first published and in case one of the offended parties is a private individual, the action shall be filed in the Court of First Instance of the province or city where he actually resides at the time of the commission of the offense or where the libelous matter is printed and first published: Provided, further, That the civil action shall be filed in the same court where the criminal action is filed and vice versa: Provided, furthermore, That the court where the criminal action or civil action for damages is first filed, shall acquire jurisdiction to the exclusion of other courts: And, provided, finally, That this amendment shall not apply to cases of written defamations, the civil and/or criminal actions which have been filed in court at the time of the effectivity of this law.chanrobles virtual law library

Preliminary investigation of criminal action for written defamations as provided for in the chapter shall be conducted by the provincial or city fiscal of the province or city, or by the municipal court of the city or capital of the province where such action may be instituted in accordance with the provisions of this article.chanrobles virtual law library

No criminal action for defamation which consists in the imputation of a crime which cannot be prosecuted de oficio shall be brought except at the instance of and upon complaint expressly filed by the offended party. (As amended by R.A. 1289, approved June 15, 1955, [R.A. 4363, approved June 19, 1965](#)).





Art. 361. Proof of the truth. — In every criminal prosecution for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the court and if it appears that the matter charged as libelous is true, and, moreover, that it was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the defendants shall be acquitted.chanrobles virtual law library

Proof of the truth of an imputation of an act or omission not constituting a crime shall not be admitted, unless the imputation shall have been made against Government employees with respect to facts related to the discharge of their official duties.chanrobles virtual law library

In such cases if the defendant proves the truth of the imputation made by him, he shall be acquitted.chanrobles virtual law library

Art. 362. Libelous remarks. — Libelous remarks or comments connected with the matter privileged under the provisions of Article 354, if made with malice, shall not exempt the author thereof nor the editor or managing editor of a newspaper from criminal liability.chanrobles virtual law library

Chapter Two

INCRIMINATORY MACHINATIONS

Art. 363. Incriminating innocent person. — Any person who, by any act not constituting perjury, shall directly incriminate or impute to an innocent person the commission of a crime, shall be punished by arresto menor.

Art. 364. Intriguing against honor. — The penalty of arresto menor or fine not exceeding 200 pesos shall be imposed for any intrigue which has for its principal purpose to blemish the honor or reputation of a person.chanrobles virtual law library

Title Fourteen

QUASI-OFFENSES

Sole Chapter

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

Art. 365. Imprudence and negligence. — Any person who, by reckless imprudence, shall commit any act which, had it been intentional, would constitute a grave felony, shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor in its maximum period to prison correccional in its medium period; if it would have constituted a less grave felony, the penalty of arresto mayor in its minimum and medium periods shall be imposed; if it would have constituted a light felony, the penalty of arresto menor in its maximum period shall be imposed.

Any person who, by simple imprudence or negligence, shall commit an act which would otherwise constitute a grave felony, shall suffer the penalty of arresto mayor in its medium and maximum periods; if it would have constituted a less serious felony, the penalty of arresto mayor in its minimum period shall be imposed.chanrobles virtual law library

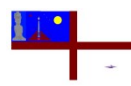
When the execution of the act covered by this article shall have only resulted in damage to the property of another, the offender shall be punished by a fine ranging from an amount equal to the value of said damages to three times such value, but which shall in no case be less than twenty-five pesos.chanrobles virtual law library

A fine not exceeding two hundred pesos and censure shall be imposed upon any person who, by simple imprudence or negligence, shall cause some wrong which, if done maliciously, would have constituted a light felony.chanrobles virtual law library

In the imposition of these penalties, the court shall exercise their sound discretion, without regard to the rules prescribed in Article sixty-four.chanrobles virtual law library

The provisions contained in this article shall not be applicable:





1. When the penalty provided for the offense is equal to or lower than those provided in the first two paragraphs of this article, in which case the court shall impose the penalty next lower in degree than that which should be imposed in the period which they may deem proper to apply. chanrobles virtual law library

2. When, by imprudence or negligence and with violation of the Automobile Law, to death of a person shall be caused, in which case the defendant shall be punished by prison correccional in its medium and maximum periods. chanrobles virtual law library

Reckless imprudence consists in voluntary, but without malice, doing or falling to do an act from which material damage results by reason of inexcusable lack of precaution on the part of the person performing or failing to perform such act, taking into consideration his employment or occupation, degree of intelligence, physical condition and other circumstances regarding persons, time and place. Simple imprudence consists in the lack of precaution displayed in those cases in which the damage impending to be caused is not immediate nor the danger clearly manifest. chanrobles virtual law library The penalty next higher in degree to those provided for in this article shall be imposed upon the offender who fails to lend on the spot to the injured parties such help as may be in this hand to give. (As amended by R.A. 1790, approved June 21, 1957).

FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 366. Application of laws enacted prior to this Code. — Without prejudice to the provisions contained in Article 22 of this Code, felonies and misdemeanors, committed prior to the date of effectiveness of this Code shall be punished in accordance with the Code or Acts in force at the time of their commission.

Art. 367. Repealing Clause. — Except as is provided in the next preceding article, the present Penal Code, the Provisional Law for the application of its provisions, and Acts Nos. 277, 282, 480, 518, 519, 899, 1121, 1438, 1523, 1559, 1692, 1754, 1955, 1773, 2020, 2036, 2071, 2142, 2212, 2293, 2298, 2300, 2364, 2549, 2557, 2595, 2609, 2718, 3103, 3195, 3244, 3298, 3309, 3313, 3397, 3559, and 3586, are hereby repealed. chanrobles virtual law library

The provisions of the Acts which are mentioned hereunder are also repealed, namely:

Act 666, Sections 6 and 18. chanrobles virtual law library

Act 1508, Sections 9, 10, 11, and 12. chanrobles virtual law library

Act 1524, Sections 1, 2, and 6. chanrobles virtual law library

Act 1697, Sections 3 and 4. chanrobles virtual law library

Act 1757, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, (first clause), 11, and 12. chanrobles virtual law library

Act 2381, Sections 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9. chanrobles virtual law library

Act 2711, Sections 102, 2670, 2671, and 2672. chan robles virtual law library

Act 3247, Sections 1, 2, 3, and 5; and General Order, No. 58, series of 1900, Section 106. chanrobles virtual law library

And all laws and parts of laws which are contrary to the provisions of this Code are hereby repealed.

Approved: December 8, 1930

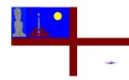
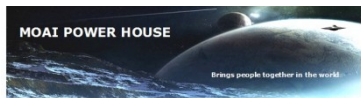
Title of acts repealed by the Revised Penal Code are:

1. Act No. 277. Law on Libel and threats to publish libel, etc., now provided for in Arts. 353, 362.

2. Act No. 292, amended by Act No. 1692. Law defining and penalizing the crimes of treason, insurrection, sedition, etc., now provided for in Arts. 114-116 and Arts 134-142. chanrobles virtual law library

3. Act No. 480. Law governing cockfighting and cockpits, now governed by Art. 199 and special





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4. Act No. 518, amended by Act Nos. 1121 and 2036. Law defining and penalizing highway robbery or brigandage, now covered by Arts. 306-307.chanrobles virtual law library

5. Act No. 519. Law on vagrancy now penalized by Art. 202.chanrobles virtual law library

6. Act No. 666, Secs. and 6 and 18. Law on trade-marks and trade-names now provided for in Arts. 188-189.chanrobles virtual law library

7. Act No. 899, Law regarding suspension on sentence, etc., upon U.S. citizens.chanrobles virtual law library

8. Act No. 1438, amended by Act Nos. 3203, 3309, and 3559, provisions governing juvenile offenders and delinquent children, their care and custody, now governed by Art. 80.chanrobles virtual law library

9. Act No. 1508, Secs. 9, 10, 11, and 12. The Chattel Mortgage Law, now penalized in Art. 319.chanrobles virtual law library

10. Act No. 1523. Law prohibiting importation, sale etc., of lottery tickets and lottery, now penalized in Arts. 195-196.chanrobles virtual law library

11. Act No. 1524. Sec. 4. Law governing discretion of Governor-General in granting conditional pardons, now covered by Art. 159.chanrobles virtual law library

12. Act No. 15533, Secs. 1, 2, and 6 amended by Act No. 1559. Law providing for diminution of sentences by reason of good conduct and diligence, now governed by Art. 97.chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library

13. Act No. 1697, Secs. 3 and 4. Act for the punishment of perjury in official investigations, now provided for in Arts. 180-183.chanrobles virtual law library

14. Act No. 1754. Law on counterfeiting and forgery, now defined and penalized in Arts. 160-169.chanrobles virtual law library

15. Act No. 1775. Act penalizing crimes against legislative bodies, now provided for in Arts. 143-145.chanrobles virtual law library

16. Act No. 1757. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, (first clause), 11 and 12 amended by Act No. 3242. Act prohibiting gambling, now provided for in Arts. 195-199.chanrobles virtual law library

17. Act No. 1173. Law on the crime of adulterio, estupro, rpto, violacion, calumnia, injuria, etc., now governed by Arts. 333-346.chanrobles virtual law library

18. Act Nos. 2071 and 2300. Act governing slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, and the sale or purchase of human beings, now penalized in Arts. 272-274.chanrobles virtual law library

19. Act No. 2212. Act providing for the confiscation and disposition of money, articles, instruments, appliances and devices in gambling, now provided for in Art. 45.chanrobles virtual law library

20. Act No. 293. Act penalizing willful destruction, injury, or taking or carrying away any property of the Philippine Library, now provided for in Art. 311.chanrobles virtual law library

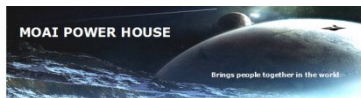
21. Act No. 2364. Act penalizing infidelity in the custody of prisoners detained for or a convicted of a crime, now governed by Arts. 223-225.chanrobles virtual law library

22. Act No. 2381. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9. Act restricting the use of opium, etc., now provided for in Arts. 190-194.chanrobles virtual law library

23. Act No. 2549. Act prohibiting the forcing, compelling, or obliging of any laborer or other employee to purchase merchandise, commodities, or personal property under certain conditions, and the payment of wages of a laborer or employee by means of tokens or objects other than legal tender currency, now penalized by Art. 288, and also governed by Com. Act No. 303 and the Minimum Wage Law, Rep. Act No. 602, as amended by Rep. Act. No. 812.chanrobles virtual law library chan robes virtual law library

24. Act No. 2557. Act providing for the allowance to persons convicted of preventive imprisonment, etc., now embodied in Art. 29.chanrobles virtual law library





- 25. Act No. 2595. Law fixing prescription of the crime of libel and of a civil action arising therefrom, now provided in Art. 90.chanrobles virtual law library
- 26. Act No. 2711, Secs. 102, 2670, 2671, and 2672. Act amending the Revised Administrative Code.chanrobles virtual law library
- 27. Act No. 3104 amending Acts 2726. Law governing manner in which the death penalty shall be executed, now embodied in Arts. 18-85.chanrobles virtual law library
- 28. Act No. 3586 and 3397. Law governing habitual delinquency, now provided in Art. 62, par. 5.chanrobles virtual law library
- 29. General Orders No. 58, series of 1900, Sec. 106. Code of Criminal Procedure.chanrobles virtual law library
- 30. Other laws repealed by the Revised Penal Code are Acts Nos. 2030, 2142, 2298, 2712, 3195, 3244, 3298, and 3313, which are merely amendatory laws on the old Penal Code. chan robles virtual law library

**PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1602
SIMPLIFYING AND PROVIDING STIFFER PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATIONS OF PHILIPPINE GAMBLING LAWS**

WHEREAS, Philippine Gambling Laws particularly Articles 195-199, the Revised Penal Code, Republic Act No. 3063 (Horse Racing Bookies), Presidential Decree No. 499 (Cockfighting), Presidential Decree No. 483, (Game Fixing), Presidential Decree No., 519 (Slot Machines) and Presidential Decree No. 1036 (Jai-alai Bookies) and other City and Municipal Ordinances gambling all over the country have become ineffective and easily circumvented in view of the confusing and inappropriate system of penalties imposed on violations thereof.

WHEREAS, there is an urgent need to update these gambling laws for simplicity and clearer understanding and to standardize and provide stiffer penalties for their violations to make them more effective and responsive to the present norms of conduct and behavior of the people.

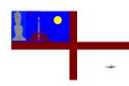
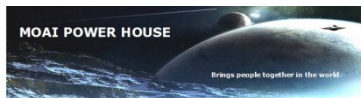
NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and in order to effect the desired and necessary changes and reforms in the social and economic structure of our society, do hereby order and declare to be part of the laws of the land, the following:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

Sec. 1. Violations and Penalties. — The penalty of prision mayor in its medium degree or a fine ranging from Five Hundred Pesos to Two Thousand Pesos and in case of recidivism the penalty of prision correccional in its medium degree or a fine of ranging from One Thousand Pesos to Six Thousand Pesos shall be imposed upon:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

(a) Any person other than those referred to in the succeeding subsection who in any manner, shall directly or indirectly take part in any game of cockfighting, jueteng, bookies (jai- alai or horse racing to include game fixing) and other lotteries, cara y cruz or pompiang and the like, black jack, lucky nine, "pusoy" or Russian Poker, monte, baccarat and other card games, palk que, domino, mahjong, high and low, slot machines, roulette, pinball and other mechanical inventories or devices, dog racing, boat racing, car raising and other races, basketball, volleyball, boxing, seven-eleven dice games and the like and other contests to include game fixing, point shaving and other machinations banking or percentage game, or any other game or scheme, whether upon chance or skill, which do not have a franchise from the national government, wherein wagers consisting of money, articles of value of representative of value are made;

(b) Any person who shall knowingly permit any form of gambling referred to in the preceding





subdivision to be carried on in inhabited or uninhabited places or any building, vessel or other means of transportation owned or controlled by him. If the place where gambling is carried on has a reputation of a gambling place or that prohibited gambling is frequently carried on therein or the place is a public or government building or barangay hall, the culprit shall be punished by the penalty provided for in its maximum period and a fine of Six Thousand Pesos.

The penalty of prison correccional in its maximum degree and a fine of Six Thousand Pesos shall be imposed upon the maintainer, conductor of the above gambling schemes.

The penalty of prison mayor in its medium degree and temporary absolute disqualification and a fine of Six Thousand Pesos shall be imposed if the maintainer, conductor or banker is a government official, or if a player, promoter, referee, umpire, judge or coach in cases of game-fixing, point-shaving and other game machination.

The penalty of prison correccional in its medium degree and a fine ranging from Five Hundred pesos to Two Thousand Pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall knowingly and without lawful purpose in any hour of any day shall have in his possession any lottery list, paper, or other matter containing letter, figures, signs or symbols which pertain to or in any manner used in the game of jueteng, jai-alai or horse racing bookies and similar game or lottery which has taken place or about to take place.

Sec. 2. Barangay Official. — Any barangay official in whose jurisdiction such gambling house is found and which house has the reputation of a gambling place shall suffer the penalty of prison correccional in its medium period and a fine ranging from Five Hundred to Two Thousand Pesos and temporary absolute disqualifications.

Sec. 3. Informer's Reward. — Any person who shall give the information that will lead to the arrest and final conviction of the offender shall be rewarded an amount equivalent to Twenty Per Centum (20%) of the cash money confiscated from the offender.

Sec. 4. Repealing Clause. — The provisions of Articles 196, 197, 198 and 199 of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, Republic Act No. 3063, Presidential Decree Nos. 483, 499, 510, 1306, Letter of Instructions, laws, executive orders, rules and regulations, City and Municipal Ordinances which are inconsistent with this Decree are hereby repealed or accordingly modified.

Sec. 5. Effectivity. — This Decree shall take effect immediately upon publication thereof by the Minister of the Ministry of Public Information at least once in a newspaper of general circulation. DONE in the City of Manila, this 11th day of June in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-eight.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1613
AMENDING THE LAW ON ARSON

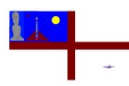
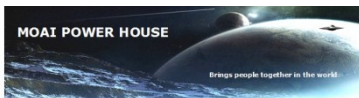
WHEREAS, findings of the police and intelligence agencies of the government reveal that fires and other crimes involving destruction in Metro Manila and other urban centers in the country are being perpetuated by criminal syndicates, some of which have foreign connections;

WHEREAS, the current law on arson suffer from certain inadequacies that impede the successful enforcement and prosecution of arsonists;

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the high incidence of fires and other crimes involving destruction be prevented to protect the national economy and preserve the social economic and political stability of the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution do hereby order and decree as part of the law of the land, the following:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary





Sec. 1. Arson. — Any person who burns or sets fire to the property of another shall be punished by Prison mayor.

The same penalty shall be imposed when a person sets fire to his own property under circumstances which expose to danger the life or property of another.

Sec. 2. Destructive Arson. — The penalty of Reclusion temporal in its maximum period to Reclusion perpetua shall be imposed if the property burned is any of the following:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

1. Any ammunition factory and other establishment where explosives, inflammable or combustible materials are stored.
2. Any archive, museum, whether public or private or any edifice devoted to culture, education or social services.
3. Any church or place or worship or other building where people usually assemble.
4. Any train, airplane or any aircraft, vessel or watercraft, or conveyance for transportation of persons or property.
5. Any building where evidence is kept for use in any legislative, judicial, administrative or other official proceedings.
6. Any hospital, hotel, dormitory, lodging house, housing tenement, shopping center, public or private market, theater or movie house or any similar place or building.
7. Any building, whether used as dwelling or not, situated in a populated or congested area.

Sec. 3. Other Cases of Arson. — The penalty of Reclusion temporal to Reclusion perpetua shall be imposed if the property burned is any of the following:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

1. Any building used as offices of the government or any of its agencies;
2. Any uninhabited house or dwelling;
3. Any industrial establishment, shipyard, oil well or mine shaft, platform or tunnel;
4. Any plantation, farm, pastureland, growing crop, grain filed, orchard, bamboo grove or forest;
5. Any rice mill, cane mill or mill central; and
6. Any railway or bus station, airport, wharf or warehouse.

Sec. 4. Special Aggravating Circumstances in Arson. — The penalty in any case of arson shall be imposed in its maximum period:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

1. If committed with intent to gain;
2. If committed for the benefit of another;
3. If the offender is motivated by spite or hatred towards the owner or occupant of the property burned;
4. If committed by a syndicate.

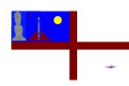
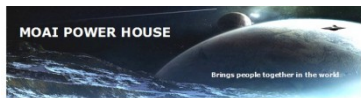
The offense is committed by a syndicate if it is planned or carried out by a group of three (3) or more persons.

Sec. 5. Where Death Results From Arson. — If by reason of or on the occasion of arson death results, the penalty of Reclusion perpetua to death shall be imposed.

Sec. 6. Prima Facie Evidence of Arson. — Any of the following circumstances shall constitute prima facie evidence of arson:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

1. If the fire started simultaneously in more than one part of the building or establishment.
2. If substantial amount of flammable substances or materials are stored within the building not necessary in the business of the offender nor for household use.
3. Gasoline, kerosene, petroleum or other flammable or combustible substances or materials soaked therewith or containers, thereof, or any mechanical, electrical, chemical, or electronic contrivance designed to start a fire, or ashes or traces of any of the foregoing are found in the ruins or premises of the burned building or property.
4. If the building or property is insured for substantially more than its actual value at the time of the





issuance of the policy.

5. If during the lifetime of the corresponding fire insurance policy more than two fires have occurred in the same or other premises owned or under the control of the offender and/or insured.

6. If shortly before the fire a substantial portion of the effects insured and stored in building or property had been withdrawn from the premises except in the ordinary course of business.

7. If a demand for money or other valuable consideration was made before the fire in exchange for the desistance of the offender or for the safety of other person or property of the victim.

Sec. 7. Conspiracy to Commit Arson. — Conspiracy to commit arson shall be punished by prison mayor in its minimum period.

Sec. 8. Confiscation of Object of Arson. — The building which is the object of arson including the land on which it is situated shall be confiscated and escheated to the State, unless the owner thereof can prove that he has no participation in nor knowledge of such arson despite the exercise of due diligence on his part.

Sec. 9. Repealing Clause. — The provisions of Articles 320 to 326-B of the Revised Penal Code and all laws, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this Decree are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

Sec. 10. Effectivity. — This Decree shall take effect immediately upon publication thereof at least once in a newspaper of general circulation.

Done in the City of Manila this 7th day of March nineteen hundred and seventy nine.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1744

AMENDING ARTICLE THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY OF THE REVISED PENAL CODE PROVISIONS ON ARSON

WHEREAS, there have been rampant and wanton burnings of residential houses, public buildings, markets, hotels and other commercial establishments;

WHEREAS, to effectively discourage and deter the commission of arson, and to prevent destruction of properties and protect the lives of innocent people, it is necessary that the capital punishment be imposed upon arsonists;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby order and decree that Article 320, Revised Penal Code be amended:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

Sec. 1. Article 320 of the Revised Penal Code shall read as follows:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

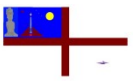
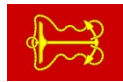
"Art. 320. Destructive Arson. — The penalty of reclusion temporal in its maximum period to death shall be imposed upon any person who shall burn:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

1. One (1) or more buildings or edifices, consequent to one single act of burning or as a result of simultaneous burnings, or committed on several or different occasions;

2. Any building of public or private ownership, devoted to the public in general or where people usually gather or congregate for a definite purpose such as but not limited to official governmental function or business, private transaction, commerce, trade workshop, meetings and conferences, or merely incidental to a definite purpose such as but not limited to hotels, motels, transient dwellings, public conveyance or stops or terminals, regardless of whether the offender had knowledge that there are persons in said building or edifice at the time it is set on fire and regardless also of whether the building is actually inhabited or not.

3. Any train or locomotive, ship or vessel, airship or airplane, devoted to transportation or conveyance, or for public use, entertainment or leisure.





- 4. Any building, factory, warehouse installation and any appurtenances thereto, which are devoted to the service of public utilities.
- 5. Any building the burning of which is for the purpose of concealing or destroying evidence of another violation of law, or for the purpose of concealing bankruptcy or defrauding creditors or to collect from insurance.

Irrespective of the application of the above enumerated qualifying circumstances, the penalty of death shall likewise be imposed when the arson is perpetrated or committed by two (2) or more persons or by a group of persons, regardless of whether their purpose is merely to burn or destroy the building or the burning merely constitutes an overt act in the commission or another violation of law.

The penalty of reclusion temporal in its maximum period to death shall also be imposed upon any person who shall burn:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

- 1. Any arsenal, shipyard, storehouse or military powder or fireworks factory, ordinance, storehouse, archives or general museum of the government.
- 2. In an inhabited place, any storehouse or factory of inflammable or explosive materials.

If as a consequence of his commission of any of the acts penalized under this Article, death or injury results, or any valuable documents, equipment, machineries, apparatus, or other valuable properties were burned or destroyed, the mandatory penalty of death shall be imposed."

Sec. 2. Provisions of Articles 320, 321 and 322 of the Revised Penal Code which are or may be inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Effectivity. — This Decree shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty.

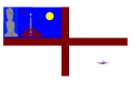
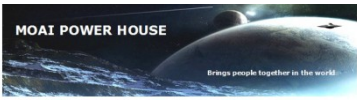
The other provisions of Republic Act 4363, approved 19, 1965 are as follows:chanroblesvirtuallawlibrary

Sec. 2. If any section or sections of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid it shall not invalidate the other sections hereof.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect only if and when, within thirty days from its approval, the newspapermen in the Philippines shall organize, and elect the members of, a Philippine Press Council, a private agency of the said newspapermen, whose function shall be to promulgate a Code of Ethics for them and the Philippines press, investigate violations thereof, and censure any newspaperman or newspaper guilty of any violation of the said Code, and the fact that such Philippine Press council has been organized and its members have been duly elected in accordance herewith shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President of the Philippines.

Jacinda Ardern the Court today Prosecute you and your Government Parliament has illegally usurped our 1834 Confederation Flag Jurisdiction and Constitution through your "MAORI" Invented Tribe since 28 October 1835 Declaration of Independence created your Fraud 1840 Treaty of Waitangi Queen Victoria Racketeering started to Britain UK who also usurped our King William IV Native Confederation of Chiefs King Native Chiefs Commercial Contract you and your Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II Usurped under the Guise of "MAORI" PAKEHA QUEEN Commercial Contract Private Corporation we now Charge you in this Court today GBP 970 Million Trillion Trillion Moai Pound Note Debt Instrument as a Guilty as Convicted Charged Criminal Organization GBP 100 Trillion on your head alone call up





your New Zealand Government theft of our Kings Bench Magistrate Court 8 Point Star Flag without our Confederation Legal Permission so are linked to your MAORI PARTY PARTNERSHIP Criminals today

PROCLAMATION THAT NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT ILLEGALLY RAN ITS CORPORATE BUSINESS WITH THE USE OF OUR 1834 KING WILLIAM IV PRIVATE CONTRACT FLAG WITHOUT OUR CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS PERMISSION TO USURP ITS POWER SINCE 1835 28 OCTOBER THE FLAG BECAME A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FLAD MADE ALL THAT MONEY GOLD ASSETS SINCE THEN TO NOW BELONGS TO "MOAI CROWN" TRUST

Court Case List

In the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court today Saturday 27 August 2022

The Confederation of Chiefs "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Creditors

Versus

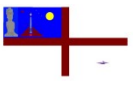
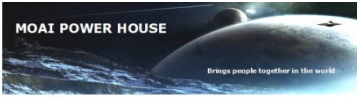
Luke King of Nelson New Zealand

Offence: His allegations that discredits me and the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Commercial Contract Business between New Zealand and Britain UK he defamed me and my reputation with a credible business operating legitimately legally in New Zealand and Britain UK and I wont stand for his personal attacks so he joins Jacinda Ardern erratic behaviour gets the Pound Note on his head stuck to this Court and anyone else who defames me of my legal job



A warning to anyone else interfering with a Courts Business without proof of what you say gets you into legal trouble while the system is still legal you and anyone else who does this sort of





misbehaviour will be liable for damages the same as all those photographed Pirates in this Court photographed is the modern day Law of dealing with unruly characters thats for the Court Sheriffs to sort out anyone breaking the Kings Bench Magistrate Court Bank Trade Laws and rules that got you and your ancestors on this land in the first place so it can get you off the land too if it wanted to thats for the Court to decide on the fate of people identified as stirers and a public hazard nuisance individual so my job is to make laws to suit all Non Queen Crown Maori IWI Contract Partnership New Zealanders wanting justice and peace harmony not flame throwers and mis information heckers who don't get facts right cost you the Pound Note Debt.

Court Case List

In the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court today Saturday 27 August 2022

The Confederation of Chiefs “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Creditors

Versus

New Zealand Government PM Jacinda Adern Corrupt scam- pandemic Jab VX Government and Parliament illegally flying our 1834 Confederation of Chiefs Flag as MAORI PARTY gets a GBP 1 Trillion Pound Note on their Heads each from this Court today for usurping this Kings Bench Magistrate Court Flag Jurisdiction and Legal Authority Patents Trade Marks of the 13 Chiefs and King William IV Commercial Com tract International Law Violation of our Flag under your MAORI QUEEN SEAL Authority we naw denounce your use of our flag and Foreclose on your Business and order the British Military to Bankrupt you off the Land and out of Business from this Writ of Execution Control Property Seizure Arrest Warrant Decree and Injunction Enforcement Order.

HOME NEWS HEALTH SCI/ENVIRONMENT TECHNOLOGY ENTERTAINMENT VIDEOS CONTACT US

CONTACT US ABOUT CORRECTIONS ADVERTISE PRIVACY TERMS OF USE

HEADLINES [August 25, 2022] Woke California To Ban ALL Gas-Powered Cars by 2035 NEWS

Jacinda Ardern Left Reeling As New Zealand Police Look at Investigating COVID Job Deaths

Fact checked

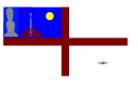
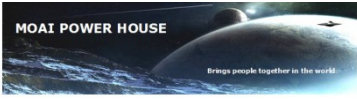
July 13, 2022 Sean Adi-Tabatabai News, World 17 Comments

New Zealand police set to investigate Covid job deaths - Jacinda Ardern left reeling



“Moai Crown” King William IV Trust and Confederation of Chiefs Legal Authority from Westminster Parliament UK Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce Commercial Contract Business Partner with Moai Powerhouse Group Creditor



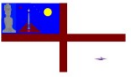
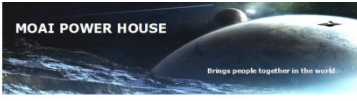


The Confederation Chiefs Executor John Wanoa Jurors and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau Pungapunga Tribal Members in the Waikato Region of Arapuni Karapiro Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site and Pungapunga Marae Date Saturday 27 August 2022 onwards that stops the fraud New Zealand Government IWI Maori Crown Whakapapa that illegally altered the original British King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wjareherehere Manukau Name to his Customary Native Land Title over Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site and surrounding Waikao District Waikato River and Rotorua Atiamuri Taupo and the whole Country as one Title

The Confederation of Chiefs needs one indigenous surname Native Chief from Waikato and one indigenous surname Native Chief from Kororareka to go to Westminster Parliament and Kings Bench Magistrate Court Land Records Freemasons Edinburgh for Manukau Native Land Title 1823 and Kings Bench Magistrate Court Land Records in Glasgow both Courts in Scotland to identify your Chiefs Surname Native Land Title match the Land Transfer Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau to King George IV 1823 First Party and 13 Chiefs Land Title Transfer to King William IV 1834 second Party Commercial Contract Letter for the Flag Design that was locked in the Contract at the point of First Contact in 1832 confirmed in 1834 Okiato Native Magistrate Court Kororareka I certify this Legal Transaction took place in this hearing

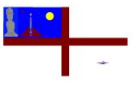
Sign here from Saturday 27 August 2022 onward



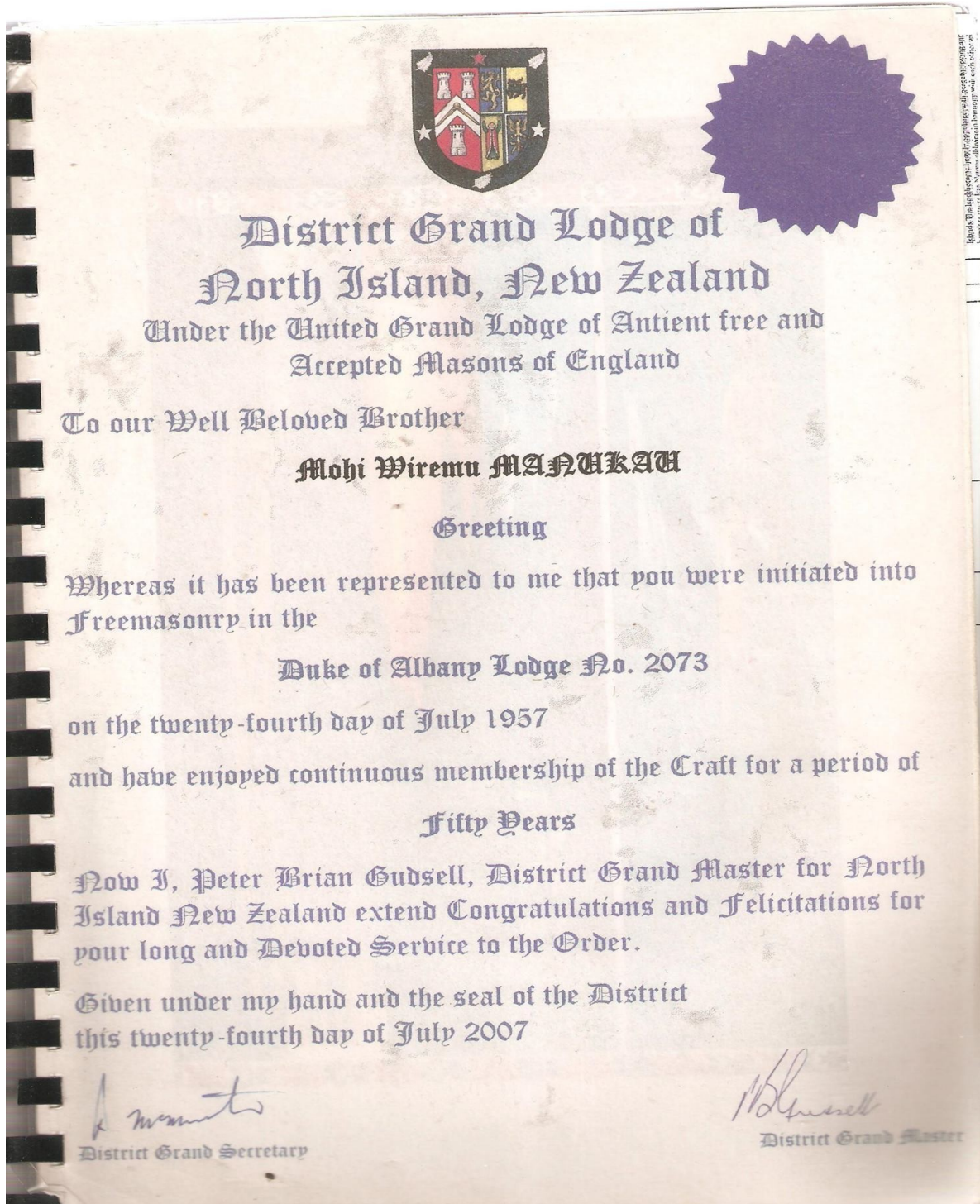


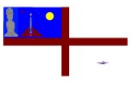
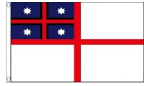
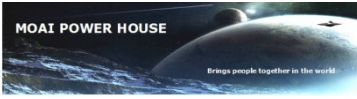
Sign here continue





Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV Lodge Awaroa Native Magistrate Court Bank Helensville Kaipara Harbour South Succeed to Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of his Pungapunga Tribe Pungapunga Marae Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site British Freemasons Scotland





NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED New Zealand MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP LONDON

In the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Hamilton New Zealand 27 August 2022

POHARA STATION BLOCK 3 A 5J Sec 3 Arapuni Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site Cambridge Indigenous Customary Native Land Title Rock Memorial Shareholders to Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau 1823 King George IV NZ Title to KAHU PUNGAPUNGA MARAE TRIBE Moriori New Zealand Country British History First Nations Inhabitants No Maori here at 1769 King George III and 1820 King George IV "Crown" First Nations Settled Inhabitants (Freemasons Edinburgh Scotland) Private Business List of Shareholders Landowners Absolute - Author John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa

PROCLAMATION THAT NZ GOVERNMENT IS A CORRUPT FRAUD CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION

1/ HATA Te Whiwhi

2/ HAUMU Colin Ian

3/ HAUMU Daniel

4/ HAUMU John Henry

5/ HAUMU Rangi Tuiata

6/ HAUMU Wiremu

7/ HEKE Albert

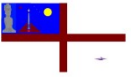
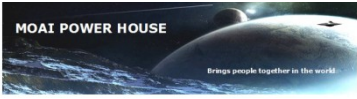
8/ HEKE HariHari

9/ HEKE Peter John Hone



2 Chiefs go to Westminster Parliament with Executor John Wanoa and Business Team





10/ HEKE Victor

11/ HEKE Tuia

12/ HEKE Te Reo

13/ HEKE Wattie

14/ HEPI Andrew

15/ HEPI Ben Junior

16/ HEPI Gary

17/ KAUHAU Rata Rodney

18/ KAUHAU Rimu

19/ KAUHAU William 1

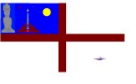
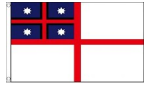
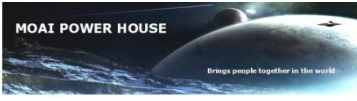
20/ KAUHAU Takoare

21/ KAUHAU William 2

22/ KAWHI Rawi

23/ KAWHI Mamae





24/ MOHI Christopher Tehira

25/ TAHAPEHI Kevin

26/ TAHAPEHI Tawhai

27/ TAIPUA Hautanga

28/ TAIPUA Ruruhi

29/ TAIPUA Tame

29/TAUTE Te Hoia Daniel

30/ Taute Te Whakaronui

31 Taute Wina

32/ TAWAEWAE Amoamao

33/ TE AWHITU David Hakopa

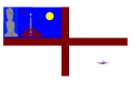
34/ TE AWHITU James Vincent

35/ TE AWHITU Joseph Toa

36/ TE AWHITU Michael Luke

37/ TE AWHITU Phillip Martin





38/ TE AWHITU William Tau

39/ TE HIRA Damien Joseph

40/ TE HIRA Jason Anu

41/ TE HIRA Mark Toru Thomas

42/ TE HIRA Patrick Patahu

43/ TE HIRA Tui Latui

44/ TE HIRA Uenuku (This man)

45/ TE HOE Tuhoropunga (This man)

46/ TE KANI Ngamako (This man)

47/ TE KANI Raymond Jimmy John

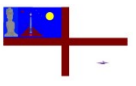
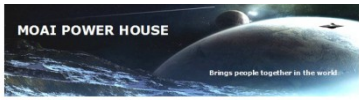
48/ TE KANI TE KANI Tahana William Kevin

49/ TE KANI Te Mera Henry

50/ TE TAUHOU Eru (This man)

51/ TE WHAITI Robert Te Ahau (This man)





51/ TOKI William

53/ TUKIRI Te Nga Ungau (This man)

54/ UTUTAONGA Ronald William (This man)

55/ WEHI Pou Riki (This man)

56/ WEHI George

57/ WETERI Waru

58/ WINIKERI Pahini

59/ MANUKAU Kahu Poera (Priority man)

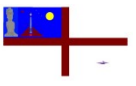
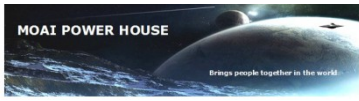
60/ MANUKAU Te Karoro (Priority man)

61/ MANUKAU Pita (Priority man)

POHARA MARAE BLOCK 3A 5J Sec 1 Arapuni Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site Cambridge Indigenous Customary Native Land Title Rock Memorial to Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wherehere Manukau Shareholders King George IV 1823 NZ Title to KAHU PUNGAPUNGA TRIBE Moriori New Zealand Country British History First Nations Settled Inhabitants No Maori here at 1769 King George III and King George IV 1820 (Freemasons Edinburgh Scotland) Private Business Private Business List of Shareholders Landowners Absolute - Author John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa

62/ HEKE Hari Hari Geoffrey

63/ HEKE Matua



64/ HEKE Patrick

65/ HEKE Peter John

66/ HEKE Simon

67/ HEKE Te Reo (Priority man)

68/ HEKE Tuia Tui

69/ HEKE Tupuhaere (Priority man)

70/ HEKE Victor

HEKE Wattie

71/ HEKE Whakamarumaru (Priority man)

72/ HERETAONGA Te Pohau (Priority man)

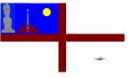
73/ HOPA Craig Earnest

74/ HOPA Desmond

75/ HOPA Gregory

76/ HOPA Rangi

77/ HOPA Tamati



78/ HOPA Stephen

79/ HOPA Takiwairoa (Priority man)

HOPA Taurima

80/ HOPA Tuku George (Priority man)

81/ HUIA Edward

82/ HUIA Geoffrey

83/ HUIA John

84/ HUIA Mana

85/ HUIA Matire

86/ HUIA Kahuiti Ngaire

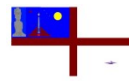
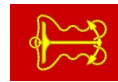
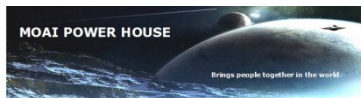
87/ HUIA Tamahou

88/ KOPURERA Te Mutu (Priority man)

89/ KOPUERA Te Riwhi

90/ POUTAPU Harry Huritau (Priority man)





91/ POUTAPU Poutapu

92/ POUTAPU Whangaroa (Priority man)

93/ POUTAPU Patena (Priority man)

94/ TATAU Eru Haronga (Priority man)

95/ TAUTE Turua (Priority man)

96/ TAUTE Nohomitawhiti

97/ TAUTE Te Hoia Daniel

Total Chiefs 97 Registered in the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Hearing Saturday 27 August 2027 for the Record (No Whangai or adopted surnames allowed to succeed to these Indigenous surnames of original inhabitants as at 1769 to 1823 King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau according to Freemason Land Survey Title Certificate to British Crown Corporate Business Land Transfer Legal Instrument and Memorials purposes Johan Hoani Kahaki Wanoa Customary Legal Advocate Native Assessor for Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV Awaroa Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Helensville 2000

Signatures here Saturday 27 August 2022 no Maori or Whangai just original please for the Kahu Pungapunga Waikato Manukau Moriori Tribe Claim to British "Crown Legal Inheritance Maiki Hill Kororareka Confederation Sovereign of Chiefs Flag First Nations Founding of New Zealand 1834



Executor of the Confederation of Chiefs of Tribes of New Zealand First Nations People Trust TM

