

### Title:

**\*\*The People of the Philippines v. Eduardo Abesamis\*\***

### Facts:

The case begins on April 1, 1950, when the Provincial Fiscal of Isabela filed an information against Eduardo A. Abesamis, accusing him of direct bribery in violation of Article 210 of the Revised Penal Code. Abesamis, serving as the Justice of the Peace in Echague and Angadanan, Isabela, was charged with demanding and receiving P1,100 from Marciana Sauri. This was allegedly in exchange for dismissing a case for Robbery in Band with Rape against Emiliano Castillo, Sauri's son, which was pending in his court. The case was initially dismissed by the Court of First Instance on a motion to quash, which argued that the facts did not sufficiently charge the crime of Direct Bribery. The Solicitor General appealed this dismissal to the Supreme Court.

### Issues:

1. Whether the information filed against Abesamis sufficiently charges him with the crime of direct bribery under the first or second paragraph of Article 210 of the Revised Penal Code.
2. Whether the act of dismissing a criminal complaint constitutes a criminal act under the context of direct bribery.
3. Whether the information, although insufficient for direct bribery, can be considered a valid indictment for indirect bribery under Article 211 of the Revised Penal Code.

### Court's Decision:

1. **\*\*Direct Bribery:\*\*** The Supreme Court analyzed the information filed against Abesamis and concluded that it does not fall under either the first or second paragraph of Article 210 for direct bribery. The Court explained that for an act to fall under the first paragraph, it must be inherently criminal, which dismissing a criminal complaint may not necessarily be. Moreover, the information failed to clarify which specific case under the second paragraph applied, rendering it defective in this aspect.
2. **\*\*Dismissing a Criminal Complaint:\*\*** The Court recognized that dismissing a criminal complaint, as Abesamis was accused of agreeing to do, does not necessarily constitute a criminal act under the definitions of direct bribery, as the dismissal might be proper without an allegation to the contrary.
3. **\*\*Indirect Bribery:\*\*** The Court concluded that while the information is insufficient to charge Abesamis with direct bribery, it sufficiently acts as an indictment for indirect bribery

under Article 211 of the Revised Penal Code. The Court emphasized that the factual allegations, rather than the fiscal's denomination of the offense, determine the crime charged.

The Supreme Court revoked the order from the Court of First Instance that dismissed the case and remanded the case for further proceedings, with costs against Abesamis.

### ### Doctrine:

The doctrine established in this case is that the factual allegations in an information are more determinative of the crime charged than the specific legal denomination given by the prosecutor. Moreover, it reiterates that while an information may not sufficiently charge an accused under one statute, it may provide a sufficient basis for indictment under a related but distinct statute if the factual allegations support such a charge.

### ### Class Notes:

- **Direct vs. Indirect Bribery:** Direct bribery requires the agreement to perform an act constituting a crime in connection with official duties, while indirect bribery can involve non-criminal acts performed or omitted in violation of official duty.
- **Article 210 vs. Article 211, Revised Penal Code:** Direct bribery (Art. 210) is charged when a public official agrees to perform a criminal act for consideration. Indirect bribery (Art. 211) involves receiving gifts by a public official by virtue of their office.
- **Legal Interpretation:** An accusation must be based more on the allegations of fact rather than the specific statute cited; improper citation does not necessarily dismiss the validity of a charge if the facts support a crime under a related statute.

### ### Historical Background:

This case underscored the breadth and adaptability of anti-corruption laws in the Philippines, demonstrating the judiciary's role in interpreting statutory provisions to ensure accountability and integrity among public officials. It highlights the post-war efforts to curb corruption and establish a robust legal framework to prosecute malfeasance in office.