

### Title: Chamelyn A. Agot vs. Atty. Luis P. Rivera

### Facts:

Chamelyn A. Agot, the complainant, was preparing to attend her best friend's wedding in the United States scheduled for December 9, 2007. Seeking assistance for her US visa application, she contracted Atty. Luis P. Rivera, who presented himself as an immigration lawyer. On November 17, 2007, they executed a Contract of Legal Services, wherein Rivera committed to facilitate the issuance of a US immigrant visa before the wedding date, for which Agot paid a downpayment of PHP350,000.00 with a promise to pay the balance upon visa issuance. It was agreed that if the visa application failed for reasons other than her absence at the interview or her criminal record, Rivera would refund the downpayment.

However, Rivera failed to fulfill his obligations; Agot was not scheduled for an embassy interview. After unheeded demands for a refund, Agot filed a criminal complaint for estafa against Rivera and initiated this administrative complaint.

Rivera defended himself by blaming Rico Pineda, allegedly a US Embassy consul, whom he had paid but who then became untraceable. Rivera took responsibility for the refund and provided photographs and emails attempting to prove his dealings with Pineda.

The Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) Investigating Commissioner found Rivera administratively liable, initially recommending a suspension of four months, later modified by the IBP Board of Governors to six months and a directive to refund the downpayment with legal interest.

### Issues:

1. Whether Atty. Luis P. Rivera's actions constituted violations of the Code of Professional Responsibility (CPR).
2. Whether Rivera is liable for deceit, misrepresentation, and failure to return funds to Agot.
3. The appropriate penalty and actions against Rivera for his violations.

### Court's Decision:

The Supreme Court agreed with the IBP, finding Rivera guilty of violating multiple rules of the CPR, notably:

- Misrepresenting himself as an immigration lawyer (Violation of Rule 1.01, Canon 1).
- Failing to fulfill his contractual obligations to facilitate Agot's US visa application (Violation of Rule 18.03, Canon 18).

- Failing to refund the downpayment despite Agot's demands (Violations of Rules 16.01 and 16.03, Canon 16).

Rivera's actions demonstrated a lack of morality, honesty, integrity, and fair dealing expected of lawyers. The Court increased the suspension from the practice of law to two (2) years and upheld the order to refund the PHP350,000.00 downpayment within ninety (90) days from the finality of this decision, including a warning of a more severe penalty for non-compliance.

### ### Doctrine:

The case reiterates several vital principles:

- Lawyers must uphold honesty, integrity, and fair dealing, failure of which constitutes a breach of the Code of Professional Responsibility.
- Lawyers are duty-bound to fulfill their professional obligations to their clients diligently and competently.
- Lawyers must account for and return any funds or properties of clients in their possession upon demand.

### ### Class Notes:

- **Misrepresentation by Lawyers:** Presenting oneself with qualifications or specializations one does not possess is deceitful and punishable under the CPR.
- **Obligation to Fulfill Contractual Services:** Lawyers are required to fulfill any legal matter they have accepted from their clients diligently.
- **Handling of Client Funds:** Any funds received from clients must be accounted for and returned upon the client's demand if the service is not rendered as agreed.

### ### Historical Background:

This case highlights the professional and ethical standards expected of lawyers in the Philippines, especially in handling client funds and representing their qualifications accurately. It showcases the disciplinary measures the legal profession enforces to maintain public trust and confidence in legal services.