

### Title:

Philippine Trust Company vs. Floro and Eufemia Roxas: A Dissection of Legal Compensation and Doctrine of Immutability of Final Judgments

### Facts:

The dispute originated when Spouses Floro and Eufemia Roxas secured loans totalling Php 2,523,200 from Philippine Trust Company (PTC) for their real estate business, securing the loans with real estate mortgages. An additional loan of Php 900,000 was granted by PTC under a construction contract, which was later revised with a new contractor, Rosendo P. Dominguez, Jr. PTC disbursed Php 870,000 despite the Spouses Roxas' approval for only Php 450,000.

Failing to complete the housing project and pay loan amortizations, a chain of lawsuits ensued. Dominguez sued PTC and the Spouses Roxas (Civil Case No. 130783), entwined with a separate case the Spouses filed against Dominguez and an insurance company (Civil Case No. 130892). Within these proceedings, the Spouses Roxas included a cross-claim against PTC, which, in turn, counterclaimed for debt collection and foreclosure. The trial court favored Dominguez but denied PTC's counterclaim, urging a separate collection suit against the Spouses Roxas.

Parallely, when PTC pursued extrajudicial foreclosure, the Spouses Roxas obstructed through a verified complaint leading to a Bataan RTC decision favoring them by permanently enjoining the foreclosure and awarding damages. Following its finality and unsuccessful exploitation of legal compensation as a fresh defense during execution proceedings, PTC escalated the matter through a dismissed Rule 65 petition and the subsequent denied review under Rule 45.

### Issues:

1. Whether legal compensation can offset PTC's judgment debt and the Spouses Roxas' loan obligation.
2. The timeliness and appropriateness of raising legal compensation as a defense at the execution stage.
3. The presence and sufficiency of requisites for legal compensation under Article 1279 of the Civil Code to be applicable.
4. The implications of the doctrine of immutability of final judgments concerning the case at hand.
5. Allegations of forum shopping by PTC.

### Court's Decision:

The Supreme Court denied PTC's review petition, upholding the appellate court's discernment that legal compensation was improperly and belatedly raised. This ruling emphasized the doctrine of immutability of final judgments, rejecting any alterations to a conclusive verdict. The Court also ascertained that not all prerequisites for legal compensation were satisfactorily met, notably the absence of liquidated and demandable debt. Furthermore, the Court condemned PTC's strategic behavior as forum shopping, seeking different outcomes for the same issue across forums, thus disrespecting court processes and judicial economy.

### Doctrine:

This case reiterates the adherence to the doctrine of immutability of final judgments, underscoring that a decision, once rendered final and executory, cannot be altered. It also clarifies the stringent requirements and appropriate timing for asserting legal compensation as a defense, alongside denouncing forum shopping for its potential to undermine the justice system's integrity.

### Class Notes:

- **Legal Compensation:** Requires mutual debts and adherence to Article 1279's requisites to offset obligations.
- **Immutability of Final Judgments:** A final judgment is unchangeable, with narrow exceptions.
- **Forum Shopping:** The act of seeking a favorable decision in another forum after an adverse judgment is deemed improper and may result in case dismissal.

### Historical Background:

This case showcases evolving confrontations in contractual obligations, loan repayments, and procedural postures within the Philippine legal system. It underscores the judiciary's struggle to balance equitable defenses like legal compensation against the sanctity of final and executory judgments, within the broader canvas of promoting justice and deterring litigation abuse.