

### Title:

Ramos vs. Lat: Dispute Over Ice Plant Operation in Digos, Davao

### Facts:

This case began with Romulo V. Ramos filing an application on February 7, 1957, with the Public Service Commission (PSC) for a certificate of public convenience to install, operate, and maintain a 5-ton daily capacity ice plant in Digos, Davao, and for the sale and distribution of ice in neighboring municipalities. Pedro M. Lat and Angeles O. Lat, existing operators of a 2-ton ice plant in Digos since 1949, opposed Ramos' application, and concurrently filed their own application to upgrade their Digos plant to a 7-ton daily capacity (PSC Case No. 104384). They argued that their existing facilities were sufficient to meet public demand and that additional competition could be ruinous.

Following hearings, where evidence was presented by both parties, the PSC jointly considered both applications. It found that there was a need for increased ice production due to population growth and industrial development but concluded that the Lat couple had been proactive in responding to increased demand and had not been negligent in service provision. On these grounds, the PSC granted the Lat's application for an additional 5-ton unit and dismissed Ramos' request.

Ramos, disputing the PSC's findings on factual grounds, appealed the decision to the Supreme Court, questioning the evidence basis for the commission's conclusions and seeking judicial review under two separate petitions for certiorari linked to the decisions in the two PSC cases.

### Issues:

1. Whether the Public Service Commission's decision to grant the Lats' application for an additional 5-ton ice plant unit and dismiss Ramos' application was supported by substantial evidence.
2. Whether there was evidence of negligence and insufficiency on the part of the Lats in providing public service that would justify overturning the PSC's decision.

### Court's Decision:

The Supreme Court affirmed the PSC's decision, finding no compelling reason to disturb its conclusions. The Court held that the PSC's decision was based on substantial evidence that demonstrated the Lats' proactive steps to increase their plant's capacity prior to Ramos' application and satisfactory service provision in the past. The Court observed that its role is

not to substitute its judgment for that of the PSC on questions of fact unless there is clear absence of support in evidence for the commission's conclusions.

**### Doctrine:**

The Supreme Court will defer to the Public Service Commission's factual findings and decision unless there is a clear lack of evidence to sustain such a decision. This reinforces the principle that regulatory bodies have the expertise and mandate to assess public convenience and necessity in utilities and services matters.

**### Class Notes:**

- **\*\*Public Service Commission Authority:\*\*** Regulatory bodies have the primary role in assessing applications for certificates of public convenience, based on public need and service adequacy.
- **\*\*Judicial Review Limits:\*\*** The Supreme Court generally will not override factual determinations made by expert regulatory bodies unless there is a clear lack of evidentiary support.
- **\*\*Service Adequacy and Negligence:\*\*** Evidence of proactivity and responsiveness to public needs can counter claims of service inadequacy and negligence.

**### Historical Background:**

In the mid-20th century, the Philippines was undergoing rapid industrialization and urbanization, leading to increased demands for public utilities and services including ice for preservation and industrial use. Regulatory bodies like the Public Service Commission played crucial roles in managing competing interests and ensuring public needs were met without fostering monopolistic practices. This case underscores the challenges of balancing entrepreneurship, competition, and public service in a developing economy.