

**\*\*Title:\*\*** Ibañez de Aldecoa et al. vs. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation et al., 22 Phil. 572

**\*\*Facts:\*\***

- **\*\*Initial Judgment:\*\*** Joaquin, Zoilo, and Cecilia Ibañez de Aldecoa (with her husband, J.M. Ibañez de Aldecoa) filed a suit in the Court of First Instance (CFI) against Aldecoa & Co., in liquidation, and Isabel Palet y Gabarro. The CFI ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, awarding P155,127.31 plus 6% annual interest from May 16, 1908, absolving Isabel Palet y Gabarro. Execution of judgment partly satisfied, with P149,492.77 remaining unpaid.
- **\*\*New Complaint:\*\*** On November 30, 1909, plaintiffs filed against The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), Aldecoa & Co., in liquidation, and William Urquhart. They argued HSBC retained shares of “Pasay Estate Co., Ltd.,” unlawfully commandeered by agreement with the company’s liquidator, which they claimed lacked proper authorization.

**\*\*Procedural Posture:\*\***

1. **\*\*Execution Proceedings:\*\*** After initial judgment, writ of execution resulted in only P17,022.28 collection. Remaining debt was P149,492.77 with interest.
2. **\*\*Attachment and Custody:\*\*** Plaintiffs alleged HSBC retained shares unlawfully via a void agreement executed by William Urquhart on August 30, 1907.
3. **\*\*Plaintiffs’ Opposition and Court’s Directive:\*\*** Plaintiffs sought court sale of the shares, which HSBC opposed. The CFI permitted plaintiffs to bring an action for the recovery of shares.
4. **\*\*Complaint Filings:\*\*** Plaintiffs filed multiple amended complaints; HSBC responded with denials, and general demurrers, all of which were overruled.
5. **\*\*Trial Court Decision:\*\*** On August 31, 1910, CFI found the August 30 agreement void, ordered HSBC to deliver shares to the sheriff for liquidation, but exempted the costs.

**\*\*Issues:\*\***

1. Whether the plaintiffs had the legal standing to seek nullification of a contract to which they were not signatories but which affected their interests.
2. Whether Urquhart, as liquidator, had the authority to mortgage the shares of the “Pasay Estate Co., Ltd.” to HSBC.
3. Whether the contract of August 30, 1907, violated any existing laws or rights of the plaintiffs.

**\*\*Court’s Decision:\*\***

- **Standing (Legal Personality Issue):** The Supreme Court ruled plaintiffs lacked the necessary standing to challenge the contract, which was between Aldecoa & Co. and HSBC, as they were not principals or subsidiary obligors in that contract and couldn't demonstrate direct prejudice.
- **Authority of the Liquidator:** The court found Urquhart acted within his authority granted by the firm's members to engage with HSBC and mortgage company assets, including the shares in question.
- **Validity of the Contract (August 30 Agreement):** The court found no nullity grounds in the contract. It was a logical extension of the prior June 13, 1907, contract that the plaintiffs themselves initiated and signed.

**Doctrine:**

- **Article 1300 & 1302 of the Civil Code:** Validate the requirements for contract annulment emphasizing that only those principally or subsidiary obligated by the contract can seek annulment unless contracted under incapacity or through duress, mistake, or fraud.
- **Article 1257 of the Civil Code:** Contracts bind only parties who execute them unless rights or obligations arise from provisions explicitly favoring third parties who accept before revocation.

**Class Notes:**

- **Legal Standing:** Key to annul contractual agreements. Examine the relationship and direct involvement of plaintiffs.
- **Authority and Powers:** Evaluate the scope of powers granted to liquidators or agents in contractual transactions.
- **Contract Validation:** Review requirements for valid contracts per Article 1261 (Civil Code: consent, object, and cause). Check for vices such as fraud, incapacity, or duress.

**Historical Background:**

- **Economic Context:** This case arose during an era when business entities like Aldecoa & Co. and major banks like HSBC were navigating intricate financial transactions within liquidation and debt recovery settings. The use of stocks and mortgage engagements amid liquidation reflects economic practices in early 20th-century Philippine Commercial Law.