NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER · JANUARY 1, 1993

ESTABLISHING THE NEW MOTOR VEHICLE, INSPECTION SYSTEM AND PROMULGATING THE RULES AND REGULATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION THEREOF

LTO ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. AO-91-005, January 01, 1993

Read online (full-text search, related cases, audio case brief): https://batas.org/library/00af68d9f27d/

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 4136, as amended, Executive Order No. 125, as amended, and Section 54, Executive Order No. 292, the following rules and regulations are hereby issued:

SECTION 1. The New Motor Vehicle Inspection System — In lieu of the present inspection system in the registration of motor vehicles, the New Motor Vehicle Inspection System, hereafter referred to as the NMVIS, is hereby established.

SECTION 2. General Coverage and Limitation in the Implementation — No motor vehicle shall be allowed for registration unless the same has been inspected under the NMVIS. However, due to the limited inspection facilities and equipment, the initial implementation of the NMVIS shall be confined to areas where Motor Vehicle Inspection Stations are located and to certain classes or type of motor vehicles as enumerated in Section 4 hereof.

SECTION 3. District Officers Covered in the Initial Implementation — The inspection of motor vehicles under the NMVIS shall be required for the registration of any vehicles mentioned in Section 4 hereof, in any of the following district offices, to wit:

a. National Capital Region (all registration District Offices)

b. Region III (San Fernando, Angeles and Guagua District Offices)

c. Region IV (Lipa, San Pablo, Batangas City and Cabuyao District Offices)

SECTION 4. Motor Vehicles Covered in the Initial Implementation — The inspection under the NMVIS and compliance with the standards thereof shall be required in the registration of the following described motor vehicles, to wit:

a. All for-hire motor vehicles except tricycle;

b. All for-hire provincial buses whose authorized routes include Metro Manila;

c. All private trucks, buses and mini buses; and

d. All motor vehicles found to have been operated without being properly registered or with delinquent registration, except tricycles and motorcycles.

SECTION 5. Change of Venue of Registration — Except for-hire motor vehicles registered in the National Capital Region, all motor vehicles in any district office other than those mentioned in Section 3 hereof, provided that valid NMVIS Inspection Reports are presented together with other necessary requirements.

The requirement to present a valid NMVIS Inspection Report in case of change of venue of registration shall not apply in the following instances:

Turn this case into an audio lecture - facts, issues, ruling and doctrine - at batas.org

a. When the new registration venue is a district office in the Visayas or Mindanao or any island province in Luzon and the motor vehicle is being operated thereat on a regular basis;

b. When the ownership of the motor vehicle has been transferred to a person or entity whose residence or place of business is in the Visayas or Mindanao or in any of the Regions not mentioned in Section 3 hereof, and the same is being operated thereat on a regular basis.

SECTION 6. Inspection of Motor Vehicles — Inspection of motor vehicles under the NMVIS shall cover the following:

- Identity and Construction

- Engine and Power Train System

- Frame and Body

- Lamp/Light

- Brake System

- Steering System

- Buffer System

- Running System

- Safety Devices

- Fuel System

- Exhaust Emission Control System

- Electrical System

SECTION 7. Standards and Method of Inspection to Establish Identity and Construction — a) The following standards shall be met by the motor vehicle being inspected:

a.1 The chassis number and the motor/engine number are not tampered or show no stop sign of tampering;

a.2 The chassis number of the motor vehicle is the same as the motor/engine number appearing in the original Certificate of Registration and the original Official Receipt;

a.3 The motor/engine number of the motor vehicle is the same as the motor/engine number appearing in the original Certificate of Registration and the original Official Receipt;

a.4 The make/type, model and number plates of the motor vehicle reflected in the original Certificate of Registration and the original Official Receipt are verified and confirmed by the motor vehicle's appearance.

b. Length, Width and Height. No motor vehicle operating as a single unit shall exceed the following dimensions:

b.1 Overall length:

> Freight vehicles with two axles — ten (10) meters
> Passenger vehicles with two axles - eleven (11) meters
> Vehicles with 3 or more axles - fourteen (14) meters

b.2 Overall width — two and five tenths (2.5) meters

Bar review courses, mock exams and a study planner that keeps you on pace - batas.org

b.3 Overall height — four (4) meters

c. Maximum Axle Weight and Wheel Weight. The maximum axle weight and wheel weight shall be as follows:

c.1 Per most heavily loaded wheel — three thousand six hundred (3600) kilograms

c.2 Per most heavily loaded axle — eight thousand (8000) kilograms

c.3 Per most heavily loaded axle group (the two axles of the group being at least one meter but less than two meters apart) — fourteen thousand five hundred (14500) kilograms

d. Frame and Body of the Vehicle. The frame of a motor vehicle consists of two long metal pieces, one on each side running through the length thereof, and joined at the front and rear by cross members. Frames vary in type and construction depending on the make of the vehicle. There are cars where the frame is a part of the floorboard of the body. In these cases, there is usually a short stub frame at the extreme front and back of the car to support the suspension. The latter is called the integral frame and body construction.

The frame and body of the vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:

d.1 The frame and body shall be so secured that they may fully withstand the operation and must not have damage due to corrosion, wear and tear;

d.2 The body shall be so firmly fixed to the frame that it may not loosen by vibration, impact, etc.;

d.3 The body of a motor vehicle shall be free from any sharp edge or rotating protrusion that may endanger people and other vehicles in the highway.

e. Riding Accommodation. Motor vehicles provided with passenger compartment shall comply with the following requirements:

e.1 The passenger compartment shall be so constructed that it shall insure safe boarding and not cause the passengers to fall off or stumble by vibration, impact, etc.

e.2 The driver and passenger compartments shall be so constructed as to allow necessary and sufficient ventilation.

e.3 Seats shall be provided for riding accommodation and should be fully upholstered for passenger comfort.

e.4 The driver's seat shall be so constructed that the driver shall have a full view necessary for driving, and that he can control the operation of the vehicle without being obstructed by passenger of cargoes.

e.5 The passenger compartment shall be equipped with bright while colored light.

e.6 The floorboard shall be in such condition as not to cause the passenger to fall down from the motor vehicle and cause the dust, water and dirt to get into the passenger compartment.

e.7 All passenger vehicles such as cars and taxicabs must have doors that easily open and close and must be equipped with door glass that can easily be rolled open and close.

f. Good-Loading Accommodation. The goods-loading accommodation of a motor vehicle shall be so secured and constructed that it shall enable safe and reliable loading of goods.

SECTION 8. Visual Confirmation Test of Light Reflectors, Rear-view Mirrors Windshield Wipers and Tires — Through ocular inspection, the physical condition of the lamps reflectors, rear-view mirrors, windshield wipers and tires shall be determined. The proper operation of the wipers shall likewise be actually tested.

Study hands-free: podcast-style lessons with read-along highlighting - batas.org

a. Clearance Light. Motor vehicles (except two-wheeled motor vehicles without sidecar and mini sized motor vehicles with a maximum speed of less than 20 kph) shall be provided with clearance lamps each side at the front. Clearance lights shall comply with the following requirements.

a.1 The color of the clearance light shall be white, light yellow or amber.

a.2 Clearance light shall be mounted symmetrically on the left and right portions of the motor vehicle.

b. Number-Plate Light. Motor vehicles shall be provided with a number plate light at the rear so that it may illuminate the number plate with white light. The number plate light shall be so wired that it may not be put off at the driver's seat or that it will be turned on whenever the headlights or clearance lights are turned on.

c. Tail Lights. The rear of the vehicle shall be equipped or provided with red tail lights on both sides visible at least one hundred (100) meters from the rear of the vehicle except in cases of two or three-wheeled vehicles where only one tail light shall be necessary.

d. Parking Lights. All motor vehicles, except two-wheeled or three-wheeled vehicles with or without side car and trailers, shall be provided with parking lights on each side at both the front and rear.

Where a tractor and a trailer are coupled, the unit resulting from the combination of the vehicles shall be provided with parking lights in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

The parking lights shall comply with the following requirements:

d.1 The parking lights at the front and rear shall be clearly visible at night at a distance of one hundred (100) meters;

d.2 The parking lights shall be so wired that they may be turned on only when the vehicle is not in operation;

d.3 The color of the front parking lights shall be yellow or amber;

d.4 The rear parking lamps shall be colored red.

e. Rear Reflex Reflectors. Motor vehicles shall be provided with rear reflect reflectors on each side at the rear which shall likewise be visible at night at least one hundred (100) meter away. Rear reflex reflectors shall reflect red.

f. Stop Lights/Brake Lights. All motor vehicles shall be provided with stop light on each side at the rear except two or three-wheeled motor vehicles where only one will suffice. The testing/inspection may be done by turning the light on and off at the driver's compartment. The stop lamps shall comply with the following requirements:

f.1 It shall be so wired that it may be turned on only when the service brake system of the vehicle is applied;

f.2 The color of the light of the stop lamps shall be red.

g. Back-up Lights. Motor vehicles shall be provided with back-up lights except two wheeled motor vehicles with or without sidecar and motor vehicles with a width of 0.8m or less. Back-up lights shall comply with the following requirements:

g.1 Back-up lights shall be so wired that they may be turned on only when the transmission system is in reverse position.

g.2 The color of the light of a back-light shall be white or light yellow.

h. Signal Lights. The signal light is a direction indicator. All vehicles shall be equipped with signal lights at the

Turn this case into an audio lecture - facts, issues, ruling and doctrine - at batas.org

right and left side of the vehicle and at the front and rear thereof.

The color or the front signal lights shall be yellow, amber, or red. When in operation, it shall flash at a constant rate or not less than 60 or not more than 120 cycles per minute.

i. Horn. Motor vehicles shall be provided with a horn. The horn shall not be a siren or bell.

j. Rear View Mirrors. All motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers shall be provided with rear-view mirrors to enable the driver on his seat to observe clearly the traffic condition at the left side of the vehicle up to 30 meters backward. The right rear-view mirror shall be optional. The mirror shall be so mounted for easy adjustment and shall have stable support.

k. Windshield Wipers. All motor vehicles, except two or three wheeled vehicles, shall be provided with an automatic windshield wiper or wipers to insure a clear view through the windshield. Where two wipers are provided, they shall operate together.

l. Tires. Tires are mounted on the wheel rim and inflated with compressed air. The pneumatic tires of a motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:

l.1 The tires shall not have any crack, bare cord, or damage.

1.2 The road-contact point of a tire shall be skidproof to reduce the likelihood of slipping.

1.3 The wheel bolt and nut must be complete and well tightened.

SECTION 9. Sideslip Test — The degree of sideslip of the wheels shall be measured by running the motor vehicles on the platform of the Alignment Tester. The standard is 7mm or less when running one meter.

SECTION 10. Steering System — All motor vehicles enumerated under Section 4 of this Administrative Order shall not be registered unless the steering system complies with the following standards:

1. All parts of the steering wheel shall be secured in order that safety and efficient operation of the vessel are ensured.

2. The steering wheel shall be so made that it may be easily handled and secured for maximum maneuverability by the driver from a normal driving position.

3. The steering wheel or any part thereof shall not come in contact with any part of the motor vehicle such as the chassis frame, fender, etc. when steered.

4. The ratio of turning angle of the steering wheel to the left or right shall be of no considerable difference to the steering angle of the tire.

5. The clearance of the steering wheel should not be more than forty-five degrees when turned to the left or right position.

SECTION 11. Brake Test — To test the braking force, the brake tester is used. The rotation two spine-shaped rollers of the tester measure the braking force once wheels are place thereon.

The standards are as follows:

a. The sum of the braking forces of the right and left wheels shall not be less than 50% if the axle weight.

b. The difference between the braking forces of the right and left wheels shall not exceed 10% of the axle weight.

c. The braking system shall be so secured that it may fully withstand the operation and shall be so fixed that it

Bar review courses, mock exams and a study planner that keeps you on pace - batas.org

may not be damaged by vibration, contact, impact, etc.

d. The braking system shall be so constructed and shall so function that it will work without interfering with the steering performance.

e. The brake service system (which means the brake commonly used to stop the motor vehicle while running) shall work on at least half the number of wheels of the motor vehicle but always including all the rear wheels.

f. The service brake system shall have the brake performance provided for in the following Table according to the maximum speed of the motor vehicle on a level, dry, paved road under an application force of 90 kgs. or less in the case of the foot-operated type, or 30 kgs. or less in case of hand-operated type.

MAXIMUM SPEED OF STOPPING DISTANCE

INITIAL SPEED

MV (km/hr)

(km/hr)

(m)

80 or more

50

22 or less

35 or more

35

14 or less

but not less than 80

20 or more

20

5 or less

but not less than 35

Less than 20

maximum speed

5 or less

g. The service brake system shall be so constructed that even if a part of the brake pipings (except the part of the piping which serves two or more wheels) is damaged, the brake may still be applied to at least two wheels. This provision shall not apply to the service brake system of a motor vehicle provided with an emergency brake system (which means the brake system capable of applying the brakes to at least two wheels while running in case of a service brake system failure), a two-wheeled motor vehicle with or without sidecar, or a three-wheeled motor vehicle.

h. The brake fluid of a service brake system shall not damage the system due to corrosion of the brake pipings or the formation of bubbles caused by the heat of the engine or other heat sources.

i. The brake system shall, by mechanical means, hold an unloaded motor vehicle on a dry paved road with a gradient of 1/5 while the driver is away from the seat, under an application force of 90 kgs. or less in case of the foot-operated type or 50 kgs. or less in case of the hand-operated type.

j. In the case of tractor, the requirement in letter i. hereof shall also be complied with in case an unloaded trailer is coupled thereto.

k. A trailer shall be provided with a breaking system in accordance with the following requirements:

k.1 The braking system shall be so set up that it will fully withstand the operation and will not be damaged by vibration, impact, contact, etc.;

k.2 The service brake system shall be so constructed that it shall operate in connection with the service brake system of a tractor coupled thereto;

k.3 One line of the braking system shall be so constructed that it may be controlled by the device for the purpose and hold an unloaded and stationary trailer on a dry paved road with a gradient of 1/5 under an application force of 90 kgs. or less in the case of the foot-operated type or 50 kgs. or less in the case of the hand-operated type.

SECTION 12. Speedometer Test — Through the speedometer tester, the accuracy of the speedometer to indicate the speed of the motor vehicle is evaluated. As the wheels of the motor vehicle are so rotated that its speedometer indicates a speed of 40 km/hour, the indication in the speedometer tester is read or measured. The standard is between 32 and 48 kilometers per hour.

Motor vehicle shall be provided with a speedometer at such a position that the driver may easily observe the same.

Turn this case into an audio lecture - facts, issues, ruling and doctrine - at batas.org

Speedometer shall comply with the following requirements:

a. The speedometer shall be so constructed that the driver may easily confirm the speed while the motor vehicle is running.

b. The speedometer shall be provided with a lighting device or shall be a luminous-painted dial plate with pointer.

c. The speedometer shall be glare-proof.

SECTION 13. Exhaust Emission Test — Nondispersive infrared analyzer (NDIR) type tester shall be employed to measure the volumetric concentrations of CO and HC emissions at idling condition.

The standards are as follows:

> CO : up to 6%
>
> HC : up to 1200 ppm for vehicles with a 4-stroke engine; 7800 ppm for vehicles with a 2-stroke engine; and 3300 ppm for vehicles with a rotary and specialized engine.

All motor vehicles shall not emit excessive smoke, bad-smelling or harmful gases while running. It shall have an exhaust pipe which shall comply with the following requirements:

a. The exhaust pipe shall not have its opening towards the plate;

b. The exhaust pipe shall not be directed towards the passenger compartment; and

c. The exhaust pipe shall be so located that it may not cause fire to the motor vehicle itself or the cargo, or that it shall not obstruct the function of the other systems of the vehicle, such as the braking system or the electrical system.

With respect to the exhaust emission from the exhaust pipes of diesel-fueled motor vehicles, the black soot content shall not exceed 2.5 m-1 light absorption coefficient or 66% cartridge smoke limit or 48% in the Bosch type smoke meter. The diesel smoke shall be sampled while the accelerator is dressed and tested with diesel smoke tester.

The standard for diesel-fed vehicles under no load and fully accelerated conditions shall not be more than 48%.

SECTION 14. Headlight Test — Headlight testers shall be employed to measure the brightness of the headlamps and the deviation of the optic axis from the main beam. Their proper operation shall be tested by turning the headlights on and off.

Motor vehicles, except trailers, shall be provided with a headlamp on each side at the front. In case of a two-wheeled motor vehicle with or without a sidecar and a motor vehicle with a width of 8 meter or less, only one headlamp at the front will suffice.

The standards are as follows:

a. Luminous intensity

> 4-lamp type: 10,000 cd or more
> 2-lamp type: 10,000 cd or more

b. Deviation of optic axis direction at 10 m forward:

Right headlamp: up 0; down 20 cm; left 20 cm; right 20 cm or less

Bar review courses, mock exams and a study planner that keeps you on pace - batas.org

Left headlamp: up 0; down 20 cm; left 10 cm; right 20 cm or less

c. The color of the light shall be white or light yellow;

d. The headlamps of a motor vehicle, when all are lighted at the same time, shall have the intensity that will enable the driver to discern any obstacle on the road at a distance of 100 meters to the front at night;

e. The beam shall be directed to the course of the vehicle;

f. The headlamps shall be mounted at a height of 1.2 meters or less above the ground. In case of motor vehicles which is symmetrical at the front, the headlamps shall be counted on the same level and symmetrically to the longtitudinal axis of the motor vehicle;

g. The headlights shall be constructed that the intensity thereof may be dimmed or the direction of the beams may be tilted downwards;

h. They shall be so mounted that the aim may not readily be disturbed by vibration, impact, etc.

Should the vehicle be equipped with auxiliary headlights, the same shall comply with the following requirements:

a. The auxiliary headlights shall be so wired that not more than two such auxiliary head-lights may be lighted at the same time;

b. The main beam of the auxiliary headlights shall be directed downward;

c. The main beam of the auxiliary headlights shall not be directed to the left of the prolongation of the outermost leftside of the vehicle;

d. The color of the auxiliary headlights shall not be white, light yellow or yellow;

e. The auxiliary headlights, shall be so mounted that the aim may not be readily disturbed by vibration, impact, etc.

SECTION 15. The Buffer System — All motor vehicles shall be provided with buffer system, such as springs or adequate padding which has sufficient capacity against impact from the ground and may insure safe operation. However, in the case of a large size special motor vehicle and a motor vehicle with either a gross vehicle weight of less than 2,000 kilograms or with a maximum speed of less than 20 kilometers per hour, except those motor vehicles carrying dangerous articles, the buffer system may not be provided.

SECTION 16. The Fuel System — The fuel system of a motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:

a. The fuel tank and its pipings shall be so secured and fixed that fuel may not leak therefrom, or vibration or impact may not damage them;

b. In the case of motor vehicles carrying passengers, the fuel tank and its pipings shall be so constructed that the fuel may unlikely leak remarkably in case of impact due to collision;

c. A regular steel shall be used for fuel tank. Under no circumstances shall plastic containers be used as fuel tank;

d. The filler and gas vent of a fuel tank shall be so constructed that it shall be free from fuel leakage when the vehicle is jolted;

e. The filler and gas vent of a fuel shall not be located in the opening direction of the exhaust pipe and shall be located not less than 300 millimeters away from the discharge opening thereof;

Study hands-free: podcast-style lessons with read-along highlighting - batas.org

f. The filler and gas vent of a fuel tank shall not open into the inside of any passenger compartment with seats or standing space (except the driver's compartment separated by a partition).

g. The filler must be located outside the passenger compartment.

h. The filler and gas vent of a fuel tank shall be located 200 millimeters or more away from any exposed electric terminal or switch.

SECTION 17. The Electrical System of the Vehicle — The electrical system of all motor vehicles shall comply with the following requirements:

a. The electrical wirings located inside the compartment or the place for a gas container for liquified petroleum gas with a partition wall such as the boot shall be covered with an insulator and fixed to the body;

b. The electrical terminal switch and other electric system which are likely to spark and located inside the vehicle compartment shall be suitably covered;

c. The storage battery shall be so fixed that it may not move or get damaged by vibration, impact, etc. In the case of a battery in the vehicle compartment, it shall be covered with a wooden case or other insulating materials.

SECTION 18. Pit Inspection — A 2.3 meter deep pit is used for underbody inspection. An ocular inspection to determine the actual condition of the following parts of the motor vehicle, shall be made:

a. brake hose and pipes, for any brake fluid leakage or damage;

b. steering system, for any looseness and damages;

c. radiator, for water leakage;

d. propeller shaft, for play and distortion;

e. shock absorber, for oil leakage and deformation;

f. exhaust pipe, for any damage;

g. catalyzers and heat shielding plates, for proper attachment and damages; and

h. leakage from engine and transmission.

SECTION 19. Other Inspections — The Assistant Secretary for Land Transportation may deem it necessary to conduct additional inspections on certain motor vehicles. These inspections may include the following:

a. Inclination Angle Measuring Inspection (This measures the maximum inclination angle for trucks that are believed to have high center of gravity)

b. Sound Level Inspection

SECTION 20. Records Keeping — The Motor Vehicle Inspection Station shall keep and preserve the records and data of all motor vehicles inspected. Each motor vehicle inspected shall be assigned an inspection number which shall be reflected in the official Receipt (MVRR). The registering agency shall enter in a separate record book the MVRR's and the corresponding inspection numbers reflected therein.

SECTION 21. Schedule of Inspection and Validity of Inspection Report — Motor vehicle may be presented for inspection under the NMVIS within a period of ninety (90) days prior to the scheduled date of registration. The NMVIS Inspection Report shall be valid for three (3) months from the date of issuance.

SECTION 22. Inspection Fees — For every motor vehicle inspected, the following fees shall be collected, to wit:

a. Fifty Pesos (P50.00) - for jeepneys, taxicabs and passenger cars;

b. Seventy Five Pesos (P75.00) - for trucks, truck buses, school buses and mini buses.

In case of failure of the motor vehicle to pass any of the standards set under the NMVIS a re-inspection fee of P50.00 or P75.00 as the case may be shall be collected. The re-inspection shall be done only in the aspect where the motor vehicle previously failed.

SECTION 23. Administrative Sanctions — Any Personnel of the Land Transportation Office or the Department of Transportation and Communications and its attached agencies who knowingly or through negligence commit any of the following acts shall be subjected to disciplinary action and if found guilty after due notice and hearing, shall be suspended or dismissed depending on the gravity of the offense:

a. Registering or causing the registration of a motor vehicle in violation of any of the provision of this Administrative Order;

b. Reporting or certifying or causing to be reported or certified that a motor vehicle which has been inspected and failed to meet the standards set under the NMVIS has passed;

c. Violating any provision of this Order or preventing by his act or omission the enforcement or implementation thereof.

SECTION 24. Repealing Clause — All circulars, orders, memoranda, rules and regulations, or issuances in conflict herewith are deemed repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 25. This Administrative Order shall take effect on January 1, 1991.

Adopted: 1 Jan. 1993

(Sgd.) MANUEL N. SABALZA

(Sgd.) OSCAR M. ORBOS

Assistant Secretary

Secretary
Department of Transportation and
Communication

Bar review courses, mock exams and a study planner that keeps you on pace - batas.org

ABOUT BATAS.ORG

Study smarter at BATAS.org

The Philippine bar review and law-school companion built around how your brain actually remembers.

The complete Philippine law library - free for everyone.

More than 100,000 Supreme Court decisions, Republic Acts, and executive issuances - full-text searchable, browsable by category and year, and always free. No paywall, no login. This PDF came from it.

Audio case-brief lectures.

Any decision becomes a podcast-style lecture - facts, issues, ruling, and doctrine - with read-along highlighting and a hands-free presentation mode. Study while commuting, working out, or resting your eyes.

Bar review built on the science of memory.

Complete, sequenced courses for all eight bar subjects, narrated like podcasts and reinforced with retrieval practice and spaced review - the study techniques with the strongest evidence behind them.

The full law-school curriculum.

One subscription unlocks the entire J.D. curriculum - every subject, every lesson, with your progress tracked down to the paragraph so you can pick up exactly where you left off, on any device.

Mock exams that tell you where you stand.

Timed multiple-choice exams graded instantly, with per-subject score breakdowns and focus suggestions that point you at your weakest topics first.

A study planner that keeps you on pace.

Set your schedule and BATAS tells you every day whether you are on track for bar day - and exactly which lesson to take next.

Start free at https://batas.org

The law library is free forever - and your first lesson is one click away.

The text of this document is an official public record and remains in the public domain. Formatting, presentation, and compilation © 2026 batas.org.

Downloaded free from the batas.org Law Library. Share it freely - the library is free for every law student, bar reviewee, and practitioner.