

**Title:** Municipality of Malabon v. Santos, and Municipality of Malabon v. Gongond (G.R. No. 33964, 33965)

**Facts:**

The case involves separate but related actions filed by the Municipality of Malabon against Santos and Gongond. The Municipality sought to eject both defendants from public market sites which they were allegedly occupying illegally. Initially, both Santos and Gongond had entered into lease agreements with the Municipality for specific stalls or spaces within the public market. Over time, disputes arose regarding the terms and continuity of these leases.

1. **Lease Agreements:** Santos and Gongond were leaseholders of market stalls under contracts with the Municipality of Malabon. These contracts had fixed terms, which eventually expired.

2. **Expiry and Overstay:** Upon the expiration of their respective leases, Santos and Gongond continued to occupy the stalls without renewing the lease agreements. Consequently, the Municipality of Malabon contended this ongoing occupation was unauthorized and akin to illegal occupation.

3. **Ejectment Action:** The Municipality filed ejectment suits in the lower court to remove Santos and Gongond from the market sites. The lower court ruled in favor of the Municipality, concluding that the defendants' occupancy after lease expiry was illegal.

4. **Demurrer:** Both defendants filed demurrers, asserting that their occupation could be legitimized and contesting the lower court's conclusions. The demurrers were overruled, leading Santos and Gongond to appeal the lower court's decisions.

5. **Appeal:** On appeal, the case was brought before the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

**Issues:**

1. Whether the occupation of the public market stalls by Santos and Gongond after the expiration of their leases constituted illegal occupation.

2. Whether the lower court erred in overruling the demurrers filed by the defendants.

3. Whether the initial judgment for the plaintiff (Municipality of Malabon) to eject Santos and Gongond was justified under the law.

**Court's Decision:**

1. **Illegal Occupation:** The Court found that Santos and Gongond's continued occupation of the market stalls post-expiry of their leases constituted illegal occupation. It was evident that no new lease agreements had been entered into, and therefore, their continued presence was unauthorized.

2. **Overruling of Demurrer:** The Court affirmed the lower court's decision to overrule the demurrers. The arguments presented in the demurrers were found to be without sufficient merit to invalidate the Municipality's claim. The occupation by Santos and Gongond had no legal basis once the lease terms expired.

3. **Judgment for Plaintiff:** The Supreme Court upheld the initial judgment in favor of the Municipality of Malabon. It was confirmed that the Municipality had the legal right to reclaim possession of the market stalls after the lease expiration and that the actions of Santos and Gongond in staying beyond the lease term were unlawful.

**Doctrine:**

The case reaffirmed the doctrine that once a lease agreement expires, any continued occupation of the property by the lessee without renewal or a new contract constitutes illegal possession. The right of the property owner (in this case, the Municipality) to reclaim possession is upheld in the absence of renewed agreements.

**Class Notes:**

1. **Elements of Ejectment:**

- Ownership or legal right to the property by the petitioner (Municipality).
- Expiry or termination of the lease.
- Unlawful continued occupation by the lessee post-lease expiration.

2. **Legal Actions:**

- Filing for ejectment.
- Responding to demurrers.
- Appeal procedures.

3. **Relevant Statutes/Provisions:**

- Civil Code of the Philippines, Article 1673 - provides grounds for ejectment of tenants/lessees.
- Relevant local ordinances about lease agreements and property management by Municipalities.

**\*\*Historical Background:\*\***

The context of the case reflects the post-colonial Philippines' efforts to systematize property and market management. Lease contracts were crucial in regulating the usage of public spaces, like market areas, which were essential for economic activities in municipalities. Disputes like this were common as municipalities enforced property rights and proper leasing regulations to ensure order and legal compliance in public markets.