

**Title:** People of the Philippines vs. Dante Cubay Y Ugsalan

**Facts:**

- Initial Accusations:** Dante Cubay Y Ugsalan was charged with 44 counts of rape against a deaf-mute woman referred to as AAA, who was a student at a Special Education Center and dormitory in Bukidnon. Cubay was a watchman at the school and was alleged to have committed the rapes on various dates from September 2007 to January 2008.
- Informations Filed:** Forty-four separate Informations charged Cubay with willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously having sexual intercourse with AAA against her will, specifying the perpetration dates for each count.
- Trial Proceedings:** Upon arraignment, Cubay pleaded “not guilty.” The cases were consolidated and tried jointly. The prosecution presented testimonies from AAA, her doctor, two aunts, her teacher, and sign language experts. Cubay alone took the stand for the defense, admitting to sexual intercourse but claiming it was consensual.
- Defense Argument:** Cubay claimed he and AAA were in a consensual romantic relationship, contending that she was of legal age and capable of consent, further suggesting that she filed the charges solely due to family pressure due to her pregnancy.
- Trial Court Verdict:** On January 30, 2013, the Regional Trial Court found Cubay guilty of all 44 counts of rape and sentenced him to reclusion perpetua for each count.
- Appeal to Court of Appeals:** The defense appealed the verdict, arguing that the testimony was uncorroborated and had inconsistencies, that the prosecution’s line of questioning was flawed, and asserting that the relationship was consensual.
- Court of Appeals Decision:** In November 2015, the Appeals Court affirmed the trial court’s decision.
- Appeal to Supreme Court:** Cubay sought relief from the Supreme Court, maintaining his defense of consensual sexual relations and asserting flaws in the prosecution’s case.

**Issues:**

- Validity of Informations:** Whether the Informations charging rape were validly filed, specifically whether they included necessary elements of force or intimidation.

2. **Sufficiency of Evidence:** Whether the prosecution sufficiently demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that Cubay committed rape in all 44 instances charged.

**Court's Decision:**

1. **Inadequate Informations:** The Supreme Court found that the Informations were fatally deficient as they did not explicitly allege the presence of force, intimidation, or that the victim was incapable of giving consent due to being deprived of reason or unconsciousness.

2. **Sufficiency of Evidence:** Even if the allegations in the Informations were properly framed, the Court determined that there was insufficient evidence presented to prove each count of rape beyond reasonable doubt. The Court found AAA's testimony to be generally lacking in detail, especially concerning the elements of force or intimidation.

**Doctrine:**

- For an Information to be valid in charging an offense, it must contain all essential elements of the crime. Missing elements can render the charges invalid, and conviction cannot be based on insufficiently detailed pleadings.

**Class Notes:**

- Elements of Rape: Per the Revised Penal Code, the elements include carnal knowledge with a woman and that it be carried out by force, intimidation, or when the woman is incapable of giving valid consent.

- Burden of Proof: The prosecution must establish the elements of the crime beyond reasonable doubt. Deficiencies in the allegation of facts regarding these elements can lead to acquittal.

**Historical Background:**

Given the nature of the case dealing with disabilities and consent, the historical import of this case highlights the importance of ensuring justice actually encapsulates all elements of a crime, especially in relationships of authority or care, reinforcing procedural rigor to protect both victims and defendants' rights.