

SECOND DIVISION

[G.R. No. 170498, January 09, 2013]

**METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, PETITIONER, VS.
ABSOLUTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, RESPONDENT.**

DECISION

BRION, J.:

We resolve petitioner Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company's (*Metrobank* 's) petition for review on *certiorari*^[1] seeking the reversal of the decision^[2] dated August 25, 2005 and the resolution^[3] dated November 17, 2005 of the Court of Appeals (CA) in CA-G.R. SP No. 86336. The assailed decision affirmed the order^[4] dated May 7, 2004 of the Regional Trial Court (RTC) of Quezon City, Branch 80. The RTC had denied the admission of Metrobank's Fourth-Party Complaint^[5] against the Estate of Jose L. Chua for being a money claim that falls under Section 5, Rule 86 of the Rules of Court; the claim should have been filed in the pending judicial settlement of Chua's estate before the RTC of Pasay City. The CA affirmed the RTC's order based on the same ground.

Factual Antecedents

On October 5, 2000, Sherwood Holdings Corporation, Inc. (*SHCI*) filed a complaint for sum of money against Absolute Management Corporation (*AMC*). The complaint was docketed as Civil Case No. Q-00-42105 and was assigned to the RTC of Quezon City, Branch 80.^[6]

SHCI alleged in its complaint that it made advance payments to AMC for the purchase of 27,000 pieces of plywood and 16,500 plyboards in the sum of P12,277,500.00, covered by Metrobank Check Nos. 1407668502, 140768507, 140768530, 140768531, 140768532, 140768533 and 140768534. These checks were all crossed, and were all made payable to AMC. They were given to Chua, AMC's General Manager, in 1998.^[7]

Chua died in 1999,^[8] and a special proceeding for the settlement of his estate was commenced before the RTC of Pasay City. This proceeding was pending at the time AMC filed its answer with counterclaims and third-party complaint.^[9]

SHCI made demands on AMC, after Chua's death, for allegedly undelivered items worth P8,331,700.00. According to AMC, these transactions could not be found in its records. Upon investigation, AMC discovered that in 1998, Chua received from SHCI 18 Metrobank checks worth P31,807,500.00. These were all payable to AMC and were crossed or "for payee's account only[.]"^[10]

In its answer with counterclaims and third-party complaint,^[11] AMC averred that it had no knowledge of Chua's transactions with SHCI and it did not receive any money from the latter. AMC also asked the RTC to hold Metrobank liable for the subject checks in case it is adjudged liable to SHCI.

Metrobank filed a motion for bill of particulars,^[12] seeking to clarify certain ambiguous statements in AMC's answer. The RTC granted the motion but AMC failed to submit the required bill of particulars. Hence, Metrobank filed a motion to strike out the third-party complaint.^[13]

In the meantime, Metrobank filed a motion to dismiss^[14] against AMC on the ground that the latter engaged in prohibited forum shopping. According to Metrobank, AMC's claim against it is the same claim that it raised against Chua's estate in Special Proceedings No. 99-0023 before the RTC of Pasay City, Branch 112. The RTC subsequently denied this motion.^[15]

The RTC of Quezon City opted to defer consideration^[16] of Metrobank's motion to strike out third-party complaint^[17] and it instead granted AMC's motion for leave to serve written interrogatories on the third-party defendant.^[18] While Metrobank filed its answer to the written interrogatories, AMC was again directed by the RTC, in an order^[19] dated August 13, 2003, to submit its bill of particulars. Instead, AMC filed a motion for reconsideration^[20] which was denied in an order^[21] dated October 28, 2003. AMC still did not file its bill of particulars. The RTC, on the other hand, did not act on Metrobank's motion to strike out AMC's third-party complaint.^[22]

In its answer^[23] dated December 1, 2003, Metrobank admitted that it deposited the checks in question to the account of Ayala Lumber and Hardware, a sole proprietorship Chua owned and managed. The deposit was allegedly done with the knowledge and consent of AMC. According to Metrobank, Chua then gave the assurance that the arrangement for the handling of the checks carried AMC's consent. Chua also submitted documents showing his position and interest in AMC. These documents, as well as AMC's admission in its answer that it allowed Chua to manage AMC with a relative free hand, show that it knew of Chua's arrangement with Metrobank. Further, Chua's records show that the proceeds of the checks were remitted to AMC which cannot therefore now claim that it did not receive these proceeds.

Metrobank also raised the defense of estoppel. According to Metrobank, AMC had knowledge of its arrangements with Chua for several years. Despite this arrangement, AMC did not object to nor did it call the attention of Metrobank about Chua's alleged lack of authority to deposit the checks in Ayala Lumber and Hardware's account. At this point, AMC is already estopped from questioning Chua's authority to deposit these checks in Ayala Lumber and Hardware's account.

Lastly, Metrobank asserted that AMC gave Chua unbridled control in managing AMC's affairs. This measure of control amounted to gross negligence that was the proximate cause of the loss that AMC must now bear.

Subsequently, Metrobank filed a motion for leave to admit fourth-party

complaint^[24] against Chua's estate. It alleged that Chua's estate should reimburse Metrobank in case it would be held liable in the third-party complaint filed against it by AMC.

The RTC's Ruling

In an order^[25] dated May 7, 2004, the RTC denied Metrobank's motion. It likewise denied Metrobank's motion for reconsideration in an order^[26] dated July 7, 2004.

The RTC categorized Metrobank's allegation in the fourth-party complaint as a "*cobro de lo indebido*"^[27] – a kind of quasi-contract that mandates recovery of what has been improperly paid. Quasi-contracts fall within the concept of implied contracts that must be included in the claims required to be filed with the judicial settlement of the deceased's estate under Section 5, Rule 86 of the Rules of Court. As such claim, it should have been filed in Special Proceedings No. 99-0023, not before the RTC as a fourth-party complaint. The RTC, acting in the exercise of its general jurisdiction, does not have the authority to adjudicate the fourth-party complaint. As a trial court hearing an ordinary action, it cannot resolve matters pertaining to special proceedings because the latter is subject to specific rules.

Metrobank responded to the RTC ruling by filing a petition for *certiorari*^[28] under Rule 65 before the CA.

The CA's Ruling

The CA affirmed the RTC's ruling that Metrobank's fourth-party complaint should have been filed in Special Proceedings No. 99-0023.^[29]

According to the CA, the relief that Metrobank prayed for was based on a quasi-contract and was a money claim categorized as an implied contract that should be filed under Section 5, Rule 86 of the Rules of Court.

Based on the statutory construction principle of *lex specialis derogat generali*, the CA held that Section 5, Rule 86 of the Rules of Court is a special provision that should prevail over the general provisions of Section 11, Rule 6 of the Rules of Court. The latter applies to money claims in ordinary actions while a money claim against a person already deceased falls under the settlement of his estate that is governed by the rules on special proceedings. If at all, rules for ordinary actions only apply suppletorily to special proceedings.

The Present Petition

In its present petition for review on *certiorari*,^[30] Metrobank asserts that it should be allowed to file a fourth-party complaint against Chua's estate in the proceedings before the RTC; its fourth-party complaint was filed merely to enforce its right to be reimbursed by Chua's estate in case Metrobank is held liable to AMC. Hence, Section 11, Rule 6 of the Rules of Court should apply.

AMC, in its comment,^[31] maintains the line that the CA and the RTC rulings should be followed, *i.e.*, that Metrobank's claim is a quasi-contract that should be filed as a

claim under Section 5, Rule 86 of the Rules of Court.

AMC also challenges the form of Metrobank's petition for failure to comply with Section 4, Rule 45 of the Rules of Court. This provision requires petitions filed before the Supreme Court to be accompanied by "such material portions of the record as would support the petition[.]" According to AMC, the petition's annexes are mostly Metrobank's pleadings and court issuances. It did not append all relevant AMC pleadings before the RTC and the CA. For this reason, the petition should have been dismissed outright.

Issues

The parties' arguments, properly joined, present to us the following issues:

- 1) Whether the petition for review on *certiorari* filed by Metrobank before the Supreme Court complies with Section 4, Rule 45 of the Rules of Court; and
- 2) Whether Metrobank's fourth-party complaint against Chua's estate should be allowed.

The Court's Ruling

The Present Petition Complies With Section 4, Rule 45 of the Rules of Court

AMC posits that Metrobank's failure to append relevant AMC pleadings submitted to the RTC and to the CA violated Section 4, Rule 45 of the Rules of Court,^[32] and is a sufficient ground to dismiss the petition under Section 5, Rule 45 of the Rules of Court.^[33]

We disagree with AMC's position.

In *F.A.T. Kee Computer Systems, Inc. v. Online Networks International, Inc.*,^[34] Online Networks International, Inc. similarly assailed F.A.T. Kee Computer Systems, Inc.'s failure to attach the transcript of stenographic notes (*TSN*) of the RTC proceedings, and claimed this omission to be a violation of Section 4, Rule 45 of the Rules of Court that warranted the petition's dismissal. The Court held that the defect was not fatal, as the *TSN* of the proceedings before the RTC forms part of the records of the case. Thus, there was no incurable omission that warranted the outright dismissal of the petition.

The Court significantly pointed out in *F.A.T. Kee* that the requirement in Section 4, Rule 45 of the Rules of Court is not meant to be an absolute rule whose violation would automatically lead to the petition's dismissal.^[35] The Rules of Court has not been intended to be totally rigid. In fact, the Rules of Court provides that the Supreme Court "may require or allow the filing of such pleadings, briefs, memoranda or documents as it may deem necessary within such periods and under such conditions as it may consider appropriate";^[36] and "[i]f the petition is given due course, the Supreme Court may require the elevation of the complete record of the case or specified parts thereof within fifteen (15) days from notice."^[37] These

provisions are in keeping with the overriding standard that procedural rules should be liberally construed to promote their objective and to assist the parties in obtaining a just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action or proceeding.^[38]

Under this guiding principle, we do not see Metrobank's omission to be a fatal one that should warrant the petition's outright dismissal. To be sure, the omission to submit the adverse party's pleadings in a petition before the Court is not a commendable practice as it may lead to an unduly biased narration of facts and arguments that masks the real issues before the Court. Such skewed presentation could lead to the waste of the Court's time in sifting through the maze of the parties' narrations of facts and arguments and is a danger the Rules of Court seeks to avoid.

Our examination of Metrobank's petition shows that it contains AMC's opposition to its motion to admit fourth-party complaint among its annexes. The rest of the pleadings have been subsequently submitted as attachments in Metrobank's Reply. A reading of these pleadings shows that their arguments are the same as those stated in the orders of the trial court and the Court of Appeals. Thus, even if Metrobank's petition did not contain some of AMC's pleadings, the Court still had the benefit of a clear narration of facts and arguments according to both parties' perspectives. In this broader view, the mischief that the Rules of Court seeks to avoid has not really been present. If at all, the omission is not a grievous one that the spirit of liberality cannot address.

The Merits of the Main Issue

The main issue poses to us two essential points that must be addressed. *First*, are quasi-contracts included in claims that should be filed pursuant to Rule 86, Section 5 of the Rules of Court? *Second*, if so, is Metrobank's claim against the Estate of Jose Chua based on a quasi- contract?

Quasi-contracts are included in claims that should be filed under Rule 86, Section 5 of the Rules of Court

In *Maclan v. Garcia*,^[39] Gabriel Maclan filed a civil case to recover from Ruben Garcia the necessary expenses he spent as possessor of a piece of land. Garcia acquired the land as an heir of its previous owner. He set up the defense that this claim should have been filed in the special proceedings to settle the estate of his predecessor. Maclan, on the other hand, contended that his claim arises from law and not from contract, express or implied. Thus, it need not be filed in the settlement of the estate of Garcia's predecessor, as mandated by Section 5, Rule 87 of the Rules of Court (now Section 5, Rule 86).

The Court held under these facts that a claim for necessary expenses spent as previous possessor of the land is a kind of quasi-contract. Citing *Leung Ben v. O'Brien*,^[40] it explained that the term "implied contracts," as used in our remedial law, originated from the common law where obligations derived from quasi-contracts and from law are both considered as implied contracts. Thus, the term quasi-contract is included in the concept "implied contracts" as used in the Rules of Court. Accordingly, liabilities of the deceased arising from quasi-contracts should be