



Republic of the Philippines  
**Supreme Court**  
 Manila

**EN BANC**

**GOVERNMENT OF  
 HONGKONG SPECIAL  
 ADMINISTRATIVE REGION,  
 represented by the PHILIPPINE  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,**  
 Petitioner,

**G.R. No. 207342**

Present:

SERENO, C.J.  
 CARPIO,  
 \*VELASCO, JR.,  
 \*\*LEONARDO-DE CASTRO,  
 PERALTA,  
 BERSAMIN,  
 \*\*\*DEL CASTILLO,  
 \*\*\*\*PERLAS-BERNABE,  
 LEONEN,  
 \*\*\*\*\*JARDELEZA,  
 CAGUIOA,  
 MARTIRES,  
 TIJAM,  
 REYES, JR., and  
 GISMUNDO, JJ.:

- versus -

**JUAN ANTONIO MUÑOZ,**  
 Respondent.

Promulgated:

November 7, 2017

*[Handwritten Signature]*

X-----X

**RESOLUTION**

**BERSAMIN, J.:**

Under the *rule of specialty* in international law, a Requested State shall surrender to a Requesting State a person to be tried only for a criminal offense specified in their treaty of extradition. Conformably with the *dual criminality rule* embodied in the extradition treaty between the Philippines and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), however, the Philippines as the Requested State is not bound to extradite the respondent to the jurisdiction of the HKSAR as the Requesting State for the offense of *accepting an advantage as an agent* considering that the extradition treaty is

\* On official time.  
 \*\* On official business.  
 \*\*\* On official time.  
 \*\*\*\* On official business.  
 \*\*\*\*\* On leave.

forthright in providing that surrender shall only be granted for an offense coming within the descriptions of offenses in its Article 2 insofar as the offenses are punishable by imprisonment or other form of detention for more than one year, or by a more severe penalty *according to the laws of both parties*.

For consideration and resolution is the petitioner's motion for reconsideration<sup>1</sup> to seek the review and reversal of the decision promulgated on August 16, 2016,<sup>2</sup> whereby the Court affirmed the amended decision of the Court of Appeals (CA) promulgated on March 1, 2013 in CA-G.R. CV No. 88610, and accordingly denied the petition for review on *certiorari*.<sup>3</sup> We thereby held that respondent Juan Antonio Muñoz could only be extradited to and tried by the HKSAR for seven (7) counts of *conspiracy to defraud*, but not for the other crime of *accepting an advantage as an agent*. This, because *conspiracy to defraud* was a public sector offense, but *accepting an advantage as an agent* dealt with private sector bribery; hence, the *dual criminality rule* embodied in the treaty of extradition has not been met.

The Court **DENIES** the petitioner's motion for reconsideration for its lack of merit considering that the basic issues being thereby raised were already passed upon and no substantial arguments were presented to warrant the reversal of the decision promulgated on August 16, 2016.

Article 2 of the RP-Hong Kong treaty provides that surrender of the extraditee by the Requested State to the Requesting State shall only be for an offense coming within any of the descriptions of the offenses therein listed insofar as the offenses are punishable by imprisonment or other form of detention for more than one year, or by a more severe penalty *according to the laws of both parties*. The provision expresses the *dual criminality rule*. The determination of whether or not the offense concerned complied with the *dual criminality rule* rests on the Philippines as the requested party. Hence, the Philippines must carefully ascertain the exact nature of the offenses involved in the request, and thereby establish that the surrender of Muñoz for trial in the HKSAR will be proper. On its part, the HKSAR as the requesting party should prove that the offense is covered by the RP-Hong Kong Treaty, and punishable in our jurisdiction.

A perusal of the motion for reconsideration shows that the petitioner has lifted from the dissenting opinion the arguments it now advances to support its insistence that Muñoz must also be extradited for the crime of *accepting an advantage as an agent*. In the last paragraph of the motion for reconsideration, the petitioner cites the ruling *supposedly* handed down by the Court of Final Appeal of the HKSAR in the case of *B v. The*

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<sup>1</sup> *Rollo*, pp. 184-196.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* at 147-170.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.* at 20-26; penned by Associate Justice Hakim Abdulwahid, with the concurrence of Associate Justice Marlene Gonzales-Sison and Associate Justice Edwin D. Sorongon.

*Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption* to the effect that the term *agent* in Section 9 of the HKSAR's *Prevention of Bribery Ordinance* (POBO) also covered public servants in another jurisdiction.<sup>4</sup> On the basis of such supposed ruling, the petitioner prays that the exclusion of the crime of *accepting an advantage as an agent* be reversed; and that the Court should hold Muñoz to be extraditable also for such crime.

The petitioner's prayer cannot be granted. To grant it would be to take judicial notice of the ruling in *B v. The Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption*. Like all other courts in this jurisdiction, however, the Court is not at liberty to take judicial notice of the ruling without contravening our own rules on evidence under which foreign judgments and laws are not considered as matters of a public or notorious nature that proved themselves.

Verily, foreign judgments and laws, if relevant, have to be duly alleged and competently proved like any other disputed fact. *Noveras v. Noveras*<sup>5</sup> explains why:

x x x Justice Herrera explained that, as a rule, "no sovereign is bound to give effect within its dominion to a judgment rendered by a tribunal of another country." This means that the foreign judgment and its authenticity must be proven as facts under our rules on evidence, together with the alien's applicable national law to show the effect of the judgment on the alien himself or herself. The recognition may be made in an action instituted specifically for the purpose or in another action where a party invokes the foreign decree as an integral aspect of his claim or defense.

x x x x

Under Section 24 of Rule 132, the record of public documents of a sovereign authority or tribunal may be proved by: (1) an official publication thereof or (2) a copy attested by the officer having the legal custody thereof. Such official publication or copy must be accompanied, if the record is not kept in the Philippines, with a certificate that the attesting officer has the legal custody thereof. The certificate may be issued by any of the authorized Philippine embassy or consular officials stationed in the foreign country in which the record is kept, and authenticated by the seal of his office. The attestation must state, in substance, that the copy is a correct copy of the original, or a specific part thereof, as the case may be, and must be under the official seal of the attesting officer.

Section 25 of the same Rule states that whenever a copy of a document or record is attested for the purpose of evidence, the attestation must state, in substance, that the copy is a correct copy of the original, or a

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<sup>4</sup> Id. at 192.

<sup>5</sup> G.R. No. 188289, August 20, 2014, 733 SCRA 528.

specific part thereof, as the case may be. The attestation must be under the official seal of the attesting officer, if there be any, or if he be the clerk of a court having a seal, under the seal of such court.<sup>6</sup>

Worthy to remind in this regard is that the power to take judicial notice is to be exercised by the courts of the Philippines with caution, and every reasonable doubt should be resolved in the negative.<sup>7</sup>

Furthermore, the courts in the Philippines lacked expertise on the laws of the HKSAR. This precisely necessitated the hearing before the trial court to receive the opinion testimonies of qualified experts on the laws of the HKSAR. The experts were Clive Stephen Grossman, the Senior Counsel of the Hong Kong Bar Association, and Ian Charles McWalters, the Senior Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions in the Department of Justice of the HKSAR. Not surprisingly, said legal experts shared the opinion that the offense defined in Section 9 of the POBO was a *private sector offense*. The CA thus decided against the petitioner's position. To extradite Muñoz also for the crime for *accepting an advantage as an agent* would be devoid of justification if the Philippines did not have an equivalent crime of *accepting an advantage as an agent*.

At the time when the ruling in *B v. The Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption* was supposedly handed down on January 28, 2010 by the Court of Final Appeal of the HKSAR, this case was already pending consideration on appeal by the CA. The CA promulgated the assailed amended decision on March 1, 2013 upon Muñoz's motion for reconsideration in order to declare that he could not be extradited for the crime of *accepting an advantage as an agent* due to non-compliance with the *dual criminality rule*. All throughout this time, the petitioner did not seasonably and properly apprise the CA of the relevant case law in its jurisdiction. It was only in the motion for reconsideration that the petitioner apprised the Court of the ruling, but mentioned only the title of the case. The petitioner did not attempt to prove the ruling as a fact.

The petitioner's belatedness in bringing the ruling to our attention was another proof of the ruling's lack of relevance and applicability herein.

It is also notable that the petitioner did not present an official publication of the ruling or at least a copy of it attested by the proper office or officer having legal custody (if attestation was the rule in that jurisdiction). As a consequence, the ruling was not also shown to be a public document under the laws of the HKSAR.

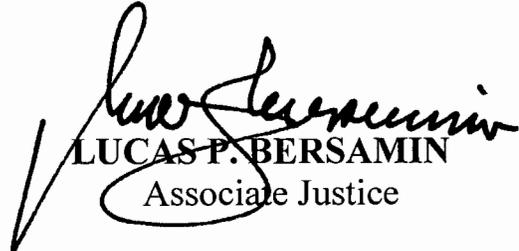
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<sup>6</sup> Id. at 540-541.

<sup>7</sup> See *Garcia v. Recio*, G.R. No. 138322, October 2, 2001, 366 SCRA 437, 451-452.

ACCORDINGLY, the Court DENIES the motion for reconsideration with finality.

SO ORDERED.

  
LUCAS P. BERSAMIN  
Associate Justice

WE CONCUR:

*I reiterate my dissent in the  
majority Decision.*

MARIA LOURDES P. A. SERENO  
Chief Justice



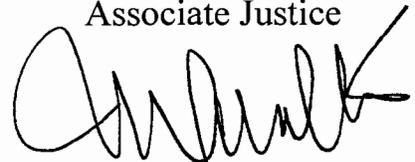
ANTONIO T. CARPIO  
Associate Justice

(On Official Time)

PRESBITERO J. VELASCO, JR  
Associate Justice

(On Official Business)

TERESITA J. LEONARDO DE CASTRO  
Associate Justice



DIOSDADO M. PERALTA  
Associate Justice

(On Official Time)

MARIANO C. DEL CASTILLO  
Associate Justice

(On Official Business)

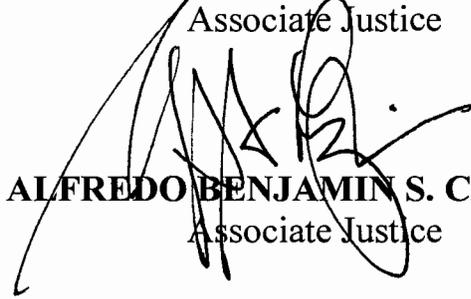
ESTELA M. PERLAS-BERNABE  
Associate Justice

*I reiterate my dissent in the Aug 16, 2016  
Decision of this Court*

  
MARVIC M.V.F. LEONEN  
Associate Justice

(On Leave)

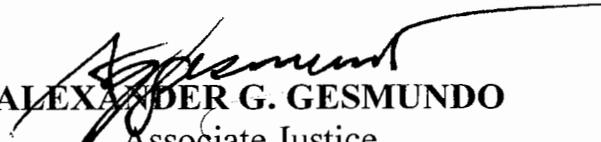
FRANCIS H. JARDELEZA  
Associate Justice

  
ALFREDO BENJAMIN S. CAGUIOA  
Associate Justice

  
SAMUEL R. MARTIRES  
Associate Justice

  
**NOEL G. MENEZ TIJAM**  
Associate Justice

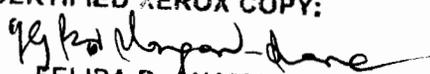
  
**ANDRES B. REYES, JR.**  
Associate Justice

  
**ALEXANDER G. GESMUNDO**  
Associate Justice

**CERTIFICATION**

Pursuant to Section 13, Article VIII of the Constitution, I certify that the conclusions in the above Resolution had been reached in consultation before the case was assigned to the writer of the opinion of the Court.

  
**MARIA LOURDES P. A. SERENO**  
Chief Justice

**CERTIFIED XEROX COPY:**  
  
**FELIPA B. ANAYA**  
CLERK OF COURT, EN BANC  
SUPREME COURT