



Republic of the Philippines
Supreme Court
 Manila

EN BANC

PATRICK R. FABIE,
Complainant,

A.C. No. 10574
(Formerly CBD Case No. 11-3047)

Present:

SERENO, C. J.,
 CARPIO,*
 VELASCO, JR.,
 LEONARDO-DE CASTRO,
 BRION,
 PERALTA,
 BERSAMIN,
 DEL CASTILLO,
 PEREZ,
 MENDOZA,
 REYES,
 PERLAS-BERNABE,
 LEONEN,
 JARDELEZA, *and*
 CAGUIOA, JJ.

- versus -

ATTY. LEONARDO M. REAL,
Respondent.

Promulgated:

September 20, 2016

x ----- *[Signature]* ----- x

RESOLUTION

DEL CASTILLO, J.:

In a Verified Petition,¹ complainant Patrick R. Fabie claimed that he is the owner of a parcel of land located in Bo. Dela Paz, Antipolo City registered under Transfer Certificate of Title (TCT) No. R-1971. His sister Jaynie May R. Fabie (Jaynie May) donated the property to him in support of his intended application for immigration either to the United States of America or Canada. However, his plan to immigrate did not push through hence, he engaged the services of respondent Atty.

[Signature]

* *On official leave.*
¹ *Rollo, pp. 2-3.*

Leonardo M. Real to facilitate the return of ownership of the said property to Jaynie May.

On August 24, 2009, complainant gave respondent the necessary documents for the purported transfer of ownership of the property as well as the amount of ₱40,000.00 to answer for the expenses to be incurred in connection therewith and for respondent's professional fees.² This is evidenced by an acknowledgement receipt which complainant attached to his Petition indicating as follows:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

Received from PATRICK R. FABIE the following documents:

1. Deed of Absolute Sale and Deed of Donation between Patrick Fabie and Jaynie May Fabie
2. Tax Declaration of Real Property
3. Tax Clearance
4. [Official] Real Property tax [r]eceipt
5. Xerox and Original [Transfer Certificate of] Title No. [TCT]. **N-129303**
6. Cash – ₱40,000.00

Received by:
Signed 9/18/10
ATTY. LEONARDO M. REAL
Date: August 24, 2009
Place: Bermuda Subd.
Antipolo City

Conforme:
Signed
PATRICK R. FABIE³

However, more than a year had passed without anything being accomplished. Hence, complainant sought for the return of the items received by respondent. While respondent gave back to complainant TCT No. R-1971, he did not return the ₱40,000.00 and the other documents. And since the demand letter⁴ for the return of the money was left unheeded, complainant was constrained to lodge with the Commission on Bar Discipline of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) the said Verified Petition.

In his Answer,⁵ respondent admitted that he received the items enumerated in the afore-quoted acknowledgement receipt albeit on a different date and for a

² Id. at 6.

³ Id; emphasis supplied.

⁴ Id. at 7.

⁵ Id. at 9-12.



different purpose, *i.e.*, on September 18, 2010, for the purpose of settling the estate of complainant's late father, Esteban E. Fabie, Jr. (Esteban). Later, however, the heirs of Esteban had a change of heart and took back from respondent the documents and the money on November 28, 2010. Complainant allegedly acknowledged the return of the items by respondent as follows:⁶

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

Received from Atty. Leonardo M. Real the following documents:

1. Deed of Absolute Sale and Deed of Donation bet. Patrick Fabie and Jaynie May Fabie
2. Tax Declaration of Real Property
3. Tax Clearance
4. [Official] Real Property Tax Receipt
5. Xerox and original Title No. N-129303
6. Cash – ₱40,000.00

Received by:
Signed
PATRICK R. FABIE
Date: August 24, 2009
Place: Bermuda Subd.
Antipolo City

Conforme:
Signed 11/28/10
ATTY. LEONARDO M. REAL⁷

Further, respondent attached to his Answer a photocopy of TCT No. N-129303⁸ which he claimed to be a part of the estate of Esteban referred to him by the latter's heirs for settlement proceedings. But since there was a misunderstanding among the heirs, the settlement did not push through. To prove the unpleasant relationship of the heirs, respondent attached to his Answer a letter⁹ dated April 23, 2004 of complainant's mother Elsie R. Fabie (Elsie) indicating her intention to repudiate an amicable settlement that she earlier entered into with her children because the latter committed criminal acts against her. Respondent claimed that he got caught in the middle of this bitter spat of the heirs such that complainant filed this disbarment case against him. At any rate, respondent pointed out that complainant could not have delivered to him TCT No. N-129303 on August 24, 2009 since the same was recorded lost on April 26, 2004 and was only recovered on July 27, 2010 per entries at the dorsal side of the said title.¹⁰

⁶ Id. at 13.

⁷ Id.

⁸ Id. at 14-15.

⁹ Id. at 16.

¹⁰ Id. at 15.

In his Reply,¹¹ complainant clarified that the title which was the subject of his engagement of respondent was TCT No. R-1971 as alleged in his Petition and not TCT No. N-129303. While, indeed, the acknowledgement receipt he appended to his Petition indicates that the TCT number of the title received by respondent is TCT No. N-129303, this was a mere typographical error committed by respondent's secretary who prepared the said acknowledgement receipt. As to how respondent came into possession of a photocopy of TCT No. N-129303, complainant recounted that at one time, he and his mother met with respondent. Respondent thereupon made representations that he could have TCT No. N-129303, which was under the names of complainant's parents, transferred in the sole name of complainant's mother. Upon respondent's further cajoling, complainant's mother gave the former a photocopy of TCT No. N-129303. The purported transfer, however, remained to be a mere plan since complainant's family had no money to defray for the expenses. Unfortunately, respondent was using his possession of a photocopy of TCT No. N-129303 in this case to negate his clear deviation from the conduct expected of a lawyer.

In his Rejoinder,¹² respondent pointed out that the discrepancy between the TCT numbers of the title alluded to by complainant in his Petition (TCT No. R-1971) and of the title indicated in the acknowledgement receipt appended thereto (TCT No. N-129303) was not a mere typographical error considering that the alphanumeric characters of the two TCT numbers were so different from each other. Respondent reiterated his denial that he dealt with complainant with respect to TCT No. R-1971 and asserted that the latter, in filing this complaint for disbarment, was just sour-graping because of the aborted settlement of his father's estate.

Mandatory Conference was set on September 30, 2011.¹³ Although respondent filed a Mandatory Conference Brief,¹⁴ he did not appear thereat. Hence, the mandatory conference was terminated and the parties were required to file their respective position papers.¹⁵ Complainant filed his Position Paper¹⁶ attaching thereto an Affidavit¹⁷ executed by his mother Elsie. In the said affidavit, Elsie corroborated the allegations of her son and denied that she or any of her children engaged respondent for the settlement of the estate of Esteban. She further averred that the said estate was, in fact, already extra-judicially settled through the assistance of a different lawyer as shown by an Extrajudicial Settlement of Estate with Waiver of Rights.¹⁸ On respondent's end, he attached to his Position Paper¹⁹ a draft²⁰ of the

¹¹ Id. at 17-19.

¹² Id. at 20-21.

¹³ Id. at 23.

¹⁴ Id. at 24-27.

¹⁵ Id. at 29.

¹⁶ Id. at 30-36.

¹⁷ Id. at 37-38.

¹⁸ Id. at 39-43.

¹⁹ Id. at 46-49.

²⁰ Id. at 54-59.



Complaint for Partition and Accounting which he claimed to have prepared in accordance with his engagement by the heirs of Esteban.

***Report and Recommendation of the
Investigating Commissioner***

In his Report and Recommendation²¹ dated November 9, 2011, Investigating Commissioner Oliver A. Cachapero (Commissioner Cachapero) held that the evidence tended to support complainant's allegations. For one, the items received by respondent included a Deed of Absolute Sale and a Deed of Donation executed by and between complainant and Jaynie May – documents which are significant to the purported transfer of ownership of property between the said siblings. For another, he found complainant as quite sure of the details of respondent's return to him of TCT No. R-1971 only as complainant even vividly recalled that the same took place in Starbucks, Edsa Central, Mandaluyong City. On the other hand, Commissioner Cachapero did not find credible respondent's claim that he was engaged by the heirs of Esteban for the settlement of estate.

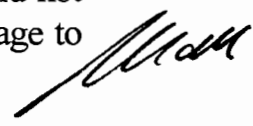
As to the respective acknowledgment receipts submitted by the parties, Commissioner Cachapero made this observation:

The undersigned likewise notes that the [r]espondent had apparently perpetrated the odious act of riding on the mistake of his secretary. There apparently was an error in his secretary's typing of the acknowledgment receipt. This can be gleaned from the indication of one and the same date (August 24, 2009) below the printed name of [c]omplainant and [r]espondent in the two (2) Acknowledgment Receipts. Significantly, only the name of the recipient (Respondent) was changed in the latter receipt and this gave way for him to use the original one (with Complainant as recipient) which is erroneous [since the said copy indicated complainant as the recipient when it should have been the respondent] to support his claim that he had already returned to Complainant the sum of ₱40,000.00 that was earlier paid to him the said amount being indicated in the acknowledgment receipt.²²

Ultimately, Commissioner Cachapero found respondent to have (1) breached his duties to his client when he failed to exercise due diligence in his undertaking to cause the transfer of ownership of property from complainant to Jaynie May and instead abandoned his client's cause; (2) converted his client's fund of ₱40,000.00 to his personal use when he failed to return the same to complainant; and, (3) committed dishonesty when he claimed that he had been engaged to settle the estate of Esteban when in truth he was not. And since the above transgressions did not only show bad faith on the part of respondent but also caused material damage to

²¹ Id. at 90-93.

²² Id. at 66.



complainant, Commissioner Cachapero recommended that respondent be suspended from the practice of law for two years.

Ruling of the IBP Board of Governors

In Resolution No. XX-2013-406 dated April 15, 2013, the IBP Board of Governors adopted and approved the report and recommendation of Commissioner Cachapero with modification that respondent be suspended for a shorter period of six months.²³

Respondent filed a Motion for Reconsideration²⁴ insisting that there was no clear, convincing, and satisfactory evidence adduced to establish that he breached his duties to complainant as to warrant his suspension. The IBP Board of Governors, however, issued Resolution No. XXI-2014-115 on March 21, 2014 denying respondent's Motion for Reconsideration.²⁵ It further resolved to modify its earlier resolution (Resolution No. XX-2013-406) by suspending respondent from the practice of law for a period of two years in accordance with the recommendation of Commissioner Cachapero.

Our Ruling

"The Court has emphatically stated that when the integrity of a member of the bar is challenged, it is not enough that [he] denies the charges against him; [he] must meet the issue and overcome the evidence against [him]. [He] must show proof that [he] still maintains that degree of morality and integrity which at all times is expected of [him]."²⁶ Respondent failed in this regard.

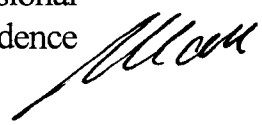
It is undisputed that respondent received documents and money from complainant. What is at issue, however, are the circumstances surrounding such receipt. To recap, complainant asserts that respondent received the items because he engaged the latter to cause the transfer of ownership of a land from him to his sister Jaynie May. Respondent, however, denies this and instead avers that he received the documents and the money in connection with the settlement of the estate of complainant's father Esteban for which he was employed by the latter's heirs. Unfortunately, none of the parties was able to present a written contract which would have been the best evidence of their respective claims of professional engagement. Be that as it may, the Court has carefully scrutinized the evidence

²³ Id. at 89.

²⁴ Id. at 68-76.

²⁵ Id. at 88.

²⁶ *Spouses Tejada v. Atty. Palaña*, 557 Phil. 517, 524 (2007).



presented by both parties and finds that as held by Commissioner Cachapero, the weight of evidence favors the complainant.

First, the documents received by respondent support the transaction for which complainant claims to have engaged his services. Plainly, the Deed of Absolute Sale and Deed of Donation by and between complainant and Jaynie May are the primary documents necessary to facilitate the transfer of ownership of property between them. On the other hand, these documents have no significance to the purported settlement of estate of Esteban. Moreover, if respondent indeed received the documents for purposes of settlement proceedings, why were such documents, which notably relate to just a single property, the only ones given to him when respondent himself alleges in his Answer²⁷ that the estate of Esteban comprises of prime properties located in Mandaluyong, Quezon City, and Antipolo? Why were titles and documents pertaining to such other properties not among those received by him?

To further negate the allegations against him, respondent capitalizes on the discrepancy between the title number of the TCT of the property supposed to be the subject of the transfer of ownership between complainant and Jaynie May (TCT No. R-1971) and the title number of the TCT received by him as indicated in the parties' respective acknowledgement receipts (TCT No. N-129303). The Court notes that complainant offered an explanation for this, *i.e.*, that the said discrepancy was brought about by a mistake on the part of respondent's secretary who typed the acknowledgement receipt, that is, instead of typing TCT No. R-1971 in the acknowledgment receipt, the secretary typed TCT No. N-129303. Complainant further explains that he did not anymore endeavor to correct the mistake since respondent allegedly told him that both of them understood anyway that the same was a mere typographical error. Respondent, however, argues that the commission of such a mistake is highly improbable.

The Court finds otherwise.

The possibility of the respondent's secretary committing such a mistake cannot just be discounted considering complainant's narration, which significantly was not refuted by respondent, that the latter was also in possession of a photocopy of TCT No. N-129303. Hence, it is not at all unlikely for respondent's secretary to have indeed mixed up the title numbers of the TCTs when she typed the acknowledgment receipt. Besides, respondent himself acknowledged in the motion for reconsideration he filed with the IBP that errors or mistakes are common when using a computer. He further stated that "[s]ecretaries are prone to do their jobs by 'copy and paste' scheme rather than [by] typing [characters] one by one in a

²⁷ See page 2 of respondent's Answer, *rollo*, p. 10.

document. All it takes is a simple copy operation to copy large amounts of text or images from another source.”²⁸

Respondent further avers that he could not have received TCT No. N-129303 on August 24, 2009, the date indicated in the acknowledgment receipt submitted by complainant, since the said title was recorded lost on August 26, 2004 and was only recovered on July 27, 2010 per entries at the dorsal side of the said title. This averment, however, only bolsters complainant’s allegation that it was not the original copy of TCT No. N-129303 which was received by respondent but that of TCT No. R-1971. In any case, the Court notes that what was recorded lost was the original of the owner’s copy of TCT No. N-129303. This therefore does not negate complainant’s possession of a photocopy of TCT No. N-129303 at the time he received from complainant TCT No. R-1971, which as already mentioned could have caused the error in the typing of the TCT number on the acknowledgment receipt submitted by complainant.

More importantly, it is well to note that complainant’s allegations were corroborated by the averments in Elsie’s affidavit wherein the latter narrated in detail the efforts undertaken by complainant and his family in following up with respondent the purported transfer of ownership and later, the recovery of the money which complainant paid him.

Respondent, on the other hand, aside from unconvincing averments, failed to present competent evidence to support his defense. The Court cannot give weight to the draft of the Complaint for Partition and Accounting which respondent claimed to have prepared pursuant to the alleged engagement of him by the heirs to settle the estate of Esteban. As it is, the said Complaint is a mere draft which respondent could have just prepared as an afterthought in order to support his defense in this case. Moreover, respondent’s story that he was tapped by the heirs of Esteban for settlement proceedings hardly inspires belief. He did not present a clear narration of the facts and circumstances surrounding the same. Important details were not provided such as when and how he was engaged, who among the heirs in particular talked to him about the matter, and why he made his claimed return of the documents and money to complainant and not to the other heirs. Instead, respondent merely made a general claim that there existed a professional engagement between him and the heirs of Esteban. Plainly, respondent’s story leaves much to be desired.

Since his version of the story fails to convince, respondent’s claim that he already returned the documents and money to complainant likewise loses credibility. Besides, per the above-quoted observation of Commissioner Cachapero, the Acknowledgment Receipt he submitted to support such claim is highly doubtful

²⁸ Id. at 73.



because of several inconsistencies found therein. The Court likewise notes that the same contains insertions/intercalations which were not counter-signed.

It bears to stress at this point that “[e]very attorney owes fidelity to the causes and concerns of his [client]. He must be ever mindful of the trust and confidence reposed in him by the [client]. His duty to safeguard the [client’s] interests commences from his engagement as such, and lasts until his effective release by the [client]. In that time, he is expected to take every reasonable step and exercise ordinary care as his [client’s] interests may require.”²⁹

Rule 18.03, Canon 18 of the Code of Professional Responsibility demands upon lawyers to serve their clients with competence and diligence, to wit:

CANON 18 – A LAWYER SHALL SERVE HIS CLIENT WITH
COMPETENCE AND DILIGENCE.

X X X X

Rule 18.03 – A lawyer shall not neglect a legal matter entrusted to him, and his negligence in connection therewith shall render him liable.

The Lawyer’s Oath similarly mandates a lawyer to conduct himself according to the best of his knowledge and discretion, with all good fidelity to the courts and to his clients.

Clearly here, respondent failed to competently and diligently discharge his duty when he was unable to cause the transfer of ownership of property from complainant to Jaynie May. Despite doing nothing, he even obstinately refused to return the ₱40,000.00 he received as attorney’s fees. No doubt, respondent “fell short of the demands required of [him] as a member of the bar. [His] inability to properly discharge [his] duty to [his client] makes [him] answerable not just to [him], but also to this Court, to the legal profession, and to the general public.”³⁰

The IBP Board of Governors recommended that respondent be suspended from the practice of law for a period of two years. Suffice it to say, however, that “the appropriate penalty for an errant lawyer depends on the exercise of sound judicial discretion based on the surrounding facts.”³¹ In *Pesto v. Millo*,³² the Court, after finding therein that Atty. Marcelito M. Millo failed to comply with his obligation to serve his clients with competence and diligence, suspended him from

²⁹ *Pesto v. Millo*, 706 Phil. 286, 292 (2013).

³⁰ *Spouses Saunders v. Atty. Lyssa Grace S. Pagano-Calde*, A.C. No. 8708, August 12, 2015.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Supra* at 296.



the practice of law for six months and directed him to return the attorney's fees he received on the ground that he did not render efficient service to his clients. The surrounding facts and circumstances of this case calls for the imposition of the same penalty and the adoption of a similar directive. Respondent should thus refund to complainant the ₱40,000.00 given to him in connection with the purported transfer of ownership of property with interest of 12% *per annum* reckoned from the time he received the amount on August 24, 2009 until June 30, 2013, and 6% *per annum* from July 1, 2013 until full payment thereof.


WHEREFORE, the Court **FINDS** respondent Atty. Leonardo M. Real guilty of violating Canon 18, Rule 18.03 of the Code of Professional Responsibility and the Lawyer's Oath and thus **SUSPENDS** him from the practice of law for a period of six months effective from notice, **ORDERS** him to return to complainant Patrick R. Fabie within 10 days from notice the sum of ₱40,000.00 with legal interest of 12% *per annum* reckoned from the time he received the amount on August 24, 2009 until June 30, 2013, and 6% *per annum* from July 1, 2013 until full payment thereof, and **STERNLY WARNS** him that commission of any similar infraction in the future will be dealt with more severely. Finally, he must **SUBMIT** to this Court written proof of his compliance within 30 days from notice of this Resolution.

Let copies of this Resolution be furnished the Office of the Bar Confidant to be appended to respondent Atty. Leonardo M. Real's personal record as an attorney; the Integrated Bar of the Philippines; and the Office of the Court Administrator for dissemination to all courts throughout the country for their information and guidance.

SO ORDERED.


MARIANO C. DEL CASTILLO
Associate Justice

WE CONCUR:


MARIA LOURDES P. A. SERENO
Chief Justice

(On official leave)

ANTONIO T. CARPIO
Associate Justice

PRESBITERO J. VELASCO, JR.
Associate Justice

Teresita Leonardo de Castro
TERESITA J. LEONARDO-DE CASTRO
Associate Justice

Arturo D. Brion
ARTURO D. BRION
Associate Justice

Diosdado M. Peralta
DIOSDADO M. PERALTA
Associate Justice

Lucas P. Bersamin
LUCAS P. BERSAMIN
Associate Justice

Jose Portugal Perez
JOSE PORTUGAL PEREZ
Associate Justice

Jose Catral Mendoza
JOSE CATRAL MENDOZA
Associate Justice

Bienvenido L. Reyes
BIENVENIDO L. REYES
Associate Justice

Estela M. Perlas-Bernabe
ESTELA M. PERLAS-BERNABE
Associate Justice

Marvic M.V.F. Leonen
MARVIC M.V.F. LEONEN
Associate Justice

Francis H. Jardeleza
FRANCIS H. JARDELEZA
Associate Justice

Alfredo Benjamins S. Caguioa
ALFREDO BENJAMINS S. CAGUIOA
Associate Justice

CERTIFIED XEROX COPY:

Felipa B. Anama
FELIPA B. ANAMA
CLERK OF COURT, EN BANC
SUPREME COURT

[Handwritten signature]