

Barangay conciliation

1. The offended party files his complaint orally or in written form to the lupon chairman.

2. The barangay captain (or lupon chairman) then summons the respondent within the next working day.

3. If the respondent fails to appear, he is barred from filing a counterclaim. If it is the complainant who fails to appear, he is barred from seeking recourse in court.

4. Mediation, conciliation or arbitration of the conflicting interests of the parties takes place through the lupon. If the lupon chairman fails in the mediation efforts within fifteen (15) days from the first meeting of the parties before him, he sets the date of the constitution of the pangkat ng tagapagkasundo.

6. Within three (3) days from its constitution, the pangkat will summon the parties for a confrontation (no lawyers or representatives are allowed, except for cases involving minors or incompetents who may be assisted by their next of kin).

7. The Pangkat shall arrive at a settlement or resolution within fifteen days from the day it convenes (the period is extendible to another fifteen days in meritorious cases).

8. Either party may repudiate the settlement by filing a sworn statement within ten (10) days from the date of the written amicable settlement.

9. The amicable settlement or arbitration award may be executed by the lupon within six (6) months from the date of the settlement. After this period, it may be enforced by a court action.

10. If within fifteen to thirty days the parties fail to amicably settle the matter, the lupon issues a certification for filing of the action in court.

11. The complainant files the case in court for civil cases, or with the office of the public prosecutor “fiscal”) for criminal cases.



Local Government Code,
Sections 410 to 419



The prescriptive period for the filing of cases in court is interrupted by conciliation proceedings, up to 60 days from filing of the complaint with the punong barangay.

