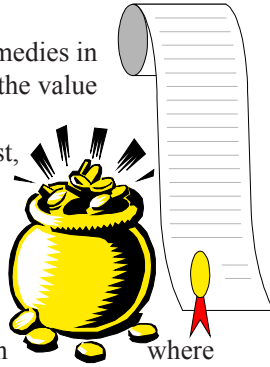


# Jurisdiction of Metropolitan/Municipal Trial Court

## Exclusive jurisdiction

1. All civil cases, the grant of provisional remedies in proper cases, and all probate proceedings, where the value of personal property, estate or amount of demand does not exceed Php 200,000. exclusive of interest, damages, litigation and other expenses (in Metro Manila, the amount should be Php 400,000.)
2. All cases of forcible entry and unlawful detainer (ejectment)
3. All civil cases which involve title to or possession of real property or any interest therein where the assessed value does not exceed Php 20,000. (in Metro Manila Php 50,000.) exclusive of interest, damages, litigation and other expenses
4. Civil cases under summary procedure
5. All offenses punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six years, regardless of the fine or other imposable accessory or other penalties including the civil liability (in offenses involving damage to property through criminal negligence, the MTC has exclusive original jurisdiction)



## Delegated jurisdiction

In cadastral and land registration cases where there is no controversy or opposition, and in contested lots whose value does not exceed Php 100,000.



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# Jurisdiction of Regional Trial Court

## A. Exclusive original jurisdiction

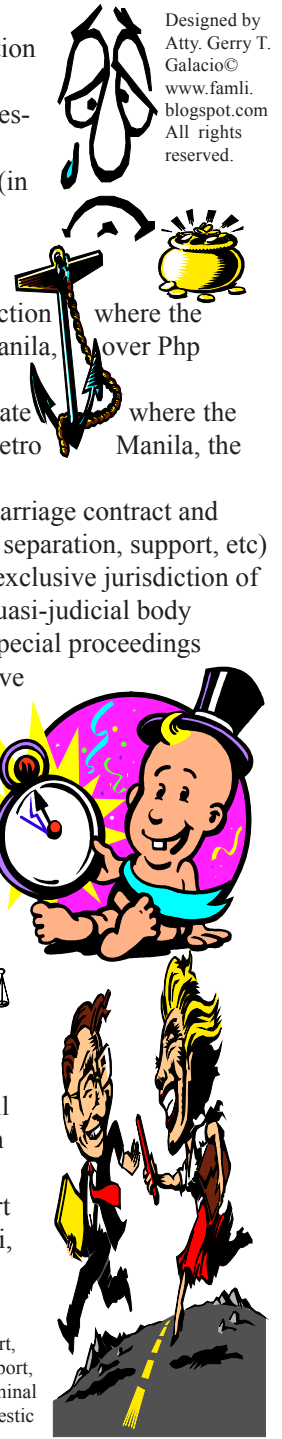
1. All civil cases in which the subject of litigation cannot be estimated in monetary terms
2. All civil cases which involve title to or possession of real property, or interest therein, where the assessed value of the property exceeds Php 20,000. (in Metro Manila exceeding Php 50,000.) Exceptions: forcible entry and unlawful detainer of lands and buildings
3. All actions in admiralty and maritime jurisdiction where the demand or claim exceeds Php 100,000 (in Metro Manila, over Php 200,000)
4. All probate matters, both testate and intestate where the gross value of the estate exceeds Php 100,000 (in Metro Manila, the value must exceed Php 200,000.)
5. All actions involving the marriage contract and marital relations (annulment, legal separation, support, etc)
6. All cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any court, tribunal, person or quasi-judicial body
7. All civil actions and special proceedings falling within the exclusive original jurisdiction of a Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court (JDRC) and the Court of Agrarian Relations
8. All other cases in which the demand or the value of personal property, exclusive of interest, damages, litigation and other costs, exceeds Php 200,000. (in Metro Manila, the value must exceed Php 400,000.)

9. Intra-corporate disputes (formerly under the SEC); intellectual property cases

**B. Exclusive appellate jurisdiction** over all cases decided by the lower courts (MTCs) in their respective territorial jurisdictions

**C. Concurrent jurisdiction** with the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals over petitions for certiorari, prohibition and mandamus against all lower courts; habeas corpus and quo warranto

R.A. 8369, approved on October 28, 1997, established the Family Court, with jurisdiction over adoption, guardianship, custody of children, support, acknowledgment, complaints for annulment or nullity of marriage, criminal cases where one or more of the accused is below 18 years of age, domestic violence against women and children, etc.



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