

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS  
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9119



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Introduced by **HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.**

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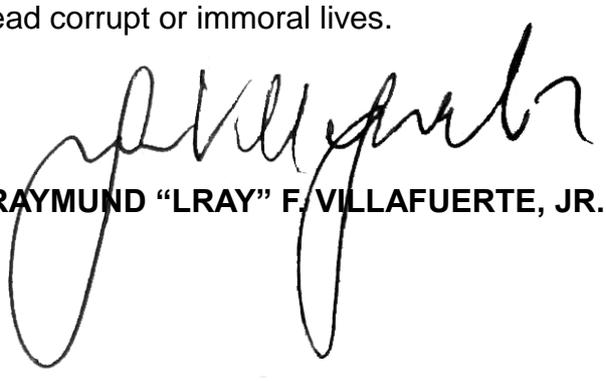
**AN ACT**  
**AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT 386, ALSO KNOWN AS THE CIVIL CODE OF THE**  
**PHILIPPINES, ARTICLE 1032, ON UNWORTHINESS TO SUCCEED**

The Civil Code, Article 1032, enumerates the people who are disqualified to succeed by reason of unworthiness. The first paragraph thereof reads:

Article 1032. The following are incapable of succeeding by reason of unworthiness:

(1) Parents who have abandoned their children or induced their daughters to lead a corrupt or immoral life, or attempted against their virtue... (underscoring supplied)

The disqualification is gender-biased. It does not apply to parents who induce their sons to lead corrupt or immoral lives. This bill seeks to include in the list of disqualified people, parents who induce their sons to lead corrupt or immoral lives.

  
**LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.**

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**PHILIPPINES, ARTICLE 1032, ON UNWORTHINESS TO SUCCEED**

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Republic Act no. 386, also known as the Civil Code of the Philippines, Article 1032 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Art. 1032. The following are incapable of succeeding by reason of unworthiness:

- (1) Parents who have abandoned their children, induced THEM to lead a corrupt or immoral life, or attempted against their virtue;
- (2) Any person who has been convicted of an attempt against the life of the testator, his, her spouse, descendants, or ascendants;
- (3) Any person who has accused the testator of a crime for which the law prescribes imprisonment for six (6) years or more, if the accusation has been found groundless;
- (4) Any heir of full age who, having knowledge of the violent death of the testator, should fail to report it to an officer of the law within a month, unless the authorities have already taken action; this prohibition shall not apply to cases wherein, according to law, there is no obligation to make an accusation;
- (5) Any person convicted of adultery or concubinage with the spouse of the testator;
- (6) Any person who, by fraud, violence, intimidation, or undue influence should cause the testator to make a will or to change one already made.
- (7) Any person who by the same means prevents another from making a will or from revoking one already made, or who supplants, conceals or alters the latter’s will;
- (8) Any person who falsifies or forges a supposed will of the decedent.”

SECTION 2. Repealing Clause. – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to, or

inconsistent with, the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified or amended accordingly.

SECTION 3. Effectivity Clause. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,