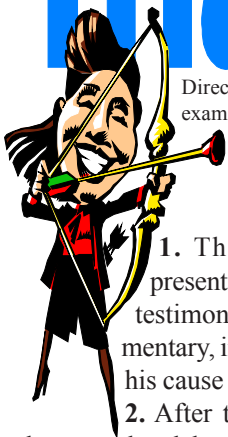


Trial procedure

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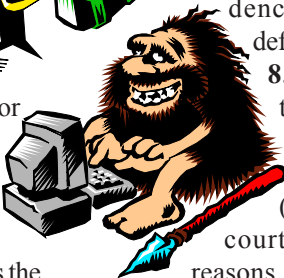
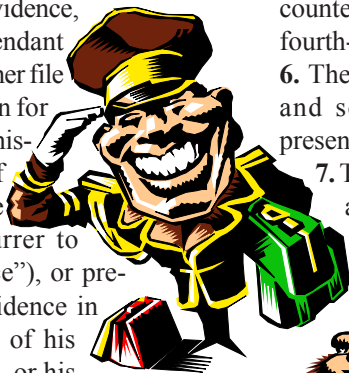
Direct exam, cross exam, re-direct and recross exam

1. The plaintiff presents evidence, testimonial or documentary, in support of his cause of action.

2. After the plaintiff has completed the presentation of his evidence,

the defendant may either file a motion for the dismissal of the case ("demurrer to evidence"), or present evidence in support of his defense, or his counterclaim (compulsory or permissive), cross-claim, third party complaint, fourth party complaint, etc.

3. If the court grants the demurrer to evidence, it orders the dismissal of the case. However, if the plaintiff appeals and the order of dismissal is reversed by the appellate court, then the defendant loses the right to present the evidence in support of his defense.



4. If the court denies the demurrer to evidence, then the defendant shall have the right to present evidence.

5. The third-party defendant, if any, shall present evidence of his defense, counterclaim, cross-claim, and fourth-party complaint.

6. The fourth-party defendant and so forth (if any) then presents evidence.

7. The parties against whom any counterclaim or cross-claim has been filed, shall present evidence in their defense.

8. The parties present rebuttal evidence (unless the court for good reasons and in the furtherance of justice, permits them to present evidence on their original case.

9. After the admission of evidence, the case is submitted for decision. The court may require oral arguments or memoranda.



If the actions are pending before different courts of equal jurisdiction, the cases may be consolidated upon motion with the court handling the lowest numbered case.

CONSOLIDATED TRIAL

When several actions involving a common question of law or facts are pending before the court, it may order a joint hearing or trial of any or all the matters in issue and may order that all the actions be consolidated.

SEPARATE TRIAL

The court may order a separate trial of any claim, crossclaim or counterclaim, or a third party complaint, to avoid prejudice to any party.



Rules 30, 31, 32 and 33