

GOVPH(L).

Act No. 3815, s. 1930

December 8, 1930 (<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1930/12/08/act-no-3815-s-1930/>).

ACT NO. 3815

AN ACT REVISING THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER PENAL LAWS

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE

This law shall be known as "The Revised Penal Code."

BOOK ONE

General Provisions Regarding the Date of Enforcement and Application of the Provisions of this Code, and Regarding the Offenses, the Persons Liable and the Penalties

PRELIMINARY TITLE

Date of Effectiveness and Application of the Provisions of This Code

ARTICLE 1. Time When Act Takes Effect. — This Code shall take effect on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-two.

ARTICLE 2. Application of Its Provisions. — Except as provided in the treaties and laws of preferential application, the provisions of this Code shall be enforced not only within the Philippine Archipelago, including its atmosphere, its interior waters and maritime zone, but also outside of its jurisdiction, against those who:

1. Should commit an offense while on a Philippine ship or airship;
2. Should forge or counterfeit any coin or currency note of the Philippine Islands or obligations and securities issued by the Government of the Philippine Islands;

SECTION SIX

Manufacturing, Importing and Possession of Instruments or Implements Intended for the Commission of Falsification

ARTICLE 176. Manufacturing and Possession of Instruments or Implements for Falsification. — The penalty of prisión correccional in its medium and maximum periods and a fine not to exceed 10,000 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall make or introduce into the Philippine Islands any stamps, dies, marks, or other instruments or implements intended to be used in the commission of the offenses of counterfeiting or falsification mentioned in the preceding sections of this chapter.

Any person who, with the intention of using them, shall have in his possession any of the instruments or implements mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall suffer the penalty next lower in degree than that provided therein.

CHAPTER TWO

Other Falsities

SECTION ONE

Usurpation of Authority, Rank, Title, and Improper Use of Names, Uniforms and Insignia

ARTICLE 177. Usurpation of Official Functions. — Any person who, under pretense of official position, shall perform any act pertaining to any person in authority or public officer, without being lawfully entitled to do so, shall suffer the penalty of prisión correccional in its minimum and medium periods.

ARTICLE 178. Using Fictitious Name and Concealing True Name. — The penalty of arresto mayor and a fine not to exceed 500 pesos shall be imposed upon any person who shall publicly use a fictitious name for the purpose of concealing a crime, evading the execution of a judgment or causing damage.

Any person who conceals his true name and other personal circumstances shall be punished by arresto menor or a fine not to exceed 200 pesos.

ARTICLE 179. Illegal Use of Uniforms or Insignia. — The penalty of arresto mayor shall be imposed upon any person who shall publicly and improperly make use of insignia, uniforms or dress pertaining to an office not held by such person or to a class of persons of which he is not a member.

SECTION TWO

False Testimony

3. Brothers and sisters and brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, if living together.

The exemption established by this article shall not be applicable to strangers participating in the commission of the crime.

TITLE ELEVEN

Crimes Against Chastity

CHAPTER ONE

Adultery and Concubinage

ARTICLE 333. Who are Guilty of Adultery. — Adultery is committed by any married woman who shall have sexual intercourse with a man not her husband and by the man who has carnal knowledge of her, knowing her to be married, even if the marriage be subsequently declared void.

Adultery shall be punished by prisión correccional in its medium and maximum periods.

If the person guilty of adultery committed this offense while being abandoned without justification by the offended spouse, the penalty next lower in degree than that provided in the next preceding paragraph shall be imposed.

ARTICLE 334. Concubinage. — Any husband who shall keep a mistress in the conjugal dwelling, or, shall have sexual intercourse, under scandalous circumstances, with a woman who is not his wife, or shall cohabit with her in any other place, shall be punished by prisión correccional in its minimum and medium periods.

The concubine shall suffer the penalty of destierro.

CHAPTER TWO

Rape and Acts of Lasciviousness

ARTICLE 335. When and How Rape is Committed. — Rape is committed by having carnal knowledge of a woman under any of the following circumstances:

1. By using force or intimidation;
2. When the woman is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious; and

3. When the woman is under twelve years of age, even though neither of the circumstances mentioned in the two next preceding paragraphs shall be present.

The crime of rape shall be punished by *reclusión temporal*.

ARTICLE 336. Acts of Lasciviousness. — Any person who shall commit any act of lasciviousness upon other persons of either sex, under any of the circumstances mentioned in the preceding article, shall be punished by *prisión correccional*.

CHAPTER THREE

Seduction, Corruption of Minors and White Slave Trade

ARTICLE 337. Qualified Seduction. — The seduction of a virgin over twelve years and under eighteen years of age, committed by any person in public authority, priest, house-servant, domestic, guardian, teacher, or any person who, in any capacity, shall be entrusted with the education or custody of the woman seduced, shall be punished by *prisión correccional* in its minimum and medium periods.

The penalty next higher in degree shall be imposed upon any person who shall seduce his sister or descendant, whether or not she be a virgin or over eighteen years of age.

◀ Under the provisions of this Chapter, seduction is committed when the offender has carnal knowledge of any of the persons and under the circumstances described herein.

ARTICLE 338. Simple Seduction. — The seduction of a woman who is single or a widow of good reputation, over twelve but under eighteen years of age, committed by means of deceit, shall be punished by *arresto mayor*.

ARTICLE 339. Acts of Lasciviousness with the Consent of the Offended Party. — The penalty of *arresto mayor* shall be imposed to punish any other acts of lasciviousness committed by the same persons and the same circumstances as those provided in articles 337 and 338.

ARTICLE 340. Corruption of Minors. — Any person who shall habitually or with abuse of authority or confidence, promote or facilitate the prostitution or corruption of persons underage to satisfy the lust of another, shall be punished by *prisión correccional* in its minimum and medium periods, and if the culprit be a public officer, he shall also suffer the penalty of temporary absolute disqualification.

ARTICLE 341. White Slave Trade. — The penalty of *prisión correccional* in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon any person who, in any manner, or under any pretext, shall engage in the business or shall profit by prostitution or shall enlist the services of women for the purpose of prostitution.

法令 3815、s. 1930

法令 3815

刑法及びその他の刑事法等を改正する法律

序文

本法は、以下、「改正刑法」と呼ぶ。

(中略)

第 178 条 偽名の使用及び実名の隠蔽 - 犯罪を隠蔽し、判決の執行を免れ、又は損害を与える目的で、偽名を公に使用した者は、重拘禁刑 (arresto mayor)、及び五百ペソ以下の罰金に処する。

実名、及びその他の個人情報を隠蔽した者は、軽拘禁刑 (arresto menor)、又は二百ペソ以下の罰金に処する。

(中略)

第 335 条 強姦が行われる時及び態様 - 強姦とは、以下のいずれかの状況下で、女性と肉体関係を結ぶことを指す：

1. 暴力、又は脅迫によって行われる場合。
2. 女性が理性を失っている間、又はその他意識を失っている間に行われる場合。
3. 前二項に掲げる事由に関わらず、十二歳未満の女性に対して行われる場合。

強姦の罪を犯した者は、有期自由刑 (reclusión temporal) に処する。

第 336 条 わいせつな行為 - 前条に規定するいずれかの状況において、男女を問わず、他の者に対してわいせつな行為を犯した者は、矯正拘禁刑 (prisión correccional) に処する。

(後略)



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Today is Friday, November 07, 2025



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES Congress of the Philippines Metro Manila

Eleventh Congress

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9048 March 22, 2001

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL CIVIL REGISTRAR OR THE CONSUL GENERAL TO CORRECT A CLERICAL OR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN AN ENTRY AND/OR CHANGE OF FIRST NAME OR NICKNAME IN THE CIVIL REGISTER WITHOUT NEED OF A JUDICIAL ORDER, AMENDING FOR THIS PURPOSE ARTICLES 376 AND 412 OF THE CIVIL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

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

Section 1. Authority to Correct Clerical or Typographical Error and Change of First Name or Nickname – No entry in a civil register shall be changed or corrected without a judicial order, except for clerical or typographical errors and change of first name or nickname which can be corrected or changed by the concerned city or municipal civil registrar or consul general in accordance with the provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations.

Section 2. Definition of Terms – As used in this Act, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "City or Municipal civil registrar" refers to the head of the local civil registry office of the city or municipality, as the case may be, who is appointed as such by the city or municipal mayor in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.
- (2) "Petitioner" refers to a natural person filing the petition and who has direct and personal interest in the correction of a clerical or typographical error in an entry or change of first name or nickname in the civil register.
- (3) "Clerical or typographical error" refers to a mistake committed in the performance of clerical work in writing, copying, transcribing or typing an entry in the civil register that is harmless and innocuous, such as misspelled name or misspelled place of birth or the like, which is visible to the eyes or obvious to the understanding, and can be corrected or changed only by reference to other existing record or records: *Provided, however,* That no correction must involve the change of nationality, age, status or sex of the petitioner.
- (4) "Civil Register" refers to the various registry books and related certificates and documents kept in the archives of the local civil registry offices, Philippine Consulates and of the Office of the Civil Registrar General.
- (5) "Civil registrar general" refers to the Administrator of the National Statistics Office which is the agency mandated to carry out and administer the provision of laws on civil registration.
- (6) "First name" refers to a name or nickname given to a person which may consist of one or more names in addition to the middle and last names.

Section 3. Who May File the Petition and Where. – Any person having direct and personal interest in the correction of a clerical or typographical error in an entry and/or change of first name or nickname in the civil register may file, in person, a verified petition with the local civil registry office of the city or municipality where the record being sought to be corrected or changed is kept.

In case the petitioner has already migrated to another place in the country and it would not be practical for such party, in terms of transportation expenses, time and effort to appear in person before the local civil registrar keeping the documents to be corrected or changed, the petition may be filed, in person, with the local civil registrar of the place where the interested party is presently residing or domiciled. The two (2) local civil registrars concerned will then communicate to facilitate the processing of the petition.

Citizens of the Philippines who are presently residing or domiciled in foreign countries may file their petition, in person, with the nearest Philippine Consulates.

The petitions filed with the city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general shall be processed in accordance with this Act and its implementing rules and regulations.

All petitions for the clerical or typographical errors and/or change of first names or nicknames may be availed of only once.

Section 4. Grounds for Change of First Name or Nickname. – The petition for change of first name or nickname may be allowed in any of the following cases:

- (1) The petitioner finds the first name or nickname to be ridiculous, tainted with dishonor or extremely difficult to write or pronounce.
- (2) The new first name or nickname has been habitually and continuously used by the petitioner and he has been publicly known by that by that first name or nickname in the community; or
- (3) The change will avoid confusion.

Section 5. Form and Contents of the Petition. – The petition shall be in the form of an affidavit, subscribed and sworn to before any person authorized by the law to administer oaths. The affidavit shall set forth facts necessary to establish the merits of the petition and shall show affirmatively that the petitioner is competent to testify to the matters stated. The petitioner shall state the particular erroneous entry or entries, which are sought to be corrected and/or the change sought to be made.

The petition shall be supported with the following documents:

- (1) A certified true machine copy of the certificate or of the page of the registry book containing the entry or entries sought to be corrected or changed.
- (2) At least two (2) public or private documents showing the correct entry or entries upon which the correction or change shall be based; and
- (3) Other documents which the petitioner or the city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general may consider relevant and necessary for the approval of the petition.

In case of change of first name or nickname, the petition shall likewise be supported with the documents mentioned in the immediately preceding paragraph. In addition, the petition shall be published at least once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation. Furthermore, the petitioner shall submit a certification from the appropriate law enforcement agencies that he has no pending case or no criminal record.

The petition and its supporting papers shall be filed in three (3) copies to be distributed as follows: first copy to the concerned city or municipal civil registrar, or the consul general; second copy to the Office of the Civil Registrar General; and third copy to the petitioner.

Section 6. Duties of the City or Municipal Civil Registrar or the Consul General. – The city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general to whom the petition is presented shall examine the petition and its supporting documents. He shall post the petition in a conspicuous place provided for that purpose for ten (10) consecutive days after he finds the petition and its supporting documents sufficient in form and substance.

The city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general shall act on the petition and shall render a decision not later than five (5) working days after the completion of the posting and/or publication requirement. He shall transmit a copy of his decision together with the records of the proceedings to the Office of the Civil Registrar General within five (5) working days from the date of the decision.

Section 7. Duties and Powers of the Civil Registrar General. – The civil registrar general shall, within ten (10) working days from receipt of the decision granting a petition, exercise the power to impugn such decision by way of an objection based on the following grounds:

- (1) The error is not clerical or typographical;
- (2) The correction of an entry or entries in the civil register is substantial or controversial as it affects the civil status of a person; or
- (3) The basis used in changing the first name or nickname of a person does not fall under Section 4.

The civil registrar general shall immediately notify the city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general of the action taken on the decision. Upon receipt of the notice thereof, the city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general shall notify the petitioner of such action.

The petitioner may seek reconsideration with the civil registrar general or file the appropriate petition with the proper court.

If the civil registrar general fails to exercise his power to impugn the decision of the city or municipal civil registrar or of the consul general within the period prescribed herein, such decision shall become final and executory.

Where the petition is denied by the city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general, the petitioner may either appeal the decision to the civil registrar general or file the appropriate petition with the proper court.

Section 8. *Payment of Fees.* - The city or municipal civil registrar or the consul general shall be authorized to collect reasonable fees as a condition for accepting the petition. An indigent petitioner shall be exempt from the payment of the said fee.

Section 9. *Penalty Clause.* - A person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be penalized by imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than twelve (12) years, or a fine of not less than Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Thousand pesos (P100,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court.

In addition, if the offender is a government official or employee he shall suffer the penalties provided under civil service laws, rules and regulations.

Section 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - The civil registrar general shall, in consultation with the Department of Justice, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Supreme Court Administrator, the University of the Philippines Law Center and the Philippine Association of Civil Registrars, issue the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act not later than three (3) months from the effectivity of this law.

Section 11. *Retroactivity Clause.* - This Act shall have retroactive effect insofar as it does not prejudice or impair vested or acquired rights in accordance with the Civil Code and other laws.

Section 12. *Separability Clause.* - If any portion or provision of this Act is declared void or unconstitutional, the remaining portions or provisions thereof shall not be affected by such declaration.

Section 13. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, other issuances, or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 14. *Effectivity Clause.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

Approved: March 22, 2001

(Sgd.)

GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO
President of the Philippines

フィリピン共和国
フィリピン議会
メトロマニラ
第 11 回議会

共和国法第 9048、2001 年 3 月 22 日

当該法令は、市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事に対し、民事登録簿における名、又は愛称の記載、及び/又は変更における、誤記、又は誤植を、司法命令を要することなく訂正する権限を与える法律であって、このため、フィリピン民法第 376 条、及び第 412 条を改正するものである。

当該法令は、フィリピンの上院、及び下院が、議会を招集して制定する：

第 1 項 誤記、又は誤植を訂正し、及び名、又は愛称を変更する権限 — 民事登録簿の記載事項は、司法命令を経ることなく変更、又は訂正してはならない。但し、誤記、又は誤植の訂正、及び名、又は愛称の変更であって、本法、及びその施行規則、及び規則の規定に従って、関係する市、若しくは地方自治体の、民事登録官、又は総領事が訂正、又は変更することができるものは除く。

第 2 項 用語の定義 — 本法において使用される場合における、以下の用語の定義を示す：

- (1) 「市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官」とは、場合に応じて、市、若しくは地方自治体の地方民事登録官事務所の長であって、現行法の規定に基づいて、市長、又は地方自治体の首長により任命される者を指す。
- (2) 「請願者」とは、請願書を提出する自然人であって、民事登録簿における名、又は愛称の記載、又は変更における誤記、又は誤植の訂正に、直接、かつ個人的な利害関係を有する者を指す。
- (3) 「誤記、又は誤植」とは、民事登録簿の記載における記入、複写、転写、又は入力 of 事務的作業を行う際の過誤であって、実害のないもの、例えば、氏名の誤記、出生地の誤記、又はその他これらに類するものであって、視認でき、又は理解するうえで明らかであり、かつ、他の既存の記録を参照することによってのみ、訂正、又は変更することができるものを指す：但し、訂正は、請願者の国籍、年齢、身分、又は性別の変更を伴うものであってはならない。
- (4) 「民事登録簿」とは、地方の民事登録事務所、フィリピン領事館、及び民事登録長官事務所の記録保管所に保管されている、各種の登録簿、並びに関連する証明書、及び書類を指す。

(5)「民事登録長官」とは、民事登録に関する法律の規定を実施し、管理することを委任された機関である、国家統計局長官を指す。

(6)「名」とは、人に与えられたものであって、中間名と姓に追加した一つ以上の名前、又は愛称を指す。

第3項 請願を提出することができる者及び場所－民事登録簿の記載における、誤記、又は誤植の訂正、及び/又は名、又は愛称の変更に、直接かつ個人的な利害関係を有する者は、訂正、又は変更を求める記録が保管されている、市、若しくは地方自治体の地元の民事登録事務所に、自ら確認済みの請願書を提出することができる。

請願者が既に国内の他の場所に移住しており、訂正、又は変更すべき書類を保管する地方民事登録官の前に、自ら出頭することが、交通費、時間、及び労力の点で現実的でない場合は、利害関係人が現在居所、又は住所を有する地の地方民事登録官に対して、自ら請願をすることができる。その後、関係する二(2)人の地方民事登録官は、請願の処理を容易にするために連絡を取りあう。

現在、外国に居所を有する、又は居住しているフィリピン国民は、最寄りのフィリピン領事館に直接請願することが可能である。

市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事に提出された請願は、本法、及びその施行規則に従って処理される。

誤記、又は誤植、及び/又は名、又は愛称の変更を求める請願は、一回に限り提出することが可能である。

第4項 名又は愛称変更の根拠－名、又は愛称の変更に関する請願は、以下のいずれかの場合に認められる：

- (1)請願者が、その名、又は愛称を、滑稽に感じる、不名誉に感じる、又は書く、若しくは発音するのが非常に困難であると感じる場合。
- (2)その新しい名、又は愛称が、請願者によって習慣的、かつ継続的に使用されており、かつ、その者が、その名、又は愛称によって、地域社会において公然と認知されている場合。
- (3)その変更によって、混乱が回避できる場合。

第5項 請願の様式及び内容－請願は、宣誓供述書の形式で、法律によって宣誓を行う権限を与えられた者の前で署名され、宣誓されるものとする。宣誓供述書は、請願の理由を

立証するために必要な事実を記載したものでなければならず、また、請願者が記載事項について証言する能力を有することを積極的に提示するものでなければならない。請願者は、訂正を求める、及び/又は変更を求める、特定の誤った記載について陳述しなければならない。

請願書には、以下の書類を添付しなければならない：

- (1) 訂正、又は変更を求める記載を含む、登録簿の当該証明書またはページの、真正の、認証済みの機械式写し。
- (2) 訂正、又は変更の基礎となる、適正な記載事項を示す、少なくとも二(2)つの公的、及び私的文書。
- (3) 請願者、又は市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事が、請願の承認に関連し、かつ必要であると認めるその他の書類。

名、又は愛称の変更の場合、請願書は、同様に、直前の段落で述べた書類を添付しなければならない。更に、請願は、一般に流通する新聞に、少なくとも週1回、二(2)週にわたり掲載される。更に、請願者は、適切な法執行機関から発行された、係属中の事件、又は犯罪歴がない旨の証明書を提出しなければならない。

請願書、及びその補足書類は、以下の通り三(3)通提出しなければならない：第一通は、関係する市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事に送付する。第二通は、民事登録長官事務所に送付する。第三通は、請願者に送付する。

第6項 市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事の職務 - 請願書が提出された市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事は、請願書、及びその補足書類を審査する。市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事は、請願書、及びその補足書類が、様式、及び内容において十分であると認めた場合、当該請願書を、十(10)日間連続して、定められた公共施設に掲示しなければならない。

市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事は、請願に基づき、掲示、及び/又は公告要件の完了後、五(5)就業日以内に決定を下す。市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事は、その決定の日から五(5)就業日以内に、その決定の写しを、手続記録とともに、民事登録長官事務所に送付しなければならない。

第7項 民事登録長官の義務及び権限 - 民事登録長官は、請願を認める決定の受領から十(10)就業日以内に、以下の理由に基づく異議申立により、当該決定に反駁する権限を行使することができる：

- (1)当該過失が、誤記、又は誤植ではない。
- (2)当該民事登録簿の記載事項の訂正が、当人の民事上の地位に影響を及ぼす程度に重大である、又はその議論の余地がある。
- (3)当人の名、又は愛称を変更する根拠が、第4項に該当しない。

民事登録長官は、決定に対する措置を、直ちに市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事に通知しなければならない。その通知を受領したときは、市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事は、当該請願者に措置について通知するものとする。

請願者は、民事登録長官に再審理を求めるか、又は適切な裁判所に適切な請願をすることができる。

民事登録長官が、本規則に定める期間内に、市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事の決定に対し、反駁する権限を行使しない場合は、当該決定は、最終的、かつ執行力を有するものとする。

当該請願が、市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事により却下された場合、請願者は、民事登録長官に対し決定を不服として上訴するか、又は適切な請願を適切な裁判所に提出することができる。

第8項 手数料の納付 – 市、若しくは地方自治体の民事登録官、又は総領事は、請願を受理する条件として、合理的な手数料を徴収する権限を有する。貧困状態にある請願者は、前記手数料の納付を免除される。

第9項 罰則条項 – 本法の規定に違反した者には、有罪判決が下され、裁判所の裁量により、六(6)年以上十二(12)年以下の懲役、あるいは一万ペソ(P10,000.00)以上十万ペソ(P100,000.00)以下の罰金、又はその両方が科される。

また、違反者が、公務員、又はその被雇用者である場合には、公務員法、規則、及び規定に定める罰則を科されるものとする。

第10項 規則及び規定の実施 – 民事登録長官は、司法省、外務省、最高裁判所長官室、フィリピン大学法律センター、及びフィリピン民事登録官協会と協議の上、本法の発効から三(3)か月以内に、本法の効果的な実施のために必要な規則、及び規定を公布する。

第11項 遡及条項 – 本法は、民法、及びその他の法律に基づく既得権を侵害しない限り、

遡及的効力を有する。

第12項 分離可能性条項－ 本法令のいずれかの箇所、又は規定が、無効、又は違憲であると宣言された場合においても、それ以外の箇所、又は規定は、当該宣言による影響を受けない。

第13項 廃止条項－ 本法の規定に適合しない、全ての法律、政令、命令、規則、及び規定、その他の発出、又はそれらの一部は、本法により廃止され、又は相応に改正される。

第14項 施行条項－ 本法は、一般に流通する、少なくとも二(2)つの全国紙に完全に掲載された後、十五(15)日で施行される。

承認：2001年3月22日

(署名済み)

グロリア・マカパガル＝アロヨ

フィリピン大統領

翻訳年月日：2025年12月10日
翻訳者氏名：株式会社翻訳センター