
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR
Pasay City

[NAME OF COMPLAINANT],

Complainant,

-versus-

[NAME/S OF RESPONDENT/S],

(Officers/Engineers of and/or MIAA)
Respondents.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT-AFFIDAVIT

For: Reckless Imprudence Resulting in Physical Injuries
(Article 365, Revised Penal Code)

I, **[Name of Complainant]**, of legal age, Filipino, and a resident of [address], after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, depose and state:

I. PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1. I am the complainant in this case.

2. I am executing this affidavit to file a criminal complaint for **Reckless Imprudence Resulting in Physical Injuries** against the respondents.
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II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

3. On **03 April 2026**, at around **10:43 A.M.**, I was at the arrival extension area of .
 4. Without warning, a portion of the ceiling collapsed and struck me.
 5. As a result, I sustained serious injuries, including:
 - [Specify injuries: e.g., head injury, fractures, lacerations]
 6. I was immediately brought for medical treatment and incurred medical expenses.
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III. ACTS OF NEGLIGENCE

7. The collapse was caused by the **reckless imprudence and negligence** of the respondents, who were responsible for:
 - Maintenance of the ceiling structure
 - Inspection of the premises
 - Ensuring structural safety
 8. Respondents failed to exercise the **required diligence** to prevent the incident, including:
 - Failure to conduct adequate inspections
 - Failure to repair structural defects
 - Use of substandard materials and/or poor workmanship
 9. The ceiling collapse would not have occurred had respondents exercised proper care.
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IV. LEGAL BASIS

10. Under **Article 365 of the Revised Penal Code**:

“Any person who, by reckless imprudence, shall commit any act which, had it been intentional, would constitute a grave felony, shall suffer the penalty...”

11. Respondents' failure to take necessary precautions constitutes **reckless imprudence**, defined as:

Voluntary act or omission, without malice, resulting in damage due to inexcusable lack of precaution.

V. APPLICATION OF LAW

12. Respondents had a **legal duty** to ensure the safety of the premises.
 13. Respondents breached this duty through **inexcusable negligence**.
 14. Their negligence directly caused my injuries.
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VI. SUPPORTING JURISPRUDENCE

15. In , the Supreme Court held that reckless imprudence involves:
 - Lack of precaution
 - Failure to exercise due care
 16. In , the Court emphasized the duty of entities to ensure safety of persons within their premises.
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VII. EVIDENCE

17. I am submitting the following:
 - Medical records and receipts
 - Photographs/videos of the incident
 - Witness affidavits
 - News reports
 - Any official investigation reports (when available)
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VIII. PRAYER

WHEREFORE, premises considered, it is respectfully prayed that:

1. Respondents be **criminally charged** with **Reckless Imprudence Resulting in Physical Injuries** under Article 365 of the Revised Penal Code;
 2. Appropriate penalties be imposed upon them;
 3. They be held **civilly liable** for damages pursuant to law.
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IX. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that:

- I have read the foregoing complaint;
 - The allegations are true and correct based on my personal knowledge;
 - I am willing to testify in support of this complaint.
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[Signature of Complainant]

Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ___ day of _____, 2026.



STRATEGIC LEGAL NOTES

1. WHO SHOULD BE NAMED AS RESPONDENTS?

In criminal cases, **you must identify natural persons**, not just corporations:

Possible respondents:

- Engineering head
- Maintenance manager

- Safety officer
- Contractor/project engineer

👉 Corporations like are **not criminally liable**, but their officers are.

2. KEY ELEMENT TO PROVE

To succeed, prosecution must establish:

- Duty of care
 - Breach (negligence)
 - Injury
 - Causal link
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3. PROSECUTION PATH

1. Filing with Prosecutor
 2. Preliminary Investigation (Rule 112)
 3. Resolution (probable cause)
 4. Filing of Information in RTC
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4. COMMON DEFENSES

Expect respondents to argue:

- Due diligence
 - No prior defect detected
 - Independent contractor liability
 - Lack of direct participation
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5. CIVIL LIABILITY IN CRIMINAL CASE

Under **Article 100, Revised Penal Code**:

“Every person criminally liable is also civilly liable.”

6. PRACTICAL STRATEGY

- File **both civil and criminal cases** → increases pressure
 - Use **engineering expert report** → critical evidence
 - Coordinate with other victims → strengthens case
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