

The motion to amend shall indicate the amendment sought to be admitted. In the case of a supplemental pleading, it shall set forth the transactions, occurrences or events which have happened since the date of the pleading sought to be supplemented.

SECTION 4. Venue.

- a. All actions shall be brought before the Adjudicator of the province where the land involved is located;
- b. If the land is located or found in two or more provinces, the action shall be brought before the Adjudicator concerned where the larger portion of the land lies, unless for convenience, accessibility, and upon agreement of the parties and upon approval of the RARAD, the venue shall be with the Adjudicator of the other province;
- c. However, upon motion of either of the parties and for compelling reasons, the hearing of the case may be changed or transferred to another place within or outside the Region by order of the RARAD or the Board.

SECTION 5. One Suit for a Single Cause of Action. — A party may not institute more than one suit for a single cause of action.

SECTION 6. Splitting a Single Cause of Action. — If two or more suits are instituted on the basis of a single cause of action, the filing of one or a judgment upon the merits in any one is available as a ground for the dismissal of the others.

SECTION 7. Joinder of Causes of Action. — A complainant or petitioner having more than one cause of action against the same defendant or respondent arising out of the same questioned relationship shall join all of them in one complaint or petition.

RULE V

Parties and Caption

SECTION 1. Parties in Interest. — Every agrarian case must be initiated and defended in the name of the real party in interest. All parties having an interest in the matter shall be joined as complainant or petitioner. All persons who claim an interest in the dispute or subject matter thereof adverse to the complainant or petitioner, or who are necessary to a complete determination or settlement of the issues involved therein shall be joined as defendants or respondents.

If an additional respondent is impleaded in a later pleading, the action is commenced with regard to him on the date of the filing of such pleading.

The heirs of the deceased may be allowed to substitute the deceased without requiring the appointment of an executor or administrator.

The Adjudicator shall forthwith order said legal representative or representatives to appear and substitute the deceased within a period of ten (10) days from notice.

SECTION 2. Pauper Litigant. —A party who is an agricultural lessee, share tenant, actual tiller, amortizing owner-cultivator, farm-worker, a member of any farmers' organization, association, or a farmers' cooperative, as alleged and applied for in a sworn complaint or motion, shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of a pauper

litigant under these Rules without further proof thereof. He shall continue to enjoy such status as a pauper litigant at all levels of adjudication until the case is terminated.

SECTION 3. Association or Corporation as Plaintiffs or Defendants. — When two or more persons, associated in any business, transact such business under a common name, whether it comprises the name of such persons or not, the associates may sue or be sued under such common name.

Persons associated in business that are sued under a common name, must all be named individually in the answer filed by them or in their behalf, stating their business address.

SECTION 4. Alternative Defendants. — Where the complainant or the plaintiff is uncertain against who of several persons he is entitled to relief, he may join any or all of them as defendants in the alternative, although a right to relief against one may be inconsistent with a right to relief against the other.

SECTION 5. Unknown Identity or Name of Defendants. — Whenever the identity or name of a defendant is unknown, he may be sued as the unknown party using such designation as the case may require. When his identity or true name is discovered, the pleading must be amended accordingly.

SECTION 6. Entity without Juridical Personality as Defendants. — When two or more persons not organized as an entity with juridical personality enter into a transaction, they may be sued under the name by which they are generally or commonly known.

In the answer of such defendant, the names and addresses of the persons composing said entity must all be revealed.

RULE VI

Service of Pleadings

SECTION 1. Service of Pleadings, Notices, and Resolutions.

- a. The party filing the pleading subsequent to the complaint shall serve the opposing party with a copy thereof in the manner provided for in these Rules and proof of such service shall be filed with the records of the case; *and*
- b. Summons, notices, and copies of resolutions, orders shall be served personally as far as practicable, or by registered mail upon the party himself, his counsel, or his duly authorized representative. However, notice to the counsel is notice to the party himself whether he is a complainant or petitioner, or a defendant or respondent.

SECTION 2. Service Upon Associations. — When persons associated in business are sued under a common name, service may be effected upon all the defendants by serving upon any one of them, or upon the person in charge of the office or place of business maintained in its common name. But such service shall not bind individually any person whose connection with the association has, upon due notice, been severed before the action is brought.

SECTION 3. Service Upon Private Domestic Juridical Entities. — If the defendant is a corporation, partnership, association or cooperative organized and