

Law on Obligations and Contracts

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she should make early payments before the agreed-upon deadline. C, on the other hand, has the right to deny payment if the binding agreement does not allow for early payment.

2. D binds himself to give P10,000 to C upon the death of the father of D. is the obligation of D conditional or one with a period.

According to Art. 1193, commitments for which a specific day has been set for fulfillment are only demandable when that day arrives. And commitments with a resolutive duration take place immediately but expire when the specified day arrives. A certain day is understood to be one that must occur, even though the exact date is unknown. The duty is conditional if the uncertainty is whether the day will come or not, and it will be governed by the rules of the preceding Section. As a result, D's duty to give 10,000 to C is conditional since it is dependent on the death of D's father. 3. D obtained a P50,000 loan from C, which is due on August 10th. D mortgaged his car in favor of C as protection for his debt; however, the car was heavily destroyed without D's fault.

3. D obtained a loan from C in the amount of P50,000, payable on August 10. As security for his debt, D mortgaged his car in favor of C. the car, however, was substantially damaged without the fault of D/ what rights, if any, does C have under the law? May C demand payment from D even before August 10?

According to Art. 1193, an obligation with a duration is a type of obligation in which the performance of the obligation is subject to a time limit and may be demanded when that time limit expires. Such a date is referred to as a "certain day" that may occur in the future. A period should be agreed upon by the parties, and it should favor both the debtor and the creditor. On closer examination, even though it was not D's fault, C has the right to claim the money from D right away. However, if D provides C with a reasonable equal protection, C would be unable to exercise his right to immediate payment. In other words, if D does not have equal protection, C will demand the money immediately.