



Effectiveness of Scene of the Crime Operation Response

Johann Paolo S Resurreccion
MPA Student

Registered Criminologist, PNP Crime Lab, University of Rizal System Antipolo City, Philippines

Abstract:

This study aims to help the student especially the course of Criminology and other courses and the Philippine National Police Personnel. Especially the Investigative agency of the Philippine National Police like Criminal and Detection Group and other Local Police Offices both in Regions and Local Police Stations to know the nature of Work PNP Crime Laboratory Group Especially in Response to the Crime Scene. To adapt to the current trends in modern investigation, in line with the PNP Integrated Transformation Program which seeks to improve and integrate the different manuals used by the PNP to serve as guide in all aspects of police investigation. It also aims to come up with a definite investigative procedure on specific cases from the time the incident happened, until the case is filed, which will be adopted by the PNP investigators in pursuing their mandated tasks.

Index Terms:

a. Chain of Custody – non-observance of proper documentation in the turn-over of evidence from one officer to another or one office to another.

b. Crime Scene - A venue or place where the alleged crime/incident/event has been committed;

c. Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) - Is a comprehensive inquiry of a crime by conducting systematic procedure of various investigative methodologies which involves recovery of physical and testimonial evidence for the purpose of identifying the witnesses, and arrest of perpetrator(s) for prosecution. CSI shall technically commence upon the arrival of the FRs and conclude with the lifting of the security cordon and release of the crime scene by the IOC;

d. First Responder (FR) – Are members of the PNP or other law enforcement agencies who are mandated and expected to be the first to respond to calls for assistance in cases of incidents of crime. They generally refer to police officers who have jurisdiction of the area where the incident or crime has taken place and will proceed to the crime scene to render assistance to the victim and to protect and secure the incident scene; 3

e. Criminal Investigator – A Police Officer who is tasked to conduct the investigation of all criminal cases as provided for and embodied under the Revised Penal Code/Criminal Laws and Special Laws. A well-trained, disciplined and experienced professional in the field of criminal investigation duties and responsibilities;

f. Investigator-on-Case (IOC)/ Duty Investigator – Shall refer to any PNP personnel who is duly designated or assigned to conduct the inquiry of the crime by following a systematic set of procedures and methodologies for the purpose of identifying witnesses, recovering evidence and arresting and prosecuting the perpetrators. The IOC shall assume full responsibility over the crime scene during the conduct of CSI;

g. Scene of the Crime Operation (SOCO) – A forensic procedure performed by the trained personnel of the PNP Crime Laboratory SOCO Team through scientific methods of investigation for the purpose of preserving the crime scene, gathering information, documentation, collection, and examination of all physical and other forensic evidence;

h. After SOCO Report – It is a report rendered and prepared by the Team Leader of the PNP Crime Laboratory SOCO Team which conducted the scene of the crime operations;

i. Crime Scene Search – Is a systematic method employed by the SOCO Team, if the nature of the case is sensational or sensitive, and the IOC in the conduct of search in the crime scene and in the surrounding areas where the alleged crime/incident/event has taken place for the purpose of finding and recovering evidence. There are several methods of crime scene search which can be employed such as strip search, double strip search, spiral search, zone or quadrant search, wheel method, etc.;

j. Evidence – The means sanctioned by the Rules of Court, of ascertaining in a judicial proceeding the truth respecting a matter of fact. These include but are not limited to documentary, testimonial, electronic and object evidence, gathered in the course of the investigation;

k. Physical Evidence - Evidence addressed to the senses of the court that are capable of being exhibited, examined, or viewed by the court. This includes but not limited to fingerprints, body fluids, explosives, hazardous chemicals, soil/burned debris, bombs, electronic parts used in the commission of the crime;

l. Forensic Evidence - A form of legal evidence that can be used in a court of law to convict a person of a crime and as a category of public presentation; and l. Jurisdiction – The word “jurisdiction” as used in the Constitution and statutes means jurisdiction over the subject matter only, unless an exception arises by reasons of its employment in a broader sense.

I. INTRODUCTION: Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) is one of the most critical stages of any criminal investigation. The

initial actions taken at the crime scene by the First Responders, Investigators and SOCO Team members at the outset of the

investigation are of such vital importance that oftentimes their actions would determine the outcome of the investigation. However, while CSI is the most important stage of the investigation in terms of collecting vital forensic evidence and information, this initial stage is also often the most chaotic and therefore prone to errors. Case Reviews of major cases conducted by the DIDM through the EPJUST Program have revealed that one of the major sources of confusion at the crime scene is the unclear delineation of functions of the First Responder (FR), Investigator-on-Case (IOC) and the Scene of the Crime Operation (SOCO) Team of the PNP Crime Laboratory. While the PNP mandated the PNP Crime Laboratory to conduct SOCO as early as 1996, this relatively new doctrine of utilizing the SOCO team in the collection of forensic evidence at the crime scene necessitates the issuance of a protocol if only to lay down the functions, responsibilities and accountabilities of each member of the CSI team. It is imperative to remember, however, that the IOC has the primary responsibility over the crime scene and takes control and supervision in the overall crime scene investigation. A systematic and organized procedure on crime scene investigation is therefore the key to ensuring that all potential physical evidence are properly preserved and collected, all possible witnesses are identified and documented, and all the necessary basic procedures are undertaken properly. For the purpose of this SOP, Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) shall refer to all the investigative procedures undertaken at the crime scene commencing from the arrival of the PNP First Responders (FRs) to the arrival of the Duty Investigator/IOC and the SOCO Team until the lifting of the security cordon and release of the crime scene. The following are the intents and purposes of this SOP. Many are interested when they watch the popular “CSI,” an American TV series which shows details of how forensic scientists unveil the mysteries behind unusual deaths and crimes. In the Philippines, We have the Philippine National Police (PNP) Crime Laboratory in Camp Crame they are the local “CSI” experts that solve crimes by means of forensic examination. Solving crimes or forensics is a science which uses scientific tests or techniques in the investigation of crimes. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language defines forensics as “the use of science and technology to investigate and establish facts in criminal or civil courts of law.” Wikipedia says, “Forensic science often shortened to forensics is the application of a broad spectrum of sciences to answer questions of interest to the legal system. This may be in relation to a crime or to a civil action.” “Forensic” Wikipedia says, comes from the Latin word “forensis” meaning forum. During the time of the Romans, a criminal charge meant presenting the case before a group of public individuals. Both the person accused of the crime and the accuser would give speeches based on their side of the story. The individual with the best argumentation and delivery would determine the outcome of the case. In other words, the person with the best forensic skills would win. It should be noted that almost all aspects of our lives nowadays are developed by advances in science—from food development through biotechnology, to medical products and equipment, to beauty products, to environment and to solving crimes. PNP Crime Lab manpower is composed of medical doctors, chemists, biologists, pharmacists, criminologist among others, with particular line of expertise, and underwent trainings in the country and abroad. As one of the crime lab experts said: “If the

law has made you a witness, remain a man of science,” because it is only through science where truth and justice prevails in a crime. Ranking officers who head the different divisions of the PNP Crime Lab took turns in briefing the visiting science journalists from the Philippine Science Journalists Association Inc. (PSciJourn) on the operations of this vital branch of the national police. The Fingerprint Lab, which is the oldest division dating back in 1945 under the former Philippine Constabulary Criminal Investigation Service (PC-CIS), is one of the busiest divisions in the crime lab. Besides fingerprinting suspected criminals, the division also gives lectures and provides the military and police schools with fingerprint experts. The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) matches the fingerprints of suspects with evidences collected. It is currently collating the fingerprint data of people involved in criminal cases. The Chemistry Division determines if the suspect or victim has alcohol, poison or any toxic material in the body. It also analyzes the chemical content of exploded bombs. The Polygraph Division manned by psychology and criminology graduates that determine if the said suspect is saying the truth or lie but in the Philippines it is not admissible in our court. The PNP-NCR’s two analog and one digital machine are able to take the tests within about 30 minutes and release the results within 24 hours at 98 percent to 99 accuracy. The DNA Division’s is the division that examines blood stains and patterns that will result to the possible arrest of the suspect by matching the DNA of the suspected criminal to the crime scene. The Medico-Legal Division is in charge of identification of corpses through the use of DNA, autopsy and dental identification, among others. Tampered serial numbers, bullets, shoe and footprints, cartridges or test firing of arms of different caliber are examined by the Physical Evidence Identification Division. The Questioned Documents Division examines handwritings and signatures, tampered documents and fake bills, among others. The SOCO Division or the Scene of the Crime Operation is the new division created by PNP Crime Laboratory under the Reorganization approved by the NAPOLCOM the DNA is now not under the Medico Legal Division it now a separate division. Likewise in SOCO division now the PNP Crime Laboratory have 10 Technical Division. A team of experts in medico-legal, fingerprint and DNA, among others, from the crime lab have successfully identified victims of natural disasters, where corpses are too many and in advanced state of decomposition. Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) shall refer to the post-incident police operational procedures undertaken at the crime scene. It presupposes that the crime has been consummated and therefore investigation is to be commenced with the securing and processing of the place of occurrence. The CSI start with the arrival of the PNP First Responders (FRs) to the arrival of the Duty Investigator/IOC and the SOCO Team until the lifting of the security cordon and release of the crime scene. Specific Functions, Responsibilities and Procedures The following are the functions and responsibilities of the different players during the crime scene investigation as well as procedures to be observed

1. First Responder:

- a. The first Police Officers to arrive at the crime scene are the FRs who were dispatched by the local police station/unit concerned after receipt of incident/flash/alarm report;
- b. Immediately, the FR shall conduct a preliminary evaluation of the crime scene. This evaluation should include the scope of the

incident, emergency services required, scene safety concerns, administration of life saving measures, and establishment of security and control of the scene;

c. The FR is mandated to save and preserve life by giving the necessary first aid measures to the injured and their medical evacuation as necessary. The FR shall likewise secure and preserve the crime scene by cordoning the area to prevent unauthorized entry of persons;

d. The FR shall take the dying declaration of severely injured person/s, if any. The FR shall make the initial assessment on whether a crime has actually been committed and shall conduct the preliminary interview of witnesses to determine what and how the crime was committed;

e. If and when there is a suspect present in the area, the first responder shall arrest, detain and remove the suspect from the area; and

f. The FR, upon the arrival of the IOC, shall turn-over the crime scene to the duty investigator/IOC after the former has briefed the investigator of the situation. The FR shall prepare and submit the CSI Form "1" - First Responders Report to the IOC and be prepared to assist the IOC in the investigation.

2. Investigator-on-Case (IOC) /Duty Investigator:

a. Upon arrival at the crime scene, the IOC shall request for a briefing from the FR and make a quick assessment of the crime;

b. At this stage, the IOC shall assume full responsibility over the crime scene and shall conduct a thorough assessment of the scene and inquiry into incident. If necessary the IOC may conduct crime scene search outside the area where the incident happened employing any of the various search methods;

c. Based on the assessment, if the IOC determines that a SOCO team is required, he shall report the matter to his COP and request for a SOCO, otherwise, the IOC shall proceed with the CSI without the SOCO team and shall utilize CSI Form "4" – SOCO Report Forms in the conduct of the CSI; d. The IOC may by himself if the situation so demands, conduct CSI if, there is no Provincial Crime Laboratory Office/Regional Crime Laboratory Office in the province. The IOC must, however, ensure that the correct procedures in the collection of evidence are observed to ensure the admissibility of the evidence;

e. The Police Station Operation Center, upon directive of the COP, shall make the request for the SOCO team through the Provincial/City Operations Center; 5

f. It shall be the responsibility of the Provincial/City Operations Center to facilitate the request for the SOCO Team;

g. Upon the arrival of the SOCO Team, the IOC shall accomplish the CSI Form "2" - Request for the Conduct of SOCO and submit the same to the SOCO Team Leader. The SOCO team shall not enter the crime scene unless the IOC makes the official written request wherein he assures the SOCO team of his presence and support; and

h. The IOC shall brief the SOCO Team upon their arrival at the crime scene and shall jointly conduct the preliminary crime scene survey.

3. SOCO Team:

a. The SOCO Team shall not join any operations conducted by the local police or accompany the FRs or the IOC in going to the crime scene. They will only respond upon request through the Operations Center and after the IOC has already made proper assessment of the crime scene;

b. Upon receipt of the Request for Conduct of SOCO, the SOCO Team shall then conduct the scene of the crime operations which include among others the narrative description of the crime scene, photography, videography, crime scene search, crime scene sketch, crime scene location sketch, physical evidence recording and collection, and other procedures necessary;

c. In case the SOCO Team needs to temporarily suspend the processing, the Chief of Police shall be primarily responsible and accountable for securing the crime scene and ensuring its integrity until the return of SOCO Team and the conclusion of the CSI;

d. After the termination of the SOCO, the SOCO Team Leader shall brief the IOC on the initial results and thereafter conduct the final crime scene survey together with the IOC; and

e. The SOCO Team shall accomplish the CSI Form "4" - SOCO Report Forms and furnish the IOC of copies of the same before leaving the crime scene.

4. Release of the Crime Scene

a. The IOC shall decide on the lifting of the security cordon and the release of the crime scene upon consultation with the SOCO Team Leader and he shall be responsible in ensuring that all pieces of potential evidence were collected by the SOCO Team as any re-entry into the crime scene after its release to the owner will require a Search Warrant issued by the Court;

b. The IOC shall accomplish the CSI Form "6" – IOC/Investigator's CSI Form before the cordon shall be lifted;

c. The IOC shall ensure that appropriate inventory has been provided by the SOCO Team and shall only lift the security cordon and release the crime scene only after completion of the documentation process;

d. The IOC or the COP shall turn-over the crime scene to the owner of the property or where the crime scene is a public place, to any local person in authority;

e. The IOC as well as the SOCO Team shall completely fill-up the forms specified in this SOP. The IOC shall accomplish and submit the Investigator's Report with all the required attachments to the COP within two (2) working days from the date of incidence (See Annex H); and 6

f. The CSI Report shall be the first entry in the Case Folder for the investigation of the incident.

II. RESULTS

Since the inauguration of President Rodrigo Duterte on June 30, 2016, and his call for a "war on drugs," Philippine National Police officers and unidentified "vigilantes" have killed over 7,000 people. The anti-drug campaign dubbed "Operation Double Barrel" has targeted suspected drug dealers and users ostensibly for arrest but in practice has been a campaign of extrajudicial execution in impoverished areas of Manila and other urban areas. Duterte's outspoken endorsement of the campaign implicates him and other senior officials in possible incitement to violence, instigation of murder, and in command responsibility for crimes against humanity. Extrajudicial Killings as "Crime Control" When Rodrigo Duterte was contemplating running for president of the Philippines in 2015, he made clear his intention to eliminate crime by eliminating criminals: "If by chance that God will place me there, watch out because the 1,000 people reportedly executed while Duterte was mayor of

Davao City will become 100,000. You will see the fish in Manila Bay getting fat. That is where I will dump you.” Three months after that speech, he renewed his pledge: “If I became president, you better hide. That 1,000 will reach 50,000. I would kill all of you who make the lives of Filipinos miserable” A year later, on May 9, 2016, Duterte, then 71, was elected president by winning 39 percent of the vote in a race against five other candidates. His first six months in office has been a human rights calamity for the Philippines. Police Responsibility for Extrajudicial Killings and “Vigilante Killings” Police killings of drug suspects are not a new phenomenon in the Philippines, but have skyrocketed under the Rodrigo Duterte administration. Between January 1, 2016 and June 15, 2016 police killed a total of 68 suspects in “anti-drug” operations. Yet, as this report goes to publication Philippine National Police data indicates that since July 1, 2016 police have killed 2,555 “suspected drug personalities,” while the police classify 3,603 killings in the same time period as “deaths under investigation. Police categorize an additional 922 killings as “cases where investigation has concluded,” but have not provided details of the results of those investigations. Following President Duterte’s inauguration, the Philippines National Police launched a nationwide anti-drug operation named “PNP Oplan—Operation Double Barrel Project Tokhang.” Working at the national, regional, and local level, “Operation Double Barrel Project Tokhang” aimed to create “watch lists” of known drug users and drug pushers, who would then be visited by local police and/or municipal authorities and urged to “surrender.” The term “double barrel” meant to indicate that police operations would target both “drug pushers and users of illegal drugs alike.” Tokhang translates as “knock and plead,” referring to the house visits done by police or municipal authorities to urge individuals to surrender. However, the “Operation Double Barrel Project Tokhang” also had a more violent element, as documented in this report: the extrajudicial killings of drug suspects in faked “buy-bust” encounters with the police, and so-called vigilante killings by “unknown” gunmen. The body of Edwin Mendoza lies covered with cardboard boxes after he was shot dead by unidentified gunmen in front of a convenience store on Airport Road, Paranaque, Metro Manila. A sachet of shabu was allegedly found at the crime scene, October 18, 2016. The following 24 incidents resulting in 32 deaths are not a scientific sampling of those killings. However, they share similarities with the vast majority of the cases reported in the media. The killings have largely occurred in impoverished urban areas, many in the National Capital Region of Metro Manila but in other cities as well. Those killed have been typically been people struggling to make ends meet for themselves and their families—work is irregular if they have work at all. In many of the cases, family members acknowledged that their relative was a drug user—typically of shabu, a methamphetamine—or a dealer, or used to be one. But none of the cases investigated fit the category of big-time drug lords—they were people at the bottom of the drug chain. In the days before a killing, a targeted individual might receive a visit from an official from the local barangay (or neighborhood), informing them that they are on a drug “watch list” drawn up by barangay officials and the police, putting them at grave risk. This might cause the individual to lay low, avoid all outside activities or turn themselves in to the police—all to no avail. Or there might be no warning at all. As told to Human Rights Watch by relatives, neighbors, and other witnesses, the

assailants typically worked in groups of two, four, or a dozen. They would wear civilian clothes, often all black, and shielded their faces with balaclava-style headgear or other masks, and baseball caps or helmets. They would carry handguns. They would frequently travel by motorcycle—two to a bike. Often there would be a van, invariably white, and sometimes containing markings signifying a police vehicle. There typically would be banging on doors and barging into rooms, but the assailants would not identify themselves nor provide warrants. Family members often reported hearing beatings and their loved one begging for their lives. The shootings could happen immediately, behind closed doors or on the street, or the gunmen might take the suspect away, where minutes later shots would ring out and local residents would find the body, often with hands tied or the head wrapped in plastic.

Some Scene of the Crime Operation Response result to the Investigation and arrest of the Suspect by Means of Forensic Science and solving the same.

SOCO: Forensics solve murder of UST cum laude

On October 31, 2012, news about a girl found dead and covered with 49 stab wounds shocked the nation. The victim was identified as Cyrish Magalang, a 20-year-old cum laude from the University of Santo Tomas. Cyrish was the youngest daughter of Juancho and Milagros Magalang. According to Milagros, Cyrish had a lot of dreams for the future. Cyrish devoted her college life to her studies. Years later, her hard work paid off. “But when they unfolded the paper, they discovered that it was an announcement from the school—Cyrish was graduating as the class cum laude. After she graduated, it didn’t take long before Cyrish landed a job as a Guest Services Assistant at the SMX Convention Center. Her work hours were from 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Her workplace was an easy commute from their house and Milagros felt at ease knowing that her daughter was safe. But they didn’t know that danger was lurking nearby. The search for Cyrish On October 30, 2012, Cyrish was to receive her first pay check. The young woman was excited and everyone in her family was waiting for her to come home. But hours passed and Cyrish still had not arrived home. Around 9:00 p.m., Milagros began to worry. Around midnight, Cyrish’s sister decided to go to the SMX Convention Center to look for her. According to the guard’s security logbook, Cyrish left the building at exactly 7:23 p.m. They then looked for her at the jeepney terminals but she was nowhere to be found. They searched the streets until 3:00 a.m., but there was still no sign of Cyrish. The next day, October 31, 2012, Milagros went back to the SMX Convention Center and coordinated with their management. They helped the Magalang family file a blotter report with the police, and posted photos of Cyrish around the area. Meanwhile, around 9:00 a.m. of the same day, a crime scene at an abandoned hut in Gawaran Heights, Molino 7, Bacoor, Cavite, was reported to the Cavite PNP. Upon reaching the site, the authorities found the body of a girl covered with stab wounds. Her face was disfigured. While processing the crime scene, the authorities found items that could be used as evidence, including the screw driver that was used to stab the victim, the straw rope that was used to tie her hands, and the hollow block used to smash her face. A few feet away, they recovered a plastic bag of puto bumbong, a local Christmas delicacy. However, the authorities couldn’t find anything that would help them identify the victim. They only saw that she was wearing a black skirt and a white polo. The

girl's body was brought to a funeral home. The Magalangs continued their search for Cyrish until they reached the Pag-Asa, Molino 3, and Police Community Precinct. They asked if they had any news on a missing girl. The authorities asked for a picture of Cyrish. The authorities then invited them to come with them to the funeral home. A mother's nightmare when they arrived at the funeral home, the authorities asked the Milagros family if they can identify one of the bodies. It was confirmed—the body found at the abandoned hut in Gawaran Heights was that of Cyrish. "Based on post-mortem examination, Cyrish sustained 49 stab wounds on different parts of her body. It was determined that she died due to loss of blood. There were no signs of rape. Tracing the killer upon identification of the victim, the Bacoor Police began backtracking events and places that Cyrish went to before the murder happened. They went back to the last place Cyrish was seen. After asking around, the authorities found that Cyrish was still able to ride a van going to Molino, Cavite. The authorities remembered the plastic of puto bumbong they found at the crime scene. In Molino, they looked for a stall that sold puto bumbong. They found one and, along with it, their first witness. The authorities looked around the tricycle terminal for someone who might recognize Cyrish. They came across another witness, a tricycle driver whom we shall call "Sonny". According to Sonny, Cyrish was about to get on his tricycle when another driver called her and convinced her to take his tricycle instead. Aside from Sonny, there was also a married couple who saw Cyrish. According to the couple, they passed by the tricycle that Cyrish took and saw another man hitch a ride behind the driver. It looked as though the tricycle's plate number had been erased, but the woman remembered its body number which was "015". They also identified his companion as Rolin Gacita, his brother. Armed with this information, the Bacoor PNP mounted a joint operation with the PNP Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG) and proceeded to arrest the suspects in their home in Petchayan, Nazareth Compound, Molino Tres. Confessions of a killer On November 2, 2012, the authorities apprehended the suspects Roel Gacita Junior, 24 years old, the driver of the tricycle, and his brother Rolin Gacita, 27 years old, the said back-rider on the tricycle. The brother did not resist arrest. And upon arriving at the precinct, the suspects confessed to the murder. Furthermore, he narrated in detail how he murdered Cyrish. According to Rolin, after they took Cyrish from the terminal, he got his screwdriver and pointed it at Cyrish. The suspect's apology only fueled Milagros' anger. In light of the evidence gathered and Rolin's confession, the Gacita brothers were charged with robbery with homicide and attempted rape. Cyrish Magalang was brought to her final resting place on November 6, 2012. While the suspects are already behind bars, for the Magalang family, it is only the beginning of a long and arduous journey for justice. By means of Forensic Science the murder weapon matches with the suspected body found on the Crime Scene.

Renato Badando, July 7

Barangay 621, Santa Maria, Manila In 2008, police arrested Renato Badando, 41, on suspicion of involvement in a robbery, for which he subsequently spent nearly eight years in prison. After his release around March 2016, he found occasional work operating a trolley along the railroad tracks where he lived in a shack with his wife. He was an occasional shabu user "when there was money to buy it," but not a dealer, according to relatives. On the night of July 7, a large police anti-drug

operation took place in Badando's neighborhood, waking up his wife. Badando told her not to worry, as he had not been listed on the neighborhood's watch list, and urged her to go back to bed. An hour later, a policeman knocked on their shack and identified himself, and asked about the whereabouts of some of their neighbors. Approximately 30 minutes after the first police visit, a group of seven armed and masked men in civilian dress kicked open the door of Badando's shack. They ordered Badando to come with them "for checking," allowing Badando, who had been sleeping, to put on a shirt and take his wallet with identification. Soon thereafter, his relatives heard a gunshot, followed by several more, and rushed to a nearby riverside dock. By the time they arrived at the scene just minutes later, the media and uniformed police had already arrived, and the plainclothes men who had arrested him—evidently police officers—were standing over Badando's body. Police officials told the relatives that they found a .45 caliber handgun, packets of shabu, and money on Badando. However, a relative interviewed by Human Rights Watch disputes this claim, stressing that Badando had been taken by the police from his own home: "When he was taken from the house, he had been half-naked sleeping, and the police allowed him to put on a shirt and take his wallet with ID. We don't own a gun, and we don't have so much shabu, and we don't have money. All of that was planted by the police" but by means of Forensic Expert fingerprinting the gun and the sachet of shabu examined by chemistry division the said evidence was match with the cadaver of the subject.

III. SUMMARY

To summarize the findings of the review of related literature the Forensics have the big role in solving different crimes in the National Capital Region likewise in the Philippines as you can see the PNP crime Laboratory use modern technology to solve different crimes. Because every crime have different story to tell that uses different forensic experts to solve the same to cite some of these is the literature that was published on the results because of the evidence that was recovered on the crime scene and match with the suspect revealed that the evidence was used by the suspects by means of fingerprint of the suspect. And the second one the victim of "tokhang" claimed that the shabu and the firearms used was planted but by means paraffin casting it was found out that the suspect fired that gun and to the shabu recovered on the crime scene after fingerprinting to the said evidence and to the suspect. The latter have latent print on that evidence so the evidence found on the crime scene was not planted but used by the suspect. As you can notice almost all the crime rooted from illegal drugs that's why President Rodrigo Duterte ordered to neutralizes all the drug related cases all the pushers, buyers and big dealers of the illegal drugs that results by the arrest and death of the suspect in the Philippines since the President oath to his position but as you can see there is a big detrimental of illegal activities in the Philippines because they afraid to die and arrested by Police. There is big difference before President Oath to his position. The PNP Crime Laboratory has a big role to solve all this crime to serve the truth and justice to our people.

IV. REFERENCE

[1]. Korina R. Iledan, Dec 11 2012 11:57 AM Multi-Media Producer, SOCO

[2]. <https://news.abs-cbn.com/current-affairs-programs/12/11/12/soco-forensics-solves-murder-ust-cum-laude>

[3]. Standard Operating Procedure Number ODIDM – 2011 – 008

[4]. University of the Philippines Law Center in consonance with Sections 3 and 4, Chapter 2, Book VII of Executive Order No. 292, otherwise known as “The Revised Administrative Code of 1987”.

[5]. <https://didm.pnp.gov.ph/Standard%20Operating%20Procedures/SOP%20ON%20CONDUCT%20OF%20CRIME%20SCENE%20INVESTIGATION.pdf>

[6]. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/03/02/license-kill/philippine-police-killings-dutertes-war-drugs#>

[7]. <https://pscijournal.wordpress.com/2008/.../pnp-crime-lab-the-science-of-solving-crimes/>