



Republic of the Philippines
National Police Commission
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
DIRECTORATE FOR INVESTIGATION AND DETECTIVE MANAGEMENT
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**GUIDELINES IN THE RECORDING OF ARREST OF
MOST WANTED PERSONS (MWP_s) AND WANTED PERSONS (WP_s)
IN RELATION TO CRIME SOLUTION EFFICIENCY**

1. REFERENCES:

- a. LOI 03/11 Manhunt Charlie dated November 22, 2011; and
- b. LOI 02/09 Unit Crime Periodic Report (UCPER) dated April 22, 2009.

2. RATIONALE:

One of the core functions of the Philippine National Police is the solution of crimes measured through Crime Solution Efficiency (CSE). Technically speaking, a correlation exists between CSE and solved cases, which includes the arrest of MWPs (AMWPs) and WPs (AWPs).

As per LOI UCPER, CSE is defined as the “percentage of **solved cases** out of the total number of crime incidents handled by law enforcement agencies for **a given period of time**.” It is computed through the following formula:

$$CSE = \frac{\text{Solved Cases}}{\text{Crime Volume (CV)}} \times 100$$

Given that definition, CSE, therefore, is composed of two elements: 1) Solved Cases and, 2) Crime Volume (CV). In order to better rationalize this Investigative Directive, it is important to understand the elements of CSE as per definition.

NAPOLCOM MC 94-017 provides that:

a. A **case** shall be considered **solved** when the following elements occur:

- 1) The offender has been identified;
- 2) There is sufficient evidence to charge him;
- 3) **The offender has been taken into custody;** and
- 4) The offender has been charged before the prosecutor’s office or court of appropriate jurisdiction.

b. A case shall be considered solved when some elements beyond police control prevent the arrest of the offender, such as when the victim refuses

to prosecute after the offender has been identified or the offender dies or absconds; and

- c. The arrest of one offender can solve multiple crimes, or multiple offenders can be arrested while solving a crime.

The second element is Crime Volume (CV). As per LOI UCPER, Crime Volume (CV) is defined as “the number of crime incidents committed in a given area over a period of time which include the index and non-index crimes”. Its formula is:

$$CV = \text{Index Crimes} + \text{Non-Index Crimes}$$

With the above definitions, it shall be apparent that the time when the crime was committed plays an important aspect in determining the CV and the CSE.

The existing policies are clear in their definition but varied recording methods are being implemented because no concrete guidelines have been disseminated correlating CSE with the arrest of MWP and WP; hence, this Investigative Directive.

3. PURPOSE:

This Investigative Directive aims to streamline and set clarificatory guidelines in the recording of the arrest of MWP and WP in relation to CSE.

4. GUIDELINES:

- a. CV, which includes the time when the crime was committed, is important because it serves as the denominator in determining CSE.

Example:

Pedro Baldomero committed Theft in January 2015. This shall be included in the CV for CY 2015.

- b. All solved cases during the given period of time, including the number of arrested MWP and WP, shall be recorded during that period the cases have been considered solved, and shall contribute in the annual CSE of the concerned police unit.

Example:

Juan Santiago committed Robbery and he was charged with the offense in January 2015. He was apprehended in October 2015. This shall be included in the CSE for CY 2015.

- c. The arrest of MWP and WP has no effect on the CSE if the crime was committed in a period of time different from the time when the arrest was effected.

Example:

Francisco Dominguez committed Murder in 2013 but he was only arrested in 2015. The case was included in the CV for CY 2013 and he shall be recorded as AWP in CY 2015. The case was only considered solved in 2015.

Therefore, Dominguez's arrest shall have no effect on the CSE for CY 2015 because the time when the crime was committed was in CY 2013; The CV, which serves as the denominator for the formula in CSE, was CY 2013.

However, if the period required is from CY 2013 – 2015, the arrest of Dominguez shall be included in the CSE because the time when the crime was committed and the time when the arrest was effected falls within that period – the commission of crime in 2013 and the arrest in 2015.

- d. The same principles apply in the recording of AMWPs (Arrested Most Wanted Persons) and AWP (Arrested Wanted Persons) vis-à-vis CSE for the monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reporting.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. DDIDM

- 1) Supervise the implementation of this Investigative Directive; and
- 2) Perform other tasks as may be directed.

b. Ex-O, DIDM

- 1) Assist DDIDM in the implementation of this Investigative Directive; and
- 2) Perform other tasks as may be directed.

c. C, CRAC

- 1) OPR in the implementation of this Investigative Directive;
- 2) Coordinate with C, CMD on the updated list of AMWPs and AWP of the PNP offices/units; and
- 3) Perform other tasks as may be directed.

d. C, CMD

- 1) Assist in the implementation of this Investigative Directive;
- 2) Monitor the updating and timely reporting of all arrested MWP and WP;
- 3) Coordinate with C, CRAC regarding the arrest of MWP and WP of the PNP offices/units; and
- 4) Perform other tasks as may be directed.

e. C, PCEID

- 1) Ensure the filing of administrative cases pursuant to existing policies against personnel who commit infractions either through commission or omission relative to the guidelines of this Investigative Directive; and
- 2) Perform other tasks as may be directed.

f. RDs, PROs

- 1) Assume Command Responsibility and supervise the strict implementation of this Investigative Directive;

- 2) Strictly monitor the timely submission, accuracy of reports and compliances of offices/units under its jurisdiction relative to the guidelines of this Investigative Directive; and
- 3) Perform other tasks as may be directed.


g. Chiefs, RIDMDs

- 1) Submit accurate reports and compliances on time;
- 2) Ensure coordination between the monitoring officers of LOI Manhunt Charlie and crime registrars in your AOR to ensure accuracy of data and reports;
- 3) Submit monthly/quarterly/semi-annual/annual reports to DIDM; and
- 4) Perform other tasks as may be directed.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS:

The filing of any administrative charges pursuant to NAPOLCOM MC 2016-002 shall proceed against personnel who commit infractions either through commission or omission relative to the guidelines of this Investigative Directive. Manipulation of data shall likewise be sanctioned according to existing rules and policies.

7. For widest dissemination and strict compliance.


BENJAMIN B MAGALONG
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