

### ### Title

Salvador Sebastian, Sr. vs. Hon. Francis E. Garchitorena, et al. (Admissibility of Evidence in Malversation Case)

### ### Facts

The case initiated from a filing on July 28, 1992, by Special Prosecution Officer III Teresita Diaz-Baldoz with the Sandiganbayan, charging Salvador C. Sebastian and others with Malversation of Public Funds, contravening Article 217 of the Revised Penal Code. It was alleged that between January 1989 and June 21, 1990, in Zamboanga City, the accused, all being public officers of the Postal Services Office, Region IX, misappropriated a sum of PHP 649,290.05 designated for postage stamps.

Upon entering not guilty pleas, the prosecution proceeded to present its evidence, including sworn statements from all accused, during the trial's preliminary stages. Objections were raised against the admission of these statements as evidence, labeled hearsay, but were overruled by the Sandiganbayan's resolutions dated August 24, 1993, and September 27, 1993, which admitted the statements as part of the prosecution's evidence. Challenging these resolutions, Sebastian petitioned for certiorari alleging hearsay evidence admissibility and constitutional rights violations during statement taking.

### ### Issues

1. Whether or not the sworn statements of the accused are admissible evidence against them.
2. Whether the admission of these sworn statements constituted a violation of constitutional rights, specifically the right to counsel and the right against self-incrimination.

### ### Court's Decision

The Supreme Court dismissed the petition, upholding the Sandiganbayan's decisions. It clarified that hearsay evidence rules allow for the testimony of a witness regarding statements made by another person if the purpose is to prove that such statements were made, rather than to prove the truth of the facts asserted within those statements. The court found that the sworn statements were correctly admitted not for their truth but to show their existence and execution as part of the audit process pursuant to P.D. 1445.

Moreover, the court deemed the administrative investigation leading to the statements' acquisition as not constituting custodial investigation. Thus, constitutional protections typically invoked during custodial interrogations were deemed inapplicable. The court

dismissed the claim of being deprived of constitutional rights as the process was not deemed a custodial interrogation where such rights would be at play.

Finally, the Court noted procedural misapplication in calling the petition under Rule 45 of the Rules of Court, pointing out the inappropriateness of the remedy sought by the petitioner.

### ### Doctrine

- Hearsay evidence is admissible if it is presented to establish the fact that a statement was made, not the truth of the facts asserted in the statement.
- The constitutional rights to counsel and against self-incrimination are not applicable in administrative proceedings not constituting custodial interrogation.

### ### Class Notes

- **Hearsay Rule**: A statement made outside the court presented for the truth of the matter asserted is typically inadmissible unless it falls under exceptions, such as proving that said statement was made.
- **Admissibility of Evidence**: Evidence must be formally offered and accepted by the court to be considered in rendering judgments.
- **Custodial Investigation vs. Administrative Investigation**: Rights under Section 12, Article III of the Constitution are pertinent only during custodial investigations. Administrative inquiries do not automatically afford these rights.
- **Pre-trial Agreements**: Agreed facts and evidence during pre-trial bind parties, limiting trial scope unless adjusted to prevent manifest injustice.

### ### Historical Background

The case captures a moment in Philippine jurisprudence showcasing the intersection of criminal law proceedings, administrative investigations, and constitutional law, particularly in the context of accusations of malversation among public officials. It illustrates the procedural nuances and legal arguments surrounding evidence admissibility and the rights of accused individuals in both administrative and judicial proceedings.